

Forty-second Issue]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1915-16

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.



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- Imports into, and exports from, Chief Ports of Wheat, Jute and

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[Continued on page 3 of cover

Forty-second Issue]

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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Review of the Trade of India for the year 1915-16. Part I contains a résumé of the extent and direction of India's oversea, frontier, coasting, and inland trade, with special reference to the effects of the war on trade. Charts have been inserted to illustrate the main changes and features in the trade of the year under review. Part II contains statistical tables for a series of years, which could not obviously appear in the body of the Report itself without making it unreadable. These tables contain all the more important statistics of trade, including those relating to the trade with the British Empire (*e.g.*, the United Kingdom, Self-Governing Dominions, and other British Possessions), and foreign countries (*e.g.*, our Allies, Neutrals, and hostile countries), the prices of commodities, shipping, freights, and the course of the wages in important industries. An index, it may be noted, is added for easy reference. Prominence has been given in this year's Review to an analysis of the chief imports (Chapter 3) and exports (Chapter 4) with special reference to the War.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS :

The 21st October, 1916.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
PART I.—REPORT.	
Chapter I.—General characteristics of the year	1—11
Chapter II.—The Direction of Foreign Commerce	11—17
Chapter III.—Chief Imports	17—33
Chapter IV.—Chief Exports	32—57
Chapter V.—Customs Revenue, Shipping, and Freights	57—60
Chapter VI.—Frontier Trade	61—63
Chapter VII.—Coasting Trade	63—64
Chapter VIII.—Inland Trade	64—65
Chapter IX.—Summary and conclusion	65—68

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING—
No.

1 Growth of the Foreign Seaborne Trade of India (a) in a decade; (b) during half century	Facing 1
2 Monthly movement of Foreign Seaborne Trade	7
3 Net Imports and Absorption of Gold	7
4 Distribution of the Import trade of British India between the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries	12—18
5 Distribution of the Export trade of British India between the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries	12—18
6 Share of principal countries in the Import trade	14—15
7 Share of principal countries in the Export trade	14—15
8 Course of prices of raw cotton	34
9 " " indigo	39
10 " " rice	41
11 " " raw jute	46
12 monthly freight rates of jute and wheat	60

PART II—TABLES.

No.		
1	Total foreign seaborne trade (a) during five years	71
2	Ditto (b) during half a century	71
3	Monthly imports, re-exports, and exports	72
4	Trade in private merchandise, according to four main classes	73
5	Imports ditto ditto	73
6	Exports ditto ditto	74
7	Quantity and value of principal articles of imports, in order of their importance	74—78
8	" " re-exports "	78
9	" " exports "	79—80
10	Trade with the British Empire and Foreign countries	81
11	Ditto ditto	81—82
12	Trade with the Allies, neutrals, and hostile countries	82
13	Trade of principal countries	83
14	" with ditto	83—89
15	Percentage shares of Germany and Austria-Hungary in certain articles of import and export	89
16	Imports and exports of cotton goods and raw cotton	90
17	Ditto of raw silk and silk goods	90
18	Imports of woollen manufactures	91
19	" apparel	91
20	" haberdashery and millinery	91
21	" metals	90—91
22	" machinery and millwork	91
23	" motor cars, cycles and accessories, and rubber tyres and tubes	91
24	" railway plant and rolling-stock (private and Government)	91
25	" hardware, excluding cutlery	91
26	" sugar	91
27	" provisions	92
28	" mineral oil	92
29	Exports of jute, raw and manufactured	92
30	" raw wool	92
31	" rice	92
32	" wheat	92
33	" indigo	92
34	" lac	92

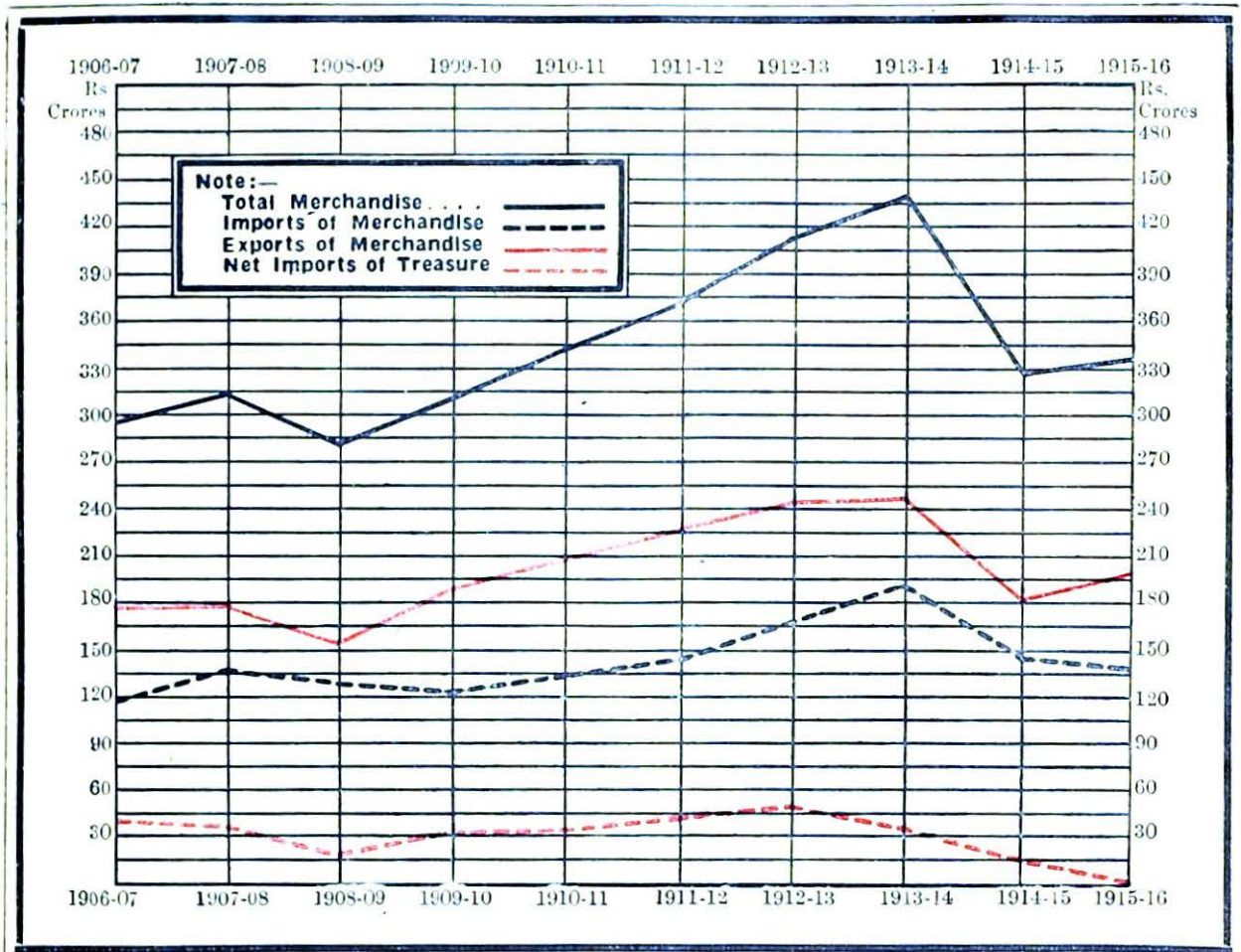
PART II—continued.

	page.
35 Exports of seeds	93
36 „ Indian tea	ib
37 „ opium	ib
38 „ hides and skins, raw and tanned	ib
39 „ raw cotton to Japan, etc., in each month	94
40 Imports of certain articles of luxury and convenience	ib
41 Imports and exports of gold and silver	ib
42 Quantity and value of the foreign seaborne trade of 1915-16 compared with that of 1914-15 (A) Imports, and (B) Exports	95—96
43 Absorption of gold in India	97
44 Balance of trade of India	ib
45 Declared value per unit of principal imported articles	98
46 Ditto exported ditto	ib
47 Wholesale prices	99
48 Monthly wholesale prices of sugar	ib
49 Ditto ditto cotton	ib
50 Ditto ditto rice	ib
51 Ditto ditto wheat	100
52 Ditto ditto jute	ib
53 Wages in selected industries	ib
54 Wages in tea gardens	101
55 Ditto	ib
56 Customs revenue (excluding salt revenue)	ib
57 Customs Tariff—rates of duty in British India	102—105
58 Import duty levied in foreign countries on principal Indian merchandise	105
59 Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade	106
60 Average maritime freights	ib
61 Monthly freights	107
62 Deck passage rates	108
63 Maritime freights—(A) from Calcutta to Rangoon, and (B) from Rangoon to Calcutta	ib
64 Maritime freights from Calcutta to Eastern ports	ib
65 Freights of a subsidised non-British Far Eastern Steamship Co. from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern ports	ib
66 Value of Frontier trade	109
67 Trade by land frontier with frontier countries	ib
68 Exports of cotton piecegoods across the land frontier	ib
69 Imports of raw wool across the land frontier	ib
70 Value of coasting trade	110
71 Value of coasting trade of merchandise and treasure	ib
72 Coastwise imports of principal articles of Indian merchandise	ib
73 „ exports ditto	ib
74 Quantity and value of merchandise imported into and exported from each province by rail	ib
75 Imports into Indian ports by rail and river of raw cotton	111
76 Ditto wheat	ib
77 Ditto rice	ib
78 Ditto gram and pulse	112
79 Ditto linseed	ib
80 Ditto rape and mustard seed	ib
81 Ditto jute	ib
82 Ditto tea	ib

I. GROWTH OF THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA

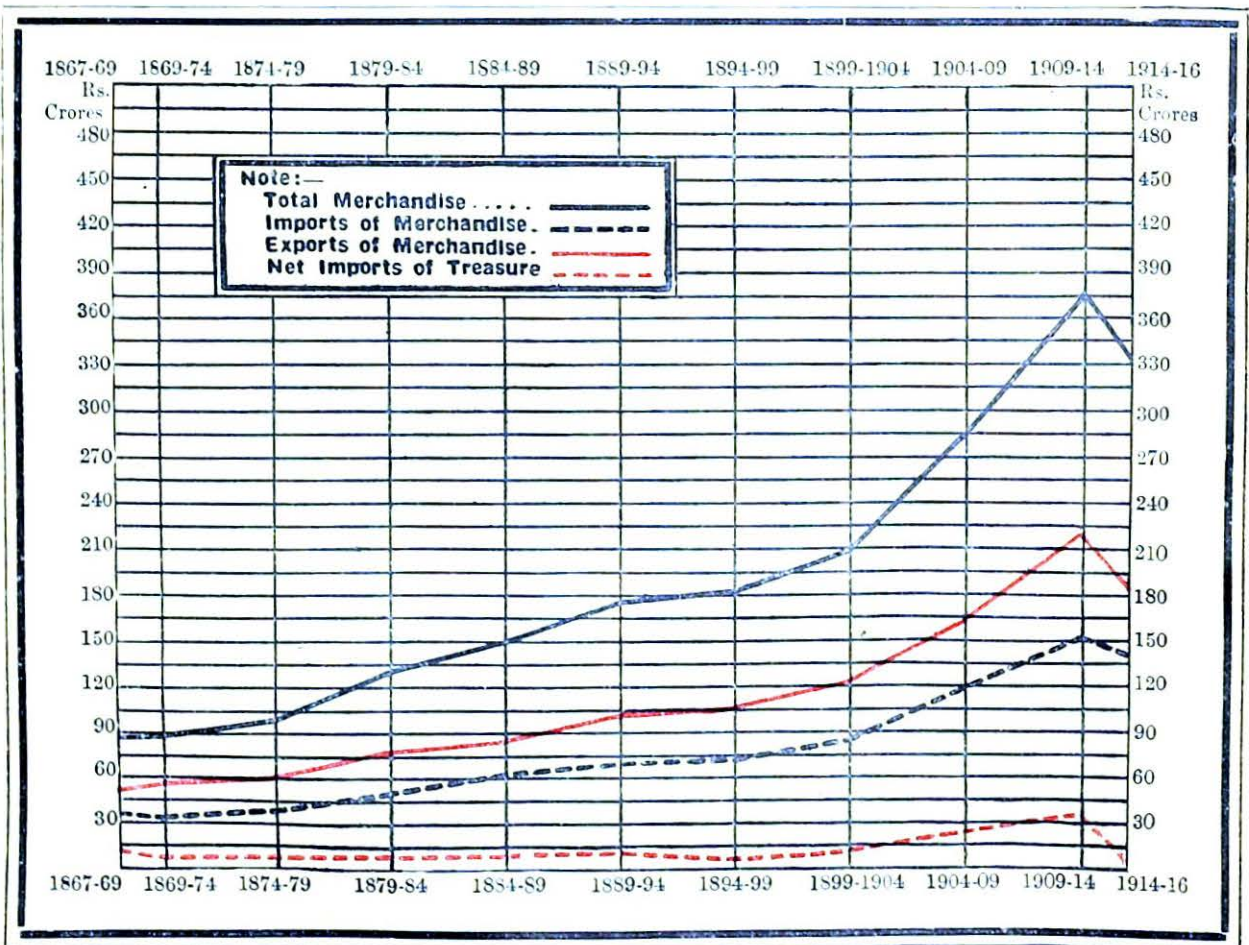
(a) In a decade

1906-07 to 1915-16



(b) During Half a Century

1867-68 to 1915-16



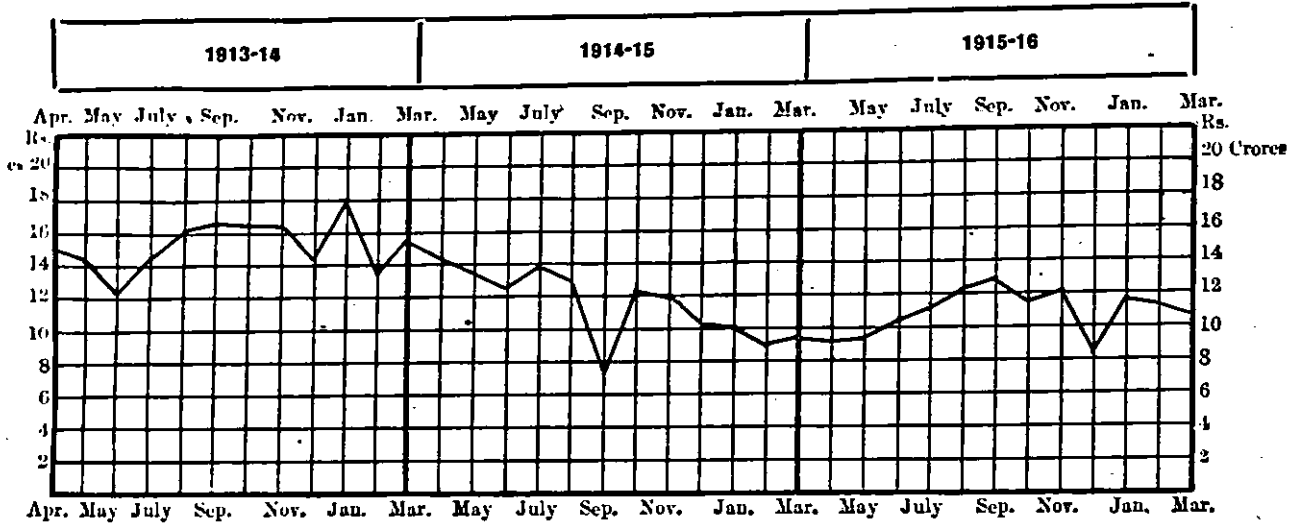
Note :-

1. Each division of the ordinate represents 15 crores equal to Rs. 1,500 lakhs.
2. The curves for 1867-69 and 1914-16 represent averages for two years.
3. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
4. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.
5. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.
6. Net Imports of Treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of Gold and Silver, both private and Government.

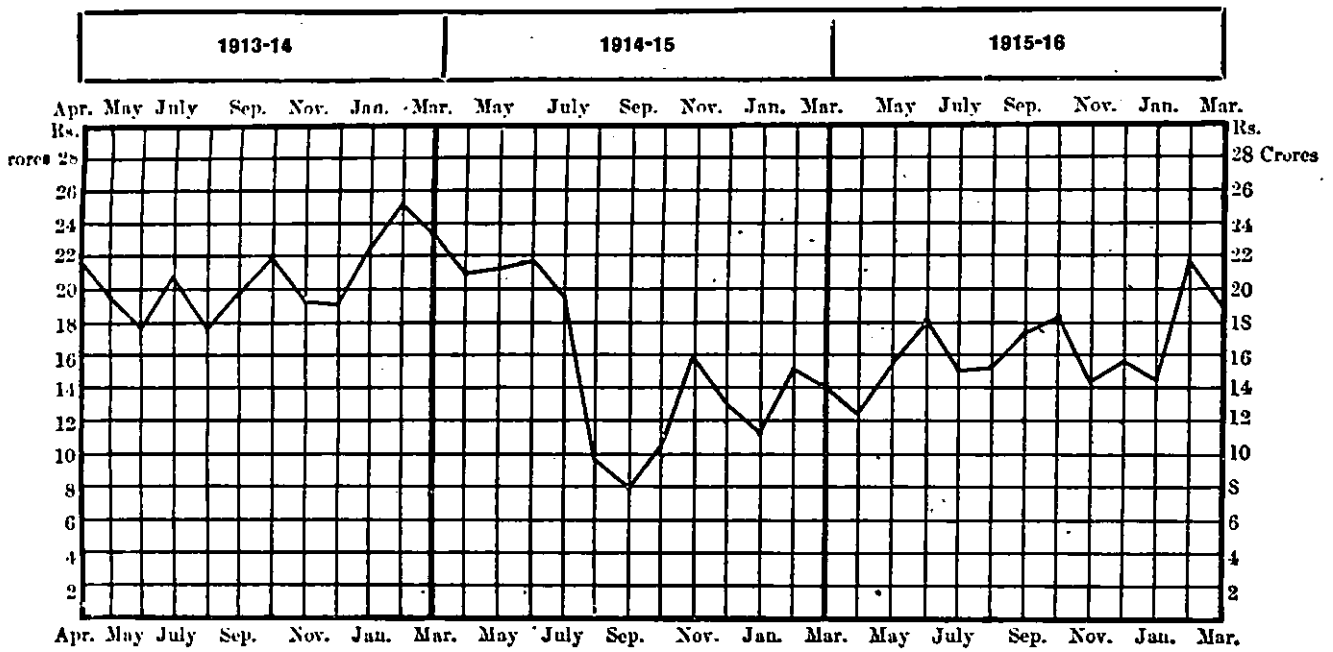
2. MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE IN 1915-16, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1914-15 AND 1913-14

(Private Merchandise only)

(i) Imports



(ii) Exports



(iii) Total Imports and Exports



Note :—Imports have not recovered from the shock of war as much as have exports.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1915-16.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General remarks.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YEAR.

The exceptional circumstances brought about by the war make it difficult to summarise briefly, and at the same time to put in their proper setting, the main features of India's trade during the year under review. The general conclusion is that trade has adjusted itself successfully to the new conditions, and a war equilibrium, although an unstable one, has been established. The cessation of commercial relations with enemy countries, the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium, the restriction of trade with neutral countries, and the dearth of tonnage still continue, and the necessity of Government intervention and control, a legacy of the previous year, has become still more close. "The general policy throughout," as stated by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his Budget speech, "has been (a) to restrict the trade in foodstuffs and articles capable of being turned to warlike uses in the case of countries whence they can pass to the enemy; (b) to stimulate the export of a few articles to the United Kingdom and allied countries, or countries which are making munitions for the Allies; and (c) to restrict the export of a very few articles owing to their being needed in India." The effects of the crisis occasioned by the outbreak of war have largely, if not entirely, died away. Although, with some exceptions, business was throughout the year difficult and anxious, there were none of the difficulties which the outbreak of war immediately caused last year. There was, for example, no recurrence of the great rush on Postal Savings Banks deposits. The total savings bank balances, including accruals of fresh interest, were ₹36 lakhs in excess of the figure for 1st April, 1915. There was no recurrence of a special demand for the encashment of currency notes. The average active circulation of notes* on the contrary increased by ₹2,65 lakhs, as compared with the amount in circulation in 1914-15. Railway earnings, a valuable indication of the general movement of trade throughout the country, showed an increase of ₹3,32 lakhs or 5 per cent over the previous year. The exchange position was, as last year, satisfactorily maintained.

The monsoon, which in a country whose mainstay is agriculture plays such an overwhelming part in the trade prosperity of the year, was, it may be noted, not very favourable. The South-West monsoon arrived late. It was weak and irregular in the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency, especially in Gujarat, in Sind, and in large areas of the Punjab. To quote the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member, "A line drawn from Bombay to Delhi may be said roughly to have divided the area on the east, in which the rainfall was good or excessive, from that on the west in which it was deficient. Excessive rain produced serious, and sometimes disastrous, floods in Assam, where the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway was so badly damaged

* That is, excluding notes held in Government treasuries and at the headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks.

that it had to be closed for a time ; in the Noakhali and Tipperah districts of Bengal ; and in the Cawnpore and Lucknow tracts of the United Provinces. In the west, on the other hand, a continued shortage of rain threatened at one time to have very serious consequences. Fortunately opportune rainfall in September and October greatly improved the prospects of the important *rabi* crops in the Punjab, and changed the position considerably for the better elsewhere, especially in Gujarat where there would otherwise have been famine." The winter rains in December, January, and February proved most inadequate as well as untimely in Northern India, and this has considerably affected the outturn of this year's crops, such as wheat in the Punjab and elsewhere.

Another characteristic of the year has been the expansion in the export trade, which compares very favourably with the slow recovery in the import trade. The increase in the exports of jute, tea, wool, and hides and skins is noteworthy. The exports of tea, gunny bags and cloth, and raw wool have reached a record figure. The variation in the monthly exports and imports is illustrated by the charts in this chapter, and they show clearly that the import trade has not recovered from the sudden drop which occurred at the outbreak of hostilities. The increase in total trade was in exports (including re-exports) of merchandise 9 per cent, and the decrease in imports 5 per cent, as compared with the previous year which contained eight war months. Another noteworthy feature has been the change in values of certain important commodities, and the unparalleled rise in freights during the year. The fluctuations in the price of sugar, salt, wheat, rice, jute, and cotton are referred to in subsequent paragraphs. Freights from Calcutta to London were about 7 times and those from Bombay about 11 times what they were when the war began. The rise in prices and freights at the end of March, 1916, are given in tables 47-52 and 60-65 on pages 99-100 and 106-108 and referred to on pages 9-10 and 59-60 of this Review.

Trade of India as compared with that of other countries.

	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	
	Imports per cent.	Exports per cent.
British India	-19.6	-13.2
United Kingdom	+22.6	-10.7
Canada	-6.4	+61.9
Australia	-5.7	-8.3
Egypt	-11	+12.3
British South Africa	-10.4	-15
France	+26	-47.2
Russia	-29.3	-63.7
Japan	-10.9	+19.3
Spain	-5	+44
United States of America	-6	+68.3
Brazil	+3.8	+36
Argentine Republic	-16.5	+59.8

The total import and export trade of certain principal countries and British India during the three calendar years 1913, 1914, and 1915, is separately shewn in table 13, on page 82. The import figures represent imports for home consumption and the export figures represent exports of domestic produce. The table in the margin shows the increase or decrease per cent in the import and export trade of 1915, as compared with the preceding year 1914. The import trade of all the principal countries suffered on account of the war, with the exception of the United Kingdom, France, and Brazil. India's import trade declined more than that of any other country for which figures are available, with the exception of Russia. The United States of America alone very nearly maintained the level of the previous year. As regards the export trade, the American countries, especially the United States of America, Canada, and the Argentine Republic, and also Spain and Japan, showed remarkable increases, while the export trade of India decreased, although not in the same degree, as did that of Russia and France. The percentages in the marginal table are in all cases for the calendar (and not the official) year.

TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE.

Total Sea-borne trade of India.

The total sea-borne trade of British India in 1915-16 amounted to R357 crores† or £238 millions, as against R354 crores or £236 millions in 1914-15, and nearly R491 crores or £327 millions in 1913-14 when the highest figures were attained. These totals include merchandise and treasure, both on private and on Government account.

† The values in the sea-borne trade returns are based on wholesale market prices less the trade discount, and in the case of imported and a few exported articles, the duty.

The total imports of merchandise on private and Government account				Merchandise (Private and G. vernment.)
Merchandise on private and Government account				
	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	
Imports	1,37,52	1,44,93	1,91,31	in 1915-16 were R137½ crores or £91.7 millions, the total exports of Indian produce, including Government stores, R194½ crores or £129½ millions, and the re-exports of foreign goods R5½ crores or £3½ millions. The figures for the last three years are shown in the margin.
Exports	1,94,24	1,77,93	2,44,27	
Re-exports	5,24	4,19	4,73	
Total	3,37,00	3,27,10	4,40,31	
Treasure				
Imports—				
Private	11,85	21,77	36,62	The trade in treasure in the year under review showed an increase of R2,94 lakhs or 55 per cent in exports and a decline of R9,87 lakhs or 45 per cent in imports. The total trade in treasure declined by R6,93 lakhs or 25 per cent. The details of imports and exports on Government and private account are given in the marginal table.
Government	9	4	6,82	
Total	11,94	21,81	43,44	
Exports—				
Private	7,43	3,30	7,05	Treasure (Private and Government.)
Government	80	- 1,99	3	
Total	8,23	5,29	7,08	
Total of Imports and Exports of treasure	20,17	27,10	50,52	
Grand Total (merchandise and treasure)	3,57,17	3,54,20	4,90,83	

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.

In private merchandise there was an increase of R15,79 lakhs in exports, including re-exports, but a decrease of R6,59 lakhs in imports. The gross figures of this year's imports and exports, as compared with those of the preceding two years, are as follows:—

Private merchandise	This year 1915-16	Last year 1914-15	Pre-war year 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1915-16, as compared with			
				1914-15		1913-14	
				R(lakhs)	Per cent	R(lakhs)	Per cent
Imports	1,31,34	1,37,93	1,83,25	-6,59	-5	-51,91	-28
Exports	1,92,58	1,77,48	2,44,20	+15,05	+8	-51,67	-21
Re-exports	4,85	4,11	4,68	+74	+18	+17	+4
TOTAL	3,25,72	3,19,52	4,32,13	+9,20	+3	-1,03,41	-24

These figures show that there was an increase of 8 per cent in exports, excluding re-exports, and a decrease of 5 per cent in imports, as compared with last year, and as compared with the year immediately preceding the outbreak of war, a fall of 21 per cent in exports, and of 28 per cent in imports. In making these comparisons the enormous rise in prices on the 1913-14 basis should be remembered.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON FOREIGN COMMERCE.

In last year's Review the year 1914-15 was divided into two periods namely, the pre-war period (April to July), and the war period (August to March). The loss of trade during the latter period was shown to be largely, if not entirely, due to the war, being R44 crores or £29 millions in imports. R70½ crores or £47 millions in exports, and R62 lakhs or £400,000 in re-exports. A similar comparison is made in the following table to show how far India has gained or lost in the same periods of 1915-16:—

Private merchandise	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16		Increase + or decrease —, as compared with 1913-14, in			
							1914-15		1915-16	
	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Imports	56,05	1,37,20	54,77	83,16	40,26	91,08	-1,28	-44,04	-15,79	-36,12
Exports	78,12	1,68,08	82,01	95,47	60,04	1,32,49	+3,89	-70,61	-18,08	-33,59
Re-exports	1,54	3,14	1,59	2,52	1,42	3,43	+5	-62	-12	+29
Total	1,35,71	2,98,42	1,38,37	1,81,15	1,01,72	2,27,00	+2,66	-1,15,27	-33,99	-69,42

Comparison with
the pre-war year
1913-14.

The actual loss during the latter period (August to March) of 1915-16, as compared with 1913-14, was R36,12 lakhs or 28 per cent in imports, and R33,59 lakhs or 20 per cent in exports, while re-exports improved by R29 lakhs or 9 per cent.

Comparison with
previous year
(1914-15).

The improvement in the same period of 1915-16 was, however, in marked contrast with 1914-15, namely, R7,92 lakhs in imports, R37,02 lakhs in exports, and R91 lakhs in re-exports. It will be seen from chart 2 at the beginning of this chapter that the falling-off in the value of both imports and exports took place mainly during the earlier months of the year, while in the later months (except in the month of December in the case of imports) the general movement was in an upward direction. The improvement, as already noted, is much more marked in the case of exports than in imports, except in the month of March, 1916.

The more important variations in exports and imports are shown in the

	Imports		Exports	
	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1915-16, as compared with		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1915-16, as compared with	
	1914-15 R(lakhs)	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)	1913-14 R(lakhs)
Grain, pulse, and flour	+34.7	+53.4	Barley . . .	+1.49
Provisions, etc.	+5	-36	Gram . . .	+10.2
Sugar . . .	+6,09.5	+1.66	Pulse . . .	+44.4
Salt . . .	+50.9	+37.3	Rice . . .	-1,70.3
Class I	+7,36.4	+2,28.3	Wheat, private and Government.	+12
Coal, coke, etc.	-51.3	-79.5	Tea . . .	+4,45.3
Oils . . .	-43	-15.4	Coffee . . .	-66.7
Cotton (raw) . . .	-19.5	-17.6	Class I	+4,08.6
Precious stones	+27.1	-59.6	Coal . . .	+20.9
Class II	-79.3	-2,03.1	Hides, (raw) . . .	+1,53.4
Boots and shoes	-16.9	-41.7	Skins " . . .	+44.9
Motor cars, etc.	+26.9	-23.9	Manganese ore . . .	+7.8
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	+64.6	+48.4	Seeds . . .	-4,53.1
Hardware . . .	-17.9	-1,56.7	Cotton (raw) . . .	-8,55.9
Dyes . . .	-26	-95.6	Jute " . . .	+2,73.2
Glassware . . .	+9.9	-88	Wool " . . .	+1,42.2
Machinery . . .	-1,20.4	-3,00.5	Teakwood . . .	-24.2
Iron and steel . . .	-56.5	-6,80.9	Bones . . .	-12.6
Copper . . .	-2,03.2	-3,37.7	Class II	-5,95.2
Railway plant, etc.	-5,86.4	-5,81.6	Opium . . .	-29.3
Textiles . . .	-5,59.7	-26,84.9	Indigo . . .	+1,17.9
Matches . . .	+25.3	+48.6	Hides, tanned . . .	+65.2
Tea chests . . .	+37.7	+29.9	Cotton yarn . . .	+63.6
Class III	-13,15.6	-51,64.1	" piece goods	+87.9
Class IV	-4	-51.8	Jute bags . . .	+7,56
Total	-6,58.9	-51,90.7	" cloth . . .	+4,58.2
			Class III	+16.63
			Class IV	+27.5
			Total	+15,04.9

marginal table. It will be seen from the table that the decline of R6,59 lakhs under imports is mainly due to the heavy fall in railway plant and rolling-stock, textiles, copper, and machinery; a decline which was partly set off by an increase in the value of the imports of sugar from Java. Exports improved by R15,05 lakhs, chiefly under raw jute, gunny bags and cloth, tea, indigo, hides and skins, and wool, notwithstanding

heavy decreases under rice, seeds, and raw cotton.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The value of the import trade in each of the classes under which articles

Imports.

Imports.	1914-15		1915-16		Increase + or decrease — as compared with 1914-15	
	R (lakhs)	Relative share per cent	R (lakhs)	Relative share per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
(Private merchandise)						
Class I Food, drink, and tobacco	19,58	14.2	26,94	20.5	+7,36	+37.6
Class II Raw materials	9,32	6.8	8,53	6.5	-79	-8.5
„ III Manufactured articles	1,06,67	77.3	93,51	71.2	-13,16	-12.3
„ IV Miscellaneous	2,36	1.7	2,36	1.8	...	...
Total	1,37,93	100	1,31,94	100	-6,59	-4.8

are grouped in the trade returns is shown in the marginal table. This table is, perhaps, of more than passing interest. The share of class I (Food, drink, and tobacco) was 20.5 per cent and of class III (Manufactured articles) 71.2 per cent of the total import trade, as against 14.2 per cent and 77.3 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. It is important to remember that these percentages refer to values and not to quantities. Class I showed an increase in value of over 37 per cent, while class III a decrease of over 12 per cent. There was no change, as compared with 1914-15, in the percentage share of

class II (Raw materials) in the total import trade, but the value decreased by more than 8 per cent. Under class I the receipts of sugar were, as was to be expected, owing mainly to the rise in price, greater by ₹6,09 lakhs. Imported salt accounted for an increase of ₹51 lakhs, ₹13 lakhs being due to larger quantity and ₹38 lakhs on account of higher prices. In class II noticeable decreases were in coal (—₹54 lakhs), mineral oil (—₹39 lakhs), raw cotton (—₹20 lakhs), raw silk (—₹5½ lakhs), and timber (—₹6 lakhs). Precious stones and pearls, unset, was the only important item which showed an improvement; *viz.*, of ₹27 lakhs. Under class III very large decreases are recorded under machinery (—₹1,20 lakhs) and metals of every description (—₹2,59 lakhs). The decline in railway plant and rolling-stock was no less than ₹5,86 lakhs or 58 per cent. A reduction of ₹5,60 lakhs in the imports of yarn and textile fabrics is noticeable, especially in view of the glut in the piecegoods market referred to in the two previous reports. The receipts of cotton cloth alone accounted for ₹5,28 lakhs of the decrease, woollen goods ₹77 lakhs, and cotton hosiery ₹15 lakhs, but these losses were partly compensated for by increases under silk yarn and piecegoods (+₹73 lakhs) and haberdashery and millinery (+₹11 lakhs). Other minor decreases occurred under boots and shoes (—₹17 lakhs), hardware (—₹18 lakhs), and mineral dyes (—₹30 lakhs). The only noticeable increases in this class were under gold and silver thread (+₹19 lakhs), motor cars and motor cycles (+₹27 lakhs), chemicals (+₹43 lakhs), drugs and medicines (+₹20 lakhs), glass and glassware (+₹10 lakhs), paper and stationery (+₹15 lakhs), matches (+₹25 lakhs), tea chests (+₹38 lakhs), and toys and paints (+₹8 lakhs each).

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

The total exports of Indian merchandise showed an increase of nearly ^{Exports.} ₹15,05 lakhs or 8 per cent. The details of the four main groups of this trade are shown in the following table:—

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.	1914-15		1915-16		Increase + or decrease — as compared with 1914-15	
	₹ (lakhs)	Relative share per cent	₹ (lakhs)	Relative share per cent	₹ (lakhs)	per cent
Class I Food, drink, and tobacco	48,97	27.6	53,07	27.6	+ 4,10	+ 8.4
„ II Raw materials	80,07	45.1	74,12	38.5	— 5,95	— 7.4
„ III Manufactured articles	46,58	26.3	63,21	32.8	+ 16,63	+ 35.7
„ IV Miscellaneous	1,86	1	2,13	1.1	+ 27	+ 14.5
Total	1,77,48	100	1,92,53	100	+ 15,05	+ 8.5

The relative position of classes I (Food, drink, and tobacco) and IV (Miscellaneous) remained unchanged, but the share of classes II (Raw materials) and III (Manufactured articles) was 38 per cent and 33 per cent of the total export trade, as against 45 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. There has, therefore, been a very considerable increase in the value of exports of manufactured articles. While manufactured imports declined this year from ₹106 crores to ₹93 crores, exported manufactures rose to ₹63 crores from ₹46 crores in 1914-15, reducing the net balance of manufactured imports to ₹30 crores as against ₹60 crores in 1914-15 and ₹91 crores in 1913-14. The expansion of trade in class I (Food, drink, and tobacco) was entirely due to larger exports of tea from India, which increased by ₹4,45 lakhs, partly set off by a decrease of over ₹66 lakhs under coffee. Including the amount exported on Government account, the shipments of wheat aggregated ₹8,44 lakhs or ₹12 lakhs in excess of the total for 1914-15. The quantity, however, decreased from 706,383 tons to 652,879 tons. The exports of barley rose by ₹1,49 lakhs, while there was a decrease of over ₹1,70 lakhs under rice. Pulse improved by ₹44 lakhs and gram by ₹10 lakhs. The decline of ₹5,95 lakhs in class II (Raw materials) was made up of heavy decreases under raw cotton (—₹8,56 lakhs) and seeds (—₹4,53 lakhs), which were, on the other hand, partly set off by increases under raw hides and skins (+₹1,98 lakhs), raw jute (+₹2,73 lakhs), raw wool (+₹1,42 lakhs), rubber (+₹33 lakhs), and coal (+₹21 lakhs). Of seeds, linseed showed a decline of ₹2,28 lakhs, cotton seed ₹84 lakhs, sesamum ₹82 lakhs, and copra or coconut kernel ₹66 lakhs, only

Exports of Indian merchandise.

groundnut (which is used for the manufacture of margarine) accounting for an increase of ₹23 lakhs. The most marked downward movement noticed was that of raw cotton. Other noticeable decreases were under teakwood (– ₹24 lakhs) and bones for manure (– ₹13 lakhs). The most remarkable factor in the increase in class III (Manufactured articles) was in the exports of jute manufactures (gunny bags + ₹7,56 lakhs and gunny cloth + ₹1,56 lakhs). The total shipments of indigo were valued at ₹2,08 lakhs against ₹90 lakhs in 1914-15. Large increases also took place in tanned or dressed hides and skins, amounting to ₹87 lakhs, in cotton twist and yarn (+ ₹64 lakhs) and piece-goods (+ ₹88 lakhs), and also in saltpetre (+ ₹26 lakhs). Opium, it may be noted, declined in value by ₹29 lakhs.

RE-EXPORTS.

Re-exports.

The value of foreign merchandise re-exported on private account from India is relatively small, and the trade rose in value to ₹4,85 lakhs, an increase of nearly ₹74 lakhs over 1914-15 and ₹17 lakhs over 1913-14. The trade is carried on mainly through the ports of Bombay and Karachi with the Persian Gulf and East African Coast. The trade also includes imports by land from across the border (e.g., raw wool) and re-exported by sea chiefly, if not entirely, from Calcutta and Karachi. The re-export trade as a whole consists, however, chiefly of manufactured articles, especially cotton manufactures, valued at ₹1,10 lakhs, raw wool worth ₹1,02 lakhs, and fruits and vegetables, valued at ₹48 lakhs. These articles accounted for an aggregate increase of ₹1,10 lakhs, namely, ₹24 lakhs in cotton goods, ₹52 lakhs in raw wool, and ₹34 lakhs in fruits and vegetables. Aden, Persia, Ceylon, the Straits, Mauritius, and the East African Protectorate had a larger share in the cotton trade than in the previous year. The United Kingdom and the United States of America divided between them the trade in raw wool in the respective shares of 91 per cent and 9 per cent. The United Kingdom took fruits and vegetables, which were chiefly dried fruits other than dates, worth nearly ₹38 lakhs, as against ₹7 lakhs in 1914-15. Sugar, it is interesting to note, showed a decrease of ₹65 lakhs, since there was no re-export in the year under review to the United Kingdom as in 1914-15.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Imports and Exports of Government Stores.

The stores imported and exported on Government account are shown separately in the trade accounts and are not included in the imports and exports of merchandise referred to in the preceding paragraphs. Goods bought by Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels are not included in the returns of trade.

Exports.

The special feature of the year as regards exports was the shipment of wheat on Government account. No less than 82 per cent (or 534,461 tons) of the total exports was on Government account. The total exports were valued at ₹1,71 lakhs, excluding wheat, and at ₹8,61 lakhs, including wheat. The wheat exported on Government account to the United Kingdom amounted to 507,165 tons, valued at ₹6,56 lakhs, to Gibraltar 14,447 tons or ₹18 lakhs, to Holland 5,644 tons or ₹7 lakhs, to Australia 5,005 tons or ₹6 lakhs, to Malta and Gozo 1,200 tons or ₹1½ lakhs, and to Italy 1,000 tons or ₹1½ lakhs.

Imports.

The imports of Government stores were valued at ₹6,18 lakhs, as against ₹7,00 lakhs in 1914-15 and ₹8,06 lakhs in 1913-14. The chief item, railway plant and rolling-stock, which ordinarily represents about one half of the total imports, fell, as was to be expected, very considerably from ₹3,41 lakhs to ₹1,47 lakhs or by 57 per cent. [The railway materials imported on private account, it may be noted, fell almost in the same ratio from ₹10,08 lakhs to ₹4,22 lakhs.] Arms, ammunition, etc., declined by ₹13 lakhs, and machinery and millwork by ₹12½ lakhs, to ₹19 lakhs each. The value of metals rose from ₹72 lakhs to ₹1,38 lakhs. Other important items, such as hardware and cutlery, instruments, and stationery, almost maintained the level of the previous year.

THE YEAR'S TRADE IN GOLD AND SILVER.

(1) Imports and Exports of Gold.

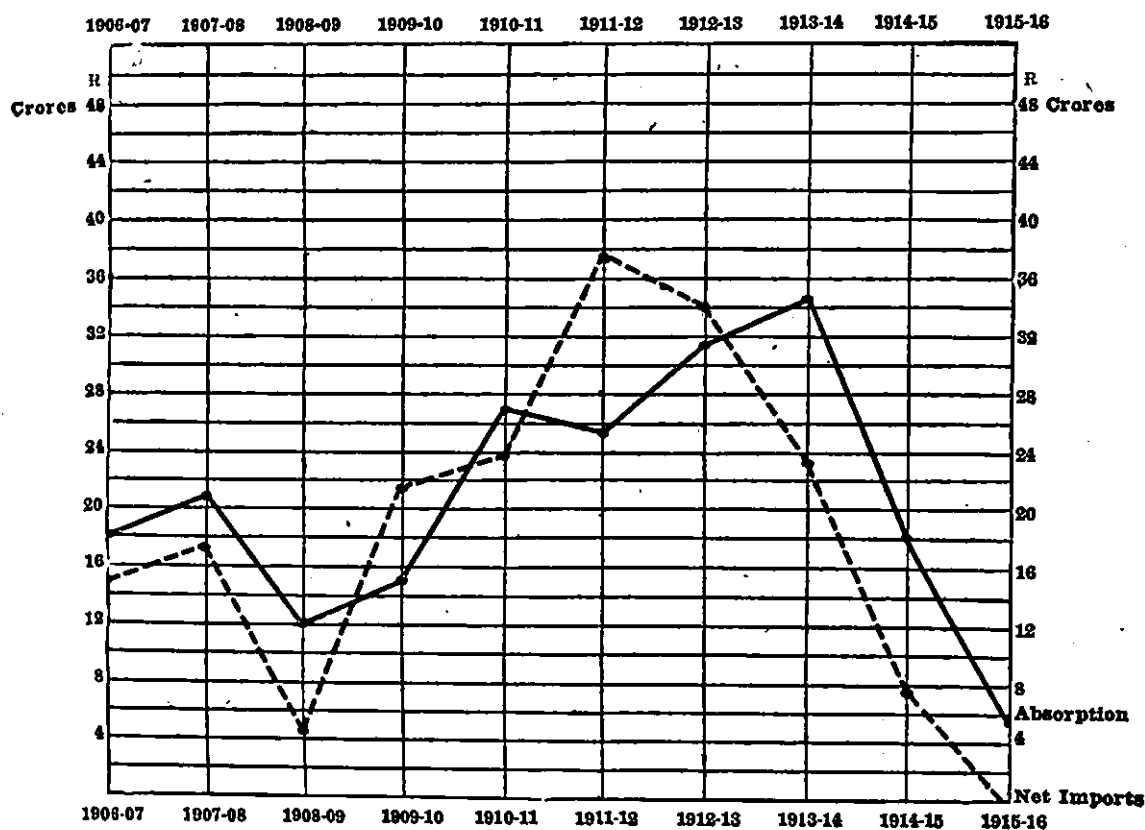
The private imports of gold bullion and coin showed a very large decrease from ₹28,23 lakhs in 1913-14 and ₹10,70 lakhs in

1914-15 to ₹5,24 lakhs only in 1915-16. The imports decreased by more than half, owing to the restriction on the movement of gold. The United Kingdom contributed ₹2,87 lakhs, Australia ₹1,46 lakhs, and Asiatic Turkey, Aden, and China about ₹26 lakhs each. The exports on private account amounted to ₹0,39 lakhs, as against ₹2,25 lakhs in 1914-15 and ₹4,90 lakhs in 1913-14. Of the total exports 48 per cent was in bullion and 52 per cent in the form of coined gold. Japan received a consignment of ₹3,18 lakhs and the United Kingdom of ₹3,04 lakhs. Government imports were valued at ₹3½ lakhs, but there were no exports on Government account. There was thus a total net export of gold amounting to ₹1,11 lakhs; only thrice in the previous 40 years has there been a net export of gold from India.

The great decrease in the absorption of gold is shown in table 43 on (2) Gold (both coin and bullion) absorption. page 97. In 1915-16 the net absorption was only ₹3,600,000, as against ₹12 millions in 1914-15, and ₹23 millions in 1913-14. The net absorption during the past forty-three years ending 1915-16 amounted to no less than ₹232 millions.

The following chart shows the net imports of gold on private and Government account and the net absorption of gold in the last ten years:—

3.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND ABSORPTION OF GOLD.



In 1915-16 the value of the private imports of silver amounted to ₹6,61 lakhs (3) Imports and Exports of Silver. and of exports to ₹1,04 lakhs, while on Government account the exports were valued at ₹80 lakhs and the imports at ₹5 lakhs, the net imports, both Government and private, being nearly ₹4,83 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied ₹4,18 lakhs worth of silver, China ₹1,10 lakhs, and Australia (including New Zealand) ₹77 lakhs, chiefly in the form of bullion.

The imports of Government of India rupees were valued at ₹35 lakhs and the exports amounted to ₹1,79 lakhs, of which ₹80 lakhs were on Government account to meet special demands in the Persian Gulf, in Egypt (where the rupee has temporarily been made legal tender), in East Africa, and in Aden. Exports of rupees also took place to Arabia, the Bahrein Islands, Ceylon, and the Straits.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Balance of Foreign trade and its adjustments.

The excess of exports over imports of merchandise and treasure

	EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.		
	Net exports of merchandisc.	Net imports of treasure.	Total net exports.
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
1911-12	89,28	43,06	46,22
1912-13	85,09	44,15	40,94
1913-14	65,68	29,56	36,07
1914-15	43,66	18,46	25,20
1915-16	66,04	4,42	61,62

in 1915-16 was R58,25 lakhs, including Government transactions, and R61,62 lakhs, excluding Government transactions. The corresponding averages of the preceding three years are R23,48 lakhs and R34,07 lakhs. The total net exports in the year under review were, it will be seen, much larger than in previous years. Many factors alluded to in the previous year's Trade Review should be taken into consideration in determining correctly the balance of trade of India, but exact information and accurate statistics in regard to some of those factors are not always available. But those items which are usually taken into account in arriving at India's trade balance are shown in the marginal table. Deducting Council bills and telegraphic transfers sold in London and the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases from the net export of merchandise and treasure and enfacd rupee paper, the balance in favour of India is calculated for 1915-16 at R32,43 lakhs, as against R26,76 lakhs in 1914-15. The very large balance in favour of India as compared with last year is of particular interest and importance.*

	1914-15 R(lakhs)	1915-16 R(lakhs)
Imports of merchandisc	1,37,93	1,31,34
Net imports of gold	8,45	-1,15
" " silver	10,02	5,57
Net enfacd securities	36	90
Interest on enfacd securities	34	32
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,57,10	1,36,98
Exports	1,31,59	1,97,37
Net exports	24,49	60,39
Council bills paid in India	10,79	31,05
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases		4,25
Reverse bills paid in London	-13,06	-7,84
Net	-2,27	27,96
Balance of trade in favour of India.	26,76	32,43

Exports of wheat on Government account.

In order to make the Balance of Trade statement complete so far as wheat transactions during the year are concerned, it is necessary to show on the one hand the exports of wheat on Government account, and on the other the remittance to India of funds to pay for these exports. As is well known, these exports on Government account, which amounted to R6,90 lakhs, were paid for in two ways:—(1) by money provided by agent firms in India to the extent of R2,65 lakhs. These firms were subsequently reimbursed by drafts on the Secretary of State or by direct payments by the Secretary of State. (2) The balance amounting to approximately R4,25 lakhs was paid by funds supplied by the Wheat Commissioner in India. To show these transactions in the statement of Balance of Trade it was considered desirable to show the Government exports of wheat as private exports and the funds supplied by the Wheat Commissioner as an import of funds on the same side of the account as Council bills paid in India are shown. The details of the items included in the Balance of Trade statement will be found in table 44 on page 97 in part II of this Review.

VALUE OF THE TRADE OF 1915-16 AS CALCULATED ON THE PRICES OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Calculated values.

It is important, especially at the present time, to eliminate in an analysis of the trade returns the effect of the variation in prices. The method that has been followed is that universally employed for this problem. The calculated values represent what the value of the trade would have been, if prices had remained on the same level as in 1914-15, the difference between these calculated values of the trade of 1915-16 and the values recorded in 1914-15 representing the variation due to the change in the volume of trade in the year under review, and the difference between the calculated values and the actual value recorded in 1915-16 representing the variation due

* An analysis of this unprecedented balance of trade in favour of India will be found in the "Report upon the Operations of the Currency Department during the year 1915-16."

to the change in prices. The results are given in table 42 on pages 95-96 in part ii of this report and are summarised in the following table :—

	Value recorded in 1915-16.	Re-calculated value of 1915-16 trade at prices of 1914-15.	Value recorded in 1914-15.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with 1914-15 due to variations in		Actual change recorded.
				Quantity.	Value.	
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Imports—						
Food, drink, and tobacco	26,94	22,11	19,58	+ 2,53	+ 4,83	+ 7,36
Raw materials	8,53	8,25	9,32	-1,07	+ 28	-79
Manufactures	93,51	85,10	106,67	-21,57	+ 8,41	-13,16
Total imports (including miscellaneous)	181,34	117,48	187,93	-20,45	+13,86	-6,59
Exports of Indian merchandise—						
Food, drink, and tobacco	53,07	48,83	48,97	-14	+ 4,24	+ 4,10
Raw materials	74,12	77,11	80,07	-2,96	-2,99	-5,95
Manufactures	63,21	65,72	46,58	+ 19,14	-2,51	+ 16,63
Total exports (including miscellaneous)	192,53	193,80	177,48	+16,32	-1,27	+15,05
Total turnover (imports and exports).	323,87	3,11,28	315,41	-4,13	+12,59	+8,46

Thus, according to the recorded figures, there was an increase in the total turnover, excluding re-exports, of R8,46 lakhs. The actual volume of trade, however, declined by R4,13 lakhs, so that price changes accounted for a rise of R12,59 lakhs. In other words, the volume of trade shrunk by 1.3 per cent, but the average prices were 4 per cent higher. The results of the enquiry.

The table also shows that the volume of imports fell by R20,45 lakhs, while the advance in average prices accounted for an increase of R13,86 lakhs, thus reducing the decrease to R6,59 lakhs. In short, the average import prices rose by 12 per cent and the volume of imports decreased by 15 per cent. Imports.

Again the volume of exports rose by R16,32 lakhs, although the fall in average prices reduced this increase to R15,05 lakhs. In other words, average export prices fell by 7 per cent and the volume of exports increased by 9 per cent. Exports.

An analysis of the individual groups, which will be found in table 42 in Part II of this Review, shows that, while the recorded imports of foodstuffs rose by R7,36 lakhs, R4,83 lakhs or 22 per cent was due to the advance in prices, and R2,53 lakhs or 13 per cent was due to increased volume. The decline in the imports of raw materials was due mainly to reduced quantities. Imported manufactured articles declined, according to the returns, by R13,16 lakhs, which was made up of a decrease of R21,57 lakhs due to reduced volume, set off by an increase of R8,41 lakhs due to higher prices. On the export side, foodstuffs exported rose by R4,24 lakhs due to higher prices, set off by a fall of R14 lakhs due to reduced quantities. Exports of raw materials, chiefly owing to raw cotton and seeds, declined by R5,95 lakhs, of which R2,96 lakhs were due to smaller quantities and R2,99 lakhs to lower prices. Those of manufactures improved by R16,63 lakhs, which was made up of an increase of R19,14 lakhs due to larger quantities set off by a decrease of R2,51 lakhs due to lower prices.

PRICES IN 1915-16.

As will be seen from table 47 on page 99, the wholesale prices of country produce in India at the end of the official year under review, compared with the prices prevailing at the end of the year ending March, 1915, showed no great increases, except in regard to raw jute and raw cotton—the two Indian staples which were so seriously affected immediately after the outbreak of war. The average price of wheat in India, which had increased with such rapidity during the months of January and February, 1915, declined after Government intervention, and the fall continued, with slight fluctuations, till the end of March, 1916, when the average price was actually 5 per cent lower than the price that ruled before the war, and 21 per cent below that which prevailed in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average price of rice in March, 1916, remained the same as in March, 1915, although during the months, September to November, 1915, the Wholesale prices of country produce.
Wheat.
Rice.

price was considerably higher than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The price in March, 1916, it may be noted, was 12 per cent below the pre-war rate. Of the inferior food grains, the average price of maize declined most, being as much as 25 per cent below last year's prices, while the average prices of jawar, barley, and bajra declined by 9 per cent, 5 per cent, and 2 per cent, respectively. Gram fell 18 per cent and dāl (arhar) 7 per cent below the price that ruled a year ago. Among oilseeds, linseed showed a slight rise of 3 per cent, owing to scarcity of stocks and supplies in the market, and rape and mustard showed no fluctuation, but sesamum declined by 5 per cent. As already stated, it was only in raw jute, owing to the demand for war bags, etc., and raw cotton, owing to good demand on the part of spinners, that prices recorded a marked upward movement. Raw jute rose 25 per cent and raw cotton 39 per cent, as compared with the prices of the corresponding period of the previous year. The prices, however, of raw jute and raw cotton were still 17 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, below the pre-war rates. Among imported articles the rise

	Declared unit value.	Declared unit values in 1914-15 and 1915-16 (Prices in previous year = 100 in each case)			
		Imports		Exports	
		1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
Food grains—					
Cereals . . . . .	...	...	108	110
Pulses . . . . .	...	...	124	115
Sugar	119	116	...	...
Tea and coffee . . . . .	...	...	93	108
Other articles of food and drink.					
Oilseeds, oils, and oil-cakes	100	110	105	104	
Textiles—	116	90	98	92	
Jute, raw . . . . .	...	...	64	102
" manufactures . . . . .	...	...	90	93
Cotton, raw . . . . .	...	...	84	87
" manufactures	100	85	97	94	
Wool, raw . . . . .	...	...	104	110
" manufactures	110	114	...	...
Silk, raw	100	98	...	...
" manufactures	102	98	...	...
Hides and skins	107	103	102½	104	
Metals and manufactures	98	123	101	101	
Animals and other raw and manufactured articles.					
.	99	142	108	103	
Building materials	95	123	122	98	

of March, 1915. The declared unit values

War and pre-war prices in Calcutta.	July	March	March
	1914	1915	1916
1. Food grain—cereals (average)	100	117	104
Rice (average of 4 kinds)	100	108	108
Wheat	100	132	90
Barley	100	119	107
2. Food grains—pulses (average)	100	118	101
Penas (average of 3 kinds)	100	112	90
Gram deshi	100	119	80
Dal (average of 2 kinds)	100	126	127
Average food grains, cereals and pulses	100	117	103
3. Sugars (average of 5 kinds)	100	155	169
Java T. M. O. white	100	174	183
Mauritius	100	168	187
4. Tea (average of 3 kinds)	100	*117	*107
5. Other articles of food (average)	100	114	140
Salt, Liverpool	100	206	394
6. Oilseeds (average)	100	83	82
7. Jute (average of raw and manufactures)	100	80	117
Raw jute (average of 5 kinds)	100	64	90
Jute manufactures (average of 4 kinds)	100	96	144
8. Cotton (average of raw and manufactures)	100	90	119
Raw cotton (average of 2 kinds)	100	72	202
Cotton manufactures (average of 7 kinds)	100	95	121
9. Silk, raw—European filature	100	85	96
10. Wool, raw—Tibetan	100	71	73
11. Hides and skins (average of 3 kinds)	100	104	118
12. Metals (average of 6 kinds)	100	112	168
Copper brazier	100	101	141
Iron hoops	100	118	196
Galvanized corrugated sheets	100	128	210
Tin block	100	110	127
13. Other raw and manufactured articles (average)	100	89	103
Coal, Bengal (average 2 kinds)	100	74	68
Kerosene oil	100	100	111
Saltpetre (crude 10 per cent)	100	115	150
Shellac, T. N.	100	84	123
14. Building materials, teak wood, European	100	100	76
General average	100	104	118

* Relates to the end of February

in the price of Liverpool salt is most noticeable. The wholesale price in Calcutta at the end of March, 1916, was R201 per 100 maunds, as against R105 at the end of March, 1915, and R51 on the 30th July, 1914. The prices of Java sugar (T. M. O. white) during the same periods were R12-6as, R11-12as, and R6-12as per maund, respectively. The rise in the price of salt was, therefore, 294 per cent and in that of sugar 83 per cent, over the pre-war rates, and 91 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, as compared with prices that ruled at the end of March, 1915. The declared unit values (which are wholesale market prices) of selected imports and exports are given in tables 45-46 on page 98 in Part II of this Report. The marginal table summarises the results for the year under review and for 1914-15, as compared with the preceding year in each case, so far as 61 articles of the import trade and 50 articles of the export trade are concerned. Wholesale prices of imported sugar, raw cotton (Broach), rice, wheat, and raw jute at selected ports are given in Part II (tables 48 to 52 respectively).

In Calcutta, it is interesting to note, wholesale prices showed a rise of 13 per cent as against the corresponding date of last year and 18 per cent as compared with the period just previous to the outbreak of war. The results are briefly summarised in the marginal table.

EARNINGS OF LABOUR.

