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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA ¹⁵

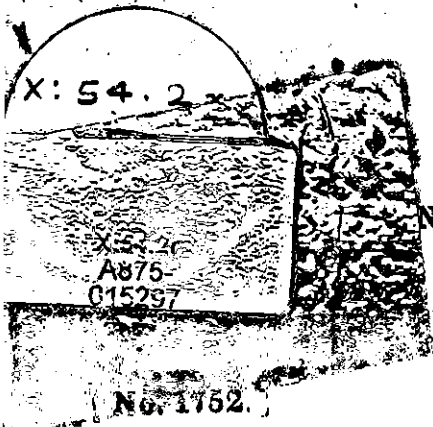
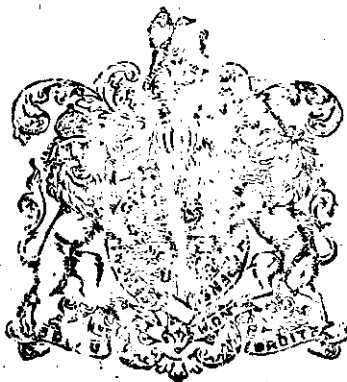
REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

1921-22

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{ Foreign, R18 }

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MONTHLY.

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27. Report on the Production and Consumption of Coal in India. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
28. Statement relating to Area, Production, Stocks, Exports and Imports of Rubber in India. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
29. Statement relating to Area, Production, Import and Export of Coffee in India. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
30. Statistics relating to Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore. R6. (9a.)
31. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India. R2. (1a. 6p.)

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Review of trade
of India

India. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
of the Co-operative Movement in India. R1-8.
Schedu's II and III of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894 (as substituted rates of Customs duties levied on goods imported into, and exported (1a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

ices from 1861—1918 with addenda for 1919, 1920 and 1921. As. 13. (3a.)
in the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
December), Final (February).
(March), 3rd (April), Final (August).
October), 3rd (December), Final (February), Supplementary (April).
oilseeds)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Final (February).
December).
October), Final (February).
in India. R4.
Statistics relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British
prop Forecasts in India. As. 8.
ing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts
ing the relative importance of cotton growing districts and States
ge Yield per Acre of principal Crops in India for the period ending
-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1919
that enter into the Inland (Rail and River-borne) Trade of India.

45. Hand-book adopted for the registration of Rail-borne Trade of India showing (1) the limits of railway lines in each province, (2) the officers by which the Rail-borne Trade of each Province with external blocks should be registered, and (3) the officers to whom the returns should be supplied. As. 12.
46. A Classified List of the commodities that enter into the Land Frontier Trade of British India. R1-2.

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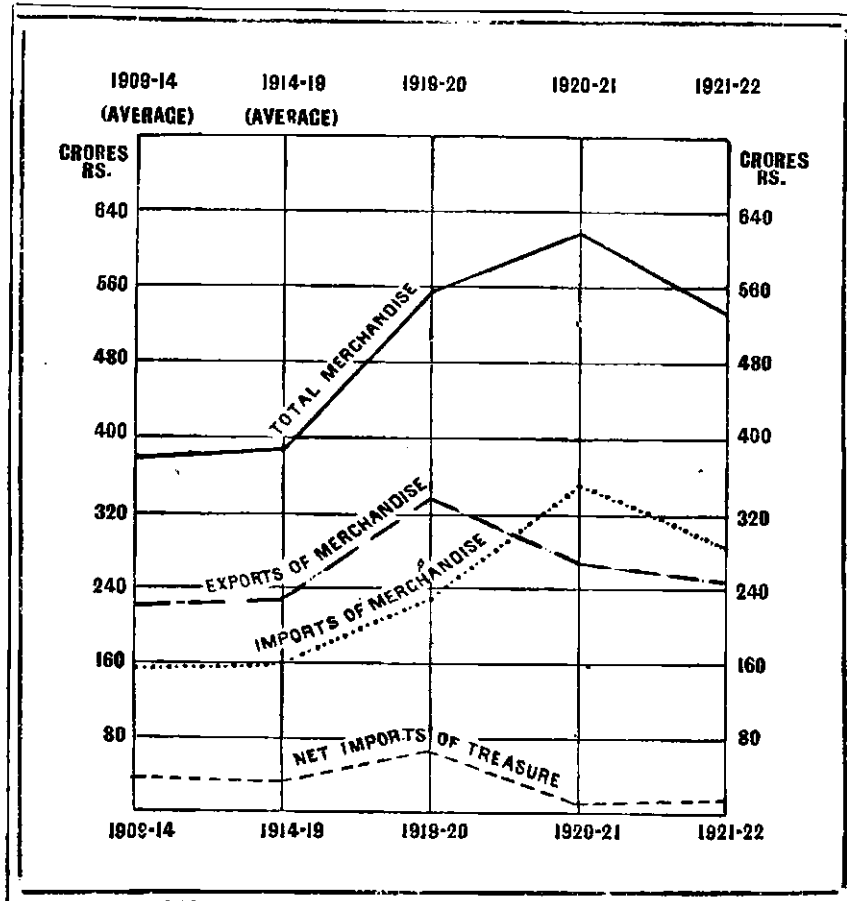
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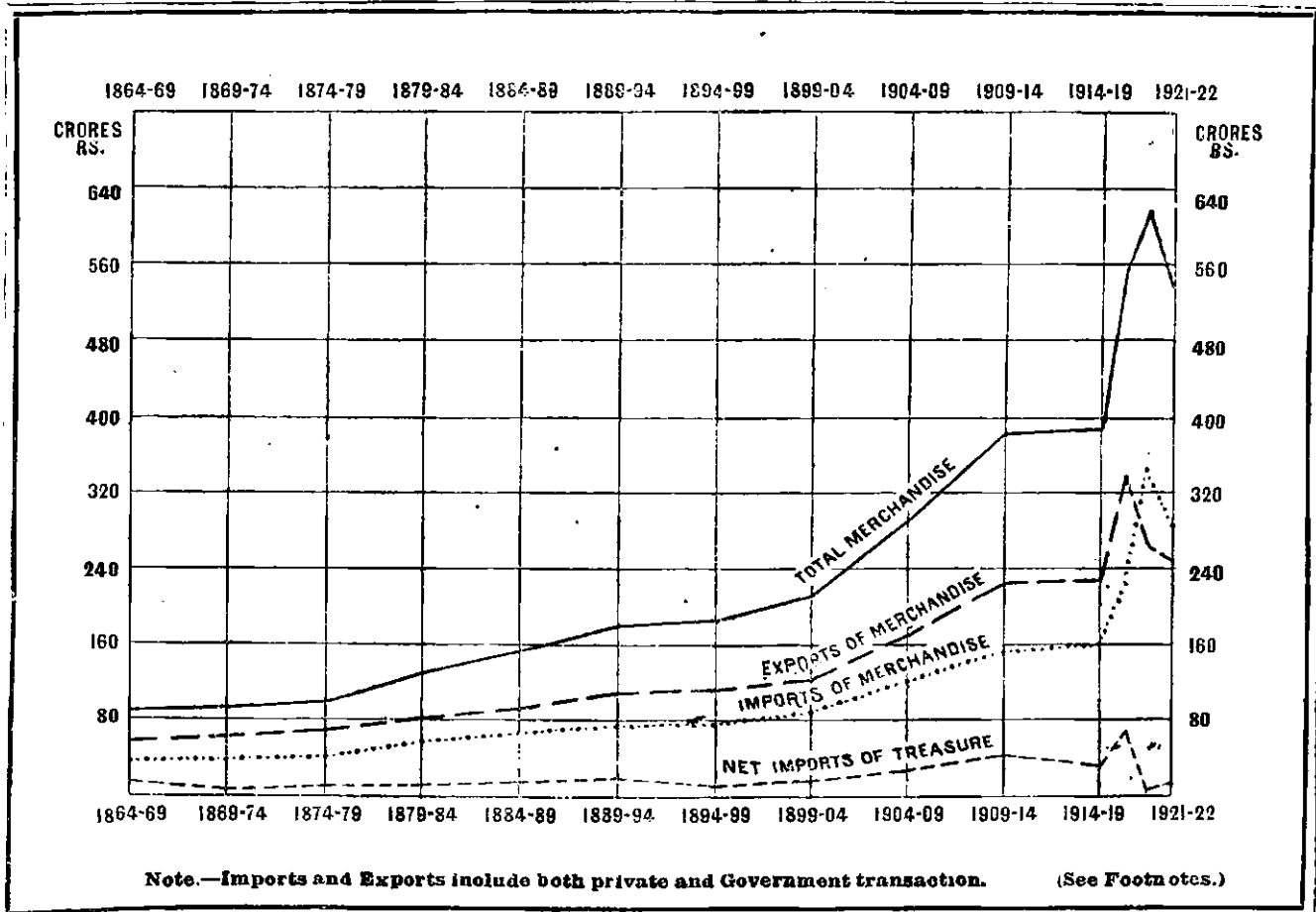
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(b) DURING THE LAST 57 YEARS (1864-69 TO 1921-22).

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.

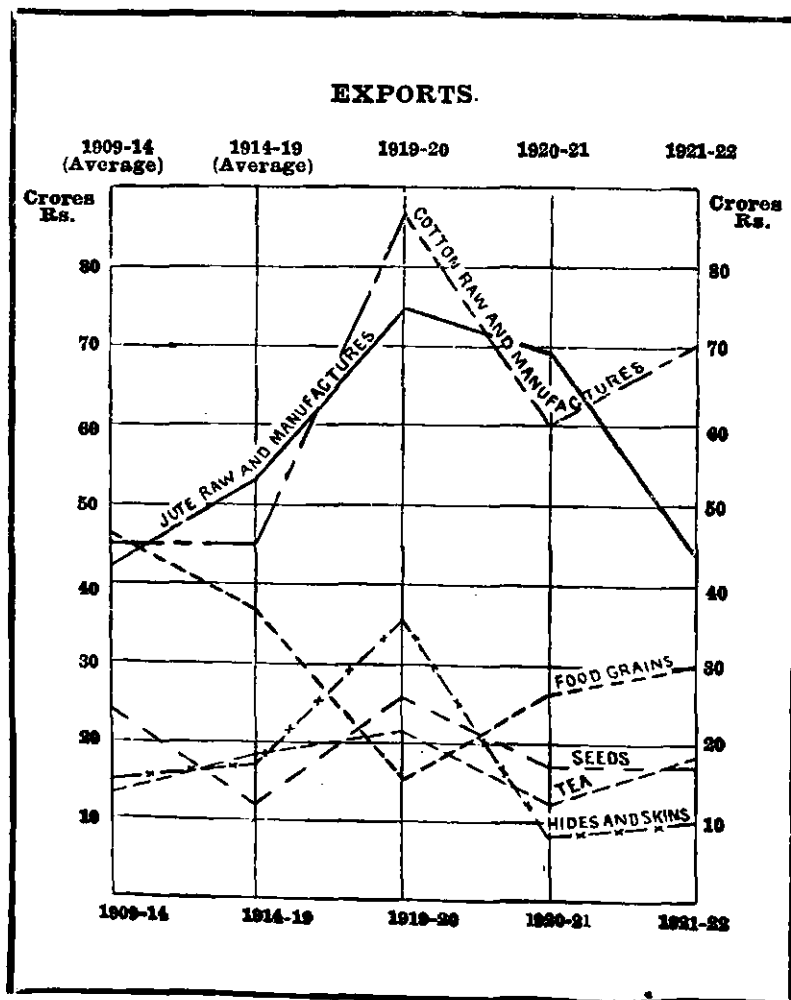
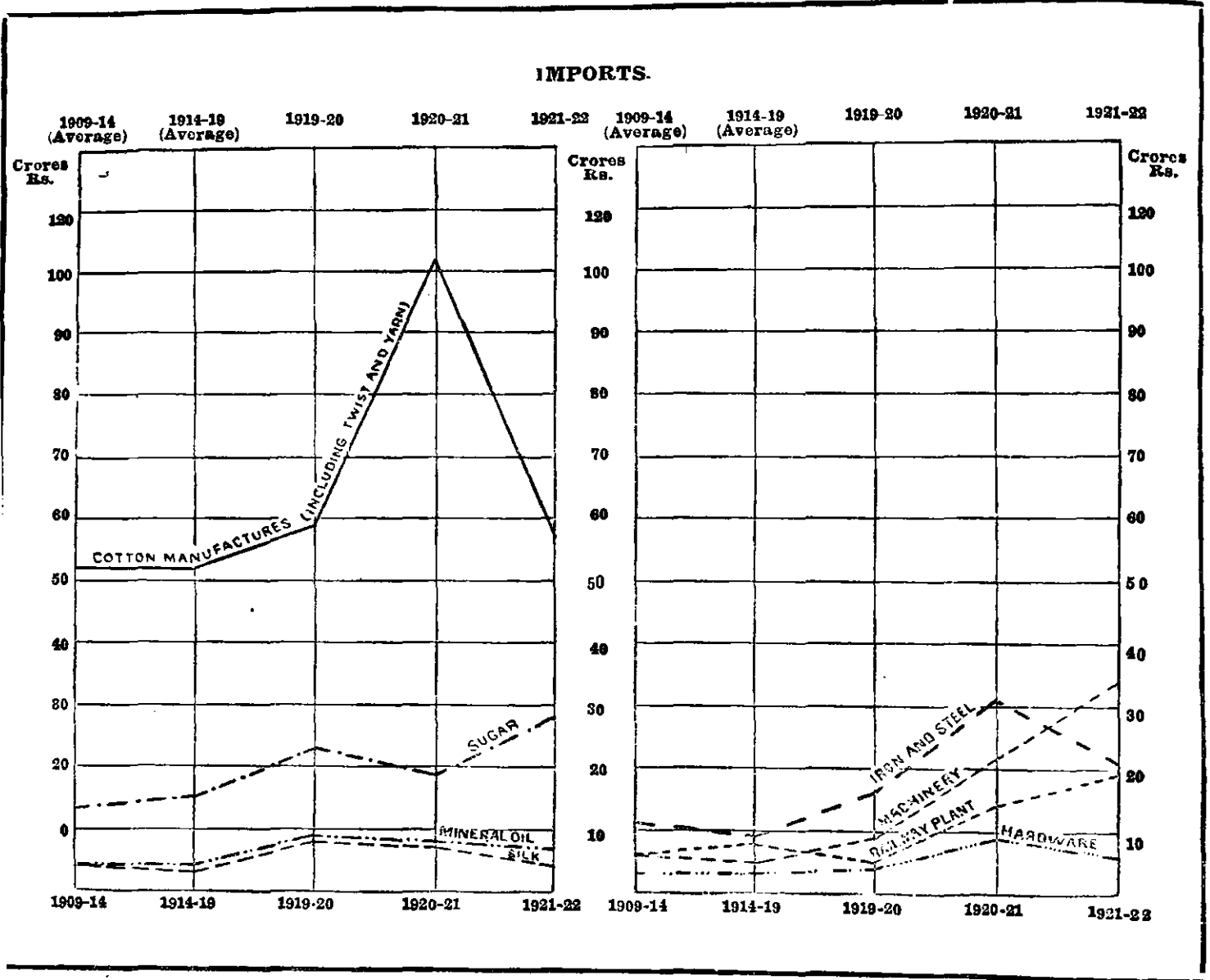
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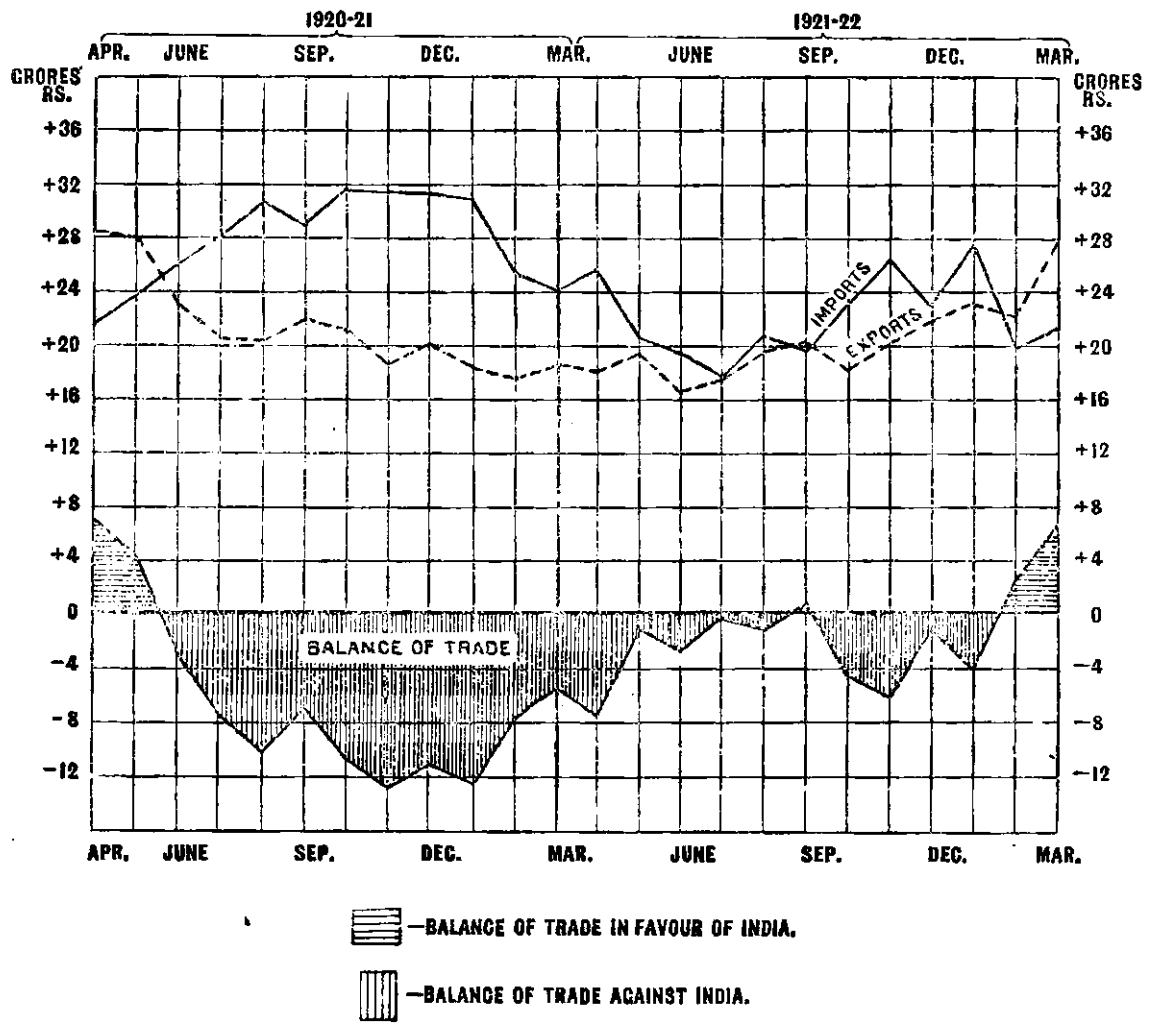
Note.—Imports and Exports include both private and Government transaction. (See Footnotes.)

- Note—1. In chart 1 (b) the curves are based on averages of 5 years.
 2. Total merchandise includes imports and Exports, both private and Government stores.
 3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government Stores.
 4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.
 5. Net imports of treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

2. Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import and Export Trade of British India during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

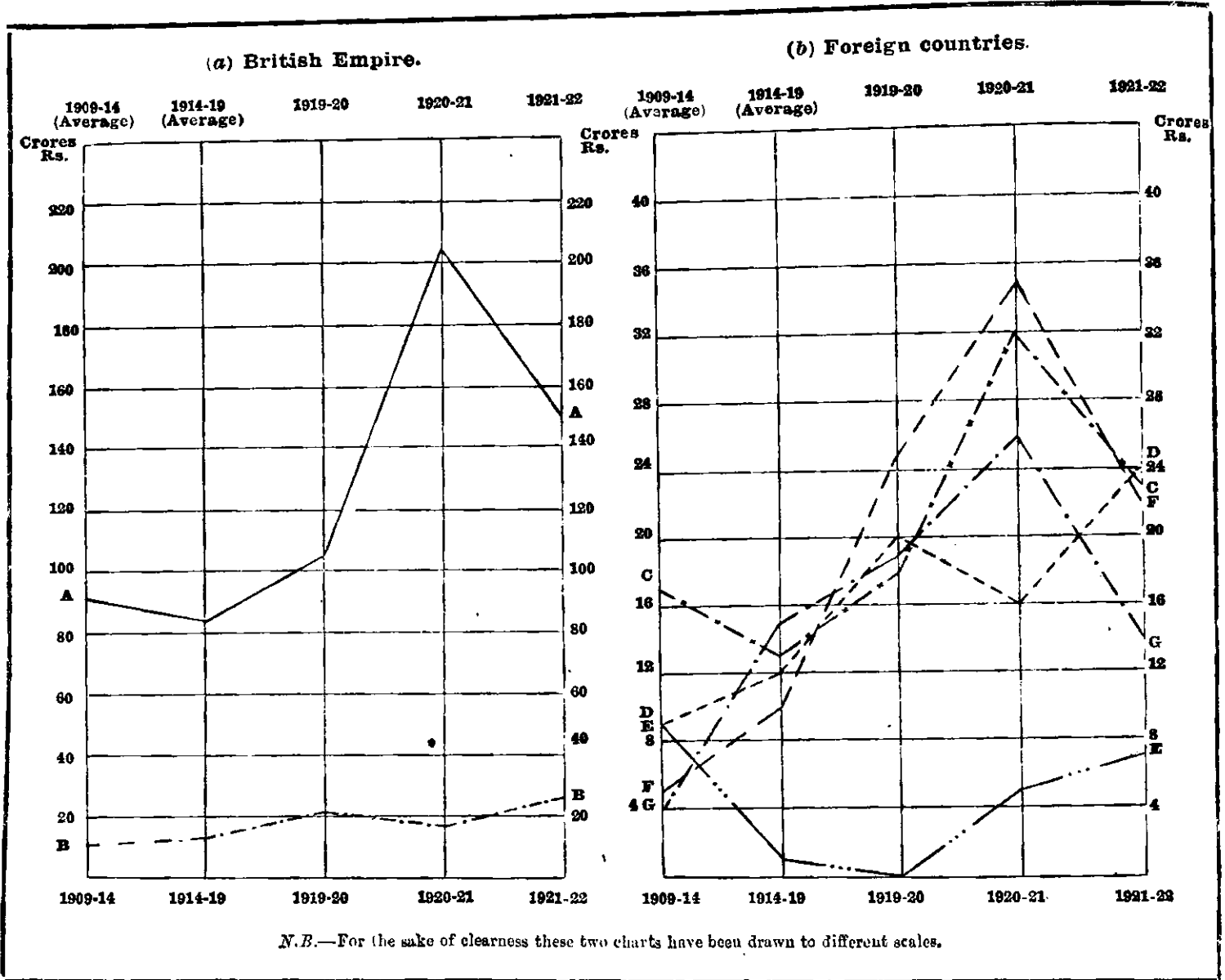


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4 Variations in the Trade of British India with principal Countries during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

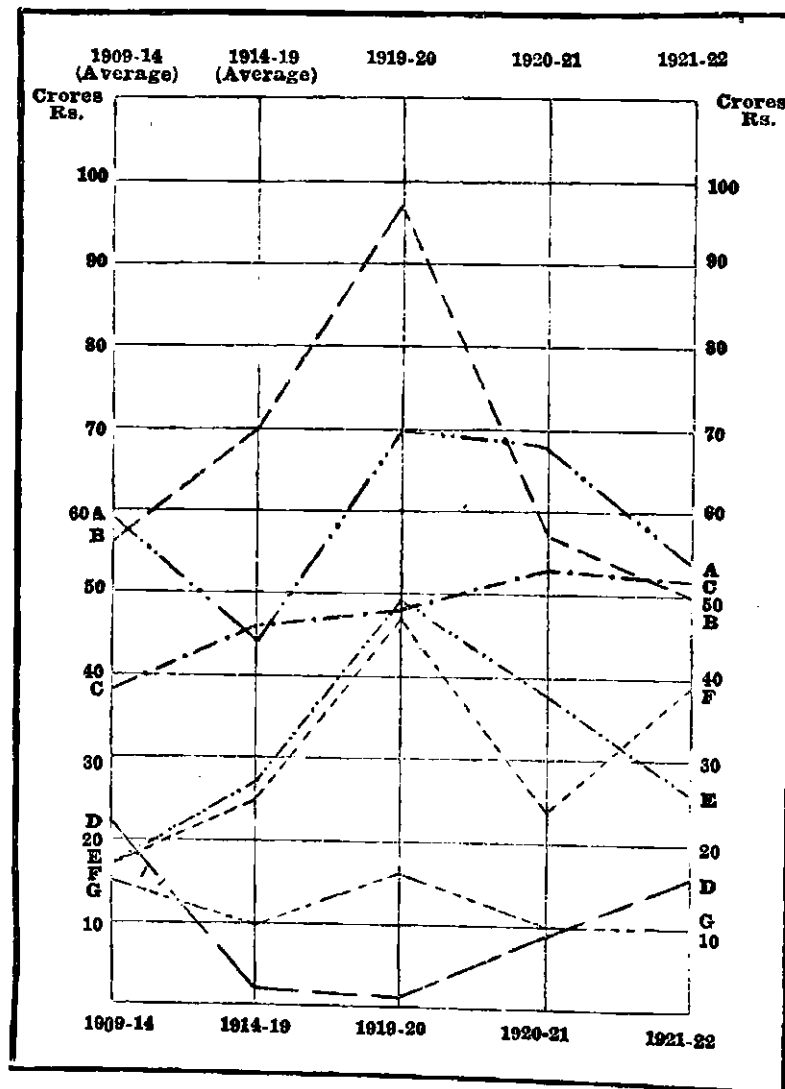
IMPORTS.



EXPORTS.

REFERENCES OF IMPORTS.

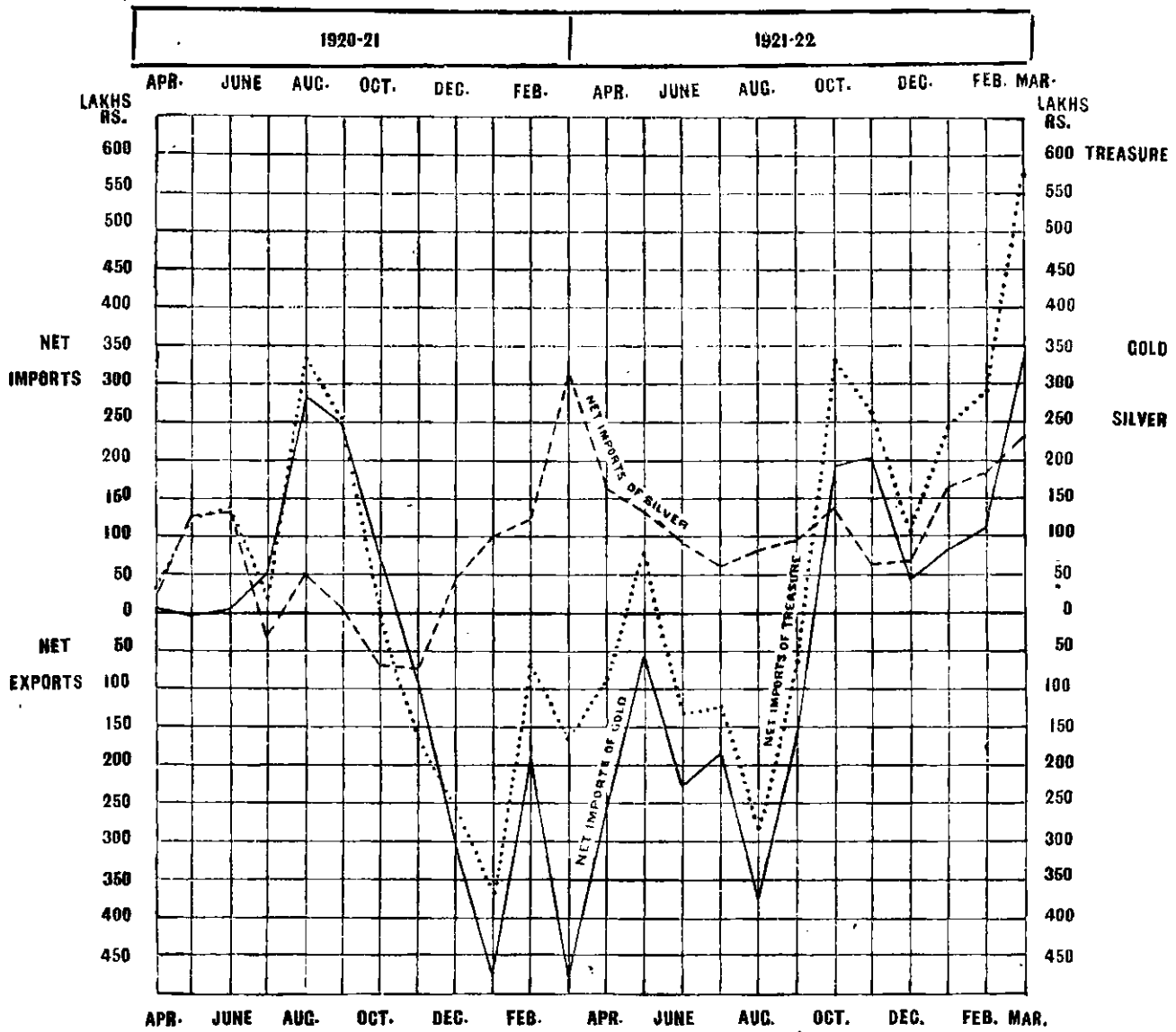
- A. United Kingdom.
- B. Other Parts of the British Empire.
- C. Other Foreign Countries.
- D. Java.
- E. Germany.
- F. United States of America.
- G. Japan



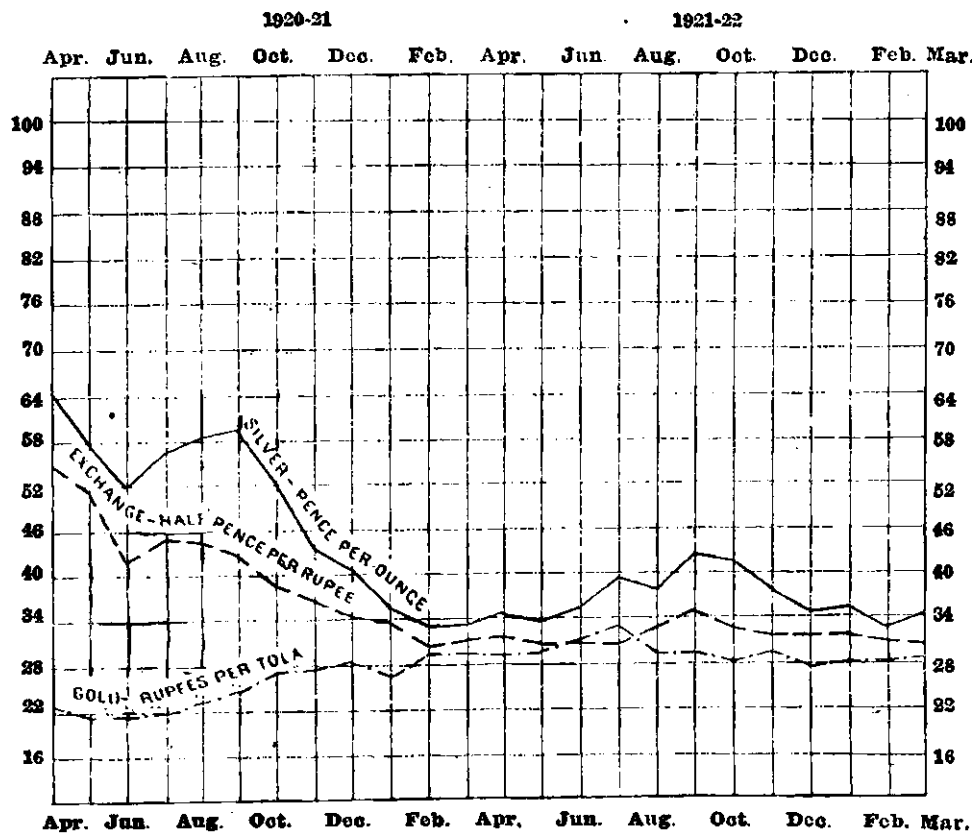
REFERENCES OF EXPORTS.

- A. Other Foreign Countries.
- B. United Kingdom.
- C. Other Parts of the British Empire.
- D. Germany.
- E. United States of America.
- F. Japan.
- G. France.

5. MONTHLY FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NET IMPORTS OR NET EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND TREASURE (i.e., GOLD AND SILVER ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT) DURING 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

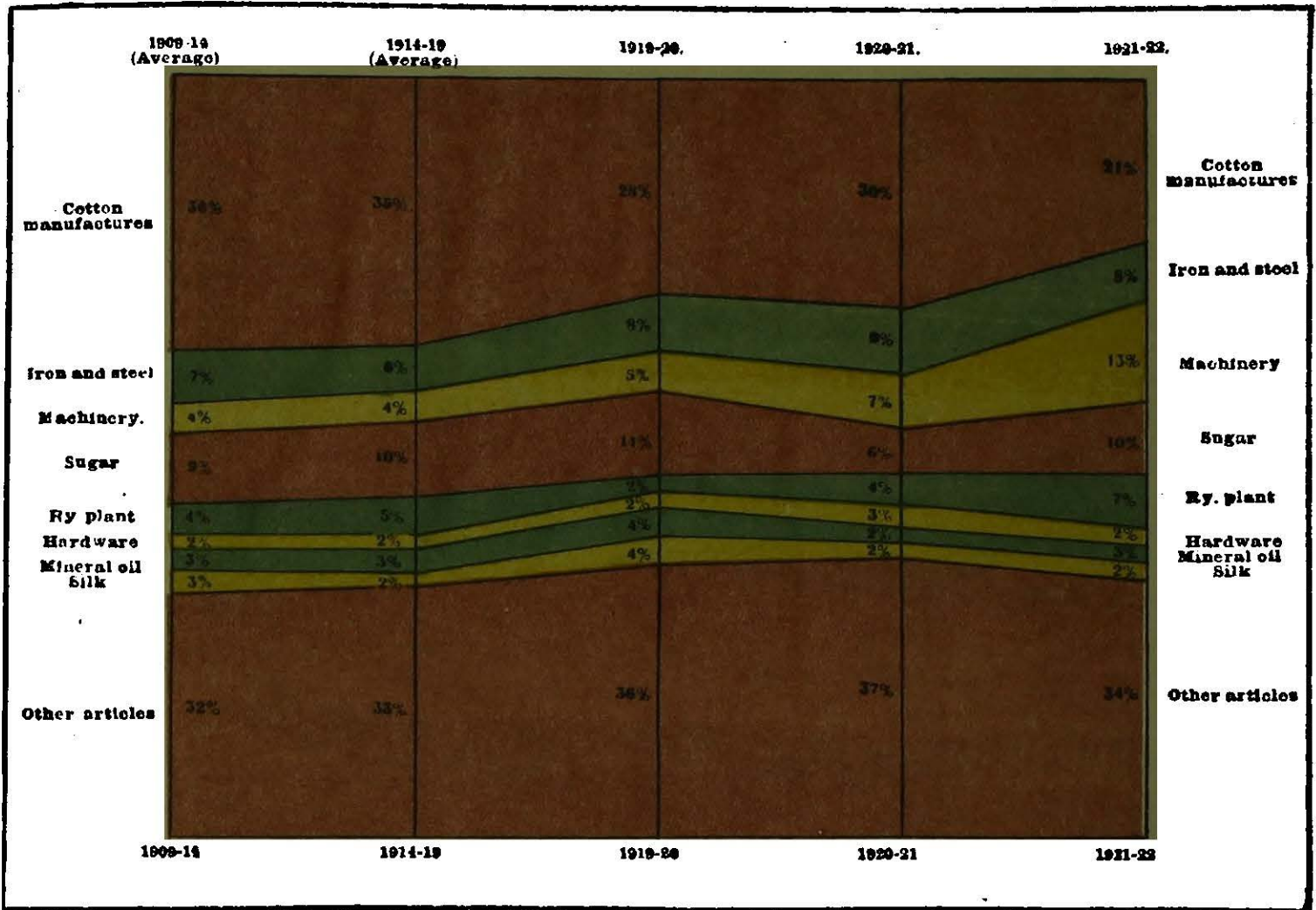


6. Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22.

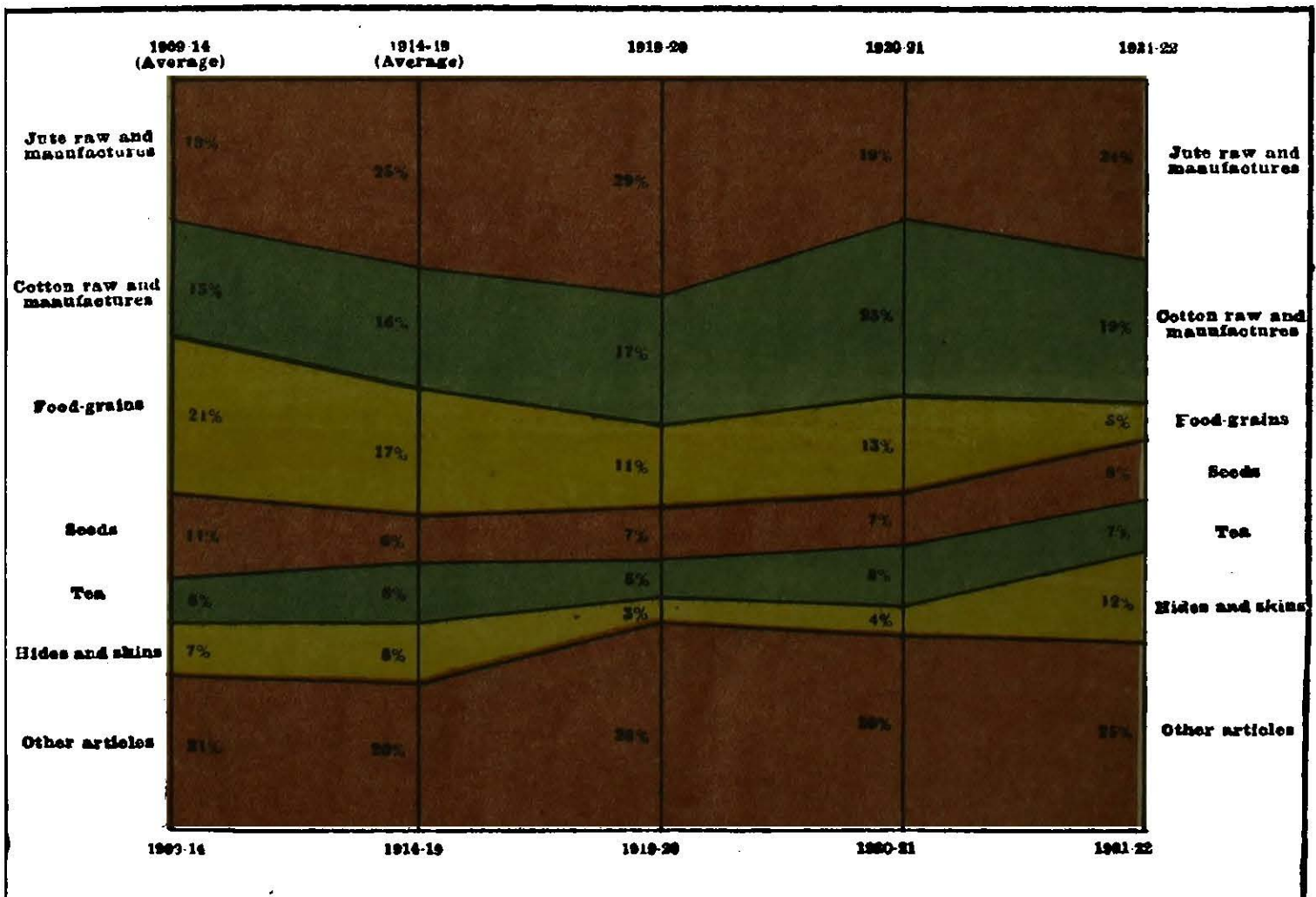


7. Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.

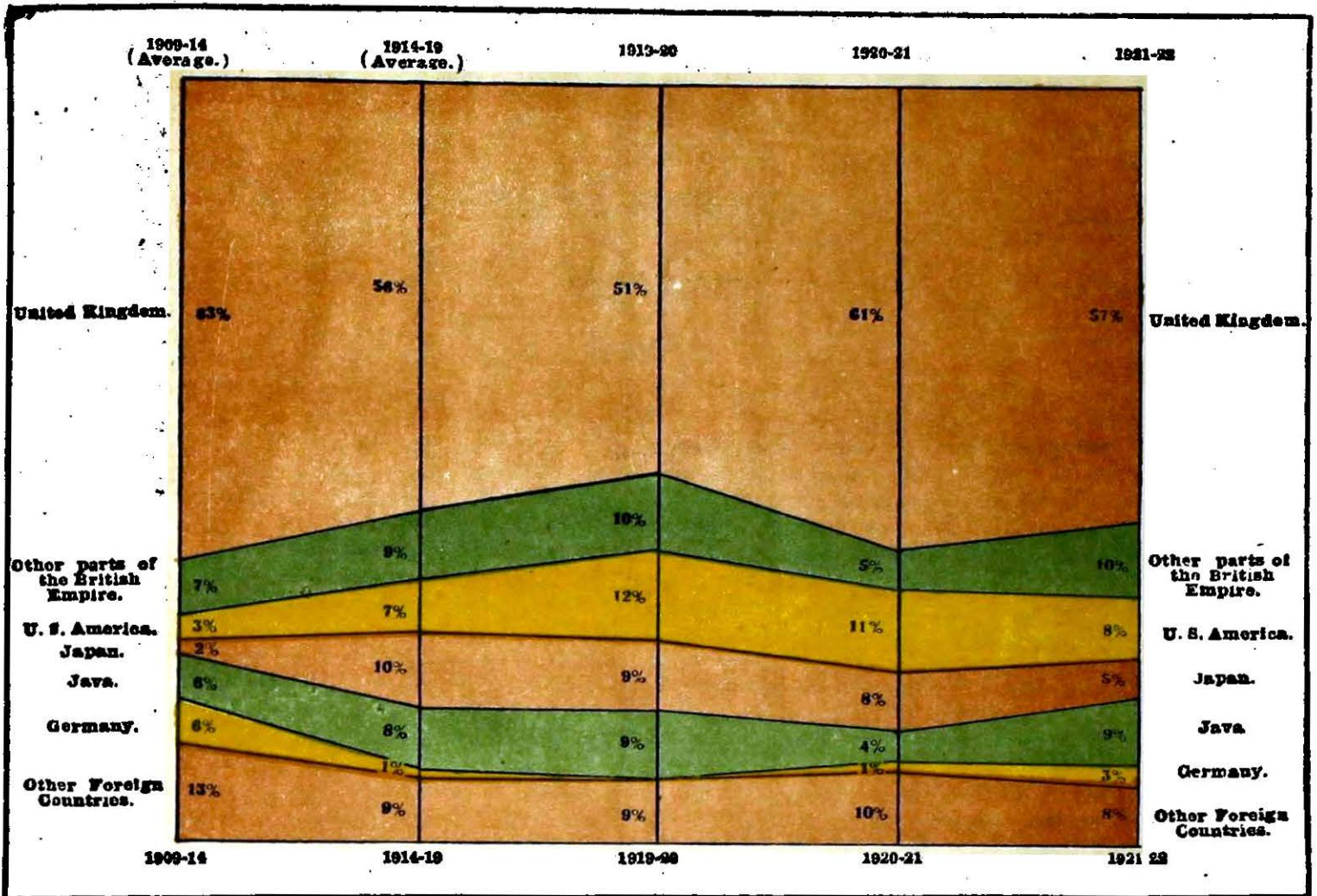


EXPORTS.



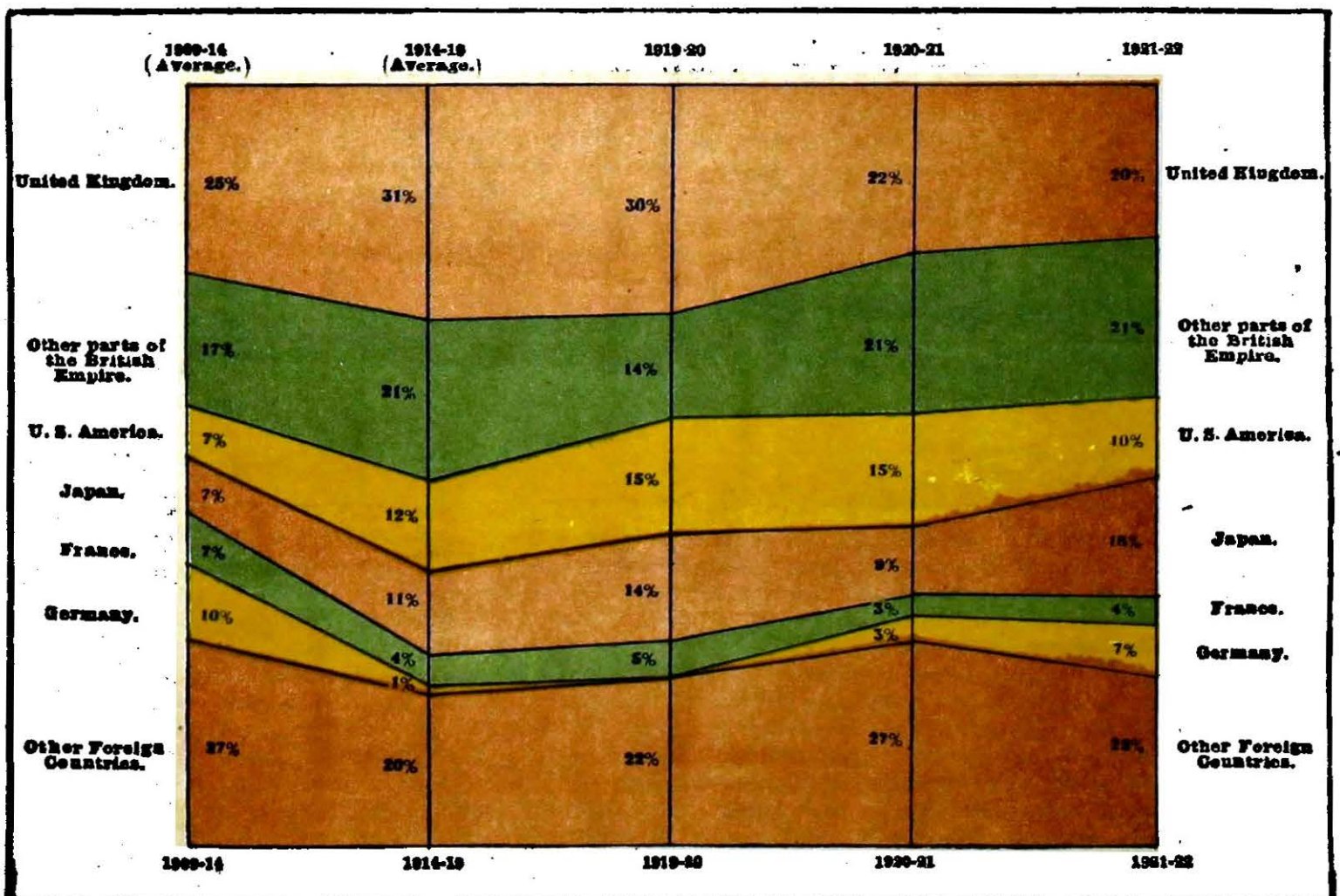
8. Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS



NOTE.— Imports from Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 consisted mostly of receipts in the early part of the official year 1914-15, and the residue of cargoes of prize vessels imported during the war period.

EXPORTS.



NOTE.— Exports to Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 were confined to the early part of the official year 1914-15.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1921-22.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The year under review will rank as a classical example of what trade-cycle economists characterise as the re-adjustment period. The war was succeeded in India, as in most other parts of the world, by a period of exceptionally flourishing trade and intense industrial activity. The pace was too fast and it was inevitable that the boom should be succeeded by a slump, before business could be re-established upon a firm and normal basis, and indications of this slump were clearly apparent in the latter part of 1920-21. That year was one of sharp contrast between the boom conditions of the early months and the liquidation of the latter part of the year, but 1921-22 was a year of unrelieved depression, of hand-to-mouth buying by the consuming trades and of resigned patience on the part of traders and their financiers. It was only during the closing months that any reliable indications were noticeable that the downward trend was being checked and that trade conditions were tending to become stable. The year opened with heavy stocks on hand of most of the commodities which India imports, and throughout the year most of the markets to which she exports were lacking in purchasing power to such an extent that her exports were seriously curtailed. Consequently she had difficulty in absorbing old stocks of imports and showed very little demand for new supplies. In 1913-14 fifty-eight per cent of her export trade was with European countries, so that their economic exhaustion and the collapse of European exchanges fully explain the serious diminution in Indian exports. Even in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which were far from being so exhausted as Central Europe, the general fall in prices and correspondingly reduced purchasing power seriously diminished demands for Indian goods. Signs of improved demand were apparent towards the end of the year, but it is obvious that any real recovery is contingent upon the stabilisation of exchanges and the settlement of such burning questions of international politics as the reparations and allied debts. The movements of index numbers during the year in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Japan, the countries which are India's best customers, indicated an equation of supply and demand, towards the end of the year in the United Kingdom but rather earlier in the United States and Japan. The Statist index number for the United Kingdom fell steadily from 170 in April to 132 in February, after which it began to rise. The Bradstreet number for the United States of America reached its lowest point in May, 10·6, after which it rose again steadily to 11·5 in March. The index number of the Bank of Japan recorded its minimum at 251 in April, after which it rose to 290 in October and fell again to 266 in March. These figures may be compared with the corresponding figures for April 1920 which were 266 for the United Kingdom, 20·7 for the U.S.A. and 397 for Japan. Two factors which seriously hampered business throughout the year were the falling tendency of prices and the instability of exchange. The former was particularly noticeable on the import side and forced importers to purchase only for immediate requirements. Instability of exchange is obviously a serious handicap on overseas trade, import or export. Apart from the variations in Continental exchanges, the sterling value of the rupee fluctuated from 1s. 3½d, at the beginning of the year to 1s. 5¾d in September, from which point it fell back again to 1s. 3¼d in March. The figures relating to overseas trade are very substantially lower than those for the preceding year, but a considerable part of the decrease was due to the heavy fall in prices. The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports, of merchandise only, on the basis of declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a reliable measure of the course of trade.

(in crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Imports	183	101	142	124
Exports	244	198	172	182
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports	427	299	314	306

The balance of trade figures shown in chart No. 3 appear to have been very much more adverse than they really were, on account of the time-lag inherent in statistical returns of overseas trade. Orders for imports are necessarily placed some time before those imports arrive, particularly in the case of such goods as machinery and railway materials. Consequently, at a time of steadily falling prices, figures of the import trade represent orders placed some time earlier and at higher price-levels than the exports recorded at the custom-houses for the same months. It has also to be remembered that freight and insurance charges appear in the import figures and not in the export figures.

On the import side wheat, sugar, machinery, and railway materials were striking exceptions to a general downward trend. The shortage of Indian wheat was made good by unprecedented importations from Australia and America. Sugar prices were reduced so considerably as to enable India to build up her depleted reserves again. Machinery and railway materials represent capital expenditure and consequently contract less promptly in periods of trade depression than do articles of consumption. Orders for these resulted partly from industrial development subsequent to the war and partly from the necessity of replacing worn-out stocks. Drastic reductions in the price of English coal led to large importations on the Western side. Deducting these five heads, the value of the rest of the imports of private merchandise fell by 39 per cent from R280 crores to R171 crores. Of this decrease cotton piecegoods

accounted for R41 crores, falling from R84 crores to R43 crores, a decrease which was partly due to a fall in quantity but also very largely to a fall in values. Prices would have fallen in any event, but energetic picketing on behalf of the boycott campaign increased the tendency.

On the export side the effects of the bad monsoon in 1920 were still noticeable, but the chief factor was lack of foreign demand. Jute and gunnies are usually the most important. These owing to lesser shipments and greatly reduced prices fell from R69 crores to R44 crores. Tea, which had suffered such a serious depression in 1920-21, made a great recovery, both as regards quantity shipped and prices realised. Cotton experienced an improved demand, particularly from Japan. The demand for oilseeds improved slightly, but, owing to lack of purchasing power in Central Europe, the demand was much less than might have been expected. Towards the end of the year increased overseas demand was apparent, particularly for oilseeds, and a good monsoon resulted in lower prices of foodstuffs and the cessation of imports of foreign grains and stimulated the demand for other commodities. But the restoration of normal conditions remains dependent upon the full recovery of India's former markets in Europe.

In common with other trades, shipping encountered one of the greatest slumps in the world's history. At the end of the year freight space was enormously in excess of the demand and rates were, throughout the world, from 25 to 50 per cent below those current at the beginning of the year. The Statist index-number for shipping-freights fell from 46.3 in January 1921 to 29.8 in November, whence it improved to 33.3 in March. And the corresponding time-charter rate fell from 59.8 in January 1921 to 29.9 in October, a nominal rate at which it then remained. Owing to the strenuous competition of German and Dutch with British shipping lines for the small cargoes that were offering, freight rates between Indian and European ports were drastically reduced. For details regarding outward rates from Indian ports, the reader is invited to turn to Table No. 51.

In March 1921 the general rate of import duty was raised from 7½ to 11 per cent. But importations during the year were so entirely controlled by major influences, particularly the reduced purchasing power of the country as a whole, that it is impossible to ascribe any particular changes in trade solely to the increase in import duties. In March 1922 this general rate was raised to 15 per cent. Railway plant and iron and steel sections were raised from 2½ to 10 per cent, machinery, however, being retained at the lower rate. The rate on "luxury" articles was also increased from 20 to 30 per cent. Up to the time of writing the conditions of general trade depression have dominated the situation entirely and the real effect of these increases in duty yet remains to be seen.

The year under review has been marked by serious depression and stagnation in most lines of trade. But, although it has been a very poor year for overseas trade, it has, at the same time, amply demonstrated the soundness of the country's commercial system. Failures of individual firms have been few. Labour troubles have seldom been serious or widespread. Exchange has fluctuated between very much narrower limits than the exchanges of most other countries. And, in spite of a return from circulation of R11 crores in silver, the note issue was increased by R8 crores only, from R167 in April 1921 to R175 crores in March 1922, and its metallic backing was increased from 54½ per cent to 58 per cent. The general position is thus eminently sound and a healthy industrial and commercial expansion only awaits an improvement in international trade as a whole.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

Cotton Manufactures.—Prices of raw cotton in America dominate the world's piecegoods markets, and of these the price of Middling American at New Orleans is a sound index. After its sensational fall during 1920-21 from 43 to 11 cents it was generally felt that it must have touched bottom. But, after a rally in May to 11½ cents, it fell further to 10½ cents in June, and the cotton season closed in July with a quotation of 11 cents. The new season opened in August at 14½ cents, owing to anticipation of a crop shortage, and the striking under-estimate published by the American Agricultural Bureau in that month sent prices rapidly upwards. After touching 20½ cents in September, Middling American fell gradually to 15 cents at the end of January, after which it firmed up and closed at 16½ cents on 31st March. The sharp rise in prices in August-September led merchants to believe that cloth and yarn prices would not fall further and the orders placed in those months for India were reflected in higher imports during October and November, the promptness of arrival being symptomatic of the slackness of trade conditions in Manchester.

Reference was made in last year's REVIEW to the conditions occasioned in Indian piecegoods markets by the fall of exchange and the inability of a number of piecegoods merchants in India to meet the heavy losses resulting from the combination of a fall in rupee prices and a fall in exchange. As a consequence of these difficulties Indian distributing centres were seriously overstocked at the beginning of the year, and further shipments of goods purchased at high prices added to the congestion in the earlier months. And the leading piecegoods merchants' Associations, hoping against hope that the rupee would soon rise to the illusive two-shilling-level, reiterated resolutions forbidding their members to settle contracts except at that rate, and imposing fines on any members who did so. Despite these resolutions settlements were arrived at in most cases during the course of the year and those left over at the end of 1921-22 consisted almost entirely of a small gambling residue from the post-war boom. Another factor which seriously affected piecegoods importations during the year under review was the vigorous revival, particularly on the Western side, of the campaign in favour of Indian-made piecegoods, reinforced by a further development in favour of the wearing of home-woven goods made from Indian handspun yarn. This latter development was reflected also in greater imports of twist and yarn, the imported yarns, spun from longer-stapled Egyptian and American cotton, being more suitable for handweaving than yarn spun from Indian cotton. But the outstanding factor which really controlled the consumption of both imported and Indian-made piecegoods was the seriously reduced purchasing power of the country in general. Reference has been made to this factor generally and piecegoods figures afford a striking illustration, as the bulk of the goods bought was of the grey (unbleached) variety and appreciable reductions in price produced very little increase in demand, thus showing that consumption was limited almost entirely to minimum clothing requirements.

The total imports of cotton manufactures decreased in value from R102 crores in 1920-21 to R57 crores in 1921-22, as compared with R66 crores in 1913-14, despite the fact that the prices of all classes of goods were more than double prewar prices. These values represent respectively 30, 21 and 36 per cent of India's total imports during each

of the years specified. Particulars of the different classes of cotton manufactures are given below with values during the past three years and the prewar year :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	4,36	13,58	11,51
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	22,52	26,45	22,65
White (bleached)	14,29	15,96	21,90	12,67
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17,86	12,75	34,57	7,59
Fents of all descriptions	54	53	86	25
TOTAL PIECE GOODS	58,14	51,76	83,78	43,16
Hosiery	1,20	1,45	1,91	63
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	47	10
Thread	39	50	91	72
Other sorts	1,52	84	1,47	82
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	59,08	1,02,12	56,94

Imports of cotton twist and yarn again increased considerably in quantity from 47 million lbs in 1920-21 to 57 million lbs as compared with an average of 42 million lbs in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14. Average values decreased considerably from R2-13-11 in 1920-21 to R2-0-3 in 1921-22 as compared with annas 15-1 in 1913-14. The following table compares the quantities of imported yarn with quantities produced in Indian mills over a period of years :—

—	Imports	Indian mills production	—	Imports	Indian mills production
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)		lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Annual average—			Year 1913-14 (pre-war)		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776	" 1914-15	44,171	682,777
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war)	41,794	646,757	" 1915-16	42,564	651,985
" " " 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227	" 1916-17	40,427	722,425
			" 1917-18	29,530	681,107
			" 1918-19	19,400	660,576
			" 1919-20	38,095	615,040
			" 1920-21	15,097	635,760
			" 1921-22	47,333	660,003
				57,125	692,313

The following table compares by counts the quantities of imported cotton twist and yarn with the quantities produced in the Indian mills :—

—	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn								
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	458	431,188	7,591	443,471	6,961	469,370
" 21 to 25	896	123,995	340	132,815	432	148,473	1,219	150,579
" 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	667	50,842	3,757	50,613	4,238	52,583
" 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	6,852	17,080	22,842	15,024	26,741	16,900
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	3,592	3,560	5,020	2,067	8,881	2,389
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	1,288	—	4,244	—	5,746	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	1,900	275	3,447	355	3,339	492
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	15,097	635,760	47,333	660,003	57,125	692,313

There was again a striking increase in imports of 31's and over, from 28 million lbs in 1920-21 to 36 million lbs in 1921-22—this is the class of yarn most suited to handlooms and it is noticeable that very little of the increase in total

production of the Indian mills was of the higher counts. The sum-total of imports and production exceeded the figure for 1913-14 by 22 million lbs. Of the imports 70 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 26 per cent from Japan. The corresponding percentages were for 1920-21, 49 and 43, for 1919-20, 81 and 13, and for 1913-14, 86 and 2. During the year under review Japanese yarn exporters concentrated more on the Chinese market, about which a reference is invited to the corresponding section in Chapter III.

Among imported cotton piecegoods the most striking feature was the preponderance of grey goods and the very small quantity of coloured, printed and dyed goods imported. The following table compares the imports of grey, white, and coloured goods during each of the last nine years in million yards and it illustrates strikingly both the reduction in total demand and the concentration on the cheapest and most economical class, namely, grey goods :—

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534.2	793.3	831.8
" 1914-15	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
" 1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
" 1916-17	847.0	589.8	454.0
" 1917-18	625.5	502.3	395.6
" 1918-19	583.4	286.6	227.3
" 1919-20	533.3	322.0	208.3
" 1920-21	580.2	421.8	489.3
" 1921-22	635.6	306.2	138.3

The following table showing the declared values per yard of grey, white and coloured goods during the last four years and in 1913-14 illustrates the fact that considerably reduced price quotations were unable to stimulate demand :—

Declared value per Yard.