In 1915-16, as compared with the previous year, there were no fluctuations of importance in the earnings of labour, except in the brewing industry in the Punjab and the tea industry in Assam. Notwithstanding the heavy war orders in the jute and wool industries, there was no great rise in the wages paid, owing to the fact that the mills, especially the jute mills, were on the whole well supplied with labour during the year under review. The wages paid in the paper, mining, and rice industries were similar to those paid in the previous year. In the cotton industry in January, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, there was also no marked change in the wages, but compared with the pre-war period the rates showed an increase of 3 per cent, the rise being chiefly in the sizing and weaving departments. Tables 53-55 on pages 100-101 show the wages paid for the last three years. It should be noted that returns refer generally to a representative mill in the chief locality of the industry, since returns are not yet received of wages paid in the various mills of each industry. Wages in 1915-16.

CHAPTER II.

Trade with Special Countries.

THE DIRECTION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The importance and the extent of India's foreign trade are sometimes not appreciated. In the calendar year 1915, for example, the imports of merchandise (excluding gold and silver) from India into the United Kingdom were greater than those from any other country except the United States and the Argentine Republic; the exports from the United Kingdom to India were also larger than those to any other country except France. In 1913 and 1914 the imports from India into the United Kingdom were greater than those from any other country except the United States and Germany. The exports to India in 1913 and 1914 from the United Kingdom were, without exception, greater than to any other country. Before the outbreak of war India's trade was the greatest in Asia, and in the World's trade, came next after the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands. Tables 10 to 12 on pages 81-82 show the value of India's foreign sea-borne trade in private merchandise with the British Empire and foreign countries in the past nine years and also the trade with the allies, enemy countries, and neutrals in the past three years. Table 14 on pages 83-89 contains the chief exports and imports by countries. The direction of Trade.

The share of the British Empire in the total trade was over 60 per cent, and of foreign countries nearly 40 per cent, in the year under review, being approximately on the same level as in 1914-15. As compared with the pre-war year (1913-14), the share of the British Empire improved by nearly 9 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom was in 1915-16 nearly the same as in the previous year, 46·6 per cent of the total, or an increase of 6 per cent over the pre-war year 1913-14. British Empire.

The most noticeable changes, however, brought about by the war are in the shares of trade with countries outside the Empire, namely, in regard to Continental Europe and to countries in Asia outside the Empire, such as Java and Japan. The share of Continental Europe—and by Continental Europe are meant mainly Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, and Russia—in the aggregate value of imports and exports, including re-exports, fell from 26 per cent in 1913-14, and 17 per cent in 1914-15, to 11 per cent in 1915-16, while the trade with countries in Asia outside the British Empire rose gradually from 14 per cent in 1913-14 and 15 per cent in 1914-15 to 18 per cent in 1915-16. The trade with America, chiefly the United States, also showed a steady and important advance from 8 per cent in 1913-14, and 9 per cent in 1914-15, to 11 per cent in 1915-16. The percentage shares Foreign Countries.

of the chief countries in the total import and export trade (during the last nine years) are shown in the following tables:—

Percentage of total imports.

	1907-08*	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
British Empire.									
United Kingdom	66.7	62.7	62.0	61.1	62.4	63	64.1	67.4	59.4
Straits Settlements	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.9
Mauritius	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.4	2	1.4	1.2	1.6
Australia . . . . .	.6	.9	.8	.9	.8	.6	.5	.6	.5
Other countries of the British Empire	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.3
Total British Empire	73.6	70.6	70.4	69.1	68.9	69.7	70	74	67.7
Foreign countries.									
Germany	5.9	6	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9	3.4	3†
Austria-Hungary	2	3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	.9	...
Russia . . . . .	.3	.3	.1	.2	.1	.3	.03	.03	.1
Java	4.5	5.1	6.8	7	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	10.2
United States of America	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.6	3.5	6
Japan	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.3	5.7
Belgium	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.2	.2
Italy . . . . .	.8	.9	.8	1	.9	1	1.2	1.1	1.5
France	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5
China . . . . .	.9	1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1.3	.9	1.1	1.5
Holland . . . . .	.7	.8	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9
Persia . . . . .	.3	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.3	.2	.3
Other foreign countries	3	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.37	2.67	3.6
Total Foreign countries	26.4	29.4	29.6	30.9	31.1	30.3	30	28	32.8

Percentage of total exports.

	1907-08*	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
British Empire.									
United Kingdom	25.8	24.2	26.2	24.8	26.4	25.1	23.4	31.7	38
Ceylon	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.7
Straits Settlements	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Hongkong	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.3	3.6	3.9	3.2	2.4	2.1
Australia	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.3
Canada . . . . .	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.6	.6	.8
Other countries of the British Empire	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.7	3	2.9	2.5	3.8	4.8
Total British Empire	43	42	42.5	42.2	42.2	41.1	37.3	47.8	55.4
Foreign countries.									
Germany	11.8	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.9	10.1	10.8	5.8	...
United States of America	7.7	8.7	7.7	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.9	9.6	10.8
Japan	5	4.7	6.7	6.4	7.3	7.6	9.2	8.6	9.4
France	6.2	6	6.3	7.3	6	6.4	7.1	4.9	4.8
Belgium	4.9	4	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.3	4.9	2.9	.1
Austria-Hungary	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3	4	2.5	...
Russia . . . . .	.7	.8	.9	.9	.7	.8	1	1	2.7
Holland	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	.7	.1
Spain . . . . .	.9	1.1	.9	1.1	.8	.8	.9	1	1.1
Italy	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.6
Turkey, Asiatic	1.2	1.2	1.1	1	1	.9	1.2	.9	.6
Persia . . . . .	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.9
Java . . . . .	.6	.4	.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	.8	1	.9
China	3.7	6.5	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	2.3	2.2	2.7
Egypt . . . . .	.9	1.4	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9	1	(a)
Argentine Republic	1.4	1.6	1	.8	.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6
Chile . . . . .	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6
Other foreign countries	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.8
Total Foreign countries	57	58	57.5	57.8	57.8	58.9	62.2	62.2	44.6

Trade with Allies,
Enemies, and
Neutrals.

It is interesting to note the division of the trade with the Allies, Neutrals, and Hostile countries during the last three years, (a) total trade, (b) imports, and (c) exports.

In millions £ sterling.

	Total Trade.			Imports into India.			Exports from India.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Allies	168	132	138	87	68	60	81	64	78
Enemies	38	15	1	12	4	1†	26	11	...
Neutrals	82	66	80	23	20	27	50	46	58
Total	288	213	219	122	92	88	168	121	131

It will be seen from the foregoing tables (and also from table 12 on page 82) that the total trade of India with enemy countries fell from £38 millions in

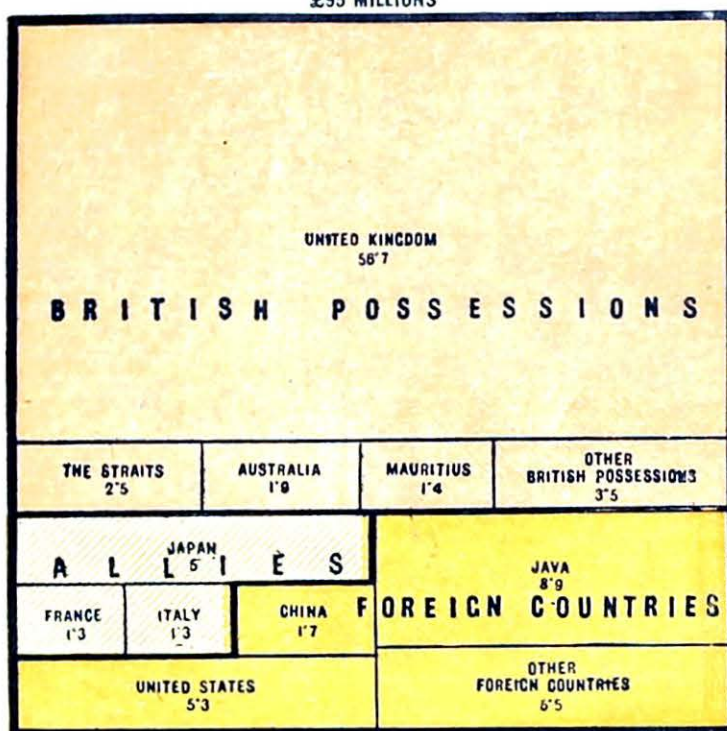
* 1907-08 was the first year in which the registration of seaborne trade according to the countries of consignment and final destination took effect.

† Imports from prize vessels.

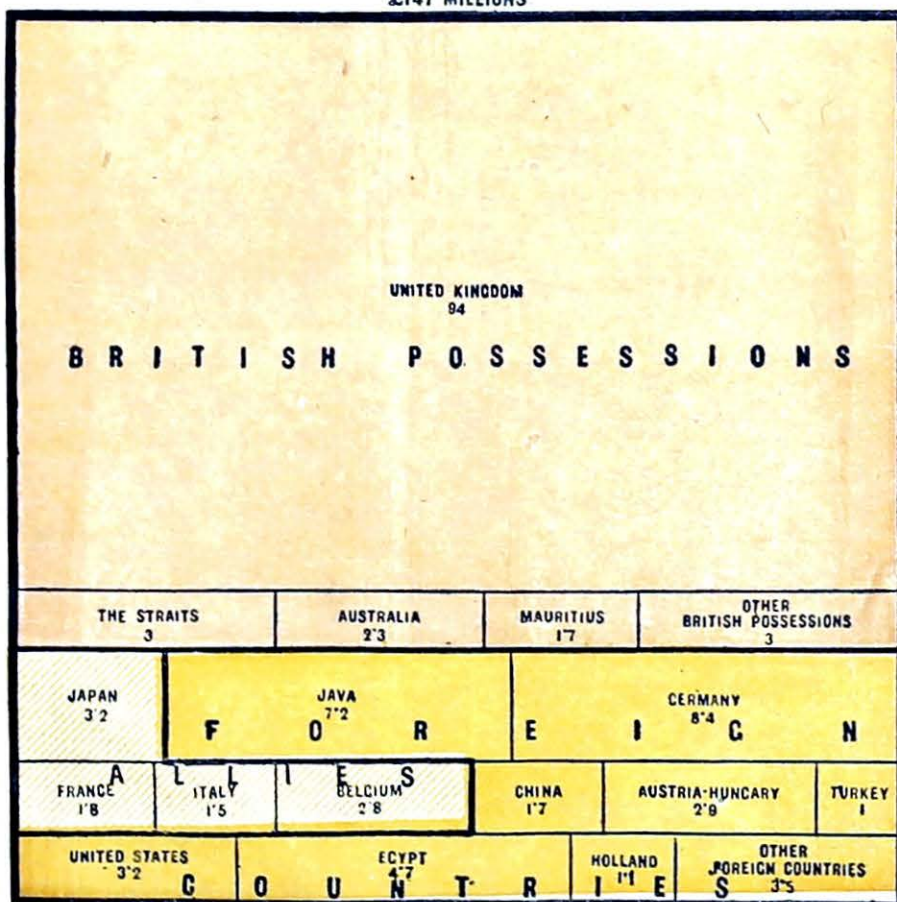
(a) Included with 'British Empire—other countries.'

4. THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S IMPORT TRADE IN 1915-16, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14.

IMPORTS
1915-16
£95 MILLIONS



IMPORTS
1913-14
£147 MILLIONS



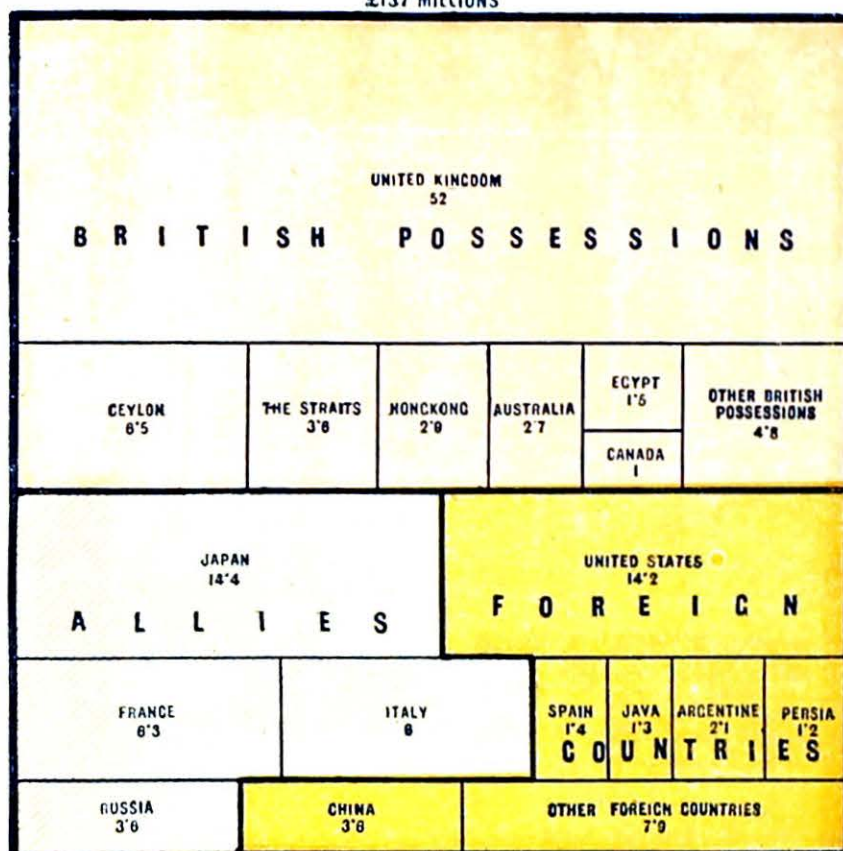
- Note:—(1) The figure under each country represents the respective share of each country in million £ sterling.
- (2) Imports include merchandise and treasure, on private account only.
- (3) It will be seen that imports into India are chiefly from the British Empire.
- (4) Since the outbreak of war, the most important change has been, with regard to (3), the share of the British Empire has decreased, with a corresponding increase in the share of countries outside the Empire.

5. THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE IN 1915-16, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR YEAR, 1913-14.

EXPORTS

1915-16

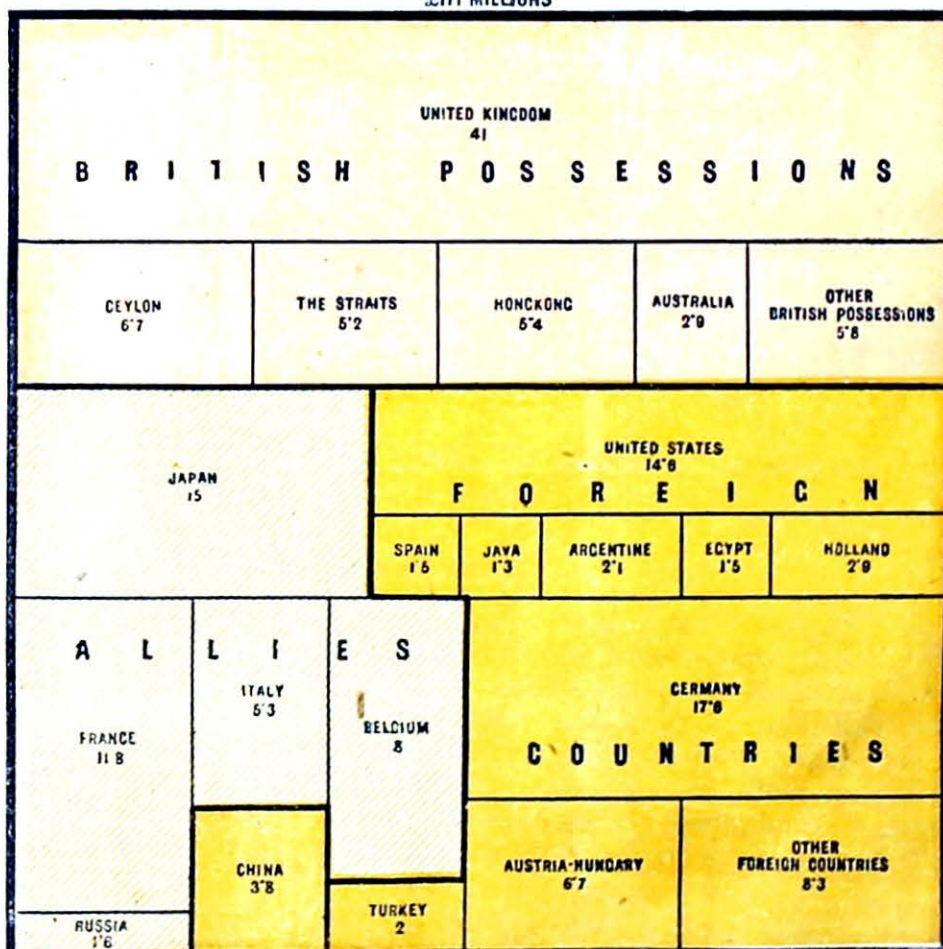
£137 MILLIONS



EXPORTS

1913-14

£171 MILLIONS



- Note :— (1) The figure under each Country represents the respective share of each country in million £ sterling.
- (2) Exports include merchandise and treasure, on private account only.
- (3) It will be seen that Exports are mainly directed to countries outside the Empire, except 1915-16.
- (4) Since the outbreak of War, the most important change has been, with regard to (3), the share of the British Empire has considerably increased, with a corresponding decrease in the share of countries outside the Empire.

the pre-war year 1913-14 to £15 millions in 1914-15 and to over a million (£1,349,000) in 1915-16. Roughly speaking, half of Germany's trade before the war was with countries which are now her enemies, and only one-tenth of it was with countries which are now her allies. The trade of India with the Allies amounted in 1915-16 to £138 millions and with Neutrals to £80 millions, showing an increase of £6 millions and £14 millions, respectively, as compared with 1914-15. As compared with the pre-war period of 1913-14, the decrease in the trade with the Allies was nearly £30 millions and with Neutrals nearly £2 millions.

The total trade with the United Kingdom showed an increase in value of 1.6 per cent. Imports were valued at £52 millions or 59 per cent of the total import trade in 1915-16. In 1914-15 they were valued at £62 millions or 67.4 per cent of the total import trade. In 1913-14 the value

	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Imports—		
Hardware	1,203	1,058
Machinery, etc.	3,722	2,979
Metals	6,349	4,988
Provisions	912	919
Railway plant, etc.	6,286	2,729
Cotton manufactures (including twist)	30,246	26,300
Woolen manufactures (including yarn)	899	478
Exports—		
Grain and pulse	6,717	9,027
Cotton, (raw)	1,411	1,371
Dyes (indigo, etc.)	795	1,413
Hides and skins (raw and tanned, etc.)	3,525	3,709
Jute, raw	4,496	6,153
„ goods	1,459	5,112
Metals and ores	459	850
Seeds	4,070	2,990
Tea	8,162	9,801
Wool, raw (Indian and Foreign) . . .	1,938	3,113
Saltpetre	168	382

was £78½ millions or 64 per cent of the total import trade. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £50 millions or 38 per cent of the total export trade, as against £38½ millions or 31.7 per cent in 1914-15 and £39 millions or 23.4 per cent in 1913-14. The imports into India, largely owing to the restriction on exports from the United Kingdom, decreased by nearly £10 millions or 16 per cent, but exports increased by £11½ millions or 30 per cent. The

principal articles of the import and export trade are shown in the margin. These articles represent 76 per cent of the import, and 87 per cent of the export trade in 1915-16. From the Empire outside the United Kingdom India imports much less than what is exported thereto, as will be seen from the following table.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Aden	523	236	888	954
Bahrain Islands	117	209	266	364
Ceylon	528	637	5,140	6,244
Straits Settlements	2,250	2,502	3,469	3,501
Hongkong	632	884	2,883	2,824
Mauritius	1,158	1,419	1,034	839
Canada	30	6	760	1,062
Australia, including New Zealand	568	448	3,036	3,384
Total, including other parts of the British Empire	6,136	7,210	19,405	22,926

The trade with Ceylon, the Straits, Hongkong, Mauritius, and the Self-Governing Dominions will be found in table 14 on pages 83—89.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The decrease in the trade with Continental Europe was £13 millions as compared with 1914-15, and £52 millions as compared with 1913-14. Imports declined from £19½ millions in 1913-14 and £9 millions in 1914-15 to £5½ millions in 1915-16, and exports from £56 millions and £28 millions to £18 millions in the same periods. This was, of course, largely due to the cessation of exports to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, although there were larger exports to Russia, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. There were small increases in the imports from France, Italy, and neutral countries.

France accounted for 3.5 per cent of the total trade. Imports increased by 13 per cent, owing to larger receipts of motor cars and tyres, gold and silver thread, haberdashery, dyes, silk manufactures, and liquors. Exports of Indian produce increased by 6 per cent on account of larger shipments of jute bags and

cloth, groundnuts, raw cow hides, rice, rapeseed, and copra. The exports, however, of coffee, raw cotton, wheat, linseed, and pepper fell off considerably.

Italy
(Table 14, page 84.)

Italy's share in the total trade improved from 2·6 per cent in 1914-15 to 3·4 per cent in 1915-16. Imports increased owing to larger imports of motor cars and tyres, machinery, sulphur, cotton tussore and flannelette, silk manufactures, and haberdashery. The exports to Italy of raw hides and skins, raw jute, indigo, and groundnut oil increased, while raw cotton, pepper, and seeds decreased.

Russia
(Table 14, page 84.)

The trade with Russia increased owing to larger shipments of tea (£1,411,000) and rice (£115,000). Russia supplied tea chests of wood worth £55,000. Her purchases of jute manufactures were very heavy in the year under review (£1,920,000).

Belgium
(Table 14, page 83.)

The only exports to Belgium were 21,600 tons of rice exported from Burma, valued at £154,000, in May, August, and September, 1915, for the Belgium Relief Commission.

Neutral Countries.

The table on margin shows the exports of principal articles of Indian merchandise to certain neutral countries. Taking 1913-14, the year before

	Pre-war year 1913-14 £ (1,000)	Last year 1914-15 £ (1,000)	This year 1915-16 £ (1,000)
Sweden—			
Rice not in the husk	151	71	95
Cotton (raw)	21	56	33
Wheat	82	33	...
Hides (raw) . . . . .	...	34	30
Jute (raw) . . . . .	...	18	43
Total (including other articles)	282	299	204
Norway—			
Rice not in the husk	10	17	12
Hides (raw) . . . . .	...	11	45
Cotton (raw)	7	16	9
Jute bags and cloth	13	8	1
Linseed . . . . .	...	11	37
Total (including other articles)	83	77	126
Holland—			
Rice not in the husk	2,026	409	34
Wheat	6	...	47
Hides and skins (raw)	355	110	...
Copra or coconut kernel	22	74	4
Cotton (raw)	73	37	3
Jute (raw)	42	40	...
Jute bags and cloth	48	23	...
Total (including other articles)	2,042	800	14
Denmark—			
Bran and pollards . . . . .	...	19	...
Rice not in the husk . . . . .	...	38	...
Wheat	83	...	...
Linseed	1	1	25
Hemp (raw)	6	2	...
Total (including other articles)	98	66	28
Spain—			
Hides (raw)	296	253	166
Cotton (raw)	449	508	445
Jute (raw)	584	367	687
Total (including other articles)	1,485	1,217	1,398

the war for comparison, 1915-16 shows considerable increases in the exports to Sweden of raw cotton, raw hides, and raw jute, and to Norway of raw hides, raw cotton, and especially linseed. The trade of Norway has increased nearly fourfold. There was a large increase in wheat exports to Holland (all of which were on Government account) from 960 tons, valued at £6,500, in 1913-14 to 5,644 tons, valued at £47,000, in 1915-16. Other articles of exports to Holland have been prohibited or curtailed, the total trade falling from £2,941,800 in 1913-14 to £144,800 in 1915-16. Exports to Denmark in 1915-16 consisted principally of linseed (£25,000), and the total exports fell considerably. The exports of raw jute to Spain, as compared with the pre-war year (1913-14), increased.

Japan represented nearly 8 per cent of the total trade against 6·3 per cent in 1914-15. Imports into India increased

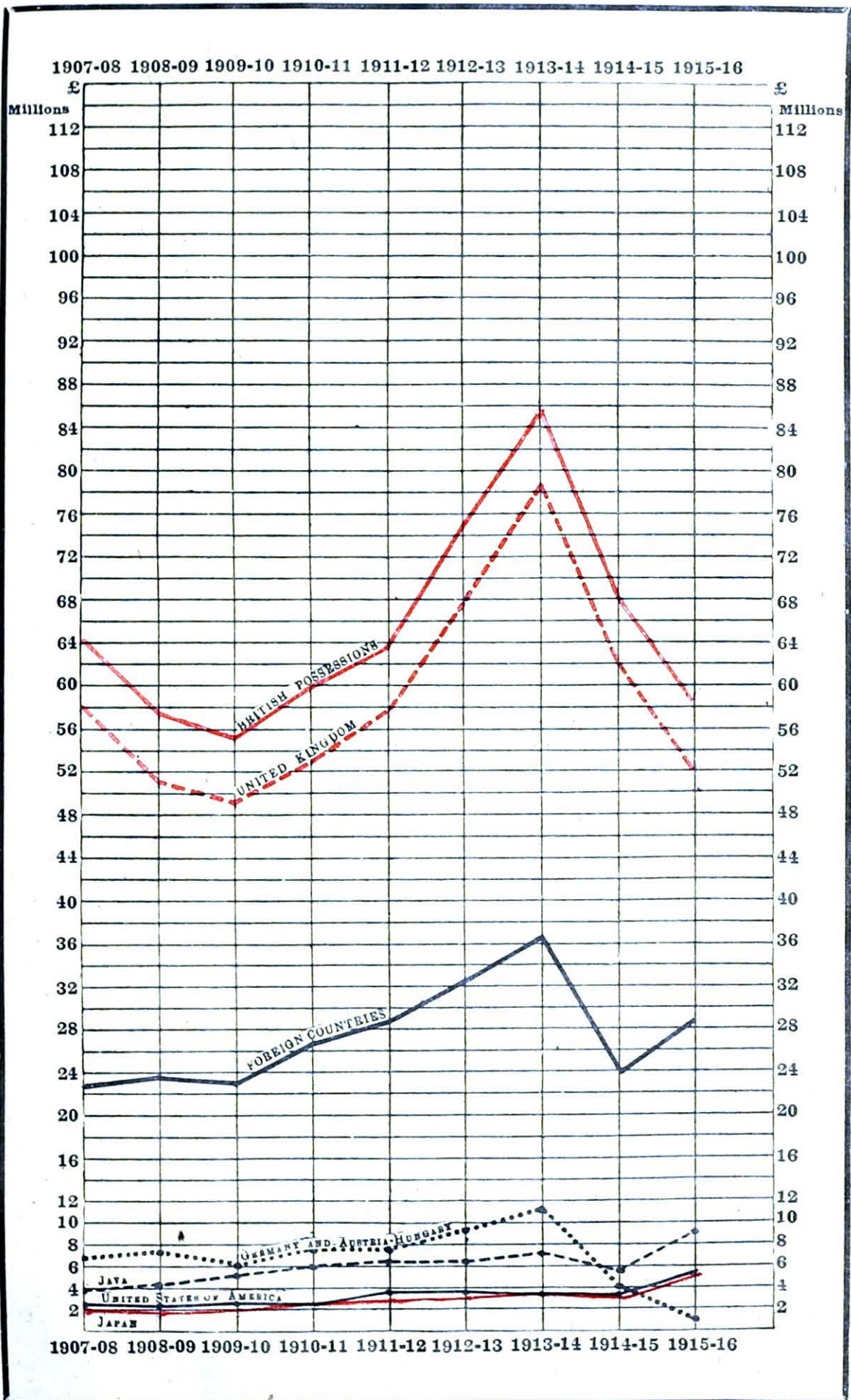
by 69 per cent, and exports to Japan by nearly 18 per cent, as compared with the previous year, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1915-16 as compared with							
	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15	
	£(1,000)	per cent	£(1,000)	per cent	£(1,000)	per cent	£(1,000)	per cent
Imports	+2,680	+115	+2,287	+84	+1,811	+57	+2,032	+69
Exports, including re-exports.	+1,139	+10·2	-187	-1·5	-2,828	-18·7	+1,859	+17·8

Silk manufactures, cotton piecegoods, matches, sugar, beer, toys, machinery and millwork, tyres and tubes, and cement chiefly accounted

6.—THE COURSE OF THE IMPORT TRADE SINCE 1907-08.

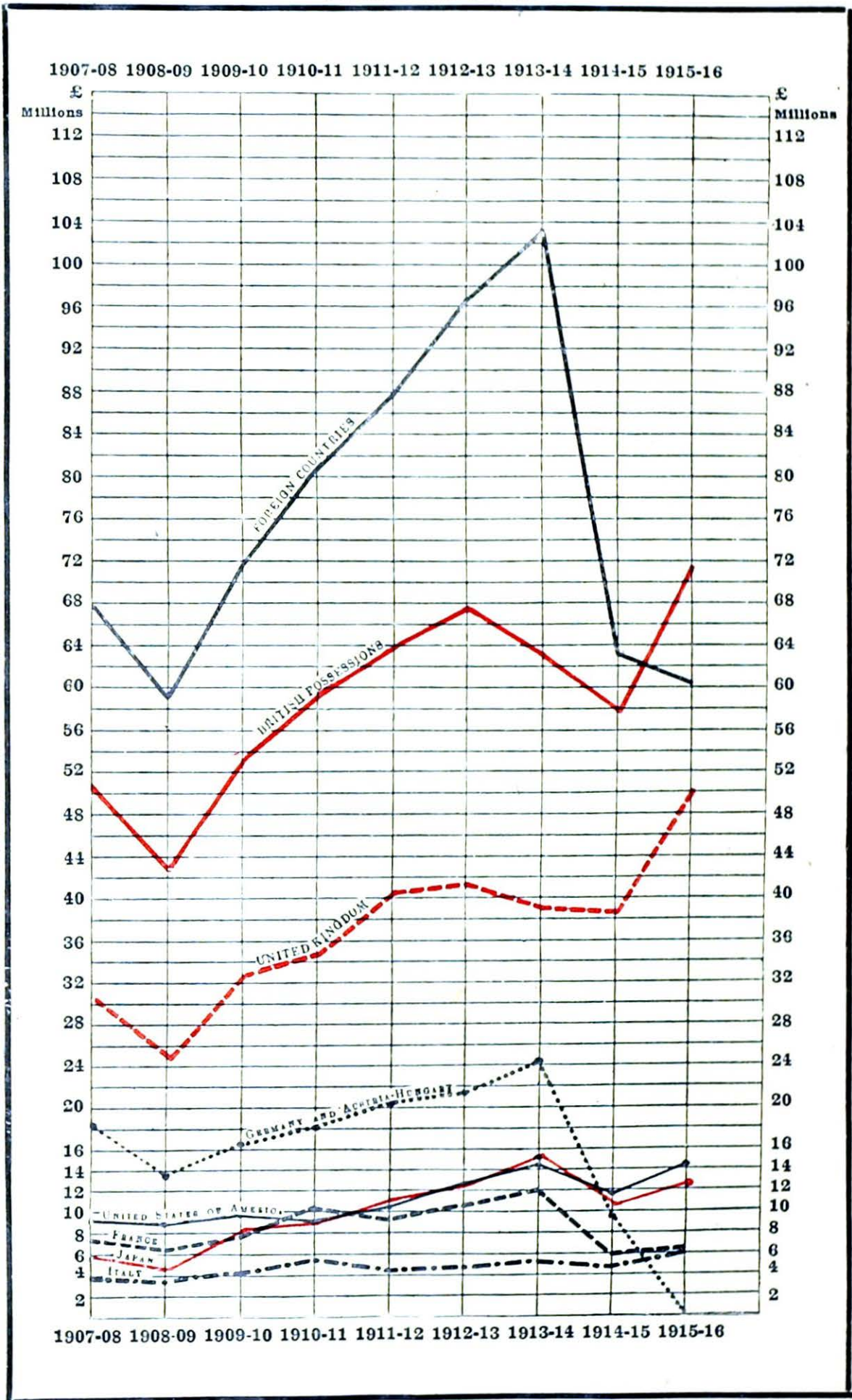
(Private Merchandise only.)



Note :—(i) The Imports from (1) Foreign countries, (2) United States of America, (3) Japan, and (4) Java in 1915-16, it will be seen, increased ; while those from the British Possessions and the United Kingdom decreased.
 (ii) The new system of registration of sea-borne trade according to countries of consignment in the case of imports and of final destination in the case of exports, took effect from 1907-08.

7.—THE COURSE OF THE EXPORT TRADE SINCE 1907-08.

(Private Merchandise only.)



Note—

- (i) The Exports to the British Possessions, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Japan, France and Italy in 1915-16, it will be seen, increased; while those to Foreign Countries decreased.
- (ii) Exports include re-exports by land and by sea, re-exports being unimportant.
- (iii) The new system of registration of Sea-borne Trade, according to countries of consignment in the case of imports and of final destination in the case of exports took effect from 1907-08.

for the increase in imports, while raw cotton and iron and steel (pig iron) were mainly responsible for the increase in exports. The articles in which the greatest advance has recently been made are briefly as follows:—

Articles.	8 years ago 1907-08.* £(1,000)	5 years ago 1910-11 £(1,000)	1913-14 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
(a) Imports from Japan.					
Apparel	38	62	68	43	87
Cement . . . . .	...	...	...	12	89
Chemicals					
Aluminous sulphate (including alum) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	3
Bleaching materials . . . . .	...	...	...	7	11
Sulphur . . . . .	...	2	7	7	
Other sorts	1	2	3	7	41
Camphor	117	64	83	109	139
Glass and glassware	20	85	105	131	400
Hardware	16	21	41	33	117
Liquors—ale, beer, and porter . . . . .	...	...	1	7	29
Matches	100	136	260	461	705
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above Cotton piece goods, grey . . . . .	...	...	2	14	248
Silk manufactures	593	795	966	626	405
TOTAL (including other articles.)	1,500	2,248	3,187	2,966	4,998
(b) Exports (Indian Merchandise) to Japan.					
Cotton, raw	4,829	8,253	12,934	9,538	11,353
Jute, raw	33	49	110	56	72
Opium . . . . .	...	...	120	101	121
Indigo	5	1	3	3	43
Paraffin wax	14	41	58	87	96
Metals—iron or steel . . . . .	...	...	222	107	140
TOTAL (including other articles.)	5,922	9,003	15,115	10,436	12,271

Under im-ports, however, the increase was not large when compared with the total imports that formerly came from Continental countries with which India's commercial relations have naturally been cut off owing to the war. It may be noted that the Japanese cotton industry is dependent on India for its raw material, and on China as its chief market for the manufactur-

ed goods. Among the most recent imports from Japan is beer, amounting to 253,505 gallons, valued at £29,000, against 64,000 gallons, valued at £7,000, in 1914-15. It may be of interest to note here that the major portion of the trade in beer had previously been with the United Kingdom, which supplied 86 per cent of the total imports in 1915-16, as against 90 per cent in 1914-15 and 86 per cent in 1913-14. Japan is also competing with the United Kingdom in India for the supply of glass and glassware, which were valued at £400,000 against £131,000 in 1914-15 and £105,000 in 1913-14. The imports prior to the war (1913-14) were 8 per cent from Japan and 41 per cent from the United Kingdom, but the present percentages are 33 and 43 respectively. The trade in matches has also advanced from £260,000 in 1913-14 and £461,000 in 1914-15 to £705,000 in 1915-16. The imports of cotton hosiery declined from £556,000 in 1913-14 and £444,000 in 1914-15 to £376,000 in 1915-16. A detailed list of the chief imports from and exports to Japan will be found on pages 87-88.

The position of Java has been of increasing importance in connexion with her sugar trade. Imports of sugar were valued at £8,845,000, as against £5,341,000 in 1914-15, £7,096,000 in 1913-14, and £6,294,000 in 1912-13. There were no appreciable changes in the exports of gunny bags, opium, and rice.

The trade with the United States has made considerable strides, as in the case of Japan, in the way of replacing articles hitherto obtained from Continental countries with which India's trade relations have ceased owing to the war. The total trade is nearly 9 per cent of India's foreign trade, as against 6.9 per cent in the previous year. Imports increased by 68 per cent, and exports by 22 per cent, over the year 1914-15, while imports increased by 64 per cent, and exports decreased by 3 per cent, as compared with 1913-14. Iron and steel (sheets and steel bars), cotton piecegoods (Pepperell drills), hardware and cutlery, instruments and apparatus, lubricating oil, and motor cars contributed to the increase under imports, and raw jute, gunny cloth, raw hides and skins, indigo, lac, vegetable oil, tea, and pepper under exports. From the table in the margin it will be seen

* 1907-08 was the first year in which the registration of seaborne trade according to the countries of consignment and final destination was adopted.

that the two directions in which the United States have been

Imports from the United States of America.

	8 years ago 1907-08*	5 years ago 1910-11	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16.
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Cotton piecegoods	80	141	173	173	257
Hardware	105	137	255	155	292
Instruments	43	41	97	48	79
Iron and steel	470	258	282	368	1,600
Machinery and millwork	140	165	168	173	191
Motor cars . . . . .	...	...	140	75	347
Oils, mineral	1,140	1,241	1,540	1,647	1,670
Spirit	27	32	41	34	43
Tobacco	124	17	16	12	8
Clocks and watches	27	21	33	18	27
TOTAL (including other articles.)	2,384	2,325	3,194	3,120	5,247

Exports (Indian merchandise) to the United States of America.

	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Indigo	20	19	8	11	245
Hides, raw	204	160	698	846	1,501
Skins, raw	1,337	1,725	1,668	1,323	1,784
Lac	896	584	588	561	719
Hides and skins, tanned, etc.	234	174	207	180	481
Vegetable oil	21	64	63	27	111
Castor seed . . . . .	...	33	204	159	160
Spices—pepper	15	27	46	98	122
Tea	63	71	68	86	123
Jute, raw	1,303	1,027	2,457	986	1,444
„ gunny bags	536	420	1,008	1,023	599
„ gunny cloth	3,940	3,714	6,816	5,710	6,136
TOTAL (including other articles.)	9,126	9,013	14,519	11,562	14,098

making most rapid progress as far as imports are concerned, are the iron and steel trade and motor cars and vehicles. As regards the former the United States of America have taken the place of Germany and Belgium and accounted for 26 per cent of the total import trade, the value being £1,600,000 against £368,000 in 1914-15. In the case of motor cars the number increased from 510 cars with an average value of R2,192 per car in 1914-15 to 2,136 cars with an average value of R2,441. The total number of cars imported and those imported from the United States during the last three years are shown in the margin.

Imports of motor cars Year ended 31st March.	Imported from United States of America. Number	Total Imports. Number
1914	868	2,880
1915	510	2,005
1916	2,136	3,121

TRADE ACCORDING TO PROVINCES.

Provincial trade.

The share of each maritime province in the total seaborne trade in private merchandise during the last two years is shown in the table below:—

	1914-15				1915-16			
	Import £(1,000)	Export £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)	Share per cent	Import £(1,000)	Export £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)	Share per cent
Bengal	38,109	49,647	87,756	41.2	34,856	61,083	95,939	43.8
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	34	34	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	30,735	32,743	63,478	29.8	29,495	31,598	61,093	27.9
Madras	8,349	14,408	22,757	10.7	7,888	16,388	24,076	11
Sind	7,729	13,387	21,116	9.9	8,344	12,548	20,892	9.5
Burma	7,031	10,842	17,873	8.4	7,177	9,970	17,147	7.8
Total	91,953	121,061	213,014	100	87,560	131,587	219,147	100

The following conclusions may be drawn from the table:—(1) The import trade in the case of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras declined as compared with the previous year, while the import trade of Sind and Burma increased. (2) The export trade in the case of Bengal and Madras increased, while it decreased in the case of Bombay, Sind, and Burma. (3) The total trade, imports and exports taken together, increased in the case of Bengal, and Madras, while it decreased in the case of Bombay, Sind, and Burma. (4) Bengal had a larger trade than Bombay; her share was 43.8 per cent, while that

	1914-15 Imports.	1915-16 Imports.	1914-15 Exports.	1915-16 Exports.
Bengal	41.4	39.8	41	40.4
Bombay	33.4	33.7	27	24
Madras	9.1	8.8	12	12.5
Sind	8.4	9.5	11	9.5
Burma	7.7	8.2	9	7.6

* 1907-08 was the first year in which the registration of seaborne trade according to the countries of assignment and final destination was adopted.

of Bombay 27·9 per cent. The share of Madras and of Sind was practically the same as in the previous year—11 per cent and 9·5 per cent respectively. The share of Burma was 7·8 per cent. It is interesting to note that Bengal does most of the trade with Europe, America, and Australia, while Bombay does the greater part of the trade with Asiatic ports and Africa.

CHAPTER III.

Chief Imports in 1915-16.

In this chapter attempts have been made to analyse in alphabetical order the chief imports of the year under review. Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the imports will be found in Table 7 on pages 74—78 in Part II of the Report. The following statement shows the chief articles of imports in 1915-16, according to their importance :

	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)
Cotton goods	39.60	Motor cars and cycles	1.29
„ yarn	3.68	Salt	1.25
Sugar	16.62	Fruits and vegetables	1.24
Metals—iron and steel	9.19	Drugs and medicines	1.23
„ copper	74	Glass and glassware	1.06
„ others, including ores	1.26	Haberdashery and millinery	97
Machinery and millwork, including belting	5.26	Woollen goods, including yarn	96
Railway plant and rolling-stock	4.22	Rubber manufactures	91
Oil, mineral	4.01	Soap	85
Silk (raw)	1.08	Tea chests	82
„ goods, including yarn	2.76	Tobacco	80
Hardware	2.38	Wood and timber, including manufactures of wood	79
Provisions	2.11	Cement	70
Liquors	1.87	Umbrellas	32
Spices	1.87	Coal, coke, etc.	27
Chemicals	1.46		
Paper and pasteboard	1.44	<i>Government stores.</i>	
Apparel	1.39	Railway plant, etc.	1.47
Matches	1.38	Metals	1.38
Instruments, etc.	1.30		
Dyes and colours	1.30		

The two main features of the year in regard to carriages and carts, including motor cars and cycles, are, (1) the increase in imports, and (2) the large share of the trade, especially in light cars, enjoyed by the United States, due chiefly to the insatiable demand by the War Office for motor cars in England, and to the demand for light and cheap cars in India. The detailed imports are shown in the margin.

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	No.	R(lakhs)	No.	R(lakhs)	No.	R(lakhs)
Carriages and carts	—	25	—	13	—	8
Cycles, other than motor	—	35	—	22	—	21
Motor cars	2,880	1.13	2,005	76	3,121	94
„ cycles	1,463	11	1,304	9	1,062	8
„ wagons	76	6	47	3	121	10
Parts and accessories	—	23	—	14	—	18

are shown in the margin. The detailed imports of motor cars and cycles from the chief exporting countries will be found in Table 23 on page 91 of the Report. The United Kingdom supplied 25 per cent of the number of cars, as against 51 per cent in the pre-war year 1913-14; the United States of America 68 per cent, as against 30 per cent; and the share of France remained unchanged at 4 per cent. In wagons the share of the United Kingdom was 26 per cent, Italy 34 per cent, and the United States of America 37 per cent.

Rubber tyres* for motor cars and motor cycles and tubes for motor cars have since October 1913 been recorded separately in the trade returns, and their value amounted to R53½ lakhs in 1915-16 against R24 lakhs in 1914-15. They were imported chiefly from the United Kingdom (35 per cent), Italy (23 per cent), France and Japan (17 per cent each), and the United States of America (5 per cent). The increase in imports from Japan and the United States of America in recent years is noteworthy. The detailed imports of motor tyres and accessories from the chief exporting countries will also be found in Table 23 on page 91 of this Review. The appended table shows the principal countries from

*Exclusive of tyres on imported cars.

which motor cars and tubes and tyres were imported during the last three years :—

		1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)	1915-16 R(lakhs)
IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS				
From United Kingdom		77	58	33
" United States of America		21	11	52
" Franco		5	2	6
Total, including other countries		1,13	76	94
TUBES AND TYRES.				
From United Kingdom		10	14	19
" Franco		7	4	9
" Italy		1	1	13
" Japan		...	1	9
Total, including other countries		20	24	54

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.

Chemicals, drugs
and medicines.

The head "Chemicals, drugs, and medicines" is one of the few under imports in which an appreciable improvement in value is noticed, the total value having

	1913-14 R(1,000)	1914-15 R(1,000)	1915-16 R(1,000)
(a) Chemicals—			
Sodium carbonate	15,93	17,46	23,57
Soda, caustic	8,76	10,55	9,73
Other compounds of soda	8,40	11,26	19,18
Sulphur (brimstone)	5,98	6,23	8,84
Bleaching materials	4,89	4,96	7,21
Aluminous sulphates (including alum)	4,22	3,90	6,81
Acids (other than sulphuric)	4,74	4,01	6,02
Ammonia and salts thereof	4,41	3,82	5,50
Disinfectants	3,96	4,12	5,33
Carbide of calcium	2,17	1,91	2,72
Cyanide of potassium	3,41	2,72	75
Sulphuric acid	5,50	3,29	84
Other sorts	29,10	28,27	49,36
Total	1,01,47	1,02,50	1,45,86
(b) Drugs and medicines—			
Camphor	14,46	18,27	22,94
Proprietary and patent medicines	26,40	19,39	20,63
Quinine salts	15,37	12,78	16,43
Cassia lignea	10,76	8,31	9,86
Other sorts	50,08	43,95	53,09
Total	1,17,07	1,02,70	1,22,95

increased in the year under review by 29 per cent to R2,87 lakhs.* Chemicals accounted for an increase of R43 lakhs and drugs and medicines of R20 lakhs, the total values being, respectively, R1,46 lakhs and R1,23 lakhs. The head "chemicals" includes the large variety of chemicals required by the textile industries. Germany had previously a comparatively large share of the Indian market in these imports, having in the year before the war 12 per cent

of the total. Since the outbreak of war, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States of America have been the suppliers of textile chemicals to India. About 82 per cent of the total imports of chemicals was supplied by the United Kingdom, 7 per cent by Japan, and 3 per cent by the United States in 1915-16. Japan for the first time exported to India considerable quantities of such chemical products as aluminous sulphates, bleaching materials, copperas, and potassium compounds. The manufacture of chemicals was fraught with great difficulty, owing to the conditions imposed by the war. The continued demands of the Home Government in respect of heavy chemicals and acids for explosives and munitions of war, have, among other causes, brought about very marked advances in selling prices.

Sulphur.

In 1914-15 the imports of sulphur totalled 6,102 tons, valued at R6 lakhs, and in 1915-16, 8,478 tons, valued at nearly R9 lakhs. The bulk of the imports is from Sicily. It is noticeable that Japan has in recent years increased her supplies to this country from 457 tons, valued at R33,120, in 1910-11 to 4,251 tons, valued at R3,37,265, in 1915-16. In connexion with the competition with the local product, it may be noted that there are no deposits of free sulphur known to be worth working in India. In the Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India for the years 1909-13, published by the Geological Survey Department, it is stated that "Pyrite is known in various parts of India and in one place, near Kalabagh on the Indus, it is sufficiently abundant in shales, which have been worked for alum to give rise to frequent cases of spontaneous combustion. An occurrence of this sort is one that, suitably placed, might be of value as a source of sulphur. Otherwise, the only chance of sulphur to compete with the imported article is bound up in the problem of developing the metalliferous sulphides for both metal and sulphur."

* Inclusive of opium and spirits present in drugs, medicines, or chemicals.

Imports of sulphuric acid from the United Kingdom were greatly reduced owing to war restrictions. The total imports were only 257 tons (of which 251 tons came from the United Kingdom), against 1,231 tons in the preceding year and 3,197 tons in the year before the outbreak of war. This reduction was made good by local production from sulphur, which was imported largely from Japan and Italy. The Indian demand for sulphuric acid continues for industrial purposes, and there are now several factories at work on the manufacture of this acid in different parts of India.

With a few exceptions the increase in the prices of chemicals was striking, for example, in the case of bleaching powder, caustic soda, sulphate of ammonia, and sulphur. The majority of medicinal products also rose considerably in price—in many cases by 100 per cent or over during the year. Quinine prices advanced from 1s. 1½d. in January 1915 to 2s. in September, and to 6s. in October—a price not seen for many decades. Java and American manufacturers sold considerable quantities of their quinine to this market. The Government factories have bought no Java bark since 1913, and are drawing on a large reserve created by their purchases of Java bark prior to that year and the acquisition of liberal quantities of quinine in London. Government factories produce over 1½ million ounces per annum from their own barks.

The quantity of coal, including coke and patent fuel, imported on

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	1,000 Tons (lakhs)	R	1,000 Tons (lakhs)	R	1,000 Tons (lakhs)	R
Coal	532	98	379	74	115	20
Coke	17	6	13	4	10	5
Patent Fuel	10	2	...	...	7	2
Total	560	1,06	392	78	132	27

by 284,310 tons or 67 per cent as cent as compared with the pre-war

private account during 1915-16 fell by more than two-thirds to 131,725 tons, valued at R27 lakhs. The imports on Government account also decreased from 28,652 tons, valued at R8½ lakhs, to 4,855 tons, valued at R2½ lakhs. Thus the total imports fell compared with 1914-15, and 82 per cent as compared with 1913-14. The principal source of supply was hitherto the United Kingdom. The provincial shares in the imports of coal, coke, etc., are quoted in the margin, and the figures are instructive since it appears that the place of foreign coal is now supplied by local production.

IMPORTS OF COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL.	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Bengal	2,571	178	738
Bombay	448,300	328,275	96,708
Sind	41,985	22,931	1,872
Madras	25,658	2,731	7,761
Burma	40,676	38,123	24,646

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, during 1915-16 amounted to R43 crores.

Year ended 31st March

1916	R43 crores (£29 millions).
1915	R49 crores (£33 millions).
1914	R66 crores (£44 millions).

This shows a decrease as against 1914-15 of nearly R6 crores or £4 millions (12 per cent). Cotton manufactures represent 33 per cent of the total imports, and 46 per cent of the import trade in manufactured articles. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade is over 91 per cent. Thus the Indian trade is, to a very large degree, influenced by conditions of the Lancashire market. The Lancashire cotton trade passed through a most critical period. The gradual enlistment of operatives coincided roughly with the shrinkage of demand, and the industry retained its balance, although imperfectly. The year, taken all round, was a bad one for producers of cloth, but spinners of yarn did not fare so badly. The scarcity of labour was a serious problem, and there was much delay in getting goods made up and packed. The shortage in transport and high freights, together with other increased charges in the cost of production, resulted in prices for manufactures being much dearer than in normal times. Lancashire's customers abroad, owing to the rise in rates, were unable to do much fresh business. In connexion with these matters, it may be noted that Lancashire's competitors, notably Japan and the United States, are taking the opportunity of getting into markets previously closed to them.

The total imports of cotton twist and yarn into India during 1915-16 amounted to nearly 40½ million lbs, valued at R3,68 lakhs, against 43 million lbs, valued at R3,85 lakhs, in the previous year. The quantity declined by

5 per cent and the value by 4.6 per cent, there being a very slight improvement in the declared value from 14 annas 5 pies to 14 annas 6 pies. About 97 per cent of the imports of yarn consisted of the counts above No. 25; undyed yarn formed 60 per cent and dyed yarn 40 per cent of the total imports. The United Kingdom supplied 37 million lbs or 91 per cent of the total imports, against 87 per cent in 1914-15, the share of undyed yarn being 22.8 million lbs or 61 per cent and of dyed yarn 14.2 million lbs or 39 per cent. Imports of yarn from other sources, mostly dyed yarn, declined:—Holland 2.2 per cent, Italy 1.4 per cent, Switzerland 1.5 per cent, and Japan 1.7 per cent.

Cotton Piecegoods.

India is the largest market in the world for cotton piecegoods, just as

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Million yds.	R (lakhs)	Million yds.	R (lakhs)
Grey	1,320	21,29	1,148	18,09
White	604	10,86	611	10,68
Coloured	495	10,46	359	6,56
Total	2,419	42,61	2,118	37,33

China is for cotton yarn. The total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 2,118 million yards (the equivalent of 1.2 million miles), valued at R37½ crores or £25 millions, against 2,419 million yards, valued at R42½ crores or £28½ millions, in 1914-15. This shows a decrease of 301 million yards or 13 per

cent in quantity and of R5½ crores or 12 per cent in value. There was no appreciable increase in the value of grey or white goods, but prices of coloured goods rose owing to higher prices of dyes required for the manufacture. Grey goods represented 48 per cent, white 29 per cent, and coloured 23 per cent, of the total value. The decline in the imports is, on the one hand, the outcome of overtrading and the stringent money market in recent years, and on the other hand it is due to exceptional circumstances in Lancashire owing to the war.

The United Kingdom supplied 95 per cent of grey goods, Japan 3 per cent, and the United States 2 per cent, of the total, as against 97 per cent, 1.2 per cent, and 1.1 per cent in the preceding year. Japan has, therefore, made a great advance in this branch as in other branches of the piecegoods trade. The shares of the United Kingdom in the imports of white and coloured goods were respectively 98.3 and 90 per cent, as against 98.6 and 93.7 per cent in 1914-15. Holland and Switzerland together supplied 1.3 per cent of whites and 5 per cent of coloured goods. Italy contributed 3.6 per cent of the trade in coloured goods and accounted for an increase of nearly 3 million yards. It may be noted that this increase is the result of Italy's direct trade with India, which was formerly in German hands.

Prices of the following representative chops of Greys and Whites in Calcutta and Bombay at the end of March, 1916, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 and 1915, are noted below:—

	1916		1915		1914	
	R	A	R	A	R	A
At Bombay—						
No. 2000 'Fari' grey shirtings						
Peppercell grey drills						
7070—9090 white nainsooks						
6—600 white mulls						
1,500 Leipmann's white shirtings						
At Calcutta—						
Grey shirtings 34", 37½—38 yds., 18 × 15 9½						
" jaconets 44" × 20 yds. (20 × 18 ½)						

Cotton goods other than piecegoods.

In addition to piecegoods, some subsidiary classes of cotton goods were

	1914-15	1915-16
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Handkerchiefs and shawls	45	15
Hosiery	79	64
Fents	35	44
Thread, sewing	29	44
Other sorts	65	61

imported, the principal descriptions being those shewn in the margin. The United Kingdom supplied handkerchiefs and shawls worth R11 lakhs in 1915-16, as against R40 lakhs in 1914-15. The percentage shares of the principal exporting countries in the last three years are given in the margin. In sewing thread the United Kingdom did 98 per cent of the trade, as against 93 per cent in 1914-15.

Percentage shares of principal countries and total value of imports of handkerchiefs and shawls.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
United Kingdom	74	90	75
Japan	2	1	6
Italy	3	3	5
Germany	12	2	5
Austria-Hungary	4	1	...
Total value R (lakhs)	89	45	15

The imports of hosiery are interesting as will be seen from the marginal table Cotton hosiery.

	From Japan	From the United Kingdom	From Germany	From other countries	Total
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
1911-12	66	6	14	7	93
1912-13	62	6	15	6	92
1913-14	83	7	23	7	1,20
1914-15	66	6	5	2	79
1915-16	56	6	1	1	64

showing the chief sources of supply. Japan supplied 88 per cent of the total imports, as against 84 per cent in 1914-15. The United Kingdom came next (but much behind Japan) with 9 per cent, as compared with 7 per cent in 1914-15.

The imports of dyes obtained from coal tar accounted for a decrease of R30 lakhs or 64 per cent (alizarine R12½ lakhs and aniline R17½ lakhs) and synthetic indigo R4 lakhs. These decreases were set off by increases under saffron (+R4 lakhs), cochineal (+R1 lakh), and other dyes (+R3 lakhs). The decrease in values, however, does not show in the exceptional year under review the real decrease. Reference should, therefore, be made to quantities as well as values :—

	Quantity			Value		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	lbs	lbs	lbs	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
Coal tar dyes :						
Alizarine dyes	6,469,739	3,757,123	162,397	28,22	15,34	2,78
Anilino "	9,703,122	4,130,166	552,732	76,77	31,65	14,29
Others	73,034	44,718	1,238	1,02	64	2
Total	16,245,895	7,962,007	716,367	106,01	47,63	17,09
Synthetic indigo	677,712	354,704	18,144	9,30	4,90	68

The quantity of coal tar dyes fell from 7,962,000 lbs to 716,400 lbs or a decrease of 7,246,000 lbs or 91 per cent (aniline—3,607,500 lbs, alizarine—3,595,000 lbs, and others—43,500 lbs). The declared unit value for aniline was R2-9-4 and for alizarine R1-11-4, as against 12 annas 2 pies and 6 annas 6 pies per lb, respectively, in 1914-15. The increase in the declared unit value of coal tar dyes since the outbreak of war has been 266 per cent, and that of synthetic indigo 173 per cent. The chief sources of import of coal tar dyes were (in order of importance) the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. The imports from Germany (136,584 lbs, valued at R4 lakhs) were part of the cargoes of prize vessels.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The total imports of glassware and earthenware increased by R13 lakhs to R1,53 lakhs, of which glass and glassware accounted for R1,06 lakhs and earthenware and porcelain for R47 lakhs; as against R96½ lakhs and R44 lakhs, respectively, in 1914-15. There has been a considerable falling-off under bangles and beads and false pearls on account of the cessation of trade with Austria-Hungary from which they were largely imported. The trade in funnels and globes and sheet and plate glass improved by R9½ lakhs and R6 lakhs to R19½ lakhs and R18½ lakhs, respectively. Glassware and earthenware and porcelain.

Japan has supplied the Indian market with bangles (*reshmi* or silky), beads, bottles, funnels, globes, glass parts of lamps, sheet and plate glass, and tableware to the extent of R60 lakhs against R19 lakhs in 1914-15 and R16 lakhs in

	1913-14. R(1,000)	1914-15. R(1,000)	1915-16. R(1,000)
United Kingdom	26,20	21,07	24,06
Germany	28,59	9,07	75
Belgium	19,38	8,10	86
France	4,35	1,31	88
Italy	4,80	4,85	3,99
Austria-Hungary	87,38	24,01	4
Japan	15,81	19,65	60,07
China	5,07	6,02	8,00
Other countries	2,89	2,44	7,80
TOTAL	1,94,53	96,52	1,06,45

1913-14, the increase being one of R40 lakhs or 205 per cent over 1914-15, while imports from the United Kingdom rose by R3 lakhs or 14 per cent to R24 lakhs. China also contributed R8 lakhs. The changes in the source of imports are illustrated by the table in the margin. These imports consist chiefly of bangles (22 per cent of the total value); funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps (18 per cent); sheet and plate glass (17 per cent); bottles and phials (16 per cent); beads and false pearls (10 per cent); and tableware, including decanters, etc. (6 per cent).

HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS (EXCEPT MACHINE TOOLS), AND INSTRUMENTS.

The total value of hardware, excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware, imported during 1915-16 was R2,38 lakhs against R2,56 lakhs in 1914-15, a decrease of R18 lakhs or 7 per cent.

	1914-15 R(lakhs)	1915-16 R(lakhs)
Agricultural implements	12.7	10.1
Buckets of tinned and galvanised iron	6.8	1.5
Builder's hardware	14.2	17.3
Domestic hardware other than enamelled ironware.	9.3	7.7
Enamelled ironware	10	8.7
Implements and tools other than agricultural and machine tools	33.8	31.5
Lamps, metal	18.8	22.8
Parts of lamps other than glass	7.6	6
Other sorts	1,42.8	1,32.5
Total	2,56	2,38.1

The imports in 1913-14 were valued at R3,95 lakhs. The head "hardware" is a comprehensive one, including various articles under the different categories noted in the margin. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade under hardware during 1915-16 was reduced from R1,80 lakhs or 70 per cent in 1914-15 to R1,59 lakhs or 66 per cent in 1915-16, while that of the United States rose from R23 lakhs or 9 per cent to R44 lakhs or 18 per cent. Japan contributed R17½ lakhs or 7 per cent and Sweden nearly R8 lakhs or 3 per cent. The ground lost by Germany and Austria-Hungary has for the present been taken partly by the United States, and partly by Japan and Sweden.

Enamelled ironware was supplied last year by the United Kingdom (R1 lakh) and Japan (R7 lakhs). The countries from which this was imported during the last three years are shown in the margin. The chief imports of enamelled ware consist of bowls, rice dishes, soup-plates, and tumblers, although other

descriptions such as cups, saucers, kettles, teapots, tiffin carriers, etc., are imported in smaller quantities. Metal lamps were imported largely from the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs), the United States (R18 lakhs), and Japan (R1 lakh).

The head "Instruments, etc.," is a very comprehensive one, and is divided into the minor heads noted in the margin. The total value fell slightly by R3 lakhs to R1,30 lakhs. All these sub-heads showed decreases by about a lakh each, excepting the important sub-heads, electrical and photographic, which improved respectively by R1½ lakhs and R47,300. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade in electrical instruments, etc., was 81 per cent against 87 per cent in the previous year. The United States contributed R12

lakhs or 9 per cent of the total trade, Italy R5 lakhs or 4 per cent, and Holland R2 lakhs. Japan also supplied goods to the value of R2¾ lakhs against R61,000 in 1914-15.

LIQUORS.

The total value of liquors imported during 1915-16 was R1,87 lakhs,

showing a small increase in value of R5 lakhs, or 2½ per cent, but the quantity decreased by 690,000 gallons or 12 per cent. The descriptions of liquors imported are noted in the margin with their quantity and values. Malt liquors—ale, beer, and porter—declined in quantity by 642,694 gallons, or 18 per cent, and in value by over R2 lakhs, or 4 per cent.

They were imported partly in barrels and partly in bottles, namely, 1,561,023

Instruments,
apparatus and
appliances and
parts thereof.

	1914-15 R (lakhs).	1915-16 R (lakhs).
Electrical—		
Fans and parts	8.3	10.5
Lamps, etc.	4.7	8.1
Wire and cables	23	22.6
Other sorts	48.4	44.4
Total	84.4	85.6
Musical	12.1	11.3
Optical	3.9	2.8
Photographic	8.7	9.1
Scientific, etc.	10.4	9.6
Surgical	9.5	8.1
Other kinds	4.6	3.8
Total of instruments	133.6	130.3

Liquors.

Ale, Beer, and
Porter.

	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Gallons (1,000)	R (lakhs)	Gallons (1,000)	R (lakhs)
Ale, beer, and porter	3,564	47.6	2,921	45.4
Cider	12	.4	15	.6
Spirit	1,656	1,11.8	1,612	1,17.1
Liqueurs	9	1.8	11	2.1
Wines	274	21.1	267	22.2
TOTAL	5,515	1,82.7	4,826	1,87.4

gallons, or 54 per cent, in barrels and 1,360,390 gallons, or 46 per cent, in bottles. It is important to note that no less than 99 per cent of beer in bulk, and 72 per cent of bottled beer, were imported from the United Kingdom. During 1915-16, the imports from Japan amounted to 253,500 gallons, of which 248,000 gallons, or 18 per cent, were bottled beer against 64,000 gallons, or 5 per cent, in 1914-15. In 1915-16, nearly 9 per cent of the total imports of beer were from Japan. There were also imports from Holland and Denmark. The distribution of this trade, according to countries of consignment, during the last three years is shown in the appended table.

	1913-14.		1914-15.				1915-16.			
	Gallons (1000)	Per cent of total	In bottles gallons (1000)	In bulk gallons (1000)	Total gallons (1000)	Per cent of total	In bottles gallons (1000)	In bulk gallons (1000)	Total gallons (1000)	Per cent of total
United Kingdom	3,978	86	1,010	2,186	3,196	89.7	974	1,552	2,526	86.4
Japan	5	.1	64	...	64	1.8	248	5	253	8.7
Holland	8	.2	22	...	22	.6	89	...	89	3
Denmark	...	..	5	...	5	.1	16	2	18	.6
United States	1	...	4	...	4	.1	11	...	11	.4
Germany	622	13.4	250	12	262	7.4	9	1	10*	.4
Other countries	12	.3	10	1	11	.3	13	1	14	.5
TOTAL	4,626	100	1,365	2,199	3,564	100	1,360	1,561	2,921	100

Indian breweries, it may be noted, produced in 1915 over 2½ millions gallons against 3.4 million gallons in 1914, and 3.6 million gallons in 1913.

	1914-15 gallons (1000)	1915-16 gallons (1000)	1914-15 R (lakhs)	1915-16 R (lakhs)
Spirits—				
Whisky	685	688	48	50
Brandy	352	348	29	30
Gin	75	76	4	4
Rum	51	62	1	1
Liqueurs	9	11	2	2
Others	493	438	32	32
Total	1,665	1,623	114	119
Wines—				
Champagne	17	20	5	6
Port	76	78	6	6
Still (other than port)	52	44	3	2
Sherry, Madeira, etc.	23	21	2	2
Others	106	104	5	6
Total	274	267	21	22

Wines and spirits were also imported on a restricted scale, the quantity falling by 42,485 gallons in the case of spirits and by 7,705 gallons in wines, but the value rising by R5 lakhs and R1 lakh, respectively. The different descriptions of wines and spirits imported are shown in the marginal table. It will be seen that the imports of whisky were valued at R50 lakhs, an increase of 9 per cent in value, brandy R30 lakhs, an increase of 3 per cent, and champagne R6 lakhs, an increase of 20 per cent.

Wines and Spirits.

The quantity of spirits issued from Indian distilleries for local consumption was 8,950,000 gallons, as compared with 9.7 million gallons in 1914-15.

MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting			The total imports of machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery and millwork.	
	1914-15 R (lakhs)	1915-16 R (lakhs)		
Primemovers	80.7	51	at R5,26 lakhs, showing a decrease of R1,20 lakhs as compared with 1914-15, and of R3,00 lakhs as compared with 1913-14. This comprehensive head includes a number of subheads, which are noted in the margin. All the items contributed more or less to the decrease, except mining and jute mills machinery, which showed an increase of R5.1 lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively. The total value of textile machinery imported during the year fell from R2,41 lakhs to R2,17 lakhs.	
Electrical	53.1	32.9		
Boiler	28.7	21.2		
Mining	14.6	19.7		
Rice and flour mill	9	5		
Sewing and knitting	35.7	29.8		
Tea	16.7	13.9		
Textile: cotton	1.51	1.20		
jute	87.6	93.6		
others	2.8	3.9		
Typewriters	9.1	7.7		
accessories	1.2	1		
Other sorts	1,13.8	78		
Total	6.04	4,77.7		
Belting for machinery	36	46.4	Jute mill machinery, valued at R90 lakhs, was imported from the United Kingdom and R3½ lakhs from Japan, as against R87 lakhs and R8,000, respectively, in 1914-15. The imports from Japan consisted mainly of bobbins for jute mills.	
Printing machinery	6.1	1.6		
Grand Total	646.1	525.7		

* From prize vessels.

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of cotton mill machinery was R1.15 lakhs and of Japan R4 lakhs, as against R1.48 lakhs and R1½ lakhs, respectively, in 1914-15. The imports of primemovers, other than electrical, declined in value by R29½ lakhs to R51 lakhs. Electrical machinery also accounted for a decrease of R20 lakhs, the total value being nearly R33 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade was 85 per cent against 94 per cent in 1914-15. The United States supplied 5 per cent in place of 2 per cent in the previous year. Rice and flour mill machinery imported was worth only R5 lakhs, against R9 lakhs in 1914-15 and R16 lakhs in 1913-14. The requirements of tea gardens were again reduced by R3 lakhs to R14 lakhs. The value of sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof imported fell by R6 lakhs to R30 lakhs. 4,493 typewriters, valued at R7½ lakhs, were imported last year, against 5,237, valued at R9 lakhs, in 1914-15. The share of the United Kingdom in the last two lines of business was, respectively, 96 per cent and 26 per cent, as compared with 92 per cent and 29 per cent in the previous year. The United States supplied 3,446 typewriters, valued at R5½ lakhs, the value being 74 per cent of the total.

The principal source of supply of machinery and millwork was in 1915-16 the United Kingdom, the share of which was R4.32 lakhs or 90 per cent of the total against R5.58 lakhs or 92 per cent in 1914-15. The output of the United Kingdom was seriously handicapped as firms were engaged on munition work and there was shortage of skilled labour. The United States of America contributed R28½ lakhs or 6 per cent against R26 lakhs or 4 per cent in the previous year. Japan supplied textile machinery worth R7 lakhs, her total share being nearly R8 lakhs against R1½ lakhs in 1914-15. Switzerland for the first time took a share of this trade, her consignments, principally of mining machinery, being valued at R2 lakhs. It may be noted that the head 'machinery and millwork' was generally free of duty prior to 1st March, 1916, when an import duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem* was imposed on machinery other than cotton spinning and weaving machinery which is still left on the free list.

MATCHES.

Matches.

The imports of matches into India in the year ended 31st March, 1916, were over 18 million gross, valued at approximately R1.38 lakhs or £922,000. The development of the trade in recent years is of more than ordinary interest, and the figures in the following table speak, perhaps, for themselves :—

	Twelve months, April to March.			
	1913	1914	1915	1916
Japan 1000 gross boxes .	7,299	7,287	10,478	15,278
Sweden " " .	4,228	3,035	2,877	2,321
Norway " " .	1,419	865	849	544
Austria-Hungary " " .	1,154	1,377	815	....
Belgium " " .	347	307	172	38
Germany " " .	351	189	96	7
Straits Settlements * " " .	248	86	166	96
Other countries " " .	81	148	162	26
Total	15,125	13,894	15,415	18,305

From this table several conclusions may be drawn :—(1) In spite of the war and the difficulty of obtaining chemicals by match manufacturers, the imports in the year under review amounted to over 18 million gross, a record figure. This gives a *per capita* consumption for all India of 8 boxes per annum, as against 7 boxes four years ago. (2) Owing to the war the sources of supply have greatly changed since 1913-14. (3) The progress made by Japan since the outbreak of war is noteworthy. As compared with the previous year, for example, the Japanese imports have risen from 10½ million gross boxes, valued at R69 lakhs, to 15½ million gross boxes, valued at R1.06 lakhs, an increase of 46 per cent in quantity and 53 per cent in value. The cheapness of Japanese matches gives them a ready market in every Indian bazaar, and makes them the most serious competitors of other countries and of Indian manufacturers. With the gradual reduction in Indian markets of the stocks of cheap European

* Matches imported from the Straits are chiefly of Japanese manufacture.

matches, there has been very substantial revival in the demand for the Japanese product. The declared value in 1915-16 of Japanese matches was 11*l.* 1*p.* per gross, as against R1-0-9*p.* for Swedish matches, and R1-3-10*p.* for Norwegian matches.

METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.

The imports of metals and ores and manufactures of metal amount- Metals and manu-
ed to 443,090 tons, valued at R11,19 lakhs, a decrease of 203,669 tons or 31 per cent in
factures thereof.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons	R(lakhs)	Tons	R(lakhs)
Aluminium	777	13.1	772	14.3
Brass, bronze, etc.	362	10.6	1,448	18.2
Copper	25,502	2,77.4	5,779	74.1
German silver	675	11.6	120	2.1
Iron	20,618	27.6	21,915	35.2
Iron or steel	462,504	8,21.7	328,379	7,61.3
Steel	125,423	1,27.6	74,273	1,22.8
Lead	4,616	18.0	5,792	25.6
Tin	1,925	48.0	1,439	36.9
Zinc or spelter	2,220	9.8	791	7.3
Others, including ores.	1,417	11.5	2,352	21.5
Total	646,759	13,76.9	443,090	11,19.3

ed to 443,090 tons, valued at R11,19 lakhs, a decrease of 203,669 tons or 31 per cent in quantity. The details of this major head are shown in the margin. Decreases in volume are recorded in all cases except brass, bronze, and similar amalgams, iron, and lead, which increased to a small extent as will be seen from the table.

IRON AND STEEL.

The quantity and value of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, other than for railways, totalled 424,597 tons, valued at R9,19 lakhs, representing a decrease of 184,038 tons or R58 lakhs as compared with 1914-15. The quantity received from the United Kingdom was 289,351 tons against 421,503 tons in 1914-15, from the United States 114,667 tons against 31,059 tons, from Belgium 6,981 tons against 67,194 tons, and from Sweden 3,777 tons against 2,811 tons.

The outstanding feature of the world's iron and steel trade during the year was the enormous development of the manufacture of war materials of all descriptions for the Government and the Allies, and the corresponding decline in the ordinary commercial output. Manufacturers had neither the labour nor the material available to deal with non-war orders.

Prices advanced to levels hitherto unknown. In the pig iron trade prices moved steadily upward during the year; but while in the case of Cleveland pig the advance barely kept pace with the increasing cost of production, hematite values rose much more rapidly owing to the extraordinary demand for steel making iron. The output of Cleveland pig was in consequence further curtailed, while that of hematite was extended, and the exports of pig iron of all kinds decreased. The dearth of iron and steel imports from the United Kingdom led consuming firms to try fresh markets, especially the United States, which increased its exports to India as compared with the pre-war year by 420 per cent.

Prices in India responded to those in the world's market. The prices of iron bar (Swedish rolled) in Calcutta rose from R8-12 per cwt in January, 1915, to R10-6 in October, and soared to R14 in January, 1916. Prices closed at R15 in

	Pig iron Gartscherrie		Iron bars Swedish		Galvanized corrugated sheets.	Copper braziers						
	Calcutta per ton.		Calcutta per cwt.	Bombay per cwt.		Calcutta per cwt.	Calcutta per cwt.	Bombay per cwt.				
April 1915	60	8	9	12	10	14	69	0	65	8		
July "	64	8	10	2	12	0	13	8	78	0	72	0
October "	66	8	10	6	11	4	12	8	71	4	70	8
January 1916	66	8	14	0	13	8	15	8	93	0	84	0
March "	(a)		15	0	16	8	17	13	93	0	86	0

March last. Pig iron No. 1 Gartscherrie rose from R59-8 per ton in January 1915 to R64-8 in July and to R66-8 in October, which continued till the end of the year. Galvanized iron sheets opened at R9 per cwt in January, 1915, and gradually rose to R13-8 in July, but with a slight fall in October again rose to R15-8 in January, 1916, and closed at R17-13 at the end of the year. In Bombay iron bars, Swedish, opened at R9-14 per cwt in January, 1915, rose to R12 in July, but with a slight fall in October gradually advanced to R13-8 in January, 1916, and closed at R16-8 in March last.

(a) Not quoted in the market reports.

Imports.

From the appended table it will be seen that the shipments of iron and steel

IRON AND STEEL	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sheets and plates—				
Galvanized	49,106	5,764	49	54,919
Tinned	35,502	11,898	...	47,400
Not galvanized or tinned	35,098	5,030	1,767	41,895
Bars and channel—				
Steel	16,094	29,240	5,475	50,809
Iron	8,467	468	1,304	10,299
Angle and spring	12,296	8,192	1,092	21,580
Beams, pillars, etc.	20,378	4,241	1,561	26,180
Pipes and fittings (cast)	21,271	20,847	87	42,205
Nails, rivets, and washers	7,954	9,317	6,210	23,481
Tubes and fittings (wrought)	10,343	2,616	266	13,225
Hoops and strips	23,087	7,684	379	31,150
Other sorts	49,755	9,370	2,329	61,454
Total 1915-16	289,351	114,667	20,579	424,597
1914-15	421,503	31,059	156,073	608,635

from the United States of America increased in 1915-16 to 114,667 tons from 31,059 tons in 1914-15, while those from "Other countries" decreased to 20,579 tons from 156,073 tons in the previous year. Germany and Belgium, which were formerly the principal sources of supply next to the United Kingdom, have ceased to

supply India with these articles, and their place has been mainly taken by the United States of America.

Of the imports during the year 1915-16, the first place is taken by galvanized sheets with 54,919 tons, of which 49,106 tons were supplied by the United Kingdom and 5,764 tons by the United States. The decline in this trade was 65 per cent, largely due to the shortage in the supply of zinc. The position is different with iron and steel bars and channel, since 24,561 tons came from the United Kingdom, 29,708 tons from the United States, and 3,205 tons from Belgium. Steel bars and channel declined by 46 per cent in quantity and by 11 per cent in value. Germany and Belgium had hitherto supplied them. Of 47,400 tons of tinned sheets and plates, the share of United Kingdom was 35,502 tons, and the remainder came from the United States. Of sheets and plates, not galvanized or tinned, of which Germany had hitherto been the foremost source of supply, 35,098 tons were supplied by the United Kingdom, and 5,030 tons by the United States.

In angle and spring of which 21,580 tons were imported, the United Kingdom came first with 12,296 tons, and the United States next with 8,192 tons. The United Kingdom contributed 7,954 tons to the total imports of 23,481 tons of nails, rivets, and washers, the other sources being the United States, Sweden, and Norway. In pipes and fittings (cast) weighing 42,205 tons, the United Kingdom accounted for more than a half, namely, 21,271 tons, and the United States 20,847 tons, as against 27,000 tons and 11,800 tons, respectively, in the previous year. Similarly in tubes and fittings (wrought) the share of the United Kingdom was 10,343 tons or 78 per cent, and of the United States 2,616 tons or 20 per cent. The major portion of the trade in beams, pillars, etc., which was seriously curtailed on account of the suspension of building operations and construction work generally, is also with the United Kingdom which supplied 20,378 tons or 78 per cent of the total. In hoops and strips of which 31,150 tons were imported against 24,309 tons in 1914-15, the share of the United Kingdom was 23,087 tons and of the United States 7,684 tons. These are in great demand for the packing of tea and jute.

The import duty on iron and steel, which was hitherto one per cent *ad valorem*, has been raised to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with effect from 1st March, 1916, and that on other metals, some of which are noted below, was raised at the same time from 5 per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, following the increase in the general rates on imports.

Copper.

The imports of copper into India declined again heavily from 25,502 tons, valued at R2,77 lakhs, to 5,779 tons, valued at R74 lakhs, the decrease being 77 per cent in quantity and 73 per cent in value. The United Kingdom supplied 3,267 tons of copper, wrought, worth R42 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, against 12,565 tons, valued at R1,38 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, in 1914-15. Imports from France were reduced from 1,555 tons worth R19 lakhs to 20 tons worth about one lakh of rupees. Of unwrought copper in the form of tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, slabs, etc., Japan supplied 564 tons or 67 per cent, and 265 tons came from the United Kingdom.

The total imports of zinc or spelter were 791 tons, as against 6,740 tons in 1913-14 and 2,220 tons in 1914-15. At the beginning of the year the price of spelter was £44-10, in December it was £69, and in March, 1916, £93.

IMPORTS OF LEAD.	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Unwrought	49,315	31,248	34,231
Wrought—			
Sheets, pipes, and tubes	22,579	16,530	18,139
Sheets for tea chests	40,199	35,321	53,586
Other sorts	12,311	9,815	9,888

The imports of lead covered from the low level of 1914-15, and the quantity imported during the last three years is shown in the margin.

It is interesting to note the increase in the imports of lead sheets for tea chests, 92 per cent of which was imported from the United Kingdom. Although the total quantity of lead excluding ore imported in the year under review was less than that imported in 1913-14, the value rose by nearly R3½ lakhs. Unusually wide price movements were recorded in pig lead. The price in London in March, 1916, was £32, as against £24 in the beginning of the year under review. The declared value per cwt in India was R17-12-1 against R16-10-6 in 1914-15.

IMPORTS OF ALUMINIUM.	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons	R(1,000)	Tons	R(1,000)
Ingots, blocks, bars	116	1.54	60	83
Circles and sheets	591	9.90	694	12.95
Other manufactures	70	1.62	18	52
Total	777	13.06	772	14.30

The quantity of aluminium imported during 1915-16 was almost the same as in 1914-15, but the value increased from R13 lakhs to R14½ lakhs. The descriptions of the imported metal are noted in the margin.

OILS.

The total trade in imported oil during 1915-16 fell from 108 million gallons, valued at R4.68 lakhs, to 97 million gallons, valued at R4.25 lakhs. The details are shown in the margin.

Oils—	1914-15		1915-16	
	Gals. (1,000)	R (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	R (1,000)
Animal	809	12.71	724	10.51
Essential*	16	4.63	18	4.33
Mineral†—				
Kerosene	80,591	3,29.26	68,828	2,99.22
Other kinds	20,169	1,11.44	27,155	1,02.25
Vegetable—				
Coconut	38	90	12	27
Linseed	361	7.47	268	6.53
Others	79	1.33	106	1.62
Total	108,083	4,67.74	97,111	4,24.73
IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL				
	Gals. (1,000)	R (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	R (1,000)
From United States	47,240	2,01.71	41,931	1,94.47
Borneo	22,534	84.11	20,242	76.50
Straits	7,915	30.69	6,079	25.19
Persia	2,319	10.02	643	2.84
Russia	593	2.73	—	—
Other countries	—	—	33	22
Total	80,591	3,29.26	68,828	2,99.22

The imports of kerosene oil showed a decrease of nearly 12 million gallons or 14 per cent in quantity and of R10 lakhs or 9 per cent in value. There were no imports from Russia, owing to the closure of the Dardanelles. Supplies from other sources were restricted, as will be seen from the marginal table. Persia accounted for a decrease of over 1½ million gallons, the Straits and Borneo about 2 million gallons each, and the United States 5½ million gallons. Throughout the year, however, supplies from these countries were regular and prices remained steady. The average declared value was 6 annas 11 pies per gallon against 6 annas 6 pies in 1914-15. Prices did not rise much, owing to a decision

by certain oil companies not to advance the price unless absolutely forced by circumstances. The difficulties of sea transport existed, but the freights were not raised to the extent that might have been expected since the oil companies owned their own transports.

The production of petrol and benzine in India, including Burma, in 1915 was 26½ million gallons, as against 26½ million gallons in 1914. The requirements of India, and Burma in 1915 were estimated at 4½ million gallons. The production in 1916 is estimated at 33½ million gallons.

Other kinds of mineral oil imported during the year amounted to over 27 million gallons, valued at R1.02 lakhs, against 26 million gallons, valued at R1.11 lakhs. The important descriptions included in this head were lubricating oils (15½ million gallons, valued at R82 lakhs, against 14½ million gallons, valued

* A class of volatile oil extracted from various plants, fruits or flowers for use in essences, perfumery, etc.

† Mineral oil includes fuel oil, kerosene, lubricating oil, petroleum, paints, solutions, etc. The figures of imported mineral oil refer to imports into India including Burma from foreign countries.

at R78 lakhs, in 1914-15), and fuel oils (over 11 million gallons worth R13½ lakhs against nearly 10 million gallons, valued at R11 lakhs, in 1914-15).

Lubricating oil.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Gals. (1,000)	R (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	R (1,000)
Lubricating oils—				
From United States	8,016	41,65	10,210	51,67
„ Borneo	1,879	6,34	2,555	8,59
„ United Kingdom	3,119	24,58	1,974	17,90
„ Sumatra	1,075	3,58	500	1,67
Total (including other countries)	14,356	78,17	15,433	81,95

As regards lubricating oils the United States supplied about 66 per cent, Dutch Borneo 16 per cent, and the United Kingdom 13 per cent. Owing to difficulties of supply some importers had to confine themselves to contracts actually undertaken, and as a result of the pressure of freights and the increase in producers' prices, there was a sharp rise in prices of

nearly all grades of lubricating oil in the latter half of the year. Jute batching oil employed in lubricating raw jute as it passes through the spindles is consumed annually in the Calcutta mills to the extent of about 50,000 tons, and the source of supply is divided between Rangoon, the Straits, and America, with a small quantity of Shale oil from Scotland.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Paper and stationery.

There was, generally speaking, a very considerable rise in the prices not only of the imported but also of locally produced paper. Before the outbreak of war inferior German and Austrian writing paper had a large sale in India, because of its cheapness. The imports of paper from enemy countries, as well as from Norway and Sweden, consisted largely of the thinner qualities for printing and press copying, which before the war could not ordinarily be manufactured in India at sufficiently low prices. The total consumption of paper in India is at present estimated at about 80,000 tons per annum, of which over 30,000 tons are manufactured in India, and the balance (chiefly high class stationery) is imported. The war has been of great advantage to Indian paper mills as it has resulted in curtailing the competition from abroad, and Indian mills have accordingly been able, with the decreased supply for consumption, to raise their prices.

The total imports of paper, pasteboard, and stationery in 1915-16 were valued at R2,01 lakhs, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year. Of the imports paper accounted for R1,35 lakhs, an increase of 8 per cent, pasteboard R9 lakhs, an increase of 26 per cent, and stationery R57 lakhs, or an increase of 9 per cent. The total value of imports of paper, paste-

	Paper and pasteboard		Stationery	
	Private R (lakhs)	Government R (lakhs)	Private R (lakhs)	Government R (lakhs)
1905-06	70	4	38	4
1910-11	1,13	9	53	5
1911-12	1,18	7	55	5
1912-13	1,45	5	63	12
1913-14	1,59	8	70	20
1914-15	1,32	5	52	18
1915-16	1,44	6	57	16

board, and stationery on private and Government account is given in the marginal table. The chief sources of printing paper in the year under review were the United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden. The place of Germany and Austria-

Hungary has been taken by Norway and Sweden. Writing paper and envelopes were imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden.

Indian Paper mills.

There were 11 paper mills working in India at the end of 1915, with an authorised capital of R49½ lakhs and 4,665 persons employed. The output in 1915 amounted to 30,361 tons, valued at R90 lakhs. The figures in the marginal table are of interest.

	1913	1914	1915
No. of mills	9	10	11
Authorised capital R (lakhs)	54	51½	49½
Daily average No. of persons employed	4,507	4,562	4,665
Production tons	27,000	28,700	30,361
Value of production R (lakhs)	80	82	90

RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.

The head 'Railway plant and rolling-stock' is an important group of Indian imports, but the private trade greatly decreased in 1915-16, namely, by R5,86 lakhs, or 58 per cent, to R4,22 lakhs. The imports on Government account were also reduced from R3,41 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs—a decrease

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Private	10,03	10,08	4,22
Government	4,03	3,41	1,47
Total	14,06	13,49	5,69

of R1,94 lakhs, or 57 per cent. The total trade, including Government transactions, amounted to R5,69 lakhs, recording a decrease of R7,80 lakhs, or 58 per cent. The reduction was partly due to the non-supply of English material, owing to the congestion in the workshops at home on account of munition work, and partly to the restriction of all but immediately necessary expenditure in India.

The details of the head are shown in the margin, with the amount of decrease in each case.

Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock.	Private		Government		Decrease in 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15 on private and government account	decrease in each case.
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16		
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
Carriages and wagons	4.54	1.45	1.45	69	3.85	There was, it will be seen, a considerable falling off in carriages and wagons, rails, chairs, and locomotive engines.
Locomotives, etc.	2.40	1.45	92	68	1.19	
Materials for construction—						
Bridgework	22	9	...	...	13	
Rails, chairs, etc.	1.35	46	51	6	1.34	
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	69	44	4	...	29	
Sleepers of wood	36	5	24	...	55	
Other kinds	52	28	25	4	45	
Total	10.08	4.22	8.41	1.47	7.80	

The great bulk of the materials (about 98 per cent) came from the United Kingdom. The other sources of supply were the United States (locomotive engines, R1½ lakhs; rails, chairs and fishplates, R5½ lakhs; and sleepers of wood, R2 lakhs); Australia (sleepers of wood, R1 lakh); and Siam (sleepers of wood, R2 lakhs). It may be added that railway materials, including telegraphic apparatus imported for railways, which were formerly on the free list, have been subjected to 2½ per cent *ad valorem* duty with effect from 1st March, 1916.

Imports of salt increased in quantity by 83,246 tons, or 18 per cent, and in value by R51 lakhs, or 69 per cent, to 548,940 tons, valued at R1,25 lakhs.

Imports of Salt	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	92	129	15	28
Germany	31	...	5	...
Spain	37	127	5	35
Aden	159	87	23	15
Turkey, Asiatic	32	...	5	...
Egypt	75	145	15	43
Other countries	40	61	6	9
Total	466	549	74	125

Bengal's share in the total imports was 89 per cent and that of Burma nearly 11 per cent. The chief sources of supply, as will be seen in the marginal table, were Liverpool, Egypt, Spain, and Aden. The imports from the United Kingdom rose by 40 per cent, from Spain by 240 per cent, and from Egypt by 94 per cent, while those from Aden decreased by 46 per cent.

The declared value per ton rose from R15-14 in 1914-15 to R22-12 in 1915-16.

The price of salt since the outbreak of war has been of considerable interest. The price of imported (Liverpool) salt in Calcutta at the commencement of the year under review was 165 per cent higher than at the outbreak of war. Prices of Liverpool salt in Calcutta opened at R135 per 100 maunds on 1st April, 1915. There were some oscillations and prices began to decline from July to the middle of October when R94 was touched, due to increased stocks consequent on larger imports.

	1914-15			1915-16		
	Per 100 Mds.			Per 100 Mds.		
	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
April	53	0	0	133	5	4
May	51	0	0	129	10	8
June	51	0	0	132	10	8
July	51	0	0	121	8	0
August	74	12	0	120	0	0
September	78	8	0	103	2	8
October	54	12	0	100	5	4
November	53	0	0	126	0	0
December	81	0	0	124	0	0
January	no quotation			191	0	0
February	137	0	0	226	0	0
March	122	8	0	201	0	0

The consumption of salt in India during 1915-16 declined from 1,885,500 tons in 1914-15 to 1,777,700 tons, and the import duty on foreign salt fell from R1,56 lakhs to R1,35 lakhs.

The imports of raw silk were slightly less than in the previous year, the total being 2½ million lbs, valued at nearly R1,08 lakhs. These imports are 4½

times the value of the raw silk (of Indian produce) exported* from India.

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK.	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	R (lakhs).	R (lakhs).
Straits	82	20	2.7	.9
Siam	94	141	2.9	4.5
China, including Hongkong	1,974	2,054	98.9	1,01.5
Japan	172	24	8.7	.9
Other countries	1	1	.2	.1
Total	2,303	2,240	113.4	1,07.9

Although there were larger imports from China and Siam, those from the Straits and Japan accounted for the total net decrease, as will be seen from the marginal table. Bombay received 1,957,951 lbs or 88 per cent of the total imports, and Burma 225,866 lbs or 10 per cent. The

average declared value was R4-13-1 per lb against R4-14-9 in 1914-15—a decrease of about 2 per cent. Burma had overland imports from Western China, amounting to 196,000 lbs worth R10 lakhs, as compared with 171,000 lbs worth R9 lakhs in the previous year.

Silk goods.

Next with regard to *silk goods*. The depression in the import trade during 1914-15 disappeared in the year under review, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. Of the total increase of R82 lakhs, silk yarn accounted for R3 lakhs, mixed goods R8 lakhs, and piecegoods nearly R70 lakhs. The value of piecegoods imported almost

IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES.	1914-15		1915-16	
	Quantity (1,000)	R(lakhs)	Quantity (1,000)	R(lakhs)
Yarn . . . lbs.	883	34	887	37
Mixed goods . yds.	3,689	24	4,240	32
Piecegoods . . .	17,690	1.34	25,097	2.03
Other sorts . lbs.	60	2	63	4
Total		1.94		2.76*

reached the record figures of 1912-13, namely, R2,03½ lakhs, although the quantity fell short of the record figures of 1912-13 by nearly 4 millions. The average declared value rose from 12 annas 1 pie in 1914-15 to 12 annas 6 pies per yard in 1915-16. The supplies of pure piecegoods were 59 per cent from Japan, and 36 per cent from China. The increase during 1915-16 in the case of Japan was 76 per cent, and of China 28 per cent, as compared with 1914-15. In silk yarn, noils, and warps the share of Japan was 74 per cent both in 1914-15 and 1915-16. As for goods of silk mixed with other materials, France and Italy contributed R25 lakhs or 76 per cent, and the United Kingdom 14 per cent. The production of silk goods in these markets was somewhat fettered by the scarcity of skilled labour, and the selling price of the manufactured article was much enhanced by the rise not only of silk but also of dye stuffs, of coal, and in the case of mixed goods even of cotton and wool. The higher cost of transport and of insurance was also felt by importers. Of the total imports of silk manufactures the following were the chief sources :—

	Percentage shares.		
	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Japan	54	48	47
China	28	31	21
France	6	6	8
United Kingdom	5	6	9
Others	7	9	15
Total	100	100	100

In the total trade Bombay's share was 80 per cent and Burma's 15 per cent, as against 80 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively, in 1914-15. The increase in imports into Bombay was 41 per cent, and into Burma 55 per cent, as compared with 1914-15.

IMPORTED SUGAR.

Sugar.

(1) Imports—quantity and value.

The total imports of sugar (including confectionery and molasses) during 1915-16 amounted to 642,700 tons, valued at R16,62 lakhs. The returns for the last three years are as follows :—

Year ended 31st March	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R(lakhs)
1916	642,700	16.62
1915	550,100	10.52
1914	396,900	14.96

* Vide remarks on silk exports on page 54.

The value of sugar imported in 1915-16 exceeded the record figure of 1913-14 by R1,66 lakhs or 11 per cent, although the quantity was less by 28 per cent. The increase in value was due entirely to an abnormal rise in prices, owing to the war. Of the total quantity imported, only 27 tons were beet

	1913-14 Tons.	1914-15 Tons.	1915-16 Tons.	1913-14 R(1,000)	1914-15 R(1,000)	1915-16 R(1,000)
Cane—						
Java	582,995	316,748	415,017	10,26,77	7,45,91	12,68,27
Japan	131	704	11,507	29	2,07	37,20
Mauritius	139,568	81,718	69,412	2,50,13	1,70,29	2,12,08
Egypt	77	2,495	3,216	23	7,41	10,04
Other countries	5,473	4,909	16,730	12,88	13,31	54,96
Total	728,244	406,574	515,882	12,89,80	9,38,99	15,82,55
Beet—						
Austria-Hungary	74,001	21,405	10	1,37,67	38,36	3
Germany	686	103	16	1,24	18	5
Other countries	47	14	1	14	4	...
Total	74,734	21,522	27	1,39,05	38,58	8
GRAND TOTAL	802,978	428,096	515,909	14,28,85	9,77,57	15,82,63

sugar and 515,882 tons cane sugar. The imports of cane sugar from Java rose from 316,700 tons to 415,000 tons, while those from Mauritius declined from 81,700 tons to 69,400 tons. The decrease in the imports from Mauritius was due to the diversion of the trade to the United Kingdom.

Imports of Sugar (16 Dutch Standard and above) into India.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Quantity	Declared value per cwt	Quantity	Declared value per cwt.
	tons	R a. p.	tons	R a. p.
April	45,492	8 11 8	81,135	15 0 11
May	45,803	8 13 6	11,845	15 10 4
June	8,890	9 1 7	19,470	16 10 11
July	29,409	9 1 5	30,837	15 2 7
August	43,627	10 1 1	81,048	15 6 11
September	40,073	11 14 9	55,492	15 9 5
October	51,058	11 10 11	73,887	15 1 1
November	23,385	12 7 2	51,307	15 0 6
December	47,673	12 14 10	39,286	15 8 5
January	25,618	13 11 10	41,683	15 10 4
February	32,683	14 12 5	34,242	15 15 8
March	25,345	14 14 6	38,038	15 4 6

The imports of sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above, into India in each month during the last two years, together with the declared value per cwt, are noted in the margin. In 1915-16 the heaviest import was recorded in August and the lowest in May.

With the exception of imported salt, the price of sugar since the outbreak of war has risen more than any other article of food. The wholesale price of Java sugar in March, 1916, in Calcutta was

81 per cent higher than in July, 1914, as against 75 per cent in March, 1915. In the first half of the year the price in Bombay for Mauritius sugar, equal to 16 Dutch Standard and above, fluctuated between R15-2 and R18-2 per cwt, but since October it has remained steady at about R16 per cwt. In the year before the outbreak of war (1913-14) the average price was in the neighbourhood of R9 per cwt.

In Madras the local price of Java white, which was R16-2 per cwt in April, 1915, rose to R19-8 in June, but when the new crop came in sight at the end of August the price fell to R16, and after some fluctuations closed at R17-8 in March, 1916. In March, 1914 and 1915, the price was R9-12 and R16-8 per cwt, respectively. In Calcutta the prices of Java "T. M. O." per cwt ranged between R15-14 (in November, 1915) and R18-5 (in June, 1915). The year opened with R16-1 in April, 1915, and closed at R18-5 in March, 1916, as against R16-1 in March, 1915, and R9-4 in March, 1914.

Serious attempts are being made to improve the cultivation of cane in India. The production of raw sugar in British India* was estimated at 2,636,000 tons on an area of 2,375,000 acres during 1915-16, showing an increase of 3 per cent in area and 7 per cent in yield as compared with 1914-15. The average yield per acre was 2,486 lbs or 22 cwts against 2,130 lbs or 19 cwts, the average of the preceding ten years. Bengal obtained from date and palmyra palm 99,000 tons of raw sugar, as against 96,000 tons in the previous year. Progress in research work continued to be made at the cane breeding stations at Coimbatore and Shahjehanpur and in Bihar, and a large number of new seedlings have been raised. Cuttings from selected canes are being distributed in many cases to cultivators, especially in Northern India, and are being introduced into those localities suited for their

* In Java the outturn of sugar during 1915-16 was estimated at 1,264,000 tons against 1,303,000 tons in 1914-15. The Mauritius crop also declined from 277,000 tons to 215,500 tons in 1915-16, while the production of Cuban sugar advanced from 2½ million tons in 1914-15 to 3 million tons in 1915-16.

cultivation. Side by side with improvements in varieties and cultural methods, the mechanical problems in connection with the manufacture of *gur* are also being investigated.

CHAPTER IV.

Chief Exports in 1915-16.

In the previous chapter the chief imports into India were discussed in alphabetical order. In the present chapter the more important exports are similarly treated. The statistical tables, which give the details of these exports, will be found on pages 78-80 in Part II of the Report. The following statement shows the chief articles of exports in 1915-16, according to their importance:—

	R (lakhs).		R (lakhs)
Jute (raw)	15,64	Hemp (raw)	1,03
„ manufactures, including twist	37,98	Coffee	99
Cotton (raw)	24,93	Spices	93
„ yarn and manufactures	9,61	Metals	79
Grain and pulse—		Manganese ore	83
Rice	15,46	Wolfram ore	51
Wheat (private and Government)	8,44	Paraffin wax	81
flour	1,12	Wood and timber	79
Barley, pulse, and other grains	4,05	Coal	74
Tea	19,93	Fodder, bran, and pollards	74
Hides and skins (raw) (including cuttings)	9,80	Saltpetre	69
Leather, including tanned hides and skins	5,64	Coir manufactured*	64
Seeds	10,12	Provisions	53
Wool (raw)	3,79	Manures	44
„ manufactures	24	Tobacco	44
Dyes-indigo	2,08	Silk raw	24
„ other dyes	1,05		
Lac	1,72		
Opium	1,47		
Rubber (raw)	1,27		
Oils	1,22		
Oilcakes	1,14		

<i>Re-exports.</i>	
Cotton yarn and manufactures	1,10
Wool (raw)	1,02
Fruits and vegetables	48
Sugar	36

Saltpetre.

Under exports the head 'chemicals and chemical preparations' consists chiefly, if not entirely, of potassium nitrate or saltpetre. This trade is of special interest during the war. The amount of saltpetre produced in India during 1915 was 18,098 tons, valued at R56 lakhs, against 15,500 tons, valued at R41 lakhs, in 1914. The exports increased from 16,399 tons, valued at R43 lakhs, in 1914-15, to 20,702 tons, valued at R69 lakhs, in 1915-16. The average value was R16-10-1 per cwt against R13-1-0 in 1914-15. There was a considerable change in the distribution of the exports, about 80 per cent was exported to the United Kingdom, against 55 per cent in 1914-15. The increase of exports from India was due to England's chief sources of supply (Belgium and Germany) being cut off. To meet the requirements for munitions, all exports have now been prohibited except under customs permits, which are so worked as to secure practically the whole output of Indian saltpetre for the use of British, allied or other producers of munitions; some supplies have been shipped with this object to Japan and the United States of America. Exports in small quantities to Australia and New Zealand are still permitted mainly for the preservation of canned meat. Calcutta, which is supplied mainly from Bihar and the United Provinces, is the chief port through which saltpetre leaves India. In 1915-16, 87 per cent was exported from Calcutta, and the remainder (13 per cent) was exported from Karachi and Bombay.

COAL.

Coal.

The exports of coal and coke in 1915-16 showed an increase both in quantity and value as against the previous year. The exports were 805,290 tons, valued at R73 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, a small amount when compared with the

* Excluding rope.

total production. In 1915 the production was about two-thirds of a million ^{Production.}

	COAL PRODUCTION	
	1914	1915
	Tons.	Tons.
Bihar and Orissa	10,681,062	10,718,155
Bengal	4,424,557	4,975,460
Assam	305,160	311,296
Central Provinces	244,745	253,118
Punjab	54,303	57,911
Baluchistan	48,234	43,607
N.-W. Frontier Province	94	60
Burma . . . . .	...	25
Total	15,738,155	16,259,632
Native States	728,108	744,300
GRAND TOTAL	16,464,263	17,103,932

tons above that of the previous year, as will be seen from the marginal table. 53 per cent was raised from the Jharia coal fields of Bihar and Orissa, and 32 per cent from the Raniganj coal fields of Bengal and Bihar. India is now producing more coal than all other British Dependencies, but Japan is well ahead of her, with an output of 22 million tons in 1914, and is an active competitor in the markets of Ceylon, the Straits, Sumatra, and Java. In spite of the great scarcity of tonnage, the exports of coal from

India to Ceylon were 587,691 tons, or 73 per cent of the total exports, and nearly 50 per cent higher than those of last year. Colombo is still, therefore, the main customer of Indian coal outside India. The exports to the Straits and Sumatra decreased as against the previous year, while those to "other countries" (chiefly Aden, Java, and Egypt) almost doubled. The quantity exported to the Straits was 97,674 tons, to Sumatra 69,696 tons, and to "other countries" 48,897 tons. The decrease in the exports by sea to Indian ports is very noteworthy, a decrease of 1,063,000 tons or 56 per cent as against those of last year. This was due to the great scarcity in tonnage, and the railways, accordingly, made special arrangements to carry the supplies to Bombay, Karachi, and Madras. The exports of coal to Bombay in the calendar years 1914 and 1915 were as follows:—

	1914	1915
	Tons.	Tons.
Shipped from Bengal (mainly Calcutta)	788,000	328,000
Carried by East Indian Railway	713,500*	1,307,000*
" " Bengal Nagpur Railway	42,000	217,000

Exports of coal were restricted from 1st October, 1915, except to the British territory, though special exemptions were permitted to certain neutral countries.

It will be seen from the marginal table that the export trade in the last few years has not increased to the extent that might have been anticipated. The proportion of exports is only one ton to about 21 tons produced in the year under review, and the Calcutta export trade may be said to have remained stationary for nearly a decade. There has, however, been an enormous expansion in the internal demand, following on the extension of railways

and traffic facilities, and also general industrial development. The amount of coal (Indian and foreign) available for consumption in 1915 was approximately, 16,541,000 tons, as against 16,303,000 tons in 1914. Of this amount 31 per cent is consumed by Railways†, 12 per cent by cotton and jute mills, 8 per cent by iron and brass foundries, 5 per cent as bunker coal, and nearly 4 per cent by inland

steamers.

* Approximate † For calendar year

†The consumption on Railways in 1915-16 was 5,166,705 tons. It is interesting to note that, while the production has increased, railways have continued to take about the same percentage of production.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Percentage consumed by Railways	29	30	28	31	32	33	31	29	30	30
Production in million tons	10	11	13	12	12	13	15	18(a)	18(b)	17(c)

(a) Production in 1913

(b) Production in 1914

(c) Production in 1915

The price for first class Jharia per ton into wagon, as quoted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, opened in April, 1915, at R3-8, fell to R2-14 in September, and closed at R3-2 in March, 1916. Prices on the whole were lower than in the previous year, and the fluctuation between the lowest and highest prices was less than in 1914-15. Freight rates rose to a phenomenal level during the year, the coasting rate from Calcutta to Bombay was R 9-8 per ton, as against R5-3 in 1914-15. The freight rate from Cardiff to Bombay was 33s. 5d. per ton as against 12s. 9d. in the previous year. Railway freights for coal to Bombay, however, showed no change as compared with 1914-15.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.⁽¹⁾

(1) Raw Cotton.

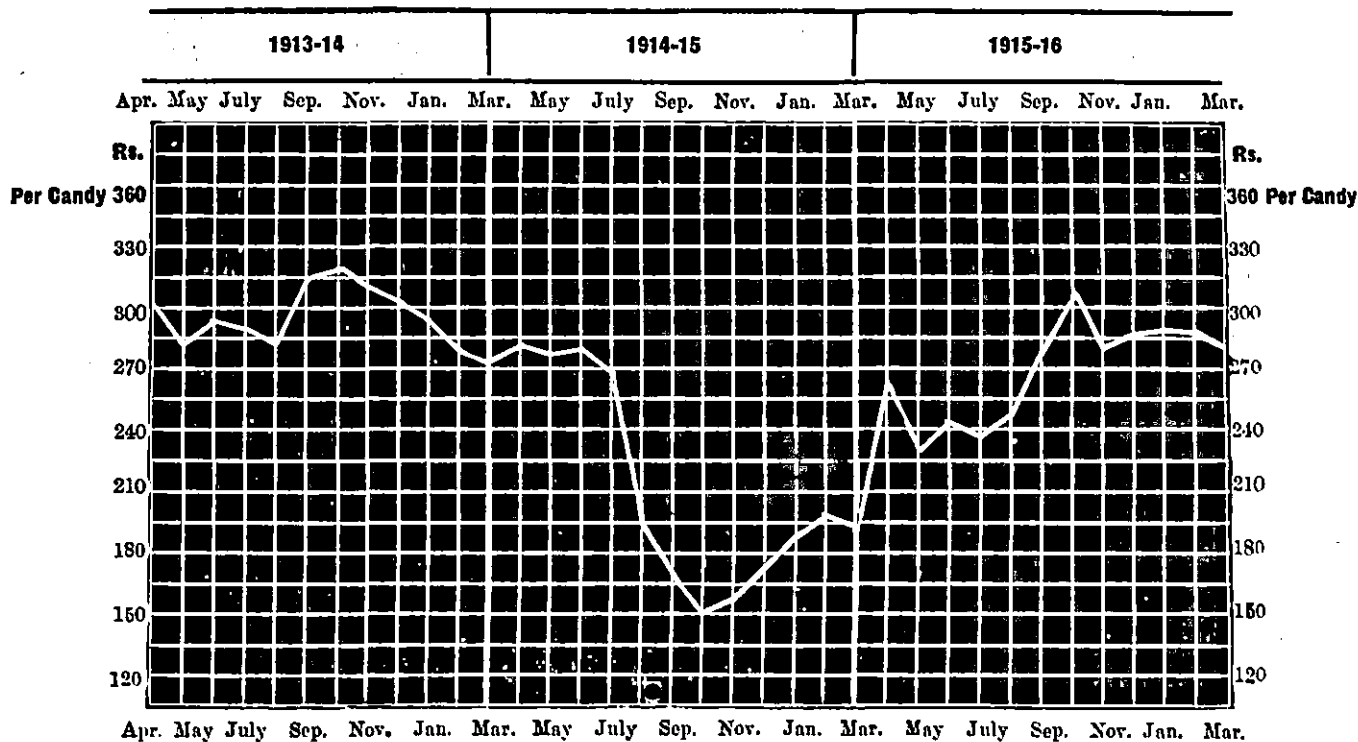
Raw cotton in
1915-16.

The year 1915-16 was, like its predecessor, a remarkable one in the history of the cotton trade. In the previous year after the outbreak of war a slump occurred, but before the end of the year an improvement took place. This continued in the year under review and is illustrated in the following chart:—

8. RAW COTTON

(BROACH)

(Per Candy of 784 lbs.)



Good Broach opened at R263 per candy of 784 lbs in April, 1915, but fell to R214 in the middle of May. In the 4th week of October prices rose to R315, the highest quotation during the year. The price again fell to R272 in the 3rd week of November, but rose to R293-8 in the beginning of January. The year closed at R274, an increase of R11 over the beginning of the year. The highest and lowest quotations in each of the months December to March, are given in the margin.

Exports amounted to 442,698 tons, valued at R24,93 lakhs, against 517,452 tons, valued at R33,49 lakhs, in the previous year. This was in other words a decrease of 14 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. The value of the raw cotton exported from India was 33.6 per cent of the total value of raw materials exported, and 13 per cent of the total exports.

(1) See also under imports of cotton manufactures, Chapter III, page 19.

Exports.

Exports of Raw Cotton.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons	R(lakhs)	Tons	R(lakhs)
Japan	222,747	14,31	295,883	17,03
Italy	67,745	3,70	56,205	3,16
United Kingdom	35,389	2,12	41,682	2,06
China	12,400	73	19,141	1,14
Spain	11,248	76	11,951	67
France	27,614	1,85	10,273	50
Other countries	140,300	10,92	7,563*	37
Total	517,452	33,49	442,698	24,93

exports also to China and the United Kingdom, although the increase was less marked. Italy and France bought less than in the preceding year. The cur-

Indian cotton area and outturn.

	Acreage (000 acres)		Outturn (000 bales of 400 lbs.)	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
Oomras—				
Khandesh, (Bombay)		1,215		338
Barsi and Nagar, (Bombay and Hyderabad.)		3,429		483
Central India		999		216
Berar		2,869		830
Central Provinces		1,192		276
Total		9,704		2,143
Dholleras, (Bombay)				
Broach, (Bombay)		1,180		150
Coompta and Dharwar, (Bombay)		1,036		229
Bengal—Sind— United Provinces		834		262
Rajputana		267		68
Sind-Punjab		1,112		253
Others		72		18
Total		2,285		601
Westerns and Northern				
Coconadas (Madras)		1,263		177
Tinnevelly (Madras)		275		46
Salem and Cambodias (Madras)		671		146
Conilla, Burmas and Other- sorts		280		48
		415		81
Grand Total		17,967		3,819

The distribution of raw cotton according to countries is shown in the marginal table. The exports to Japan increased by 73,136 tons or R2,72 lakhs in value to 295,883 tons, valued at R17,03 lakhs. Up to 1889-90 that country took little or no raw cotton from India, but imported a considerable quantity of Bombay yarn. There were increased exports also to China and the United Kingdom, although the increase was less marked. Italy and France bought less than in the preceding year. The curtailment in the total exports of cotton in 1915-16, however, was due to a large extent to the cessation of trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and to the stoppage of exports to Belgium.

Next with regard to production. It is well known that the exports of raw cotton during the official year are drawn partly from the crop of the previous season, and partly from the crop of the year in which the exports take place. The final estimates of outturn for 1914-15 were 5,209,000 bales of 400 lbs on an area of 24,595,000 acres. The crop for 1915-16 was estimated at 3,819,000 bales on an area of 17,967,000 acres, a decrease of 27 per cent both in area and outturn. The details of production according to trade descriptions during the season 1915-16 are given in the margin. The figures are approximate. The estimates for the United States and Egypt were as follows:—

	Area (acres).		Yield (bales of 400 lbs).	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
United States of America	36,707,000	30,944,000	20,126,000	13,318,000
Egypt	1,621,000	1,330,000	1,730,000	1,202,000

(2) Cotton Manufactures.

Although there was an improvement in the prices of raw cotton, there was not an equally great improvement in the yarn and cloth markets in the year ending March, 1916. The difficulties experienced on the outbreak of war in regard to the supply of stores, chemicals, and dyeing materials continued as in the previous year. The prices of these necessities of mill production, particularly those required for weaving, were abnormally high, and in some cases prohibitive.

The scarcity of coal caused by the shortage of railway stock was also a matter of anxiety to Bombay millowners. Recent arrangements, however, have somewhat improved the situation. There was fortunately no labour shortage. It may be mentioned here that some of the spinning mills in Bombay went into liquidation in September, 1915, on account of the general depression in the industry following the outbreak of war, and owing to the difficulty of financing mills which during 1914 had suffered from the fall of yarn prices in China. In 1915-16, however, there was a satisfactory off-take of stocks, due to the demand

* "Other countries" include these countries:—Switzerland, the United States of America, Sweden, Indo-China, and Ceylon.

for more costly goods of the coloured and bleached varieties. This did much to resuscitate a depressed market. The stocks in Bombay are given in the marginal table. For the most important class of piecegoods manufactured in India or imported—grey piecegoods—there was during the last two years only a small demand. Since then, however, there have been enquiries for these goods from new as well as from old markets, for example, the African and Persian ports, which were formerly supplied from Continental countries. This opportune demand has employed the plain looms, which do little or no other work except that of the standard qualities of certain well known mills.

Production of yarn and woven goods.

Stocks of Piecegoods in Bombay.		
		Packages.
31st March	1916	73,782
"	"	145,274
"	"	121,757
"	"	78,041
"	"	41,455

The outturn of the mills in India during the last five years is shown in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that the production of both yarn and woven goods during 1915-16 increased to the highest quantity ever recorded. Yarn was spun to the extent of 722 million lbs, an increase of 70½ million lbs or 11 per cent, and woven goods amounted to 352 million lbs, an increase of 75½ million lbs or 27 per cent, as compared with 1914-15. The value of the mill production* in 1915-16 is roughly estimated at ₹31,23 lakhs for yarn and ₹14,61 lakhs for woven goods, as against ₹30,57 lakhs and ₹14,78 lakhs, respectively, in 1914-15. The value of the total imports of yarn and woven goods in 1915-16 was ₹43,28 lakhs, † i.e., ₹2,56 lakhs less than the estimated value of Indian production. In 1914-15 the total imports were greater than the total production by ₹3,65 lakhs.

	Yarn	Woven goods
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
1911-12	625	287
1912-13	688	285
1913-14	683	274
1914-15	652	277
1915-16	722	352

in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that the production of both yarn and woven goods during 1915-16 increased to the highest quantity ever recorded. Yarn was spun to the extent of 722 million lbs, an increase of 70½ million lbs or

11 per cent, and woven goods amounted to 352 million lbs, an increase of 75½ million lbs or 27 per cent, as compared with 1914-15. The value of the mill production* in 1915-16 is roughly estimated at ₹31,23 lakhs for yarn and ₹14,61 lakhs for woven goods, as against ₹30,57 lakhs and ₹14,78 lakhs, respectively, in 1914-15. The value of the total imports of yarn and woven goods in 1915-16 was ₹43,28 lakhs, † i.e., ₹2,56 lakhs less than the estimated value of Indian production. In 1914-15 the total imports were greater than the total production by ₹3,65 lakhs.

(A) YARN.

Production of yarn.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills

	YARN (IN MILLION LBS.)			
	1915-16		1914-15	
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
Nos. 1-25	680	1	591	1
" 26-40	59	26	58	29
Above No. 40	2	7	2	7
Unspecified	1	6	1	6
TOTAL	722	40	652	43

is compared in the margin with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during the last two years. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1-25) was 91 per cent, of medium counts (Nos. 26-40) 8 per cent, and of finer counts (above No. 40) less than half per cent, of the total

production. The proportion of the counts imported by sea was Nos. 1-25, 2.5 per cent, Nos. 26-40, 65 per cent, above No. 40, 17.5 per cent, and unspecified 15 per cent, of the total imports. There was no material change in the relative

No.	Million lbs.	Per cent of total production.
20	129	17.9
10	86	11.9
12	63	8.7
11	52	7.2
22	47	6.5
16	41	5.7
24	40	5.6
21	37	5.1
14	32	4.4
18	24	3.3
TOTAL	551	76.3

position of the three classes of Indian yarn noted above, and the increase was almost entirely in the lower counts required for heavier goods for which there was an increased demand. The counts of yarn largely spun in India are those given in the margin. Of the total production of yarn, Bombay contributed 510 million lbs or 70.6 per cent, the United Provinces 48 millions or 6.6 per cent, Madras 44 millions or 6 per cent, the Central

Exports of Yarn and piecegoods.

Provinces 37 millions or 5.1 per cent, Bengal 32 millions or 4.4 per cent, and Native States and foreign territory 39 millions or 5.4 per cent. The total

Exports of Yarn.