Cotton Piece goods.	1913-14		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0	2 8	0	6 6	0	6 9	0	7 4	0	5 8
White (bleached)	0	2 11	0	7 4	0	7 11	0	8 4	0	6 7
Coloured, printed, or dyed	0	3 5	0	8 4	0	9 10	0	11 4	0	8 9

The principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below with particulars (in million yds.) of imports during 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1921-22 :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22
Jaconets, mada- pollams, mulls, etc.	150.4	30.1	56.2	Jaconets, mada- pollams, mulls, etc.	307.0	105.5	144.0	Cambrics, etc.	113.6	54.3	17.7
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	181.0	129.4	Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	108.5	48.2	Shirtings	152.6	71.6	25.0
Sheetings	2	46.4	50.2	Sheetings	204.7	121.7	87.6	Prints and chintz Drills and jeans	200.7	114.7	28.7
Drills and jeans	21.3	17.6	16.1	Drills and jeans	5.7	6.3	2.0	Drills and jeans	30.0	19.3	9.6
Other sorts	10.8	4.0	1.3	Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	8.0	1.5	Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	13.5	3.7
				Twills	8.3	13.4	3.3	Twills	31.4	31.2	5.8
				Other sorts	31.0	21.8	7.7	Other sorts	159.6	142.3	24.6
TOTAL	1,534.2	580.2	635.6	TOTAL	793.3	421.8	306.2	TOTAL	831.8	489.3	138.3

While dhutis and saris were taken in appreciably larger quantities than in 1920-21, the imports of long cloth and shirtings and twills were as markedly reduced.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in piecegoods imports during 1913-14 and each of the last three years :

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of Cotton Piecegoods.

	1913-14		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piecegoods grey	98.8	.5	87.1	11.8	72.4	25.9	82.8	13.1
" " white	98.5	...	96.6	.9	96.9	.9	97.8	.6
" " coloured	92.6	.2	89.9	5.0	91.8	3.3	88.0	3.6

Compared with last year the United Kingdom has considerably improved her position in Indian markets *vis-a-vis* Japan. Under grey goods a striking feature of the year was the importation of 21 million yards from the United States as compared with 8 million yards in 1920-21 and 5 million yards in 1919-20 and an average of 10 million yards in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14. A certain amount of grey cloth, both imported and Indian mill-made, was sold upcountry as Khaddar. But this was a very minor factor in the increased demand for grey goods. Imports of white and coloured goods from the Netherlands were reduced but she improved her position *vis-a-vis* other countries. Switzerland lost ground in both classes, imports of white goods from that country being very small.

The following represent the shares of the principal countries in the aggregate import trade in piecegoods to India :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of Piecegoods imported.

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	97.1	90.3	85.6	87.6
Japan . . . . .	.3	7.0	11.3	8.3
United States . . . . .	.3	.9	.9	2.1
Netherlands . . . . .	.8	.7	.9	1.1
Other countries	1.5	1.1	1.3	.9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Imports of hosiery decreased markedly from R1,91 lakhs in 1920-21 to R63 lakhs in 1921-22, of which Japan supplied R45 lakhs.

Sugar, which in 1920-21 fell back to fourth place in India's import trade, resumed in 1921-22 its 1913-14 position of third, with a total import value of R27½ crores, to cotton manufactures (R57 crores) and machinery (R35 crores). And India resumed her pre-war normal position as the third largest importer of sugar in the world, the United States of America and the United Kingdom being, as usual, the largest and second largest. During the last two years India has been brought more directly in touch with world sugar-markets at New York and London than she had been for many years past. In 1920-21, owing to fears of serious shortage and anticipation of considerably increased consumption following the introduction of prohibition, American dealers feverishly bought up surplus stocks in all parts of the world. Prices soared to unprecedented heights and for some time raw sugar prices in America were higher than those of refined sugar. These high prices led India to curtail her purchases and even to re-export Java and Mauritius sugars to America and Europe. For these reasons, stocks of sugar in India were exceptionally low at the beginning of the year under review.

During the period of high prices in 1920 increased areas of sugar-cane were planted in Cuba and many new factories erected. In the early part of 1921, when the American sugar-boom had spent itself and it became clear that demand had been considerably overestimated, heavy stocks hung on the hands of American dealers and the over-stimulated production of Cuba brought world prices down with a run. Cuban sugar not only flooded its normal markets but found its way into markets further afield and forced Java sugar to restrict itself to its regular markets in the East. For these reasons ample supplies of Java sugar were available at steadily falling prices and imports from that source were three times as great as last year and exceeded the pre-war average. Of the Java sugar imports (including imports from the Straits Settlements, which are merely forwarding agents for Java sugar), amounting to 628,400 tons, Bengal took 348,700 tons or 55 per cent, Bombay 92,200 tons or 15 per cent, Karachi 158,600 tons or 25 per cent, Madras 10,600 tons or 2 per cent and Burma 18,300 tons or 3 per cent.

The British Royal Commission on Sugar Supply brought its operations to a close at the end of February 1921 and this released Mauritius sugar supplies from control. The Mauritius crop was a bumper one and, although imports from that source during the first half of the year were comparatively small, from October onwards they reached the high figure of 55,600 tons. Total imports from Mauritius increased from 11,600 tons in 1920-21 to 61,600 tons in 1921-22, of which 89 per cent was received at Bombay and nearly 11 per cent at Karachi. This figure was, however, still below the pre-war average.

The principal sources of India's foreign sugar supplies are shown in the following table :—

Imports of Sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

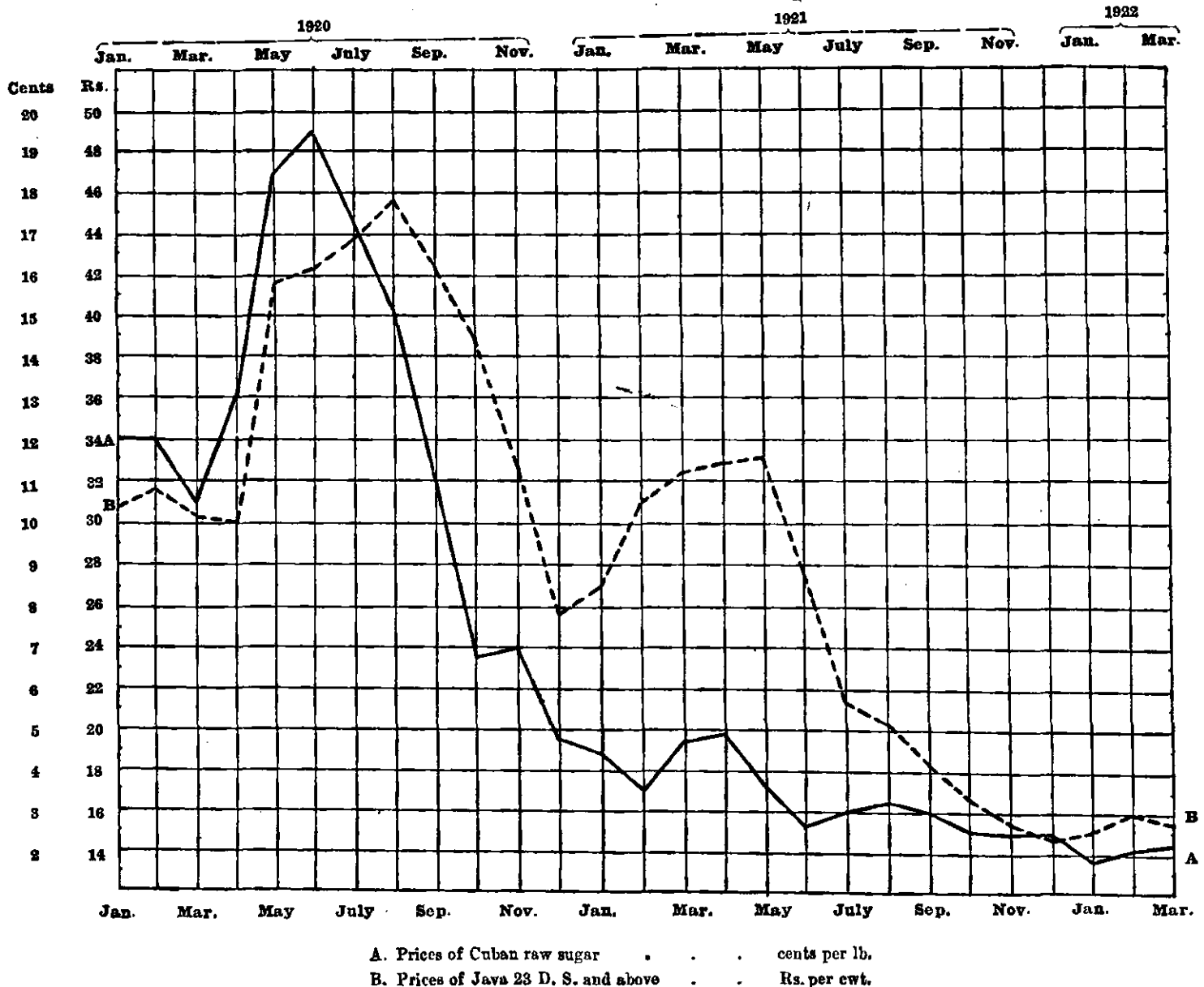
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	583,000	363,100	349,600	201,600	623,300
Mauritius	130,600	77,200	23,500	11,600	61,600
Straits Settlements	2,900	62,100	18,100	9,000	5,100
China (including Hongkong)	1,500	2,900	12,100	5,900	4,400
Egypt	100	900	3,300	4,200	200
Japan	100	400	1,400	100	600
Germany	700	...	...	100	100
Austria }	74,000	...	...	...	...
Hungary }					
Netherlands . . . . .	...	...	...	1,600	2,000
Belgium . . . . .	...	...	500	1,600	12,800
United States . . . . .	...	100	100	200	2,800
Other countries	1,100	...	100	1,000	4,500
TOTAL (all countries) . Tons	803,000	506,700	408,700	236,900	717,600
Value (R lakhs)	14,29	15,37	21,84	16,99	26,78

It will be noticed therefrom that imports from China decreased still further and that Egypt this year fell to her normal pre-war position of unimportance as a supplier of sugar to this market. Imports of beet sugar increased from

1,766 tons to 13,700 tons, of which Bombay took 7,700 tons and Karachi 5,900, the principal sources of supply being Belgium and the Netherlands. A striking feature of the year was the first appearance in Indian markets of American refined sugar, of which 1,830 tons were received in March, and a further 9,200 tons during April and May 1922, the bulk being imported at Karachi. The explanation of this has been given above and, so far as one can see at present, this is not likely to develop into a permanent feature of the Indian import trade.

The average declared value per cwt of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, which had reached its zenith of R35-14 in the previous year fell to R18-11, a decrease of 48 per cent. In order to see the relation of prices in India to general world-prices it is interesting to compare in the following chart monthly prices during 1920-22 of Cuban raw sugar in New York and the average net values of imported sugar, Java 23 D. S. and above in India.

Chart showing the monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of average net values of Java 23 D.S. and above in India from January 1920 to March 1922.



Prices fell steadily (except for a slight rally in July) from April 1921, when for Java and Mauritius sugars the Calcutta market prices were R26-8 and R26 per maund and Bombay R39-4 and R39-6 per cwt, until December which marked the lowest level of the year, with Calcutta prices for Java and Mauritius sugars R12-8 and R12-2 per maund and Bombay prices R19-4 and R19-6 per cwt respectively. In January and February prices improved somewhat and at the end of the year stood in Calcutta at R15-4 and R15 per maund and in Bombay at R24 and R23-2 per cwt respectively. The year closed with comparatively heavy stocks and a quiet tone in all markets.

Re-exports amounted to 32,600 tons as compared with 72,600 tons last year. Of this quantity 18,600 tons were exported to Arabia, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and Mesopotamia, and 2,800 tons to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba. Last year's striking feature of re-exports to America and Europe did not reappear, but towards the end of the year prices in Java rose sufficiently above those in Indian markets to lead to the re-export of 1,950 tons to that destination.

The area under cultivation in India decreased from 2,576,000 acres to 2,395,000 acres, but production of sugar increased from 2,522,000 tons in 1920-21 to 2,599,000 tons in 1921-22.

64,400 tons of molasses were imported as compared with 105,200 tons last year. The whole of this quantity came from Java, both Mauritius and Japan having ceased to export to this country. [In the five years preceding the war the net imports of molasses averaged 93,000 tons.] Over 45,000 tons were produced in India by large factories and about 50,000 tons by small establishments. There are no exports of molasses, which are mainly used for the distillation of rum and curing tobacco.

Metals and Manufactures thereof.—In 1920-21 imports of iron and steel usurped from sugar the second place in order of importance, owing to the shortage of supplies during the war. In the year under review imports of machinery and railway plant showed considerable increases but imports of iron and steel sections fell markedly. Machinery imports valued at R35 crores were second only to cotton manufactures (R57 crores), sugar was third (R27½ crores), iron and steel fourth (R21 crores), with railway plant (R19 crores) not very far behind.

Iron and steel.—The world's production of iron and steel in 1921 was the lowest for over a decade. The world's output of pig iron in 1921 was estimated at 36 million tons compared with 60½ million tons in 1920 and 76½ million tons in 1913, and the world's output of steel in 1921 was estimated at 41 million tons compared with 68½ million tons in 1920 and 74½ million tons in 1913. The general trade slump affected the industry throughout the world, and the coal-miners' strike in the United Kingdom from April to June temporarily paralysed the industry in that country and rendered their production for the year the lowest that has been recorded since 1850, in the case of pig iron, and since 1895, in the case of steel, this notwithstanding that the steel-producing capacity of the country had been increased by nearly 50 per cent during the war. The iron and steel exports of the five leading nations, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States, aggregated 8 million tons in 1921 compared with 11½ million tons in 1920 and 15½ million tons in 1913, thus showing the world-wide character and severity of the trade depression. Germany was the only country whose output in 1921 exceeded that of 1920, but it was even then less than half her normal production before the war. Her pig iron output in 1921 was estimated at 7½ million tons compared with 6½ million tons in 1920 and 19 million tons in 1913, and her steel output was estimated at 9 million tons in 1921 compared with 8 million tons in 1920 and 18½ million tons in 1913. French output was approximately the same as in 1920 and about 60 per cent of the pre-war figure. Belgian output decreased by about 25 per cent. That of Central Europe increased by 10 per cent but was still only about half the pre-war figure. It will be seen, therefore, that the Continent produced a very much higher percentage of the total world-production in 1921 than in 1920, and this fact was reflected markedly in the importations into India. Most of the Continental countries had considerable quantities of war-scrap available for re-manufacture. Standards of living were much lower, measured in sterling, than in the United Kingdom and the United States, and in the case of Germany, owing to depreciation of the mark, her goods automatically became cheaper and cheaper in overseas markets. These various causes led to successive drastic cuts in prices and a great deal of the Indian import trade went to Germany and Belgium. It is difficult to know how much of the iron and steel consigned from Belgium was actually produced in Germany. Towards the end of the year supplies from Germany became irregular, delays great, and dates of delivery uncertain. Belgian supplies suffered from the same defects, though not so markedly. And the rush to place orders on the Continent was to some extent stemmed, the promptness and certainty of supply of British goods counterbalancing higher prices. The following tables show monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany:—

Pig Iron.

[In tons.]

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1921			
April	112	..	..
May	162	..	..
June	289	60	..
July	3,075	260	..
August	215	1,165	..
September	340	1,453	..
October	25	490	100
November	1,039	1,694	150
December	281	1,760	100
1922			
January	785	2,891	..
February	772	1,176	146
March	763	2,543	076

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1921			
April	1,12,67	22,13	4,00
May	85,88	24,59	3,75
June	90,02	42,34	1,46
July	48,87	38,73	2,37
August	50,61	42,38	10,58
September	52,66	21,63	13,22
October	1,00,29	16,45	13,93
November	1,11,81	15,42	11,84
December	90,04	21,76	12,16
1922			
January	1,29,33	23,50	15,16
February	1,20,72	23,38	16,89
March	1,28,86	33,57	16,70

Table No. 19 shows the quantities and values of the importations of the different classes of iron and steel manufactures in the last three years and before the war. It will be noticed that the total value decreased from ₹31,29 lakhs to ₹21,13 lakhs, a decrease of 32 per cent, and that the chief declines were in bars, rods and angles; sheets and plates, other than galvanised; beams, pillars and nails; screws and rivets; while imports of galvanised sheets and plates increased from 67 to 88 thousand tons. The average recorded values for the year show decreases up to 42 per cent from the average of 1920-21, as will be seen from the same table.

The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £7-10-0 at the beginning of April 1921 and £4-10-0 at the end of March 1922, corresponding rates for Belgian pig being £6-10-0 and £4-10-0. British angles fell from £17-10-0 to £9-2-6 and Belgian angles from £11 to £9. Correspondingly Indian prices fell steadily throughout the year and were at the close from 30 to 50 per cent below the opening rates.

The feature of the year's trade was the high proportion of total imports which came from the Continent, Belgium supplying the exceptionally high figure of 26 per cent and Germany 10 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom

fell from 498 thousand tons to 280 thousand tons, which was less than half the figure for 1913-14. Imports from the United States fell from 113 to 84 thousand tons but this was still nearly four times her pre-war figure. The following table gives further particulars :—

	From the United Kingdom		From Germany		From Belgium		From the United States		From Japan		From Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1913-14	609	59.8	200	19.6	173	17.0	22	2.2	..	..	14	1.4	1,018
1918-19	77	42.5	..	..	..	..	76	42.0	15	8.3	13	7.2	181
1919-20	269	63.0	1	.2	13	3.1	135	31.6	2	.5	7	1.6	427
1920-21	498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	113	15.9	1	.1	16	2.2	712
1921-22	280	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	84	13.7	..	..	29	4.7	613

(And a reference is invited also to Table No. 20).

Other metals.—Imports of aluminium decreased from 62,600 cwts valued at R87½ lakhs in 1920-21 to 42,000 cwts valued at R55 lakhs in 1921-22. Similarly brass imports decreased from 561,600 cwts to 314,400 cwts in quantity and from R4,31 lakhs to R1,83 lakhs in value—chiefly mixed or yellow metal for sheathing. And copper imports (chiefly wrought) fell from 14,400 tons to 8,150 tons in quantity and from R2,61 lakhs to R1,26 lakhs in value. Lead (which consists largely of sheets for tea chests) fell from 76,000 cwts in 1920-21 to 51,000 cwts in 1921-22 and in value from R26 lakhs to R16½ lakhs, practically all from the United Kingdom.

Machinery and Millwork.—The considerable increase under this head has already been mentioned. The total value of importations increased from R24 crores in 1920-21 to R35½ crores in 1921-22 as compared with R8½ crores in 1913-14. Imports of machinery can only be estimated by value and consequently the lower rates of exchange ruling in 1921-22 as compared with 1920-21 tend to exaggerate the increase in importations, and the great difference in costs renders comparison with pre-war figures almost nugatory. Large orders for machinery were placed in the post-war industrial boom. Engineering works in Great Britain and America took time to adapt themselves to peace conditions and in 1920 more orders were placed than the works could possibly cope with. During the latter part of 1920 and in 1921 British factories were again working in more or less normal conditions and the outstanding orders were pushed through. This resulted in very large importations, particularly of textile and electrical machinery. The value of cotton machinery imported rose from R3,67 lakhs to R7,64 lakhs (of which spinning and weaving machinery accounted for R4,58 and R2,26 lakhs respectively), jute machinery increased from R2,78 lakhs to R4,32 lakhs, and total textile machinery from R6,73 lakhs to R12,82 lakhs, of which 97 per cent came from the United Kingdom. Imports of electrical machinery rose from R2,19 lakhs to R3,90 lakhs, of which 76 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The importations of boilers also rose from R1,59 lakhs to R2,55 lakhs, of which 95 per cent came from the United Kingdom, and there were increased importations of prime movers other than locomotives (R2,49 lakhs), oil crushing (R4 lakhs), sugar (R88 lakhs) and paper-mill machinery (R34 lakhs). Agricultural (R11 lakhs) and tea-making machinery (R27 lakhs), metal-working machinery including machine tools (R1,24½ lakhs), sewing machines (R29 lakhs) and type-writers (R18 lakhs), all showed decreases. The following table shows the relative importance of the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan in meeting India's requirements of machinery and mill work :—

Imports of Machinery and Millwork including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	6,40	67	19,02	79	29,46	83.0
United States	27	3	2,87	30	4,20	17	4,68	13.2
Japan	2	..	.9	1	.12	.5	4	.1
Other countries	56	7	22	2	75	3.5	1,31	3.7
TOTAL	8,26	100	9,58	100	24,09	100	35,49	100

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—Imports under this head on private and Government account combined were valued at R21,33 lakhs in 1921-22, as compared with R16,48 lakhs in 1919-20 and R14,06 lakhs in 1913-14. Large orders were placed on account of post-war reconstruction and replacements, but a considerable amount of this 50 per cent excess over the value of the importations in 1913-14 must be ascribed to higher prices. A statement of the detailed trade during the last three years and the average figures during and before the war will be found in table No. 6.

The orders were placed in the United Kingdom and the United States in the following proportions :—

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	69	96	97
United States	30	1	1

Motor cars and Motor cycles.—At the beginning of the year the market for motor vehicles was in a state of extreme satiety after the excessive importations of the two preceding years. In 1913-14, 2,880 motor cars were imported valued at R1,13 lakhs. In 1918-19 the number was 400 valued at R10 lakhs. This jumped to 9,925 in 1919-20 valued at R2,63 lakhs and further to 15,432 cars valued at R7,82 lakhs in 1920-21. In the year under review imports numbered 2,895 valued at R1,74 lakhs. Of these 790 came from the United Kingdom, 576 from Canada and 802

from the United States of America. Bengal took 35 and Bombay 33 per cent of the total. The following are the statistics of the trade during the past nine years :—

Number of Motor Cars imported.

	From the United Kingdom	From the United States (a)	From France	From other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	1,669	868	111	232	2,880
" 1914-15	1,350	510	54	91	2,005
" 1915-16	787	2,136	126	72	3,121
" 1916-17	489	4,169	62	58	4,778
" 1917-18	39	1,222	1	20	1,282
" 1918-19	21	368	...	11	400
" 1919-20	448	9,353	3	121	9,925
" 1920-21	2,541	10,120	192	2,579	15,432
" 1921-22	790	802	158	1,145	2,895

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

The number of imported motor cycles was 734 valued at R9 lakhs as compared with 5,179 valued at R53½ lakhs in 1920-21 and 2,332 valued at R17 lakhs in 1919-20. The United Kingdom supplied 74 per cent and the United States of America 13 per cent. The number of motor waggons imported similarly fell from 2,885 to 580, of which 275 came from Canada, 135 from the United Kingdom, 106 from the United States and 37 only from Italy. The total value of motor cars, motor cycles and motor waggons and accessories imported was R2,72 lakhs in 1921-22, as compared with R12,34 lakhs in 1920-21 and R3,93 lakhs in 1919-20. The number of motor cars registered up to the end of March 1922 was 37,903, of motor cycles 13,997 and heavy motor vehicles 3,666. The following statement shows the number of different kinds of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India upto the 31st March 1922 :—

	Motor cars	Motor cycles including motor scooters and auto-wheels.	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal Presidency	9,934	2,111	693	12,738
Bombay	7,430	1,893	642	9,965
Madras City	4,442	1,670	117	6,229
Madras Presidency (except Madras City)	1,492	1,022	328	2,842
Burma	3,915	1,734	347	5,996
United Provinces (Allahabad)	3,250	1,503	577	5,330
Punjab (Lahore)	2,675	1,663	552	4,890
Bihar and Orissa	1,721	554	167	2,442
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	808	689	47	1,544
Central Provinces (Nagpur)	933	506	34	1,473
Sind (Karachi)	756	434	114	1,304
Assam	340	110	23	473
Delhi(a)	152	68	20	240
Ajmer-Merwara	55	40	5	100
TOTAL	37,903	13,997	3,666	55,566

(a) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the financial year 1921-22.

Tyres for motors and motor cycles amounted to 127,587 in number and R96 lakhs in value which was approximately the same as in 1919-20, but a considerable decrease from the imports in 1920-21. There was a slight increase in the supplies from France, but supplies from the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy all decreased. The number of imported tubes for motor tyres fell correspondingly to 137,582 valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 257,644 valued at R29 lakhs in the previous year and 121,744 valued at R20 lakhs in 1919-20—the fall in the average cost per tube is noticeable.

The motor-car habit had been steadily growing in India before the war. During the war she was starved of supplies. After the armistice, therefore, there was present in India a large unsatisfied demand backed by a considerable accumulation of purchasing power. Practically all the motor-manufacturing works in Europe and many of those in America had turned their efforts to war-work, and it was some time before those works could be sufficiently re-organised to cope with the enormous demand for cars. Supplies of any cars were very difficult to obtain throughout 1919-20 and even in the countries of manufacture it was not until the autumn of 1920 that supply was able to overtake demand. At the same time, in India, the insistent demand from purchasers and the high prices which second-hand cars were fetching had led importers to over-estimate to a serious extent the size of the real demand. In addition to this genuine over-estimation of the demand, both old-established firms and new ventures placed large speculative orders. And the consequent importation of more than 25,000 cars in two years left very heavy stocks on the hands of dealers at the opening of the year under review. Meanwhile the trade slump had set in and many who had swelled the ranks of enquirers in 1919 and the early part of 1920 were in 1921 no longer in a position to purchase. By that time also the prices of motor cars were falling steadily and many who intended to buy were inclined to wait for lower levels. With an opening stock which was variously estimated as likely to take about one to two years to work off, steadily falling prices, and markedly reduced purchasing power of consumers, the striking fall in importations was not surprising. The increases of duty, to 20 per cent in March 1921 and to 30 per cent in March 1922, tempered the fall in c.i.f. costs and eased the task of dealers in disposing of accumulated stocks. At the time of writing, there is a somewhat more hopeful feeling in the motor-market and there are signs that the glut is being worked off and that new demand is beginning to arise.

Hardware.—This class includes a number of items such as tools, metal lamps, enamelled-ironware, agricultural implements, etc. The average value of the trade during the five years preceding the war had been a little over R3 crores. In 1919-20 it amounted to R4½ crores, in 1920-21 R9 crores, and in 1921-22 R6 crores. But shortage of

supplies during the war, and high prices subsequently, account for the high values of imports during the last three years. Of the total imports of hardware R3,68 lakhs or 62 per cent came from the United Kingdom, R1,03 lakhs or 17 per cent from the United States, R61 lakhs or 10 per cent from Germany, and R21 lakhs or 4 per cent from Japan (mainly enamelled ware). The following table compares these percentages with those of previous years :—

Imports of Hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	47	58	62
United States	10	30	25	17
Japan	1	17	8	4
Germany	18	...	3	10
Other countries	14	6	6	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Imports of *cutlery* in 1921-22 fell from last year's high figure of R55 lakhs to R17 lakhs, as compared with the pre-war average of R22 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 42 per cent in 1920-21 to 52 per cent, Germany replaced the United States and supplied 30 per cent, while the share of the latter decreased from 31 to 3 per cent.

The value of *electro-plated ware* decreased from R15½ lakhs in 1920-21 to R11½ lakhs in 1921-22, chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Mineral oils.—The large importation of 94 million gallons of kerosene oil in 1919-20 combined with increased production in Burma had made good the shortage brought about by war conditions. During 1920-21 the imports contracted to 57 million gallons and in 1921-22 this figure fell further to 46½ million gallons, as compared with 69 millions in 1913-14. The declared values were R6,62 lakhs in 1919-20, R4,31 lakhs in 1920-21 and R3,46 lakhs in 1921-22, the average declared value during the year under review being 11 annas 11 pies per gallon. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper increased to 116 million gallons as compared with 100 millions in 1920-21 and 104 millions in 1919-20. Of the foreign supplies the United States contributed over 40 million gallons or 86 per cent and Borneo 6 millions or nearly 14 per cent. Particulars are given in the margin.

Increased demands for fuel oil on account of railways, steamships and industrial enterprise in India steadily raised the importations which were 34 million gallons in 1919-20, to 48 millions in 1920-21 and 58 millions in 1921-22. Imports from Persia have increased strikingly, from 20 million gallons in 1919-20 to 24½ millions in 1920-21 and 51 millions in 1921-22, while imports from Borneo fell from 17 millions in 1920-21 to 2 millions in 1921-22. Imports of lubricating and batching oils decreased somewhat. Importations of foreign motor spirit were negligible compared with coastwise imports from Burma which amounted to 17 million gallons as compared with 9 millions in 1919-20 and 16 millions in 1920-21. Statistics of the imports of each variety of mineral oil are as follows :—

Imports of Mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	34,135	48,163	58,172
Kerosene—				
In bulk	52,976	85,650	48,949	41,345
In tins	15,874	8,485	8,243	5,153
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,950	94,135	57,102	46,498
Lubricating oils	14,953	14,688	18,560	16,899
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	16	2	1
Paints, solutions and compositions	1	...	...	...
Other kinds	3,416	1,521	1,478	1,400
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	144,495	125,395	122,970

World-prices of kerosene had a downward trend during the year under review. This was reflected in a mid-year reduction in the prices of some brands and in a general reduction at the end of the year. The price of Chester oil was R10-12-6 per case (8 gallons) from April to February, and fell to R10-3-6 in March. Elephant oil was R8-4-6 per unit of 8 gallons from April to September, R8-0-6 from October to February, and fell to R7-7-6 in March. The fall in prices that is to say, the import duty was increased from one anna six pies per gallon to two annas six pies and an excise duty of one anna per gallon was imposed.

Paper and pasteboard.—Fear of a paper shortage in 1920 led to the placing of very large orders in that year, and when these came forward in the early part of 1921 Indian markets became overstocked to a most disastrous extent. At the same time paper markets all over the world were experiencing serious depression. All the chief producing countries had bought their raw materials at high prices, and, unable to find markets for their goods, were prepared to

supply at prices which were well below the cost of production. This state of affairs led to the most drastic cutting of prices in India and total importations fell from R7½ crores in 1920-21 to R2½ crores in 1921-22. Printing paper is always the chief item and this fell from 28,000 tons, valued at R2,85 lakhs to 11,000 tons, valued at R73½ lakhs. Imports of writing paper and envelopes fell from R2 crores to R48 lakhs, paper manufactures from R40½ lakhs to R22 lakhs, other kinds of paper including packing paper from R1,55 lakhs to R62 lakhs, and pasteboard, millboard and card-board from R46 lakhs to R29 lakhs. The production of Indian paper-mills in 1921 amounted to 28,700 tons as compared with 29,400 tons in 1920 and 31,000 tons in 1919. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of Paper and Pasteboard.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56.2	37.4	42.8	47.7
Norway	5.1	12.2	17.2	9.6
United States . . . . .	.8	25.3	12.0	5.8
Sweden	3.2	4.3	9.4	8.6
Japan	1.0	11.6	5.7	3.7
Germany	17.3	...	2.6	7.9
Austria	} 8.3	.2	.1	{ .3
Hungary				
Other countries	8.1	9.0	10.2	16.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

It will be noticed that the United Kingdom has increased her share and that Germany is coming to the fore again. Japanese imports declined still further.

Despite the heavy stocks of paper on hand and consequent slackness of demand, the imports of wood pulp increased slightly from 9,400 tons in 1920-21 to 9,600 in the year under review, of which Norway and Sweden together supplied 38 per cent (as compared with 56 per cent in 1920-21). The United Kingdom is beginning to regain her pre-war trade and supplied 25 per cent, the German share fell from 19 to 14 per cent, and Canada also supplied 11 per cent.

Silk, raw and manufactured.—As might have been expected in a year of severe trade depression, the imports of silk piece-goods decreased markedly, from 22½ million yards, valued at over R4 crores, to 14 million yards, valued at R2½ crores, of which Japan contributed R1,22 lakhs, China R1,01 lakhs, and the United Kingdom R4 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were R2,20, R1,65 and R11 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials, which come chiefly from the United Kingdom, France and Italy, declined similarly from R51 lakhs in 1920-21 to R17 lakhs in 1921-22. Imports of raw silk fell from 19½ lakhs of lbs valued at R1,63 lakhs to 16 lakhs of lbs valued at R1,32 lakhs, the bulk of the supplies being, as usual, from China and Hongkong.

Chemicals.—The total imports of chemicals into India declined in value from R2,66 lakhs to R1,91 lakhs. The decrease was due both to lower values and smaller quantities imported. The imports of sodium carbonate decreased slightly from R41 lakhs in 1920-21 to R39 lakhs in 1921-22, of bleaching powder from R36½ to R15½ lakhs, partly owing to increased local production, and of Sulphuric acid from R2½ lakhs to R1½ lakhs. The imports of all acids fell from R14½ lakhs last year to R5½ lakhs. Alum was imported to the extent of R7 lakhs and Aluminous sulphates R4½ lakhs, half the value of the previous year. Magnesium-chloride was imported to the value of nearly R4½ lakhs as compared with R8½ lakhs in 1920-21. Potassium compounds decreased from R7½ to R6 lakhs. Of the Soda compounds, sodium carbonate has already been mentioned. The imports of caustic soda decreased from R16½ to R13 lakhs, soda bicarbonate increased from R7½ to R11 lakhs, while soda bichromate remained stationary at R8 lakhs. Chloride of zinc decreased slightly from R5½ to R5 lakhs.

The total imports of sulphur fell from R22½ to R11 lakhs and the further decrease in Japan's share of these imports was marked. In 1918-19 she supplied 99 per cent of the importations, 79 per cent in 1919-20, 37 per cent in 1920-21, but in the year under review her share fell to 1 per cent or 90 tons. The chief sources of supply were the United States (2,900 tons), Italy (1,900 tons), and the United Kingdom (620 tons). The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries in the total import trade in chemicals and the striking increase in Germany's share will be noticed :—

Percentage share of principal countries in the total value of Chemicals imported.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74.7	82.2	69.5	67.2	63.2	75.8	75.6	71.4
Germany	12.4	.7	...	...	...	...	2.8	11.9
United States . . . . .	.3	2.9	4.5	10.7	5.7	6.6	8.2	5.6
Italy	5.2	4.6	5.6	.3	1.2	2.0	3.8	2.2
Japan	1.5	6.5	17.2	20.4	24.3	11.9	5.1	1.5
Other countries	5.9	3.1	3.2	1.4	5.6	3.7	4.5	7.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Drugs and Medicines.—The total value of imported Drugs and Medicines decreased to R1,58 lakhs. Camphor came as usual in the largest quantity from Japan, which supplied 419,000 lbs out of a total of 688,000 lbs. Imports of quinine salts amounted to 62,900 lbs on private account and 40,700 lbs on Government account, giving a total of 103,600 lbs which was 23 per cent less than in 1920-21. Proprietary and patent medicines were valued at R20 lakhs as compared with R28 lakhs during the previous year. The United Kingdom accounted for R11 lakhs, the United States for about R4 lakhs, and Japan for half a lakh.

Liquors.—The total quantity of imported liquors fell from 5½ million gallons valued at R4,90 lakhs last year to 4½ million gallons valued at R3,77 lakhs. The fall is attributable partly to the large stocks which were held at the beginning of the year and partly to reduced consumption, owing both to the general reduction in purchasing-power

and also to the picketting of liquor-shops by political agitators. All the sub-headings showed decreases, but naturally they were more marked in the case of the more expensive liquors, such as wines, brandy, and liqueurs. Bombay, as usual, took the largest quantity but markedly less than last year, 1, 549, 000 gallons, valued at R1.29 lakhs, as compared with 2, 348, 000 gallons, valued at R1.80 lakhs, in 1920-21. The imports into Bengal fell slightly in quantity from 1,477, 000 gallons to 1,358,000 gallons but the value fell from R1.37 lakhs to R1.06 lakhs. Sind, Burma and Madras imported to the respective values of R60, R53 and R28 lakhs. 61 per cent of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter which decreased from over 3 million gallons, valued at R1.01 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 2½ million gallons, valued at R98 lakhs, in 1921-22, 2 million gallons or 69 per cent coming from the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese beer, which had exceeded 1 million gallons in 1918-19 and again in 1919-20, remained on the lower level of 1920-21, namely, a quarter of a million gallons. Practically all the beer imported in bulk came from the United Kingdom, but Germany and the Netherlands considerably increased their share of the trade in bottled beer. Imports from Germany under this head increased from 112, 000 gallons, valued at R5 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 392, 000 gallons, valued at R15 lakhs, while those from the Netherlands increased from 104,000 gallons, valued at R5 lakhs to 181, 000 gallons, valued at R8 lakhs. The imports of bottled beer from the United Kingdom fell from 1,049, 000 gallons, valued at R40 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 664, 000 gallons, valued at R27½ lakhs. This is almost entirely attributable to the greater imports from Germany and the Netherlands. Spirits accounted for 33 per cent of the imports and wines 6 per cent. Imports of spirits decreased from over 2 million gallons, valued at R3 crores, in 1920-21 to 1½ million gallons, valued at nearly R2½ crores in the year under review. As usual, practically all the whisky imported came from the United Kingdom, but the imports fell from 736, 000 to 590, 000 gallons, although the value fell by very little more than a lakh, from R124.8 lakhs to R123.7 lakhs. Normal importations before the war were approximately 6½ lakhs of gallons for the year. Stocks at the beginning of the year were heavy and the higher duty and leaner purses tended to reduce consumption. Imports of brandy fell from 491,000 gallons, valued at R85 lakhs, to 248,000 gallons, valued at R49 lakhs, and as usual the bulk of these came from France. Here again the same factors were in operation, large stocks at the beginning of the year and loss of purchasing power tending to reduce consumption. Another factor assisting this tendency also was the restriction of credits by French export houses to Indian merchants. Total importations of wines fell from 396,000 gallons, valued at R64 lakhs, to 243,000 gallons, valued at R38½ lakhs. All the sub-heads showed decreases, except vermouth. The trade in wines is essentially a luxury trade and responded to the general trade depression.

Provisions.—This is a wide head covering a variety of items, such as (in order of importance) canned and bottled provisions, condensed milk, farinaceous and patent foods, biscuits and cakes, bacon and hams, cheese, jams and jellies, cocoa and chocolate, pickles and sauces, isinglass, butter, ghi, vinegar and lard. The total value of imported provisions decreased from R3,61 lakhs in 1920-21 to R2,70 lakhs in the year under review. The figures of condensed milk are interesting. Before the war normal importations were about 100, 000 cwts valued at about R32 lakhs. Imports decreased markedly during the war and in 1918-19 were as low as 42, 000 cwts valued, however, at R28 lakhs. Importations in 1920-21 were 62, 000 cwts valued at R45 lakhs and they increased in 1921-22 to 82, 000 cwts valued at R64 lakhs. Sources of supply are also tending to swing back to the pre-war normal, when the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were the chief suppliers. In the year under review the United States of America supplied 26,000 cwts, the United Kingdom 17,000, and the Netherlands 18,000 as compared with 40,000, 8,000 and 2,000 cwts, last year. Imports of canned and bottled provisions decreased markedly, and, in the case of biscuits and cakes, the decrease was over 66 per cent. Farinaceous and patent foods increased slightly from 255,000 cwts to 274,000 cwts, but owing to lower prices the value fell from R71 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Bacon and hams increased in both quantity and value. The United Kingdom had the bulk of the trade in biscuits and cakes, pickles, bacon and hams, and vinegar. She improved her share in the trade in jams and jellies at the expense of Australia, but lost a great deal of the cocoa and chocolate trade to France and Switzerland. Under the heading of farinaceous foods 89 per cent (12,200 tons) came from the Straits Settlements, chiefly sago and sago flour.

Salt.—Before the war Bengal normally imported about 4½ to 5½ lakhs of tons and Burma about 60,000 tons. These figures fell during the war, but in 1920-21 importations into Bengal were 566,000 tons and into Burma 54, 000 tons. In the year under review the former fell to 411,000 tons and the latter increased to 61, 000 tons. The decrease in importations into Bengal was due partly to the movement in favour of Indian salt, as the result of which the consumption of Bombay and Madras salt in Bengal increased from 24, 000 tons to 36, 000 tons, and also to the fact that there were heavy stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. Before the war the United Kingdom and Aden supplied about half and Spain, Egypt and Germany supplied the bulk of the remainder. During the war Egypt and Aden were the chief sources of supply. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of consignment. It will be observed that Egypt and Aden still supply more than half, while Hamburg salt lost ground.

Percentage share of principal countries in the imports of Salt.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19.1	25.3	29.9	29.0	31.6
Egypt	13.9	50.0	26.3	18.9	23.2
United Kingdom	22.5	9.5	18.3	14.9	15.2
Spain	15.0	3.8	13.6	10.9	13.0
Germany	8.8	...	...	16.3	8.7
Italian East Africa	8.1	11.4	11.9	8.7	8.2
Turkey, Asiatic	12.6	...	...	...	...
Other countries . . . . .	...	...	...	1.3	.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	420,800	446,200	621,000	472,400

The production of Indian salt in 1921 amounted to 1,377,000 tons as compared with 1,419,000 tons in 1920. The following table shows prices per 100 maunds at Calcutta month by month of Liverpool, Spanish, and Indian salt :—

	IMPORTED.		INDIAN.
	Liverpool (ex-duty)	Spanish (ex-duty)	Deshi, Bombay Kurkutch (ex-duty)
	R	R	R
April 1921	110	110	75
May "	110	122.8	75
June "	136	141	80
July "	160	155	95
August "	138	155	97.8
September "	143	145	100
October "	118	125	100
November "	101	101	100
December "	104	104	85
January 1922	104	94	85
February "	112	125	95
March "	108	125	85

Other Articles.—Of other imports the following are those to which special attention is drawn.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Grain, pulse, and flour	28	1,12	3,09	5	9,35
Coal, coke and patent fuel	11	24	13	30	6,85
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	2,17	2,22	5,81	5,15
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	1,59	1,89	3,74	3,21
Glass and glassware	1,95	1,25	2,00	3,38	2,22
Matches	90	1,65	2,05	1,67	2,04
Spices	1,73	2,41	2,27	1,91	1,93
Fruits and vegetables	1,13	93	1,90	1,68	1,68
Tobacco	75	2,15	2,02	2,96	1,65
Paints and painters' materials	82	1,27	1,31	1,95	1,24
Woollen manufactures	3,85	2,17	1,60	5,53	1,23
Wood and timber	87	1,00	1,58	1,49	1,15
Apparel	1,71	1,83	1,59	3,26	1,13
Soap	75	1,00	1,22	1,41	80
Haberdashery and millinery	1,60	1,07	97	3,02	63
Articles imported by post	2,44	4,96	3,04	7,13	4,10

A striking feature of the year was the large importation of wheat from Australia and the Pacific Coast of the United

States amounting to 440,000 tons, valued at R9,14 lakhs. Notwithstanding the favourable monsoon of the previous year, the failure of the monsoon in 1920 resulted in a serious shortage of the Northern India wheat crop which necessitated not only the embargo on exports but also the stimulation of imports on Government and private account.

Imports of coal were abnormal, 1,489,000 tons as compared with 86,000 tons in 1920-21 and 532,000 tons in 1913-14. The bulk of this was imported at Bombay, which took 1,116,000 tons, and 209,000 tons were also imported at Rangoon. Pit-head prices of Indian coal tended to rise and at the same time there were sensational reductions of prices in the United Kingdom after the settlement of the coal strike. These reductions combined with very low freight rates enabled good quality Welsh coal to be delivered in Bombay at prices very little higher than Bengal coal and even in exceptional cases to undersell it. The latter was also hampered by transport difficulties between the collieries and the docks. Foreign coal began to be imported in large quantities from June onwards and reached a maximum in November. The following figures show the chief sources of supply and comparative figures for the previous year :—

	1920-21	1921-22
	(tons)	(tons)
United Kingdom	9,000	705,000
Natal	7,000	340,000
Portuguese East Africa	18,000	268,000
Australia	34,000	88,000
Japan	10,000	83,000

Instruments and apparatus consist chiefly of electrical (including telegraph and telephone) apparatus, exclusive, however, of electrical machinery, which is dealt with separately. The total value of electrical apparatus fell slightly from R418 lakhs in 1920-21 to R4,06 lakhs in 1921-22.

Of this total R2,84 lakhs came from the United Kingdom and R80 lakhs from the United States of America. The following statement gives the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	21	40	55
" wires and cables	45	1,22	1,09
Telegraph and telephone instruments	6	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	11	24	28
Batteries	3	3	2
Carbons, electric (a)	—	1	1
Accumulators (a)	—	15	8
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches (a)	—	31	30
Meters	3	8	8
Electro-Medical Apparatus including X-Ray apparatus	—	1	1
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	6	5	13
Unenumerated	60	1,63	1,46
TOTAL	1,55	4,18	4,06

(a) Separately recorded from April 1920

The import of synthetic dyes increased from 10½ to 11½ million lbs but owing to lower prices the value fell from R3,36 lakhs to R2,92 lakhs. Imports of alizarine dyes increased from 4 to 6 million lbs, although their value increased only from R73 lakhs to R75 lakhs. Aniline dyes decreased from 7 to 6 million lbs and in value from R2,63 to R2,17 lakhs. The following statement shows the principal sources of supply with quantities and values during the last four years. It will be observed that Germany has increased her share of the dye-trade to a very considerable extent, partly at the expense of the United Kingdom but more particularly at the expense of the United States.

Imports of alizarine and aniline dyes.

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS				VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES			
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
From United Kingdom	2,698	3,552	3,459	2,956	54	53	94	78
" Germany . . . . .	...	90	3,653	5,850	...	1	1,17	1,38
" United States	875	1,918	2,013	744	51	55	76	27
" Belgium . . . . .	...	41	392	372	...	1	13	7
" Switzerland	153	516	318	697	9	28	15	22
" Other countries	49	8	786	974	3	...	21	20
TOTAL	3,775	6,125	10,621	11,593	1,17	1,38	3,36	2,92

The year opened with large stocks of cigarettes on hand and consumption falling. Duty was increased in March 1921 and imports decreased from 6½ to 2½ million lbs in quantity and from R2,56 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs in value — an increase in the average value, however. The share of the United Kingdom decreased from 2,864,000 lbs to 2,300,000 lbs and in value from R1,35 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs. But the cheaper American cigarettes suffered very much more severely, importations from that source falling from R1,06 lakhs to R12 lakhs. And the share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 46 per cent to 84 per cent.

Imports of matches rose from 12 to 14 million gross in quantity and R1,67 to R2,04 lakhs in value. Japan still holds the first place with R1,85 lakhs, as compared with R17 lakhs from Sweden.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

Cotton.—As a result of the previous year's slump in the textile trade cotton sowings were much reduced in America and Egypt. The American crop was estimated finally at 10,425 thousand bales (400 lbs) as compared with 16,800 thousand in 1920 and 14,276 thousand in 1919, and the Egyptian crop was estimated at 817 thousand bales as compared with 1,431 thousand in 1920 and 1,380 thousand in 1919. The Indian crop, on the other hand, increased by 24 per cent, from 3,600 thousand bales (400 lbs.) in 1920-21 to 4,479 thousand bales in 1921-22. The outstanding feature of the year in the world's cotton markets was that in 1921-22 consumption exceeded production to an even greater extent than production had exceeded consumption in 1920-21. Before the war consumption was normally about 26 million bales and in 1912-13 and 1913-14 had reached the high figure of 28 million bales. During the war it fell gradually to 22 millions and production contracted correspondingly. In 1919-20 consumption rose to 24 million bales but again in 1920-21 fell back to 21 million. Consequently in 1920-21 production, stimulated by the increased consumption of 1919-20, greatly exceeded that season's consumption, and the carry-over on August 1st 1921, was

estimated at the unprecedentedly high figure of 17 million bales. Total production in 1921-22 therefore shrank to the very low figure of 19 million bales. So far as information is available it seems as though consumption during the 1921-22 cotton season has reached the pre-war normal of 26 million bales, which is 7 million bales more than the season's production and will leave a carry-over of only 10 million bales, the normal pre-war figure. This improvement in demand led to a steady demand for Indian cotton at considerably higher prices than in 1920-21. The Liverpool quotation for Middling American at the beginning of April 1921 was 8.14d. It remained fairly steady at that figure till July and firmed up a little at the close of the season. On the 2nd September the new season opened at 11.70d. owing to anticipation of crop shortage in America and this rose to 15.56d. on the 4th October owing to the alarming under estimate of the American crop published by the Agricultural Bureau. As soon as fears of a serious shortage of American cotton were removed, prices fell sharply and Middling American stood at 11d. on December 2nd at which figure it remained fairly steady, the year closing with a quotation of 10.84d. on March 31st. The same major movements are traceable in Indian prices, but they were from time to time exaggerated or obscured by highly speculative trading in the Bombay market. On April 2nd F. G. Broach was quoted at R259 per candy (784 lbs.). The failure in the previous month of a large speculator to meet his obligations had caused a crisis necessitating the fixing of minimum prices and confidence was shaken for some time, but steady investment-buying followed by good enquiry from Europe and Japan eased the situation and prices rose steadily during May, June and July, whilst August, the last month of the cotton year, saw the highest prices of the season. An unsatisfactory feature of the 1920-21 season was the poor demand for staple cotton partly owing to mills having largely covered their requirements by the importation of American cotton but partly due also to the unsatisfactory quality of certain crops. Consequently margins narrowed and as the result of a 'squeeze' in the Fine Oomras contract at the end of the season that style was quoted at a premium above Broach. This reversal of the normal position was due to speculation rather than to legitimate trade demand. The carry-over at the beginning of the new season was heavy but was eased by the sale to the Continent of considerable quantities of low grade cotton. Forward trading in F. G. Broach opened on August 24th, 1921, at R365. Prices rose rapidly to R445 on September 1st and, following the adverse Bureau report on the American crop, rose to R630 on the 4th October—well above Liverpool parity. Demand then fell away and, in sympathy with the sharp fall in London and New York prices consequent upon receipt of markedly more favourable reports on the American crop, Indian prices slumped heavily and Broach futures stood at R476 on 1st November, a decline in excess of the fall in American prices. A steady export demand then sprang up and prices rapidly recovered, Broach futures standing at R535 on 30th December. Thence onwards prices fell steadily, mainly owing to the failure of an attempt to corner the December-January Oomras contract, and on February 8th Broach stood at R382. From that date prices rose steadily and closed on the 31st March at R465. The position of the cotton market at the end of the year was healthier than for some time past. Despite a large carry-over and a crop of 4½ million bales with record arrivals into Bombay, a steady demand for export resulted in the season closing with only a normal stock of cotton in Bombay. During the season 1921-22 the premium for staple cotton was on the whole well maintained.

In November 1921 the transition of control of the Bombay cotton trade from the Cotton Contracts Board to the East India Cotton Association should have taken place, but as this could not be done effectively the Board was reconstituted and resumed control until the 31st May 1922. The East India Cotton Association as finally constituted, including the millowners' representatives, came into existence on July 20th, 1922. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, constituted at the end of March 1921, held its first meeting on July 17th and has since then been engaged in the promotion of measures for the improvement of Indian cotton growing and marketing.

Exports increased from 2,074 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 2,989 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of 2,407. Japan is always the principal consumer of Indian cotton and in the year under review 1,760 thousand bales went to that destination as compared with 939 in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 1,012. But, although the exports of Indian cotton to Japan increased considerably and India still supplies more than half of the cotton imported into Japan, two features of that trade are worthy of attention. Japan is making every effort to increase the amount of home-grown cotton available and the cotton output of Korea had increased in 1919 to 320 thousand bales from 150 thousand in 1916, from 1919 to 1921 the output remained steady, but it is estimated that the outturn in 1922 will be about 397 thousand bales, which is a further considerable increase and, from an Indian point of view, another disturbing feature is the steady increase in the importation into Japan of American cotton and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of total imports which India supplies, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Imports of raw cotton into Japan.
(in thousand piculs).

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
Total	6,702	6,201	7,919	7,839	8,758
From India	4,004	4,144	3,575	4,195	4,407
From United States of America	1,720	1,370	3,114	3,273	3,486
Percentage supplied by India	60%	67%	45%	54%	50%

NOTE.—These figures relate to calendar years.

This increase in the Japanese consumption of long staple cotton is reflected also in the Chinese yarn market, where Japan now concentrates on counts 16 and upwards and has left the lower counts to competition between local and Indian yarns.

1921-22 was a bad season for the Chinese cotton crop, owing to adverse climatic conditions. This was particularly the case in the area from which the Shanghai mills draw their supplies. And consequently China increased her purchases of Indian cotton from 192 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 435 in 1921-22. These figures are striking when compared with the pre-war average of 55 thousand bales, and, at the same time, exports of cotton from China are steadily decreasing. This increased consumption is due mainly to the development of the cotton-spinning industry at Shanghai which is dealt with at greater length under the heading of cotton yarn. Continental purchases of Indian cotton fell from 825 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 715 in 1921-22. For fuller figures of exports reference is invited to Table No. 32. It will be noticed that Germany has regained her position as the largest consumer in Europe of

Indian cotton and is third to Japan and China. Before the war she was ordinarily the second largest consumer. The following statement shows monthly fluctuations in the total exports of Indian cotton during the last three years:—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
April	129,800	283,900	255,100
May	106,400	282,800	295,400
June	125,600	197,500	200,200
July	196,700	124,100	181,600
August	141,500	114,700	222,400
September	210,200	115,900	208,100
October	129,900	79,500	188,000
November	176,600	121,300	186,300
December	187,400	123,800	289,300
January	328,900	169,700	335,800
February	297,200	249,300	302,400
March	368,400	211,400	324,700
TOTAL	2,398,600	2,073,900	2,989,300

Cotton yarn.—The cotton spinning industry had another prosperous year, as internal demand was strong enough to absorb not only larger imports but also the greater production of the Indian mills. The steady increase in production maintained since the armistice year was continued and, passing the pre-war figure, reached 692 million pounds as compared with 636 in 1919-20, 660 in 1920-21, and 683 in 1913-14. The unusual strength of the internal demand was due to the movement, largely political, in favour of the wearing of khaddar. The term "Khaddar" is strictly applicable only to cloth woven by hand from Indian hand-spun yarn, but the cloths which actually passed as "khaddar" varied from this to mill-made cloth of a low count and included cloth hand-woven from mill-made yarn. Exports to China, which were exceptionally low in 1920-21, decreased further. In this connection reference is invited to the figures in table No. 33-A and this striking fall in the consumption of Indian yarn by her chief customer calls for examination. Formerly Indian yarn had to compete in China mainly with Japanese yarn, but the striking expansion in recent years of the Chinese cotton-spinning industry has changed the character of the competition. Japan now ships practically nothing but counts 16 and upwards, while India specialises in counts 14 and lower. And in these counts it has to compete with the local product which enjoys the advantages of locally grown cotton, less expensive labour, and proximity to the market. Table No. 33-B shows that exports of higher counts have steadily decreased and in the Chinese market it is mainly in the lower counts, 10's and 12's, that Indian yarn continues to compete effectively. Imports from India of 20's, which were still considerable in 1920, were negligible in 1921. In short, the demand for the highest counts is met entirely from British and Japanese imports, the demand for medium counts is met by competition between Japanese imports and local production, and it is only in the low counts that Indian yarns still compete. The cotton-spinning industry which centres at Shanghai is steadily expanding and there are now 109 cotton mills in China, equipped with modern machinery, and the number of spindles in operation and in course of installation is 2,900,000 and of looms 13,600. Exports to other countries amounted to 19 million lbs. of these, exports to Egypt increased from 3.4 million lbs in 1920-21 to 4.7 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of 2.2; as in the previous year, the Straits Settlements and Siam together took approximately the same quantity as before the war; and Persia increased her offtake from 2.7 million lbs in 1920-21 to 3.3 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of two million lbs.

Cotton piecegoods.—Although most of the textile manufacturing centres of the world experienced an exceptional depression, the Indian textile industry had a prosperous year, even though the profits were less than in the previous year. The absence of serious labour troubles was an important factor, but the movement in favour of Indian-made goods which resulted in markedly reduced imports was the chief cause of the strength of the Indian mills during the year under review. Owing to the movement in favour of the wearing of unbleached cloth, the exports of greys fell sharply. But exports of coloured piecegoods increased considerably. The production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the last three years as compared with 1913-14 figures are given below:—

	PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS					EXPORT			
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—					Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirts and longcloth	292.5	444.5	456.2	487.0	Shirts	2.2	8.6	5.7	2.4
Chadars	69.9	88.1	59.2	59.4	Chadars and dhutis	7.6	11.2	8.7	6.5
Dhutis	284.8	337.6	340.1	455.0	T cloth and domestics	21.6	31.1	25.0	9.4
T cloth, domestics, and sheetings	128.9	122.4	97.4	84.1	Drills and jeans . . . . .	.6	1.5	.7	.4
Drills and jeans	27.8	81.1	74.3	60.5	Other sorts	12.2	24.6	10.1	6.5
Other sorts	68.5	110.6	102.6	138.2	TOTAL	44.2	77.0	50.2	25.2
TOTAL	872.4	1,164.3	1,120.8	1,284.8	Coloured piece-goods	45.0	119.6	90.2	135.8
Coloured piece-goods	291.9	475.7	451.0	446.8	TOTAL PIECE-GOODS	89.2	196.6	140.4	161.0
TOTAL PIECE-GOODS	1,164.3	1,640.0	1,569.8	1,731.6					

Exports to Turkey, Persia and Egypt increased from 53 to 66 million yards. Those to Singapore, Colombo and Aden fell from 53 to 47 million yards. Exports to East African ports decreased from 23 to nearly 22 million yards.

During the latter part of the war and after the armistice Italy had established a strong position in the piecegoods markets of Asiatic Turkey. Her exports to that area, however, fell sharply in 1921, and India took the bulk of that trade.

The export trade was, as usual, chiefly in Bombay hands, to the extent of 79 per cent of the total, as compared with 21 per cent from Madras.

The following table compares local production, imports, and exports, and deduces the balance available for local consumption. Stocks cannot, of course, be calculated with any degree of certainty owing to the enormous markets and scattered demands. Nor should it be forgotten that the production figures, strictly speaking, represent deliveries from the mills during the year and not the actual output of the year. The decreased balance of 2,587 million yards available for local consumption was due solely to the serious fall in imports, which more than counterbalanced the increase in production. Comparison with the pre-war figure of 4,210 million yards shows that, although demand is certainly less, the general position is sound from the point of view of future trade.

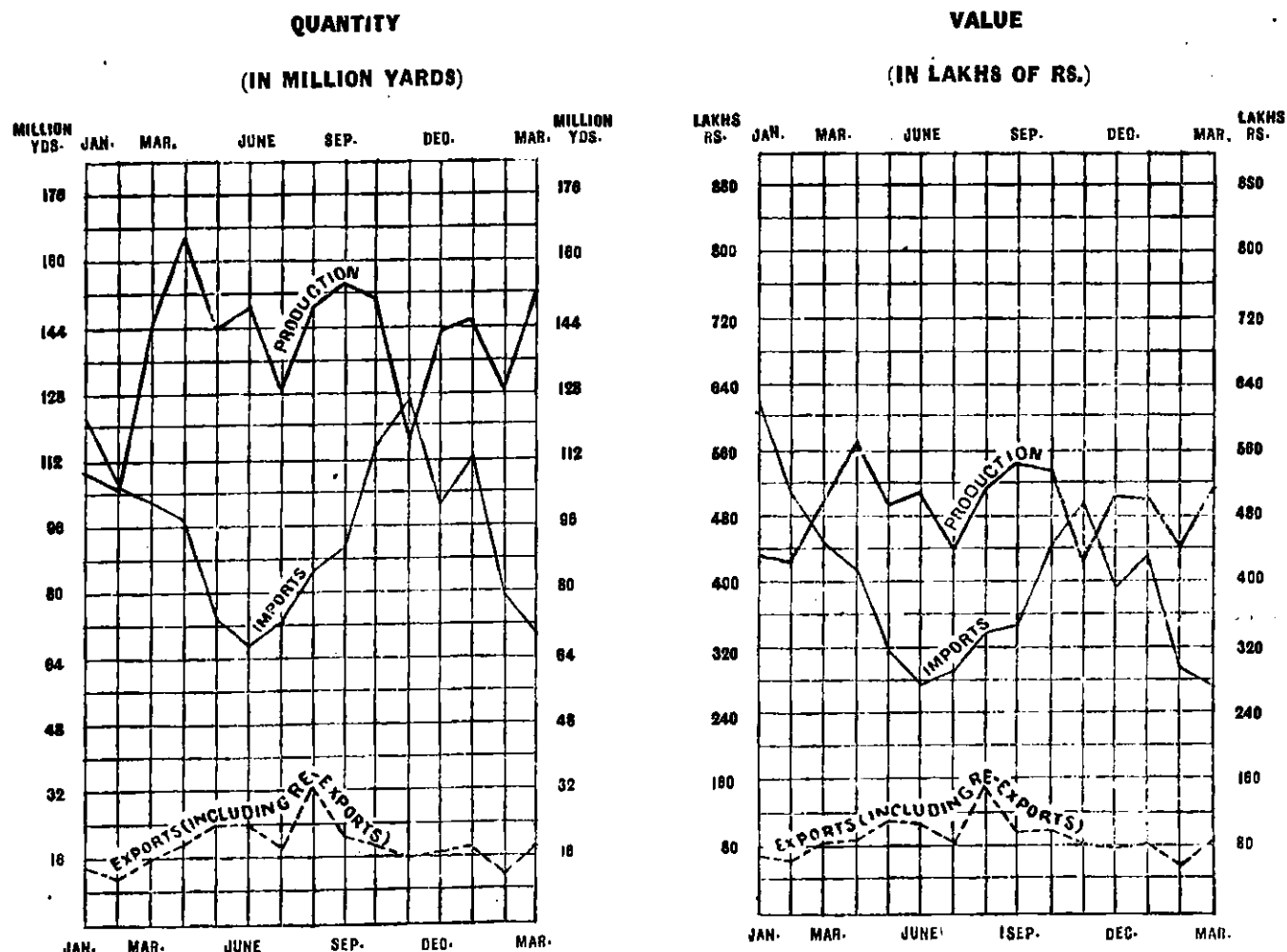
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production	1,164.3	1,450.7	1,640.0	1,580.8	1,731.6
Imported goods	3,197.1	1,122.0	1,080.7	1,509.7	1,089.8
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS	4,361.4	2,572.7	2,720.7	3,090.5	2,821.4
Exported, Indian	89.2	149.1	196.6	146.4	161.0
" Foreign	62.1	114.2	88.6	61.0	73.6
TOTAL EXPORTS	151.3	263.3	285.2	207.4	234.6
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210.1	2,309.4	2,435.5	2,883.1	2,586.8

Local market rates are dictated very largely by the prices of imported goods. During 1920-21 the effect of declining prices in world's markets was largely discounted by falling exchange. The latter factor was not in operation in 1921-22 and prices of imported goods fell considerably. The following table compares the declared value per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past four years with those in 1913-14. The difference in price between imported goods and Indian mill-made goods was partly due to the fact that the boycott of foreign goods enabled Indian mills to maintain their prices above parity with imported grades.