	EXPORTS.			
	Twist and yarn.		Piecegoods.	
	million lbs.	₹ (lakhs)	million Yards	₹ (lakhs)
1913-14	198	9.83	80	2.14
1914-15	134	6.29	67	1.59
1915-16	160	6.92	113	2.47

export trade in cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods, as will be seen from the marginal table, considerably improved last year. Although the trade in twist and yarn increased by 20 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value to 160 million lbs, valued at ₹6,92 lakhs, it was still much below the level of 1913-14. The

* This has been estimated by taking the average declared value for twist and yarn and the excise duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem* on woven goods collected during the year.

† Of this amount yarn accounted for ₹3,68 lakhs and woven goods ₹39,60 lakhs.

average declared value per lb was 6 annas 11 pies against 7 annas 6 pies in 1914-15. China¹ is the principal consumer, taking 140 million lbs, valued at Rs. 5,95 lakhs, as against 117 million lbs, valued at Rs. 5,42 lakhs, in 1914-15. Owing to the war the trade with Asiatic Turkey has considerably suffered. This loss was, however, made good by larger exports to Egypt, to Aden, and to Persia. There was no appreciable change in the exports to the Straits. The United Kingdom received consignments of about 2½ million lbs of yarn and Siam and Java together 1½ million lbs. Bombay accounted for nearly 95 per cent of the total exports abroad, Madras 3½ per cent, and Bengal 1½ per cent.

(B) PIECEGOODS.

The production of grey and bleached piecegoods at the Indian weaving mills showed an increase of 54 million lbs or 214 million yards, and that of coloured piecegoods an increase of 20½ million lbs or 91 million yards. Grey and coloured goods other than piecegoods increased by 800,000 lbs to 2½ million lbs. Hosiery also improved by 70,000 lbs to 356,000 lbs.

Production of Woven goods.

Piecegoods—	IN MILLION YARDS.							
	1915-16				1914-15			
	Pro-duction	Per cent	Im-ports	Per cent	Pro-duction	Per cent	Im-ports	Per cent
Grey	1,095	70	1,148	54	881	78	1,320	55
Bleached (white)			611	29			604	25
Coloured (dyed)	347	24	1,759	83	255	22	1,924	80
TOTAL	1,442	100	2,118	100	1,136	100	2,419	100

Production and imports compared.

It is interesting to compare the imports and the production of piecegoods. The ratios of the three classes imported are given in the margin, compared with those of the production of Indian mills.

The principal descriptions of grey and in Indian mills, together with the proportion

	IN MILLIONS OF LBS OR YARDS.					
	1915-16			1914-15		
	lbs	yards	per cent.	lbs	yards	per cent.
Shirtings and longcloth	100	420	37.5	78	321	35.5
Dhuties	70	324	26	57	259	27
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	36	151	13.5	31	134	14.5
Chadars	28	75	10	23	66	11
Drills and jeans	13	46	5	9	31	4
TOTAL	245	1,016	92	196	811	92

bleached goods produced of each of these descriptions to the total outturn, are also shown in the marginal table. Printers, cambrics and lawns, and tent cloth are also manufactured to the extent of 4.4 per cent of the total.

It may be noted that cheap cotton blankets, etc., were manufactured during the year by Indian mills to replace those which had formerly been imported from Germany.

At the end of 1915-16 there were in India 261 cotton mills, 6,646,764 spindles, and 108,083 looms at work, employing on an average 275,019 persons. The Bombay Presidency possesses 70.1 per cent of the mills, 70.6 per cent

Average monthly capacity per 1,000 looms and per 1,000 spindles.

Spinning—		1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Spindles	No. (1,000)	6,646	6,593	6,621
Yarn	lbs. (1,000)	722,425	651,985	682,777
Average per 1,000 spindles.	lbs.	9.1	8.2	8.6
Weaving—				
Looms	No. (1,000)	108	103	97
Cloth	lbs. (1,000)	352,355	277,606	274,389
Average per 1,000 looms	lbs.	271	224	236

1912-13 has been outstripped in the year of report.

The exports of cotton piecegoods showed a large increase of 69 per cent in quantity and 55 per cent in value. There was, however, a decrease in the declared value per yard from 3 annas 9 pies to 3 annas 6 pies. The exports consisted almost entirely of coloured, printed or dyed goods (52 per cent) and

Exports of Woven goods.

(1) China is the largest market in the world for yarns, followed next by India.

grey unbleached goods (48 per cent). The former increased by 25 million yards or 74 per cent to 59 million yards, and the latter by 21 millions or 64 per cent to 54 million yards. Very large consignments were sent to Asiatic Turkey

Share of principal countries in the exports of cotton piecegoods.

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	Million yds.	R(lakhs)	Million yds.	R (lakhs)	Million yds.	R(lakhs)
East Africa						
Portuguese . . .	5.1	8.2	4.6	6.6	6	8
German	6.3	12.1	2.8	5.8	...	...
British Protectorates	5.5	10.6	3.8	7.1	7.2	13.5
Other ports . . .	4.7	7.9	4.2	6.7	7.8	11.6
TOTAL	21.6	88.8	16.4	26.2	21	33.1
Asiatic Turkey	12.8	19.4	4.6	6.9	18.7	19.8
Aden	7.1	13.1	10.5	17.3	19.4	28.7
Persia	7.6	14.7	5.8	9.9	13.6	23.3
Ceylon	9.3	24.7	6.8	17.3	9.9	20.2
Straits	17.9	72	15	59.9	17.7	76.8
Siam	4.9	12	8.9	9.4	4.6	10
Egypt	2.0	5	1.2	2.1	4.8	8.9
Other countries .	5.1	14	4	9.8	8.8	21.9
TOTAL	67.6	174.9	51.8	132.6	92.5	213.6
GRAND TOTAL	89.2	213.7	67.2	158.8	113.5	246.7

(13½ million yards against 4½ millions in 1914-15), Aden (19½ millions against 10½ millions), Persia (13½ millions against 5½ millions), and Egypt (nearly 5 millions against 1½ millions). Ceylon, the Straits, East

African Ports, and Siam also increased their imports from India during 1915-16, as will be seen in the marginal table.

INDIGO.

Indigo and the War.

Exports.

The removal of the competition of synthetic dyes, owing to the cessation of trade with Germany, has given considerable stimulus to the trade in natural indigo. This branch of the Indian export trade has been enormously benefited by the war. The total exports increased by 24,800 cwts, or 145 per cent, to 41,942 cwts, a level which was last seen in 1904-05; the value of these exports advanced by R1,18 lakhs, or 131 per cent, to R2,08 lakhs,—this height has not been reached for over 15 years, *i.e.*, since 1900-01. The United Kingdom took 30,572 cwts, valued at R1,45 lakhs, as against 15,275 cwts, valued at R84 lakhs, in 1914-15. The United States came next with a very great increase, taking 5,948 cwts, valued at R37 lakhs, as against 210 cwts or R2 lakhs in the previous year. Egypt imported 2,557 cwts, valued at R11½ lakhs, against 399 cwts or R86,800 in the previous year. Russia took 333 cwts, valued at R3½

lakhs, in place of 60 cwts, valued at R12,000, in 1914-15. The average declared value per cwt both in India and the United Kingdom during the last three calendar years is quoted in the margin. The great increase in the declared values since the outbreak of war is noteworthy.

Prices.

	India.		United Kingdom.	
	R	a.	£	s. R a.
1913	188	1	13	2-196 8
1914	349	15	34	4-513 0
1915	492	8	49	19-749 4

It may be noted that the Indian declared value is the wholesale average market price, while the United Kingdom price is the *c.i.f.* price. Throughout the year prices were well maintained, and enquiries were fairly numerous, the demand being principally from America. The prices of middle quality realised at the Calcutta sales during the last three indigo seasons, December to March, are noted in the margin.

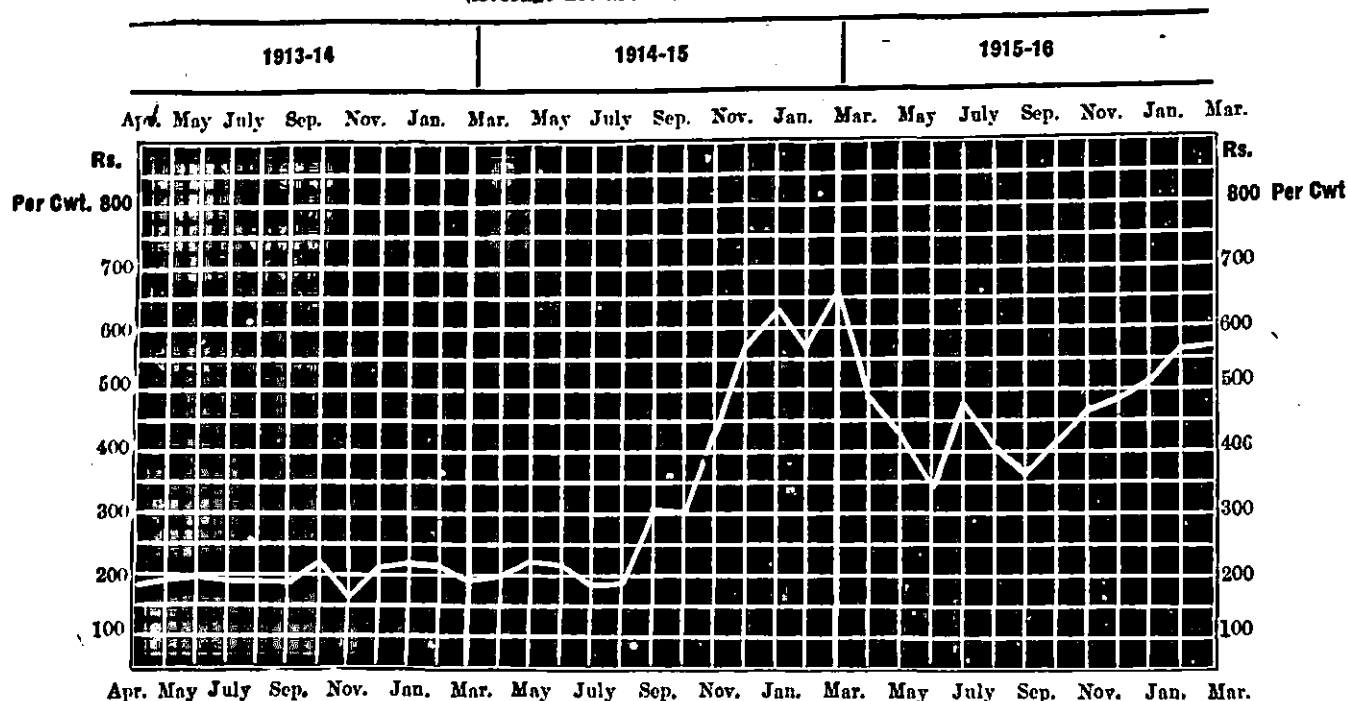
Price of Indigo 'Goods to fine' R per cwt.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1915-16	937	937	937	975
1914-15	1,012	1,050	1,050	1,012
1913-14	255	262	262	262

The following chart gives the monthly declared values of indigo at Indian ports during the last three years.

9.—INDIGO.

(Average declared value at Indian ports)



The area and yield of indigo cultivated in India during 1915-16 showed a considerable improvement as compared with 1914-15.* The total area placed under indigo was 314,300 acres, or 112 per cent in excess of the finally revised acreage (148,400 acres) of the preceding year, and the yield of dye was estimated at 39,900 cwts against 25,200 cwts or an increase of 58 per cent. The exports by sea to foreign countries from the chief ports are given in the marginal table.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	cwts. (lakhs)	R	cwts. (lakhs)	R
Madras	5,393	14	26,171	1,09
Bengal	9,897	69	13,147	88
Bombay	1,426	6	2,565	11
Sind	425	7	58	1

Production.

GRAIN, PULSE, AND FLOUR.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Grain, pulse, and flour	45,14	29,05	29,07
Jute, raw	30,83	12,91	15,64
„ goods	28,27	25,82	37,98
TOTAL	59,10	38,73	53,62
Cotton, raw	41,04	33,49	24,93
„ goods	12,12	3,01	9,61
TOTAL	53,16	41,50	34,54

This head is one of the three largest items of the export trade as will be seen from the figures in the margin.

The total value, including wheat exported on Government account, was almost on the same level as in 1914-15, namely, R29 crores (£19½ millions) against R45 crores (£30 millions) in 1913-14, and represented 15 per cent of the total export trade and 55 per cent of class I (Food, drink, and tobacco.) By far the most valuable of the exports included under this head are rice and wheat.

RICE.

The value of rice exported during 1915-16 amounted to nearly R15½

Exports of Rice.

	Tons (1,000)	Value R(lakhs)
1912-13	2,768	32,56
1913-14	2,450	26,61
1914-15	1,562	17,16
1915-16	1,367	15,46

Rice.

crores or £10 millions, representing 53 per cent of the total value of food grains exported from India, as against 59 per cent in the previous year. The value of the exports abroad fell by R1,70 lakhs or 10 per cent. The quantity exported was 1,367,507 tons against 1,561,969 tons in 1914-15, or a decrease of 12 per cent.

* The production in the first forecast for 1916-17, which was published on the 18th October, 1916, is estimated at 75,200 cwts on an area of 625,900 acres.

Exports of rice by provinces.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (1,000)	Per cent	Tons (1,000)	Per cent
Burma	1,128	72.1	960	70.2
Madras	196	12.5	252	18.4
Bengal	171	11	75	5.5
Sind	41	2.6	49	3.6
Bombay	25	1.6	31	2.3
Bihar and Orissa	8	.2	...	...
Total	1,562	100	1,367	100

Burma exported less than in 1914-15, viz., 959,861 tons or a decrease of 14.7 per cent. The exports from Bengal to foreign countries were 75,457 tons, a decrease, as against 1914-15, of 94,950 tons or 55 per cent, while Madras increased her exports by 56,080 tons, or nearly 30 per cent, to 251,731 tons, Sind by 8,070 tons to 49,479 tons, and Bombay by 5,680 tons to 30,978 tons. The provincial shares and the percentages to the total trade are noted in the margin.

The marginal table shows the principal customers, in the exports of rice⁽¹⁾ from India in the last two years. Ceylon as usual headed the list with 310,300 tons, valued at R4.61 lakhs, there being a marked shortage of stocks in Colombo. The United Kingdom was for the first time the second best customer with 297,100 tons, valued at R2.98 lakhs, thus importing more than the Straits, which took 186,200 tons worth R1.75 lakhs. The United Kingdom seemed to have benefited from the stoppage of exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary, which

	QUANTITY		VALUE	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Ceylon	279	310	4.02	4.61
United Kingdom	212	297	2.07	2.98
Straits	233	186	2.21	1.75
West Indies	41	59	.47	.65
Java	69	71	.61	.62
Mauritius	69	38	.86	.53
Arabia	25	34	.39	.49
Egypt	42	36	.45	.40
Australia including New Zealand	27	35	.23	.30
Natal	20	17	.32	.28
Bahrein Islands	8	17	.12	.26

in the pre-war year 1913-14 took respectively 13 per cent and 9 per cent of the total exports from India. Exports to Holland were only 5,000 tons, valued at R5 lakhs, owing to contraband regulations. There were increased direct exports from Burma to America (especially Cuba), Russia, Sweden, France, and Portugal. The exports to Japan were greatly reduced from 160,646 tons in 1913-14 and 8,104 tons in 1914-15 to 4,054 tons in 1915-16, due partly to good crops and heavy stocks of rice in Japan itself, and partly to high freights.

Exports from
Burma.

In connexion with the fall in the exports abroad from Burma, the increase in the exports coastwise to other parts of India is of considerable interest. In the first year of war, it will be remembered, Burma's rice trade would have been more seriously affected than it was (owing to the falling off in the demand from abroad), had it not been for the increased demand from other parts of India where the rice crop was estimated at over a million tons less than in the previous year. In the second year of the war—the year under review—the demand from abroad was still abnormally low, and crops in India were generally good. There was, therefore, the possible difficulty of finding a good market for Burma rice. Fortunately, however, for Burma, Bengal took 637,000 tons of cleaned rice and 145,000 tons of paddy in 1915-16, and exports abroad since January, 1916, have increased, which, although not sufficient to restore exports to normal, indicate a larger demand from consuming countries abroad.

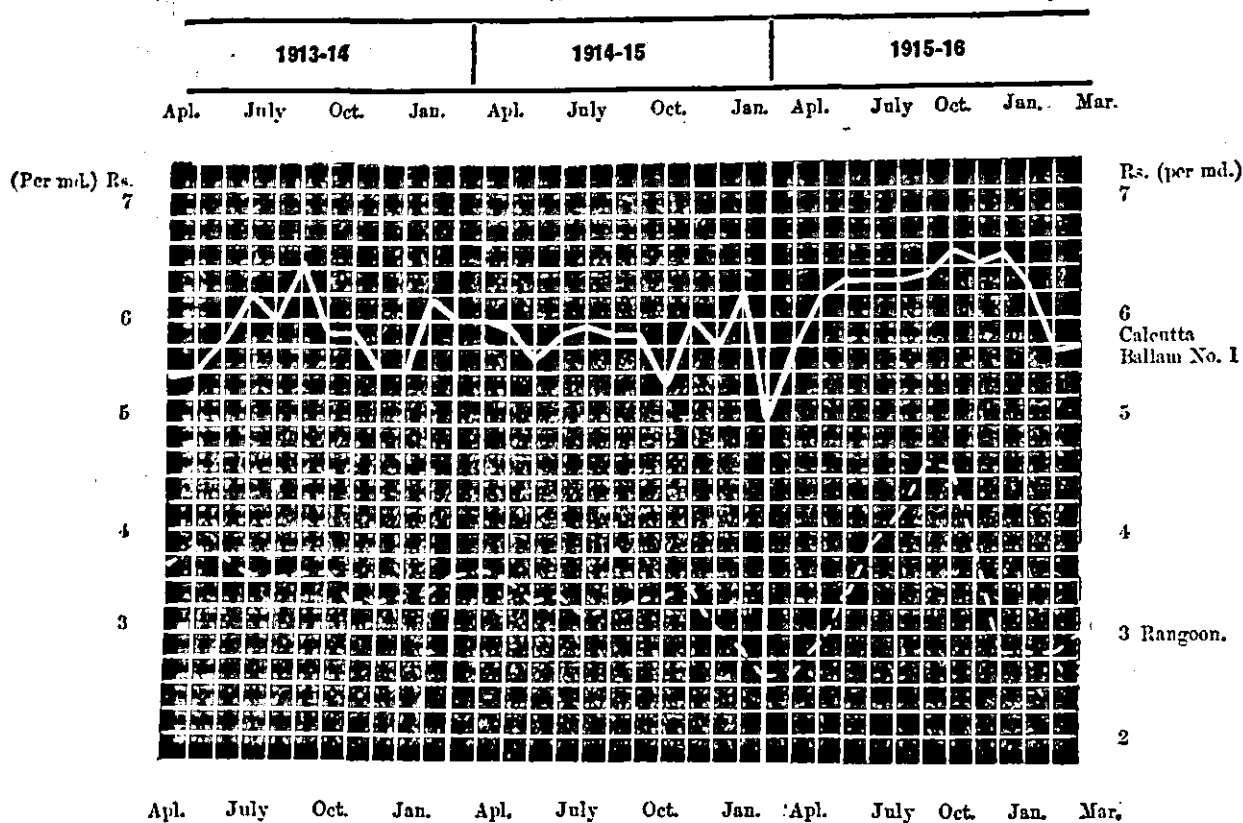
Prices.

Next with regard to prices. It will be seen from the chart below (1) that the price of Ballam rice, a very representative grade, was in 1915-16 generally higher than that in 1914-15 and (2) that Rangoon rice was very much higher in 1915-16 from July to November than in 1913-14 or 1914-15.

(1) Not in the husk. The exports of rice in the husk are small and are almost entirely to Ceylon. The exports during 1915-16 were 27,622 tons, valued at R16½ lakhs.

10.—RICE (WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES)

(Per md. of 82½ lbs.)



WHEAT.

The wheat position in 1915-16 was no less important and interesting than Indian wheat in the preceding year. Wheat, as is well known, occupies the largest area under crops in India, with the exception of rice. The area was 30 million acres in the year under review. It should be remembered that since harvesting takes place from March to May, the statistics of exports in the official year 1915-16 relate almost entirely to the wheat sown and cropped in 1914-15. The bulk of the exports comes into the London market at a very opportune time of the year, and, therefore, although the Indian production is only 10 per cent of the total world supply, the crop is of no small importance. Indian wheat usually predominates in the imports into the United Kingdom from July to September, just as Russian supplies in October and November, the United States from December to February, the Argentine from March to May, and Canada in June. On an average of the three years previous to the outbreak of war, 10 per cent of the total exports took place in May, 17 per cent in June, 22 per cent in July, 10 per cent in August, and 10 per cent in September. These facts are of importance in studying the wheat position of 1915-16, since the Indian wheat market is tightly linked up to the world wheat market.

The position, so far as India is concerned, was briefly as follows:—The production of the 1914-15 crop was a record one, higher than the heavy crops of 1903-04, 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13. The outturn amounted to 10,087,000 tons or 47,073,000 quarters, an increase in yield of 22 per cent over the crop of the previous year. On the outbreak of war, it will be remembered, wheat prices the world over rose at a phenomenal rate. Indian prices were forced up by the demand abroad on stocks which were then in India unusually short. In the first three months of 1915 prices continued to rise in spite of the limitation of exports. It was found necessary to divorce Indian prices from world prices, and simultaneously to afford an outlet for the surplus crop, alike for the benefit of the Indian producer and for the United Kingdom where wheat was in great demand. The exportable surplus, in short, was taken over by Government in April on terms which put a money premium on early delivery. The scheme has been fully dealt with in the Report of the Wheat Commissioner recently

published. From 1st May, 1916, the scheme for controlling the export of wheat by Government, announced in March, 1915, has been abandoned, and exports are allowed with permits from the Chief Customs Officer. The decision is qualified by the condition that Government will decide the maximum quantity of wheat to be exported in each seasonal period of export and also by individual firms.

Wheat prices.

The fluctuations in Indian wheat prices, read in the light of these facts, are not without interest. The marginal table gives the monthly prices of wheat in Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta. Wholesale prices* at the end of the year (March, 1916) were 21 per cent less than in the corresponding period of the previous year (March, 1915). Wholesale prices in March, 1916, were 5 per cent, and retail prices 4 per cent, less than at the outbreak of war. It is interesting to compare the fluctuation in the price of Karachi wheat with that of English, Canadian, and American wheat in the London market. It should be noted in regard to these prices that the stocks in the United Kingdom were fair, although the supply of wheat on passage was somewhat below normal. Australia had a very short crop, and could spare no wheat for shipment in 1915. The Argentine, although reaping a large crop, was unable to ship it for two months, owing to the most remarkable series of wet weeks on record. New York and Chicago held the market, and after a short time carried the Canadian markets, including Winnipeg, with them. America and Canada were in fact able to drive up the price of the quartern-loaf in Great Britain to 9d. Prices, however, were bound to fall for various reasons. The Argentine crop amounting to 13 million quarters, although two months late, began to undersell that of the United States and Canada, and in May the Argentine began to dominate the market. Very favourable crop reports from Canada, India, Roumania, and the United States discouraged the holding back of wheat. English prices at the end of the year (March, 1916) were, however, generally higher than at the beginning of the year under review.

Wholesale market prices in India

	Rate per Md. of	Karachi	Calcutta	Bombay
		(white)	Club No. 2	Delhi No. 1, white
	82½ lbs	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1915				
January	"	5 5 4	5 15 0	5 2 3
February	"	5 10 4	6 2 0	5 4 6
March	"	5 9 4	6 4 0	4 13 0
April	"	5 0 3	5 2 0	4 7 8
May	"	4 11 3	4 5 0	4 13 2
June	"	4 7 3	4 6 0	4 15 6
July	"	4 4 9	4 8 3	4 13 4
August	"	4 5 9	4 14 0	5 2 10
September	"	4 8 9	5 2 0	5 4 6
October	"	4 11 3	5 2 0	4 15 2
November	"	4 11 9	5 5 0	5 1 0
December	"	4 9 9	5 4 0	4 15 4
1916				
January	"	4 11 0	5 5 0	5 0 1
February	"	4 5 9	4 12 0	4 13 8
March	"	4 3 9	4 14 0	4 11 1

not without interest. The marginal table gives the monthly prices of wheat in Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta. Wholesale prices* at the end of the year (March, 1916) were 21 per cent less than in the corresponding period of the previous year (March, 1915). Wholesale prices in March, 1916, were 5 per cent, and retail prices 4 per cent, less than at the outbreak of war. It is interesting to compare the fluctuation in the price of Karachi wheat with that of English, Canadian, and American wheat in the London market. It should be noted in regard to these prices that the stocks in the United Kingdom were fair, although the supply of wheat on passage was somewhat below normal. Australia had a very short crop, and could spare no wheat for shipment in 1915. The Argentine, although reaping a large crop, was unable to ship it for two months, owing to the most remarkable series of wet weeks on record. New York and Chicago held the market, and after a short time carried the Canadian markets, including Winnipeg, with them. America and Canada were in fact able to drive up the price of the quartern-loaf in Great Britain to 9d. Prices, however, were bound to fall for various reasons. The Argentine crop amounting to 13 million quarters, although two months late, began to undersell that of the United States and Canada, and in May the Argentine began to dominate the market. Very favourable crop reports from Canada, India, Roumania, and the United States discouraged the holding back of wheat. English prices at the end of the year (March, 1916) were, however, generally higher than at the beginning of the year under review.

Wheat prices in England

1st week of	Karachi (choice white)	English Wheat	Canadian (No. 1 N. Manitoba)	American (No. 2 Hard winter)
	(492 lbs.)	(Gazette average) (480 lbs)	(496 lbs)	(100 lbs)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	58 0	54 6	67 9	13 3
May	64 9	58 3	73 0	13 10
June	61 0	61 9	66 6	13 4
July	54 0	49 5	58 0	11 4
August	56 6	55 4	59 0	11 7
September	54 0	45 3	60 6	11 10
October	No sellers	43 5	60 0	10 6
November	do.	51 6	61 9	11 5
December	do.	53 7	61 0	11 11½
January	do.	54 9	67 0	12 4
February	do.	58 3	71 3	13 5
March	do.	59 4	72 3	13 6

supply of wheat on passage was somewhat below normal. Australia had a very short crop, and could spare no wheat for shipment in 1915. The Argentine, although reaping a large crop, was unable to ship it for two months, owing to the most remarkable series of wet weeks on record. New York and Chicago held the market, and after a short time carried the Canadian markets, including Winnipeg, with them. America and Canada were in fact able to drive up the price of the quartern-loaf in Great Britain to 9d. Prices, however, were bound to fall for various reasons. The Argentine crop amounting to 13 million quarters, although two months late, began to undersell that of the United States and Canada, and in May the Argentine began to dominate the market. Very favourable crop reports from Canada, India, Roumania, and the United States discouraged the holding back of wheat. English prices at the end of the year (March, 1916) were, however, generally higher than at the beginning of the year under review.

Wheat Exports.

The total exports of wheat from India, both on private and Government

	Exports of Wheat		
	Tons	Equivalent in Quarters	Value in R (lakhs)
1915-16	652,879	3,046,767	8.44
1914-15	706,388	3,296,453	6.32
1913-14	1,202,205	5,610,290	13.13
1912-13	1,660,187	7,747,639	17.60

account, amounted to 652,879 tons (3,046,767 quarters), valued at nearly R8½ crores, as against 706,383 tons (3,296,453 quarters), valued at R8½ crores, in the previous year. The marginal table shows the exports from the recent record year 1912-13. The value of wheat exported, it may be

* At 37 stations from which returns were received.

noted, in 1915-16 was 16 per cent of the total value of food, drink, and tobacco exported, and 4.4 per cent of the total value of exports from India, as against 17 and 4.7 per cent, respectively, in 1914-15. The exports by countries during 1915-16 are given in the margin. As usual most of the exports were from Karachi, which exported 80 per cent of the total, as against 12 per cent from Bombay, and 7 per cent from Bengal. The exports of wheat-flour were 58,608 tons, valued at R1,12 lakhs, an increase of 9 per cent in quantity as compared with last year. More than 90 per cent of the trade in flour was from Bombay and Karachi, and the exports were chiefly directed to Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf), Aden, Egypt, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits, Natal, and British East Africa.

Wheat exports 1915-16

	Private Tons (1,000)	Government Tons (1,000)
United Kingdom	98	507
France	13	...
Gibraltar . . . . .	...	14
Malta and Gozo . . . . .	...	1
Holland . . . . .	...	6
Italy . . . . .	...	1
Australia . . . . .	...	5
Other countries	7	...
TOTAL	118	534
Grand Total (private and Government.)	652	

Exports of wheat flour.

Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits, Natal, and British East Africa.

OTHER FOOD GRAINS.

The exports of food grains other than rice and wheat were as shown in Other Food Grains.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)
Barley	29	26	166	1,75
Gram	23	23	32	34
Jawar and bajra	105	1,12	42	43
Maize	2	1	4	4
Pulse	88	1,02	110	1,46
Other sorts	1	1	3	4
Total	248	2,65	357	4,06

the margin. The trade in barley, pulse, (i.e., beans, dal and peas, lentils, etc.), and gram increased to a great extent, while jawar and bajra fell off both in quantity and value.

The exports of barley are always liable to Barley. great fluctuations, according as the British crop is good or bad. The United Kingdom had a very short crop grown on a reduced area of 18 per cent, and India sent a consignment of over 163,813 tons, valued at R1,73 lakhs,

against 25,921 tons, valued at R23½ lakhs, in 1914-15, and 149,589 tons, valued at R1,23 lakhs, in 1913-14. Practically the entire exports were directed to the United Kingdom where the price of barley advanced over £1 per quarter of 480 lbs. during the year, from £1 11s. 9d. in April, 1915, to £2 14s. 2d. in March, 1916.

Of pulse 60 per cent, as against 54 per cent in the previous year, went to the Pulse. United Kingdom. France imported 13,215 tons, valued at R19 lakhs. Ceylon, the Straits, and Mauritius took, respectively, 7,372 tons, valued at R9½ lakhs, 5,808 tons or R8 lakhs, and 3,919 tons or R6 lakhs. British Guiana, British West Indies, and Natal together took over 7,200 tons, valued at R12½ lakhs.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The hide, leather, and allied trades were active during the past year. Owing to the requirements for military purposes and to the necessity of avoiding exports reaching enemy countries through neutrals, various prohibitions on hides were imposed. The exports, however, of raw hides and skins, as well as tanned or dressed hides and skins, increased during the year. The most noticeable fact in regard to raw hides was the very large increase in the exports to Italy and to the United States. During 1913 the total number of cow hides exported from Calcutta and Karachi to Italian ports for the manufacture of boots, equipment, etc., was approximately half a million, while in 1915 it had reached the enormous figure of 4 millions, an export capable of yielding, it is said, 20 million complete pairs of uppers for Army boots. The total exports of raw hides to all countries during the year amounted to 881,885 cwts, valued at R6,79 lakhs, the increase being 24 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value as against the previous year. Of the total exports Italy took over 43 per cent (383,360 cwts, valued at R3,29 lakhs, as against 72,199 cwts, valued at R58 lakhs), while the United States took 35 per cent (312,965 cwts, valued at R2,25 lakhs, against 189,173 cwts,

valued at R1,27 lakhs, in the preceding year). The exports to the chief importing

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	Cwt	R (lakhs)	Cwt	R (lakhs)	Cwt	R (lakhs)
To United Kingdom	42,365	25	132,322	86	99,290	65
" Germany	388,400	3,07	146,575	1,25	...	...
" Holland	41,564	30	5,518	5	...	...
" Belgium	21,888	15	6,852	4	...	...
" France	17,885	10	8,619	5	21,924	11
" Spain	49,375	44	47,011	38	29,552	25
" Italy	106,805	84	72,109	58	383,360	3,29
" Austria-Hungary	237,829	1,84	60,143	50	...	...
" Turkey, Asiatic	30,170	12	10,114	4	...	...
" United States of America	155,372	1,05	189,173	1,27	312,965	2,25
" Other countries	24,085	14	35,400	21	34,794	24
Total	1,115,747	8,80	713,925	5,25	881,885	6,70

countries are given in the marginal table. It may be noted that the United Kingdom does not buy to any large extent hides and skins, except some half tanned varieties, which are prepared by Indian tanners in Madras and in the Punjab.

The exports of raw skins increased by 24,219 cwts to 432,667 cwts, valued at R2,99 lakhs. Of this amount the United States imported 90 per cent or 385,371 cwts, valued at R2,67 lakhs, as against 325,358 cwts, valued at R1,99 lakhs, in the previous year. The United Kingdom took 8 per cent or 33,993 cwts, valued at R19½ lakhs; and France had only 7,573 cwts, valued at R6½ lakhs.

Exports—tanned or dressed hides and skins.

Out of a total export of 272,002 cwts of tanned or dressed hides, the United Kingdom took 270,648 cwts (an increase of 56,533 cwts as compared with 1914-15). Exports of skins tanned or dressed amounted to 127,322 cwts, valued at R2,55 lakhs, against 117,405 cwts, valued at R2,33 lakhs, in the previous year. The principal customers were the United Kingdom and the United States, which took respectively 83,675 cwts, valued at R1,67 lakhs, and 35,452 cwts, valued at R72 lakhs. The United Kingdom decreased her imports by 10 per cent, while the imports into the United States increased by nearly 170 per cent. It may be noted here that a part of the exports of Indian hides to the United Kingdom is also re-exported therefrom to the United States of America.

Provincial shares in the export trade.

Bengal's share in the exports of raw hides was 74 per cent and in raw skins 38 per cent, while Sind or Karachi's share was 16 per cent of raw hides and 25 per cent of raw skins. Burma dealt with 10 per cent of the trade in hides, and Bombay exported 31 per cent of the total exports of raw skins and

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	cwt	R (lakhs)	cwt	R (lakhs)	cwt	R (lakhs)
Hides, tanned, etc.—						
To United Kingdom	169,687	1,55	214,115	2,38	270,648	3,05
" Other countries	4,341	4	2,905	3	1,354	1
TOTAL	174,028	1,59	217,020	2,41	272,002	3,06
Skins, tanned, etc.—						
To United Kingdom	102,442	2,11	92,698	1,85	83,675	1,67
" Germany	1,785	5	718	2	...	...
" Straits Settlements	1,719	3	1,766	3	1,775	4
" Japan	7,401	13	8,612	16	5,840	11
" United States of America	16,211	30	18,135	26	35,452	72
" Other countries	945	2	476	1	580	1
TOTAL	130,593	2,64	117,405	2,33	127,322	2,55

Madras 6 per cent. Of the total exports of tanned or dressed hides Madras exported 82 per cent, and of tanned or dressed skins 83 per cent, against 74 per cent and 83 per cent in 1914-15. Practically the whole of the remainder was

shipped from Bombay. The exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins to the chief importing countries are shown in the margin.

Prices.

Next with regard to prices. The average prices of hides and skins in Calcutta during the last four years were as follows:—

	1913			1914			1915			1916	
	R	a.		R	a.		R	a.	Highest month	Lowest month	Average January to March
Hides, cow (Patna)—per corgo (i.e., 20 pieces of 10 lbs. each)	106	5		118	3		92	11	Nov.	Mar. to May	95 0
Hides, buffalo (per 20 lbs.)	12	0		11	10		9	0	Feb.	Sept.	9 0
Skins, goat (per 100 pieces)	130	0		121	4		100	13	Dec.	May-June	126 10

The declared value of raw hides exported during 1915-16 was R76-15 per cwt, as against R73-8-9 in 1914-15 and of raw goat skins R68-14-2, as against R61-4-7 in 1914-15. The declared value per cwt of tanned or dressed hides was R112-9-5, as against R111-0-9 in 1914-15.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

The year ended 31st March, 1916, was for the jute industry an *annus mirabilis*. Throughout the year the industry was in a particularly healthy condition, owing largely to demands connected with the war for sandbags, grainbags, gunny cloth, etc. In the first three months of the year the industry was in a normally prosperous state. In July and the early part of August war demands from the French and Russian Governments, and then from the British Government, were so considerable that the trade entered on an unique period of prosperity. The natural consequence was that the values of gunnies rose quickly. The mills were also carrying large stocks of cheap jute, much of this jute having been secured during the slump in raw jute after the outbreak of war when the Continental market disappeared. The demand for hessians for the Home Government was so great that the Hon'ble Commerce Member discussed with the trade in Calcutta as to how immediate and prospective orders could be fulfilled. The upshot of the conference with the Indian Jute Mills Association was that the mills undertook to meet Government requirements to the fullest extent. The disappearance of the Continental demand and the absence of freight gave the Calcutta mills a complete hold on the market in raw jute for a long period. The forecast of the 1915* crop gave an estimate of 7,424,000 bales, as against 10,531,000 bales in the preceding year. This reduced outturn barely sufficed to cover the mill consumption during the past year, but from their excess purchases in the season 1914-15 they were still able to carry forward fair stocks of the raw material bought at a price which would afford a fair margin of profit if gunny bags and cloth were to experience a fall in price. Another factor which favoured the mills was the good supply of labour. The stoppage of railway and other large projects owing to the war, and the completion of others, such as the Sara Bridge, released a large mass of labour which drifted to the Calcutta mills. It has been estimated that mills have accordingly been able to increase their normal production from ten to twenty per cent. The following summary table of exports will perhaps throw considerable light on the state of the industry during the twelve months ending March, 1916, as against the corresponding period of 1914 and 1915 :—

Exports.

		1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Gunny bags†	millions	369	398	794
Gunny cloth	million yds.	1,061	1,057	1,192
Gunny bags	value R(crores)	12	13	20
Gunny cloth	" " "	16	13	18
Total jute manufactures	" " "	28	26	38
Raw jute	tons (1,000)	768	505	600

RAW JUTE.

The area under raw jute during 1915 declined by 29 per cent and the yield by 30 per cent, as will be seen in the marginal table, which shows the area, outturn, mill consumption, and actual exports during the last five seasons (July to June). Although the crop in the 'deshi' areas—the Presidency and Burdwan divisions—was good, and moderately so in Northern Bengal, it was disappointing in Eastern Bengal, especially in low lands where excessive floods occurred in certain districts.

Season (1st July 30th June)	Area	Outturn	Mill consumption	Actual exports
	acres (1,000)	bales (1,000)	bales (1,000)	bales (1,000)
1911-12	3,106	8,235	3,756	4,641
1912-13	2,970	9,843	4,435	4,966
1913-14	2,911	8,894	4,374	4,310
1914-15	3,359	10,444	4,944	3,046
1915-16	2,377	7,345	5,770	3,157

Prices, which in December, 1914, had fallen 48 per cent below the pre-war prices, recovered from R37 per bale of 400 lbs for "cracks" in May to R55 in September, 1915. Prices fell again to R49 in December, and, with slight oscillations, the year closed at R59 per bale. In the United Kingdom the price of raw jute rose from about £19 per ton to £26-10 in December, and £35 in March. The chart below illustrates the

*The estimate for 1916 is 8,340,000 bales.

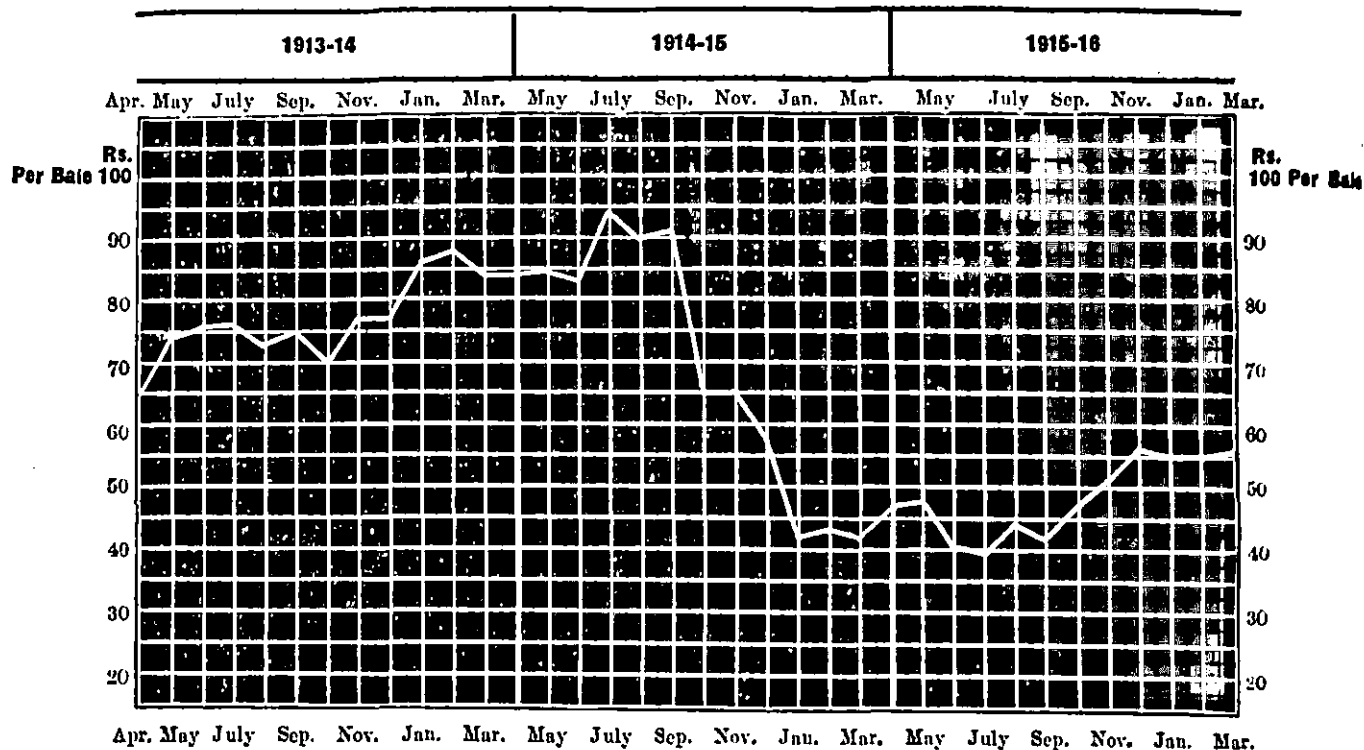
† The total number includes bags of different dimensions and weight.

average Calcutta prices of pucca bales ('double triangle M' group) month by month in the last three years :—

11.—RAW JUTE.

('M' GROUP)

(For Bale of 400 lbs.)



Exports.

The total exports of raw jute amounted to 600,113 tons (3,360,633 bales) against 505,095 tons (2,828,532 bales) in 1914-15, and the value rose from ₹13 crores to over ₹15½ crores. The increase in quantity was 19 per cent, and in

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons 1,000	₹ (lakhs)	Tons 1,000	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	266	6.74	339	9.23
United States	81	1.33	107	2.17
Italy	42	1.12	61	1.68
Spain	25	58	39	1.03
France	34	86	30	87
Brazil	1	3	9	26
Japan	3	8	5	11
Russia	4	13	3	10
Other countries	49	2.04	7	19
Total	505	12.91	600	15.64

value 21 per cent. The average declared value was ₹260-10 per ton, as against ₹255-10 per ton in 1914-15. The largest customer was the United Kingdom.

The principal importing countries are noted in the margin. It will be seen that the United Kingdom, the United States,* Italy, Spain, and Brazil increased their demands, and therefore shared in the trade that was formerly done with hostile countries. Practically the whole of the trade belonged to Bengal (99 per cent), and the remainder to Madras.

An export duty on raw jute came into force in March, 1916. A general rate of ₹2-4 per bale of 400 lbs, approximately equivalent to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent, was imposed. A special rate of 10 annas per bale has been levied on cuttings.

JUTE MANUFACTURES.

The main features of the year as regards jute manufactures have already been described. It remains to describe the fluctuation in English and Indian prices for the manufactured article, and also the direction and extent of the exports.

Firstly, with regard to prices.—In Calcutta the price for 40"—10½ oz. hessians per 100 yards was ₹14-8 in April, 1915, and gradually rose to ₹21 in July. In November the price fell to ₹18, after which date an upward movement took place. In the middle of February, 1916, the price was ₹27, the highest price since the outbreak of war. Similarly the price of "A" Twill bags 44"×26½", 2½ lbs. hemmed, per 100 bags opened

* The large increase, it may be noted, in the exports of raw jute to the United States coincided with a decrease in the quantity of jute manufactures exported thereto.

at R31-12, rose to R38 in July, 1915, and dropped to R32-4 in August. In the latter part of the year prices moved in an upward direction, and were R41 in March, 1916, as against R31 in March, 1915. The average price for the year was R19-3-8 for 40"—10½ oz. hessians as against R12-8-6 in the previous year, and R34-15-2 for "A" Twill bags as against R32-7 in the year before. The present classification of gunny bags and cloth in the trade returns has been, it may be noted, improved by subdividing each of the heads into hessians and sacking. This change has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1916.

Next with regard to exports.—The exports of gunny bags and cloth reached in 1915-16 a record figure. The marginal table shows the exports of gunny bags and cloth (1) to the allies, and (2) to certain neutral countries. It will be seen that of R20,15 lakhs worth of gunny bags exported, 46 per cent (R9,31 lakhs) went to the allies, chiefly to the United Kingdom, Russia, and France. Of gunny cloth exported, 52 per cent went to the United States of America, and 16 per cent to the United Kingdom. The total value of gunny bags exported rose

	Gunny bags.		Gunny cloth.	
	No. (millions)	R (lakhs)	Yards (millions)	R (lakhs)
Allies—				
United Kingdom	297	4,84	182	2,81
Russia	86	2,58	19	30
France	86	1,65	33	51
Japan	7	24	4	4
Total	476	9,31	234	3,62
Neutrals—				
United States	44	90	661	9,20
Spain	1	1	...	...
Total, including other countries.	794	20,15	1,192	17,67

from R12,59 lakhs in 1914-15 to R20,15 lakhs and of gunny cloth from R13,11 lakhs to R17,67 lakhs. The chief importing countries are as follows, the previous year's figures being given in brackets:—(i) *Gunny bags* (in millions); the United Kingdom 297 (47); Russia 86 (8); Australia 59 (54); the United States of America 44 (73); Chile 38 (27); West Indies 22 (14); China 22 (18); Java 20 (20); and Egypt 15 (9). (ii) *Gunny cloth* (in millions of yards)—the United States of America 661 (706); the United Kingdom 182 (68); the Argentine 180 (187); Canada 63 (35); and Australia 27 (30). It may be noted that with effect from 1st March, 1916, an export duty of R16 per ton on hessians and R10 per ton on sacking has been imposed. This corresponds in each case to the taxation, at 'raw jute' rates, of the material used in the production of the goods.

During the year 1915-16 there were 70 jute mills*, which employed 254,143 persons, 39,890 looms, and 812,421 spindles. In the previous year there were 70 jute mills, employing 238,274 persons, 38,379 looms, and 795,528 spindles.

The share lists include 39 companies with a paid up capital of R6,73 lakhs.† One of them declared a dividend of 110 per cent, one 70 per cent, two 55 per cent and over, two 50 per cent, twelve 30 per cent and over, six 20 per cent and over, eight 10 per cent and over, three 5 per cent and over, and one less than five per cent. Three only declared no dividend. The leading feature of the Calcutta stock exchange in the year under review was the increase in the price of jute shares. The average value of the shares in jute mill companies in 1915-16 for each hundred rupee share was for the year ended 31st March:—

R100 Share	1913 R	1914 R	1915 R	1916 R
	136 13	126	159	321

India is the principal source of the supply of lac, and the main features of the year under review in regard to this commodity are (1) that the exports were on a higher level in point of quantity than in any year since 1912-13; and (2) that prices fell in value, the average

EXPORTS OF LAC, 1915-16.			Average declared value of lac of all kinds per cwt.	
	cwt. (1,000)	R (lakhs)	R	Rs
Button	13	6	129	15
Seed	24	8	112	8
Shell	359	1,55	73	6
Stick	3	1	49	15
Other kinds	18	2	50	13
			47	0
			49	5
			57	15
			43	13
			41	2
TOTAL	417	1,72		

* These mills are located in the following districts:—in the 24-Parganas 42 (one of which was entirely closed during 1915-16), in Howrah 12, and in Hooghly 13 (including one in French Chandernagore). In the Madras Presidency there are 3 mills. Two or more mills belonging to one Company have been taken as separate mills in arriving at the total number.

† Inclusive of £1,832,000 (or R2.75 lakhs) being sterling capital.

declared value of shellac falling from R49.6 to R43 per cwt. The exports in 1915-16 are given in the marginal table, together with the average declared value per cwt of lac of all kinds during the last few years. The best customer continues to be the United States of America, which took 270,944 cwts, valued at R1,08 lakhs. The United Kingdom is the second best customer, and in 1915-16 took 99,492 cwts, valued at R43 lakhs. France took only the small amount of 14,716 cwts, valued at R6 lakhs.

Manures.

There are various articles which are used more or less as manures, and the

	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Tons.	R (1,000)	Tons.	R (1,000)
Exports of Manures.				
Oilcake (all kinds) (a)	136,930	1,06,38	150,282	1,13,62
Animal bones	63,975	47,93	50,636	35,34
Saltpetre*	16,399	42,84	20,702	68,87
Fish manures and guano	6,724	4,35	5,169	4,06
Manures—other kinds	3,903	4,39	4,433	4,97
Total	227,931	2,05,89	231,162	2,26,85
	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Tons.	R (1,000)	Tons.	R (1,000)
Imports of Manures.				
Oilcake	590	48	345	25
Saltpetre*	9	2	11	1
Sulphur*	6,102	6,23	8,478	8,84
Manures—bones	207	13	155	11
Artificial and mineral manures	3,471	4,23	5,106	6,77
Fish manures and guano	40	3	66	4
Other kinds of manures (excluding oilcake)	500	51	325	32
Total	10,985	11,03	14,486	16,34

quantity and value of such articles imported and exported by sea during 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15 are noted in the margin. The exports of manures, including oilcake of all kinds and saltpetre, during 1915-16 amounted to 231,162 tons, valued at R2,27 lakhs, of which over 50,600 tons were in the form of bones, the United Kingdom and the United States of America being India's two best customers. The export of bones

that annually leave the country is noteworthy.

METALS AND ORES.

Exports of metals and ores.

India's exports of metals and ores are relatively small, as India is not so far a great producer of minerals. Her exports during the year of iron, steel, lead, manganese ore, wolfram, etc., were valued at R2,18 lakhs, of which metals represented 83,883 tons, valued at R79 lakhs, and ores 478,187 tons, valued at R1,39 lakhs. As the Director of the Geological Survey recently pointed out, with reference to the Indian mining industry, "One of the most striking of the many revelations brought home to us by the war is the enormous hold that Germany had obtained over the world's metal markets and the vast ramifications of the German metal ring. For years past Germany had been gradually acquiring control not only of metals but of the raw materials for their production; her activities extended all over the world and embraced not only Europe but America, Australia, and India. Thus, for example, she had acquired control of the zinc ores of Australia, where the Zinc Corporation had contracted to sell her their concentrates until the year 1919. The whole of the wolfram output of Burma went to Germany, and the world was dependent on her for a great part of its supply of tungsten and of ferro-tungsten. Again, the monazite sands of Travancore were controlled by her, and she regulated the price and output of the mineral and the production from it of thorium nitrate, thereby controlling also the gas-mantle industry. These are only three of the many instances that might be adduced to show the thorough but insidious manner in which Germany had gradually acquired an industrial position of extraordinary power."¹

Manganese Ore.

The exports of manganese ore amounted to 472,563 tons, valued at R83 lakhs, in 1915-16 against 440,590 tons, valued at R75 lakhs, in 1914-15. The United Kingdom took 380,967 tons (or over 80 per cent of the total exports), valued at R66 lakhs, against 227,281 tons (or 51 per cent of the total exports), valued at R40 lakhs, in the previous year. The exports to the former principal customers

(a) Represent the total exports of oilcake for manures, fodder, etc.

* Shown in the trade returns under "Chemicals."

¹ Presidential Address—Mining and Geological Institute of India, 1916, H. H. Hayden, F.R.S.

—the United States and France—were reduced by 26,103 tons and 26,326 tons to 47,400 tons and 20,000 tons respectively. The average declared value per ton was R17-9-3 against R17-1-5 in 1914-15. The effects of an embargo on exports to certain countries are seen in the above figures of exports.

Next with regard to wolfram. On the outbreak of war, as already noted, a serious situation arose with regard to the production of tungsten. Germany at that time held a monopoly for the production of tungsten in Europe. Half the world supply of ore, the world's supply being about 8,000 tons per annum of concentrates carrying from 60 to 70 per cent of tungstic trioxide, WO_3 , was absorbed by Germany which produces the metal. The United Kingdom was, therefore, dependent on that country for the supply of tungsten for the manufacture of high-speed tool-steel. The steel manufacturers in Great Britain after the outbreak of war took steps to produce their own tungsten, and a company known as the High Speed Steel Alloys was formed for the purpose. The British Government, in order to avoid the detrimental effects of competition and speculation, fixed the price at 55s per unit of WO_3 for 65 per cent ore; this gave a large profit to the producer of wolfram, who received £180 and £190 per ton of ore of the average quality produced in Burma, as against £100 before the war. None of the ore produced in the British Empire, it may be noted, is at present sold to producers of tungsten who are not British. The tungsten industry, therefore, has been taken out of the hands of Germany and a new British industry has been established. In Burma special steps have been taken to supervise the industry of Tavoy, which is one of the chief producing districts of the world. The result has been a remarkable increase in production. Several months, however, must still elapse before the steps taken to increase the output have borne fruit. The Director of Geological Survey believes that Burma should be able to increase its production to between 4,000 to 5,000 tons of wolfram per annum.

The exports of tungsten (wolfram ore) are given in the marginal table. The largest customer is the United Kingdom, which took 2,617 tons, valued at R51 lakhs, against 1,118 tons in 1914-15. The average declared value was R1,924 per ton against R1,376 in 1914-15, an increase of 41 per cent.

	Tons	R (lakhs)
1912-13	1,768	24
1913-14	1,870	27
1914-15	1,916	26
1915-16	2,787	54

The development of the iron or steel industry in India practically began in 1875 by the Barakar Iron Works Company, which was formed into the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in 1889. The operations of this Company have developed and progressed rapidly, and are confined to the manufacture of pig iron and castings, such as railway pot sleepers and chairs, fencing posts and sockets, columns for buildings, and cast iron pipes and spinals for water and irrigation works. The quality of the iron produced at these works is equal to the imported article. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, floated in 1906, have also gone far towards the further development of the industry in India. Prior to 1915 the output of steel from these works was converted into rails and structural sections to the British standard specification, but more recently over 85 per cent of the output has been commandeered by Government for munition steel. The daily average number of persons employed by these Companies during 1915-16 was 12,524 men and 4,217 women, of whom 178 were Europeans and 16,563 Indians. The Indian production, so far as known, is shown in detail in the margin.* The quantity, it is said, is sufficient to supply the present requirements of India and to leave a fairly large tonnage available for the markets of Australia and the Far East, where the brands are beginning to be well known and command favourable prices.

	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons
Pig iron	235,791	250,553
Steel	98,074	114,846
Blooms	83,048	89,935
Rails and beams	61,980	56,307
Bars	3,762	26,553
Pipes	6,869	9,158
Railway Sleepers and chairs	8,653	17,899
Mill columns and castings	6,387	9,524
Total	504,564	584,775

* During 1915-16, Indian pig iron was exported to Japan, Hongkong, Australia, the Philippines, New Zealand, Shanghai, the Straits, Java, Ceylon, Siam, and Italy, and structural steel was exported to Japan and the Straits.

Iron or steel.

The exports of iron or steel amounted to 72,682 tons, valued at R40 lakhs, against 52,800 tons, valued at R28 lakhs, in 1914-15, and were directed mainly to Japan, Australia, and China.

Exports of iron or steel

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)
Japan	30	16	39	21
China	2	1	9	6
Australia	14	8	20	10

Lead.

Exports of lead pig

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	Tons (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	4,371	11	5,096	15
Ceylon	2,036	6	4,031	14
Russia (Vladivostok)	101	...	964	3
Hongkong	...	...	553	3
Japan	...	...	201	1

Lead is produced from the Bawdwin mines in Burma. The amount of lead extracted in 1914 was 10,548 tons against 5,858 tons in 1913. The output of the ore at the mines last year was far larger than in the previous year, as will be seen from the figures of exports, namely, 10,848 tons, valued at R36 lakhs, against 6,518 tons, valued at R17 lakhs. This metal is now in great requisition for munition purposes. The countries of shipment are shown in the margin. The exports to Japan were permitted under license.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

(1) Oils.

Oil's.

The slow but steady progress in the exports of oils continued last year, and the increase amounted to 2½ million gallons in quantity and R10½ lakhs in value, the total exports in 1915-16 being 33 million gallons, valued at R1,22 lakhs.

The marginal table shows India's chief exports of non-essential oilseeds,

	SEEDS		OILS		OILCAKES	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Groundnuts	2,27	2,50	3	6	39	51
Linseed	5,25	2,08	4	7	52	48
Rape	1,83	1,41	7	8		
Mustard	6	9	4	3	5	3
Sesamum	1,07	25				
Cotton	1,51	67	—	—	—	—
Castor	1,16	1,20	13	19	2	7
Copra	1,23	57	37	39	3	1
Mowa	8	4	—	—	—	—
Poppy	14	12	—	—	—	—
Tea	6	4	—	—	—	—
Other sorts	5	1	2	1	5	4
TOTAL	14,51	9,88	70	83	1,06	1,14

and their oils and oilcakes in the last two years. It will be seen that the exports of oils are very much less in value than the exports of oilseeds. The exports of oilseeds, which were mainly directed before the outbreak of war to Continental countries,* have naturally been curtailed, and the trade in oils has, on the other hand, shown signs of improvement. In connexion with the export of oils, the feature of the year was the

abnormally large exports, notably to the United Kingdom, of castor oil and to the United States of coconut oil.

Mineral oil (petrol, etc.).