	Imported					Indian piecegoods exported				
	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	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.	R a. p.
Grey	0 2 8	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 7 4	0 5 8	0 2 7	0 5 7	0 6 4	0 7 4	0 6 6
White	0 2 11	0 7 4	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 7 1	0 7 1	0 9 11	0 9 1
Coloured	0 3 5	0 8 4	0 9 10	0 11 4	0 8 9	0 5 0	0 7 8	0 7 7	0 8 7	0 7 7

The diagram below illustrates the monthly fluctuations both in quantity and value of the imports, exports, and production of cotton piecegoods in India from January 1921 to the end of the year under review.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1921 TO MARCH 1922.



Jute and Jute manufactures.—The world demand for jute is based on its being the cheapest fibre available for bagging agricultural produce. And its consumption in any one year depends, therefore, on (a) the sum-total of the agricultural crops of the world in that year and (b) the proportion of these crops which are consumed in areas different from the areas of production. The gradual growth of the bulk-handling of wheat and other grains is to some extent reducing the annual demand for jute but there are various difficulties connected with bulk-handling which have up to the present time prevented its wide extension. In the year under review there were many factors which tended to reduce consumption. Central Europe could not afford to pay for the foodgrains of which she stood in need. In Russia not only are the railways disorganised but it is estimated that the number of horses is now little more than one-tenth of the number before the war, so that the cultivator is unable to transport his produce to market. This, combined with the general political disquietude, has resulted in each man's cultivating only just as much as will meet his domestic needs for the year. In Roumania the change in the system of land tenure, particularly the splitting up of large estates into small holdings, has for the time being reduced exportable surpluses, but it is not likely to be long before the condition of the export trade becomes normal again. The demand from South America was very much reduced owing to the uncertain position of a number of the merchant firms and the consequent serious restriction of bank-credits. In these circumstances it is not surprising that shipments of both raw and manufactured jute were much reduced and correspondingly prices went well on the way towards pre-war levels. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute shipped fell by 15 per cent while in value it was no less than 36 per cent below last year's figure. Attention is invited to tables Nos. 29 to 31-A which show the exports and local consumption of jute and the exports of bags and cloth. It is interesting to note in table No. 30 the gradual increase in the consumption of jute in Indian mills together with the increase in the proportion of local consumption to exports. This is also borne out by the following figures showing the exports of raw and manufactured jute in 1913-14 and 1921-22, from which it will be seen that in a year of such poor demand as 1921-22 the exports of manufactured goods exceeded those of 1913-14, whereas the exports of raw jute were less by 40 per cent :—

	1913-14	1921-22
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	468
Bags (in millions)	369	387
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,121

Owing to the low prices obtained for jute in the previous year, the large stocks on hand, and the high price of rice, cultivators sowed a much smaller area with jute than in the previous year, 1,518,000 acres in 1921-22 as against 2,509,000 acres in 1920-21. There was also a political movement in favour of the substitution of foodgrains for a crop which was primarily intended for export, but it is probable that the reduction was almost entirely due to the hard economic facts of the relative prices of jute and rice. The final forecast of the 1921 jute crop was 4,065,000* bales or 32 per cent below the forecast of 1920, which in its turn had been 30 per cent below the estimate of the preceding year. These figures of acreage and of outturn were abnormally low. Reliable figures are not available for the years prior to 1892, but these are certainly the lowest on record since that year.

Exports declined slightly from 2,645,000 bales to 2,619,000 bales, a fall of one per cent, but their value, owing to the low prices ruling, fell by 14 per cent from R16½ crores to R14 crores.

First marks in Calcutta, which had stood at R66 per bale at the close of 1920-21, rose slightly in April and May but fell to R61 in June. In August, owing to reports of a serious shortage in the crop, prices firmed up and rose as high as R73 on the publication of the final estimates in September. Shortly afterwards however, owing to serious depreciation of her exchange, Germany withdrew from the market and prices fell as low as R50 in the latter part of November. From this point onwards they gradually improved, closing at R64 at the end of March.

The average consumption of the United Kingdom before the war was nearly 1,700,000 bales. But, with the development of the jute mill industry in India, the consumption has tended downwards. In 1919-20 she took 1,740,000 bales. This fell in 1920-21 to 762,000 bales and still further in the year under review to 508,000 bales. The chief consumer during the year was Germany, who took 807,000 bales as compared with 403,000 in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 920,000. France and Italy also took slightly larger quantities, but exports to the United States fell from 616,000 bales to 372,000.

Exports of bags and cloth followed the same course as exports of raw jute, and the mills continued throughout the year to work only four days a week. Table No. 31 gives the figures of exports separately for hessian and sacking under both bags and cloth, but as the figures for hessians and sacking were not separately recorded before the war, detailed comparisons with that period are not possible. The total exports of gunny bags were 27 per cent less in number and 42 per cent less in value than 1920-21, but were 14 per cent greater than the pre-war average in number and 48 per cent greater in value. The United Kingdom took 30¼ million bags as compared with 48 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 30½ millions. The consumption of South America in bags was strikingly small, less than 10 millions as compared with nearly 65 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of over 43 millions. North America took 55 millions as compared with 73 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 51½ millions. Increases were noticeable in the exports of sacking bags to Japan and Indo-China. The total exports of cloth were 1.120 million yards as compared with 1,353 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 969 millions. The corresponding values were R15.93 lakhs in 1921-22 as compared with R28.54 lakhs in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of R10.75 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 60 million yards as compared with 94½ millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 42 millions. North America took 863 million yards as compared with 974 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 703 millions. The consumption of cloth by South America also fell, but not so strikingly as in the case of bags, exports to that area amounting to 154 million yards as compared with 220 million yards in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 184 millions.

In sympathy with raw jute, the prices of bags and cloth exhibited a downward tendency until the end of July. Prices then rose owing to fears of a shortage of the raw material. Bags remained fairly steady at the higher level of prices, but hessians relapsed towards the end of 1921, owing to lack of demand from the United States, and firmed up

* Includes imports from Nepal.

again in the early months of 1922. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and the two more important grades of hessians :—

Date.	B. TWILLS		HESSIANS, 40" × 8 OZ.		HESSIANS, 40" × 10½ OZ.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
5th April 1921	R A. 30 8	R A. 33 0	R A. 12 8	R A. 13 4	R A. 14 8	R A. 15 12
20th April 1921	30 8	32 8	12 4	12 12	14 0	15 4
31st May 1921	30 0	31 4	11 2	11 12	13 4	14 0
28th June 1921	31 12	33 8	11 14	12 4	13 14	14 8
26th July 1921	34 8	35 8	11 14	12 6	13 10	14 4
30th August 1921	37 8	38 4	12 4	12 8	14 6	15 0
27th September 1921	41 8	42 0	13 12	13 12	18 6	17 12
25th October 1921	38 0	38 8	12 0	12 6	15 0	15 4
29th November 1921	37 0	37 8	11 10	12 0	14 0	14 12
22nd December 1921	39 4	40 0	11 14	12 8	14 8	15 8
25th January 1922	38 8	39 0	11 12	12 8	14 12	15 8
22nd February 1922	37 8	37 8	11 8	12 4	14 12	15 8
29th March 1922	40 0	40 0	12 9	13 8	17 8	17 8

Foodgrains and flour.—It will be observed from chart No. 2 that before the war foodgrains constituted the most important item in the export trade of India. As was remarked in last year's review, it was found necessary to continue the war-time control of foodstuffs, as war-conditions gave way to famine or semi-famine conditions. The important crops are wheat and rice which remained under control throughout, and, while other crops are each, comparatively speaking, insignificant from the point of view of export, continuance of control in their case was also considered necessary.

RICE.—The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during 1913-14, 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22 :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1919-20	32,028	618	34
1920-21	27,682	1,060	35
1921-22	33,231	1,366	39

Although the export of rice was still nominally controlled, licenses were freely granted during the early part of the year. When the system was introduced on 4th December 1920 the Government of India announced that if prices in Burma should rise beyond the control rate fixed in 1920, namely, R180 per 100 baskets of paddy, they reserved to themselves power to reimpose full control. Owing to the general depression of the world's markets prices of paddy and Large Mills quality rice at Rangoon on 1st April were R177-8-0 and R122-8-0. From this time onwards, until stocks became exhausted in September-October, prices rose steadily. And the markets were controlled not so much by foreign demand as by speculators gambling on the ultimate complete removal of control. Paddy reached its highest price of R260 on 7th October after which it fell again to R185 firming up towards the end of the year and closing on 31st March at R195 to R200. Large Mills quality rice similarly rose from R122-8-0 at the beginning of April to R635 on 23rd September, from which it fell to R360 in January firming up towards the end of the year and closed on 31st March at R495. This rise in price in the first quarter of 1922 was mainly due to steady German buying. All control over exports from Burma was removed in December 1921 and over exports from India from the 1st of April 1922. The slackness of world-demand for rice when control was finally removed prevented any jump in prices resulting herefrom. The chief feature of the year was a strong German demand and this was the chief cause of the increase in the export figures. Exports of rice flour and ground rice were, as in the previous year, practically nil.

WHEAT.—The attention of the reader was drawn in chapter II to the shortage of the Northern India wheat crop which necessitated the embargo on exports. The following table gives the figures of production and exports of wheat in the last three years and the pre-war year :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1919-20	10,122	9
1920-21	6,706	238
1921-22	9,817	81

Exports of wheat receded from 237,700 tons valued at R4,10 lakhs to 80,800 tons valued at R1,47 lakhs in 1921-22. As stated in last year's review, the Government of India sanctioned the export of 400,000 tons of wheat to Europe, but only 229,100 tons were exported up to 31st March 1921, and of the remainder 72,400 tons were exported to Europe during the year under report. In addition 8,400 tons were shipped under licenses to other destinations, principally to destinations on the Persian Gulf. Of these exports the United Kingdom took 30,000 tons, and 42,400 tons went to other European countries. The bulk of the crop was either consumed locally or went to augment local stocks. As an additional incentive to the importation of wheat the export of fine flour, excluding atta, was allowed up to 50 per cent of the quantity of wheat imported, as a result of which exports of wheat flour improved slightly from 61,000 tons in 1920-21 to 64,000 tons in 1921-22. Of these exports 14,000 tons went to Egypt and 9,500 tons to Ceylon.

Tea.—In 1920-21 tea had experienced a most disastrous slump. Large stocks in the consuming markets and heavy production of inferior grades early in the season, combined with a complete absence of demand from Russia, made supplies considerably in excess of demand. This position resulted naturally in falling prices. And in addition, owing to the continuous fall in exchange (from 2s. 0½d. for six months' sight bills on London to 1s. 4¾d.), Calcutta shippers who had sent tea to London for auction sale and had drawn usance bills in India against the estimated realisations had been forced, during the latter part of the year, to meet the excess of their drawings over actual realisations at a rate of exchange considerably below that prevailing at the time the tea had been sold.

In the year under review the tea trade made a great recovery. It was realised early in the season that, in order to meet the lessened demand due both to the absence of Russian buyers from the market and to the stocks of old tea not yet absorbed, a short crop was of paramount importance. And the total absence of demand for the low grades, which had been produced to excess owing to the system of pooling during the war, led to much greater attention being paid to quality, both in the processes of manufacture and by finer plucking in the gardens. By general agreement plucking was very fine until the end of July. The crop then showed a decrease of forty-one million lbs from the figure of the previous year and prices were well on the upward grade. Rather freer plucking was then resorted to in a number of gardens, but adverse climatic conditions retarded growth, thus reducing quantity and maintaining quality, and shortage of labour automatically restricted the amount plucked. Consequently the general range of qualities was exceptionally high, particularly in the case of common tea from Cachar and Sylhet, and quantities were low, a combination of circumstances which resulted in strong demand at steadily rising prices. The position of the trade was assisted also by a lower and more stable exchange throughout the year and a continuous fall in freight rates from £3 15s. in April 1921 to £2 11s. 3d. in March 1922. Consequently in spite of a very short crop and correspondingly high cost of production, nearly all gardens showed a profit on the year's working, some paid dividends and most were able to wipe out previous deficits. For the first time for many years the crop was sold in eight months, practically the whole of it being brought to auction by the middle of February. And the year closed with no stocks of unsold tea in India as compared with forty million lbs in the previous year, and about 223 million lbs, enough for seven months' consumption in the United Kingdom as compared with 230 in the previous year. The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. show the monthly returns in million lbs for the past five years and the monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with those of 1920 :—

	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
April-May	23½	38½	26	36	31½
June	27½	42½	34½	40½	41½
July	41½	52½	48½	54½	53½
August	47½	59½	63½	62½	63½
September	46½	53	68½	59½	62½
October	37	47	57½	55½	53½
November	17½	20½	36½	28½	35½
December	6½	5	17	9	13½
TOTAL	247½	318½	351½	346½	355

	Per cent
April-May	-38.49
June	-34.63
July	-21.83
August	-19.81
September	-11.58
October	-21.35
November	-16.74
December	+30.72

The output of tea-gardens in Java and Sumatra was also reduced by 39 per cent, from 114 million lbs in 1920 to 70 million lbs in 1921; and the Ceylon gardens reduced their output, shipments falling by about 20 million lbs. It has been estimated that the world's supplies of tea in 1921 were about 209 million lbs below a normal year's supply which is rather more than Russia's estimated pre-war normal consumption of about 180 million lbs.

Assam contributes between one-half and two-thirds of the total Indian output. Of the remainder Northern India (excluding Assam) produces rather more than twice as much as Southern India. The statement below shows how the industry has developed during the past 16 years:—

	1905	1915	1919	1920	1921
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	411,900	420,200	417,800
Rest of Northern India	153,500	181,300	192,800	193,800	199,900
Southern India	33,800	68,000	85,400	88,400	91,400
Burma	1,500	2,800	1,700	1,700	(b)
TOTAL	528,000	634,900	691,800	704,100	709,100
Production	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Assam	151,905	245,752	239,133	234,314	181,503
Rest of Northern India	57,478	94,695	103,779	75,237 (a)	61,362
Southern India	11,910	31,610	34,005	35,655	31,399
Burma	107	146	139	134	(b)
TOTAL	221,400	372,203	377,056	345,340	274,264

(a) Excludes the production in the Tripura State (Bengal) for which information is not available.

(b) Discontinued.

Exports during the same years were as follows:—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1915-16	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
From Northern India	199,768	301,429	342,256	251,508	284,378
From Southern India	14,399	37,035	36,901	34,238	29,493
From Burma	57	6	8	6	7
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	379,165	285,752	313,878

A comparison of the figures for production and export will show to what extent Indian tea is dependent on foreign demand.

The season opened with common tea fetching prices distinctly below the cost of production and only really good class teas commanding a ready sale. The average price in the sale of 5th April was 4 annas 8 pies per pound. This fell as low as 3 annas 4 pies in the sale of 10th May. From that point onwards the average price steadily improved, reaching the high figure of 13 annas 3 pies in the sale of 17th January 1922. Cachar and Syihet sold at the low figure of 1 anna 9 pies in the sale of 31st May, from which point it rose steadily to 9 annas 6 pies in January and February and closed in March at 8 annas 3 pies. In London, correspondingly, good Pekoe Souchong rose from 6d. a lb. in April to 1s. 0½d. in December, closing in March at about 11d. to 11½d. per lb. Broken orange Pekoe, which throughout the slump had fetched very much better prices, opened at 2s. 1d. in April, touched 2s. 10d. in December, and fell back to 2s. 8½d. in March. A feature of the year was the strong demand for Broken grades, particularly Fannings. And, consequently, a far lower percentage of leaf grades was produced than usual, and the Pekoe Souchong grade has, in some gardens, been entirely eliminated from manufacture.

The United Kingdom took 269 million lbs as compared with 249 million lbs in the previous year and a pre-war average of 194 million lbs. Canada, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, and the Cape of Good Hope also increased their consumption as compared with last year. The United States took 8 million lbs as compared with 3 million in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 2½ million lbs. Exports to Asiatic Turkey, Persia and other countries on the Gulf were very much reduced.

The extent to which India has been able to meet competition in her chief countries of consumption will be seen from table No. 63. It will be noticed that the percentage of India's share of total imports has improved in the case of the United Kingdom to 64 per cent as compared with 58 per cent in 1920 and a pre-war average of 54 per cent. In the case of France it has improved to 18.3 per cent as compared with 15.8 per cent last year and before the war.

China is the chief supplier of tea to that market. In Canada she has reached the high percentage of 60·7. In the United States of America she has improved her position to 13·3 per cent as compared with 7·8 per cent last year and 4·8 per cent before the war. In Australia and New Zealand she has improved her position slightly from 17·8 per cent last year to 18·4 per cent, which is still, however, below her pre-war average of 21·9 per cent. Australia and New Zealand are consuming about the same quantity of Indian tea as before, but their total consumption has increased and the lion's share of the increase has gone to Java.

It is difficult to estimate the quantity of tea retained for consumption in this country. A rough estimate arrived at by deducting the net exports and carry-over from production *plus* carry-over from the previous year gives a balance of 31 million lbs consumed in India in 1921-22 as compared with 44 million lbs in 1920-21 and 22 million lbs in 1913-14.

Oilseeds.—Linseed, rape and sesamum have always bulked largely in Indian export trade. Of recent years groundnut, cotton-seed, castor-seed and copra have steadily increased in importance. The bulk of the oilseed crops are harvested towards the end of one financial year and marketed in the following year. During the war considerable attention was concentrated on the dietetic value of vegetable oils and the demand for them increased greatly. But, at the same time, a strong competitor, namely West African palm kernels, was brought to the fore and also other sources of supply of oilseeds were developed. Table No. 63 shows pre-war and post-war imports of palm kernels into the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. It will be seen that the United Kingdom consumption increased from *nil* in 1913 to 304,000 tons in 1919 and 239,000 tons in 1921. French consumption increased from 3,000 tons in 1913 to 60,000 tons in 1919 and 17,000 tons in 1921, while Belgium consumption increased from 4,000 tons in 1913 to 38,000 tons in 1921. Another factor of importance in considering oilseeds is the percentage of oil-content in each relatively to the price. Copra contains approximately 60 to 70 per cent of oil; groundnut and palm kernel about 43 to 45 per cent; linseed, rape seed and sesamum about 35 to 45 per cent, and Indian cotton seed about 13 per cent. The direct competitors as edible oils are copra, groundnut, palm kernel, rape and sesamum, and the higher oil-contents of groundnut and palm kernel explain their increased consumption during recent years in preference to rapeseed and sesamum. 1920-21 was a poor year for Indian oilseeds and it was anticipated that the year under review would have shown a marked improvement. Apart from groundnut, however, the limited purchasing power of the European consuming countries prevented the marked recovery which might reasonably have been anticipated. Figures of exports are shown in tables Nos. 36-A, B and C.

LINSEED.—The depression in the British oilseed crushing industry and the bumper crop in the Argentine combined to reduce exports from the previous year's low figure of 188,000 tons to 174,000 in the year under review, a figure which is less than half the pre-war average. The sharp fall in the London price of linseed during 1920-21 led to restricted sowings in that cold weather and an outturn of 270,000 tons as compared with 419,000 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom took 83,000 tons only as compared with 136,000 tons in the previous year. But the Continent increased their consumption from 39,092 tons in 1920-21 to 77,184 tons in 1921-22, the increase being most marked in the cases of France and Italy. For some years past linseed markets of the world have been dominated by the Argentine, as will be seen from table No. 63 which shows the percentage which comes from India of the linseed imported during recent years and pre-war year into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia. America grows a considerable quantity of linseed, but consumes it herself, as also the surplus production of Canada and a considerable quantity from the Argentine.

The price of Indian linseed depends naturally on the available supplies of Argentine linseed or the prospects of that crop. In Calcutta the price on 1st April was ₹7-12 per maund. During June and July the price was forced up rapidly by strong bull operations in the London and Indian markets, based upon unfavourable reports on the Argentine crop. These reports turned out to be incorrect or exaggerated, the bull operators proceeded to unload, and London prices fell from £24 per ton on 30th July to £16-10s. per ton on 22nd October, and correspondingly the price in Calcutta fell from ₹11-12 per maund on 22nd July to ₹7-12 per maund on 28th October. From this point the price gradually firmed up and closed on March 31st at ₹9-7 per maund.

RAPESEED.—Exports fell from 184,000 tons to 134,000, and the average value fell from ₹288 per ton to ₹237 per ton. The bulk of the export is from Karachi with also an appreciable quantity from Bombay. The chief factor in the fall was that Belgium which had taken 120,000 tons in 1920-21 took only 46,000 tons in the year under review. India holds a dominant position in the world's market for rapeseed, her chief competitors being Roumania and South Russia. Table No. 63 shows the percentages which India has supplied of the imports of rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Italy.

SESAMUM is the oilseed crop in which India is experiencing most serious competition—from Chinese sesamum, from West African palm kernels, and from the gradual tendency to replace sesamum by groundnut in the soap-making industry. Exports in 1921-22 were 31,000 tons as compared with the very low figure of 12,000 in 1920-21, but both compare badly with the pre-war average of 119,000 tons. Table No. 63 shows figures of imports of sesamum into France and Italy and the figures for France show strikingly the growth of Chinese competition.

GROUNDNUT.—Groundnut exports showed a considerable increase from 104,000 tons in 1920-21 to 236,000 tons in 1921-22, the major part of it being due to France's increasing her imports of Indian groundnuts from 39,000 tons in 1920-21 to 149,000 tons in 1921-22. The latter figure is still less than the pre-war average of French imports of Indian groundnuts, namely 169,000 tons, but, in view of the serious competition in that market of groundnuts from Senegal, it is quite a satisfactory figure. Groundnuts from Senegal and other parts of West Africa have the great advantage that they can be exported in shell and so reach the consumer in better condition. Almost all groundnuts exported from India are sent shelled, owing to high freight charges. France has always been the chief consumer of Indian groundnuts, but during the war and subsequently she has been steadily developing the West African sources of supply as will be seen from Table No. 63.

Indian groundnut prices are closely related to Marseilles quotations. Ordinary groundnuts in Madras opened at the beginning of April at ₹39-8 per candy corresponding to the Marseilles quotation of 75 francs per 100 kilos. This price then firmed up sharply in Madras and was steady during the next three months at about ₹55 to ₹60. A strong demand in August, September and October forced prices up and Madras ordinary fetched ₹83 per candy on 17th August, after which the price steadied again and stood at the former rate for the rest of the year.

CASTOR SEED.—The United Kingdom is normally the chief consumer of Indian castor seed. Exports in 1921-22 were 49,000 tons as compared with 16,000 tons in 1920-21, the increase being largely due to an exceptional demand

from America, which took 21,000 tons as compared with 4,000 tons in the previous year. Total exports were, however, still considerably less than half the pre-war average, as will be seen from table No. 36-A.

For prices during the year of other oilseeds a reference is invited to table No. 50.

Hides and Skins.—The export trade in raw hides and skins had sunk to the very low figure of 31,000 tons in 1920-21. It improved in the year under review to 48,000 tons but at the expense of serious reductions in prices, as a result of which the value of these exports only increased from R5.25 lakhs to R5.98 lakhs. There had been abnormally heavy shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States in 1919-20 which resulted in those markets being heavily overstocked, and the slump which began in the spring of 1920 continued until the autumn of 1921. The United Kingdom remained in an overstocked condition throughout the year under review, but the United States, although they reduced their takings of hides to a negligible figure, very considerably increased their consumption of skins.

Exports of cow hides to the United Kingdom fell from 2,000 tons valued at R27 lakhs to 1,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs. Exports to the United States fell from 2,000 tons valued at R34 lakhs to 17 tons valued at a quarter of a lakh. Germany resumed her pre-war importance as a consumer of Indian cow hides, nearly one-half of the exports going to that destination; the actual figures were 3,157 tons valued at R33 lakhs in 1920-21 and 10,862 tons valued at R84 lakhs in 1921-22. Spain and Italy also considerably increased their consumption from 1,383 tons and 2,957 tons, respectively, in 1920-21 to 2,912 tons and 4,600 tons in 1921-22. The exports of cow hides in 1913-14 to Germany, Spain, and Italy were 17,800 tons, 2,100 tons, and 4,600 tons. Austria and Hungary, which took 7,000 tons in 1913-14, took only 12 tons in 1921-22.

Exports of buffalo hides fell from 3,300 tons valued at R26 lakhs to 2,300 tons valued at R12 lakhs as compared with 17,000 tons valued at R2.20 lakhs in 1913-14. Of these exports 848 tons went to the United Kingdom and 677 tons to Germany.

The exports of goat skins increased from 10,382 tons valued at R3.01 lakhs to 21,689 tons valued at R4.10 lakhs. Of these the lion's share went to the United States, which took 16,672 tons valued at R3.20 lakhs as compared with 6,902 tons valued at R1.99 lakhs in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 2,306 tons valued at R64 lakhs to 1,941 tons valued at R24 lakhs. The quantity taken by the Netherlands increased from 383 tons to 1,480 tons. France and Canada also increased their takings.

Exports of sheep skins fell from 1,319 tons valued at R20 lakhs to 414 tons valued at R5½ lakhs. Of this quantity the United States took 291 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 360 tons to 46 tons only.

Table No. 50 shows the quotations for hides and goat skins in the Calcutta market during the last two years and in 1913-14. It will be observed that the prices of both cow and buffalo hides were considerably below those of the pre-war year. Eighty-three per cent of the cow hides were exported from Bengal and 8.3 and 8 per cent from Sind and Burma. Forty-five per cent of the goat skins were exported from Bengal, 26 per cent from Bombay, 16 per cent from Sind, and 13 per cent from Madras. Fuller details of quantities, values and destinations will be found in tables Nos. 7 and 42.

The trade in tanned hides and skins similarly remained depressed during the year under review, but recovered to the extent of an export of 10,300 tons valued at R3.92 lakhs as compared with 6,700 tons valued at R3.17 lakhs in 1920-21. The following statement gives the details:—

	QUANTITIES.				VALUE.			
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	21,600	3,500	5,500	1.47	7.16	.98	1.30
„ Buffalo hides	800	1,800	300	500	11	41	5	8
„ other hides . . . . .	..	700	300	300	..	31	12	8
„ Goat skins	3,700	1,500	800	1,200	1.61	1.73	.73	.83
„ Sheep skins	2,500	3,300	1,800	2,800	.96	2.93	1.27	1.57
„ other skins	300	..	..	..	7	1	2	6
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS TANNED .	15,200	28,900	6,700	10,300	4.22	12.55	3.17	3.92

The bulk of both tanned hides and tanned skins went to the United Kingdom, who increased her consumption from 3,500 tons of hides to 5,200 tons, and from 1,800 tons of skins to 2,500 tons.

The export duty on raw hides and skins remained at 15 per cent, with a rebate of 10 per cent in the case of hides and skins tanned within the Empire.

Lac.—The exports of lac increased from 309,000 cwts to 435,000 cwts, the highest total recorded since 1909-10, but prices fell considerably and the total value increased only from R7,58 lakhs to R7,92 lakhs. The bulk of these shipments went as usual to the United States of America, which took 263,000 cwts as compared with 221,000 cwts in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 183,000 cwts. The United Kingdom came second, taking 89,000 cwts as compared with 57,000 cwts in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 108,000 cwts. Shellac prices have always been liable to violent fluctuations of price. T. N. shellac in the Calcutta market stood at R100 per maund at the end of March 1921, during April the price rose to R130 and during the early part of May it rose rapidly to R175, owing mainly to speculation based upon the report of a small Baisakhi crop. The price then fell reaching R105 by the end of June, after which it rose fairly steadily until the middle of November, when it touched R165. It then fell again to R147 at the end of December, after which it improved considerably during the first quarter of 1922 and closed at R198 at the end of March, the highest price reached during the year.

Exports of raw wool improved from 23 million lbs, the very low figure of 1920-21, to 32 million lbs in 1921-22. The value increased, however, only from R2,26 lakhs to R2,54 lakhs. Between one-third and one-half of the wool exported from India comes from beyond her land frontier, chiefly from Afghanistan and Tibet. The following table shows comparative figures of export by sea and import by land :—

	Imports by land	Exports by sea, including re-exports.
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1912-13	193	602
1913-14	221	528
1919-20	203	467
1920-21	190	286
1921-22	135	420

The export trade is almost equally divided between Bombay and Karachi, exports from other ports being negligible. The United Kingdom takes almost the whole of India's exports of wool, chiefly for the carpet trade, and the following table shows the quantities which she imports from India and other sources :—

Imports of wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

	(In million pounds)				
	1912	1913	1919	1920	1921
Australia	285	265	588	509	308
New Zealand	184	181	254	154	148
South Africa	121	133	81	58	162
Argentina	56	55	22	44	49
India	55	55	63	42	35
TOTAL	807	801	1,043	873	761
Percentage of India's share	7	7	6	5	5

During and since the war India has increased her woollen manufactures, particularly the carpet and rug industry. As compared with exports of carpets and rugs to the weight of 1½ million lbs in 1913-14, she exported nearly 3 million lbs in 1920-21 valued at R80 lakhs and the same quantity in 1921-22, valued, however, at only R69 lakhs. Consignments of carpets were, as usual, chiefly to the United Kingdom. Exports to America which had risen from a value of R1 lakh in 1918-19 to nearly R13 lakhs in 1920-21 declined to R12 lakhs in 1921-22. Exports to Australia and New Zealand which had reached the high figure of R10½ lakhs in 1920-21 fell to R1¼ lakhs in 1921-22.