The export trade in mineral oils, which is almost entirely confined to Burma, increased by nearly 2 million gallons to 28 million gallons, valued at R27½ lakhs, against 26 million gallons, valued at R25½ lakhs in 1914-15. During the calendar year 1915 the total output of petroleum in Burma alone was estimated

Mineral oil available for consumption in India

	Production million gallons	Imports million gallons	Exports million gallons	Available for consumption million gallons
1913-14	277	95	22	350
1914-15	259	107	26	340
1915-16	287	96	28	355

at 282½ million gallons against 254½ million gallons in 1914, showing an increase of 28 million gallons or 11 per cent. This was an increase of 10 million gallons over the 1913 record figure of 272½ million gallons. The Yenangyang field remains the chief source of production, although a still

Production of petroleum in Burma.

Benzine, Petrol, etc.

further increase is anticipated in the production of the Singu field to make up for any possible falling-off in the output of the older field. In recent years the trade in petrol has advanced by leaps and bounds. Of the total exports of mineral oil,

* In normal years before the outbreak of war, about 95 per cent of the exports of oilseeds went to belligerent countries, and the sudden closing of some of these markets and the curtailment of the demands of others led at first, especially as regards copra and groundnuts, to a serious situation.

amounting to over 28 million gallons, over 25 million gallons were benzine, petrol, and other motor spirit, valued at R22½ lakhs, against 21½ million gallons, valued at R20½ lakhs, in 1914-15, and other kinds including fuel oil, lubricating oil, etc., nearly 3 million gallons, valued at R4½ lakhs, against over 4½ million gallons, valued at nearly R5 lakhs, in the previous year. Exports of benzine rose by over 3½ million gallons or 17 per cent and were consigned to the United Kingdom. 86,000 gallons were shipped from Bombay for the Expeditionary Forces in East Africa and Mesopotamia. Other kinds of mineral oil, which include Navy fuel, declined by 1½ million gallons or R1½ lakhs to about 2½ million gallons, valued at R2 lakhs. Shipments were confined to the United Kingdom and Egypt. There was an improvement under lubricating oils, the total exports rising by 67,300 gallons to 221,660 gallons, mainly to Australia and Ceylon.

(2) Oilseeds.

The total exports of seeds in the year under review again decreased by 27 per cent to 699,963 tons, which were valued at R10,12 lakhs. The decrease as compared with 1913-14 was 882,678 tons or 56 per cent in quantity and R15,55 lakhs or 61 per cent in value. This was due mainly, if not entirely, to the cutting off of the enemy markets, and to the curtailment of the demands of other Continental countries.

	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16		
	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)	Value per cwt R	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)	Value per cwt R	Tons (1,000)	R (lakhs)	Value per cwt R
Castor	135	2,00	7.4	83	1,16	7	88	1,20	6.8
Copra	38	1,56	20.4	32	1,23	19.4	16	57	18.2
Cotton	284	2,13	3.7	208	1,51	3.6	96	67	3.5
Groundnuts	278	4,88	8.8	138	2,27	8.2	175	2,50	7.1
Linseed	414	6,69	8.1	322	5,25	8.2	193	2,97	7.7
Poppy	19	47	12.3	7	14	10.3	7	12	9
Rape	249	4,28	8.6	97	1,63	8.4	95	1,41	7.4
Sesamum	112	2,70	12	47	1,07	11.4	14	25	8.9
Mowra	33	55	8.2	7	8	5.1	4	4	4.3

seen from the marginal table. The exports from Bombay showed a decrease of 31 per cent, from Bengal of 52 per cent, and from Sind of 4 per cent, while those from Madras increased by nearly 11 per cent.

The exports during 1915-16 were drawn partly from the crops of the season 1914-15 and partly from the early crop of the season 1915-16. The finally reported area and outturn of the principal oilseeds of commercial importance are noted in the margin. The mixed crops of the United Provinces are included in these figures. Lower prices and the curtailment of the trade with the belligerents interfered with larger sowings under each of the crops, although the outturn was in most cases higher in 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Acres (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Acres (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
Rape and mustard	6,507	1,219	6,373	1,083
Linseed	3,325	397	3,317	474
Sesamum	5,505	551	5,170	501
Groundnuts	2,413	947	1,935	1,011

The special features of the trade are briefly noted in the following paragraphs:—

The quantity of linseed exported is on the average of the past five years about 71 per cent of the total production. The condition of the crop of the season 1914-15, which came into statistical consideration in the year of report, was on the whole fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, and in the southern and eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were adversely affected by drought. The area sown was 3,325,000 acres or an increase of 294,000 acres or 10 per cent over 1913-14, and the yield was estimated at 397,000 tons or an increase of 3 per cent. The crop of the present season has been estimated at 474,000 tons on an area of 3,317,000 acres, showing an increase of 19 per cent in yield, but a decrease of 0.2 per cent in acreage as compared with 1914-15.

Shipments of linseed from India during the year were much below those

Exports of Linseed

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	157,315	206,110	144,754
Germany	48,326	10,053	...
Belgium	38,459	24,418	...
France	115,459	39,716	18,848
Italy	30,657	31,137	12,180
Other Countries	23,657	10,143	17,205
TOTAL	413,878	321,577	192,987

of the previous years—192,987 tons, valued at R2,97 lakhs, against 321,577 tons and R5,25 lakhs in 1914-15, and 413,873 tons and R6,89 lakhs in 1913-14. The United Kingdom took 144,754 tons, valued at R2,22 lakhs, or 75 per cent of the total exports, France 18,848 tons, valued at R31 lakhs, and Italy 12,180 tons, valued at R19 lakhs. The declared value per cwt was R7-11-3 against R8-2-8 in 1914-15. The prices of Plata linseed at Hull were—March, 1915, 50s per quarter; September 51s 6d; December 69s; and March, 1916,

66s 6d. Prices in Calcutta in the corresponding months were R4-12, R5-6, R5-15, and R5-4 per maund of 82½ lbs.

Groundnuts.

Exports of Groundnuts

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Germany	9,436	3,790	...
Belgium	16,608	3,243	...
France	222,380	109,108	166,800
Austria-Hungary	10,706	6,972	...
Other Countries	18,777	15,209	9,643
TOTAL	277,907	138,322	176,443

The trade in groundnuts, which was seriously affected by the war in 1914-15, improved in the year of report. The exports increased by 37,120 tons or 27 per cent to 176,443 tons, valued at R2,50 lakhs—France, the principal customer, taking 166,800 tons, valued at R2,37 lakhs, or 94 per cent of the total exports against 109,108 tons, valued at R1,83 lakhs in 1914-15.

The total area under the crop returned for 1915-16 was 1,935,000 acres or a decrease of 478,000 acres or 20 per cent, and the estimated yield 1,011,000 tons of nuts in shell or an increase of 64,000 tons or 7 per cent, as compared with the 1914-15 crop. The season was on the whole favourable for the crop. The price per cwt of groundnut at the end of January, 1916, was R7-13-4 at Madras, which shipped 86 per cent of the exports, against R5-4-8 and R9-0-4 on the corresponding date of 1915 and 1914. Freights from Madras to Marseilles, which receives about four-fifths of the total exports, were £4 7s 6d per ton in April, 1915, but on account of scarcity of tonnage and the depredations of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean, rates increased to £6 5s in November, £8 in January, and £9 in March, 1916.

Rapeseed.

The exports of rapeseed decreased to 95,214 tons, valued at R1,41 lakhs

Exports of Rapeseed

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	14,099	24,381	47,473
Germany	58,199	8,107	...
Belgium	98,869	26,861	...
France	53,943	20,593	40,280
Italy	13,727	14,758	6,375
Other countries	10,168	1,912	1,086
TOTAL	249,005	96,912	95,214

against 96,912 tons, valued at R1,63 lakhs, in the previous year. The crop of 1914-15, which mainly contributed to the exports during 1915-16, was estimated at 1,219,000 tons on an area of 6,507,000 acres. This was 12 per cent better than the previous crop. The conditions of the crop were fair to good in the southern parts of the United Provinces, Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, but unfavourable elsewhere, owing to insufficient winter rains. The area sown in 1915-16 is reported to be 6,373,000 acres, and the estimated yield

1,083,000 tons, showing a decrease of 2 per cent in acreage and 11 per cent in outturn as compared with 1914-15. The proportion of exports to the total production is about 15 per cent in normal years. The United Kingdom and France took nearly double the quantity they had taken in 1914-15, because none could be obtained from Russia, while the exports to Italy were reduced by a half as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The declared value per cwt declined by a rupee to R7-6-3. The wholesale prices per maund in Calcutta ranged between R6-8-0 in March, 1915, and R5 in August, closing at R5-8-0 in March, 1916.

The trade in cotton seed, which is almost entirely exported to the United Kingdom, was considerably reduced by 112,125 tons, and R84 lakhs, to 95,664 tons, valued at R67 lakhs. Egyptian cotton seed is believed to be ousting the product of the East. This large falling-off was not due to a bad crop, but to the abnormally high rates of freight, which leave so small a price to the Indian grower that he has kept the seed for home consumption. Prices rose from £6-5-5 in January, 1915, to £7-12-6 in March, to £9-2-6 in September, to £13 in December, 1915, to March, 1916. Although the present price at Hull is the record one of £13, no less than half the amount goes in freight and expenses. Large supplies are not likely to be exported until freights are considerably reduced.

Exports of Cotton seed

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom . . .	279,198	202,440	93,266
France	2,295	3,168	...
Other countries . . .	2,834	2,181	2,398
TOTAL	284,327	207,789	95,664

The exports of castor seed slightly improved by 5,133 tons and R4 lakhs to 87,948 tons, valued at R1,20 lakhs. The principal customers were the United Kingdom (which took 41,458 tons, valued at R57½ lakhs), the United States (17,721 tons or R24 lakhs), France (14,128 tons or R19 lakhs) and Italy (7,788 tons or R11 lakhs). The declared value per cwt was R6-13-5 against R7 in 1914-15.

Exports of Castor seed

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom . . .	55,875	35,284	41,458
Germany	9,761	732	...
Belgium	14,322	5,600	...
France	20,989	11,584	14,128
Italy	11,788	11,203	7,788
United States	20,279	16,083	17,721
Other countries . . .	1,574	2,260	6,553
TOTAL	134,868	82,515	87,948

The trade in copra has suffered owing to the war, the exports having declined by 16,168 tons or 51 per cent and R66 lakhs or 53 per cent to 15,678 tons, valued at R57 lakhs. No shipments, of course, to Germany have been made since August, 1914. Belgium and Russia used to be the principal buyers of copra. In the year under review the United Kingdom took no less than 43 per cent and France 55 per cent, as against 27 per cent and 15 per cent in 1914-15. The shortage of tonnage and higher rates of freight interfered with the trade, and average prices fell from R19-6 in 1914-15 to R18-4 per cwt last year. Copra crushing factories have been started in the United Kingdom, as a result of the war, for the manufacture of margarine from copra. As regards exports to France, the Madras Presidency has gained at the expense of the Philippine Islands, owing to the shortage of crop. 48 per cent of the total exports from Madras was shipped from Cochin and 21 per cent each from Calicut and Badagara. The importance of the coconut palm tree (*Cocos Nucifera*) may be gauged from the exports of its various products noted in the margin. The shell of the coconut has no great commercial value. It is principally used for the manufacture of buttons and of fancy articles of various kinds.

Exports of Copra

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom . . .	352	8,523	6,701
Russia	3,652	2,959	...
Germany	23,990	9,712	...
Holland	887	2,763	150
Belgium	5,046	2,251	...
France	3,411	4,915	8,672
Other countries . . .	904	723	155
TOTAL	38,192	31,846	15,678

The total exports of opium during 1915-16 amounted to 8,786 chests, * valued at R1,47 lakhs, as compared with 10,856 chests, valued at R1,76 lakhs, in 1914-15. The exports were entirely from Bengal as in the previous year. The importing countries are shown in the margin. The average price of opium realised at auction sales in 1915-16 was R1,719 per chest against R1,568 in 1914-15, and R2,120 in 1913-14.

OPIUM.

The total exports of opium during 1915-16 amounted to 8,786 chests, * valued at R1,47 lakhs, as compared with 10,856 chests, valued at R1,76 lakhs, in 1914-15. The exports were entirely from Bengal as in the previous year. The importing countries are shown in the margin. The average price of opium realised at auction sales in 1915-16 was R1,719 per chest against R1,568 in 1914-15, and R2,120 in 1913-14.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Chests	R (lakhs)	Chests	R (lakhs)
From Calcutta				
To United Kingdom . .	498	9	199	4
" Straits	755	12	605	10
" Java	3,650	42	1,835	31
" Siam	2,000	31	1,700	28
" Indo-China	2,690	44	2,035	34
" Hongkong	1,000	16	734	12
" Japan	900	15	1,080	18
" Other countries . . .	353	7	598	10
TOTAL	10,856	1.76	8,786	1.47

The average price of opium realised at auction sales in 1915-16 was R1,719 per chest against R1,568 in 1914-15, and R2,120 in 1913-14.

* A chest of opium is 140½ lbs

In addition to the exports of opium noted above, the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong receive direct from India the amount which they require. The amount of opium which is announced for auction excludes the requirements of these two Governments.

SILK EXPORTS.

Raw and manufactured silk.

The trade in Indian silk, raw and manufactured, is at present of no more than historic interest, as the trade has been greatly reduced in the past thirty years from R66¹/₅ lakhs in 1885-86 to R15¹/₃ lakhs in 1914-15. As a result of the war, however, the trade showed last year in some degree signs of revival from its decadent condition, both as regards its volume and value. The value of exports during 1915-16 improved by R12 lakhs to R27¹/₂ lakhs, of which raw silk accounted for R24 lakhs. Raw silk exports, both from mulberry and non-mulberry feeding silk worms, advanced by 42,454 lbs or 51 per cent and R4¹/₂ lakhs or 53 per cent to 125,166 lbs and R12¹/₄ lakhs, the

		lbs (1,000)	R (1,000)	Vari- ation
Average of	1879-80	1,710	84.80	100
" "	1889-90	1,581	50.28	59
" "	1899-00	1,680	56.83	67
" "	1909-10	1,831	58.98	69
In the year	1910-11	1,851	50.55	60
" "	1911-12	1,750	45.81	51
" "	1912-13	1,078	41.74	49
" "	1913-14	1,203	24.74	29
" "	1914-15	516	11.91	14
" "	1915-16	1,263	24.12	28

declared value per lb of raw silk rising from R9-10-7 to R9-12-4; and chasam (waste) and cocoons from 433,570 lbs and R4 lakhs to 1,137,637 lbs and R12 lakhs. The increase in total exports was due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy.

The value of silk manufactures exported during 1915-16 stood almost

		R (1,000)	Vari- ation
Average of	1879-80	19.64	100
" "	1889-90	20.11	148
" "	1899-00	17.20	88
" "	1909-10	8.60	44
In the year	1910-11	7.69	39
" "	1911-12	6.61	33
" "	1912-13	7.38	38
" "	1913-14	5.68	29
" "	1914-15	3.45	18
" "	1915-16	3.37	17

III.—Prices of raw silk per factory seer*

		R	A.	P.	No.	Index
Average of	1890-04	17	8	9	100	
" "	1895-99	16	0	10	91	
" "	1900-04	15	4	5	87	
" "	1905-09	16	1	2	92	
In the year	1910	13	9	4	77	
" "	1911	14	14	11	85	
" "	1912	15	14	6	91	
" "	1913	16	2	0	92	
" "	1914	16	12	3	96	
" "	1915	14	9	4	83	

at the level of 1914-15, *viz.*, R3¹/₃ lakhs. Mixed goods declined in value by R61,488. This loss, however, was almost compensated for by higher prices of silk piecegoods.

The declared value per yard of silk piecegoods rose from annas 14-3 to R1-3. The United Kingdom, the principal customer of Indian silk piecegoods, took 86,820 yards, valued at R90,443, against 80,217 yards worth R77,285 in 1914-15.

The wholesale price of raw silk (European filature) in Calcutta during 1915-16 was R14-15-4 per factory seer against R16-7-7 in 1914-15.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

Tea.

Tea Statistics

	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Production million lbs	372	313	307
Export " "	338 ¹ / ₂	301	289
" R (lakhs)	19.98	15.53	14.97
" million £	13.32	10.35	9.98
	A P	A P	A P
Declared value per lb	9 5	8 3	8 3

Production.—A bumper crop was reaped in the chief producing countries

	1915	1914	1913
	Million lbs	Million lbs	Million lbs
India	372	313	307
Ceylon	210	195	192
Java	90	71	65

The special feature in tea of the year 1914-15, namely, a large outturn coupled with remarkably high prices, also characterised the year under review. The record figures for 1913 and 1914 as regards production and consumption were again exceeded last year, as will be seen from the marginal table. The exports rose by nearly 38 million lbs to 338¹/₂ millions, valued at R19.98 lakhs.

as shown in the margin. The total production of tea in India was 372 million lbs in 1915, being some 59 million lbs or 19 per cent over the figures of the previous year. The total area under tea increased from 624,500 acres to 636,200 acres, but 51,350 acres were not plucked. This unplucked area represents new tea, chiefly in Assam, the

* A factory seer is the equivalent of 1.80 lbs

Dooars, and Travancore, which is coming on to maintain the world's supply.		This year	Last year
		1915	1914
		lbs.	lbs.
Darrang		798	691
Lukhimpur		768	621
Jalpaiguri		710	613
Sibsagar		686	585
Sylhet		662	572
Nowgong		655	548
Travancore		612	563
Coimbatore		565	477
Nilgiris		543	416
Malabar		541	444
Cachar		524	547
Dehra Dun		516	419
Chittagong		461	389
Kamrup		448	395
Goalpara		441	310
Darjeeling		392	353
Chittagong Hill Tracts		218	211
Kangra		200	209
Ranchi		142	140
Almora		122	123
Tinnevely		100	...
Hazaribagh		81	26
Garhwal		63	51
Average		637	554

as against 691 lbs in 1914.

Prices.—A feature throughout the year was the strong demand for common and medium descriptions of tea, resulting in a somewhat limited enquiry for the finer kinds. Prices responded so that an average of 10 annas 6 pies, about 2 annas above the normal, was registered at the early sales, and this rose by regular gradations until it reached the high level of 11 annas 11 pies per lb. There were no difficulties in the way of supplies. The increase in quantity brought about a sharp fall in prices for standard qualities, and the average price was below 8 annas per lb in September. Offerings were then moderated until the strong demand steadied the market and brought prices back to the level above those of previous normal years. The average for the huge quantity sold at the Calcutta auction sales was nearly 9 annas per lb, as against 7 annas 6 pies in 1914-15, and 7 annas 10 pies in 1913-14. The fact that tea advanced in the London market nearly 50 per cent in price was largely due to the anticipatory duty payments in February and March, 1915. The apprehension of scarcity resulted in an average price being reached in June for Indian and Ceylon teas of 1s 0½d per lb against 8½d in the preceding year. When the new crops began to arrive, prices steadily receded until in several cases a fall of 4d to 5d per lb was recorded in November. Since then the market again firmed up and in the beginning of 1916 a recovery of nearly 2d per lb was quoted for the lowest qualities. The average values for the whole year of the different growths were: India 10·98d, Ceylon 11·1d, and Java 10·7d, against 9·3d, 9·1d, and 8·6d, per lb, respectively, in 1914. The Indian average is higher than it has been since 1891 when it was 10½d and the Ceylon is the highest since 1889 when it was 11½d.

Freights.—The rate of freights for tea from Calcutta to London was £1 13s 9d at the end of March, 1915, which advanced to £2 7s 6d on 20th May, 1915; since then this rate remained stationary for the remainder of the year under review. The Liners' Conference has, as is well known, an agreement with the Indian Tea Association in regard to freights. The present rate is 36 per cent over that at the outbreak of war.

Exports.—Of the total exports by sea of 338½ million lbs, valued at R20 crores, the United Kingdom took 250½ million lbs, valued at R14½ crores, an increase of 13 million lbs or over 5½ per cent as against the previous year. The shipments from Calcutta direct to other consuming countries showed a satisfactory increase and so reduced the quantity for 'dumping' in the London market. Russia showed a large increase in offtake—over 36½ million lbs against 20 million lbs in 1914-15, as also did the Persian Gulf Ports (Persia and Asiatic Turkey) from 3 million to 9 million lbs. The United States of America, Ceylon, and China took moderately increased quantities. Australia, however, showed a falling-off. Canada also curtailed her demands direct from India. According

to the Board of Trade returns for the calendar year 1915, the United Kingdom imported 433 million lbs of tea against 372 millions in 1914, of which over 317 million lbs were entered for home consumption as in the previous year. 65½ million lbs were re-exported during 1915 against 68½ millions in 1914; and of this British East Indies tea represented 24½ million lbs against 30½ millions in 1914. In this trade the share of Russia was less than a million, and of other European countries 11 millions. The United States took 2½ million and Canada 4½ million lbs. The outstanding feature of the year in tea at Home was the advance of the customs duty to 1s per lb from 21st September, 1915, the highest levied since

Tea exports to Foreign countries

	1914-15	1915-16	Per cent of total exports in 1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)		₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Exports of Indian tea by sea to—					
United Kingdom	237,304	250,290	74	12.24	14.70
Russia	19,636	36,590	10.8	1.00	2.12
Turkey, Asiatic	1,230	2,327	.7	.7	1.7
Persia	2,049	6,876	2	12	60
Ceylon	3,293	4,307	1.3	20	25
China	8,309	9,865	2.9	39	52
Canada	10,951	8,842	2.6	59	50
United States of America	2,738	3,443	1	13	19
Australasia	10,991	9,591	2.8	55	53
Total all countries	300,733	338,470	100	15.53	19.98
Exports by land	1,786	1,943	...	8	10
GRAND TOTAL	302,519	340,413	...	15.61	20.08

the budget of 1864.

In addition to the increased duty levied in the United Kingdom, tea has been used as a medium towards the raising of revenue in this country, in the form of a small export duty of ₹1-8 per 100 lbs with effect from 1st March, 1916.

Tea chests.

	1914-15 ₹(1,000)	1915-16 ₹(1,000)
United Kingdom	39.68	65.27
Ceylon	57	1.09
Russia	...	8.21
Japan	3.10	6.30
Total including other countries	43.70	81.82

It may be added that the value of the total imports of tea chests, mainly of wooden chests, amounted to over ₹81 lakhs. The marginal table shows the principal countries from which wooden chests were imported during 1914-15 and 1915-16.

EXPORTS OF WOOD.

Wood and timber.

The exports of wood and timber other than railway sleepers and wood manufactures were valued at ₹78½ lakhs against ₹92½ lakhs in 1914-15. The exports of teakwood decreased from 44,626 cubic tons, valued at ₹85 lakhs, in 1914-15, to 32,403 cubic tons, valued at over ₹60½ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 25,845 cubic tons, valued at ₹49 lakhs, and Ceylon and Cape Colony together 1,665 cubic tons worth ₹2½ lakhs.

Exports of sandalwood were valued at ₹15½ lakhs against ₹5½ lakhs in 1914-15. This increase was due to the clearance of the accumulated stocks in the Mysore forests. The United States and the United Kingdom received sandalwood to the extent of ₹8½ lakhs and ₹5 lakhs, respectively.

WOOL.

Wool.

The wool trade during 1915 was completely dominated by the war. The mobilisation of many millions of allied troops created a phenomenal demand upon the world's woollen industry. This demand stimulated larger exports of raw wool from India, which amounted to over 65 million lbs, valued at ₹3,79 lakhs, representing an increase of nearly 21 million lbs in quantity and ₹1.42 lakhs in value. The exports and re-exports are given in the marginal table.

Exports, including re-exports, of Wool

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs
Exports—			
To United Kingdom	47,489	43,755	64,501
„ United States of America	809	621	334
„ Other countries (chiefly to France, Italy and Japan)	624	234	188
Re-exports (i.e., wool imported across the border by land and re-exported)—			
To United Kingdom	8,879	8,690	15,398
„ United States of America	1,351	1,211	1,432
„ Other countries	16	23	13
Total Exports and Re-exports.	59,168	54,534	81,666

Exports of raw wool.

The raw wool re-exported (*i.e.*, wool chiefly imported by land across the border into India and exported by sea), during 1915-16, amounted to nearly 17 million lbs, valued at R1,02 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom accounted for 15½ million lbs, valued at R91½ lakhs, and the United States of America 1½ million lbs, valued at R10½ lakhs. The re-exports from Bengal, mainly Thibetan wool, amounted to 373,800 lbs, valued at R2½ lakhs; from Bombay 1,335,908 lbs, and from Karachi 15,132,329 lbs. Practically the whole trade was with the United Kingdom, which accounted for the increase. Re-exports of raw wool.

The embargo on the export of Thibetan wool, which was withdrawn in September, 1915, was reimposed with effect from 21st January, 1916. The position at the end of the year was that the Thibetan and Madras (black and grey) varieties of wool might not be exported from British India, while wool of other descriptions might be exported under license subject to limits of quantity. With effect from 1st February, 1916, exports of wool including animal hair and woolled and haired (sheep or goat) skins from India to the United States have been restricted, inasmuch as they should not be allowed except when consigned to the Textile Alliance or to certain banking houses on its behalf. Under the Defence of India (wool purchase) rules, 1916, the purchase or delivery of wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim is not allowed without licenses. Restriction on the exports of raw wool.

The value of woollen manufactures exported during 1915-16 was R24 lakhs against R17 lakhs in 1914-15. These are chiefly carpets and rugs, of which the quantity rose by 538,097 lbs, or 51 per cent, to 1,582,000 lbs, and the value by R6½ lakhs, or 42 per cent, to nearly R22 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom was nearly 70 per cent and of the United States over 11 per cent of the total trade. The other chief importing countries were Cape Colony, Natal, Australia, and New Zealand. There are also woollen manufactures imported by land into India, chiefly from Afghanistan and Tibet, and exported abroad by sea. They are chiefly in the form of carpets and shawls. They were valued at over R4 lakhs in 1915-16, as against nearly R3 lakhs in 1914-15, and R4 lakhs in 1913-14. Exports of woollen manufactures.

In 1915 there were six woollen mills at work with an authorised capital of R2,71 lakhs, 1,151 looms, and 40,712 spindles, which employed 6,566 persons. Comparative figures for the last three years are given in the marginal table. The production was estimated at over 10 million lbs, valued at R1,23 lakhs, showing an increase of 4 million lbs, or R43 lakhs over the figures for 1914. Re-exports of woollen manufactures.

	1913	1914	1915
No. of mills	7	7(a)	6
Capital (Rs lakhs)	58	1,46	2,71
Looms	1,131	1,201	1,151
Spindles	40,770	40,864	40,712
Persons employed	4,053	4,664	6,566

The Indian Woollen Industry.

CHAPTER V.

Customs, Shipping, and Freights.

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN 1915-16.

The outstanding feature of the year was the amendment in March, 1916, of the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 to enable the Government of India to obtain increased revenue from customs duties. The general tariff rate of 5 per cent on imported articles, which remained unchanged from its imposition in 1894, has been raised to 7½ per cent, the rate of one per cent on certain descriptions of iron and steel has been enhanced to 2½ per cent, special increased duties have been levied on arms and ammunition, beer, wines and spirits, cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactured tobacco, sugar, and silver plate and other manufactures, and the number of articles on the free list has been considerably curtailed by the imposition of import duties on hitherto free articles, *e.g.*, machinery (except cotton spinning and weaving), railway materials, food grains, coal, printing materials, etc. The import duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem* on woven cotton goods has not been revised in the new Act, but has been classified under special duties in the revised schedules. The import tariff General.

(a) One mill, however, did not work.

schedule may, therefore, be roughly divided into a free list, a special rates list, a 2½ per cent list, and a 7½ per cent list. In the export trade hitherto rice was the only dutiable article, but in the revised list, export duties have also been levied on jute and tea.

The amended Act has been introduced from 1st March, 1916, and the revenue collected during the eleven months (April 1915 to February 1916) of the past official year was according to the old rates. The revised tariff schedules are printed in Part II, table 57, on pages 102 to 105.

In 1896-97, the net customs revenue (imports) amounted to R3,45 lakhs. Last year the net revenue reached R7,22 lakhs. The gross revenue from imports, salt excluded*, was R7,37 lakhs—a decrease of nearly 9 per cent as compared with the revenue (R8,07 lakhs) realised in the previous year.

Total revenue.

Principal articles.

Customs Revenue.

Articles subject to Special rates of duty—	Rates of duty†	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Liquors	Varying from as.3 to R13 per Imp. gal. and also 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	1,34	1,22	1,18
Petroleum	One anna and 6 pies per Imp. gal. and 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	71	66	72
Silver bullion and coin	4 annas per ounce.	99	1,55	96
Tobacco	Varying from R1 to R1-10 per lb. and also R3-2 per 1,000 of cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs.	29	27	28
Articles subject to General Import duties—				
Cotton manufactures .	3½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	2,13	1,54	1,35
Other manufactured articles.	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	1,53	1,03	1,22
Sugar	5 per cent	92	44	61
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures thereof.	Varying from 1 to 5 per cent.	73	49	37
Oils, excluding petroleum.	5 per cent	2	2	2
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	.....	14	14	14
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar).	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	30	29	32
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	18	14	15

The principal items from which the revenue was derived in 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16 are noted in the margin. The articles in the Indian tariff on which any revenue of importance is collected, are spirituous liquors, petroleum, sugar, metals, silver bullion and coin, and cotton goods. The only noticeable increases were under sugar and other manufactured articles, and the most important decreases occurred under silver bullion and coin, metals, cotton manu-

factures, and petroleum, mainly attributable to the abnormal trade conditions consequent on the war.

Excise duty.

The excise duty on cotton goods produced in the mills in British India, which is 3½ per cent *ad valorem* as the import duty, was R49¼ lakhs, and in Native States about R2 lakhs, as against nearly R49½ lakhs and R2½ lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Export duty.

The export tariff schedule was limited until 1st March, 1916, to rice and rice flour only, the rate of duty being 3 annas on each maund of 82½ lbs. The duty realised on rice was R76 lakhs, as against R83 lakhs in 1914-15, the decrease being due to smaller shipments, mainly on account of war conditions, including scarcity of shipping and heavy freights.

On rice.

On tea and jute.

The new export duty on tea during March, 1916, amounted to R93,000, and on jute, raw and manufactures, to R1,74,000.

Tax on jute.

The export tax on raw jute and jute manufactures, which was introduced in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, yielded over R10 lakhs, being nearly R2 lakhs more than in the previous year.

Tea Cess.

Since 1903 a small tax of ¼ pie per lb has been levied on all Indian tea exported at the request of the tea industry for promoting its sale and consumption, and this tax yielded in the year under review R3.2 lakhs. Government, it will be noted, merely acts as a revenue collecting agency in regard to this duty.

* While the proceeds of the import duty on salt are credited to "salt" and not to "customs," the revenue from the excise duty on cotton manufactures is included under "customs" receipts. With effect from 1st March, 1916, the salt duty has been slightly raised from R1 to R1¼ per maund, a rate still less than that levied nine years ago.

† These rates were in force up to 29th February, 1916. For revised rates from 1st March, 1916, see table 57, pages 102 to 105.

SHIPPING.

Shipping statistics, which afford a useful, though not a definite, measure of Foreign shipping, the volume of trade, were of special interest in 1915-16. The nationality, the number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade will be found in table 59 on page 106.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in the foreign trade from the ports of British India during 1915-16, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows:—

Tonnage clearances (1) with cargoes in the twelve months, April to March.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Peace conditions.	(8 months of which under war conditions).	War conditions.
	Tons	Tons	Tons
British ships (including British Indian)	6,281,915	4,853,336	4,898,462
Foreign ships	1,970,272	1,130,242	924,372
Total	8,252,187	5,983,578	5,822,834

Under war conditions the total tonnage clearances declined 29 per cent. Under peace conditions the British tonnage was 76 per cent and foreign tonnage 24 per cent of the total; under war conditions, the British tonnage increased to 84 per cent, while foreign tonnage fell to 16 per cent. These figures do not, it is important to remember, include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes.

The proportion of steamer tonnage to total tonnage increased steadily from about 97 per cent in 1904-05 to 99 per cent of the total in 1914-15. In 1915-16 the proportion was 98 per cent. The number of steamers that entered and cleared was 5,747 with an aggregate burden of nearly 12 million tons, the average tonnage per steamer being 2,071, as against 2,258 in 1914-15 and 2,683 in 1913-14. In the preceding year the number of steamers that entered and cleared was 5,611 with an aggregate burden of nearly 13 million tons. The entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were over 3 million tons, being 28 per cent of the total tonnage, as against 3 million tons or 27 per cent in 1914-15, and 3½ million tons or 21 per cent in 1913-14. Entries from and clearances to British Possessions other than the United Kingdom amounted to nearly 4 million tons, representing 32 per cent of the total. The tonnage, therefore, from and to the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 60 per cent of the total tonnage.

The vessels which enter and clear the ports of India for the most part fly the British flag, the tonnage of vessels under that flag representing about 83 per cent of the whole, of which 2 per cent is the tonnage of vessels under the British Indian registry. The number of vessels, which entered and left Indian ports last year, was 6,449* (excluding Native craft), of which vessels of foreign nationalities were 843. Japan had the largest share followed by Norway, Holland, Italy, Russia, and Sweden.

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared.†

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
British	5,117	5,131	4,951	4,827	5,067
British Indian	647	609	503	600	539
Japanese	121	198	191	183	283
Norwegian	134	131	80	163	177
Dutch	82	120	131	128	141
Italian	83	90	73	33	91
Russian	45	47	44	33	51
Swedish	6	11	13	22	40
French	58	47	60	35	9
German	472	509	559	172	...
Austro-Hungarian	213	245	285	83	...
Other nationalities	22	23	30	30	51
Total	7,000	7,161	6,920	6,349	6,449

FREIGHTS.

The control of shipping.

The pressure of the shipping problem in the year under review was as perplexing and as insistent as ever. The Indian freight market, in sympathy with other freight markets, stood at an abnormally high level, especially towards the close of the year ending the 31st March, 1916. Lord Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords‡ some time ago in his capacity of Chairman of the Control Committee, in answer to a series of important questions put by Lord Beresford,

(1) Include steamers, sailing vessels and Native craft.

* Exclusive of those engaged in the coasting trade. The figures for the coasting trade are: 13,011 vessels entered and cleared with cargoes, excluding native craft.

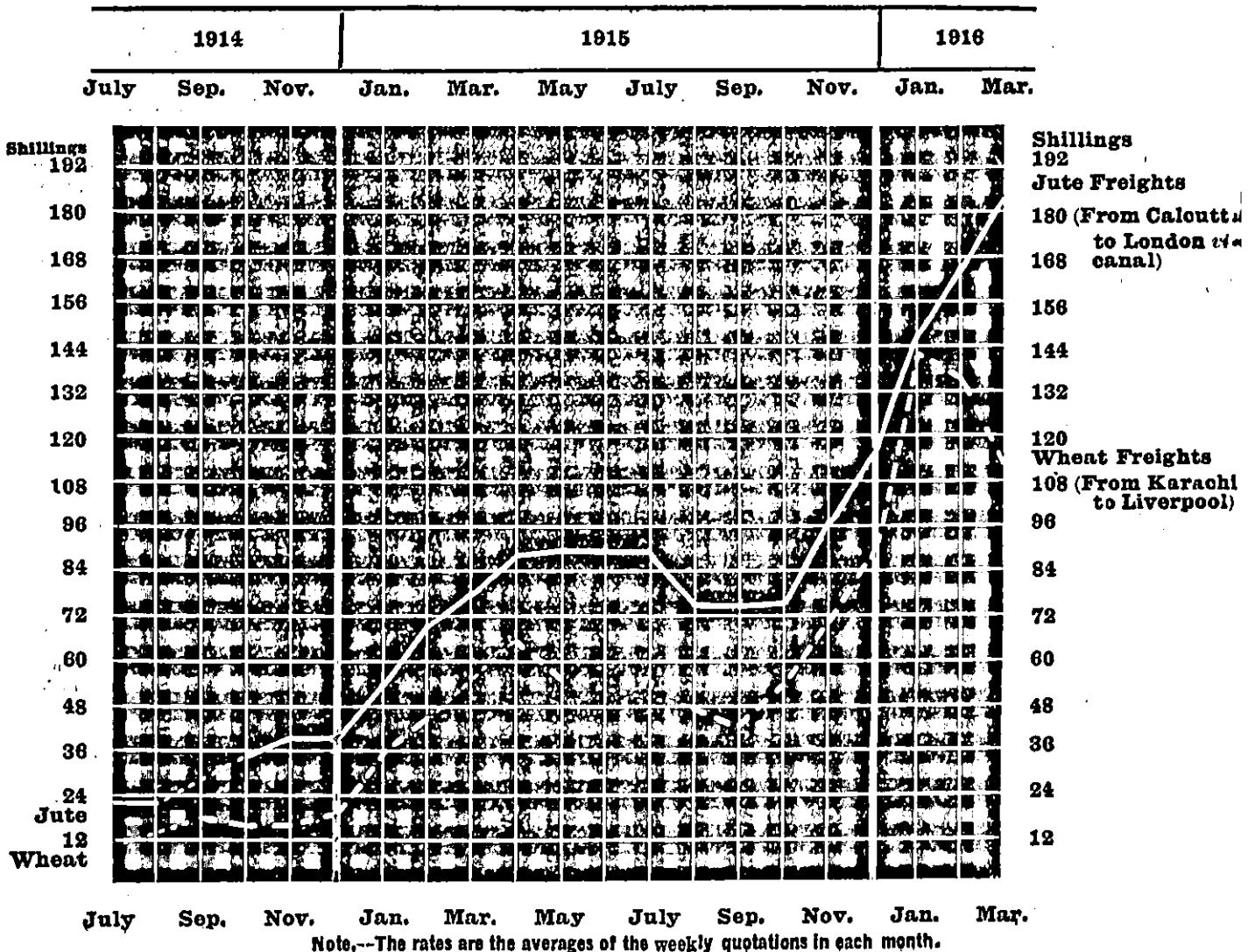
† Exclusive of Native craft, of which, in 1915-16, there were 2,185 entries and clearances.

‡ Hansard (House of Lords, Volume 21, No. 23. The Depletion of Mercantile Tonnage—3rd May 1916.)

explained very clearly the reasons for the rise in freights, and at the same time made public some very startling figures. He pointed out that the whole of the British mercantile marine, which amounts to one-half of the gross tonnage of the whole world, was under control, and was being administered by the British Government at the present time in the interest of the allied cause. Over 43 per cent of the British shipping, which is suitable for overseas employment, was requisitioned by His Majesty's Government for the naval and military and the essential civil needs of the Allied Governments; 14 per cent was occupied in carrying foodstuffs, war material, etc., on behalf of His Majesty's Government and the Allies; and the remaining 43 per cent was left to the British shipowners and was under State regulation which ensured its employment in the interests of the Allies. Lord Curzon also pointed out that out of a total number of between 3,000 and 4,000 of ocean-going steamers, that is, steamers above 1,600 tons—the Home Government dedicated over 500 of these ships to the exclusive use of France, Italy, and Russia.

This explains clearly why some Indian freight rates in March, 1916, were more than twice the rates that prevailed in the corresponding period of last year and about 12 times the pre-war rates. The average rate from Calcutta to the United Kingdom was 7 times, from Karachi 10½ times, and from Calcutta to the Far East 6 times (in the case of a British Company) and thrice (in the case of a subsidised non-British Far Eastern line), the rate that prevailed at the outbreak of war. The deck passage rates from Calcutta to Rangoon and the Eastern ports did not show any increase as compared with the previous year, although they were considerably higher than the pre-war rates. It is unnecessary to quote here the fluctuations in freights, which, in tables 60 to 65, are given in detail. The chart below shows the rise in freights from the outbreak of war to the end of the financial year ended 31st March, 1916.

12. MONTHLY FREIGHTS OF JUTE AND WHEAT FROM JULY 1914.
(Per ton)



CHAPTER VI.

Frontier Trade.

Frontier trade is carried on with adjoining foreign countries across a land ^{Frontier trade.}

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Imports—			
Merchandise	10,80	10,07	10,37
Treasure	1,16	1,37	1,47
Total	12,02	11,44	11,84
Exports—			
Merchandise	8,39	8,52	8,08
Treasure	1,03	98	84
Total	9,42	9,50	9,50
Total land trade	21,44	20,94	21,34

frontier of approximately 6,800 miles.* The value is comparatively small, being in 1915-16 about 6 per cent of the total sea-borne trade. The effect of the war is noticeable in the heavy imports of raw wool from Afghanistan, which was chiefly re-exported to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. There was also a heavy decline in the trade with Persia for want of transport at Nushki. The Political Agent, Chagai, is of opinion that the war has afforded an opportunity of capturing a

large trade with the north-east of Persia and the west of Afghanistan.

The principal imports across the land frontier of India are rice, oilseeds, ^{Principal articles.}

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Import—			
Rice	1,79	1,81	2,09
Raw wool	1,05	92	1,51
Provisions	1,18	1,06	92
Fruits, vegetables, etc.	65	77	59
Timber (including teak)	58	44	42
Hides and Skins	65	51	41
Oilseeds	50	45	29
Cattle	89	62	40
Sheep and goats	12	12	11
Horses, ponies, etc.	17	12	10
Export—			
Cotton piecegoods	3,42	3,34	3,48
„ twist and yarn	92	90	77
Metals and manufactures thereof	64	50	89
Sugar	27	24	30
Spices	30	31	25
Salt	25	23	25
Tea	17	13	15

provisions (chiefly in the form of ghi and pickled tea), cattle, sheep and goats, which are imported largely from Nepal; horses, ponies, and mules, chiefly from the Shan States; teak from Siam and Karennee in the eastern frontier of Burma; other timber from the north-west frontier (Tirah, Dir, Swat, and Bajaur, and Waziristan); raw wool†, mainly from Afghanistan and Tibet; and fruits and vegetables, chiefly from Afghanistan. The principal exports from India are cotton manufactures‡ and yarn, mostly of foreign origin; the other exports, among which spices, metals, sugar, tea, and salt are the most important, are on a much smaller scale. The following table§ summarises the import and export trade of principal transfrontier countries:—

	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16		
	Exports R(lakhs)	Imports R(lakhs)	Total R(lakhs)	Exports R(lakhs)	Imports R(lakhs)	Total R(lakhs)	Exports R(lakhs)	Imports R(lakhs)	Total R(lakhs)
N. W. Frontier—									
Afghanistan	1,52	1,29	2,81	1,36	1,21	2,57	1,53	1,67	3,20
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	87	78	1,65	90	75	1,65	86	58	1,44
Central Asia	18	12	30	15	9	24	13	11	24
Persia	22	3	25	16	3	19	9	3	12
N. and N.-E. Frontier—									
Nepal	2,05	4,33	6,38	1,91	3,85	5,76	2,07	3,95	6,02
Tibet	20	33	53	18	35	53	19	38	57
Sikkim	16	31	47	16	29	45	16	27	43
Bhutan	18	21	39	18	22	40	11	16	27
Eastern Frontier—									
Shan States	1,83	2,02	3,85	2,18	1,93	4,11	2,28	2,08	4,36
Western China	56	29	85	53	19	72	43	19	62
Siam	17	44	61	17	43	60	16	26	42
Karennee (North Tenasserim)	6	35	41	3	24	27	2	20	22

For the detailed trade with each of the frontier countries, a reference should be made to table 67, on page 109.

* Taken from the 32 mile Map of India prepared by the Survey of India Department, the figure is approximate, the frontier in many places being indefinite.

† Vide table No. 69, page 109. ‡ Vide table No. 68, page 109.

§ Imports and exports exclude treasure.

SHARES OF PROVINCES.

Shares of Provinces.

It is interesting to note the shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1915-16, which are given in the margin. It will be seen

Shares of Provinces in the Frontier Trade.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage.
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
Burma	3,50	3,88	7,38	34.6
Bihar and Orissa	1,80	2,57	4,17	19.6
N. W. Frontier Province	2,02	1,31	3,33	15.6
United Provinces	63	1,87	2,00	9.4
Sind and British Baluchistan	95	1,51	2,46	11.5
Bengal	37	75	1,12	5.3
Punjab	16	17	33	1.5
Assam	10	13	23	1.1
Kashmir	17	15	32	1.5
TOTAL	9,50	11,84	21,34	100

that most of the frontier trade is with Burma (35 per cent) and with Bihar and Orissa (19 per cent), which taken together account for more than half of the total frontier trade. The frontier trade of other provinces is of minor importance—the percentages being 16 in the case of the North-

West Frontier Province, 9 per cent in the United Provinces, 11 per cent in Sind, and 5 per cent in Bengal.

CHAPTER VII.

Coasting Trade.

General features.

The main points of interest in connexion with the coasting trade in 1915-16, as will be seen from the appended tables, are briefly as follows:—

Merchandise and treasure (Private and Government).

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				GRAND TOTAL	
	MERCHANDISE.		TREASURE.		MERCHANDISE.		TREASURE.		TOTAL.	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
Bengal	14,25	14,01	19	8	8,54	7,51	31	28	23,20	21,88
Bihar and Orissa	20	17	...	...	18	16	...	...	38	33
Bombay	20,53	19,61	7	10	16,10	17,00	1,06	18	37,76	36,89
Sind	6,37	6,49	5	5	3,00	4,05	...	5	9,42	10,64
Madras	7,61	6,67	4	3	5,59	4,94	4	8	13,28	11,72
Burma	10,13	10,49	1,15	85	20,27	19,64	19	51	31,74	31,49
Total	59,09	57,44	1,50	1,11	53,68	53,30	1,60	1,10	1,15,87	1,12,95

(1) The total value was slightly less than in the preceding year, both as regards private and Government merchandise, and also as regards treasure. The aggregate total value declined by R3 crores to R113 crores. (2) The total coasting trade of Bombay remained almost the same as in the previous year, while that of Sind increased. The coasting trade of Burma, Madras, Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa declined. (3) The export coasting trade increased in the case of Bombay and Sind, and decreased in the case of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, and Burma. (4) The import coasting trade increased in the case of Sind and Burma and decreased in the case of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Bihar and Orissa. (5) The share of Bombay in the total trade was 33 per cent, Burma 28 per cent, Bengal 19 per cent, Madras 10 per cent and Sind 9 per cent. (6) The greater part of the trade was carried on between Burma and Bengal, and between Bombay and Sind. The principal articles of export were from Bengal jute manufactures and coal, from Bombay cotton manufactures, from Sind raw cotton, and from Burma rice, mineral oil, and teak.

The total value of India's coasting trade in merchandise, including bullion and specie, represented about 32 per cent of her total seaborne trade. The marginal table shows the total value of the coasting trade during the past five years, both as regards merchandise and treasure. These figures represent the combined value of imports and exports, and do not show the actual value of the coasting trade as coastwise exports from one province to other provinces are repeated more or less as imports into those provinces. The actual value of the coasting trade may, however, be calculated by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only, the latter transactions being recorded once only at the British ports, since trade is not registered at the non-British ports. The marginal table shows the calculated values for 1915-16 and the four preceding years.

	Merchandise only			Treasure	Grand total
	Private	Government	Total	Private and Government	
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	
1911-12	1,03,50	2,24	1,05,74	11,00	1,16,74
1912-13	1,13,66	2,38	1,16,04	15,33	1,31,37
1913-14	1,18,72	2,05	1,20,77	13,55	1,34,32
1914-15	1,10,72	2,05	1,12,77	3,10	1,15,87
1915-16	1,09,24	1,50	1,10,74	2,21	1,12,95

and specie, represented about 32 per cent of her total seaborne trade. The marginal table shows the total value of the coasting trade during the past five years, both as regards merchandise and treasure. These figures represent the combined value of imports and exports, and do not show the actual value of the coasting trade as coastwise exports from one province to other provinces are repeated more or less as imports into those provinces. The actual value of the coasting trade may, however, be calculated by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only, the latter transactions being recorded once only at the British ports, since trade is not registered at the non-British ports. The marginal table shows the calculated values for 1915-16 and the four preceding years.

	Merchandise and treasure.		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total actual value
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
1911-12	59,35	41	59,76
1912-13	63,68	59	64,27
1913-14	68,44	1,02	69,46
1914-15	63,00	49	63,49
1915-16	62,00	51	62,51

of exports of Indian merchandise (coastwise) are noted in the margin. As compared with the previous year, there were decreases in coal (-₹89 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (-₹27 lakhs), rice in the husk (-₹40 lakhs), and jute bags (-₹32 lakhs). Important increases were noticed in raw cotton (+₹59 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+₹46 lakhs), rice, not in the husk (+₹9 lakhs), and teakwood (+₹15 lakhs).

The values of the principal articles

Principal articles. Exports of Indian Merchandise, coastwise.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Coal	2,17	1,67	78
Cotton, raw	2,10	1,74	2,33
" twist and yarn	1,77	1,52	1,25
" piecegoods	4,00	3,71	4,17
Rice, in the husk	2,14	2,32	1,92
" not in the husk	7,49	9,97	10,06
Jute bags	2,78	1,77	1,45
Oil—kerosene	3,74	3,66	3,67
Teakwood	1,23	1,20	1,35

It is interesting to analyse the reasons for the variations, as compared with the previous year, in the coasting trade of each province. The coasting trade of Bengal both as regards imports and exports and total trade showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, owing to the continued scarcity of tonnage. Coal, pig iron, gunnies, and tea, which would ordinarily have gone by the cheaper sea-routes, were despatched by rail. The decrease in the imports into Bengal was due largely to smaller imports of groundnuts from Madras, as also of raw cotton and cotton goods mainly from Bombay.

It is curious that the total coasting trade of Bombay should be the same as last year, notwithstanding the decrease in its import coasting trade. The increase in the export trade of Bombay was due to larger shipments of cotton piecegoods to Burma and Sind and of sugar to Sind and Kathiawar. Shipments of grain and pulse also increased due to greater demands for jawar and bajra from Cutch and Kathiawar, and for gram and pulse from Madras.

The import, export, and total trade of Sind increased. The increase was due to larger imports from Bombay of cotton goods (both foreign and Indian) and Mauritius sugar and to larger exports of cotton raw to Bombay, and jawar and bajra to non-British Indian ports. A large portion of cotton goods produced in the Indian mills in Bombay found their way to the Karachi market, and there was a good demand throughout the year.

The trade of Madras decreased, owing to smaller arrivals of grain and pulse under imports, and to smaller shipments of groundnuts and coconut oil under exports. The import trade of Burma increased, owing mainly to larger receipts

Total value.

Principal articles.

Variations in the coasting trade province by province.

of cotton manufactures, tobacco, and coal, and the export trade decreased owing chiefly to smaller exports of raw cotton and paddy.*

Tables.

Detailed tables of coasting trade will be found in Part II of this Report, tables 70—73, page 110.

Shipping.

The marginal table shows the entries and clearances of Japanese vessels in

Japanese vessels (coasting trade).

	Entered				Cleared			
	1914-15		1915-16		1914-15		1915-16	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Bengal	29	102,181	51	152,165	29	100,894	40	136,450
Bombay	4	12,343	6	10,488	9	31,011	13	38,615
Sind	1	3,248	...	...	3	9,096	...	...
Madras	23	63,830	9	23,936	13	32,240	8	7,232
Burma	20	100,689	49	149,738	33	112,478	58	174,316
Total	86	282,291	115	345,327	87	285,704	120	356,663

the coasting trade of the several maritime provinces of British India during 1914-15 and 1915-16. The number

of vessels entered with cargoes increased from 86 with a tonnage of 282,291 to 115 with a tonnage of 345,327 and that of vessels cleared from 87 with a tonnage of 285,704 to 120 with a tonnage of 356,663. The increase is noticeable, especially in the trade between Bengal and Burma.

CHAPTER VIII.

Inland trade.

Inland Trade.

It is unnecessary to repeat the description which was given in the previous year's Review of the system of inland trade registration. Nor need we refer to the drawbacks in dealing with this branch of trade, namely, the fact that complete figures for the year under review are not yet available, and secondly, that values are not shown in the Imperial Accounts of Inland Trade. Careful estimates have, therefore, to be made for the total trade of the year both for quantity and value as explained in the footnote to table 74 on page 110. The method followed has been identical with that in the previous year. The imports and exports are each 32,530,000 tons, valued at R403 crores (£269 millions), as against 31,673,000 tons, valued at R393 crores (£262 millions), in the previous year (1914-15) and 33,751,000 tons, valued at R447 crores (£298 millions), in 1913-14. In order to get the total imports and exports these figures would require to be doubled as in table 74 on page 110. The same merchandise in the Inland Trade appears, as is well known, once as imports into one block and again as exports from another block⁽¹⁾, and the total imports and total exports of India accordingly correspond.

It is important to note the recovery in the Inland trade as compared with the previous year, when the outbreak of war produced a considerable shock in India's internal markets, especially in regard to those commodities which the belligerents purchased to a very large extent. The imports from up-country into the ports comprise chiefly such produce as grain, raw cotton, and oilseeds. Calcutta also receives a large quantity of coal and coke, raw jute, gunny bags and cloth, hides and skins, and tea; Bombay (port) receives also metallic ores, such as manganese; Karachi raw wool; and the Madras ports hides and skins. The exports from the ports inwards consist chiefly of foreign merchandise imported by sea, such as cotton manufactures, metals and metal manufactures, kerosene oil, sugar, railway plant and rolling-stock, salt, etc. Bengal's position in the inland trade is high on account of its large production of jute, rice, and other food grains, oilseeds, coal, and tea. Bihar and Orissa is important for its enormous production of coal. Tea is the staple product of Assam; cotton, wheat, and seeds of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind); cotton and groundnuts of the Madras Presidency; food grains such as wheat, gram, and oilseeds of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

*The exports of rice, however, increased.

(1) The trade within each block is not registered, only the trade with one block and another.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN 1915-16 AS AGAINST 1914-15.

Complete figures of the quantity of certain agricultural staples imported by rail and river into Indian Ports from the interior are available from the monthly returns* of imports into the chief ports, and the general conclusions that may be drawn from these returns are briefly as follows:—The imports into the ports by rail and river in 1915-16 showed (in round numbers) a rise of 17 per cent in raw cotton (3,672,000 bales in 1915-16 as against 3,127,000 bales in 1914-15), 27 per cent in rice, including paddy, (669,000 tons as against 529,000 tons), 21 per cent in gram and pulse (412,000 tons as against 339,000 tons), 4 per cent in rape and mustard seed (164,000 tons as against 158,000 tons); and a fall of 1 per cent in wheat (1,016,000 tons in 1915-16 as against 1,025,000 tons in 1914-15) and 18 per cent in linseed (222,000 tons as against 270,000 tons). The imports into Calcutta of jute increased by about 28 per cent (5,897,000 bales in 1915-16, as against 4,612,000 bales in 1914-15) and of tea by 13 per cent (277,971,000 lbs as against 245,488,000 lbs).

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN 1915-16 AS AGAINST 1913-14, (PRE-WAR PERIOD).

When compared with 1913-14, the imports into the ports in 1915-16 showed a decrease in all articles, about 8 per cent in raw cotton (3,672,000 bales in 1915-16 as against 3,997,000 bales in 1913-14), 34 per cent in wheat (1,016,000 tons as against 1,544,000 tons), 10 per cent in rice, including paddy, (669,000 tons as against 742,000 tons), 10 per cent in gram and pulse (412,000 tons as against 460,000 tons), 52 per cent in linseed (222,000 tons, as against 458,000 tons), and 30 per cent in rape and mustard seed (164,000 tons, as against 233,000 tons). Imports into Calcutta of jute declined from 5,954,000 bales in 1913-14 to 5,897,000 bales in 1915-16, or by 1 per cent, but those of tea advanced from 202,825,000 lbs to 277,971,000 lbs or by about 37 per cent. The detailed figures will be found in tables 75 to 82 on pages 111-112.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Railway earnings are in this connexion a valuable indication of the general movement of trade throughout the country. The earnings for the year under review were R63,74 lakhs, as against R60,42 lakhs in 1914-15, an increase of R3,32 lakhs. It is interesting to analyse the main contributions to the total of R63,74 lakhs. The areas which these Railways tap are, of course, well-known. The figures in brackets are the earnings in the preceding year:—East Indian Railway R10,50 lakhs (R10,36 lakhs), Great Indian Peninsula Railway R9,02 lakhs (R7,72 lakhs), North Western Railway R8,37 lakhs (R8,17 lakhs), Bengal Nagpur Railway R4,38 lakhs (R4,10 lakhs), Eastern Bengal Railway R3,48 lakhs (R3,32 lakhs), Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway R4,10 lakhs (R3,73 lakhs).

Railway earnings an indication of the movement of internal trade.

CHAPTER IX.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The main features of the year's trade have already been described, and it is, therefore, unnecessary again to refer to these, except in the briefest possible way. In the year under review over 46 per cent of the total trade was with the United Kingdom, 14 per cent with other parts of the Empire, and 40 per cent with foreign countries. The United Kingdom was by far the greatest consignor of goods to this country, as no less than 59 per cent of the imports were from this source. Other parts of the Empire supplied 8 per cent, and foreign countries nearly 33 per cent. In regard to exports there is one noticeable fact which emerges from an examination of the exports to the British Empire and Foreign countries. It has hitherto been usual for Indian exports

* These are furnished by Steamer Companies, Railway Audit offices, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, etc., and include imports of these staples by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay port, Karachi and Madras ports.

to be exported to countries outside the Empire. In the year under review, however, as will have been seen from the table on page 12, exports were consigned chiefly to the British Empire—55·4 per cent of the total as compared with 44·6 per cent to foreign countries.