Exports of ores decreased from 824,000 tons in 1920-21 to 549,000 tons in 1921-22. Manganese ore declined from 780,000 to 519,000 tons, the average pre-war figure being about 600,000 tons. The decline was due mainly to stagnation in the iron and steel industries of the United Kingdom and the United States, which markets were overstocked with manganese. Exports to these destinations fell from 331,000 tons and 170,000 tons, respectively, in 1920-21 to 75,000 tons and 28,000 tons in 1921-22. On the other hand, exports to Germany increased from 1,500 tons to 17,000 tons, to the Netherlands from 8,000 tons to 35,000 tons, to Belgium from 171,000 tons to 260,000 tons, and to France from 81,000 tons to 94,000 tons. Belgium and the Netherlands re-export to Germany about one-third of their imports. France also re-exports a certain amount. Altogether the Continent took 80 per cent of the total exports. The falling-off of the United States demand was due to the fact that exports from Brazil together with her own supplies sufficed for her reduced steel production. The wolfram industry suffered seriously from the prevailing depression, exports amounting only to 461 tons as compared with 2,251 tons in 1920-21 and 3,580 tons in 1919-20. The bulk of the exports went to the Straits Settlements, the share of the United Kingdom falling from 2,027 tons to 70 tons, owing to there being large stocks of this ore in that and other European markets. Exports of chrome iron ore increased from 10,700 in 1919-20 to 37,000 tons in 1920-21 and again fell to 24,000 tons in 1921-22. Exports of pig iron increased from 48,000 tons in 1920-21 to 60,000 tons in 1921-22, chiefly to Japan; and of pig lead from 491,000 cwts in 1920-21 to 633,000 cwts in 1921-22. As instances of the development of metal industries in India the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron Works increased their output from 828,000 tons to 860,000 tons. The increase in exports of lead was due to increased production by the Burma Mining Company, Limited.

The exports of opium on private account decreased during the year from 7,660 chests (11,249 cwts) worth R2,53 lakhs to 6,081 (8,937 cwts) valued at R2,05 lakhs. Java took 2,250 chests, Siam 1,500 chests, Indo-China 1,600, Japan 100 and Hongkong 315 chests. Shipments on Government account were 2,854 chests (6,260 cwts) valued at R87 lakhs.

Exports of rubber were 11 million lbs as against 14 millions in 1920-21. The area tapped fell from 69,000 acres to 61,000 acres and the yield from 14 million lbs to 9 million lbs. The value of the exports fell by one-half, owing to the world-wide slump in rubber prices. The United Kingdom absorbed 63 per cent, Ceylon 21 per cent, and the United States of America 9 per cent. Madras had nearly 62 per cent of the trade and Burma 38 per cent.

Reference has been made in Chapter II to the heavy importations of coal in the year under review. Before the war India exported, on the average, rather over 800,000 tons of coal per year. In 1919-20 she exported 681,000 tons. This rose in 1920-21 to 1,144,000 tons but declined in the year under review to the low figure of 115,000 tons, despite an increase in production in this country from 17,962,000 in 1920 to 19,303,000 tons in 1921.

The coffee crop of 1920-21 was estimated at about 22 million lbs on an area of 126,000 acres. In 1921-22 the estimated yield was 21 million lbs on an area of 127,000 acres. Exports increased from 233,000 cwts to 235,000 cwts in 1921-22, but the value decreased from R1,43 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs. France took 81,000 cwts as compared with 42,000 cwts in the previous year, but exports to the United Kingdom fell from 100,000 cwts to 85,000 cwts. Shipments to Arabia, the Bahrain Islands and Ceylon were very much reduced. The Netherlands took 11,000 cwts as compared with 100 cwts in 1920-21, and the takings of Australia, Germany and Italy also increased.

The shipments of manures declined from R,128 lakhs in 1920-21 to R1,17 lakhs in 1921-22, due to decreased exports of bones and fish manures and guano. Shipments of bones and bonemeal decreased from R100 lakhs to R92 lakhs— of which crushed bones were responsible for R37 lakhs and bonemeal R55 lakhs. Exports of manures to Japan were R29 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in 1920-21. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to R16 lakhs. Belgium, France, Ceylon and the United States of America decreased their share.

The exports of paraffin wax increased to 28,000 tons valued at R1,28 lakhs from 25,000 tons, valued at R1,12 lakhs in 1920-21, 97 per cent of the exports being from Burma. Exports to the United Kingdom were 4,400 tons, Italy 4,800 tons, China 2,600 tons, Japan 6,300 tons the United States of America 900 tons and Australia including New Zealand 2,100 tons.

Bran and pollards remained stationary at 176,000 tons. The United Kingdom took 52 per cent and the Straits Settlements 25 per cent as against 33 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively, in 1920-21. Germany imported 28,000 tons as against 1,400 tons in the preceding year.

There was an increase in the exports of dyes from R1,10 lakhs in 1920-21 to R1,32 lakhs in 1921-22. Indigo accounted for an increase of R10 lakhs and myrobalans R18 lakhs. 12,400 cwts of indigo were exported, mainly to Japan (7,200 cwts), Egypt (2,000 cwts), Persia (1,400 cwts), and the United Kingdom (600 cwts). Japan and Egypt increased their demands by 23 and 42 per cent respectively. The season was on the whole favourable, and the total yield in India during the year was estimated at 61,500 cwts showing an increase of nearly 41 per cent over 1920-21. The cess on indigo exports yielded R17,000. Myrobalans exports increased from 39,600 tons in 1920-21 to 61,900 tons in 1921-22, of which the United Kingdom took 18,000 tons, and the United States of America 13,500 tons as against 16,000 tons and 14,700 tons respectively, in 1920-21. The exports of myrobalan extracts amounted to 2,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs and of tanning barks to 240 tons worth R½ lakh.

TABLE D—IMPORTS.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE			MOTOR CARS			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.0	71.1	53.6	89.8	78.3	83.2	57.2	57.0	62.2	71.3	31.3	50.0	93.0	95.4	97.3	75.8	67.6	68.9
United States	2.6	16.6	20.9	3.3	18.0	13.2	9.7	24.9	17.4	15.1	52.8	24.6	..	1.6	.7	8.0	22.0	19.0
Germany	14.5	1.9	5.9	5.6	8	1.6	18.2	3.2	10.4	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	8.2	1.4	2.9
Belgium	11.5	7.7	16.1	..	3	5	..	..	..	4.5	2.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	8.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	4.7	..	..	..	2.2	1.6	3.3
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	1.1	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98.5	97.3	96.7	98.7	97.4	99.5	86.6	84.4	93.4	95.4	98.8	94.7	99.6	98.2	99.7	94.3	96.6	96.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16.01	31.29	21.13	7.76	22.38	34.26	3.95	9.03	5.92	1.53	12.34	2.72	10.03	14.13	18.91	1.82	5.81	6.15

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR			LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90.1	79.4	83.2	9.0	4.5	3.3	1.8	1.6	..	62.9	66.9	64.8	5.7	4.9	5.0	56.0	42.0	48.0
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.7	1.4	5.0	..	..	..	17.0	2.6	8.1
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1.8	14.6	11.4	46.8	53.0	47.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7.8	2.5	2.0	..	..	..	18.8	19.6	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.5	1.3	..	6.1	3.4	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.6	1.4	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	..	..	20.6	31.1	37.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Javat	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.8	88.8	87.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	4.8	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	8.0	15.0	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.8	17.9	11.1	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	17.1	9.6
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	9.5	8.5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.5	97.7	98.6	90.3	94.5	97.3	90.6	96.8	98.5	92.4	87.9	86.2	87.8	94.4	97.4	81.1	72.1	74.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66.30	102.12	56.94	3.10	5.59	2.99	14.96	18.50	27.50	2.24	4.90	3.77	4.12	8.34	7.34	1.59	7.30	2.34

* Includes Hongkong and Macao
† Includes Hongkong and the Straits Settlements

TABLE E—EXPORTS.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES			COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.4	85.8	88.6	38.0	32.1	20.4	6.3	8.7	6.8	..	..	..	22.2	41.1	24.4	26.7	17.3	9.6	25.9	42.2	32.0
Canada	4.3	2.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3.1	1.8	1.7	..	..	..	10.6	9.0	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkey Asiatic and Mesopotamia	1.2	4.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	11.9	16.1	13.2	41.6	39.4	40.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	1.6	1.8	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21.8	14.5	29.9	..	..	..	14.6	8.0	6.9	16.0	4.6	8.8	11.5	22.6	22.6	24.3	32.8	34.1
France	..	..	..	9.9	13.3	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.4	12.5	30.6	7.8	5.4	14.0	20.8	4.7	9.5
Italy	..	..	..	5.5	5.2	6.0	..	..	..	7.7	8.6	4.4	5.0	6.0	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	9.8	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.3	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.2	49.7	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8	10.1	6.1	16.0	28.0	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	10.1	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	12.3	8.4	3.3	1.1	8.4
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	96.9	97.9	87.1	81.2	81.6	71.8	70.6	71.3	81.5	86.5	93.8	91.6	92.2	89.7	52.7	57.5	54.6	31.9	37.3	36.0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14.98	12.15	18.22	30.83	16.36	14.05	28.27	53.00	30.00	41.04	41.68	53.97	25.65	16.83	17.40	45.14	25.65	29.90	15.95	8.42	9.00

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate her trade balances with the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all the countries with which she deals in large quantities, excepting the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. But the direction of trade is better shown by the percentage shares which different countries have of her import and export trade. Tables B and C show the fluctuations observed that the United Kingdom has not yet entirely regained the share which she lost during the war to the United States and Japan, and that her percentage share in imports fell from 60.9 in 1920-21 to 56.6 in 1921-22 and improved from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, and in total trade improved from 12 to 15 per cent. The whole British Empire had 54 per cent of the total trade (67 per cent of the imports and 41 per cent of the exports) as against 56 per cent (66 per cent of the imports and 43 per cent of the exports) in 1920-21. The United States has not been able distinctly higher than her pre-war share. The same remark applies to Japan on the import side, but on the export side her share was swollen in the year under review by large exports of cotton to that destination. Germany, though still far from regaining her pre-war position of the second most important country in India's foreign trade, has

already improved very considerably as compared with 1919-20, particularly on the export side. The Belgian share of imports is equal to her pre-war share, owing mainly to large importations of iron and steel from that country. Her share of exports has, however, fallen. The import figures for Java and Mauritius represent, of course, mostly sugar, and Australia's large share on the import side is mainly wheat. One feature, however, is noticeable on both the import and export sides and that is the steady growth of trade with East Africa and Zanzibar. The large imports of coal from Portuguese East Africa and of raw cotton from Kenya Colony in 1921-22 accounted for an increase of R96 lakhs and R78 lakhs, respectively, in the import trade.

The reader is invited to turn now to Tables D and E, which show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. It will be observed that, in iron and steel, the United States has consolidated the position which she built up during the war. The United Kingdom lost ground seriously during the year under review, and both Belgium and Germany made progress at her expense, the share of the trade captured by Belgium being nearly 5 per cent more than her share before the war. In machinery also the United States has retained a good deal of the ground won during the war, but the United Kingdom improved her share from 78 per cent to 83 per cent, while the United States fell back from 18 per cent to 13 per cent. The position as regards these two countries is approximately the same in the case of hardware. In that line, however, Germany improved her share from 3 per cent to 10 per cent, while Japan fell back from 8 per cent to 3 per cent. Under the heading of motor cars, the United Kingdom improved her position from 31 per cent to 50 per cent, as compared with 71 per cent before the war, while the United States fell back from 53 per cent to 25 per cent. In railway plant the position of the United Kingdom remains unchallenged. Under the head of instruments also the changes were not great. In cotton manufactures the United Kingdom improved her position from 79 per cent to 83 per cent, while Japan fell back from 14½ per cent to 11½ per cent. Under the heading of silk manufactures China has improved her position from 20½ per cent in 1913-14 to 38 per cent and she now practically shares this trade with Japan. Java entirely dominates sugar importations, but Mauritius improved her share from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. Under mineral oils, Persia has improved her position from 4 per cent before the war to 15 per cent, while Borneo has fallen back from 22 per cent to 11 per cent.

Turning now to the exports, Table E, the features most noticeable in that relating to tea are the disappearance of Russia and the considerable increase in the share of the United Kingdom. The share of Australia was distinctly less than before the war, as also in 1920-21. Under raw jute, the considerable increase in the share taken by Germany of the small volume of exports in 1921-22 is particularly noticeable, her share improving from 14½ per cent to 30 per cent, that of the United Kingdom falling, at the same time, from 32 per cent to 20 per cent. Apart from the increase in the share of Japan from a half per cent before the war to 1½ per cent in 1920-21 and to 4½ per cent in 1921-22, the changes under the head of jute manufactures are not striking. Raw cotton exports are going very much more to Japan and China than they did before the war and less to the Continent. Oilseeds is a composite head. Germany has improved her share from 4½ per cent in 1920-21 to 9 per cent in 1921-22, as compared with 16 per cent before the war. The share taken by Belgium fell from 28 per cent in 1920-21 to 14 per cent and that of France increased from 12½ per cent to 30½ per cent in 1921-22, which is approximately the same as her share in 1913-14. Exports of food-grains have been so much restricted during the last two years that the percentages are not very illuminating, but it is noticeable that Ceylon retains her higher share and that Germany also took a distinctly higher share than before the war. Exports of hides and skins were on a very much lower level than in 1913-14, but the share taken by the United States, chiefly goatskins, improved from 33 per cent to 34 per cent as compared with 24 per cent in 1913-14. The share taken by Germany also improved from 4½ per cent to 9½ per cent. This was, however, still less than half her share before the war.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Turning to trade with individual countries, the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British possessions are shown in the following table :—

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,04,98	2,04,60	1,50,92	58,35	98,61	56,53	49,28
Ceylon	81	2,51	1,91	1,38	9,04	11,25	11,88	12,31
Straits Settlements	3,42	5,93	4,81	4,08	6,79	7,58	9,09	7,68
Hongkong	98	2,75	2,39	1,66	7,82	9,10	7,40	6,65
Egypt	(a)	1,39	1,54	72	(a)	3,80	3,79	2,22
South Africa	23	20	16	1,45	1,20	1,45	1,82	2,27
Mauritius	2,53	1,28	87	2,23	1,26	1,32	1,89	2,04
East African Protectorate	39	1,67	1,38	2,34	1,02	1,82	2,17	1,95
Canada	1	5	1,33	51	1,43	1,69	1,34	1,47
Australia	92	3,24	1,20	9,44	4,10	3,40	6,30	4,05
New Zealand . . . . .	...	1	...	1	56	59	86	52
Other countries	1,20	1,44	1,99	2,62	2,82	5,56	6,82	10,46
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	1,25,45	2,21,58	1,77,36	94,39	1,46,17	1,09,89	1,00,90

(a) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16. The figures for 1913-14 are R30 lakhs for imports and R2,27 lakhs for exports.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports from the United Kingdom decreased in value by R54 crores or 27 per cent to R151 crores. In the pre-war year the value had amounted to R117½ crores only. The value of the exports to the United Kingdom decreased from R56 crores in 1920-21 to R49 crores, the value recorded in the pre-war year being R58 crores. Nearly 31 per cent of the total imports consisted of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn, which were valued at R47 crores as against R81 crores or 40 per cent of the imports in the preceding year. The other important groups, namely, metals and manufactures, machinery, railway plant and rolling stock, accounted for 41 per cent of the total imports as against 29 per cent in 1920-21.

The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported fell by 26 per cent to 955 million yards from 1,292 millions in 1920-21, and this was 69 per cent below the imports in the pre-war year. The value of the imports of iron and steel fell by half from R22 crores to R 11 crores, but, on the other hand, machinery and millwork increased from R17½ crores to R28½ crores, and railway plant and rolling stock from R13 crores to R18 crores. Imports of coal rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 716,000 tons valued at R2,98 lakhs, as compared with 10,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs in 1920-21 and 175,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in 1913-14. And imports of raw cotton also rose in value from R74 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs. Hardware and liquors amounted to R3½ and R2½ crores as against R5 and R3¼ crores in 1920-21. Decreases were noticeable under woollen manufactures (—R3,88 lakhs), motor cars, etc. (—R2,49 lakhs), paper (—R2,01 lakhs), apparel (—R1,08 lakhs), haberdashery and millinery (—R98 lakhs), cycles (—R71 lakhs), chemicals (—R65 lakhs) and stationery (—R61 lakhs).

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (over R16 crores), raw and manufactured jute (nearly R5 crores), seeds (R4 crores), food grains (R3 crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R3¼ crores), and raw wool (R2½ crores). These articles represented 69 per cent of the total exports to that destination as against 66 per cent in 1920-21. The shipments of tea increased by 8 per cent from 249 million lbs in 1920-21 to 269 million lbs in 1921-22. Raw jute declined by no less than 33 per cent from 136,000 tons to 91,000 tons, and exports of jute bags and gunny cloth fell to 31 million bags and 60 million yards, respectively, as against 48 million bags and 95 million yards in the preceding year. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures fell by 50 per cent from R9,85 lakhs to R4,93 lakhs. The total quantity of all kinds of seeds exported was 219,000 tons, showing a decrease of 67,000 tons or 23 per cent as compared with 1920-21. Cotton-seed accounted for a decrease of 11,000 tons, linseed of 53,000 tons, and groundnuts 15,700 tons. There was a heavy fall in exports of raw cotton from 96,000 bales to 36,000 bales. The quantity of raw hides and skins amounted to 4,000 tons and of tanned hides and skins to 7,800 tons as against 5,800 and 5,300 tons, respectively, in 1920-21. Food grains, mainly rice and wheat, showed a decrease of 113,000 tons. Shipments of bran and pollards, lac, groundnut cake and raw wool increased, while there were decreases under manganese ore, teak wood, raw hemp, rubber, sugar 15 D. S. and below, wolfram ore and mica.

OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

As regards other British possessions the total imports rose from R17 crores to R26 crores, an increase of 56 per cent, while the exports fell from R54 crores to R52 crores.

The value of the total trade with Ceylon was almost the same (R13¾ crores) as in the preceding year. The quantity of copra imported again decreased in 1921-22 and amounted to less than 1,000 tons as against 7,500 tons in 1920-21 and 25,500 in 1919-20. Ceylon reduced her supplies of tea and lead-sheets for tea chests, but supplied more betelnuts. As in the two preceding years, she was the largest purchaser of rice, her imports (305,100 tons) being 11 per cent more than in 1920-21. She took less coal, wheat-flour, sugar, pig-lead, bones, and raw cotton, but more coloured cotton piece-goods.

The value of the imports from the Straits Settlements decreased by about a crore of rupees to R4 crores and of exports from R9 crores to R7½ crores. Of the articles of import mineral oils, refined sugar and raw silk showed decreases, while imports of provisions and unwrought tin increased. Exports of rice declined from 183,000 tons to 135,000 tons. She took more dressed sheep-skins, provisions and opium, but less coal, bran, wheat-flour and cotton yarn.

The value of the trade with Hongkong showed a decrease of R1½ crores. She took less jute gunny bags and opium than in the preceding year. Exports of cotton twist and yarn showed an increase in quantity accompanied by a decrease in value. Her consignments of refined sugar, raw silk and silk piece-goods decreased.

There was a considerable decrease in the value of the total trade with Egypt which amounted to R2,94 lakhs as against R5,33 lakhs in 1920-21 and R2,57 lakhs in the pre-war year 1913-14. The quantity of Egyptian salt imported (110,000 tons) was slightly less than in the preceding year (117,000 tons). Egypt decreased her supplies of refined sugar and took more indigo, tea, wheat-flour and rice, while there were decreases in the shipments of cotton piece-goods, wheat, gunny bags and coal.

There was a very considerable increase in the imports of sugar (16 D.S. and above) from Mauritius, which amounted to 61,600 tons as against 11,500 tons in the preceding year and 136,600 tons in 1913-14. Mauritius took more rice but less wheat-flour, cotton piece-goods and jute bags than in the preceding year.

The number of motor cars received direct from Canada in 1921-22, as recorded in the sea-borne trade returns of British India, was 576, valued at R13 lakhs. The direct shipments of tea to Canada increased to 12 million pounds from 8 millions in 1920-21, and of gunny cloth from 41 to 47 million yards. It is difficult, however, to record the true extent of India's trade with Canada as a large proportion is entrepôt trade *via* New York. It was found that the volume of direct trade passing in the year under review was not sufficient to support the regular direct service between Calcutta and Montreal and this was changed, in December 1921, to occasional sailings as cargoes offered.

The trade with South Africa expanded considerably. Imports from the Union were valued at R16 lakhs in 1920-21 but increased to R1,45 lakhs in 1921-22. The increase was mainly accounted for by large imports of coal from Natal which amounted to 340,500 tons, valued at R1,25 lakhs, in 1921-22, as against 7,000 tons, valued at R2¼ lakhs, in the preceding year. Exports to the Union increased from R1,82 lakhs in 1920-21 to R2,27 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of jute bags increased and there were also considerable re-exports of apparel to Natal.

The value of the total trade with Australia likewise increased from R7,50 lakhs in 1920-21 to R13,49 lakhs to which exports contributed R 4,05 lakhs as against R6,30 lakhs in 1920-21, and imports R9,44 lakhs as against R1,20 lakhs in 1920-21. This increase was due entirely to the importation of 400,000 tons of wheat, valued at R8½ crores, as compared with *nil* in the previous year. India also increased her purchases of wool and condensed milk, while imports of horses, biscuits and jams and jellies decreased and there were no imports of copper. As regards the export trade, Australia took jute bags to the value of R2,34 lakhs as against R 4,30 lakhs in 1920-21 and also decreased her demands for rice and linseed. Tea, coffee, and raw goatskins were exported in larger quantities than in the preceding year.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the imports from and exports to European and other foreign countries :—

Countries.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1913-14	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1913-14.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	15	22	5	2,47	...	...	...
Sweden	52	57	1,80	96	42	34	27	28
Norway	23	48	1,70	38	5	24	52	25
Germany	12,67	4	4,75	7,25	26,42	1,39	8,82	16,34
Netherlands	1,55	99	3,03	2,36	4,42	1,64	1,39	2,73
Belgium	4,26	70	5,33	5,33	12,10	10,10	12,84	8,03
France	2,69	1,77	3,64	2,23	17,72	16,76	9,54	9,90
Spain	19	54	34	29	2,23	2,36	2,63	1,84
Switzerland	69	80	2,28	1,02	...	53	26	1
Italy	2,20	1,37	4,13	2,00	7,89	8,38	6,71	5,85
Austria	4,29	13	64	20	10,01	37	86	85
Hungary	1	...	10	...	11	35	34	24
Turkey, European	15	1	19	52	73	1,45	1,08	58
Other Countries	29,51	7,55	28,24	22,59	84,57	43,91	45,46	46,90
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES								
Other Foreign Countries—								
Turkey, Asiatic	57	84	86	...	2,94	8,75	7,11	19
Persia	71	2,30	1,34	1,66	1,41	5,29	3,96	3,43
Java	10,75	19,64	15,62	23,71	1,95	2,00	3,06	4,14
China	1,71	3,83	3,03	2,60	5,71	11,01	8,44	11,13
Japan	4,78	19,15	26,43	13,58	22,69	46,86	24,24	38,68
United States	4,79	25,27	35,30	21,61	21,85	48,78	37,85	25,60
Cuba . . . . .	...	...	...	...	56	1,96	1,78	1,04
Argentina . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3,14	6,38	5,29	2,44
Chile . . . . .	...	4	...	...	1,06	87	2,13	20
Other Countries	2,36	3,90	3,20	3,23	8,61	8,08	8,84	10,79
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	74,97	85,78	66,39	69,92	1,39,98	1,02,70	97,64

Japan succeeded in ousting the United States from the second place in India's foreign trade, the value of her total trade with India increasing by R2 crores to R52 crores. There was a decrease under imports from R26 to R13 crores, but exports increased by R15 crores, from R24 to R39 crores. The total value of all sorts of cotton manufactures amounted to R6½ crores as against R15 crores in the preceding year, and represented 48 per cent of the import trade from Japan as against 56 per cent in 1920-21. 15 million lbs of cotton twist and yarn and 90 million yards of cotton piecegoods

were imported from Japan as against 20 million lbs and 170 million yards, respectively, in 1919-20. The table in the margin gives the figures of import under the three main groups of grey, white and coloured. Japan supplied the bulk of the imports of glassware, matches and silk manufactures, as in the previous year. The value of imports of machinery and millwork, glass and glassware, hardware, paper and pasteboard, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, electrical instruments, woollen goods, apparel, stationery, and silk manufactures decreased, while cement and matches increased. Raw cotton accounted for 84 per cent of the total value of exports to Japan. The quantity rose by 88 per cent to 1,760 thousand bales and the value by 59 per cent to R32½ crores. As compared with the pre-war average the quantity showed an increase of 748 thousand bales. In this connection it is interesting to note that the number of looms in the Japanese cotton mills has increased from 8,140 in 1905 to 17,702 in 1910, 30,068 in 1915, and 60,893 in 1921. And their estimated total consumption of cotton has increased from 944,000 bales in 1905 to 2,100,000 bales in 1921. Shipments to Japan of raw jute, gunny bags, indigo, paraffin wax, bones, rape and sesamum cake, rice and shellac increased, while opium decreased.

The United States fell back to third place in India's foreign trade in 1921-22. The value of imports of American goods decreased to R22 crores, a decrease of R14 crores as compared with 1920-21 and an increase of R17 crores as compared with 1913-14.

Exports decreased by R12 crores or 33 per cent to R26 crores. In the pre-war year exports were valued at R22 crores and imports at nearly R5 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were motor vehicles (R½ crore), mineral oils (R5 crores), iron and steel (R4½ crores), machinery and millwork (R4½ crores) and hardware (R1 crore). These five articles accounted for about 70 per cent of the total import trade. The number of motor cars imported decreased from 10,120 to 802. The quantity of iron and steel imported decreased by 26 per cent to 84,000 tons and in value by 15 per cent to R4½ crores. 52 million gallons of mineral oil were imported as against 50 millions in 1920-21 and 52 millions in the pre-war year. The value of machinery and millwork rose to R4½ crores from R4 crores, while hardware and instruments fell to R1 crore each as against R2½ and R1½ crores in 1920-21. There was also a decrease in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock. The bulk of the exports to the United States consisted of raw and manufactured jute (nearly R14 crores), shellac (R5 crores), and raw hides and skins (R3½ crores). These articles accounted for 86 per cent of the total value. The quantity of raw jute exported decreased by 40 per cent to 66,000 tons, gunny bags to 53 millions in number from 72 millions, and gunny

cloth to 817 millions from 933 million yards. The total value of jute manufactures decreased from R21 crores to R12 crores. Exports of raw hides and skins increased from 11,000 tons to 17,000 tons. The quantity of shellac increased by 45,000 cwts to 252,000 cwts but the value decreased from R5,19 to over R4,96 lakhs. There was a considerable increase in the exports of tea, from 3,147,000 lbs to 7,981,000 lbs as compared with a pre-war average of 2,439,000 lbs.

Trade with Java increased considerably on account of the large imports of sugar. The value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, imported amounted to nearly R23 crores, representing 97 per cent of the total imports from Java, and was 62 per cent more than in 1920-21. The quantity increased by 210 per cent from 201,000 tons to 623,000 tons. Exports to Java also increased from R3 crores to R4 crores, rice not in the husk contributing R1,65 lakhs to this increase, while there were decreases under opium (R12 lakhs) and gunny bags (R20 lakhs).

Germany made considerable progress in the restoration of her trade connections with India. Imports therefrom increased in value by 52 per cent from R4,75 lakhs in 1920-21 to R7,25 lakhs in 1921-22, but were still 23 per cent below the pre-war average. India's exports to Germany expanded even more, from R8,82 lakhs in 1920-21 to R16,34 lakhs in 1921-22, an increase of 85 per cent, but were still 27 per cent less than the pre-war average. The extent to which Germany improved her position in India's foreign trade relatively to other countries has already been commented upon in the first part of this chapter. The following figures show the extent of Indo-German trade during the past two years as compared with the pre-war average :—

	Pre-war average	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	4,75	7,25
Exports including re-exports.	22,36	8,82	16,34

It will be noticed that the balance of trade remains steadily in India's favour and in approximately the same proportion as before the war, though with higher prices the volume of trade is considerably less.

The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the last two years as compared with the pre-war averages :—

		Pre-war average (1909-10— 1913-14).	1920-21.	1921-22.
Alizarine and aniline dyes	lbs (000)	11,671	3,653	5,850
	R (000)	77,20	1,16,97	1,38,26
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	15,000	60,000
	R (000)	1,55,02	57,89	1,23,76
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	29,11	60,82
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	17,11	55,17
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,60	20,32	31,45
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	113	393
	R (000)	13,14	5,08	14,83
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	4	21
	R (000)	5,43	1,11	3,36
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	121	419
	R (000)	19,41	6,66	18,76
Paper and pasteboard—				
Printing paper	Cwt.	66,700	13,600	26,600
	R (000)	7,15	6,28	7,14
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTE-BOARD	R (000)	21,82	18,70	18,58
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	8,96	15,96
Salt	Tons	57,800	101,100	41,000
	R (000)	9,46	34,99	12,71
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	6,82	10,06
Cotton manufactures—				
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	1,68	2,24
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	199	98
	R (000)	22,30	5,98	1,53
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs (000)	9,843	189	155
	R (000)	53,28	1,32	1,01
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURE including Twist and yarn	R (000)	83,71	9,33	6,34
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	415	72
	R (000)	15,89	16,10	1,77

As compared with the preceding year, increases were noticeable, particularly in dyes, iron and steel, hardware, machinery, glassware, beer, and printing paper, while there were decreases under salt, cotton goods, and silk goods. As compared with the pre-war averages, dyes and salt showed increases in value but decreases in quantity, and the values of hardware, machinery, and glassware also increased. Germany was not able to maintain the improvement in her share of the trade in cotton coloured goods and blankets which she had made in 1920-21.

The principal articles of export to Germany are shown below :—

		Pre-war average 1909-10—1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	72,100	144,000
	R(000)	4,90,40	2,37,25	4,20,79
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice	Tons	344,600	51,300	231,300
	R(000)	3,41,37	78,65	3,97,89
Wheat	Tons	16,300	27,700	13,100
	R(000)	17,37	48,48	22,67
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	88,600	244,600
	R(000)	4,43,30	1,40,01	4,20,68
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	36,000	41,900
	R(000)	4,45,06	3,43,63	3,73,68
Seeds	Tons	177,500	27,600	62,700
	R(000)	3,45,50	78,04	1,52,61
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	3,700	11,800
	R(000)	2,53,97	38,11	92,60
Lao	Cwts	83,200	4,000	32,500
	R(000)	37,67	5,73	31,60
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	1,600	4,900
	R(000)	22,55	4,63	13,51
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	8,000	6,400
	R(000)	7,59	7,77	6,19
Hemp, raw	Cwts	56,900	7,600	38,900
	R(000)	8,48	1,86	6,08

It will be observed that there has been a substantial recovery of India's pre-war trade with Germany, particularly in raw jute, raw cotton, hides and skins, seeds, raw hemp and rice. Her demand in raw jute increased to 144,000 tons which is nearly nine-tenths of the pre-war average. Throughout the year the bulk of the export trade to Germany was done against London credits.

The value of the trade of Belgium with India amounted to R13½ crores as against R18 crores in 1920-21 and R16 crores in 1913-14. Imports were valued at R5½ crores, the chief items being iron and steel (R3½ crores), glass and glassware, machinery and millwork, cotton manufactures, motor cars, brass, paper and pasteboard and dyes. Exports mostly consisted of raw cotton (R3½ crores), oilseeds (R2½ crores), raw jute (R60 lakhs) and manganese ore (R64 lakhs).

There was a decrease of a crore of rupees in the total trade of India with France, from R13 crores to R12 crores, accounted for by a decline in imports from R3½ to R2¼ crores as against an increase of R36 lakhs on the export side. Her exports to India of liquors, gold and silver thread, lametta and motor cars decreased, while she took more groundnuts (+ R2¼ crores), linseed (+ R½ crore), and raw cotton (+ R31 lakhs) and less raw jute (—R½ crore) and jute manufactures (—R1 crore).

Imports from Italy decreased from R4 crores to R2 crores. Cotton manufactures, chiefly coloured piece-goods, decreased to R19 lakhs as against R1½ crores in 1920-21. Other noticeable decreases were in motor cars and motor wagons, rubber tyres, apparel, glass and glassware, and haberdashery and millinery. Exports were valued at nearly R6 crores as against R6¼ crores in the previous year. Shipments of raw cotton decreased by over R1 crore, while there were increases under oilseeds, rice, and cow hides.

The Netherlands exported to India more provisions and beer, but less cotton and woollen piecegoods and paper and pasteboard than in 1920-21. She took more rice, raw goat-skins, linseed, and rapeseed, but less wheat and raw cotton.

The value of the imports from Mesopotamia was R91 lakhs and of exports R3,53 lakhs. Dates were imported to the extent of 33,200 tons, valued at R60 lakhs, as against 31,900 tons, valued at R70 lakhs, in 1920-21. Cotton twist and yarn, wheat, and indigo showed decreases on the export side. The exports of tea also decreased from 4½ million lbs, valued at R22 lakhs, to 2½ million lbs, valued at R11½ lakhs.

Trade with China increased by R2½ crores to R13¾ crores, mainly on account of larger shipments of raw cotton. She, however, took a smaller quantity of cotton twist and yarn than in 1920-21.

China.

The Argentine Republic reduced her demands for gunny cloth by 60 million yards to 149 million yards, while Chile took only 4 millions of gunny bags as against 54 millions in 1920-21.

South America.

Peru also reduced her demand for gunny bags from 5 to 3 millions.

Shipments of raw jute to Brazil increased by 4,700 tons to 13,400 tons.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

1. FRONTIER TRADE.

The bulk of India's foreign trade is sea-borne, and the value of the trade across the land frontier of British India, which extends over about 6,800 miles, is only 5 per cent of the total sea-borne trade and amounted to R30 crores in 1921-22, a decrease from 1920-21 of 11 per cent, but 60 per cent more than the pre-war average. The marginal table shows separately the figures of merchandise and treasure included in this trade. The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with the adjoining trans-frontier countries is shown in table No. 59.

	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Merchandise—				
Imports	9.04	14.85	16.02	15.12
Exports	7.59	15.27	15.19	12.58
Treasure—				
Imports	1.14	2.17	2.14	2.06
Exports	.93	.65	.62	.54
GRAND TOTAL	18.70	32.94	33.97	30.30

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise from and to the principal countries according to the geographical distribution of this trade:—

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
North-West Frontier—												
Afghanistan	1.07	1.53	2.60	2.96	2.41	5.37	1.33	1.54	2.87	81	1.35	2.16
Persia	3	15	18	3	1.03	1.06	36	1.05	1.41	47	84	1.31
Central Asia	4	5	9	24	88	1.12	48	86	1.34	30	47	77
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	69	77	1.46	39	80	1.19	41	82	1.23	32	65	97
North and North-East Frontier—												
Nepal	3.95	1.93	5.88	5.20	2.91	8.11	5.97	2.82	8.79	5.91	2.49	8.40
Tibet	25	14	39	66	32	98	61	31	92	55	23	78
Sikkim	15	12	27	51	16	67	56	15	71	68	13	81
Bhutan	9	15	24	5	3	8	12	8	20	9	4	13
Eastern Frontier—												
Shan States	1.79	1.70	3.49	3.13	4.86	7.99	3.98	5.18	9.16	3.96	4.65	8.61
Western China	21	48	69	73	1.16	1.89	66	1.01	1.67	85	1.00	1.85
Siam	32	21	53	52	21	73	50	24	74	41	16	57
Karennee	25	4	29	23	8	31	30	5	35	7	3	10

Of the trade (in merchandise) which crosses the North and North-Eastern Frontier, that with Nepal is always the largest. In 1921-22 it amounted to R8.40 lakhs or 30 per cent of the whole frontier trade as compared with R8.79 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports of grain and pulse (mainly rice), ghi, and lac increased, while those of fruits, vegetables and nuts, oilseeds, spices, tobacco and raw wool decreased. The total imports of food grains from Nepal amounted to 220,600 tons as compared with 164,400 tons in the preceding year. Of this unhusked rice accounted for 133,000 tons and husked rice 55,000 tons as compared with 102,000 tons and 40,000 tons, respectively, in 1920-21. The exports of cotton yarn and piece goods to Nepal decreased to R98 lakhs from R1,26 lakhs in 1920-21 as also those of cotton raw to R1 lakh from R15 lakhs in the preceding year.

Nepal.

Tibet.

The trade with Tibet amounted to R78 lakhs, of which imports of wool accounted for R33 lakhs.

Of the trade which crosses the North-Western Frontier that with Afghanistan is the most important. This trade fell by 25 per cent to R2.16 lakhs on account of the disturbed state of the frontier. The value of imports therefrom amounted to R81 lakhs and that of exports to R1.35 lakhs, showing a decrease of 39 and 12 per cent, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. Imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts again fell off considerably from 130,000 cwts valued at R48 lakhs, to 45,000 cwts valued at R20 lakhs, in 1921-22, owing to a poor almond crop in Afghanistan. Imports of wool, ghi, and seeds also decreased, while shawls, cotton goods and leather showed increases. More raw wool, ghi and liquors were taken, but cotton piecegoods, sugar, wheat and tea decreased.

Afghanistan.

Shan States.

The Eastern Frontier trade is chiefly with the Shan States, the total value amounting to R8.61 lakhs, a decrease of 6 per cent as compared with 1920-21. The production in Burma of lead in the mines near Namtu amounted in 1921 to 33,717 tons as

compared with 23,821 tons in 1920, and that of silver to 3,555,000 ounces as compared with 2,869,700 ounces in 1920. Imports of lead from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased to 677,000 cwts, valued at R1,28 lakhs, as compared with 534,000 cwts, valued at R1,40 lakhs, in 1920-21. Silver worth R1,08 lakhs was imported in the year under review as compared with R98 lakhs in the preceding year.

The shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1921-22 as compared with the previous two years are shown below :—

	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Sind and British Baluchistan (chiefly with Kandahar, Herat and Persia)	4,22	3,74	3,00
North-West Frontier Province (chiefly with Kabul, Ghazni, Dir, Swat and Bajaur and Waziristan)	3,01	3,45	2,47
Kashmir (chiefly with Chinese Turkistan)	67	81	51
Punjab (chiefly with Central Asia)	61	75	56
United Provinces (chiefly with Nepal)	2,45	2,70	2,60
Bihar and Orissa (with Nepal only)	5,18	5,14	5,30
Bengal (chiefly with Sikkim)	2,02	2,45	1,98
Assam (chiefly with Naga and Mishmi Hills)	13	23	13
Burma (chiefly with Shan States and China)	10,93	11,94	11,14

II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES.

Trade in private merchandise between Burma and other provinces for the last three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal	6,02	10,88	11,36	10,92	5,09	13,13	9,93	10,72
Bombay	82	2,93	2,78	2,72	3,04	11,46	11,23	11,29
Sind	4	1	2	6	24	88	90	92
Madras	1,48	2,00	1,83	3,09	3,40	7,13	5,84	6,52
TOTAL	8,36	15,82	15,99	16,79	11,77	32,60	27,90	29,45

Details regarding commodities will be found in tables Nos. 61 and 62.

Imports into Burma.

The two most noticeable features in the trade during 1921-22 were decreased importation of coal and increased importation of piecegoods.

Coal.—Although the total imports of coal into Burma from all sources were abnormally high, supplies from Bengal fell from 431,000 tons in 1920-21 to 377,000 tons in 1921-22 as compared with the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. Before the war imports from Bengal were always more than 90 per cent of the total importations, but in the year under review Bengal supplied only 63 per cent. The marked falls in foreign freights and world's coal prices which enabled coal from the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and East Africa to compete with Indian supplies were the chief causes of this change, although they were assisted also by labour troubles on the East Indian Railway.

Cotton piecegoods and yarn.—Despite the striking fall in the importations of foreign piecegoods the imports of Indian-made piecegoods into Burma rose from 27,769 thousand yards valued at 161 lakhs of rupees in 1920-21 to 36,872 thousand yards valued at 187 lakhs of rupees in 1921-22. And the imports of Indian yarn were also exceptionally high—20 million lbs in 1921-22 as compared with 19 million lbs in 1920-21 and the pre-war average of 10 million lbs.

Fuel oil.—Although total importations of fuel oil into Burma increased, imports from Assam, a trade of five years' standing, fell from 24,000 tons in 1920-21 to 11,000 tons in 1921-22.

Exports from Burma.

Rice.—Exports to India fell from 970,000 tons to 890,000 tons, but this is still more than double the pre-war average, so that the increased demand from India seems likely to become a permanent feature of the Burma rice trade. As usual, Bombay was the principal purchaser and took 492,000 tons, Bengal took 227,000 tons, and Madras 169,000.

Mineral oils.—Indian consumption of kerosene and petrol from Burma increased considerably, the former from 105 million gallons in 1920-21 to 131 million gallons in 1921-22, and the latter from 14.6 million gallons in 1920-21 to 16.4 million gallons in 1921-22. Shipments of petrol in bulk have steadily increased. All the major ports now have facilities for bulk handling of petrol, arrangements at Bombay having been completed in May 1922.

Lac.—Exports of lac from Burma to India showed a considerable increase from R20 lakhs in 1920-21 to R48 lakhs in 1921-22, as compared with less than three lakhs, the pre-war average, and R32 lakhs in 1919-20. These shipments consist almost entirely of sticklac despatched to Calcutta for refineries in Bengal and the United Provinces.

Timber.—Exports of timber fell, teakwood from 190 thousand cubic tons to 160 and other timber from 43 thousand cubic tons to 30, as compared with 128 and 28, the pre-war averages.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

In normal years there is a large surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise, which is liquidated by the payment of interest on the debt and other Home charges and the importation of the precious metals. The average credit balance of merchandise was R78 crores in the five pre-war years and R76 crores during the war years. In 1919-20, a year of an unprecedentedly large volume of trade, this credit balance rose to R129 crores. In 1920-21, however, there was a debit balance of nearly R78 crores. The year under review also showed a debit balance, but of R21 crores only. The causes of this reversal of the ordinary balance of trade have been analysed in Chapters I to III, the chief cause being that owing to their reduced purchasing power India's customers did not absorb her produce in quantities enough, or at prices high enough, to enable her to pay for her imports.

The following table shows the movements of merchandise and the trade balance in each month of 1921-22—

Month	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)			
	Imports	Exports	Excess Net Imports— Net Exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1920-21
1921—				
April	25,87	18,04	—7,83	+6,76
May	20,74	19,62	—1,12	+4,33
June	19,46	16,64	—2,82	—2,83
July	17,71	17,47	—24	—7,57
August	20,80	19,77	—1,03	—10,30
September	19,71	20,20	+49	—6,97
October	23,37	18,20	—5,17	—10,70
November	26,41	20,12	—6,29	—12,77
December	23,16	21,95	—1,21	—11,53
1922—				
January	27,62	23,24	—4,38	—12,48
February	20,00	22,41	+2,41	—7,81
March	21,49	27,78	+6,29	—5,68
TOTAL	2,66,34	2,45,44	—20,90	—77,55

In the first month of the year, as in the preceding ten months, June 1920 to March 1921, there was a large excess of imports over exports, amounting to nearly R8 crores, as against a favourable balance of nearly R7 crores in April, 1920. Imports were greatly reduced in the following five months while exports maintained their level, and there was actually an excess of exports over imports in the month of September to the extent of R49 lakhs. In the subsequent four months, which were marked by the cataclysmic depreciation of the German mark and the consequent dwindling of German demand for Indian exports, imports were inflated with the unusual landings of foreign wheat and coal and reached over R27½ crores in January. Exports also rose but the net imports amounted to R17 crores, as against R17½ crores in the corresponding period of 1920-21. In the last two months imports fell to the level of the first half-year, and there was a favourable balance of R9 crores as against an adverse balance of R13½ crores in the previous year.

As in 1919-20, there was a net import of private treasure in the year under review, which amounted to R12 crores as compared with a net export of R1¼ crores in 1920-21. The first six months of the year showed a favourable margin on the export side except in the month of May when there was a net import of R82 lakhs. From October onwards imports exceeded exports, culminating in the month of March 1922 when the net imports reached the high figure of nearly R6 crores.

Chart No. 5 shows the net import or export of treasure and also of gold and silver separately, on private account, during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade as measured by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, unissued rupee paper, etc., during 1921-22 was against India to the extent of R32 crores, as compared with a debit balance of R48½ crores in the previous year and a credit balance of nearly R99 crores in 1919-20. The average of the war-period was in favour of India to the extent of R35 crores, while that of the pre-war years, 1909-14, was against India to the extent of half a crore. So that this reduction in the adverse balance indicates a tendency to return to normal trade conditions.

The following statement summarises the position :—

	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average.	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+3,12,28	+2,40,01	+2,31,38
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,02	+8,14	+17,78	+18,04	+14,06
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private)	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,00,80	—3,35,60	—2,66,34
(1) Balance of trade in merchandise	+78,27	+76,31	+1,29,26	—77,55	—20,90
Gold (private)*	—28,87	—7,81	—10,97	+8,88	+2,79
Silver (private)*	—7,21	—2,99	+15	—7,59	—14,95
(2) Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—36,08	—10,80	—10,82	+1,29	—12,16
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	—41,35	—34,96(a)	—36,81(b)	..	..
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	+18,58	+28,55	..
Transfers of Government securities	—37	—38	—1,34	—56	+1,53
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	—44	—30	—28	—23	—27
(3) Balance of remittances of funds	—42,61	—30,14	—19,85	+27,76	+1,26
Total visible balance of trade	—42	+35,37	+98,59	—48,50	—31,80

*Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade

(a) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases

(b) Includes Telegraphic Transfers from the Bank of Montreal R2,26 lakhs

+ — Net Export

— — Net Import

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not possible to estimate India's "invisible" exports, such as the value of shipping services, interest on private foreign investments, insurance, commercial services, etc.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

As in 1920-21, the imports and exports of gold and silver were of great importance in the year under review. The following table shows the imports and exports of coin and bullion on private account during the last three years as compared with the averages of the pre-war and war periods:—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	GOLD		SILVER		Net Imports— Net exports+
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
1919-20	10,97	6,93	15	59	—3,60
1920-21	12,51	21,39	10,90	4,41	+2,39
1921-22	13,82	16,61	17,33	2,38	—12,16

The unusual export of gold from India during the second half of 1920-21, which took place in order to liquidate the excess of imports over exports of merchandise, continued in the first half of 1921-22 and was then replaced by an equally marked import of gold, together with large imports of silver, and these importations dominated exchange during the latter half of the year.

The imports were stimulated by the low sterling price in London which was 115s. 2d. per fine ounce in August, 1921, and declined to 95s. at the end of March, 1922. The price of country gold in Bombay correspondingly stood at R33 and R28-13 per tola. The bulk of the exports of gold went to the United States (R11,96 lakhs) and Japan (R1,60 lakhs, a part of which subsequently found its way to the United States of America). There were large imports of gold into India from Mesopotamia (R3,58 lakhs), Australia and New Zealand (R1,54 lakhs), and Aden and Arabia (R1,12 lakhs), in payment for the exports of merchandise to those countries. Besides these, the United Kingdom contributed R5,90 lakhs and the United States of America R1,32 lakhs.

There were no imports of gold on Government account during the year as against R11,06 lakhs in 1920-21. The exports on Government account amounted to R7 lakhs to the Bahrein Islands as in the preceding year.

The general trade depression greatly curtailed the world-demand for silver. Nevertheless there was heavy buying on Chinese account, and shipments to India were 50 per cent greater than those in the previous year, despite the fact that the Government of India again did not buy any silver for coinage purposes. As in the case of gold, the net imports of silver were largest in the latter half of the year. A net export to China of R78 lakhs and the return of silver coin from East Africa, where the rupee has been demonetised, were noticeable features of the year's trade. For further details a reference is invited to Table No. 44.

Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange at Calcutta, and the prices of bar gold at Bombay. It will be noticed that silver prices were very much more steady than in the previous year. The highest quotation in London was less than one half of the maximum of 1920, when the record figure of 89½d. was reached, and the range between the highest and lowest quotations was 11½d. (the highest 43¾d. in September, 1921, and the lowest 32½d. at the end of February, 1922) as against 41½d. in the year before. Notwithstanding Chinese demand, prices weakened from October to December, mainly on account of the melting down of Continental silver coinage. And in the last quarter of the year Chinese demand fell away and India became the main support of the silver market.

CALCUTTA;
January 26, 1923.

C. G. FREKE,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

Part II—Tables.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, and "war average" means the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19.

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

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS.						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,07,97	3,35,60	2,66,34
Government Stores		5,82	11,45	13,73	11,54	14,07
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		1,51,67	1,59,25	2,21,70	3,47,14	2,80,41
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	32,79	10,60	10,97	12,51	13,82
	{ Silver	10,38	4,56	15	10,90	17,33
Government	{ Gold	3,63	22,37	23,84	29	15
	{ Silver	32,79	12,14	48,25	23,57	13,82
TOTAL TREASURE	{ Total	47,20	39,07	78,24	34,76	31,30
TOTAL IMPORTS		1,98,87	1,98,32	2,99,94	3,81,90	3,11,71
EXPORTS.						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,15,97	3,12,28	2,40,01	2,31,38
Foreign goods (re-exports)		4,62	8,14	17,78	18,04	14,06
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	3,30,06	2,58,05	2,45,44
Government Stores		11	1,72	5,97	9,59	3,22
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24,23	2,25,83	3,36,03	2,67,64	2,48,66
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	3,92	2,99	6,93	21,39	16,61
	{ Silver	3,67	1,77	59	4,41	2,38
Government	{ Gold	72	1,27	5,99	7	7
	{ Silver	1	1,27	17	30	16,68
TOTAL TREASURE	{ Total	4,64	4,26	12,92	21,46	2,38
		3,68	8,04	76	4,71	10,06
		8,32	7,30	13,63	26,17	
TOTAL EXPORTS		2,32,55	2,33,13	3,40,71	2,93,31	2,67,72
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		4,31,42	4,31,45	6,40,65	6,75,71	5,79,43

No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PRECEDING FIFTY-FIVE YEARS

(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—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,03,88	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	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,60	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	83,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,58	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,43	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,62	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,00	26,25	3,31,34	16,55	7,59	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
In the year 1919-20	2,21,70	3,36,03	5,57,73	78,24	13,68	64,56	6,40,65	48,25	12,92	35,33
" 1920-21	3,47,14	2,67,64	6,14,78	34,76	26,17	8,59	6,75,71	23,57	21,46	2,11
" 1921-22	2,80,41	2,48,66	5,29,07	31,30	19,06	12,24	5,79,43	13,82	16,68	2,86(a)

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table 2
(a) Net exports

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1921-22 AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS 1919-20 AND 1920-21 AND THE PRE-WAR AND WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
April	11.77	11.77	14.38	21.68	25.67	19.84	17.22	22.74	28.44	18.04	8.07	5.45	8.36	6.76	-7.89(a)
May	10.95	11.33	13.60	23.73	20.74	18.70	20.01	21.77	28.06	19.62	7.75	8.08	7.97	4.33	-1.12(a)
June	9.76	11.31	11.83	26.02	19.46	17.51	19.13	20.81	23.19	16.64	7.75	7.32	8.98	-2.83(a)	-2.82(a)
July	10.88	13.45	14.93	23.26	17.71	17.77	17.88	28.31	20.69	17.47	6.89	4.43	13.38	-7.57(a)	-24(a)
August	12.05	13.03	16.15	30.90	20.80	15.90	17.56	26.99	20.60	19.77	3.85	4.53	10.83	-10.30(a)	-1.03(a)
September	12.92	12.11	16.78	28.09	19.71	16.27	17.02	31.44	22.02	20.20	3.35	4.91	14.06	-6.07(a)	49
October	13.79	13.20	16.53	31.81	23.87	18.00	18.93	20.53	21.11	18.20	4.21	5.72	13.00	-10.70(a)	-5.17(a)
November	13.74	13.33	17.55	31.83	26.41	17.71	18.21	30.72	18.86	20.12	3.97	4.88	13.17	-12.77(a)	-6.20(a)
December	11.60	10.71	17.52	31.03	23.16	16.67	17.09	27.09	20.10	21.95	5.07	6.38	9.57	-11.53(a)	-1.21(a)
January	14.47	13.87	25.08	31.25	27.02	21.04	19.16	31.38	18.77	23.24	6.57	5.29	6.30	-12.48(a)	-4.88(a)
February	11.30	11.36	19.56	25.44	20.00	22.06	19.96	27.72	17.63	22.41	10.67	8.00	8.16	-7.81(a)	2.41
March	12.53	11.83	23.80	24.26	21.49	21.65	21.95	31.57	18.58	27.78	10.12	10.12	7.71	-5.08(a)	6.29
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,07,97	3,35,60	2,66,34	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,30,06	2,58,05	2,45,44	78,27	76,31	1,22,09	-77,55(a)	-20,90(a)

(a) Net imports.

No. 4.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
I. FOOD DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Sugar	13,17.58	14,70.48	22,99.27	18,50.30	27,50.28
Grain, pulse, and flour	19.68	53.20	3,08.91	5.06	9,35.59
Liquors	1,72.04	2,04.04	2,90.77	4,21.17	3,37.20
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,05.10	2,14.82	2,90.51	3,60.96	2,70.36
Spices	1,54.72	1,90.94	2,26.53	1,91.08	1,92.59
Other food and drink	83.52	1,89.12	2,32.25	2,44.04	1,91.86
Fruits and vegetables	1,07.72	1,10.30	1,89.60	1,07.82	1,68.00
Tobacco	71.07	1,32.42	2,01.87	2,03.91	1,65.06
Tea	22.29	47.39	63.75	40.21	55.40
Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.93	20.14	19.02	20.50	18.77
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84.65	26,38.94	41,12.86	35,67.14	50,62.94
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	3,94.88	4,23.95	9,43.76	8,76.40	7,56.14
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	60.89	80.41	12.86	30.37	5,85.05
Cotton	1,02.23	44.45	67.80	1,09.49	3,44.28
Silk	1,17.25	1,10.00	1,77.19	1,63.20	1,32.16
Wood and timber	71.10	85.31	1,25.32	1,05.58	80.33
Gums, resins, and lac	25.62	22.00	71.61	47.01	41.00
Tallow, stearine, and wax	10.79	17.71	21.15	48.99	21.6
Beeds	7.72	58.19	1,25.99	51.50	16.73
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool (raw)	4.12	16.56	5.40	12.56	11.80
Hides and skins, raw	13.80	15.07	19.96	10.46	9.82
Wool	16.21	18.28	7.48	6.59	9.12
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture.	3.51	3.56	8.28	17.55	8.87
Miscellaneous	1,47.29	1,05.50	1,47.18	1,68.32	1,79.03
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,03.37	9,52.39	17,37.08	17,10.53	22,01.30
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	52,18.03	52,48.21	59,07.93	1,02,12.00	56,98.81
Silk	2,76.79	2,82.03	5,92.43	5,59.34	2,98.71
Wool	3,08.38	1,81.70	1,69.85	5,53.01	1,22.96
Haberdashery and millinery	1,36.54	1,02.30	96.85	3,01.89	1,27.9
Others	50.47	84.67	1,51.68	2,06.16	64.84
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	5,80.04	6,70.52	9,58.32	21,08.56	35,49.21
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	11,15.63	9,59.32	16,28.78	31,23.21	21,05.99
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6,11.21	1,41.84	4,58.73	14,13.05	18,91.06
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	5,02.00	4,86.93	7,14.74	16,15.73	11,95.52
Metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,58.90	2,77.89	6,39.94	9,34.55	5,05.15
Dyes and colours	2,06.53	2,09.01	3,23.48	6,72.41	4,39.10
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,12.73	3,42.57	3,73.81	5,16.47	3,74.57
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,56.28	3,48.19	4,53.62	14,08.08	8,61.90
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,84.88	2,06.04	3,12.71	9,12.49	3,25.49
Glassware and earthenware	2,15.69	1,75.00	2,74.47	4,27.67	3,00.70
Apparel	2,03.40	1,84.77	1,98.61	4,32.12	1,28.04
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	38.78	32.85	37.11	63.96	70.11
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	45.40	30.18	53.73	1,28.62	66.42
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	29.82	31.78	45.94	9.65	54.29
Miscellaneous	6,33.70	8,87.24	11,54.39	10,12.26	13,29.78
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,80.20	1,08,56.34	1,45,35.07	2,74,97.24	1,80,37.92
IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED					
	2,16.50	3,32.52	4,12.21	7,54.07	4,32.88
TOTAL	1,45,84.72	1,47,80.19	2,07,97.24	3,35,59.88	2,66,34.63

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Grain, pulse, and flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	16,14,57	25,04,04	20,08,08
Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,56,50	12,14,93	18,22,02
Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,57,17	83,52	1,00,36
Tobacco	36,01	66,23	92,52	74,92	71,31
Provisions and oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	61,74	74,18	70,67
Fruits and vegetables	40,63	57,20	65,74	60,34	63,23
Fish (excluding canned fish)	38,02	42,60	50,52	56,02	60,35
Sugar	16,01	21,91	53,92	95,48	24,87
Liquors	61	13	11	27	19
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,38,35	1,16,53	1,72,94	1,42,99	1,30,23
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	42,22,83	49,07,44	53,51,21
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	33,27,83	33,63,10	58,65,24	41,62,88	53,96,83
Seeds	24,36,97	12,17,42	26,24,00	16,83,48	17,40,69
Jute	22,20,24	12,80,28	24,09,95	10,38,69	14,04,92
Gums, resins, and lac	2,28,85	2,64,53	7,41,09	7,68,37	7,91,68
Hides and skins, raw	10,81,60	9,68,21	23,40,62	5,24,84	5,88,14
Oils	91,90	1,87,22	6,48,63	3,48,67	2,84,34
Wool	2,68,39	3,69,61	4,61,27	2,56,72	2,64,46
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,99,83	1,50,37	2,46,59	1,70,24
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	42,82	44,56	1,40,36	90,40	78,66
Wood and timber	98,14	69,42	1,42,09	1,23,65	53,62
Hemp	78,27	1,17,87	1,89,41	26,15	30,36
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	75,77	48,46	82,68	1,50,13	16,03
Tallow, stearine, and wax	9,43	7,93	9,19	10,81	9,13
Miscellaneous	2,28,23	3,25,47	5,00,85	4,55,68	3,10,79
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,02,53,31	84,96,00	1,63,09,54	1,05,18,46	1,11,55,89
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	20,24,87	40,19,32	50,01,55	52,00,47	20,99,57
Cotton	11,40,54	11,72,71	27,41,33	18,27,13	15,65,07
Wool	25,99	21,29	67,38	84,42	71,32
Silk	7,09	5,37	5,02	5,17	2,96
Others	1,11	1,00	3,11	2,00	5,30
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	12,71,48	3,29,53	4,03,37
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	10,32,59	3,37,30	3,03,31	3,78,67	2,66,62
Dyes and colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	2,66,15	1,10,86	1,33,20
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	31,89	47,42	38,98	1,19,02	1,23,57
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	46,82	59,74	56,58
Apparel	17,70	12,30	27,46	30,33	31,25
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	0,59	4,32	11,73	9,43	11,88
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	5,86	3,78	7,06	10,09	9,47
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1,02	1,73	2,83	11,34	6,98
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	64	2,43	3,56	1,88	2,59
Glassware and earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,00	2,20	2,37
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	24	55	1,09	35	51
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	39	37	51	45	36
Miscellaneous	3,00,30	3,10,72	5,01,45	4,09,31	4,49,88
TOTAL, CLASS III	51,88,07	69,39,06	1,03,24,60	89,91,11	61,66,75
IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	2,11,52	2,04,09	3,70,92	4,29,22	4,64,16
TOTAL	2,10,49,73	2,15,96,70	3,12,27,89	2,40,01,23	2,31,83,01