Exports ⁽¹⁾ as compared with the previous year showed an increase of 11 per cent; imports ⁽¹⁾ a decrease of 10 per cent. Total trade increased by nearly one per cent. If a comparison be made with the pre-war year (1913-14), the decrease in exports was 19 per cent, in imports 36 per cent, and in total trade 27 per cent. The exports of merchandise were approximately on the level of 1910-11; imports of merchandise on that of 1907-08, and the total trade in merchandise on that of 1910-11. The following table* shows the trade in millions sterling:—

	1913-14. £ millions.	1914-15. £ millions.	1915-16. £ millions.
Imports of merchandise	127·5	96·6	91·7
„ „ treasure	29	14·5	8
Total Imports	156·5	111·1	99·7
Exports of merchandise†	166	121·5	133
„ „ treasure	47	3·5	5·5
Total Exports	170·7	125	138·5
Total Imports and Exports	327·2	236·1	238·2

It is interesting to note that since exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary (which in the pre-war year were valued at £24,000,000, out of a total of £166,000,000) were cut off, the exports of jute, raw cotton, seeds, rice, hides and skins, etc., have sought other and profitable markets, especially in the United Kingdom and in the United States. In the pre-war year Germany took the following percentages of the total exports:—raw jute 22 per cent; gunny bags 1½ per cent; raw cotton 15 per cent; seeds 16 per cent; rice 12 per cent; hides and skins 27 per cent. The following table in this connexion is, perhaps, of interest. The commodities selected in the first table are the six chief exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary in the pre-war year:—

Six chief articles exported to Germany and Austria-Hungary.	Total exports elsewhere than to Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14 (pre-war year).	Exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14 (pre-war year).	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) to all countries except Germany and Austria-Hungary	
			in 1914-15, as compared with 1913-14 (column 2).	in 1915-16, as compared with 1913-14 (column 2).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	£
Jute (raw)	14,732,000	5,819,000	–7,345,000	–4,304,000
„ manufactures	18,689,000	209,000	–1,507,000	+ 6,680,000
Cotton (raw)	21,411,000	5,951,000	–3,481,000	–4,792,000
Seeds	13,798,000	3,321,000	–4,795,000	–7,048,000
Rice, not in the husk	14,133,000	3,466,000	–4,183,000	–3,940,000
Hides and skins (raw) total	4,428,000	3,363,000	–438,000	+ 2,091,000
Cow hides	1,270,000	2,667,000	+ 196,000	+ 2,479,000
Goat skins	2,003,000	82,000	–478,000	–167,000
Other kinds	1,155,000	614,000	–158,000	–215,000
Lac	1,161,000	210,000	–126,000	+ 44,000

Imports, which formerly came from enemy countries, have to some extent been supplied by other countries, notably by the United States, Japan, and

(1) Merchandise and treasure (private and Government). Regarding the increase in the exports of merchandise only and the decrease in the imports of merchandise, *vide* Chapter I, pages 2,4-5.

* Merchandise and treasure include Imports and Exports on Government as well as on private account.

† Including re-exports.

Java. The following table shows the six chief imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary in the pre-war year :—

Six chief articles imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary.	Total imports from countries other than Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14 (pre-war year).	Imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14 (pre-war year).	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from countries other than Germany and Austria-Hungary	
			in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14 (column 2).	in 1915-16 as compared with 1913-14 (column 2).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	£
Metals (excluding ores)	11,995,000	2,688,000	-3,957,000	-4,660,000
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	43,030,000	1,170,000	-10,573,000	-14,204,000
Woollen manufactures	1,775,000	793,000	-718,000	-1,201,000
Dyeing and tanning substances	319,000	823,000	-89,000	-42,000
Hardware	1,926,000	706,000	-463,000	-352,000
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	8,521,000	926,000	-2,322,000	+1,949,000

One or two interesting conclusions may be drawn from these tables. In the first place exports of jute manufactures, raw hides and skins, and lac to all countries, except Germany and Austria-Hungary, have increased in value during the year under review, as compared even with the pre-war year 1913-14. Secondly, imports of sugar from all countries, except Germany and Austria-Hungary, have also increased in value. Thirdly, the improvement in exports of raw and manufactured jute, rice, hides and skins, and lac in 1915-16 as compared with the previous year to countries other than Germany and Austria-Hungary is very noticeable, as is the improvement in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances, hardware, and sugar.

The percentages of exports in 1915-16 to the total estimated production were as follows, the figures of the previous year are given in brackets :—Rice 4 (6); wheat 6 (8); raw cotton 65 (56); rape and mustard 8 (9); linseed 49 (83); sesamum 2.5 (11); indigo 105* (69); raw jute 46 (27); and sugar 2 (2). These are for the crops for which forecasts are prepared, and therefore for which production is calculated. The percentages of exports to total production for the quinquennium ending 1913-14, that is, the year before the

Percentage of exports to total production.

Percentage of exports by sea to production in the quinquennium (1911-12 to 1915-16)			
	Exports by sea 1,000 tons	Production 1,000 tons	Percentage of exports
Rice	2,153	29,494	7 (9)
Wheat	1,117	9,657(a)	12 (15)
Cotton (raw)	445	785	57 (55)
Rape and mustard	183	1,225(a)	15 (23)
Linseed	381	503(a)	71 (77)
Sesamum	69	468(a)	15 (25)
Cotton seed	185	1,835(a)	10 (14)
Sugar	9	2,485	4 (5)
Indigo	1	2	50 (50)
Groundnuts	205	695(a)	30 (38)
Jute, raw	712	1,599	45 (50)

outbreak of war, when no abnormal features were present, are given in brackets against the percentage figures for the quinquennium ending 1915-16 in the marginal table. The exports of food grains, as compared with the total production, are small, and in years of famine these dwindle almost to nothing. The table shows that in ordinary years about half the cotton and jute crops, and three-fourths of the linseed crop are exported, as against only 9 per cent of the total rice crop grown in India. It may be noted that of the exports of Indian wheat the United Kingdom in 1915-16 took nearly 93 per cent of the total, as against 85 per cent in 1914-15, and 75 per cent in the quinquennium ending 1913-14. In normal years the next best customers for wheat are Belgium and France. More than three-fourths of the exports go ordinarily from Karachi, the natural outlet of the principal wheat-growing provinces, while Calcutta and Bombay divide the balance. The purchasing power of India under existing conditions is, it will be seen, dependent to a peculiar extent on the produce of agriculture, and the prosperity, the maintenance, and the development on economic lines of agriculture are, therefore, not merely matters of importance to agriculturists, or to the population generally, or even to the Government, but concern the Empire as a whole.

* Owing to the holding back of part of the previous year's production in view of the then rapidly rising prices, the percentage export to total production is in the case of indigo an inflated one.

(a) Relates to the quinquennium ending 1914-15.

The Industrial
Commission.

This review would be incomplete without a reference, however brief, to the Commission that has been appointed to consider the question of the expansion and development of Indian manufactures and industries. In the analysis of imports and exports in this report it has been evident that the rate of progress in some cases has not been so rapid as might have been expected, and that the trade too in these cases has continued to be small. As indicated in the previous year's Review, India is in comparison with her vast resources still in the preliminary stages of her industrial development, and the war has brought in its train circumstances which are clearly bound to be lasting in ways still incalculable. The abnormal conditions that have prevailed in trade since the war cloud broke have deepened the growing conviction (1) that the country is far too dependent upon its export of raw products, and (2) that these should be utilised to a much greater extent for industrial processes within India itself. It has been an accepted axiom that the overwhelming dependence of her peoples upon agriculture—a dependence so serious in years of deficient rainfall and consequent unemployment intensifying famine conditions—should be lessened by the diversity of occupations which manufacturing activity brings. While industrial statistics show that a considerable development has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years, especially in the two great textile industries of cotton and jute, the war has brought into relief the high importance of a definite policy for the encouragement of industries, notably by the profitable employment of Indian capital.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

The 21st October, 1916.

PART II—TABLES.

NO. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914- 15 com- pared with 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1915- 16 com- pared with 1913-14
						Per cent	Per cent
IMPORTS.							
Merchandise	138,57	161,00	183,25	137,93	181,34	-24.7	-28.3
Government Stores	5.48	5.63	8.06	7.00	6.18	-13.2	-23.3
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	144,05	166,63	191,31	144,93	187,52	-24.2	-28.1
Private	41.49	41.29	28.23	10.70	5.24	-62.1	-81.4
Government	11.93	9.91	8.39	11.07	6.61	+31.9	-21.2
TOTAL TREASURE	53.47	61.83	43.44	21.81	11.94	-49.8	-72.5
TOTAL IMPORTS	197,52	228,46	234,75	166,74	149,46	-28.9	-36.3
EXPORTS.							
Merchandise	221.82	241.35	244.20	177.48	(a) 192.53	-27.3	-21.2
Government Stores	8.03	4.74	4.68	4.11	4.85	-12.2	+3.6
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	227,85	246,09	248,88	181,59	(a) 197,38	-27	-20.7
Government Stores	14	13	13	58	2.10	+346.2	+1,616.4
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	227,99	246,22	249,01	182,17	199,48	-27	-19.9
Private	3.96	3.71	4.90	2.25	6.39	-54	+30.4
Government	6.04	3.33	2.15	1.05	1.04	-51.1	-51.0
TOTAL TREASURE	10.38	10.63	7.08	3.30	7.43	+3,833.3	+2,566.6
TOTAL EXPORTS	238,37	256,85	256,09	187,46	207,71	-26.8	-18.9
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	435,89	485,31	490,84	354,20	357,17	-27.8	-27.2
Exports of merchandise (including Government stores)	88.94	79.59	57.70	37.24	61.96	-35.5	+7.4
Imports of Treasure	43.09	51.20	36.36	16.52	3.71	-54.6	-89.8
Exports of Treasure	40.85	28.39	21.34	20.72	58.25	-2.9	+172.9

(a) Includes Rs. 6,89,90,000 being the value of Wheat exported on Government account

NO. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING HALF A CENTURY.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average— 1804-05 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	106,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	111,35	1,68	1,05	63
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	76,08	126,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	142,23	4,22	10	4,12
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	150,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	165,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	104,99	175,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	197,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	107,53	181,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	202,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	124,02	209,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	247,26	18,00	6,82	6,18
the year 1904-05	104,41	167,72	262,13	39,51	16,54	22,97	318,18	21,81	12,11	9,70
" 1905-06	112,11	161,84	273,95	31,65	15,47	16,18	321,07	14,75	14,29	46
" 1906-07	117,29	177,03	294,32	44,58	5,72	38,86	344,62	18,53	3,68	14,85
" 1907-08	136,05	177,48	314,13	42,28	5,45	36,83	361,86	20,75	3,38	17,37
" 1908-09	128,79	153,14	281,63	22,74	6,32	16,42	310,99	8,40	4,05	4,35
Quinquennial average— 1904-05 to 1908-09	119,85	165,44	285,29	36,15	9,00	26,25	331,34	18,85	7,50	9,35
the year 1909-10	122,65	187,97	310,62	37,52	6,40	31,12	354,54	25,03	3,35	21,68
" 1910-11	133,70	209,96	343,66	39,74	7,13	32,61	390,53	27,90	3,92	23,98
" 1911-12	144,05	227,99	372,04	53,47	10,38	43,09	435,89	41,49	3,74	37,75
" 1912-13	166,63	246,22	412,85	61,83	10,63	51,20	485,31	41,29	7,29	34,00
" 1913-14	191,31	249,01	440,32	43,44	7,08	36,36	490,84	28,23	4,90	23,33
Quinquennial average— 1909-10 to 1913-14	151,67	224,23	375,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	431,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
the year 1914-15	144,93	182,17	327,10	21,81	5,20	16,52	354,20	10,70	3,08	7,64
" 1915-16	137,52	199,48	337,00	11,94	8,23	3,71	357,17	5,28	6,39	-1,11

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IN 1915-16 AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS 1914-15 AND 1913-14.—IMPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.

(In thousands of rupees)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS, FOREIGN MERCHANDISE (re-exports)		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
April	15,04,15	14,40,04	9,27,00	42,14	39,23	22,72
May	14,30,54	13,58,97	9,42,80	38,28	35,00	31,70
June	12,22,44	12,08,20	10,80,82	35,35	40,42	42,36
July	14,47,61	14,00,30	11,16,36	37,72	44,15	44,02
August	10,13,04	12,02,03	12,35,47	35,38	23,05	42,05
September	10,05,10	7,30,86	12,83,14	32,24	40,29	30,10
October	10,55,05	12,36,20	11,51,01	34,91	30,35	41,12
November	10,40,02	11,93,74	12,00,81	42,05	34,56	29,40
December	14,43,23	10,20,12	8,27,73	34,13	33,33	40,58
January	18,03,97	10,05,04	11,78,24	42,86	17,57	37,70
February	13,40,70	8,90,04	11,40,97	40,78	35,20	71,35
March	15,46,25	9,36,36	10,74,78	51,80	31,46	37,63
TOTAL	1,83,24,79	1,37,92,00	1,31,34,03	4,67,73	4,10,67	4,84,50

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IN 1915-16 AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS 1914-15 AND 1913-14.—EXPORTS AND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(In thousands of rupees)

	EXPORTS, INDIAN MERCHANDISE			TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
April	21,03,18	20,41,12	12,27,02	36,40,47	35,20,00	21,76,74
May	19,29,40	21,04,42	15,39,75(a)	33,98,31	34,98,30	25,14,25
June	17,53,93	21,42,85	17,73,49(b)	30,11,72	34,51,47	28,55,67
July	20,25,75	19,12,00	14,04,13(c)	35,11,08	33,57,11	26,25,41
August	17,24,09	9,55,14	14,80,27(d)	33,72,51	22,70,82	27,58,69
September	19,47,78	7,50,53	16,96,53(e)	36,45,21	15,36,08	30,15,77
October	21,68,38	9,99,08	17,86,71	38,58,04	22,72,23	29,79,74
November	19,04,09	15,70,71	13,90,47	35,92,10	27,99,01	20,26,08
December	18,88,22	12,82,00	15,03,52	33,05,58	23,35,45	23,77,83
January	21,97,22	11,28,45	14,20,40	40,44,05	21,51,90	20,36,40
February	24,81,51	14,76,00	21,00,76(f)	38,68,99	24,02,80	33,22,08
March	22,06,51	13,78,24	18,70,37	38,04,65	23,46,06	29,82,78
TOTAL	2,44,20,16	1,77,48,40	1,92,58,42	4,32,12,07	3,19,52,06	3,28,72,04

(a) Includes R1,29,50,910 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(b) Includes R3,24,15,520 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(c) Includes R1,87,52,989 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(d) Includes R4,46,336 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(e) Includes R2,94,092 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(f) Includes R1,30,000 being the value of wheat exported on Government account

No. 4.—VALUE OF TRADE IN PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES

(In thousands of rupees)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Percentage of total trade in 1915-16
IMPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	20,44.94	23,40.51	24,66.20	19,58.17	26,94.53	20.5
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	11,09.03	12,40.28	10,55.76	8,31.89	8,52.62	6.5
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,04,50.42	1,22,93.42	1,45,15.41	1,06,66.85	93,51.29	71.2
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,23.10	2,25.68	2,57.42	2,35.99	2,35.58	1.8
TOTAL	1,38,57.49	1,60,99.87	1,83,24.79	1,37,92.90	1,31,34.03	100
RE-EXPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	2,10.22	54.89	58.20	1,36.27	1,28.47	26.1
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	64.98	96.97	84.11	73.50	1,24.54	25.7
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	3,15.87	3,07.80	3,09.65	1,99.13	2,19.89	45.4
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	11.85	14.34	15.77	10.77	13.69	2.8
TOTAL	6,02.72	4,74.00	4,67.73	4,10.67	4,84.59	100
EXPORTS.						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	68,57.02	78,07.72	64,74.35	48,97.02	53,06.61	27.6
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,01,47.49	1,03,48.15	1,22,46.36	80,07.28	74,12.09	38.5
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	49,60.41	67,33.16	34,59.11	46,53.37	63,21.40	32.8
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,26.04	2,45.66	2,40.33	1,85.82	2,13.32	1.1
TOTAL	2,21,81.86	2,41,34.89	2,44,20.15	1,77,48.49	1,92,53.42	100
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	3,66,42.07	4,07,08.76	4,32,12.67	3,19,52.06	3,28,72.04	—
Government Stores	5,62.16	6,76.03	8,18.87	7,55.61	5,28.32	—

No. 5.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Sugar	11,93.03	14,27.88	14,95.69	10,52.25	16,61.78
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,93.74	2,31.92	2,47.36	2,10.72	2,11.27
Spices	1,54.33	1,63.11	1,73.23	1,71.87	1,37.21
Liquors	1,05.09	1,82.14	1,87.75	1,54.92	1,60.41
Fruits and vegetables	1,09.46	1,00.37	1,13.04	1,14.22	1,24.04
Grain, pulse, and flour	12.75	13.08	27.98	46.72	81.40
Tobacco	66.73	60.30	75.29	72.26	80.16
Tea	29.31	20.95	22.86	26.54	33.80
Fish (excluding canned fish)	29.74	30.21	31.26	29.28	24.69
Other food and drink	89.86	89.46	91.74	79.39	1,29.78
TOTAL, CLASS I	20,44.94	23,40.51	24,66.20	19,58.17	26,94.53
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	4,42.54	3,99.02	4,40.19	4,67.74	4,24.73
Silk	1,05.97	1,71.45	1,25.90	1,13.35	1,07.93
Wood and timber	70.79	59.76	77.34	72.94	67.61
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	51.29	1,16.71	1,06.64	78.48	127.16
Wool	13.00	20.25	19.93	16.44	23.25
Seeds	8.02	6.28	8.01	27.04	20.71
Tallow, stearine, and wax	17.95	20.28	22.60	20.10	13.45
Gums, resins, and lac	27.49	31.90	26.36	12.92	18.90
Hides and skins, raw	13.42	13.86	15.16	10.76	14.15
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool	4.84	7.06	7.58	10.04	0.96
Cotton	2,02.65	2,22.39	27.27	29.17	9.68
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	2.99	4.21	6.30	3.22	4.92
Miscellaneous	1,41.28	1,66.10	1,72.48	69.69	1,04.18
TOTAL, CLASS II	11,09.03	12,40.28	10,55.76	9,31.89	8,52.63
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	40,57.03	60,82.16	66,29.02	48,99.89	43,27.55
Silk	2,65.36	3,05.31	3,10.13	1,93.89	2,75.92
Haberdashery and millinery	1,53.31	1,37.16	1,59.98	86.73	97.35
Wool	3,40.73	3,05.85	3,85.23	1,88.47	95.86
Others	50.29	57.17	68.74	59.89	72.37
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	10,05.14	11,47.46	15,99.49	9,75.05	9,18.52
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	4,59.09	5,85.75	8,26.26	6,46.15	5,25.71
Railway plant and rolling stock	4,43.69	6,40.29	10,03.47	10,03.28	4,21.85
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	4,87.83	5,47.55	6,43.67	4,29.02	4,08.82
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,18.21	2,19.37	2,40.85	2,22.65	2,87.27
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,72.90	2,07.63	2,28.75	1,83.89	2,01.04
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	4,13.46	3,98.62	6,01.62	3,26.67	1,95.91
Apparel	2,09.05	2,27.48	2,50.41	1,61.82	1,76.39
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,58.40	1,89.93	2,13.40	1,36.04	1,58.70
Glassware and earthenware	2,00.54	2,30.80	2,59.30	1,41.71	1,55.02
Dyes and colours	2,00.84	2,30.94	2,26.64	1,50.52	1,29.67
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	52.06	42.82	40.00	29.32	33.23
Arms, ammunition and military stores	35.19	34.51	35.51	32.10	29.36
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	31.27	29.65	33.65	24.66	25.32
Miscellaneous	6,20.12	6,70.97	7,58.39	6,96.19	8,15.42
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,04,50.42	1,22,93.42	1,45,15.41	1,06,66.85	93,51.29
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED					
	2,23.10	2,25.68	2,87.42	2,35.99	2,35.58
TOTAL	1,38,57.49	1,60,99.87	1,83,24.79	1,37,92.90	1,31,34.03

NO. 6.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Grain, pulse, and flour	51,45.95	60,30.17	45,14.14	29,04.91	29,07.12(a)
Tea	12,94.84	13,29.40	14,97.51	15,52.85	19,98.11
Spices	92.91	93.28	91.41	95.79	92.98
Fruits and vegetables	47.59	47.79	61.91	51.39	60.05
Provisions and oilman's stores	45.19	48.01	54.44	45.48	52.69
Tobacco	40.75	38.36	47.93	36.80	44.01
Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.72	37.60	39.24	35.38	42.62
Sugar	14.66	25.47	18.75	8.81	9.42
Liquors	64	86	26	1	59
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,34.07	1,56.78	1,53.76	1,65.60	90.12
TOTAL, CLASS I	68,57.02	78,07.72	64,74.35	48,97.02	53,06.61
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	29,52.54	28,33.53	41,04.25	33,48.84	24,92.69
Jute	22,55.65	27,05.07	30,82.64	12,91.02	15,64.20
Seeds	28,07.98	22,70.98	25,67.54	14,65.39	10,12.26
Hides and skins, raw	9,44.36	11,76.82	11,72.20	7,81.76	9,79.53
Wool	2,58.93	2,83.47	2,50.45	2,36.00	3,70.10
Gums, resins, and lac	2,11.95	2,19.51	2,06.49	1,66.37	1,76.77
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	91.71	1,46.46	1,55.18	1,06.88	1,39.23
Oils	1,03.45	85.79	98.56	1,05.20	1,21.89
Hemp	71.58	96.85	1,02.35	99.43	1,02.54
Wood and timber	93.60	1,19.12	1,05.33	92.46	78.74
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	77.10	88.39	69.21	52.90	73.75
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	45.84	41.77	24.74	16.44	28.24
Tallow, stearine, and wax	11.70	8.19	10.88	5.99	5.64
Miscellaneous	2,16.49	2,92.70	2,96.50	2,37.80	2,57.41
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,01,47.49	1,03,48.15	1,22,46.36	80,07.28	74,12.09
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	16,00.81	22,57.11	28,27.31	25,82.02	37,07.34
Cotton	9,77.89	12,20.94	12,12.00	8,01.05	6,60.69
Wool	27.91	25.82	25.10	16.97	24.07
Silk	6.51	7.38	5.68	3.45	3.37
Others	38	2.78	2.04	1.62	97
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather					
Dyes and colours	4,50.92	4,62.37	4,25.02	4,75.06	5,63.32
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,18.84	1,13.88	1,04.37	1,61.89	3,13.99
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	13,81.09	11,79.30	3,95.58	2,36.05	2,44.10
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	10.77	49.45	44.77	28.43	30.28
Apparel	54.98	25.80	20.00	24.40	39.65
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	19.68	17.21	15.99	11.21	8.64
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	6.22	6.83	7.66	3.61	4.27
Railway plant and rolling-stock	7.41	6.98	6.03	4.09	3.71
Glassware and earthenware	92	1.16	1.55	1.29	2.00
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	2.02	2.13	1.93	1.17	94
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	60	78	72	49	99
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	46	41	32	19	11
Miscellaneous	48	12	19	17	12
TOTAL, CLASS III	49,50.41	57,33.16	54,59.11	46,58.37	63,21.40
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	2,26.94	2,45.86	2,40.83	1,85.82	2,18.32
TOTAL	2,21,81.88	2,41,34.89	2,44,20.15	1,77,48.49	1,92,53.42

(a) Includes Rs. 89,90,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

NO. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Cotton, raw Cwt.	483	548	58	86	25	2,08.64	2,22.39	27.27	29.17	9.68
" waste "	—	4	2	5	3	—	73	47	80	63
" manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey Yds.	1,218,852	1,536,130	1,534,180	1,320,235	1,148,247	19,65.51	25,11.31	25,44.08	21,28.84	18,08.01
" white "	629,608	768,758	793,345	604,221	611,405	10,97.70	13,52.62	14,28.48	10,85.87	10,63.38
" coloured "	589,433	682,212	831,770	494,775	358,739	12,25.70	14,17.30	17,86.15	10,46.34	8,55.67
Twist and yarn lb	41,959	50,035	44,171	42,864	40,427	3,79.07	4,44.75	4,16.42	3,85.18	3,67.70
Hosiery "	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.77	1,19.75	79.04	64.00
Handkerchiefs and shawls No.	19,940	27,136	38,088	17,398	8,306	45.40	56.86	88.92	45.08	14.91
Founts Yds.	—	86,430	37,824	26,430	29,700	—	49.26	54.12	35.47	43.64
Thread, sewing lb	1,715	1,772	1,705	1,191	1,920	36.94	40.11	30.00	23.98	43.76
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	1,14.14	1,19.17	1,52.09	65.09	60.86
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	51,65.67	63,05.27	66,57.66	49,20.92	43,37.86

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPIES).				
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Hardware—										
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	23.27	31.60	40.74	33.75	31.49
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	40.24	42.64	51.47	26.37	28.53
Builder's hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.00	21.62	14.23	17.30
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	11.08	14.01	16.11	12.67	10.15
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	25.27	20.23	27.67	10.62	8.68
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.57	78.70	9.34	7.68
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	2,12.70	1,80.50	2,14.50	1,49.62	1,34.00
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,12.50	3,41.82	3,94.81	2,50.00	2,38.11
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions . Cwt.	70	97	130	97	103	35.33	43.11	56.69	44.50	48.24
Farinaceous and patent foods	237	258	298	269	252	35.34	42.65	47.75	42.18	43.55
Milk, condensed and preserved lb	11,276	12,820	14,681	12,014	9,770	32.35	36.89	41.51	36.97	33.30
Biscuits and cakes	7,732	9,726	9,345	7,150	6,624	34.71	45.26	44.81	35.10	35.27
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	56.01	67.05	56.60	51.58	50.91
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,93.74	2,34.92	2,47.36	2,10.72	2,11.27
Liquors—										
Spirit Gals.	1,558	1,634	1,705	1,665	1,623	1,10.04	1,16.83	1,27.00	1,13.61	1,19.23
Ale, beer, and porter	4,240	4,734	4,628	3,504	2,921	54.17	67.71	65.91	47.65	45.39
Wines	336	342	338	274	267	28.70	28.37	29.11	21.11	22.17
Cider	11	12	27	12	15	39	42	70	41	65
TOTAL	6,145	6,722	6,786	5,515	4,826	1,93.90	2,13.33	2,23.71	1,82.68	1,87.34
Spices—										
Nuts lb	128,804	128,086	127,404	140,208	131,112	1,04.52	1,16.00	1,22.86	1,30.24	1,27.57
Cloves	10,001	7,854	9,050	8,140	10,702	32.40	26.05	33.70	28.57	35.18
Others	6,055	6,330	6,264	5,242	9,756	17.41	19.06	16.97	13.05	21.48
TOTAL	144,920	143,170	142,778	153,680	151,570	1,54.33	1,63.11	1,73.23	1,71.86	1,87.21
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds Cwt.	506	535	603	730	824	30.70	27.57	33.00	39.27	52.48
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	65.70	65.09	69.39	93.23	95.33
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	96.40	93.26	1,01.48	1,02.50	1,45.86
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	—	—	—	1,17.76	1,44.59	1,58.77	1,31.89	1,44.24
Apparel—										
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	86.50	74.11	83.21	62.44	63.43
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	44.67	45.40	45.42	28.98	47.97
Hats, caps, and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	13.77	15.87	21.17	14.67	12.14
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.88	10.64	6.44	6.74
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	9.03	10.74	10.71	4.83	6.60
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,54.06	1,61.09	1,71.15	1,07.36	1,38.88
Matches	—	15,125	13,894	15,415	18,305	87.58	98.30	89.65	1,12.90	1,38.31
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	66.02	82.70	1,07.47	84.26	85.01
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	21.76	20.94	22.93	12.18	11.28
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	17.04	13.77	13.75	10.40	9.55
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	10.41	10.07	12.16	9.07	9.15
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	14.70	20.75	25.70	18.90	14.72
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,30.02	1,48.20	1,82.10	1,33.01	1,30.31
Motor cars and Motor cycles—										
Motor cars No.	—	—	3	2	3	1,00.35	80.58	1,13.45	75.70	94.04
Motor cycles	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	10.68	9.07	7.82
Motor wagons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.71	3.30	9.94
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.15	23.47	14.27	17.64
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,00.35	1,28.73	1,53.31	1,02.43	1,29.34
Salt	564	575	607	466	540	84.15	84.98	87.66	74.03	1,25.01
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates Cwt.	983	876	918	784	1,066	60.26	53.81	60.21	53.00	72.13
Almonds	74	84	67	90	81	23.92	28.08	24.44	34.82	31.81
Others	78	84	65	78	85	11.40	9.74	8.61	10.03	11.78
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	18.88	17.74	19.78	16.37	8.32
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,02.16	1,09.37	1,13.04	1,14.22	1,24.04
Drugs and Medicines—										
Proprietary and patent medicines lb	1,506	1,506	1,363	1,623	2,081	25.91	23.00	26.49	19.39	20.63
Camphor	125	105	117	80	95	17.00	17.07	14.46	18.27	22.94
Quinine and alkaloids	32	32	46	41	56	11.62	10.73	15.37	12.78	16.43
Cassia lignea Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	9.04	8.31	10.76	8.31	9.88
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	39.72	45.87	50.08	43.95	53.09
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,03.38	1,05.58	1,17.07	1,02.70	1,22.03

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Wool, raw	lb	2,800	3,736	3,749	3,317	4,709	13.91	20.25	19.93	16.44	23.24
" manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	24,046	20,558	27,329	12,570	1,672	2,30.91	1,94.27	2,52.65	1,30.80	63.34
Shawls	No.	2,033	2,164	2,101	576	263	51.63	48.75	56.42	16.70	7.45
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,165	1,477	1,980	1,455	586	14.10	16.69	22.46	15.44	7.42
Hosiery	"	444	472	537	331	103	13.19	12.08	14.45	10.16	6.49
Yarn and knitting wool	"	838	948	1,059	392	189	18.54	20.03	24.63	8.74	5.79
Other sorts	"	1,199	1,498	1,593	685	436	12.36	14.03	14.62	6.63	5.38
TOTAL							3,54.64	3,26.10	4,05.16	2,04.91	1,19.11
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Cwt.	2,330	3,211	2,930	2,529	2,633	44.97	68.62	65.85	67.34	70.35
Bricks and tiles	No.	13,138	13,768	25,037	20,853	19,242	11.32	12.86	24.70	15.09	21.11
Others							8.32	10.61	15.52	14.75	15.13
TOTAL							64.61	92.09	1,06.07	97.18	1,06.59
Glass and Glassware—											
Bangles							61.98	61.93	80.45	27.55	23.16
Bottles and phials	Gross	83	242	357	306	337	8.30	16.47	21.93	16.62	16.73
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	20	37	32	27	10	23.69	30.25	24.44	16.31	10.89
Sheets and plates	Sup. feet	15,227	18,706	17,958	9,906	8,221	15.45	20.57	22.35	12.75	18.38
Funnels, globes, etc.								16.32	17.93	10.00	19.42
Other glassware								44.95	27.43	13.29	17.66
TOTAL							1,54.37	1,75.34	1,94.53	96.52	1,06.44
Haberdashery and Millinery							1,53.30	1,37.16	1,59.98	86.73	97.34
Rubber							17.65	19.69	52.99	57.30	91.41
Soap	Cwt.	325	351	363	404	374	62.76	71.42	75.06	83.32	84.53
Tea-chests							46.34	43.62	52.42	44.60	82.30
Grain, pulse, and flour	Cwt.	101	186	370	774	1,143	12.75	13.08	27.98	46.72	81.40
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	"	332	350	384	317	263	51.85	59.82	64.08	59.32	67.02
Painter's materials	"						20.50	16.61	18.25	16.14	14.15
TOTAL							72.35	76.43	82.33	75.46	81.17
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	No.	1,415	1,451	1,591	1,440	1,686	50.98	52.83	58.50	56.31	63.05
Others	"	790	901	867	779	751	15.75	16.56	16.79	15.95	17.10
TOTAL		2,205	2,352	2,458	2,219	2,437	66.73	69.39	75.29	72.26	80.15
Wood and Timber—											
Timber	C. tons	92	77	96	77	70	69.21	57.70	74.63	71.15	65.17
Others							9.51	9.36	12.35	11.42	13.54
TOTAL							78.72	67.06	86.98	82.57	78.71
Stationery							53.14	63.03	69.98	51.99	56.80
Precious stones and pearls, unset							39.51	1,06.24	1,07.20	20.41	47.55
Animals, living	No.	16	12	13	14	10	49.32	34.51	40.46	48.11	47.23
Karthenware and porcelain							53.14	54.31	63.49	44.15	46.84
Beltting for machinery								36.79	42.29	35.97	46.36
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	7,976	10,082	9,703	4,160	553	61.00	78.33	76.77	31.65	14.29
Alizarine	"	6,058	8,163	6,470	3,757	162	30.99	35.65	23.21	15.33	2.78
Others	"						34.10	38.15	36.41	24.68	28.56
TOTAL							1,26.18	1,52.13	1,41.39	71.66	45.63
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	30	32	31	27	27	45.69	42.36	49.36	45.80	41.77
Flax, raw	lb		11	23			8	5	16	1	
" manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,701	3,059	3,700	3,064	2,205	15.01	18.09	23.11	20.39	23.02
Piece goods	"	2,312	2,451	2,944	2,156	1,201	8.25	8.67	11.02	7.46	5.66
Other sorts	"						5.77	7.38	8.41	7.69	10.29
TOTAL							29.11	34.19	42.70	35.55	38.97
Boots and shoes	Pairs	2,316	2,683	3,295	2,122	1,419	54.99	66.38	79.26	54.45	37.50
Tea	lb	6,612	4,521	4,773	5,477	6,202	29.31	20.95	22.66	26.54	33.80
Jute, raw	Tons						20	4	33		59
" manufactures							20.37	22.81	25.61	23.67	32.41
TOTAL							20.57	22.65	25.94	23.67	33.00
Umbrellas and fittings							40.96	43.97	53.10	35.89	31.69
Toys and requisites for games							40.78	41.91	44.17	23.40	31.10
Arms, ammunition, and military stores							35.19	36.51	35.51	32.10	29.36
Coal, coke, and (latent fuel)	Tons	298	654	559	392	132	51.29	1,16.71	1,06.64	78.48	27.16
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	191	203	193	159	158	29.74	30.21	31.26	29.27	24.68
Clocks and watches and parts							33.10	35.46	34.72	22.13	21.22
Ivory							23.37	24.94	26.63	14.11	19.97
Toilet requisites							22.22	22.30	22.96	19.61	19.62
Paper-making materials								15.93	22.03	16.14	18.92
Gums and resins	Cwt.	270	265	248	180	211	17.31	16.66	17.37	13.69	18.18
Tallow and stearine	"	154	164	140	72	113	26.96	29.32	22.40	12.51	17.98
Strips, parts of	"	66	64	67	60	52	17.61	19.03	20.92	15.97	17.86
Furniture and cabinetware							6.66	14.60	22.59	30.17	14.30
TOTAL							23.34	22.35	24.01	15.05	14.23

No. 7—concluded

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Hides and skins, raw Cwt.	27	20	33	24	20	13.42	13.87	15.16	10.76	14.15
Pitch, tar, and dammer "	282	304	285	244	263	11.34	13.25	12.51	11.56	13.02
Hides and skins, tanned "	6	6	5	3	4	13.36	13.93	15.37	10.96	12.93
Cordage and rope "	22	28	27	27	28	8.05	10.56	13.39	12.57	12.18
Cutlery "	—	—	—	—	—	21.85	22.45	23.33	14.80	10.59
Jewellery and plates of gold and silver "	—	—	—	—	—	37.10	19.02	19.62	13.85	10.32
Polishes "	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.65	10.69	8.48	9.91
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth Sq. yds.	1,228	1,605	1,647	1,479	1,249	8.63	10.54	11.32	9.51	9.23
Carriages and carts "	—	—	—	—	—	24.05	25.74	25.38	13.48	8.14
Manures Tons	2	6	9	4	6	55	6.74	10.42	4.99	7.24
Articles imported by post "	—	—	—	—	—	1,70.50	1,84.14	2,43.82	1,85.44	1,80.31
All other articles "	—	—	—	—	—	2,08.71	1,95.08	1,99.87	1,77.79	1,97.88
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,38,57.40	1,60,90.87	1,83,24.70	1,37,92.90	1,31,34.03

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	1,13.71	1,10.10	1,62.18	1,46.47	60.25
Locomotive engines	—	—	—	—	—	44.85	72.33	91.78	91.81	97.47
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates Cwt.	1,206	647	881	929	101	63.48	29.67	57.92	50.53	5.79
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	29.96	42.03	70.90	53.14	4.35
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,52.00	2,54.19	4,02.68	3,40.95	1,40.86
Metals—										
Iron and steel Tons	22	23	23	24	25	23.80	35.07	39.00	31.08	46.72
Copper Cwt.	46	42	42	50	123	21.53	23.32	25.44	28.65	55.36
Others Tons	1	2	2	2	5	10.10	12.65	15.41	12.00	35.99
TOTAL	25	27	32	28	36	60.55	71.04	79.85	72.33	1,38.07
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29.32	20.38	34.03	42.64	44.39
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18.42	20.04	20.53	27.47	20.07
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	31.68	25.87	30.57	31.88	10.80
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	14.13	21.91	52.52	32.42	19.35
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	5.29	12.36	20.30	18.02	16.34
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	12.05	10.86	15.15	15.29	11.94
Coal, coke, and patent fuel Tons	33	80	205	29	5	0.92	15.52	41.42	8.62	2.58
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,14.69	1,04.03	1,08.95	1,10.55	1,93.35
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	5,48.05	5,63.10	8,06.00	7,00.17	6,18.31

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods { Grey Yds.	4,080	4,982	4,584	2,704	4,335	7.26	9.12	8.21	4.81	7.74
White "	10,263	9,406	8,818	6,212	9,210	10.43	17.06	16.55	11.78	17.91
Coloured "	61,164	52,730	48,618	26,204	27,873	1,42.04	1,23.46	1,14.25	60.32	65.65
Twist and yarn lb	831	782	902	652	764	7.24	7.01	8.01	5.56	6.38
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	7.00	7.22	8.39	4.36	12.87
TOTAL COTTON	—	—	—	—	—	1,83.57	1,04.77	1,56.01	86.83	1,10.40
Wool, raw lb	7,747	13,998	10,240	9,923	10,842	37.45	67.19	49.58	50.10	1,02.22
„ manufactures "	—	—	—	—	—	5.18	4.38	4.03	2.87	4.27
TOTAL WOOL	—	—	—	—	—	42.63	71.57	53.61	52.97	1,06.49
Fruits and vegetables										
Sugar Cwt.	1,770	200	194	807	210	18.11	13.92	11.71	12.99	47.56
„ "	—	—	—	—	—	1,73.19	21.70	20.92	1,00.63	35.98
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel Tons	18	17	20	4	5	0.99	9.07	10.55	5.19	7.48
Others "	1	1	1	1	1	12.80	9.90	11.71	8.30	6.58
TOTAL METALS	19	18	21	5	6	22.79	19.06	22.26	13.49	14.06
Apparel										
Silk, raw lb	17	56	21	14	102	21.04	11.61	11.02	12.89	13.43
„ manufactures—										
„ Piece goods Yds.	754	897	1,010	685	980	0.34	7.47	8.66	6.23	7.15
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	47	76	1.39	25	52
TOTAL SILK	—	—	—	—	—	7.70	9.48	11.08	6.22	12.49
Hardware										
Gums and resins Cwt.	44	58	71	41	40	16.08	13.72	14.19	10.37	8.35
„ "	—	—	—	—	—	9.80	12.17	13.18	7.73	8.15
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.05	13.18	6.83	2.41
Articles re-exported by post	—	—	—	—	—	10.15	12.96	15.01	10.29	12.34
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	95.88	1,11.09	1,24.36	90.43	1,12.93
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	6,02.72	4,74.00	4,67.73	4,10.67	4,84.59

No. 9—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Jute, raw	Tons	810	876	768	505	600	22,55,66	27,05,07	30,82,64	12,91,02	15,64,20
" manufactures—	No.	289,894	311,708	368,759	397,565	794,153	7,58,14	9,67,21	12,53,01	12,59,44	20,16,40
Gunny bags	Yds.	871,484	1,021,817	1,061,152	1,057,324	1,192,257	8,34,68	13,05,78	15,59,42	13,10,91	17,67,07
Rope and twine	Cwt.	54	85	83	64	76	7,63	13,39	14,46	11,43	13,24
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	37	73	42	23	2,13
TOTAL JUTE		—	—	—	—	—	38,56,48	49,92,18	59,09,95	38,73,03	58,62,04
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	7,829	7,878	10,026	10,349	8,954	29,52,54	28,33,58	41,04,25	33,48,84	24,92,89
" manufactures—	Yds.	39,904	44,091	43,717	32,971	53,994	63,11	73,29	71,08	51,80	76,24
Piece goods (Grey)		40,994	42,076	45,038	34,003	59,069	1,32,02	1,34,90	1,40,82	1,06,17	1,69,35
Twist and yarn (Coloured)	lb	161,489	202,961	197,978	133,619	160,232	7,59,01	9,91,68	9,83,23	6,28,66	6,92,29
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	23,76	20,17	16,86	14,43	22,71
TOTAL COTTON, EXCLUDING KAPOK		—	—	—	—	—	39,30,43	40,63,67	58,16,24	41,40,89	34,53,48
Grain, pulse, and flour—	Cwt.	1,105	939	610	472	552	36,39	33,77	20,71	14,93	16,64
Rice in the husk		51,872	54,324	48,397	30,766	26,796	28,68,61	32,21,81	26,39,94	17,00,90	15,28,89
Rice not in the husk		27,223	33,204	24,044	14,128	13,058	13,34,85	17,69,37	13,13,34	8,32,04	8,44,07*
Wheat		1,031	1,370	1,588	1,080	1,172	79,63	1,07,67	1,25,11	91,79	1,12,62
Wheat flour		5,840	12,304	3,808	586	3,315	2,84,68	5,55,82	1,56,57	26,18	1,75,20
Barley		5,518	4,061	2,203	1,762	2,201	2,01,94	1,87,84	1,06,65	1,01,42	1,45,82
Pul-e		446	638	1,086	2,104	837	19,13	32,78	86,42	1,11,52	43,22
Jawar and bajra		6,935	2,898	1,392	466	650	2,74,76	1,19,12	62,27	23,43	33,69
Gram		2,921	559	77	54	138	1,05,96	21,99	3,13	2,70	7,57
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		102,400	110,297	83,895	51,418	48,719	51,45,95	60,30,17	45,14,14	29,04,91	29,07,12
Tea	lb	260,778	278,518	289,474	300,733	338,470	12,04,64	13,20,40	14,07,51	15,52,85	10,98,11
Seeds, essential	Cwt.	199	170	162	134	155	22,16	16,63	14,58	14,09	24,49
Non-essential—		10,440	7,090	8,277	6,432	3,860	12,98,49	7,97,76	6,68,70	5,25,36	2,97,42
Linseed		3,823	4,867	5,568	2,766	3,509	3,18,07	4,04,18	4,88,14	2,27,34	2,50,34
Groundnuts		4,710	4,357	4,980	1,938	1,904	3,51,21	3,80,52	4,27,70	1,82,56	1,40,79
Rapeseed		1,808	1,557	2,244	934	276	2,62,03	1,82,37	2,09,53	1,06,78	2,43
Besamum		4,073	2,611	5,087	4,156	1,913	1,51,91	1,02,77	2,12,51	1,50,08	66,76
Cotton		2,404	2,213	2,698	1,650	1,769	1,76,77	1,63,83	2,00,50	1,15,99	1,20,33
Castor		637	764	637	514	514	1,13,95	1,28,83	1,55,97	1,23,29	57,28
Copra		705	266	666	149	84	58,85	21,44	54,55	7,60	3,65
Mown		699	468	380	140	137	74,62	55,62	46,59	14,34	12,30
Poppy		89	73	102	61	64	11,58	9,09	10,61	6,06	8,37
Mustard		240	178	135	85	24	29,74	28,94	18,10	11,30	5,90
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		30,014	24,537	31,653	19,078	13,999	28,07,98	22,70,98	25,07,54	14,05,39	10,12,26
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides		1,478	831	743	481	689	9,44,36	5,95,46	5,90,55	3,71,63	5,61,59
Buffalo hides			345	346	212	163		1,89,91	2,20,37	1,38,30	93,28
Goat skins			521	453	382	400		3,41,79	3,12,77	2,34,15	2,75,48
Calf skins			30	26	21	30		19,00	18,31	14,88	23,60
Other kinds			70	64	44	53		30,66	30,29	22,80	25,58
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.		1,478	1,797	1,632	1,140	1,335	9,44,36	11,76,82	11,72,29	7,81,76	9,79,53
Leather—											
Cow hides		330	215	158	192	247	4,48,49	1,91,70	1,47,40	2,17,07	2,83,89
Buffalo hides			17	16	25	24		11,79	11,27	23,63	21,77
Goat skins			62	74	61	71		1,30,79	1,61,06	1,32,44	1,48,05
Sheep skins			60	50	46	49		1,16,53	95,85	88,35	98,77
Other kinds			—	—	—	—		11,56	9,44	14,47	11,34
TOTAL		330	—	—	—	—	4,48,49	4,62,37	4,25,02	4,75,96	5,63,82
Wool, raw	lb	52,385	53,427	48,922	44,610	65,024	2,53,63	2,63,47	2,50,45	2,30,90	3,79,09
" manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs		1,902	1,701	1,641	1,044	1,582	24,57	22,46	23,02	15,31	21,80
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,34	6	2,08	1,07	2,27
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	2,86,54	2,89,29	2,75,55	2,53,88	4,03,16
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	19	12	11	17	42	37,58	22,01	21,29	89,95	2,07,87
Myrobalans		1,234	1,398	1,236	1,164	1,393	50,03	62,14	56,94	52,57	70,52
Turmeric		92	99	115	64	68	12,74	12,96	13,12	6,59	7,98
Others		119	105	105	90	177	15,72	13,42	12,68	12,60	26,66
TOTAL		1,464	1,614	1,467	1,335	1,680	1,16,07	1,10,53	1,04,03	1,61,71	3,13,03
Lac	Cwt.	428	428	330	367	417	2,01,40	2,11,33	1,96,58	1,60,57	1,71,76
Opium		53	44	17	16	13	13,08,91	11,22,16	3,42,00	1,76,35	1,47,02
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	536	708	718	441	472	86,50	1,14,40	1,21,31	75,30	88,07
Others		4	6	8	8	6	3,91	29,59	33,30	31,47	56,12
TOTAL		540	714	726	449	478	90,41	1,48,99	1,54,61	1,06,77	1,39,19
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	9	15	23	33	47	34,59	59,14	78,67	93,30	1,26,07

* Includes Rs.89,90,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	42	55	72	88	56	12,39	13,78	17,10	8,55	10,98
Mineral	"	14,820	21,498	22,309	26,200	28,139	13,94	20,63	21,41	25,52	27,43
Vegetable—											
Castor	"	1,404	954	1,007	898	1,452	19,68	13,54	13,88	12,53	19,40
Coconut	"	2,165	969	1,091	1,825	2,045	40,62	19,35	23,26	36,93	39,23
Others	"	1,159	1,014	1,512	1,285	1,389	21,82	18,51	22,91	21,67	24,86
TOTAL		19,590	24,490	25,991	30,248	38,081	1,08,45	85,79	98,56	1,05,20	1,21,89
Oils—											
Oilseeds	Cwt.	2,764	3,236	3,506	2,789	3,006	1,03,64	1,33,21	1,38,04	1,06,38	1,13,62
Hemp, raw		531	623	712	670	608	71,58	66,36	1,02,35	99,43	1,02,54
Coffee		241	267	260	290	177	1,34,62	1,56,53	1,53,66	1,65,38	98,69
Spices—											
Pepper	lb	14,455	12,570	13,890	15,985	15,225	44,55	40,79	43,49	46,38	46,25
Chillies	"	15,234	15,098	16,103	16,014	15,280	22,13	20,90	20,13	26,03	27,08
Ginger	"	7,727	9,951	9,214	7,529	6,290	20,42	23,76	18,40	13,10	10,70
Others	"	966	1,051	1,040	1,090	952	5,81	7,77	9,39	10,28	8,86
TOTAL		38,382	38,660	40,237	40,618	37,756	92,91	93,28	91,41	95,79	92,89
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	236	268	308	373	374	52,40	60,03	67,31	82,22	81,37
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	48	61	51	45	32	73,16	95,24	78,65	84,73	60,57
Sandal	"	—	—	—	—	—	13,30	15,23	19,29	5,39	15,57
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	8,92	10,97	9,17	3,74	3,72
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.		—	—	—	—	—	95,38	1,21,44	1,07,11	93,86	79,86
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	Tons	24	104	85	53	73	12,03	51,01	44,84	28,54	30,72
Other metals	"	13	8	11	11	11	54,96	25,00	20,00	24,40	30,66
TOTAL METALS, ETC.		37	112	96	64	84	66,99	77,81	64,84	52,94	70,38
Fodder, bran, and pollards	Cwt.	874	881	724	594	805	1,08,03	1,13,50	77,41	87,49	73,86
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	275	297	268	328	414	32,16	35,59	30,84	42,84	66,87
Saltpetre	Cwt.	760	734	787	481	549	81,90	83,55	90,63	57,57	64,70
Coir		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	Cwt.	267	217	239	190	181	24,00	28,18	29,94	29,20	38,57
Dried, salted or preserved	"	—	—	—	—	—	23,58	19,61	31,97	22,11	21,48
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	47,58	47,79	61,91	51,40	60,05
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	lb	5,174	5,188	5,569	4,940	5,291	29,85	30,84	34,94	29,07	30,77
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	16,34	17,17	19,50	16,41	21,92
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,19	48,01	54,44	45,48	52,69
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	89	110	105	64	51	61,59	78,86	78,33	47,03	35,34
Other kinds	"	23	30	22	11	9	13,92	18,05	16,15	8,74	9,03
TOTAL		112	140	127	75	60	75,51	96,91	94,48	56,67	44,37
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	26,484	19,582	27,817	16,490	24,250	27,59	23,40	31,77	21,70	30,19
Cigars	"	1,480	1,744	1,820	1,734	1,558	12,42	14,20	15,87	13,90	12,54
Others	"	521	368	360	468	538	74	67	90	1,20	1,28
TOTAL		28,485	21,694	30,023	18,682	26,346	40,75	38,36	47,94	36,80	44,01
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry salted	Cwt.	193	191	185	138	141	22,16	22,11	21,17	17,90	20,48
Fishmaws and sharkfins	"	9	8	9	9	11	11,38	11,02	11,64	10,78	13,30
Others	"	67	44	58	61	78	6,18	4,47	6,43	6,70	8,78
TOTAL		269	243	252	208	230	39,72	37,60	39,24	35,38	42,02
Mica		49	67	54	38	34	81,17	51,20	45,35	28,66	31,27
Silk, raw	lb.	1,750	1,678	1,593	516	1,263	45,84	41,74	24,74	11,91	24,12
Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	6,51	7,38	5,68	3,45	3,37
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	52,35	49,12	30,42	15,36	27,49
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	18,05	18,74	20,71	14,66	23,32
Animals, living	No.	528	546	448	282	300	27,42	33,33	36,76	21,29	19,73
Candles	lb.	5,648	6,157	8,395	7,992	6,224	15,88	17,30	23,68	22,48	17,52
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Cwt.	90	87	80	81	91	14,33	14,05	13,36	15,90	17,38
Bristles	"	4	4	4	5	4	13,87	10,50	13,94	13,85	12,39
Gordage and rope	"	51	58	60	45	60	7,96	9,23	10,53	8,50	10,52
Sugar	"	201	320	192	109	85	14,66	25,47	13,76	8,81	9,42
Apparel	"	—	—	—	—	—	17,39	15,96	15,11	10,17	8,06
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	85	101	80	40	23	21,63	24,02	15,90	8,67	5,84
Tallow, stearine, and wax	"	—	—	—	—	—	11,70	8,19	10,83	5,99	5,54
Articles exported by post	"	—	—	—	—	—	88,07	94,71	1,20,78	90,38	1,14,87
All other articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,14	1,29,80	1,38,78	1,11,54	80,49
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,21,81,86	2,41,84,89	2,44,20,15	1,77,48,49	1,92,53,42

No. 11.—VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY, WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*contin*

Countries	B.—Percentages								
	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16.		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	64.1	28.4	40.7	67.4	31.7	47.1	59.1	38.7	47.9
Ceylon . . . . .	.4	3.7	2.3	.6	4.2	2.7	.7	4.7	2.7
Straits Settlements	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.7
Hongkong . . . . .	.5	3.2	2	.7	2.4	1.6	1	2.1	1.6
Mauritius, and dependencies	1.4	.5	.9	1.2	.8	1	1.6	.6	.6
Australia . . . . .	.5	1.6	1.2	.6	1.2	1.5	.5	2.2	2.2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	70	37.8	51.5	74	47.8	59.1	67.7	55.4	61.5
Foreign Countries—									
Russia . . . . .	.03	1	.6	.03	1	.6	.1	2.7	2.7
Germany	6.9	10.6	9	3.4	5.0	4.6	.3	..	..
Holland . . . . .	.8	1.8	1.4	.9	.7	.8	.9	.1	.1
Belgium	2.3	4.9	3.8	1.2	2.9	2.2	.2	.1	.1
France	1.5	7.1	4.8	1.3	4.9	3.3	1.5	4.8	4.8
Italy	1.2	3.2	2.3	1.1	3.8	2.6	1.5	4.5	4.5
Austria-Hungary	2.8	4	3.3	.9	2.5	1.8	.004	..	..
Persia . . . . .	.4	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.9	.9
Java	5.8	.8	2.9	5.9	1	3.2	10.2	.9	.9
China (exclusive of Hongkong) . . . . .	.9	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.7
Japan	2.6	9.2	6.4	3.3	8.6	6.2	5.7	9.4	9.4
United States of America	2.6	8.9	6.2	3.5	9.6	6.9	6	10.8	10.8
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30	62.2	48.5	26	52.2	40.9	32.3	41.6	33

No. 12.—TRADE WITH THE ALLIES, NEUTRALS, AND HOSTILE COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	(1) TOTAL TRADE			(2) IMPORTS			(3) EXPORTS		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
ALLIES—									
United Kingdom	117,290	100,383	102,021	78,388	61,059	52,053	38,002	38,424	49,111
Belgium	10,003	4,600	308	2,839	1,086	154	8,004	3,514	..
France	13,007	7,071	7,614	1,794	1,175	1,329	11,813	5,806	6,111
Russia	1,689	1,270	3,680	30	24	57	1,650	1,240	3,411
Italy	6,726	5,593	7,326	1,464	1,015	1,337	5,282	4,578	5,111
Japan	18,317	13,409	17,300	3,187	2,906	4,098	15,130	10,443	12,111
TOTAL	168,532	132,326	138,249	87,711	68,225	59,028	80,821	64,101	78,111
ENEMY COUNTRIES—									
Germany	26,057	9,898	307	8,444	3,100	307	17,613	6,798	..
Austria-Hungary	9,534	3,881	3	2,860	861	3	6,674	3,020	..
Turkey	2,415	1,383	1,039	385	219	301	2,030	1,164	7
TOTAL	38,006	15,162	1,349	11,689	4,180	611	26,317	10,982	7
Neutrals	81,546	65,526	79,549	22,765	19,548	27,021	58,781	45,078	52,511
GRAND TOTAL	288,084	213,014	219,147	122,165	91,958	87,660	165,919	121,061	131,511

No. 13.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1913, 1914, AND 1915.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	768,735	606,635	853,756	525,245	430,721	384,647
France	336,853	256,087	322,080	275,209	194,753	102,892
Spain	52,202	40,870	38,837	42,305	34,711	40,030
Egypt (b)	28,591	22,291	10,832	32,487	24,719	27,751
British South Africa	43,690	36,796	32,954	27,388	17,023	15,249
Japan (a)	74,381	60,680	54,070	64,264	50,902	71,453
Canada	135,474	98,938	92,613	89,667	77,066	124,238
United States of America	373,458	372,766	370,541	510,059	431,470	726,253
Russia	128,835	99,127	70,189	149,089	91,422	33,183
Italy	145,826	116,934	133,258	100,466	88,416	88,656
Brazil	67,166	37,456	38,866	64,849	50,065	63,175
Argentina (c)	94,271	54,364	45,379	99,701	69,851	111,656
Australia	78,185	72,641	68,500	72,091	62,843	57,610
India (d)	125,274	109,485	87,095	160,794	138,364	120,167

(Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London.)
 (a) Exclusive of trade with Formosa and Korea.
 (b) Including bullion.
 (c) Including Silver Bullion.
 (d) Inclusive of Government stores.

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
SPAIN.											
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Salt	74	66	83	34	231	Miscellaneous articles	27	28	52	9	24
Other articles	38	42	42	28	52						
TOTAL	112	111	125	62	283	Exports of Indian produce—					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						Cotton, twist and yarn	56	66	52	47	185
Cotton, raw	376	234	449	506	445	Indigo	18	21	14	6	76
Hides and skins, raw	316	347	296	254	166	Jute, gunny bags	254	364	384	313	420
Jute, raw	428	566	584	387	687	Rice (not in the husk)	213	270	371	298	267
Other articles	78	70	166	70	100	Seeds	112	80	54	92	3
TOTAL	1,192	1,217	1,485	1,217	1,398	Wheat	91	22	13	31	..
						Other articles	393	429	572	412	505
						TOTAL	1,187	1,252	1,460	1,199	1,436
SWEDEN.						GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	83	77	60	41	73	Miscellaneous articles	2	4	1	1	..
Matches	183	208	182	179	162	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Other articles	116	131	101	121	279	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	47	40	38	17	..
TOTAL	381	416	343	341	514	Other articles	30	35	24	12	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						TOTAL	77	75	62	29	..
Cotton, raw	21	10	21	56	33	Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	21	113	151	71	95	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	78	98	82	39	..
Wheat	80	69	82	33	..	Grain, pulse, and flour	214	148	128	48	..
Other articles	54	20	28	139	70	Other articles	31	41	44	15	..
TOTAL	176	212	282	299	204	TOTAL	323	287	254	102	..
TURKEY IN EUROPE.						ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	5	6	..	..	Miscellaneous articles	31	47	53	42	70
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Jute manufactures	82	38	36	16	..	Miscellaneous articles	13	13	11	11	10
Other articles	81	60	36	12	..	Exports of Indian produce—					
TOTAL	163	98	72	28	..	Grain, pulse, and flour	17	63	147	170	24
						Other articles	24	32	29	22	63
						TOTAL	41	95	176	192	77
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).						MAURITIUS.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Ivory, unmanufactured	37	23	17	6	34	Sugar	1,272	2,149	1,676	1,152	1,414
Spices (mainly cloves)	208	155	218	188	236	Other articles	5	10	9	6	5
Other articles	25	45	24	16	82	TOTAL	1,277	2,159	1,685	1,158	1,419
TOTAL	270	223	259	210	322	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Miscellaneous articles	35	28	21	23	68
Cotton manufactures	56	60	73	39	90	Exports of Indian produce—					
Other articles	80	95	99	97	131	Grain, pulse, etc.—					
TOTAL	136	155	172	136	221	Rice (not in the husk)	578	538	504	588	350
Exports of Indian produce—						Wheat flour	70	61	58	78	92
Cotton manufactures	77	85	78	52	100	Other sorts	75	63	57	81	68
Grain and pulse—						Jute manufactures	40	62	52	95	95
Rice (not in the husk)	263	193	211	173	158	Oils, vegetable	42	44	42	50	47
Other sorts	60	62	81	81	75	Other articles	133	133	109	119	128
Other articles	108	138	136	97	140	TOTAL	938	896	822	1,011	770
TOTAL	508	478	506	403	471	NATAL.					
CAPE COLONY.						Imports therefrom—					
Imports therefrom—						Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	24	126	143	37	12
Miscellaneous articles	2	5	..	1	1	Other articles	4	4	5	4	31
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						TOTAL	28	130	148	41	43
Jute, gunny bags	110	144	130	136	161	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	43	58	41	37	85	Rice (not in the husk)	161	207	204	212	189
Other articles	64	66	75	84	88	Jute, gunny bags	113	167	169	240	317
TOTAL	217	268	246	257	282	Oils, vegetable	24	22	18	21	23
						Provisions	21	24	18	12	12
						Other articles	124	148	142	153	181
EGYPT.						TOTAL	443	568	551	638	722
Imports therefrom—											
Cotton, raw	27	34	29	17	14						
Salt	56	67	76	103	237						
Other articles	79	88	95	127	140						
TOTAL	162	209	200	247	441						

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.						ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	14	64	100	95	77	Jute (not in the husk)	74	80	90	35	31
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Jute, gunny cloth	923	2,050	1,848	1,624	1,944
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	55	61	53	28	34	Other articles	28	38	143	72	105
Other articles	21	21	29	19	24	TOTAL	1,026	2,163	2,090	1,631	2,080
TOTAL	70	82	82	47	58	BRAZIL.					
Exports of Indian produce—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	52	61	60	48	60	Miscellaneous articles	26	105	103	26	222
Grain, pulse, and flour	100	159	98	59	40	BRITISH GUIANA.					
Jute, gunny bags	80	120	124	152	73	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Oils	3	2	2	2	2	Miscellaneous articles	31	39	54	50	75
Other articles	72	49	41	38	28	CHILE.					
TOTAL	307	301	325	294	201	Exports of Indian Produce—					
RÉUNION.						Jute, gunny bags	466	557	653	466	633
Imports therefrom—						Rice (not in the husk)	12	38	30	24	23
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	..	2	..	1	Other articles	4	9	16	10	49
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						TOTAL	482	604	709	511	755
Rice (not in the husk)	148	82	26	..	5	ADEN.					
Other articles	7	3	7	2	5	Imports therefrom—					
TOTAL	155	85	23	2	5	Salt	73	134	112	150	100
CANADA.						Other articles	222	219	180	267	136
Imports therefrom—						TOTAL	295	353	292	523	236
Miscellaneous articles	2	2	6	30	6	Exports of Foreign Merchandise—					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						Cotton manufactures	101	107	74	44	53
Jute, gunny cloth	273	457	375	295	638	Other articles	33	45	41	42	71
Tea	382	408	430	395	333	TOTAL	134	152	115	86	124
Other articles	73	92	147	70	91	Exports of Indian produce—					
TOTAL	678	957	952	760	1,062	Cotton, twist and yarn	80	70	52	46	74
UNITED STATES.						Cotton manufactures	137	145	91	110	194
Imports therefrom—						Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Clocks and Watches	23	28	33	18	27	Jawar and bajra	48	77	189	203	129
Cotton piece goods	154	268	173	173	257	Rice (not in the husk)	206	179	164	116	87
Drugs and Medicines	20	31	31	25	46	Wheat flour	70	117	90	79	73
Hardware	145	190	255	155	292	Spices	39	52	26	30	33
Instruments and apparatus	15	47	67	48	79	Tobacco	64	48	80	66	64
Iron and steel	411	441	232	308	1,000	Other articles	105	137	127	143	176
Machinery and millwork	187	140	168	173	101	TOTAL	740	834	816	802	830
Motor cars	—	—	140	75	347	MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					
Oils, mineral	1,946	1,176	1,540	1,647	1,070	Imports therefrom—					
Provisions and oilman's stores	22	34	32	41	50	Precious stones, etc.	104	128	141	12	45
Railway plant and rolling-stock . . . . .	..	9	2	85	61	Other articles	199	195	178	167	235
Spirit	30	40	41	34	42	TOTAL	303	323	319	179	280
Tobacco	14	12	10	12	8	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Other articles	549	1,055	384	266	577	Cotton manufactures	152	160	145	92	80
TOTAL	3,528	3,409	3,104	3,120	5,247	Other articles	71	95	90	59	67
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						TOTAL	223	245	235	151	137
Miscellaneous articles	52	59	40	49	78	Exports of Indian produce—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Jawar and bajra	7	7	18	18	20
Hides and skins—						Rice (not in the husk)	184	98	314	177	250
Raw	1,980	2,748	2,366	2,169	3,284	Other articles	104	117	128	102	106
Dressed or tanned	189	205	207	180	481	TOTAL	295	222	460	297	376
Indigo	22	13	8	11	245	WEST INDIES.					
Cotton, raw	34	38	55	66	57	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton manufactures	39	33	39	38	38	Jute bags	231	336	368	384	610
Grain and pulse	39	9	11	24	7	Rice (not in the husk)	160	155	157	315	432
Manures	22	61	54	61	43	Other articles	20	22	37	23	36
Paraffin wax	16	51	22	50	26	TOTAL	411	514	562	722	1,108
Jute—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Raw	1,524	1,800	2,457	886	1,444	Jawar and bajra	7	7	18	18	20
Gunny bags	570	693	1,008	1,023	590	Rice (not in the husk)	184	98	314	177	250
„ cloth	3,534	4,338	6,816	5,710	6,136	Other articles	104	117	128	102	106
Lac	495	630	588	661	710	TOTAL	295	222	460	297	376
Manganese ore	100	165	107	74	61	Exports of Indian produce—					
Mica	27	56	67	38	23	Jawar and bajra	7	7	18	18	20
Myrobalans	50	55	57	58	85	Rice (not in the husk)	184	98	314	177	250
Oils, vegetable	78	44	63	27	111	Other articles	104	117	128	102	106
Saltpetre	45	46	22	13	13	TOTAL	295	222	460	297	376
Seeds—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Castor	151	193	204	159	160	Jawar and bajra	7	7	18	18	20
Linseed	1,102	130	..	..	7	Rice (not in the husk)	184	98	314	177	250
Spices	55	51	64	111	144	Other articles	104	117	128	102	106
Tea	105	72	68	86	128	TOTAL	295	222	460	297	376
Wool, raw	38	26	28	26	15	Exports of Indian produce—					
Other articles	165	1,077	208	191	267	Jawar and bajra	7	7	18	18	20
TOTAL	10,393	12,527	14,519	11,562	14,068	Rice (not in the husk)	184	98	314	177	250
WEST INDIES.						Other articles	104	117	128	102	106
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						TOTAL	295	222	460	297	376
Jute bags	231	336	368	384	610	Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	160	155	157	315	432	Jawar and bajra	7	7	18	18	20
Other articles	20	22	37	23	36	Rice (not in the husk)	184	98	314	177	250
TOTAL	411	514	562	722	1,108	Other articles	104	117	128	102	106

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
JAPAN—contd.						SIAM.					
Exports of Indian produce—						Imports therefrom—					
Cotton, raw	9,470	9,065	12,934	9,538	11,353	Wood, teak	232	164	141	218	151
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	98	108	88	108	77	Other articles	18	43	44	64	75
Jute manufactures	47	45	99	197	177						
Manures	31	50	93	34	16						
Rice (not in the husk)	1,134	1,812	1,077	51	20						
Pulse	10	48	52	36	6						
Iron or steel	10	276	222	107	140						
Oilcake	99	146	201	89	38						
Opium	77	130	120	101	121						
Paraffin wax	55	40	58	87	98						
Jute raw	72	98	110	56	72						
Other articles	40	40	91	52	157						
TOTAL	11,163	12,473	16,115	10,486	12,271	TOTAL	250	207	186	282	230
JAVA.						STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	6,250	6,294	7,006	5,341	8,845	Cotton manufactures, including yarn, etc.	74	50	35	22	42
Other articles	64	65	67	139	114	Drugs and medicines	21	19	20	18	24
						Dyeing and tanning substances	51	63	66	46	56
TOTAL	6,314	6,359	7,103	5,480	8,959	Matches	68	12	5	8	6
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Metals, tin	292	283	370	278	215
Miscellaneous articles	6	8	12	9	30	Oils, mineral	84	89	78	214	190
						Provisions and oilman's stores	148	183	101	166	160
Exports of Indian produce—						Rice (not in the husk)	1	1	117	152	403
Jute, gunny bags	214	427	465	477	470	Silk, raw	60	33	32	18	6
Opium	362	383	472	282	208	Spices, betelnuts	577	628	638	691	673
Rice (not in the husk)	2,140	1,247	261	410	418	“ others	77	88	79	58	119
Other articles	130	103	87	57	100	Sugar	10	52	39	25	58
						Other articles	522	556	613	554	553
TOTAL	2,846	2,160	1,285	1,226	1,203	TOTAL	1,985	2,057	2,282	2,250	2,502
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	6	8	12	9	30	Cotton manufactures	36	33	35	23	44
						Other articles	87	89	120	81	120
Exports of Indian produce—						TOTAL	123	122	155	104	164
Jute, gunny bags	214	427	465	477	470	Exports of Indian produce—					
Opium	362	383	472	282	208	Animals, living	40	63	64	31	43
Rice (not in the husk)	2,140	1,247	261	410	418	Coal	113	107	119	57	53
Other articles	130	103	87	57	100	Cotton, twist and yarn	175	176	183	163	160
						“ manufactures	358	428	482	491	513
						Fodder, bran, etc.	110	134	102	83	75
						Hides and skins raw	31	33	25	25	17
						Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	180	218	273	278	291
						Opium	1,100	705	227	81	68
						Provisions and oilman's stores	87	105	135	100	110
						Rice	2,868	3,313	1,915	1,471	1,170
						Seeds	55	47	61	48	75
						Tobacco	80	97	105	104	92
						Other articles	529	581	676	523	670
TOTAL	405	473	475	469	454	TOTAL	5,735	6,007	4,367	3,865	3,337
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						SUMATRA.					
Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	30	32	42	24	36	Imports therefrom—					
Metals and ores	336	229	280	150	162	Oils, mineral	32	81	12	25	19
Sugar	22	20	38	25	6	Other articles	—	—	1	—	80
Other articles	98	103	119	86	128	TOTAL	32	81	13	25	49
TOTAL	515	410	409	341	379	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Coal, coke, and patent fuel	67	87	59	43	42
Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	65	76	74	69	98	Rice (not in the husk)	67	41	36	99	118
Indigo	10	3	0	2	1	Other articles	40	55	30	43	66
Rice (not in the husk)	49	80	123	65	86	TOTAL	160	193	131	183	226
Tea, black	14	12	9	83	401						
Other articles	90	94	127	90	81						
TOTAL	313	328	439	384	326						

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
TURKEY IN ASIA.						AUSTRALIA—continued.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Animals, living	29	13	28	2	19	Miscellaneous articles	5	3	4	6	2
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc.	217	185	241	154	257	Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	21	39	1	2	2	Jute, bags and cloth	1,075	1,149	1,986	1,768	1,951
Salt	62	36	71	32	22	Oil	63	31	36	30	31
Other articles	84	102	38	22	22	Rice (not in the husk)	156	228	124	154	200
TOTAL	413	375	379	219	301	Tea	287	269	316	351	336
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Other articles	271	278	267	322	450
Cotton manufactures	27	18	40	17	28	TOTAL	1,852	1,955	2,729	2,625	2,968
Other articles	102	123	133	85	175	NEW ZEALAND.					
TOTAL	129	141	173	102	203	Imports therefrom—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Miscellaneous articles					
Cotton goods	245	300	378	201	187		1	..	..	1	1
Indigo	39	35	37	7	1	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Rice (not in the husk)	572	648	666	356	75	Miscellaneous articles					
Tea	104	138	102	49	115	..	1	..	..	..
Wheat flour	15	10	110	86	88	Exports of Indian produce—					
Other articles	357	324	483	335	119	Jute manufactures	206	284	274	300	282
TOTAL	1,482	1,455	1,785	1,034	535	Manures	20	20	12	12	31
AUSTRALIA.						Other articles	69	66	87	93	101
Imports therefrom—						TOTAL	295	370	373	405	414
Coal	30	101	51	36	25	SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
Horses	221	157	159	270	240	Exports of Indian produce—					
Railway plant, etc.	281	218	105	99	7	Jute, gunny bags	116	131	170	163	131
Other articles	190	160	200	162	106	Other articles	3	3	5	24	23
TOTAL	731	636	611	667	447	TOTAL	119	134	175	187	154

No. 15.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN CERTAIN ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED BY SEA, DURING THE YEAR PREVIOUS TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

<i>Germany.</i> IMPORTS.			<i>Austria-Hungary.</i> IMPORTS.		
ARTICLES	Percentage share	Grand Total imports from all countries	ARTICLES	Percentage share	Grand Total imports from all countries
	1913-14	1913-14		1913-14	1913-14
Dyes—		£ (1,000)	Glass and glassware	45.0	£ (1,000) 1,297
Synthetic indigo	88.7	62	Paper and pasteboard	8.3	1,058
Aniline	79.7	512	Haberdashery and millinery	14.0	1,067
Alizarine	69.1	188	Hardware	8.5	2,632
Metals—			Matches	10.7	598
Aluminium	48.2	143	Sugar	9.2	9,971
Steel	36.4	1,777	<i>Germany.</i> EXPORTS.		
Copper, wrought	35.5	2,438	Seeds—		
Iron or steel	10.8	8,501	Moha	85.2	367
Cutlery	43.4	189	Sesamum	15.1	1,797
Toys and requisites for games	26.2	294	Rapeseed	22.8	2,852
Chemicals	12.4	677	Linseed	12.0	4,458
Hardware	18.3	2,632	Cow hides	48.3	4,920
Paper and pasteboard	17.8	1,058	Myrobalans	23.7	380
Woollen manufactures	27.9	2,568	Cotton, raw	14.6	27,362
Haberdashery and millinery	17.4	1,067	<i>Austria-Hungary.</i> EXPORTS.		
Cement	10.7	439	Seeds—		
Glass and glassware	14.7	1,297	Sesamum	17.3	1,797
			Cotton, raw	7.1	27,362

No. 16.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS AND RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON—					
United Kingdom	974	670	134	7	5
United States	297	447	1	—	—
Germany	56	92	—	20	14
Egypt	27	34	18	170	40
Other countries	67	70	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,301	1,483	182	194	65
IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES (including twist and yarn)—					
United Kingdom	80,329	37,004	30,834	30,246	26,300
Holland	603	720	707	602	541
Germany	454	674	945	149	24
Japan	504	539	803	735	658
Italy	248	384	601	333	470
Belgium	243	350	502	169	26
United States	155	207	174	173	260
Austria-Hungary	150	184	225	60	—
Straits Settlements	74	50	35	22	42
France	28	10	25	9	0
Other countries	250	200	238	168	223
TOTAL	83,047	40,547	44,199	32,606	28,850
EXPORTS OF INDIAN COTTON MANUFACTURES (including twist and yarn)—					
Hongkong	1,805	3,044	3,121	1,964	1,932
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	2,413	2,850	2,738	1,652	2,037
Straits Settlements	533	694	608	564	674
Turkey, Asiatic	345	300	378	201	137
Aden	217	224	143	165	270
Ceylon	243	215	184	130	105
Perla	151	150	174	138	257
German East Africa	78	98	82	39	—
United Kingdom	126	94	83	70	151
Egypt	88	90	85	62	211
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	77	85	78	52	100
Portuguese East Africa	82	60	60	48	60
Other countries	331	314	308	255	330
TOTAL	6,519	8,134	8,080	5,340	6,404
EXPORTS OF INDIAN RAW COTTON—					
Japan	9,474	9,065	12,084	6,538	11,353
Germany	2,224	2,208	4,002	2,068	—
Italy	1,870	1,465	2,121	2,408	2,105
Belgium	2,008	2,092	2,821	1,900	—
Austria-Hungary	1,507	1,009	1,949	1,428	—
United Kingdom	1,203	717	957	1,411	1,371
France	612	823	1,340	1,230	330
Spain	378	234	440	506	445
Hongkong	123	206	205	238	161
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	129	315	226	248	599
Other countries	155	156	289	384	256
Total British Empire	1,389	960	1,258	1,675	1,554
Foreign countries	18,295	17,930	26,104	20,651	15,065
GRAND TOTAL	19,684	18,890	27,362	22,326	16,619

No. 17.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW SILK AND SILK GOODS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	473	878	634	537	674
Hongkong	160	193	142	123	103
Straits Settlements	61	33	32	18	6
Other countries	12	39	31	78	37
TOTAL	706	1,143	839	756	720
IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	900	1,030	906	626	901
France	162	185	164	79	105
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	254	252	257	227	322
Hongkong	112	140	108	175	196
Italy	141	110	128	71	109
United Kingdom	96	187	186	74	89
Belgium	6	3	12	1	—
Germany	81	117	149	27	4
Austria-Hungary	3	4	17	2	—
Other countries	9	18	31	14	24
TOTAL	1,769	2,035	2,068	1,293	1,839

No. 17.—continued

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
EXPORTS OF INDIAN RAW SILK—					
France	250	249	123	26	—
United Kingdom	46	26	20	49	—
Italy	3	3	12	4	—
United States	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	—	—	4	—	—
TOTAL	305	278	165	79	1
EXPORTS OF INDIAN SILK MANUFACTURES (including yarn, etc.)—					
Aden and Dependencies	4	5	5	—	—
Tunis	3	7	5	4	—
Native States in Arabia	2	2	—	—	—
Federated Malay States	1	2	3	2	—
France	—	2	1	1	—
Straits Settlements	3	1	4	2	—
Other countries	30	30	20	14	1
TOTAL	43	49	38	23	1

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOL MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING YARN AND KNITTING WOOL).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
United Kingdom	1,337	1,180	1,482	899	478
Germany	747	633	716	180	65
Austria-Hungary	50	56	77	21	1
Belgium	13	15	30	9	2
France	73	95	106	91	24
Other countries	43	60	97	56	67
TOTAL	2,272	2,039	2,508	1,256	619

No. 19.—IMPORTS OF APPAREL (EXCLUDING HOSIERY AND BOOTS AND SHOES).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
United Kingdom	417	458	481	331	373
France	253	276	299	195	347
Austria-Hungary	43	69	56	18	—
Germany	133	104	104	24	0
Japan	58	72	68	43	87
Italy	49	43	77	53	43
Other countries	69	61	57	52	70
TOTAL	1,027	1,074	1,141	716	926

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
United Kingdom	437	396	442	292	344
Austria-Hungary	177	159	140	44	—
Germany	178	148	180	61	6
Japan	86	71	101	73	78
France	80	50	57	35	47
Other countries	78	89	131	83	171
TOTAL	1,022	914	1,066	578	649

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF METALS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
IRON (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	177	194	242	147	204
Belgium	30	97	102	13	—
Sweden	40	32	30	19	20
Other countries	27	12	19	6	11
TOTAL	330	335	393	184	235
IRON OR STEEL—					
United Kingdom	4,001	4,655	6,810	4,640	3,680
Germany	485	658	877	260	20
United States	411	432	270	340	1,198
Belgium	255	359	429	150	35
Other countries	111	116	115	83	130
TOTAL	5,353	6,220	8,501	5,478	5,075

No. 21—continued

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
STEEL—					
Belgium	362	449	702	293	39
United Kingdom	245	322	402	247	353
Germany	415	319	647	273	23
Other countries	12	25	26	38	404
TOTAL	1,034	1,115	1,777	851	819
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,023	813	1,354	950	309
Germany	525	653	866	487	45
Japan	126	61	274	254	108
France	88	28	170	126	7
Belgium	15	7	61	12	10
Austria-Hungary	7	5	3	2	..
Italy	4	5	9	5	..
Other countries	6	8	8	13	15
TOTAL	1,793	1,580	2,745	1,849	494
TIN—					
Straits Settlements	202	283	379	278	215
United Kingdom	35	55	44	35	24
Other countries	27	7	12	7	7
TOTAL	364	345	435	320	246
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	89	105	127	44	36
Belgium	26	32	29	7	1
Germany	21	25	33	8	..
Other countries	1	3	2	6	12
TOTAL	137	165	191	65	49
GERMAN SILVER—					
United Kingdom	55	45	67	41	13
Austria-Hungary	25	23	51	22	..
Germany	29	19	30	13	1
Other countries	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	110	87	148	77	14
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	81	93	120	113	150
Other countries	27	33	28	7	21
TOTAL	108	126	148	120	171
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	152	164	170	131	212
Other countries	102	191	175	95	119
TOTAL	254	355	345	226	331
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores).	9,473	10,328	14,683	9,170	7,434

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	2,584	8,213	4,639	3,722	2,879
Germany	215	198	288	79	3
United States	187	140	168	173	191
Austria-Hungary	2	13	13	3	..
Italy	13	6	4	8	24
Other countries	39	41	60	42	88
TOTAL	3,040	3,611	5,172	4,027	3,185

No. 23—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES, AND RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	—	—	515	387	217
France	—	—	33	16	37
Italy	—	—	2	6	22
United States of America	—	—	140	75	347
Other countries	—	—	66	21	4
TOTAL	—	—	756	605	627
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	—	—	68	58	47
Other countries	—	—	3	2	5
TOTAL	—	—	71	60	52

No. 23—continued

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Motor wagons—					
United Kingdom	—	—	24	17	20
Italy	—	—	4	4	18
United States of America	—	—	10	2	3
Other countries	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	38	23	66
Parts of Motor cars, and Motor cycles and Accessories—					
United Kingdom	—	186	117	78	87
France	—	18	10	3	5
United States of America	—	5	10	12	21
Other countries	—	52	20	2	4
TOTAL	—	261	157	95	117
Total Motor cars etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	516	638	724	540	371
Germany	39	53	34	7	..
Belgium	16	49	45	11	1
France	44	34	44	20	42
Italy	5	3	2	6	50
United States of America	40	74	155	91	390
Other countries	9	7	18	8	8
TOTAL	669	858	1,022	683	862
Rubber tyres for motors and motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	—	—	54	72	98
Germany	—	—	16	18	..
France	—	—	39	16	40
Italy	—	—	3	8	84
Japan	—	—	..	6	48
United States of America	—	—	..	1	18
Other countries	—	—	2	2	4
TOTAL	—	—	114	123	292
Rubber tubes for motor tyres—					
United Kingdom	—	—	10	21	27
Germany	—	—	5	4	..
France	—	—	7	8	22
Japan	—	—	..	3	13
Other countries . . . . .	—	—	..	..	3
TOTAL	—	—	22	36	65

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Private—					
United Kingdom	2,584	3,898	6,219	6,286	2,729
Australia	281	218	195	99	7
Germany	65	101	201	174	..
Other countries	28	52	75	163	76
TOTAL	2,958	4,269	6,690	6,722	2,812
Government—					
United Kingdom	1,635	1,606	2,065	2,143	974
Australia	36	23	13	50	..
United States	—	49	1	70	3
Other countries	9	17	6	10	2
TOTAL	1,680	1,695	2,085	2,273	979

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, viz., bridgework, rails, chairs, fishplates and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,241	1,305	1,505	1,203	1,058
Germany	378	427	482	173	13
Austria-Hungary	191	230	223	71	..
United States	145	190	255	155	292
Belgium	40	37	42	15	2
Sweden	18	25	22	17	52
Japan	22	25	41	35	117
Other countries	51	50	62	40	53
TOTAL	2,084	2,270	2,632	1,707	1,587

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Java	6,250	6,204	7,096	5,341	8,846
Mauritius	1,272	2,149	1,676	1,152	1,414
Austria-Hungary	162	711	922	258	..
United Kingdom	173	193	186	109	125
Straits Settlements	10	52	39	25	56
Germany	7	51	12	4	1
Hongkong	66	36	23	49	281
Japan	1	9	2	14	256
Other countries	18	24	15	63	101
TOTAL	7,060	9,510	9,971	7,016	11,070

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON BY SEA FROM BRITISH INDIA DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

Table showing exports of raw cotton by sea from British India during the last four years, categorized by month and destination (To Japan, To Other Countries, and Total).

No. 40.—VALUE OF THE NET IMPORTS (a) OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND CONVENIENCE.

Table showing the value of net imports of luxury and convenience articles from 1910-11 to 1915-16, measured in thousands of £ sterling.

(a) Imports minus Re-exports.

No. 41.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Table showing imports and exports of gold and silver from 1913-14 to 1915-16, categorized by Bullion and Coin.

No. 41.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER—continued.

Continuation of Table No. 41, showing imports and exports of gold and silver from 1913-14 to 1915-16, categorized by Country.

No. 42.—VOLUME AND VALUE OF THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF 1915-16 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1914-15

(A) TOTAL IMPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1915-16	Trade of 1915- 16 calculated at prices of 1914-15	Value declared in 1914-15	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) COM- PARED WITH 1914-15		
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		Actual change recorded.
				Quantity	Value	
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO						
Tates	72.13	72.06	53.00	+19.06	+7	+19.13
Ale, beer, and porter	45.39	38.85	47.55	-8.70	+6.54	-2.16
Spirit	92.30	86.90	85.84	+1.06	+5.40	+6.46
Canned and bottled provisions	48.24	47.41	44.59	+2.82	+33	+3.65
Betelnuts	1,27.56	1,19.00	1,30.25	-12.25	+9.56	-2.69
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	15,70.60	11,64.19	9,68.42	+1,95.77	+4,06.41	+6,02.18
Salt	1,25.01	87.28	74.04	+13.24	+37.73	+50.97
Cigarettes	63.05	65.91	56.31	+9.60	-2.86	+6.74
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	26,94.53	22,11.19	19,58.17	+2,53.02	+4,83.34	+7,36.36
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
Coal	20.30	22.33	73.98	-51.65	-2.03	-53.68
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	2,99.22	2,82.19	3,29.26	-47.07	+17.03	-30.04
Other kinds	1,02.25	1,02.23	1,11.44	-9.21	+2	-9.19
Silk, raw	1,07.93	1,10.22	1,13.35	-3.13	-2.99	-5.42
Timber	65.17	62.79	71.15	-8.36	+2.38	-3.98
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	8,52.63	8,24.93	9,31.89	-1,06.96	+27.70	-79.26
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED						
Boots and shoes	37.50	36.49	54.45	-17.96	+1.01	-16.95
Motor cars and cycles	1,01.86	1,25.22	84.76	+40.46	-23.36	+17.10
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,87.27	2,52.46	2,22.64	+29.82	+34.81	+64.63
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments	4,08.81	3,14.27	4,29.02	-1,14.75	+94.54	-24.21
Aniline dyes	14.29	4.20	31.65	-27.45	+10.09	-17.36
Paints and colours	67.02	49.21	59.32	-10.11	+17.81	+7.70
Glassware and earthenware	1,55.02	1,24.66	1,41.71	-17.05	+30.36	+13.31
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	5,25.71	4,11.95	3,46.15	-2,34.20	+1,13.76	-1,20.44
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	41.70	33.51	72.71	-39.20	+8.19	-31.01
Nails, rivets, and washers	67.94	48.45	27.66	+20.79	+19.49	+40.23
Pipes and fittings, cast	82.50	67.84	84.06	+3.78	+14.66	+18.44
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	1,31.84	1,04.54	2,99.42	-1,94.88	+27.30	-1,67.58
Tinned	1,34.65	1,06.00	1,12.81	-8.81	+28.65	+21.84
Not galvanised or tinned	72.40	50.17	61.23	-11.06	+22.23	+11.17
Steel—						
Bars and channel	81.67	49.29	91.48	-42.22	+32.41	-9.81
Copper—						
Wrought	62.04	54.36	2,40.78	-1,86.42	+7.63	-1,78.74
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	36.53	35.33	47.19	-11.36	+1.20	-10.66
Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	2,01.04	1,75.92	1,83.88	-7.96	+25.12	+17.16
Railway plant and rolling-stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron	46.37	33.25	1,34.99	-1,01.74	+12.12	-88.62
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	43.93	35.33	68.93	-33.60	+8.60	-25.00
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	3,67.70	3,63.84	3,85.18	-21.34	+3.88	-17.48
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	14.93	21.59	45.08	-23.49	-0.66	-30.15
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	18,08.61	18,37.20	21,28.84	-2,01.64	-28.59	-3,20.23
White (bleached)	10,68.37	11,00.63	10,35.87	+14.66	-32.16	-17.50
Coloured, printed, or dyed	8,55.67	7,53.35	10,36.34	-2,92.99	+1,02.32	-1,90.67
Fabrics of all descriptions	43.64	38.62	35.47	+3.15	+5.02	+8.17
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	32.38	33.07	24.18	+8.89	-69	+8.20
Piece goods	2,03.14	1,94.98	1,33.44	+61.54	+8.16	+69.70
Wool—						
Piece goods	63.34	48.59	1,30.80	-82.21	+14.75	-67.46
Shawls	7.45	7.61	16.70	-9.09	-16	-9.25
Cement	70.35	61.07	67.34	-6.27	+9.28	+3.01
Matches	1,38.31	1,34.22	1,12.99	+21.23	+4.09	+25.32
Soap	84.53	81.06	83.32	-2.26	+3.47	+1.21
Tea-chests of wood	81.32	26.54	43.70	-17.16	+55.28	+38.12
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	93,51.29	85,10.11	1,06,66.85	-21,56.74	+8,41.18	-13,15.56
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED						
	2,35.58	2,02.12	2,35.99	-33.87	+33.46	-41
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	1,31,34.03	1,17,48.35	1,37,92.90	-20,44.55	+12,85.68	-68.87

NOTE.—This table shows how much of the change in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade was due to variations in price and how much to changes in volume

(B) TOTAL EXPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1915-16	Trade of 1915- 16 calculated at prices of 1914-15	Value declared in 1914-15	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) COM- PARED WITH 1914-15		
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO						
Fruits and vegetables	60.05	58.91	51.39	+7.52	+1.14	+8.06
Rice not in the husk	15,23.89	14,81.81	17,00.00	-2,10.09	+47.08	-1,72.01
Wheat	8,44.07	7,69.09	8,32.04	-62.95	+74.98	+12.03
Wheat-flour	1,12.02	99.03	91.79	+7.84	+12.39	+20.23
Barley	1,75.20	1,48.19	23.18	+1,22.01	+27.01	+1,49.02
Gram	33.60	32.69	23.43	+9.26	+1.00	+10.26
Jawar and Bajra	43.22	44.36	1,11.52	-67.16	-1.14	-68.30
Pulse	1,45.82	1,26.76	1,01.42	+25.34	+19.06	+44.40
Provisions and oilman's stores	52.00	52.22	45.48	+6.74	+47	+7.21
Spices	92.89	90.29	95.79	-5.60	+2.60	-2.90
Tea, black	19,98.90	17,59.05	15,49.70	+2,09.35	+2,37.55	+4,47.20
Coffee	98.69	1,00.62	1,63.38	-64.76	-1.93	-66.69
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	53,06.01	48,82.79	48,67.02	-14.23	+4,23.82	+4,09.60
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCER AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
Coal	73.53	71.31	52.58	+18.73	+2.22	+20.95
Lac, shell	1,54.74	1,64.45	1,41.15	+23.30	-9.71	+13.59
Hides, raw	0,78.54	0,48.63	5,26.10	+1,23.53	+29.91	+1,53.44
Skins, raw	2,99.28	2,69.42	2,54.34	+15.08	+29.86	+44.94
Manganese ore	83.08	80.78	75.30	+5.40	+2.33	+7.79
Oils	1,21.89	1,29.91	1,05.20	+24.71	-8.02	+16.69
Seeds—						
Caster	1,20.33	1,23.13	1,15.99	+7.14	-2.80	+4.34
Copra or coconut kernel	57.28	60.70	1,23.20	-62.59	-3.42	-66.01
Cotton	66.76	69.45	1,50.68	-81.23	-2.69	-83.92
Groundnuts	2,50.34	2,88.43	2,27.34	+61.09	-38.09	+23.00
Linseed	2,97.42	3,15.34	5,25.36	-2,10.02	-17.02	-2,27.94
Mowra or mowra	3.65	4.31	7.00	-3.29	-0.6	-3.05
Rape	1,40.79	1,59.77	1,02.56	-2.79	-18.98	-21.77
Sesamum	24.03	31.49	1,06.78	-75.29	-6.86	-82.15
Cotton, raw	24,92.89	28,05.14	33,48.84	-4,83.70	-3,72.25	-8,55.95
Hemp, raw	1,02.54	90.27	99.43	-0.16	+12.27	+3.11
Jute, raw	15,64.20	15,33.89	12,91.02	+2,42.87	+30.31	+2,73.18
Wool, raw	3,79.09	3,44.63	2,30.90	+1,07.73	+34.46	+1,42.19
Teakwood	60.57	61.56	84.73	-23.17	-99	-24.16
Manures, bones	35.34	37.94	47.93	-9.99	-2.60	-12.59
Rubber, raw	1,26.67	1,33.84	93.30	+40.54	-7.17	+33.37
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	74,12.10	77,10.81	80,07.28	-2,90.47	-2,98.71	-5,95.18
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED						
Opium	1,47.02	1,42.72	1,76.34	-33.62	+4.30	-29.32
Myrobalans	70.52	62.95	52.57	+10.38	+7.57	+17.95
Hides, tanned or dressed	3,06.24	3,02.06	2,41.00	+61.06	+4.18	+65.24
Skins, tanned or dressed	2,54.88	2,52.50	2,32.84	+19.06	+2.38	+22.04
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	6,02.29	7,53.09	6,28.65	+1,24.44	-00.80	+93.64
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	70.24	86.30	51.80	+34.59	-10.15	+24.44
Coloured, printed or dyed	1,69.35	1,83.11	1,06.17	+76.94	-13.76	+63.18
Jute—						
Gunny bags	20,15.40	25,41.29	12,59.44	+12,81.85	-5,25.89	+7,55.96
Gunny cloth	17,67.07	14,30.71	13,10.91	+1,19.80	+3,36.36	+4,56.16
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	64.02	65.08	57.04	+8.04	-1.06	+6.98
Oilcakes	1,13.62	1,16.62	1,06.38	+10.24	-3.00	+7.24
Paraffin wax	81.37	82.34	82.22	+12	-07	-26
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	63,21.40	65,71.05	46,58.37	+10,13.28	-2,50.25	+10,63.03
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED						
Bran and pollards	69.77	69.09	63.05	+6.94	+68	+67.2
TOTAL CLASS IV (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	2,13.32	2,14.85	1,95.83	+29.02	-1.53	+27.49
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	1,92,53.43	1,98,60.10	1,77,48.50	+16,81.60	-1,26.67	+15,04.03

No. 43.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING												AVER- AGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1913- 14	1914- 15	1915- 16	
	1873- 74	1878- 79	1883- 84	1888- 89	1893- 94	1898- 99	1903- 04	1908- 09	1909- 10	1910- 11	1911- 12	1912- 13				1913- 14
1. Net annual addition to the stock of the country	1,000	600	3,200	2,400	2,000	2,300	6,000	8,400	16,000	18,000	27,000	25,000	18,000	20,800	7,000	1,800
2. Progressive total of additions to the stock	1,000	4,000	12,200	28,000	40,000	46,600	72,400	110,800	144,000	162,000	189,000	214,000	232,000	188,200	239,000	240,600
3. Held in mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	400	8,400	4,400	6,000	6,000	16,000	20,000	15,000	12,600	10,000	8,000
4. Net annual variation in item 3 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	400	1,600	-2,200	6,000	..	10,000	4,000	-5,000	3,000	-5,000	-2,000
5. Net progressive absorption	1,000	4,000	12,200	28,000	40,000	46,200	64,000	106,400	138,000	156,000	173,000	194,000	217,000	175,600	229,000	232,600
6. Absorption of the year	1,000	600	3,200	2,400	2,000	2,400	4,200	10,600	10,000	18,000	17,000	21,000	23,000	17,800	12,000	3,600

NOTE:—Item 1 shows the amount of gold produced in India plus the net imports (i.e., imports minus exports). In 1915-16 the gold produced was £2,360,845 minus net exports £730,412 = £1,600,000 in round figures. Item 2 shows the progressive total of the figures in item 1 to the end of each year. Total at end of 1914-15 £239 millions plus figure for 1915-16 £1,000,000 = £240,000,000 at the end of 1915-16. Item 3 shows the reserve held in India in each year. Item 4 shows the annual variations in the actual amount held in the mints and in the reserves in India. Amount held in 1915-16 £8 millions minus that held in 1914-15 £10 millions is equal to -£2 millions shown against this item in 1915-16. Item 5 shows the difference between item 2 (progressive total) and 3 (amounts held in the mints, etc.), £240,000,000 minus £8 millions = £232,000,000 during 1915-16. Item 6 shows the difference between two successive figures in item 5, £232,000,000 minus £229 millions = £3,000,000 during 1915-16; or, in other words, the difference between item 1 (annual addition to the stocks) and item 4 (net variation in item 3); £1,600,000 minus (-£2,000,000), i.e., £3,600,000 is the net absorption of the year.

No. 44.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING												AVER- AGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	
	1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14				
Imports of Merchandise—																
Ex-Government Stores	24,373	31,966	30,014	46,167	46,527	52,286	74,507	78,040	80,236	92,383	107,333	122,166	97,232	91,953	87,560	
Net Imports of—																
Gold	-606	2,753	2,053	1,400	1,500	0,367	8,589	14,446	15,986	25,178	25,052	15,550	10,242	5,637	-764	
Silver	2,707	4,167	5,973	8,140	4,167	3,413	5,405	6,242	5,714	3,528	4,383	4,163	4,806	6,676	3,717	
Enfaced rupee paper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	353	587	367	..	1,620	707	353	747	685	238	603
Interest on—																
Enfaced rupee paper	453	567	580	660	553	467	373	347	360	287	253	240	207	228	213	
TOTAL IMPORT	26,933	39,453	47,620	55,367	58,100	63,120	89,301	99,075	109,916	122,083	137,374	142,866	122,262	104,732	91,329	
Exports of Merchandise—																
Ex-Government Stores	40,593	52,680	59,053	60,940	71,833	83,013	110,206	125,257	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	149,411	121,061	(a) 131,587	
Net Exports of—																
Enfaced rupee paper	907	600	114	327	..	..	7	520	..	..	..	..	104	..	..
TOTAL EXPORT	41,500	53,340	59,167	70,267	71,833	83,013	110,213	125,777	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	149,515	121,061	131,587	
Net Export	14,567	13,887	11,547	14,900	18,533	19,893	20,912	26,702	30,005	29,814	26,685	23,053	27,253	16,329	40,258	
Council bills paid in India through—																
Treasury	11,647	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	17,627	22,207	18,732	23,145	24,789	25,888	28,915	24,294	6,594	4,980	
Gold Standard Reserve . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	880	1,233	8,090	600	..	..	2,150	2,168	600	7,533
Currency . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	1,000	2,545	1,988	..	..	1,107	..	8,190
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,833
Reverse bills paid in London	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,607	156	..	..	..	..	31	3,707	4,893
Net	11,647	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	18,507	22,100	27,666	26,290	26,777	25,888	31,065	27,536	-1,513	18,643	
Balance of Trade in favour of India	2,920	707	..	360	1,153	1,386	..	..	3,715	3,037	797	..	..	17,842	21,615
Balance of Trade against India	..	..	453	..	..	..	1,188	964	..	..	..	8,012	285	..	..

NOTE.—All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter I, pages 8-9 of Part I.
(a) Includes £4,529,300 being the value of wheat exported on account of Government during 1915-16

No. 47.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES FOR ALL-INDIA DURING THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1915, MARCH 1915 AND MARCH 1916, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE IN THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914, THE PERIOD JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Article	Rate per	PRICES				INDEX NUMBERS (PRICES FOR JULY 1914=100)				Prices in March 1916 expressed in Index Numbers (March 1915 = 100)
		July 1914	July 1915	March 1915	March 1916	July 1914	July 1915	March 1915	March 1916	
Rice ¹	Maund of 82½ lbs	5 8 2	5 6 8	4 13 9	4 13 9	100	98	88	88	100
Wheat ²	"	4 2 3	4 7 4	5 0 0	3 15 0	100	108	121	95	79
Barley ³	"	3 1 1	2 15 6	3 2 6	3 0 0	100	97	103	98	95
Jawar ⁴	"	3 4 2	3 2 0	3 0 7	2 12 0	100	98	93	84	91
Bajra ⁵	"	3 13 6	3 7 9	3 7 0	3 6 1	100	91	89	88	98
Mauze ⁶	"	3 5 4	3 5 3	3 5 1	3 8 0	100	100	99	75	75
Gram ⁷	"	3 12 11	3 7 6	3 12 10	3 2 0	100	91	100	82	82
Arhar dal ⁸	"	5 7 2	5 5 8	5 12 0	5 5 10	100	98	106	98	93
Linseed ⁹	"	5 11 10	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 2 7	100	91	87	90	103
Mustard and Rape seed ¹⁰	"	6 5 3	4 12 0	4 11 10	4 11 7	100	75	75	75	100
Sesamum ¹¹	"	8 0 2	6 6 8	6 1 2	5 12 0	100	80	76	72	95
Cotton (raw) ¹²	"	20 0 0	14 8 8	15 10 0	19 0 0	100	73	68	95	139
Jute (raw) ¹³	"	9 0 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	100	75	67	85	125

¹ Average of 34 markets (7 in Bengal, 7 in Burma, 7 in the United Provinces, 4 in Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Madras, 3 in Assam and 1 each in Bombay, Punjab, Delhi and North-West Frontier Province).

² Average of 37 markets (6 in the United Provinces, 7 in the Punjab, 5 in Bihar and Orissa, 4 each in Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar, 2 in Burma, and 1 each in Delhi, North-West Frontier, Baluchistan and Bengal, and the 3 ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi).

³ Average of 16 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 3 each in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Bombay, 1 each in Delhi, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan).

⁴ Average of 37 markets (8 in the United Provinces, 7 in Bombay, 4 each in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Madras, 2 each in North-West Frontier and Mysore, 1 each in Sind, Bihar, Delhi, Burma, Rajputana and Baluchistan).

⁵ Average of 23 markets (5 each in the Punjab and Bombay, 4 in the United Provinces, 3 in Madras, 2 in North-West Frontier, 1 each in Sind, Bihar, Delhi and Rajputana).

⁶ Average of 19 markets (6 in the Punjab, 5 in the United Provinces, 3 in Bihar, 1 each in Burma, North-West Frontier, Delhi, Baluchistan, and Rajputana).

⁷ Average of 29 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 each in the Punjab, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, and Bihar and Orissa, 3 in Bengal, 2 in Burma, and 1 each in Madras, Delhi, and North-West Frontier Province).

⁸ Average of 29 markets (4 each in Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Central Provinces and Berar, 3 in Madras, 2 each in Bombay, Punjab and Burma and 1 each in Assam, Delhi, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan).

⁹ Average of 22 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 3 each in Bengal, and Central Provinces and Berar, 2 each in Bombay, Bihar and Assam and 1 in Delhi).

¹⁰ Average of 20 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 in Bengal, 3 each in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Assam, 1 each in North-West Frontier, Central Provinces and Delhi).

¹¹ Average of 15 markets (3 each in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and the Central Provinces and Berar, 2 in Madras and 1 in Delhi).

¹² Average of 15 markets (3 each in the Punjab and the United Provinces, 2 each in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar, 1 each in Delhi, Madras and North-West Frontier).

¹³ Average of 6 markets (4 in Bengal and 2 in Bihar).

No. 48.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF SUGAR PER CWT.

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.			LONDON.		
	SUGAR, JAVA, DS. 16-18-19			SUGAR, MAURITIUS, 1ST QUALITY.			SUGAR, JAVA.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
April	9 13 11	8 4 0	13 8 5	10 10 0	9 10 0	16 9 0	11 0 1	10 0 0	26 7 1/2
May	10 7 5	7 13 11	14 0 7	10 12 0	9 12 0	18 0 0	11 0 1	10 4 1/2	26 0 0
June	10 0 7	8 0 7	15 10 5	10 14 0	9 10 0	19 0 0	11 0 1	10 7 1/2	28 9 0
July	9 5 0	7 13 3	15 1 7	10 10 0	9 10 0	17 0 0	11 0 1	10 6 1/2	28 9 1/2
August	8 6 9	10 2 0	15 15 11	..	16 8 0	17 8 0	10 5 1/2	10 9 1/2	27 1 1/2
September	8 7 9	11 2 4	15 7 9	10 4 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	10 11 1/2	10 9 1/2	27 1 1/2
October	8 4 8	10 11 5	14 3 4	10 6 0	14 12 0	17 3 0	11 0	10 9 1/2	30 3 1/2
November	8 3 4	11 13 2	13 3 10	10 4 0	15 12 0	17 10 0	11 2 1/2	10 9 1/2	30 6 1/2
December	7 12 6	11 9 1	14 12 10	9 12 0	15 8 0	18 4 0	10 10 1/2	10 9 1/2	30 6 1/2
January	8 0 3	12 9 5	13 13 2	9 11 0	16 12 0	18 6 0	10 0	10 9 1/2	30 6 1/2
February	8 2 8	13 5 8	15 6 4	9 10 0	16 12 0	18 0 0	10 4 1/2	25 3	30 6 1/2
March	8 2 8	13 10 5	15 2 3	9 10 0	16 13 0	18 0 0	10 2 1/2	25 3	30 6 1/2

No. 49.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF COTTON BROACH AT BOMBAY PER CANDY OF 784 LBS.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
April	302 8 0	283 7 0	262 8 0
May	281 8 0	277 0 0	230 10 8
June	293 0 0	279 0 0	242 6 0
July	290 0 0	269 5 0	237 9 6
August	283 4 0	195 0 0	247 12 0
September	315 0 0	169 5 0	278 2 0
October	319 6 0	150 0 0	304 0 0
November	310 7 0	158 0 0	281 6 0
December	302 7 0	174 7 0	286 11 2
January	294 4 0	188 2 0	287 6 0
February	279 5 0	197 5 0	286 13 0
March	272 2 0	193 3 0	280 1 7

No. 50.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF RICE IN CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

	CALCUTTA.			RANGOON.		
	BALLAM, NO. 1, PER MAUND OF 82½ LBS.			NGASEIN AND NGAKYAU PER MAUND OF 82½ LBS.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
April	5 7 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	3 10 9	3 9 3	2 9 7
May	5 8 0	5 15 0	6 4 0	3 13 0	3 8 5	2 14 0
June	5 13 0	5 10 0	6 6 0	3 11 11	3 5 2	3 6 7
July	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 6 0	3 8 9	3 5 6	3 13 6
August	6 0 0	5 15 0	6 6 0	3 8 2	3 8 3	4 2 3
September	6 9 0	5 14 0	6 7 0	3 8 8	..	4 10 4
October	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	3 8 11	..	4 9 4
November	5 14 0	5 6 0	6 8 6	3 4 2	3 5 8	3 12 1
December	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	3 4 6	3 7 1	2 13 2
January	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 5 0	3 5 8	3 0 11	2 13 4
February	6 3 0	6 4 0	5 11 0	3 6 4	3 8 8	2 13 1
March	6 0 0	5 1 0	5 12 0	3 8 8	3 9 5	2 15 11

No. 51.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF WHEAT IN ENGLAND AND IN KARACHI

Price in the first week of	English Wheat Gazette average per 480 lbs. (a)			Canadian No. 1 Manitoba per 400 lbs. (b)			American No. 2 Hard Winter per 100 lbs. (c)			Indian Choice White Karachi per 402 lbs. (d)			Karachi White In Karachi (5% barley, 30% dirt and 3% seed) per 492 lbs. (e)		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April	31 4	31 4	54 6	30 6	36 0	67 0	7 8	7 4	13 3	40 2	37 0	58 0	23 10 0	23 1 0	30 0 0
May	31 8	31 0	58 3	30 11	36 0	73 0	7 0	7 6½	13 10	30 4	37 6	64 0	23 13 0	23 14 6	28 2 0
June	32 7	33 0	61 0	30 11	37 0	68 6	7 7	7 8	13 4	37 8	37 0	61 0	22 14 0	23 7 0	26 10 0
July	33 1	34 3	49 5	30 6	36 0	58 0	7 6½	7 3½	11 4	37 0	36 3	54 0	22 11 0	22 3 6	25 11 0
August	33 10	34 2	55 4	38 9	45 0	50 0	7 6	8 6	11 7	30 0	41 0	56 6	22 5 0	23 7 0	26 1 0
September	35 1	36 5	45 3	38 3	30 6	60 6	7 1	8 0	11 10	36 0	46 0	54 0	21 12 0	25 14 0	27 3 0
October	31 3	37 1	43 5	37 0	45 0	60 0	7 1½	8 6	10 6	30 0	44 0	No sellers	21 15 0	23 13 0	28 2 0
November	30 1	38 8	51 0	35 0	40 0	61 0	7 1½	9 5	11 5	30 0	48 3	"	21 10 6	23 1 0	28 5 0
December	30 0	42 2	53 7	35 0	40 0	61 0	7 3½	9 6½	11 11½	37 8	50 6	"	22 11 0	30 0 0	27 9 0
January	31 0	43 3	54 0	35	54 3	67 0	7 3	11 1	12 4	36 0	52 3	"	22 8 0	31 14 0	28 0 0
February	31 1	52 8	58 3	36 3	63 6	71 3	7 4	13 1	13 5	37 6	61 0	"	23 4 0	33 12 0	26 1 0
March	31 5	55 11	59 4	37 0	61 6	72 3	7 0	13 5	13 0	37 6	59 0	"	23 7 0	33 6 0	25 5 0
AVERAGE	31 11	39 3	53 9	37 0	45 6	64 10	7 5	9 4	12 4	37 5	45 11	58 0	22 11 4	27 3 0	27 4 1

(a) & (b) Compiled from London Economist. (c) George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News". (d) Compiled from Reuter's telegrams. (e) Karachi Price Current and Market Report.

No. 52.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF JUTE GROUP IN CALCUTTA PER BALE OF 400 LBS.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April	69 0 0	83 8 0	41 0 0
May	70 0 0	82 0 0	37 0 0
June	70 0 0	83 8 0	39 0 0
July	69 0 0	67 0 0	48 0 0
August	74 0 0	60 0 0	48 8 0
September	78 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0
October	83 0 0	34 0 0	50 0 0
November	81 0 0	35 0 0	52 0 0
December	85 8 0	31 0 0	40 0 0
January	84 8 0	42 0 0	49 8 0
February	77 0 0	40 8 0	51 0 0
March	78 0 0	41 0 0	50 0 0

No. 53—continued.

Industries	Rate Per	1914	1915	1916
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Paper—				
Coolies	Month	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Machinemen	"	30 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0
Women	"	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Bricklayers	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0
Vicemen	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Blacksmiths	"	20 0 0	20 0 0	23 0 0
Carpenters	"	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Enginemen and stokers	"	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 8 0
Average	"	19 12 0	19 6 0	19 5 0
Rice—				
Head blacksmith	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Fitter	"	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Carpenter	"	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
Engine driver	"	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Turner	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0
Mill tindal	"	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Stone mistry	"	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Mill coolies	"	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Average	"	51 2 0	51 2 0	51 2 0
Mining (coal)—				
Miners	Day	0 6 3*	0 6 3*	0 6 3
Blacksmiths	"	0 6 4*	0 6 4*	0 6 4
Average	"	0 6 3*	0 6 3*	0 6 3
Brewing—				
Head cooper	Month	27 0 0	27 0 0	23 0 0
Coopers	"	20 7 6	21 13 1	23 9 3
Smiths	"	23 10 7	24 5 4	26 0 0
Masons	"	21 8 0	21 8 0	22 8 0
Coolies (light work)	"	7 8 6	8 0 0	8 11 8
Coolies (heavy work)	"	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 1 7
Head maltmen	"	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Maltmen (coolies)	"	8 4 8	8 3 6	9 2 0
Average	"	16 14 11	16 3 0	17 2 1
Tea—				
Act coolies—				
Man	"	5 11 5	5 0 8	5 8 10
Woman	"	5 5 0	5 12 0	5 9 7
Average	"	5 8 7	5 14 8	5 1 2
Non-act coolies—				
Man	"	6 1 3	6 0 5	5 13 11
Woman	"	4 11 5	4 10 3	5 0 1
Children	"	2 13 7	2 13 3	2 13 8
Average	"	4 8 9	4 8 0	4 0 3
General Average for Tea	"	4 15 1	5 1 1	5 2 10

No. 53.—AVERAGE WAGES PAID IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Industries	Rate Per	1914	1915	1916
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Cotton—				
Card Room	Month	12 11 5	12 13 0	12 13 7
Ring-throstle Room	"	12 0 0	12 6 8	12 6 8
Reeling Room	"	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bundling Room	"	16 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Sizing Department	"	22 12 8	23 6 10	23 6 10
Weaving Department	"	31 0 0	33 8 0	36 0 0
Average	"	17 3 8	17 12 0	18 0 8
Wool—				
Card Room	"	17 4 2	21 0 8	15 3 4(a)
Mule Room	"	21 4 2	24 15 4	25 2 11
Finishing Department	"	16 2 1	16 7 0	18 15 8
Weaving Department	"	16 4 8	16 15 6	17 1 11
Engineering Department	"	18 7 0	21 2 0	21 8 4
Average	"	17 14 0	20 5 5	19 8 8(a)
Jute—				
Carding	Week	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Rovers	"	3 4 9	3 5 1	3 4 0
Spinners	"	3 7 2	3 7 8	3 8 0
Shifters	"	1 12 2	1 12 10	1 12 0
Winders	"	3 9 8	3 9 8	3 9 8
Beamers	"	4 11 3	4 11 6	4 11 8
Weavers	"	5 10 5	5 9 8	5 10 5
Mistries	"	7 11 3	7 11 3	7 0 0
Coolies	"	2 15 0	3 1 3	3 1 3
Average	"	3 14 5	3 14 0	3 13 6

(a) The fall due to the appointment of junior men with less pay in place of old hands retired.

NOTE.—The figures relate to wages paid in the month of January as published in "Prices and Wages in India" except those for Tea which are averages of the wages earned in 2 typical months, September and March of each official year (vide also tables Nos. 54 and 55). * The rates for a certain colliery, which was closed in 1916, have been excluded from these averages.

No. 54.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF ACT-LABOURERS IN THE TEA GARDENS OF ASSAM FOR THE YEARS 1913-14, 1914-15 AND 1915-16.

Sub-division	MEN			WOMEN		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Cachar Sadr	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hallakandi	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karimganj	6 8 0	..	..	4 7 0	..	..
South Sylhet	5 5 4	..	..	..	..	..
Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup Sadr	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang Sadr	4 12 9	4 14 4	5 1 0	5 5 9	5 8 5	6 2 3
Mangaldal	5 8 8	6 2 9	6 8 1	4 12 1	5 1 7	5 14 6
Nowgong	5 0 11	5 5 7	5 2 0	5 0 1	4 9 9	3 14 11
Jorhat	5 3 0	5 6 0	5 10 8	4 4 8	4 7 0	4 11 9
Bibangar	5 2 8	5 7 2	5 5 5	4 9 9	5 2 5	4 14 9
Golaghat	5 7 3	5 11 2	5 14 8	5 1 4	4 14 4	4 14 0
Lakhimpur Sadr	6 8 8	7 2 0	6 10 7	5 13 5	6 11 0	5 10 8
North Lakhimpur	5 4 5	5 12 6	5 6 8	4 8 7	4 14 4	5 1 9
AVERAGE	5 11 5	6 0 8	6 8 10	5 5 9	5 12 9	5 9 7

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from the Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam. They are the average monthly cash wages, calculated on the wages earned by the total number of labourers on the books during the months of September and March, including *ticca*, diet, rations, subsistence allowance and bonus per head.
(2) The blanks in the table indicate that no Act-labourers were employed.

No. 55.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF NON-ACT COOLIES IN THE TEA GARDENS OF ASSAM FOR THE YEARS 1913-14, 1914-15 AND 1915-16

Sub-division	MEN			WOMEN			CHILDREN		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Cachar Sadr	5 7 11	5 0 3	5 9 10	4 1 2	3 14 7	4 3 6	2 6 10	2 4 6	2 8 4
Hallakandi	5 0 11	4 11 5	4 14 9	3 12 5	3 9 2	3 15 6	2 1 8	2 0 6	2 2 5
North Sylhet	5 0 8	5 2 4	5 11 7	3 8 4	3 8 2	4 1 2	2 9 2	2 6 5	2 13 2
Karimganj	4 14 2	3 15 11	4 0 8	3 12 4	3 4 4	3 5 10	2 10 5	2 5 1	2 7 7
South Sylhet	5 10 5	5 10 7	5 10 8	4 3 3	4 2 2	4 3 1	2 6 2	2 5 10	2 6 2
Habiganj	5 8 0	5 7 3	5 11 4	4 3 8	4 0 7	4 8 11	2 10 8	2 6 4	2 14 0
Kamrup Sadr	4 15 4	5 9 10	3 8 2	3 13 11	3 13 2	2 8 9	2 1 0	2 5 7	1 10 2
Darrang Sadr	6 12 11	5 15 4	5 11 3	4 15 9	6 0 0	7 8 2	2 13 11	3 0 2	3 9 7
Mangaldal	6 9 6	6 0 9	6 5 5	4 7 5	4 6 6	5 0 4	2 6 7	2 8 0	3 2 2
Nowgong	5 15 1	5 10 8	6 8 11	5 0 0	4 14 11	4 15 8	3 0 3	2 15 3	2 14 5
Jorhat	5 8 8	5 12 10	6 1 0	4 6 10	4 5 7	4 10 6	2 15 9	2 14 2	3 2 2
Bibangar	5 15 10	6 3 6	6 2 3	4 15 11	5 1 3	5 3 2	2 13 3	2 14 10	2 15 11
Golaghat	5 9 6	6 4 5	6 0 7	4 7 1	4 6 7	5 0 8	2 15 7	3 10 1	3 5 10
Lakhimpur Sadr	7 7 5	7 4 5	7 4 11	5 12 7	5 9 7	6 8 8	3 7 10	3 5 6	3 4 3
North Lakhimpur	6 11 9	5 10 2	6 1 8	4 12 4	5 1 7	5 8 7	2 9 3	2 9 1	2 16 10
AVERAGE	6 1 3	6 0 5	5 13 11	4 11 5	4 10 3	5 0 1	2 13 7	2 13 3	2 13 8

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam. They are the average monthly cash wages, calculated on the wages earned by the total number of coolies on the books during the months of September and March, including *ticca*, diet, rations, subsistence allowance, and bonus per head.

No. 56.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

(In thousands of rupees)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1915-16 compared with 1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS						
IMPORTS						
SPECIAL IMPORT DUTIES—						
Liquors	1,24.56	1,25.97	1,33.69	1,21.09	1,17.00	—3.79
Silver bullion and coin	97.86	1,08.46	99.25	1,54.51	95.57	—58.94
Petroleum	75.69	70.26	70.53	85.72	71.54	—14.18
Tobacco	25.88	27.42	29.29	26.78	28.36	+1.58
Others	6.24	6.48	6.71	5.38	5.84	+4.6
TOTAL	3,29.25	3,38.59	3,39.47	3,94.08	3,19.21	—74.87
GENERAL IMPORT DUTIES—						
Cotton piecegoods and manufactures	1,59.17	1,92.34	2,12.94	1,53.58	1,35.23	—18.35
Other manufactured articles	1,23.53	1,39.00	1,53.40	1,07.72	1,22.45	+14.73
Sugar	52.34	73.21	92.33	43.97	60.68	+16.71
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures	51.25	53.26	73.29	49.23	36.85	—12.38
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	27.59	29.14	30.44	29.18	31.77	+2.59
Chemicals, drugs, dyes	16.79	18.48	18.41	13.71	14.92	+1.21
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	14.77	16.58	13.77	13.60	18.84	+5.24
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1.27	1.02	1.06	1.70	1.61	—1.1
TOTAL	4,43.61	5,23.63	5,96.54	4,12.69	4,17.55	+4.86
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,72.86	8,62.22	9,36.01	8,06.77	7,36.76	—70.01
Exports						
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks						
Net import duty	18.20	14.45	13.86	20.08	15.07	—5.01
EXPORTS	7,54.66	8,47.77	9,22.15	7,86.69	7,21.69	—65.00
Rice including rice flour	1,36.23	1,47.53	1,28.76	82.98	76.25	—6.73
Jute (raw and manufactures)	—	—	—	—	1.73(a)	+1.74
Tea	—	—	—	—	93.02	+93
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,36.23	1,47.53	1,28.76	82.98	78.92	—4.06
Deduct—Refunds						
Net export duty	3.34	3.12	2.85	3.13	2.74	—39
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	1,32.69	1,44.41	1,25.91	79.85	76.18	—3.67
Excise duty on cotton goods	12.27	13.46	14.10	14.38	13.98	—40
	48.69	56.15	54.39	49.41	49.26	—15
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE	9,48.51	10,61.79	11,16.55	9,30.33	8,61.11	—69.22
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	1.79	9.45	10.95	8.74	10.37	+1.63
Tea cess	3.42	3.67	3.79	3.94	3.21	—73

(a) Duty collected in March 1916

No. 57.—CUSTOMS TARIFF—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.	No.	Names of Articles.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.	
1.	HOPS.	11.	ANTI-PLAQUE SERUM.
2.	SALT Imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on Salt, see No. 39.)	12.	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.	
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.		13.	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-feeders, and rakes.
3.	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.	14.	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
SEEDS.		15.	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
4.	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.	16.	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
TEXTILE MATERIALS.		MACHINERY.	
5.	COTTON, raw.	17.	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
6.	WOOL, raw.	18.	The following ARTICLES used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking hands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strapplugs and welt forks.
MISCELLANEOUS.		19.	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
7.	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.	METALS.	
8.	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.	20.	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		21.	GOLD BULLION and coin.
APPAREL.		PAPER.	
9.	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	22.	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.	
10.	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:— (a) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform. (c) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (d) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge. (e) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army. (f) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (g) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service. (h) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteers corps for the instruction of their men.	23.	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.
		24.	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		25.	ART, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
		26.	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
		27.	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods:—Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—	
		28.	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
		29.	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
FISH.			
30.	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
LIQUORS.			
31.	ALE, Beer, and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	Four annas and six pies.
32.	CIDER and other fermented liquors	Ditto	Ditto.
33.	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
34.	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	18 12
35.	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (b) If tested	Ditto	14 10
36.	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
37.	WINES— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to All other sorts of Spirit.	Ditto	Ditto.
		Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	4 6
		Ditto	1 12

* Revised tariff introduced from 1st March 1916

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food Drink and Tobacco		B A.
	SUGAR.		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 74).	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight—	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO.		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	50 per cent.
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	1 8
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	OILS.		
44	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroleum, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum:— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (see No. 80).	Imperial gallon	One anna and six pies.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	30 0
	(3) Pistols	"	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	"	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	"	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	"	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	"	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	"	2 8
			or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Government-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas	24 0
	METALS.		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 29)	Ounce	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	15 per cent. Provided that, where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained or where an official or recognized certificate of assay in such form as the Government of India may prescribe is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Collector of Customs shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined, and at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.
	TEXTILE FABRICS.		
51	COTTON piece goods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	3½ per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.	No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.	60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables,
62	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (<i>see</i> No. 71).		" " beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.		" " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing.
68	VINEGAR in casks.		" " hoops and strips.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		" " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.		" " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.
64	IRON OR STEEL, old.		" " rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.
65	FIREWOOD.		" " sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.		" " wire, including fencing wire and wire-ropes, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	01	STEEL, angle.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		" bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages.
56	COPPERAS, green.		" cast including spring blistered and tub steel.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.		" ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.		METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
	MACHINERY.	62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.	63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing:
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.		Provided that for the purpose of this entry " railway " means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein.
	<i>Note.</i> —This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.		Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.		MISCELLANEOUS.
59	IRON, angle.	64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (<i>see</i> No. 106).
"	bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages.	65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
"	pig.	66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
"	rice bowls.	67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.	No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		TEXTILE MATERIALS.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (<i>see</i> No. 30).	83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:—
69	FISHMAWS, including singly and sozille, and sharkfins.		Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.		MISCELLANEOUS.
71	FLOUR.	85	CANES AND RATTANS,
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.	86	CORNHUSK AND SHELLS.
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (<i>see</i> No. 53).	87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
	SPICES.	88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, uncut.
73	SPICES, all sorts.	89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
74	CONFECTIONERY.		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
75	TEA.		APPAREL.
76	COFFEE.	90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (<i>see</i> No. 50).
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.		CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.	92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
	OILS.	98	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel, or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (<i>see</i> No. 4).	04	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.	05	CUTLERY.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.	06	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
		07	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
		08	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
			DYES AND COLOURS.
		99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.
		100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD. FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.

No. 57—concluded.

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	No.	Names of Articles.
101	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE. GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.	108	MISCELLANEOUS. ART, works of, excluding those specified in No 25.
102	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER. HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES all sorts, not otherwise specified.	109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
103	MACHINERY. MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.	110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
104	METALS—IRON AND STEEL. All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	111	CANDLES.
105	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL. All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
106	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY. PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by parcel, book, or parcel post (see No. 22).	113	FIREWORKS.
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS. YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery; Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (see No. 51); Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (see No. 24); Silk yarn, nids, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk; Woolen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
		115	IVORY, manufactured.
		116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 50).
		117	MATCHES.
		118	MATS AND MATTING.
		119	OILCAKES.
		120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
		121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
		122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (see No. 34).
		123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
		124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
		125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.
		126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
		127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (see Nos. 40 to 42).
		128	SOAP.
		129	STARCH AND FARINA.
		130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
		131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
		132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
		133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
		134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
		135	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
		136	CORAL.
		137	FODDER, bran and pollards. All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
1	JUTE, other than Himplipatam jute.		
	RAW JUTE—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	Rs. 0 10
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	2 4
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Backing (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	10 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ditto	16 0
3	RICE.		
	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight	0 3
4	TEA.	100 lbs.	1 8

No. 58—RATES OF IMPORT DUTY LEVIED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.	Articles and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.
Rice, not in the husk—		Seeds—	
United Kingdom	£ s. d.	Bapeseed—	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	Free.	United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	0 1 6½	Austria-Hungary	0 1 3½
France	0 3 3	Belgium	Free.
Germany	0 2 0	France	0 1 9½
Holland	Free.	Germany	0 2 5½
Japan	0 1 8½	Holland	Free.
Turkey	11 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	Italy	0 1 11½
Wheat—		Sesamum (Til or jinjill)—	
United Kingdom	Free.	United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	Free.	Austria-Hungary	Free.
France	0 2 10½	France	0 0 11½
Germany	0 2 9	Germany	Free.
Italy	0 3 ½	Holland	0 2 5½
Egypt	8 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	Italy	0 2 5½
Hides and Skins, raw—		Tea—	
United Kingdom	Free.	United Kingdom	0 0 5 } per lb.
Austria-Hungary	Free.	Russia*	(a) 0 1 10½ } per lb.
Belgium	Free.	United States of America	Free.
France	Free.	Turkey	11 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Germany	Free.	Persia	(b) 0 4½ } per lb.
Holland	Free.	China	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
Italy	Free.		
United States of America	Free.	Textiles—	
Japan	Free.	Cotton, raw—	
Lac—		United Kingdom	Free.
United Kingdom	Free.	Austria-Hungary	Free.
France	Free.	Belgium	Free.
Seeds—		Germany	0 1 2½
Caster—		Italy	Free.
United Kingdom	Free.	Japan	Free.
United States of America	0 1 4½	Cotton manufactures of all kinds—	
Japan	Free.	Turkey	11 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Linseed—		Jute, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.	United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	Free.	Austria-Hungary	Free.
Germany	0 0 4½	Belgium	Free.
Holland	Free.	France	Free.
Italy	0 1 11½	Germany	0 7 10½
United States of America	0 1 8	Italy	Free.
Japan	Free.	Russia	Free.
Poppy—		Japan	Free.
United Kingdom	Free.	United States of America	Free.
Belgium	Free.		
France	Free.	Jute manufactures—	
Germany	0 0 11½	United Kingdom	Free.
Holland	Free.	Belgium	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
Groundnut—		Egypt	8 " "
United Kingdom	Free.	Wool, raw—	
Austria-Hungary	Free.	United Kingdom	Free.

NOTE.—Compiled from the "Foreign Import Duties for 1913" published by the Board of Trade, later issues not being available.
* Imported over the European frontiers.

(a) 7½d. per lb. for Brick Tea (Black or Green).

(b) 7d. per lb. of white tea.

No. 62.—DECK PASSAGE RATES FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON AND EASTERN PORTS IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1912-1916 OF A BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Calcutta to	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	R	R	R	R	R
Rangoon	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0 and 3 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Penang	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0 and 5 0 0 (a)	23 0 0	23 0 0
Singapore	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0 (b)	25 0 0	25 0 0
Hong Kong	25 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Shanghai	45 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Kobe . . . . .	..	..	25 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0

NOTE.—These quotations have been furnished by a leading steamship company, Calcutta.
 (a) This rate is for Penang (via Rangoon) and for Penang (direct per Apar Line).
 (b) Both for via Rangoon and per Apar Line. (The Apar Line is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company.)

No. 63.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS (NET) IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1912-1916 OF A BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A.—From Calcutta to Rangoon.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
			R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.
CALCUTTA.												
Gunnies	Rangoon	Ton of 50 c. ft.	3	12	3	12	3	12	6	12	6	12
Dead weight and measurement goods.	"	Ton, 20 cwts. or 50 c. ft.	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rice, grain and sugar	"	Mauud	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	4
Flour and wheat	"	"	0	2	0	14	0	14	0	3	0	3

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.
 In January 1912, 50 per cent rebate was allowed on shipments by shadowing steamers.
 In February 1912, a rebate of 50 per cent on all gunny shipments and 25 per cent on all other cargo was allowed by all steamers.
 In April 1912, the rebate of 50 per cent was extended to all cargo and since that date a rebate of 50 per cent is payable on all cargo by all steamers.

B.—From Rangoon to Calcutta.

RANGOON.	Calcutta	Rate per	1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
			R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.
Rice	"	Ton of 20 cwts	4	0	2	8	3	0	7	8	15	0
Timber	"	Ton of 50 c. ft	6	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	12	0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.
 Rice.—Until August 1912, rates were subject to a rebate of Rs1 per ton. In August 1912, the rebate was increased to 50 per cent of the gross freight. There was no rebate in 1916.
 Timber.—Upto 1914 the rebate was Rs5. There was no rebate in 1915 and in 1916.

No. 64.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS (NET) IN JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1912 TO 1916 FROM CALCUTTA TO EASTERN PORTS OF A BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
			R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.
FROM CALCUTTA—												
Measurement goods	Penang	Ton 50 c. ft.	15	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0
Dead weight goods	"	20 cwts.	15	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0
Gunnies	"	50 c. ft.	9	8	5	0	5	0	15	0	15	0
Rape cake	"	Bag 2 mds.	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	12	1	7
Pig iron	"	Ton 20 cwts	No enquiry		5	0	6	8	8	8	30	0
Measurement goods	Singapore	50 c. ft.	15	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0
Dead weight goods	"	20 cwts.	15	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0
Gunnies	"	50 c. ft.	9	8	5	0	5	0	15	0	15	0
Rape cake	"	Bag 2 mds.	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	12	1	7
Pig iron	"	Ton 20 cwts.	No enquiry		5	0	6	8	8	8	30	0
Measurement goods	Hongkong	50 c. ft.	15	0	10	0	10	0	25	0	25	0
Dead weight goods	"	20 cwts.	15	0	10	0	10	0	25	0	25	0
Gunnies	"	50 c. ft.	9	8	5	0	5	0	25	0	25	0
Rape cake	"	"	9	0	5	0	5	0	16	8	16	8
Pig iron	"	"	No enquiry		0	0	6	8	25	0	45	0
Measurement goods	Shanghai	50 c. ft.	20	0	15	0	15	0	35	0	35	0
Dead weight goods	"	20 cwts.	20	0	15	0	15	0	30	0	30	0
Gunnies	"	50 c. ft.	12	8	5	0	5	0	35	0	35	0
Rape cake	"	"	12	0	7	0	7	0	20	0	20	0
Pig iron	"	"	5	0	7	8	7	8	35	0	50	0
Measurement goods	Kobe	50 c. ft.	20	0	15	0	15	0	30	0	30	0
Dead weight goods	"	20 cwts.	20	0	15	0	15	0	30	0	30	0
Gunnies	"	50 c. ft.	13	8	10	0	10	0	30	0	30	0
Rape cake	"	"	12	0	7	0	7	0	20	0	20	0
Pig iron	"	"	5	0	7	8	7	8	30	0	50	0
Measurement goods	Moji	50 c. ft.	20	0	15	0	15	0	30	0	30	0
Dead weight goods	"	20 cwts.	20	0	15	0	15	0	30	0	30	0
Gunnies	"	50 c. ft.	13	8	10	0	10	0	30	0	30	0
Rape cake	"	"	12	0	7	0	7	0	20	0	20	0
Pig iron	"	"	5	0	7	8	7	8	30	0	50	0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutta.
 * Rice.

No. 65.—FREIGHTS DURING 1ST WEEK OF JANUARY IN 1915 AND 1916 OF A SUBSIDISED NON-BRITISH FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Articles	Rate per	FREIGHT.	
		1915	1916
		R	A.
CALCUTTA TO RANGOON			
Gunnies	Ton of 50 c. ft.	3	8
Dead weight (Rice and Dhull, etc.)	Ton of 20 cwts.	2	4
Measurement cargo	Ton of 50 c. ft.	5	0
Rape cake	Ton of 20 cwts.	2	4
Pig iron	Ton of 20 cwts.	5	0
RANGOON TO CALCUTTA			
Rice	Ton of 50 c. ft.	4	0
Paddy	Ton of 50 c. ft.	4	8

* Per ton of 20 cwts.

CALCUTTA TO

Articles	Rate per	PENANG		SINGAPORE		HONGKONG		SHANGHAI		KOBE		YAKOHAMA AND MOJI													
		1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916												
		R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.	R	A.										
Measurement	Ton 50 c. ft.	12	8	17	8	12	8	17	8	15	0	27	8	18	0	30	0	20	0	30	0	20	0	35	0
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton 20 cwts.	5	0	10	0	5	8	10	0	8	0	16	8	10	0	10	8	17	0	27	8	20	0	29	8
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	7	0	20	0	7	0	20	0	8	0	27	8	10	0	30	0	12	0	35	0	14	0	35	0
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	5	8	10	0	5	8	10	0	8	0	16	8	10	0	10	8	7	0	20	0	8	0	21	0
Pig iron	Ton 20 cwts.	0	4	10	0	6	8	7	0	7	0	9	8	8	0	11	8	15	0	15	8	15	0	16	0

Compiled from returns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
 NOTE.—Return freights to Calcutta from these ports are not obtainable.

No. 70.—COASTING TRADE—GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND ACTUAL VALUE.
(In lakhs of rupees)

	GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS			ACTUAL VALUE(a)		
	Merchandise	Treasure	TOTAL	Merchandise	Treasure	TOTAL
1906-07	92,70	3,55	96,31	52,26	1,71	53,97
1907-08	1,05,00	3,90	1,09,02	58,81	1,02	60,73
1908-09	1,04,81	1,81	1,06,62	57,05	89	58,54
1909-10	1,04,75	1,82	1,06,57	58,19	97	59,16
1910-11	1,03,77	1,18	1,04,95	59,45	62	60,07
1911-12	1,03,50	75	1,04,25	59,35	41	59,76
1912-13	1,13,60	1,08	1,14,72	63,08	50	64,27
1913-14	1,18,72	1,75	1,20,47	68,44	1,02	69,46
1914-15	1,10,72	78	1,11,50	63,00	40	63,49
1915-16	1,09,24	77	1,10,01	62,00	51	62,51

(a) Actual value is arrived at by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports from British as well as from non-British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only.

No. 71.—VALUE OF COASTING TRADE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.
(In lakhs of rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure	Grand Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total		
Imports—					
1906-07	43,95	4,02	48,57	1,66	50,23
1907-08	49,35	5,14	54,49	1,89	56,38
1908-09	48,69	4,74	53,43	88	54,31
1909-10	48,19	5,10	53,35	90	54,25
1910-11	49,28	5,31	54,59	58	55,17
1911-12	48,32	5,48	53,80	39	54,19
1912-13	52,50	5,57	58,07	58	58,00
1913-14	57,57	5,64	63,21	97	64,18
1914-15	53,08	4,84	57,87	46	58,33
1915-16	51,59	5,19	56,78	48	57,26
Exports—					
1906-07	37,91	6,28	44,19	1,89	46,08
1907-08	43,30	7,27	50,57	2,07	52,64
1908-09	44,77	6,01	51,38	93	52,31
1909-10	44,28	7,12	51,40	42	52,32
1910-11	41,84	7,34	49,18	60	49,78
1911-12	42,49	7,21	49,70	36	50,06
1912-13	47,84	7,75	55,59	53	56,12
1913-14	47,62	7,80	55,51	78	56,29
1914-15	46,15	6,70	52,85	32	53,17
1915-16	45,42	7,04	52,46	29	52,75

No. 72.—COASTWISE IMPORTS INTO BRITISH INDIA OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles	Quantity (In thousands)	Value (In lakhs of rupees)								
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16				
Coal tons	1,540	1,637	1,604	1,500	759	1,93	2,21	2,21	2,00	98
Cotton—raw cwt.	1,628	1,870	1,870	1,744	1,729	7,00	7,33	7,57	6,00	5,29
" Twist and yarn lbs.	31,550	38,130	32,512	29,740	23,453	1,08	2,03	2,07	1,32	1,10
" Piecegoods—grey yds.	208,471	196,755	152,644	141,378	154,433	3,70	3,50	2,60	2,90	2,44
" " white "	7,053	8,706	6,023	4,573	7,731	16	18	15	10	15
" " coloured, printed or dyed "	61,854	63,801	60,470	49,844	70,532	1,40	1,45	1,37	1,07	1,47
Rice in the husk cwt.	2,408	4,285	6,245	6,195	6,374	90	1,93	2,17	2,10	2,06
Rice not in the husk "	5,153	6,273	14,421	18,014	19,741	3,20	4,04	8,90	10,08	10,50
Jute—Gunny bags no.	67,699	79,100	78,964	59,426	46,999	2,16	2,58	2,52	1,98	1,69
Kerosene oil gals.	88,004	100,889	104,778	100,721	102,213	2,98	3,03	3,88	3,82	3,87
Wood—Teak cubic tons	133	140	122	91	111	1,34	1,46	1,64	1,31	1,46

No. 73.—COASTWISE EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles	Quantity (In thousands)	Value (In lakhs of rupees)								
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16				
Coal tons	2,022	2,220	2,299	1,890	827	1,78	2,27	2,17	1,07	78
Cotton—raw cwt.	670	922	564	589	841	2,22	3,56	2,10	1,74	2,38
" Twist and yarn lbs.	34,909	41,954	34,148	33,591	29,868	1,85	2,17	1,77	1,52	1,25
" Piecegoods—grey yds.	192,220	180,953	132,404	144,682	142,946	2,95	2,88	2,15	2,29	2,29
" " white "	5,599	5,578	4,771	4,490	4,946	10	11	9	9	9
" " coloured, printed or dyed "	70,553	92,031	76,287	69,515	84,355	1,81	2,17	1,70	1,33	1,79
Rice in the husk cwt.	3,226	4,766	6,122	6,857	5,974	1,17	1,93	2,14	2,32	1,92
Rice not in the husk "	6,448	7,389	14,242	10,767	20,756	3,77	4,52	7,40	9,97	10,06
Jute—Gunny bags no.	68,787	79,046	80,878	57,880	45,237	2,01	2,57	2,78	1,77	1,45
Kerosene oil gals.	91,806	108,303	111,042	108,085	108,700	3,19	3,03	3,74	3,06	3,67
Wood—Teak cubic tons	152	152	134	115	128	1,25	1,32	1,23	1,20	1,35

No. 74.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF TOTAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM PROVINCES, NATIVE STATES, AND CHIEF SEAPORTS, BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Years	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		REMARKS.
	Quantity (in thousands of tons)	Value (in lakhs of rupees.)	
1906-07	47,328	6,73,10	NOTE—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912 the totals for the last four years (1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years. (2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one native state and another was not recorded. (3) Quantity figures for 1915-16 represent actuals for 9 months, April to December 1915, and estimated figures for the three months January to March 1916, the estimates being based on the average proportion of the preceding ten years. The values have been obtained by adding the total imports and exports in the provincial reports, except the value for 1915-16, which has been calculated on the ratio obtained from the total quantity and value for 1914-15.
1907-08	49,998	7,14,01	
1908-09	46,740	6,70,60	
1909-10	50,343	7,30,04	
1910-11	53,486	7,58,30	
1911-12	58,231	8,12,05	
1912-13	68,796	9,01,38	
1913-14	67,502	8,94,06	
1914-15	63,346	7,87,02	
1915-16	65,060	8,06,74	

No. 75.—IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER OF COTTON, RAW.

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			MADRAS PORTS			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
By Rail and River—	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Assam	2,822	4,133	1,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,822	4,133	1,272
Bengal	31,649	27,145	49,544	..	1	2	186	..	..	..	..	..	31,650	27,149	49,734
Bihar and Orissa	3,180	2,772	1,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,180	2,772	1,342
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,760	48,572	24,546	356,304	196,281	262,749	7,108	661	484	..	..	..	411,172	245,514	287,779
Punjab	2,724	867	2,165	105,006	40,335	133,610	419,838	173,010	184,062	..	..	..	527,568	214,212	320,737
Sind and British Baluchistan . . . . .	..	..	39	..	..	..	146,017	149,305	109,096	..	..	..	146,017	149,305	109,133
Rajputana and Central India	521	1,045	1,932	265,203	197,280	260,767	340	3,970	12	114	..	..	266,175	202,295	262,711
Bombay	417	2,120	8,309	1,031,462	854,172	994,822	..	..	..	5,851	7,538	17,653	1,037,730	863,830	1,020,784
Central Provinces and Berar	121,498	224,125	71,905	908,137	723,890	949,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029,635	948,015	1,021,606
Nizam's Territory	202	450	..	244,795	187,425	299,683	..	..	..	17,538	4,882	16,853	262,530	192,766	316,036
Madras	170	901	2,028	11,008	32,958	48,202	..	..	..	258,763	234,377	208,289	299,041	288,236	258,519
Mysore	5	..	101	1,590	8,202	16,736	..	..	..	6,969	734	5,788	8,570	8,936	22,625
Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	210,948	312,139	163,183	2,923,512	2,240,545	2,060,456	573,303	326,946	294,557	289,230	247,533	248,087	3,906,993	3,127,163	3,672,283

NOTE.—One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

No. 76.—IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER OF WHEAT.

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
By Rail and River—	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,832	2,297	939	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,833	2,297	939
Bihar and Orissa	9,657	28,655	4,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,657	28,655	4,257
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	157,909	65,084	148,825	21,345	5,841	28,124	155,174	10,363	76,628	334,428	82,188	253,577
Punjab	24,115	38,442	43,439	5,353	39,408	31,294	752,715	717,281	475,045	782,183	705,131	540,778
Sind and British Baluchistan	34	..	..	..	22	..	44,471	43,574	52,488	44,505	43,596	52,488
Rajputana and Central India	7,239	223	2,607	153,112	21,003	45,509	500	16	257	160,851	21,032	48,463
Bombay	11	206	19	12,880	15,836	31,681	..	..	..	12,891	10,132	31,700
Central Provinces and Berar	65,017	22,036	40,393	132,140	11,163	32,216	77	..	..	107,834	33,799	72,609
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	..	..	..	12	851	2,223	..	..	..	12	851	2,223
Madras	14	130	23	..	26	111	..	..	..	14	156	134
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	50
Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	266,428	158,663	240,582	324,843	94,840	171,208	952,937	771,234	604,418	1,544,208	1,024,737	1,016,218

No. 77.—IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER OF RICE (INCLUDING PADDY)*

From	CALCUTTA			KARACHI			MADRAS PORTS			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
By Rail and River—	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Assam	265	185	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	185	71
Bengal	388,912	235,990	193,802	..	48	111	41	31	647	388,953	236,069	194,560
Bihar and Orissa	59,354	31,454	16,089	..	..	..	10,764	1,550	2,333	70,118	33,004	18,422
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	428	84	1,023	20	4	1	..	..	..	446	88	1,024
Punjab	143	170	214	5,457	1,689	6,581	..	..	..	8,600	1,859	6,795
Sind and British Baluchistan . . . . .	..	..	3	87,000	61,666	81,999	..	..	..	87,000	61,666	82,002
Rajputana and Central India	5	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	24	1
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	8	..	..	1	16	75	86	16	75	95
Central Provinces and Berar	4,382	2,782	10,702	..	..	..	426	22	9	4,808	2,804	10,711
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	..	9	127	..	..	..	219	296	1,022	219	305	1,149
Madras	1,082	3,182	41,708	..	..	..	30,544	189,106	310,721	181,626	192,288	352,429
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	187	1,980	117	187	1,980
Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	454,569	273,880	263,745	95,477	63,407	88,693	192,127	191,267	316,798	742,173	528,554	669,239

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

No. 78.—IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER OF GRAM AND PULSE.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			KARACHI.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—												
Assam	80	28	8	..	..	254	45	..	..	30	28	..
Bengal	67,037	48,804	26,329	..	..	161	..	..	..	67,037	49,058	26,329
Bihar and Orissa	59,186	63,934	32,675	..	..	..	1,033	..	..	59,186	64,095	32,675
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	96,807	41,381	75,766	14,092	4,296	18,254	2,587	1,081	12,436	113,486	46,758	166,456
Punjab	2,733	12,422	20,242	24,038	20,908	40,843	70,634	35,449	64,607	97,465	74,779	140,092
Sind and British Baluchistan	3	8	..	..	..	35	6,769	5,198	6,259	6,772	5,296	6,294
Rajputana and Central India	977	692	1,501	10,099	6,917	4,261	2,838	463	970	13,914	8,072	6,722
Bombay	308	300	535	31,535	37,799	32,468	..	11	..	31,854	38,100	33,026
Central Provinces and Berar	26,848	20,730	17,533	37,311	24,794	32,011	..	..	10	64,159	45,524	49,563
Nizam's Territory	28	911	1,453	1,135	3,096	5,628	..	..	..	1,163	4,067	7,081
Madras	4,888	3,697	950	92	16	149	..	..	..	4,978	3,712	1,099
Mysore	16	..	15	13	1	89	..	..	..	20	1	104
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	258,850	192,007	183,007	118,315	104,241	144,716	82,839	42,192	84,314	460,013	339,340	412,037

No. 79.—IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER OF LINSEED.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—									
Assam	195	1,071	247	..	..	..	195	1,071	247
Bengal	33,785	15,268	4,857	..	..	..	33,785	15,268	4,857
Bihar and Orissa	109,227	127,293	61,849	17	27	1,463	109,244	127,320	63,312
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	68,534	52,534	30,810	38,040	9,433	26,994	106,574	61,967	57,894
Punjab	16	..	..	41	4	11	57	4	11
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	5,576	166	643	78,393	16,300	31,638	83,870	16,466	32,281
Bombay	..	..	..	6,709	6,717	10,267	6,709	6,717	10,267
Central Provinces and Berar	9,626	1,865	1,624	56,784	15,942	24,721	68,390	17,807	28,346
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	47,077	23,480	25,776	47,077	23,480	25,776
Madras	23	..	..	655	369	837	678	369	837
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
TOTAL	226,682	198,107	100,030	230,611	72,252	121,711	457,593	270,850	221,741

No. 80.—IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER OF RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—									
Assam	6,789	13,662	698	..	..	..	6,789	13,662	698
Bengal	2,326	1,228	702	..	..	17	2,326	1,228	719
Bihar and Orissa	55,298	25,902	11,007	29	1	..	55,324	25,902	11,008
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	104,178	70,702	107,286	25,354	5,816	19,565	129,532	76,518	126,851
Punjab	1,985	6,598	2,288	296	324	128	2,281	6,922	2,416
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	669	33	5	..	1	5	669	34
Rajputana and Central India	6,674	4,772	1,259	8,198	3,482	4,814	14,872	8,254	6,073
Bombay	..	5,706	1,456	17,631	14,074	10,198	17,631	19,780	11,654
Central Provinces and Berar	1,239	2,206	1,222	2,026	1,418	3,348	3,265	3,624	4,570
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	41	251	187	41	251	187
Madras	989	1,216	120	..	..	23	989	1,216	143
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
TOTAL	179,478	132,661	126,071	53,577	25,365	38,285	233,055	158,026	161,356

No. 81.—IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER OF JUTE.

From	CALCUTTA.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	bales.	bales.	bales.
By Rail and River—			
Assam	217,466	173,355	168,767
Bengal	5,320,541	4,122,248	5,055,124
Bihar and Orissa	415,866	316,897	672,625
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2	..	..
Punjab	..	..	..
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,953,875	4,612,500	5,896,516

No. 82.—IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER OF TEA.

From	CALCUTTA.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—			
Assam	125,935,376	161,432,768	193,426,231
Bengal	75,346,320	82,849,884	83,124,206
Bihar and Orissa	307,328	305,981	234,185
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,135,568	741,888	914,411
Punjab	92,960	150,192	248,914
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,928	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	112	560	82
Bombay	448	1,120	7,406
Central Provinces and Berar	1,904	4,568	1,070
Nizam's Territory	..	..	4,032
Madras	112	3,360	10,368
Mysore	336	112	..
Kashmir	..	112	247
TOTAL	202,825,392	245,487,618	277,971,182

NOTE.—One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, arrivals into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute.

NOTE.—One maund is equivalent to 82½ lbs.

NOTE.—Provinces named in the first column of the tables of Imports by rail and river include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Baddgara and Dhanushkodi.

INDEX

	Report	TABLES				Report	TABLES		
		Import	Export	Miscellaneous			Import	Export	Miscellaneous
Absorption of gold	7	..	..	97	Characteristics, general—of the year	1	..	..	..
Acids	18, 19	..	..	..	" " summary	1—2, 68	..	..	..
Aden	12, 13	86	86	..	Charts illustrating the—				
Agricultural implements	22	76	..	..	distribution of trade	12, 13	..	..	..
Ale, beer, and porter	22	95	..	98	freights	60	..	..	..
Alizarine dyes	21	76, 77	..	98	growth of foreign sea-borne				
Allies	12, 13	82	82	..	trade	1	..	..	..
Almonds	..	76	..	..	monthly movement of trade	1	..	..	..
Aluminium	25, 27	75	..	..	net imports and absorption				
Ammonia and salts	18	..	..	..	of gold	7	..	..	..
Angle and spring	26	75	..	..	prices of raw cotton	34	..	..	..
Animal oil	27	75	..	..	" jute	46	..	..	..
Aniline dyes	21	77, 95	..	98	" indigo	39	..	..	..
Animals, living	..	77	80	..	" rice	41	..	..	..
Apparel	..	73, 76, 90	74, 78, 80	..	shares of countries in import				
Assam Bengal Railway	1	..	80	..	and export trade	14, 15	..	..	..
Arabia	..	87	87	..	Chemicals	4, 5, 18, 19	76	74	101
Argentine Republic, trade of	2, 12	82	81, 82, 86	..	" drugs, and medicines	5, 18, 19	73, 95	74	..
Arhar dal	..	..	..	99	Chile	12	..	81, 86	..
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	6	73, 77, 78	..	..	Chillies (<i>Capicum Spa.</i>)	..	81, 82,	81, 82,	98
Articles of food and drink	4, 5	..	..	..	China	12	87	87	..
Articles of luxury and convenience	..	94	..	..	Cider	22	76	..	..
Articles by post	..	78	78, 80	..	Cigarettes	..	77, 95	..	98
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	4, 5	73	73	..	Cigars	..	..	80	98
Austria-Hungary	12	81, 82, 83, 89	81, 82, 83, 89	..	Clocks and watches	..	77	..	..
principal articles exported to and imported from	66, 67	..	..	..	Cloves (<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i>)	..	76	..	98
Australia, trade of	2, 12, 13	81, 82, 89	81, 82, 89	..	Coal	4, 5, 19, 32—34	77, 78, 95	80, 96	98
Bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>)	43	..	79, 96	99	" coke, and patent fuel	..	73	74	..
Bahrain Islands	13	87	87	..	" bunker, shipments of	33	..	..	..
Balance of trade	8	..	..	97	" freights for—	34	..	..	..
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	4, 5, 43	..	79, 96	98, 99	" growth of the—industry in India	33	..	..	..
Bars and Channel	28, 49	75	..	..	" prices of	34	..	..	..
Beer, bottled	23	..	..	..	" production and consumption of Indian	33	..	..	..
Beams, pillars	26	75	..	..	Coal tar dyes	21	..	..	..
Belgium	12, 14	81, 82, 83	81, 82, 83	..	Coasting trade actual value	62	110	110	..
Belting for machinery	23	77	..	..	" exports	62	..	110	..
Benzino	27, 50	..	..	..	" imports	62	110	..	..
Bengal Iron and Steel Co.	49	..	..	..	" Indian merchandise	63	..	..	..
Botelnut (<i>Areca Catechu</i>)	..	76, 95	..	98	" of Bengal	62, 64	..	..	..
Biscuits and cakes	..	76	..	98	" Bihar and Orissa	62	..	..	..
Bleaching materials	18	..	..	..	" Bombay	62, 64	..	..	..
Boilers	23	75	..	..	" Burma	62, 64	..	..	..
Bones	4, 6, 48	..	80, 96	98	" Madras	62, 64	..	..	..
Books, printed, etc.	..	77	..	..	" Sind.	62, 64	..	..	..
Boots and shoes	4, 5, 43	77, 95	..	98	" principal articles	63	110	110	..
Borneo	..	87	87	..	" provincial distribution of	62	..	..	..
Bran and pollards	..	..	96	..	" shipping	64	..	..	..
Brandy	23	..	..	98	" total value	62	110	110	..
Brass, bronze, etc.	25	75	..	..	" treasure	62	110	110	..
Brazil, trade of	2	82	82, 86	..	Cochineal	21	..	..	..
Breweries, production of Indian	23	..	..	..	Coconut oil (<i>cocos nucifera</i>)	27, 50	..	80	..
Bridge work	29	75	..	..	" punac	53	..	..	..
Bricks and tiles	..	77	..	98	" several products of—palm exported	53	..	..	..
Bristles	..	..	80	..	Coconuts	53	..	..	98
British Guiana	..	..	86	..	Coffee (<i>coffea arabica</i>)	4	..	80, 96	..
South Africa	2	..	..	..	" prices of	..	..	80, 96	98
India trade of (calendar year)	2	..	..	..	Coir	53	..	..	..
British Possessions, trade with the	12, 13	..	..	..	Conclusions	65, 68	..	..	..
Builder's hardware	22	76	..	..	Confectionery	30	75	..	..
Building materials	..	77	..	..	Copper	4, 25, 26	75, 78, 91, 95	..	98
Burma Oil fields	60	..	..	..	Copra or dried coconut kernel	50, 53	..	79, 93, 96	98
Calculated values of imports and exports	8—9	95	96	..	Cordage and rope	53	78	80	..
Camphor	18	76	..	..	Cotton, blankets	37	..	..	..
Canada, trade of	2, 12, 13	82, 86	81, 82, 84	..	" Broach, prices of	34	..	..	..
Candles	..	..	80	98	" crops, foreign	35	..	..	99
Canned and bottled provisions	..	76, 95	..	98	" Indian	35	..	..	..
Canvas, flax	..	77	..	98	" fents	20	74, 95	..	..
Cape Colony	..	85	85	..	" goods	17, 20, 21, 37, 38	..	..	..
Carbide of calcium	18	..	..	..	" handkerchiefs and shawls	20	74, 95	..	98
Carpets and rugs	57	77	..	..	" hosiery	5, 20	74	..	..
Carriages and carts	17	73, 78	74	..	" industry	34	..	..	..
" wagons	19	75, 78,	..	..	" manufactures	19, 20, 35, 36	73, 74, 90	74, 79, 90	..
Cassia lignea	18	76	..	..	" market	19	..	..	..
Castor oil (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>)	50	..	79	98	" operatives in—mills	37	..	..	..
" seed	60, 61, 63	..	80, 93, 96	98	" piecegoods	4, 5, 20, 37	..	..	101
Cement	..	77, 95	..	98	" " coloured	20, 37	74, 95	78, 89, 96	98
Ceylon	12, 13	81, 82, 87	81, 82, 87	..	" " white	20, 37	74, 95	78	98
Champagne	23	..	..	..	" " grey	20, 37	74, 95	78, 79, 96	98
Chasam and cocoons	54	..	..	..	" " duty on	58	..	..	..
					" " prices of	20	..	..	..
					" " descriptions of	20, 37	..	..	..

INDEX

Table with two main sections, each titled 'TABLES'. The left section lists categories like Cotton stocks in Bombay, Indian production and cultivation, and various goods. The right section lists categories like Food grains, Foreign countries and others, trade, Free articles, and Fruits and vegetables. Columns include Report, Import, Export, and Miscellaneous.

iv
INDEX

	Report	TABLES				Report	TABLES		
		Import	Export	Miscellaneous			Import	Export	Miscellaneous
Luxury, articles of		94			Oils, groundnut	6, 50			
Machinery and millwork	4, 5, 7, 23	73, 75, 78, 91, 95	74		" kerosene	5, 27	75, 95		98
" cotton mills	23	75			" linseed (<i>Linum utilitissimum</i>)	6, 27, 50			
" duties on	23				" mineral	27, 50	75, 92	80	
" electrical	23	75			" mustard	50			
" jute mills	23	75			" petroleum	50			
" mining	23	75			" sesamum	6, 50			
" rice and flour mills	23	75			" rape	50			
" textile	23	75			" vegetable	27, 50	75	80	
Maize (<i>Zea Mays</i>)	43			99	Oilseeds	4,50-53		79	
Malt liquors	22, 23				" castor (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)	50, 51, 53		79, 93, 96	98
Manganese ore	4, 48		79, 96	98	" copra	50, 51, 53		79, 93, 96	98
Manufactured articles	4, 5, 9-	73	73		" cotton (<i>Gossypium Sps.</i>)	50, 51, 53		79, 93, 96	98
" Ratio of imports and exports of	10				" groundnuts (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	50, 51, 52,		79, 93, 96	98
Manures	5, 6	78	80, 96		" " freights for	52			
Margarine	6, 48				" " production of	52			
Matches	6				" linseed (<i>Linum utilitissimum</i>)	11, 50, 51, 52		79, 93, 96	98, 99
Mauritius	4, 5, 24	76, 95			" mowa	50, 51		79, 93, 96	
Medicines	12	81, 82, 85	81, 82, 85		" mustard (<i>Brassica Sps.</i>)	11, 50, 51		79	99
Merchandise	5, 18				" poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>)	50, 51		79, 93	
" total imports and exports of	8	71	71		" production of	51			
" monthly imports and exports of		72	72		" rapeseed (<i>Brassica Sps.</i>)	11, 50, 51, 52	07	79, 93, 96	98, 99
" net exports of			97		" sesamum (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)	11, 50, 51, 67		79, 93, 96	98, 99
" trade in private—according to classes	4	73	73		" tea	4, 6, 53		79, 93, 96	98
" value of exports of private—	3		71, 97		" prices of	53			
" " imports of	3	71, 97			Ores, enumerated			79	
Metal lamps	22				Other food grains	43			
Metals	5, 7, 25	75, 78, 90	78, 80		Painter's materials		77		
" and ores	48-50		80		Paints and colours	5	77, 95		98
" and manufactures	25				Paper Currency, circulation of	1			
" aluminium	25, 27	75			Paper and pasted board	28	76		
" brass bronze	25	75			" and stationery	5, 28	73	74	
" duty on	26				" consumption of—in India	28			
" copper	4, 25, 26	75, 78, 91			" industry	38			
" iron	25	90			" making materials		77		
" " and steel	25, 26, 49, 50	75, 78, 90	78, 80		" packing and pasteboard		76		
" lead	25, 27, 50	75, 91			" pasteboard and stationery		73, 95	74	
" manganese	48		80		Paraffin wax			80, 96	98
" other than iron or steel		73	74		Patent fuel	19			
" tin	25	75, 91			Pearls	4, 5	77		
" wolfram	49				Pepper			80	98
" zinc or spelter	25, 27	75, 91			Percentage of exports to production of crops				
" " prices of—	27				Persia	12	81, 82, 88	81, 82, 83	
Metallic ores and scraps		73	74		Petrol	27, 50, 51			
Mica			80	98	Petroleum, production of—in India	50			
Milk, condensed and preserved		76		98	Photographic instruments	22	76		
Mineral dyes	5				Pig iron	25			
Mineral oil	5, 27, 50	75, 92	80		" " production of	49			
" kerosene	5, 27	75, 95			Pipes and fittings		75		93
" other kinds		75, 95			Pitch, tar and dammer		78		93
Mining machinery	23	75			Polishes		78		
Miscellaneous and unclassified articles	4, 5	73	73		Port wine	23			
Molasses	4	75		98	Portuguese East Africa		86	86	
Monazite sand	48				Poppy seed	50, 51		79, 95	
Monsoon	1-2				Post-Office Savings Banks deposits	1			
Monthly imports and exports of merchandise		72	72		Precious stones and pearls, unset	4, 5	77		
Motor cars	4, 5, 17, 18	76, 91, 95			Prices, Indian—in 1915-16 expressed index number	10			98
Motor cycles	5, 17, 18	76, 91, 95			Prices, declared values per unit	10			98
" spirit	51				" " wholesales in Calcutta	10			
" wagons	17, 18	76, 91			Prime movers	23	75		
Mowa	50, 51		79, 93, 96		Production of staple articles	67			
Muscat and Trucial Oman		86	86		" " ratios of exports to	67			
Musical instruments	22	76			Proprietary and patent medicines	18	76		
Myrobalans (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)			79, 96	98	Provinces, share of, in total sea-borne trade	16			
Nails and rivets		75			" " Coasting trade	62			
Natal		85	85		" " Frontier "	62			
Native craft, number and tonnage of	59			106	Printing machinery	23			
New Zealand, trade of		89	89		Provisions and oilman's stores	4, 6	73, 76, 92	74, 80, 96	
Norway	14	84	84		" " canned and bottled	4	76, 95		
Oil and floor cloth		78			Pulse	4, 6, 43		78, 96	98
Oilcake	4, 27, 28,	73, 75	74, 80,	101	Pyrite	18			
Oils	50, 51		96						
" animal	27	75							
" castor (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)	50		80	98					
" coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	27, 50		80	98					
" copra	6, 50								
" cotton	6								
Oils essential	27	75	80						

V
INDEX

	Report	TABLES			Report	TABLES		
		Import	Export	Miscellaneous		Import	Export	Miscellaneous
Quinine	19	76	..	98	4, 44	..	93, 96	98
Rail-borne trade statistics	64	111, 112	111, 112	..	..	..	79	..
Railway gross earnings	1, 65	..	..	..	44	..	93, 96	98
" materials	29	75, 78	..	..	29	75	..	..
" plant and rolling stock	4, 5, 7, 28,	73, 75,	74	..	..	77, 95	..	98
"	29	78, 91	..	..	18	..	..	98
" bridgework	29	75	..	..	18	76	..	..
" carriages and wagons	29	75, 78	..	..	7	..	..	..
" locomotives	29	75, 78	..	..	2, 12, 14	85	81, 85	..
" rails, chairs, fishplates	29, 49	75, 78,	98	..	..	73, 76	74, 80,	..
" . . . . .	..	95	..	..	..	..	96	..
" sleepers and keys	29, 49	75, 95	..	98	..	76, 95	..	..
" sleepers of wood	29	75	..	..	..	..	80	98
Rapeseed	50,	..	79, 93	98, 99	..	76	..	..
"	51, 52	..	96	..	..	..	80	..
Raw materials	4, 5, 9	73	73	101	..	..	80	98
Re-exports	3, 6	..	73, 78	..	23	76, 97	..	..
Reverse councils paid in London	8	..	..	97	23	..	..	..
Reunion . . . . .	..	86	86	..	7, 28	77, 78	..	..
Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	4, 8, 10, 30,	..	79, 92, 98	98, 99	26	75	..	..
"	40, 41, 67	..	..	..	26, 49	75	..	..
" bowls . . . . .	..	75	..	..	..	75	..	..
" export, duty on	58	..	..	101	..	..	..	106
" freights for . . . . .	..	..	..	106-108	..	..	..	106
" and flour mill machinery	23	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
" in the husk	40	..	79	..	23	..	..	..
" not in the husk	40	..	79, 96	98	12, 13	81, 82,	81, 82,	97
" prices of Indian	2, 40, 41	..	..	..	..	83	88	..
Roumania . . . . .	..	84	84	..	4, 5, 6,	73, 75,	74, 78,	101
Rubber	6	77	80, 96	98	17, 30	91	80	..
" tubes and tyres	17, 18	91	..	..	31	..	..	..
Rugs	57	77	..	..	31	..	..	..
Rum	23	..	..	..	15 Dutch standard and below	75	..	98
Russia, trade of	2, 12, 13	81, 82,	81, 82,	..	16 Dutch standard and above	75, 95	..	..
" . . . . .	..	84	84	..	prices of—	2, 11, 31	..	99
Saccharin	5	75	..	..	..	31	..	..
Saffron	23	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
Salt	4, 5, 10, 29	76, 95	..	98	Sulphate of ammonia	18, 48	..	..
" . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Sulphur	18, 19	..	..
Salt, consumption of—per head	29	..	..	..	Sulphuric acid . . . . .	..	88	88
" duty on	29	..	..	..	Sumatra . . . . .	..	..	..
" prices of	2, 29	..	..	..	Summary	1-2	..	..
Salt-petre or potassium nitrate	6, 32	..	80	98	Sweden	14	85	85
Sandal wood	56	..	80	..	Synthetic indigo	21	89	..
Sandwich Islands . . . . .	..	..	89	..	Tallow, stearine and wax . . . . .	..	73, 77	74, 80
Serowas . . . . .	..	75	..	..	Tate Iron and Steel Co.	49	..	98
Scientific instruments	22	76	..	..	Tariff amendment Act	58	..	..
Sea-borne trade, foreign, total values	2, 3	71	71	..	Tariff Schedules . . . . .	..	..	102—
" calculated values of— . . . . .	..	95	96	..	Tea (<i>Camellia Thea</i>)	4, 6, 54,	73, 77	74, 79,
Sea-borne trade, on the basis of	9	95	96	..	" cess	56	..	93, 96
" 1914-15	9	95	96	..	" chests	58	..	101
" share of provinces in	16	..	..	..	" duty on	4, 5, 56	77, 95	..
Second-hand clothing . . . . .	..	76	..	..	" exports of— to the United Kingdom	58	..	101
Seeds	4	73	74, 79,	..	" freights for	50	..	..
"	50-53	..	93, 96	..	" industry	55	..	..
Sewing and knitting machines	23	75	..	..	" machinery	54, 56	75	..
Sesamum	11, 50,	..	79, 93,	98, 99	" prices of—	23	..	..
"	51, 67	..	96	..	" production of—	55	..	..
Shoots and plates . . . . .	..	75	..	..	" wages	54, 55	..	..
Sherry	23	..	..	..	Teakwood (<i>Tectonia grandis</i>)	4, 56	..	80, 96
Shipping, foreign	59	..	..	106	Telegraph materials	7	78	..
" coasting	64	..	..	..	Telegraphic transfers . . . . .	..	..	..
" nationality of vessels	59	..	..	106	Textile fabrics	4	73	74
" number and tonnage of	59	..	..	..	" machinery	23	75	..
" steamers, tonnage of	59	..	..	106	" materials . . . . .	..	73	74
" with the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries	59	..	..	..	Thread, sewing . . . . .	..	74	..
Ships, parts of . . . . .	..	77	..	..	" gold and silver	5	76	..
Siam . . . . .	..	88	98	..	Tibetan wool	57	..	..
Silk	29, 30, 54	73	74	..	Timber	5	77, 95	80
" chasam and cocoons	54	..	..	..	Tin	25	75, 91,	98
" goods	5, 6, 30, 54	73	74	..	" . . . . .	..	95	..
" industry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i>) . . . . .	..	73, 77	74, 80
" manufactures	30, 54	75, 90	78, 80,	..	" duty on—	57	..	101
" . . . . .	..	..	90	..	Toilet requisites . . . . .	..	77	..
" mixed goods	30, 54	75, 95	..	98	Toys and requisites for games	5	77	..
" piece goods	30	75, 95	78	98	Trade according to British Empire and Foreign countries	11-16	81, 82	81, 82
" prices of—	54	..	..	..	" according to provinces	16	..	..
" raw	5, 6, 29,	75, 90,	78, 80,	98	" direction of Indian—	11-16	..	..
"	30, 54	95	90	..	" by countries	12	81, 82	81, 82
" yarn, noils, and warps	30	75	..	..	" of India as compared with that of certain countries	2	82	82
" waste . . . . .	..	75	..	..	" with Allies	12	82	82
Silver bullion and coin, duty on	8	..	94	101	" enemy countries	12	82	82
" movement of	8	71, 94	71, 94	..	" Neutrals	12, 14	82	82
" imports and exports of	8	..	..	..	" with Aden	12, 13	86	86
" net imports of—	8, 9	97	..	..	" Allies, neutrals, and enemies	12-13	82	82
" thread . . . . .	..	76	..	..	" Arabia	12	87	87
Singapore oilfield	50	..	..	..	" Argentine Republic	2, 12	..	81, 86
Skins, calf . . . . .	..	..	79	..				
" goat . . . . .	..	..	79	..				
" prices of	44	..	..	..	

INDEX

	Report	TABLES			Report	TABLES		
		Import	Export	Miscellaneous		Import	Export	Miscellaneous
Trade								
Austria-Hungary	12	81, 82, 83, 89	81, 82, 83, 89	..	Tubes	75	..	..
Australia	2, 12, 13	81, 82, 89	81, 82, 89	..	Tungston	40	..	..
Bahrein Islands	13	87	87	..	Turkey in Asia	12	81, 89	81, 89
Belgium	12, 14	81, 82, 83	81, 82, 83	..	.. Europe	..	85	85
Brazil	2	86	86	..	Turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i>)	..	..	79
Borneo	..	87	87	..	Twist and yarn (cotton)	10, 36	74	78, 79
British Empire	12, 13	81, 82	81, 82	..	Typewriters	23	75	..
British Guiana	..	..	86	..	Umbrellas and fittings	17	77	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	United Kingdom, trade of	2, 12, 13	81, 82	81, 82
Canada	2, 12, 13	86	81, 86	..	.. States, trade of	2, 13, 15, 16	81, 82	81, 82, 86
Cape Colony	..	85	85	..	Value, calculated—of trade	8-9	95	96
Ceylon	12, 13	81, 82, 87	81, 82, 87	..	.. of imports and exports of certain articles	17, 32	..	..
Chile	12	86	81, 86	..	.. of articles of luxury and convenience	..	..	94
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	12	81, 82, 87	81, 82, 87	..	.. vegetable oil	..	75	79
Denmark	14	..	..	..	Vessels, number and tonnage of—engaged in the foreign seaborne trade	50	..	106
East African Protectorate	..	85	85	..	Wages, average rates of—in 1915-16	11	..	..
Egypt	2, 12	86	81, 85	..	.. brewing	..	..	100
Europe	13	..	..	..	.. cotton	..	..	100
Foreign Countries	12	81, 82	81, 82	..	.. jute	..	..	100
France	2, 12, 13, 14	81, 82, 84	81, 82, 84	..	.. mining (coal)	..	..	100
German East Africa	..	85	85	..	.. paper	..	..	100
Germany	12, 13	81, 82, 84, 89	81, 82, 84, 89	..	.. rice	..	..	100
Holland	12, 14	81, 82, 84	81, 82, 84	..	.. tea	..	..	100, 101
Hongkong	12	81, 82, 87	81, 82, 87	..	.. wool	..	..	100
Indo-China	..	87	87	..	War, effects of—on trade	3-4	..	..
Italy	12, 14	81, 82, 84	81, 82, 84	..	West Indies	..	86	86
Italian East Africa	..	85	85	..	Wheat (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)	4, 6, 7, 10, 41-43, 67	..	79, 92, 96
Japan	2, 12, 14, 15	81, 82, 87	81, 82, 88	..	.. flour	43	..	79, 96
Java	12, 15	81, 82, 88	81, 82, 88	..	.. freights for	..	..	106, 108
Mauritius	12, 13	81, 82, 85	81, 82, 85	..	.. prices of	2, 42	..	100
Mascat and Trucial Oman	..	86	86	..	.. production of Indian	41, 67	..	..
Natal	..	85	85	..	.. foreign	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	89	89	..	.. purchase of—by Government	4, 8	..	97
Norway	14	84	84	..	Whisky	23	..	98
Persia	12	81, 82, 88	81, 82, 88	..	Wholesale prices of certain staple articles	..	..	99, 100
Portuguese East Africa	..	86	86	..	Wines and spirit	23	76	..
Reunion	..	86	86	..	Wolfram	49	..	..
Roumania	..	84	84	..	Wood and timber	56	73, 77	74, 80
Russia	2, 12, 13	81, 82, 84	81, 82, 84	..	.. sandal	56	..	..
Sandwich Islands	..	..	89	..	.. teak	56	..	80, 96
Siam	..	88	88	..	Wooden sleepers for railways.	29	..	..
Spain	12, 14	85	85	..	Wool, industry	57	..	..
Straits Settlements	2, 12, 13	81, 82, 88	81, 82, 88	..	.. duty on	..	..	..
Sumatra	..	88	88	..	.. manufactures	57, 61	77, 90	78, 79
Sweden	14	85	85	..	.. prices of Tibetan	57	..	..
Turkey in Asia	12	81, 89	81, 89	..	Wool, raw	4, 6, 56, 57	73, 77	74, 78, 79, 92, 96
Turkey in Europe	..	85	85	..	.. restriction on the exports of	57	..	..
United Kingdom	2, 12, 13	81, 82, 83	81, 82, 83	..	Woollens	5	73	74
total—	..	71	71	..	.. carpets and rugs	57	77	79
United States of America	2, 12, 15, 16	81, 82, 86	81, 82, 86	..	.. hosiery	..	77, 95	..
West Indies	..	..	86	..	.. shawls	..	77, 95	..
United Kingdom, other British Possessions and Foreign countries	13	81, 82	81, 82	..	.. yarn and knitting wool	..	77	..
Treasure, coasting	..	..	..	110	Yonangyung oil field	50	..	..
Imports and exports of	3	71, 94	71, 94	..	Yarns (cotton)	4, 17, 19, 36	74	78, 79
net imports of	..	71	..	..	.. (silk)	..	75	..
value of	3	..	..	..	Yarns and textile fabrics	4, 5	73	74
					.. cotton	19, 20	73	74
					.. jute	..	73	74
					.. silk	30	73, 75	74
					.. wool	..	73	74
					.. others	..	73	74
					Zinc or spelter	..	75, 91	..