No. 6.—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)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Cotton, raw	Tons.	12	58	3	9	24	1,02,22	44,43	67,80	1,69,49	2,44,23
" waste	Cwt.	3	2	..	..	..	60*	45	7	6	2
" manufactures—											
Piece goods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,870	533,341	580,208	635,608	21,03,56	19,05,42	22,51,78	26,45,20	22,65,12
" white	"	654,255	518,390	322,047	421,784	306,167	11,20,33	12,38,42	15,06,33	21,80,50	12,66,83
" coloured	"	631,752	386,277	209,299	489,256	139,270	12,94,80	12,41,46	12,75,01	24,56,84	7,69,39
Tuck and yarn	lb	41,794	84,063	15,097	47,333	57,125	3,77,18	4,94,79	4,35,95	13,67,83	11,51,22
Hosiery							9,86	94,88	1,45,05	1,90,89	63,40
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	4,878	10,706	2,504	62,20	22,92	17,03	9,22	9,52
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	17,084	18,472	9,740	21,60*	69,78	53,24	36,21	24,02
Thread, sewing	lb	1,593	1,722	1,075	1,498	1,904	36,10	49,05	49,55	91,20	72,31
Other sorts							2,63,97	66,66	83,99	1,47,12	31,34
TOTAL							54,70,51	52,83,00	59,75,80	1,03,81,55	60,38,11
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working Machinery (including Machine tools)							1,40	88	8,46	1,54,77	1,24,49
Textiles, Cotton							1,46,18	1,36,32	1,30,79	3,67,34	7,64,18
" Jute							1,15,06	83,05	1,47,77	2,77,07	4,32,15
" Other sorts							3,05	3,78	13,94	27,70	85,68
Prime-movers							79,20	45,94	70,86	2,41,88	2,90,91
Electrical							39,89	39,00	1,24,07	2,18,86	3,89,93
Paper mill machinery							3,06	4,23	9,78	31,91	33,86
Sewing and knitting machines and parts							26,35	40,20	54,64	68,06	29,71
Boilers							19,57	20,34	51,44	1,58,74	2,55,42
Tea							11,51	10,05	22,34	39,11	20,86
Mining							2,76	13,26	16,57	20,76	72,91
Typewriters	No.	5	6	12	17	7	6,28	10,92	18,12	30,33	15,52
Rice and flour mill machinery							3,35	6,27	11,83	55,43	64,23
Sugar							1,02,52	2,46	4,32	17,55	88,46
Other kinds								90,51	2,17,92	5,09,37	7,52,50
TOTAL							5,61,14	5,19,87	9,01,82	22,37,57	34,25,51
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Tons	624	469	409	236	717	12,33,90	14,67,55	21,82,60	13,94,59	26,76,76
" 15 D. S. and below	"	10	3	..	1	1	17,07	7,47	1,57	4,20	1,12
Molasses	"	98	81	72	105	64	41,53	41,40	89,39	1,01,71	49,48
Confectionery	"	3	1	1	2	1	24,04	13,14	21,35	39,36	18,75
Saccharin	"	3	..	..	..	..	1,04	92	4,46	7,44	4,17
TOTAL		738	554	482	344	783	13,17,58	14,70,48	22,90,27	18,50,30	27,50,28

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Motor cars and Motor cycles—										
Motor cars No.	3	2	10	15	3	(a)1,13,45	74,91	2,62,61	7,82,24	1,73,50
Motor cycles "	1	1	2	5	1	(a)10,68	6,36	16,86	53,50	8,87
Motor wagons "	—	—	1	3	—	(a)5,71	6,39	48,35	2,23,43	29,49
Parts and accessories "	—	—	—	—	—	81,30*	28,79	65,02	1,75,16	59,37
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,64	1,11,45	3,32,84	12,34,33	2,71,73
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions . Cwt.	86	100	124	134	81	40,16	55,99	82,99	1,12,10	66,48
Biscuits and cakes "	73	46	47	42	14	37,08	27,72	39,69	46,95	18,36
Farinaceous and patent foods "	236	248	271	255	274	38,10	46,40	63,33	70,92	59,78
Milk, condensed and preserved "	103	74	68	62	81	32,57	34,00	40,19	44,82	64,40
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,75	86,08	61,34
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,90,91	3,60,96	2,70,36
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	—	—	—	1,27,07	2,02,47	2,34,46	7,30,34	2,34,11
Glass and Glassware—										
Bangles Gross	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	91,59	51,14	96,25	60,78
Bottles and phials Cwt.	166	345	273	345	272	12,56	25,14	30,07	54,57	33,68
Beads and false pearls Supl. feet	29	18	20	20	16	24,67	17,05	19,94	45,09	33,36
Sheets and plates "	16,187	8,320	12,225	17,253	12,895	17,46	20,09	36,01	71,11	37,95
Funnels, globes, etc. "	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,90	18,41	16,53
Other glassware "	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	43,75	52,19	40,19
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	1,99,81	3,37,92	2,22,49
Matches	14,560*	14,645	15,015	12,399	13,661	88,21	1,53,31	2,04,83	1,67,01	2,03,60
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement Tons	130	95	92	131	135	52,77	33,22	92,60	1,39,43	1,38,70
Bricks and tiles No.	17,833	16,534	10,979	33,549	18,233	15,13	26,35	17,60	62,94	40,40
Others "	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	46,23	13,83	23,62	21,59
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,24,03	2,28,99	2,00,69
Spices—										
Hotelnuts Cwt.	1,158	1,175	1,126	956	964	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,55,32	1,46,04	1,36,81
Cloves "	76	30	83	57	60	27,78	39,15	54,47	33,43	43,73
Others "	82	61	34	24	30	18,70	21,43	16,74	11,10	12,06
TOTAL	1,234	1,326	1,233	1,037	1,074	1,54,72	1,96,93	2,26,53	1,91,08	1,92,59
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds Tons	531	828	708	915	872	28,80	74,44	57,72	94,79	86,70
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,03,33	1,71,35	1,04,19
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	90,99	1,91,51	1,61,05	2,66,14	1,90,89
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates Tons	46	47	50	50	49	58,03	67,52	92,19	1,14,75	1,00,84
Almonds "	3	58	7	3	5	23,78	25,61	75,58	32,43	48,40
Others "	4	47	4	3	3	10,27	8,72	14,75	12,15	11,37
Fresh fruits and vegetables "	—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	7,08	8,49	9,39
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,89,60	1,67,82	1,68,00
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes lb	1,731	2,623	4,160	6,206	2,739	52,74	1,12,79	1,66,63	2,56,80	1,31,34
Others "	1,498	1,017	1,629	1,404	1,324	18,33	19,63	33,24	39,61	33,72
TOTAL	3,229	3,640	5,789	7,610	4,063	71,07	1,32,42	2,01,87	2,96,41	1,65,06
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor lb	1,417	1,632	544	701	688	15,65	24,37	24,65	26,77	21,24
Proprietary and patent medicines lb	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	30,49	22,12	20,01
Quinine salts Cwt.	110	76	74	94	63	11,61	17,89	23,32	35,42	27,65
Cassia lignea "	35	39	50	40	46	9,56	9,10	16,52	12,86	13,21
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	41,07	55,79	87,52	1,08,11	76,26
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,63	1,29,02	1,82,50	2,11,28	1,58,37
Rubber raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,66,60	2,52,06	1,54,38
Salt	545	444	446	621	472	79,16	1,81,65	2,09,52	2,28,13	1,51,68
Wool, raw	3,202	8,878	1,318	1,073	1,361	16,21	18,28	7,48	6,50	9,12
Manufactures—										
Piece goods Yds.	22,420	8,200	3,377	11,007	1,952	2,06,79	1,37,08	1,26,67	4,61,18	78,92
Shawls No.	1,668	169	19	16	44	41,45	5,50	1,08	1,18	1,68
Carpets and rugs lb	1,400	636	523	483	291	16,20	9,57	15,72	20,07	11,75
Hosiery "	440	257	92	325	62	11,98	11,33	6,27	32,05	6,33
Yarn and knitting wool "	877	230	94	320	413	19,32	10,94	5,94	24,73	18,79
Other sorts "	1,315	540	274	551	262	12,63	6,74	4,17	13,60	6,24
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,90	1,67,33	5,59,51	1,31,98
Paints and painter's materials—										
Paints and colours Cwt.	296	255	272	347	264	54,19	63,08	96,68	1,52,47	1,03,14
Painter's materials "	—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	34,03	42,75	20,82
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,30,71	1,95,22	1,23,96
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	87,35	38,80	61,87	1,10,68
Wood and Timber—										
Timber C. tons	92	70	68	62	54	60,32	82,67	1,22,63	1,01,94	83,39
Others "	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	35,31	46,75	31,69
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	70,39	1,02,29	1,57,94	1,48,69	1,15,08
Apparel—										
Apparel "	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	1,19,48	1,82,47	59,71
Gold and silver thread "	—	—	—	—	—	43,46	36,66	16,96	72,54	22,78
Hats, caps, and bonnets "	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	12,44	42,34	14,40
Second-hand clothing "	—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	5,90	14,80	5,85
Other kinds "	—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	4,06	13,03	9,81
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,58,58	3,26,28	1,12,62

(a) Figures for 1913-14

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14

No. 6—concluded

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bolting for machinery	—	—	—	—	—	39.53*	60.37	54.08	1.46.10	1.00.88
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	57.81	94.15	78.25	1,32.15	91.87
Ships, parts of	—	—	—	—	—	18.04	20.29	29.48	22.20	89.03
Soap Cwt	314	342	309	313	233	61.87	90.46	1,22.25	1,40.95	89.42
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	52.19	45.97	72.46	88.03	77.00
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	33.78	32.85	37.11	63.96	70.11
Precious stones and pearls, uncut	—	—	—	—	—	92.81	49.83	52.99	65.07	60.13
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	24.29	9.81	28.02	82.32	65.34
Haberashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	1,30.54	1,02.30	90.85	3,01.89	62.79
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	43.61	70.89	69.09	1,02.20	58.84
Tea lbs	4,842	7,412	7,376	5,484	6,592	22.29	47.38	53.76	40.21	55.40
Books, printed, etc. Cwt.	31	38	21	27	23	43.06	46.12	42.36	66.00	51.48
Paper-making materials	171	196	111	189	192	11.31	18.13	15.84	49.91	43.08
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	25.62	24.55	52.82	23.19	40.48
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	40.05	30.30	52.44	59.10	34.26
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	41.95	28.66	29.39	39.56	32.08
Flax, raw lb	7	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	5
" manufactures—										
Canvas Yds.	2,835	2,037	1,175	1,450	578	15.74	20.84	26.77	39.11	16.05
Piece goods	2,347	1,072	326	395	189	8.35	5.46	3.62	5.37	1.94
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	6.52	10.00	11.99	15.87	11.80
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	30.61	42.19	42.38	60.35	29.84
Gums and resins Cwt.	150	87	169	122	153	23.86	10.65	41.58	27.52	29.22
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	23.78	18.10	14.93	47.92	26.99
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	21.53	14.75	13.32	64.64	25.64
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	20.48*	24.98	40.31	64.50	24.39
Animals, living No.	14	12	3	5	4	43.67	61.88	16.26	39.15	21.41
Jute, raw Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	3	3
" manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	19.37	35.08	26.94	26.29	19.84
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	10.49	35.74	26.94	26.32	19.87
Tallow and stearine Cwt.	57	40	41	82	47	16.06	15.93	22.54	48.27	19.15
Fish (excluding canned fish)	205	129	117	124	125	39.93	20.14	19.02	20.39	18.77
Outlery	—	—	—	—	—	21.73	15.22	33.00	55.20	16.82
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	31.35	20.58	32.15	91.43	10.83
Boots and shoes pairs	2,323	1,170	669	1,071	172	58.73	41.31	37.78	1,05.83	15.41
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	10.27*	18.00	21.35	42.52	16.13
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	23.82	8.35	12.26	26.61	13.25
Hides and skins, raw Tons	1	1	1	1	1	13.86	15.07	19.90	10.46	9.82
Hides and skins, tanned	—	—	—	—	—	12.83	16.40	13.04	20.50	6.82
Cordage and rope Cwt.	23	25	20	17	14	9.96	16.07	15.98	16.38	10.83
Pitch and tar	280	219	122	150	92	11.85	12.45	8.56	12.08	8.20
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth Sq. yds.	1,414	1,121	490	1,366	187	9.28	9.83	7.00	25.49	4.30
Measures Tons	5	3	5	6	1	6.17	5.28	9.12	12.50	1.56
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	1,69.59	2,77.81	3,93.52	7,13.50	4,08.80
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,98.93	6,62.04	4,29.81
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84.72	1,47,80.19	2,07,97.24	3,35,59.88	2,66,84.63
Government Stores.										
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	1,10.86	58.01	3,67.79	1,00.49	1,51.09
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	65.98	41.56	44.07	1,25.10	76.61
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates Tons	56	10	16	2	3	55.72	11.29	40.93	7.94	4.51
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	44.03	14.12	8.41	1.04	9.78
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,70.59	1,24.98	4,46.20	2,35.28	2,41.94
Coal, coke, and patent fuel Tons	71	10*	—	—	377	15.17	4.08	10	—	1,56.68
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel Tons	25	19	18	25	21	35.10	46.50	72.87	93.51	74.67
Copper Cwt.	51	79	75	71	54	16.40	50.62	58.62	46.39	37.46
Others Tons	2	3	2	3	1	10.60	38.74	35.20	60.98	11.11
TOTAL	28	26	24	32	25	62.10	1,41.86	1,60.69	2,00.88	1,23.24
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	11.69	37.51	82.84	1,09.73
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	27.37	44.70	85.64	1,06.14
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	18.16	37.75	41.91	66.41	95.09
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	39.59	64.48	87.00	95.81	84.70
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	11.82	17.95	57.00	41.91	46.54
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	27.77	1.95	8.82	32.04
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	15.13	20.09	22.74	28.88
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	9.69	22.22	27.43	29.48	26.11
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	51.34	29.71	5.61	11.26
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	4.09	43.04	29.73	10.13	5.14
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	6.56	1,12.03	68.95	4.95	5.30
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15.43	2,07.61	1,28.39	20.69	21.70
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	3.88	71.50	42.16	9.01	14.04
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	24.22	1,05.58	1,04.36	57.92	11.85
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	5.30	22.39	11.10	12.24	8.45
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	68.11	2,43.00	1,55.81	1,84.02	2,99.45
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	5,82.28	11,45.13	13,78.00	11,53.64	14,06.68

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14

No. 7.—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)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Cotton, raw	Tons.	430	391	428	371	534	33,27,83	33,63,19	58,05,24	41,62,88	55,99,83
.. manufactures—											
Rice goods	Yds.	47,414	74,576	74,902	48,440	24,239	73,94	1,48,11	2,05,90	2,21,80	98,59
Twist and yarn	lb	42,364	80,377	119,592	96,151	135,730	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,88,54	5,17,88	6,43,80
Other sorts		192,844	129,665	151,870	82,535	81,083	9,13,45	7,18,93	18,25,92	10,17,16	7,11,48
							19,87	29,26	50,97	70,30	51,22
TOTAL COTTON, INCLUDING KAPOK AND WASTE							44,68,36	45,35,90	86,06,57	59,00,01	69,61,90
Jute, raw	Tons	761	404	592	472	468	22,20,24	12,80,28	24,60,95	18,36,09	14,04,92
.. manufactures—											
Gunny bags—											
Hessian (b)		330,122	412,631	86,244	138,895	95,220	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,16,11	5,11,64	2,20,08
Sackin (b)			302,896	256,464	397,018	291,490		14,24,99	15,41,98	18,79,29	11,71,65
Gunny cloth—											
Hessian (b)		969,971	1,146,999	1,233,142	1,318,015	1,098,562	10,75,75	23,88,14	29,89,58	27,67,71	15,46,59
Sackin (b)			30,293	41,083	34,724	24,016		80,08	1,25,23	86,16	46,39
Rope and twine	Cwt.	84	76	55	66	49	9,62	19,05	17,56	17,56	9,71
Other kinds							40	8,93	12,28	37,42	6,16
TOTAL JUTE							42,45,11	52,09,59	74,71,49	69,35,55	44,04,49
Grain, pulse, and flour—	Tons										
Rice (to the husk)		42	32	34	35	39	27,18	20,09	28,34	30,77	35,54
Rice (not in the husk)		2,393	1,635	618	1,060	1,368	25,06,65	18,85,25	9,01,18	17,89,20	24,59,21
Wheat		1,318	807	9	238	81	1,96,89	10,33,41	20,37	4,10,03	1,40,83
Wheat flour		55	57	49	9	61	80,49	1,13,30	1,48,02	1,71,95	1,81,02
Pulse		159	150	141	61	64	1,29,81	1,68,82	2,64,53	1,04,04	1,34,50
Barley		227	198	2	6	10	1,93,16	2,21,73	2,70	13,70	20,36
Jawar and bajra		41	41	7	13	6	37,69	44,15	16,95	28,28	7,73
Other sorts		181	192	19	14	3	1,42,96	2,32,45	42,48	21,97	10,19
TOTAL		4,411	3,141	878	1,487	1,653	45,81,11	37,41,80	15,14,57	25,64,04	29,98,98
Tea	lb	209,497	322,891	370,165	285,752	313,878	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,56,50	12,14,98	18,22,02
Seeds, essential	Tons.	10	8	7	7	8	20,57	24,16	24,61	22,23	20,61
Non-essential—											
Linseed		379	270	252	188	174	7,98,90	4,94,94	10,56,69	6,14,37	4,30,02
Groundnuts		212	119	112	104	236	3,52,57	1,91,17	4,28,10	2,85,16	6,29,00
Rapeseed		273	91	123	184	134	4,14,69	1,43,01	3,97,01	5,29,07	3,16,47
Sesamum (Til, or jinilli)		119	33	49	12	31	2,48,16	61,35	2,31,43	48,04	94,87
Castor		154	80	6	16	49	1,06,43	1,57,55	23,13	35,12	1,04,07
Copra		31	16	11	3	3	1,10,43	60,73	50,18	14,65	1,01,02
Cotton		240	69	249	100	92	1,79,99	56,25	3,65,57	1,03,65	1,02,68
Mustard		4	3	3	1	1	10,08	9,10	15,56	5,22	2,30
Mowra		29	3	2	5	1	42,53	3,04	1,24	8,44	1,54
Poupy		33	5	8	4	6	69,41	9,63	36,83	18,27	20,72
Other sorts		9	2	1	..	..	23,28	6,46	4,96	2,66	2,61
TOTAL		1,453	708	825	624	735	24,36,97	12,17,42	26,26,90	16,83,48	17,40,99
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	376	309	435	2,20,15	2,57,06	7,26,37	7,58,26	7,91,58
Hides and skins, raw—	Tons.										
Cow hides		—	24	39	14	22	—	3,70,78	6,34,10	1,62,48	1,62,86
Buffalo hides		—	8	12	3	2	—	1,11,07	1,32,27	26,38	15,14
Goat skins		(a) —	21	31	10	22	(a) —	4,39,60	14,39,43	3,01,27	4,09,50
Calf skins		—	1	4	1	1	—	22,63	58,01	11,28	9,36
Other kinds		—	3	5	3	1	—	44,07	76,21	23,43	7,18
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.		50	57	91	31	48	10,31,60	9,68,21	23,40,62	5,24,84	5,98,14
Leather—											
Cow hides		—	16	22	4	5	—	4,15,98	7,15,43	98,11	1,80,26
Buffalo hides		(a) —	1	2	..	1	(a) —	21,43	40,87	5,25	7,87
Goat skins		—	3	2	1	1	—	1,42,53	1,72,89	73,34	82,55
Sheep skins		—	2	3	2	3	—	1,00,60	2,08,26	1,21,71	1,57,36
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	—	18,61	48,93	26,12	25,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	12,71,48	8,29,53	4,03,37
Wool, raw	lb	54,573	49,958	36,319	23,043	32,254	2,68,39	3,89,61	4,01,27	2,25,72	2,54,46
.. manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs		1,775	1,254	2,320	2,892	2,882	23,16	19,09	62,02	80,20	60,48
Other sorts							2,84	2,12	4,76	4,18	1,84
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,89	4,10,82	4,68,65	3,10,14	3,25,78
Oil—	Gals.										
Essential		48	51	68	67	75	11,88	22,84	58,81	53,01	32,09
Mineral		13,172	24,089	37,854	19,648	22,714	13,93	24,72	3,64,34	1,94,11	2,05,69
Vegetable—											
Castor		1,114	1,564	297	306	193	15,22	28,22	9,91	7,64	4,11
Coconut		1,737	8,259	4,754	1,846	992	31,15	65,38	1,42,80	69,05	26,78
Others		1,175	2,645	2,327	1,035	671	19,72	46,06	73,27	34,66	15,79
TOTAL		17,244	31,558	46,900	22,902	24,545	91,90	1,87,22	6,48,63	3,48,67	2,84,34

(a) Detailed figures not available

(b) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	11	9	9,96.17	2,17.55	1,96.03	2,52.61	2,05.42
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	42	50	60	22.41	34.96	46.82	59.74	56.58
Other metals	"	10	11	14	32	36	31.81	47.32	58.03	1,19.02	1,28.57
TOTAL METALS, ETC.	"	52	72	56	82	96	54.22	82.28	1,04.85	1,78.76	1,85.15
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	382	780	519	98.64	88.94	71.86	1,77.08	1,25.12
Others	"	12	21	15	44	30	16.18	1,00.69	78.61	68.31	45.12
TOTAL	"	619	495	397	824	549	1,14.82	1,89.63	1,50.47	2,40.29	1,70.24
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	273	238	235	1,37.52	1,18.09	1,71.39	1,42.07	1,39.08
Oilcake	Tons	140	117	143	95	113	1,06.37	94.85	1,83.50	1,16.43	1,36.57
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	21	33	10	12	29.92	1,57.85	1,32.76	41.21	51.37
Ayroobians	"	1,392	1,058	1,858	793	1,239	59.75	60.51	1,01.31	4.78	58.67
Turmeric	"	92	78	67	55	48	11.65	12.31	12.55	9.77	9.11
Others	"	107	94	79	97	96	14.13	14.90	18.39	18.19	13.07
TOTAL	"	1,613	1,261	2,037	950	1,305	1,14.91	2,41.07	2,63.01	1,09.95	1,32.22
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	25	28	54.99	97.62	1,18.61	1,11.61	1,27.70
Manures—											
Bones	"	95	39	64	99	89	65.41	23.96	75.36	1,00.05	92.08
Other kinds	"	22	18	48	16	16	13.76	24.30	72.34	28.22	24.69
TOTAL	"	117	57	132	115	105	79.17	58.26	1,47.69	1,28.27	1,16.77
Fodder, bran, and pollards											
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	122	48	106	38.53	53.52	65.41	20.50	31.04
Chillies	"	124	126	117	168	143	20.43	27.23	40.71	37.27	40.19
Ginger	"	75	55	69	53	74	19.95	12.61	21.58	15.08	19.61
Others	"	9	11	24	10	11	6.97	9.99	29.47	10.47	9.52
TOTAL	"	325	315	332	279	334	85.88	1,03.35	1,57.17	83.32	1,00.36
Colr	Tons	36	23	39	30	28	80.25	54.03	1,03.94	99.94	92.60
Rubber, raw	Ibs	1,120	7,728	12,599	14,014	11,015	38.70	1,68.13	1,63.77	1,55.14	77.16
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	28,950	23,306	22,903	23.27	41.56	73.95	63.46	61.47
Cigars	"	1,535	1,260	728	558	445	13.01	11.23	9.76	7.04	5.49
Others	"	384	611	1,201	821	880	63	3.44	8.91	4.42	4.35
TOTAL	"	22,346	25,917	30,877	24,685	24,228	36.91	56.23	92.62	74.92	71.31
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	35	53	48	29.48	38.25	37.07	50.36	46.02
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	16.15	27.02	24.67	23.32	24.65
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	45.63	60.27	61.74	74.18	70.67
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	53	39	36	77.64	58.91	1,25.46	1,09.69	46.39
Sandal	"	—	—	—	—	—	13.73	9.99	9.32	4.40	7.15
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	9.05	4.44	11.30	12.41	10.26
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,00.42	71.34	1,46.08	1,26.50	63.78
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	61	71	27	35.87	57.45	86.17	1,01.14	63.34
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dried, salted or preserved	"	11	10	11	10	9	24.81	34.83	28.19	37.58	43.97
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	21.82	22.57	24.55	22.76	19.26
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	186	161	152	180	20.97	24.61	27.67	28.44	32.28
Fishmaws and sharkfins	"	10	8	9	11	10	12.38	10.65	14.31	13.21	14.89
Others	"	54	65	55	61	93	5.27	7.40	8.24	9.37	13.18
TOTAL	"	249	239	225	224	283	38.62	42.66	50.22	56.02	60.35
Saltetre	Cwt.	365	440	371	390	235	34.99	79.86	55.16	70.91	41.32
Hemp, raw	"	509	561	742	408	256	78.27	1,17.87	1,89.41	86.15	39.36
Drug and medicines											
Animals, living	No.	451	274	249	221	270	19.24	30.07	45.47	48.32	35.13
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,411	1,161	1,151	28.04	22.18	35.50	33.76	32.92
" manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	42.73	39.68	41.31	33.40	29.29
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	7.09	5.87	5.62	5.17	2.96
Apparel											
Rear	Tons	11	8	16	22	6	15.44	10.67	14.18	17.17	20.62
Candles	lb.	6,019	8,014	11,479	5,842	6,054	16.01	21.91	53.62	95.48	21.87
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	825	528	681	1,144	115	17.10	23.34	35.55	10.91	17.99
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	62	54	52	75.77	48.46	82.68	1,60.13	16.08
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	8	3	4	8.43	10.83	13.18	13.58	18.16
Bristles	Cwt.	(a)94	4	2	4	2	15.36	40.73	10.8	13.12	13.12
Horns, tips, etc.	"	83	30	66	41	64	16.29(a)	14.29	11.41	18.78	11.24
Tallow, stearine, and wax	Cwt.	17	13	15	10	14	21.09	7.26	16.88	8.17	10.00
Articles exported by post	"	—	—	—	—	—	0.48	7.93	0.19	10.81	9.13
All other articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	90.76	1,32.15	2,00.74	2,67.91	3,10.11
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,07.6	91.38	1,31.34	1,23.92	1,85.92
							2,19,49.78	2,15,96.70	3,12,27.89	2,40,01.23	2,31,38.01

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms"

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

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (INTHOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	..	1	3	14	66	..	25,87	59,45
Cotton manufactures—											
{ Grey	Yds.	4,768	22,043	38,279	34,659	49,070	8,40	79,27	1,99,19	1,95,78	2,17,72
{ White	"	9,371	14,672	19,004	7,319	8,837	17,14	46,88	1,02,93	41,87	42,29
{ Coloured	"	50,796	37,888	31,304	18,992	15,738	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,86,46	1,14,85	1,02,27
Twist and yarn	lb	926	1,045	2,899	332	569	8,05	12,77	38,20	7,89	11,30
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,18	18,19	32,20	26,95	22,84
TOTAL COTTON		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	5,59,04	4,13,21	4,55,87
Wool, raw	lb	6,680	13,673	15,984	8,934	14,876	42,50	1,02,06	1,58,57	76,70	95,90
" manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	32,26	34,06	50,36
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,85,83	1,10,76	1,46,26
Sugar	Tons	27	32	68	73	33	62,95	1,12,57	3,56,81	6,17,75	1,17,90
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	40,81	50,38	84,74
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,18	48,88	67,29	51,72
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,69	11,83	30,73	29,99	26,57
Gums and resins	Cwt.	58	43	41	46	54	10,54	13,59	25,02	25,85	23,95
Silk, raw	lb	47	49	159	101	42	1,23	2,00	11,89	4,91	3,21
" manufactures—											
{ Piece goods	Yds.	776	997	2,032	887	715	6,37	11,67	36,89	17,26	12,42
{ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	6,99	2,56	6,51
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	8,20	16,08	55,77	24,73	22,14
Metals and ores—											
{ Iron and steel	Tons	19	5	3	4	4	10,20	10,02	16,51	19,59	13,03
{ Others	"	1	..	1	1	5	9,85	8,18	33,85	19,66	8,49
TOTAL METALS AND ORES		20	5	4	5	9	20,05	18,20	49,86	39,25	21,52
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	7,91	6,02	16,32
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	61,40	57,93	39,19
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,53,50	3,55,72	3,61,20	4,06,10
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	17,77,80	18,04,35	14,06,34

No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY
In lakhs of Rupees

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1919-20		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,04,98	98,61	2,03,59
Egypt . . . . .	...	...	...	88	9,36	10,24	1,39	3,80	5,19
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	2,51	11,25	13,76
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	5,93	7,58	13,51
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,24	3,40	6,64
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	2,75	9,10	11,85
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	5	1,69	1,74
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	1,02	3,22	4,24
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,67	1,82	3,49
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	1,91	5,70	7,61
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,25,45	1,46,17	2,71,62
Foreign Countries—									
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	25,27	48,78	74,05
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	19,15	46,86	66,01
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	1,77	16,76	18,53
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	1,37	8,38	9,75
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	2,30	5,29	7,59
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,83	11,01	14,84
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	84	8,75	9,59
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	19,64	2,00	21,64
Cuba . . . . .	...	41	41	...	1,65	1,65	...	1,96	1,96
Argentine Republic . . . . .	...	2,27	2,27	...	2,61	2,61	...	6,38	6,38
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	4	1,09	1,13
Chile . . . . .	...	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	4	87	91
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	54	2,36	2,90
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	15	...	15
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	99	1,64	2,63
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	70	10,10	10,80
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	4	1,39	1,43
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	13	87	50
Egypt	26	1,90	2,16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	5,72	9,90	15,62
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	82,52	1,83,89	2,66,41
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,07,97	3,30,06	5,38,03

* Figures prior to 1921-22
NOTE.—Exports include

WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
Lakhs of Rupees

1920-21			1921-22			COUNTRIES
Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
2,04,60	56,53	2,61,13	1,50,92	49,28	2,00,20	British Empire—
1,54	3,79	5,33	72	2,22	2,94	United Kingdom
1,91	11,88	13,79	1,38	12,31	13,69	Egypt
4,81	9,09	13,90	4,08	7,88	11,76	Ceylon
1,20	6,30	7,50	9,44	4,05	13,49	Straits Settlements
2,39	7,40	9,79	1,66	6,65	8,31	Australia
1,33	1,34	2,67	51	1,47	1,98	Hongkong
93	3,40	4,33	82	2,70	3,52	Canada
1,38	2,17	3,55	2,34	1,95	4,29	Aden and Dependencies
1,40	7,09	9,48	5,49	12,59	18,08	Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba)
						Other countries of the British Empire
2,21,58	1,09,89	3,31,47	1,77,36	1,00,90	2,78,26	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE
						Foreign Countries—
35,30	37,85	73,15	21,61	25,60	47,21	United States of America
26,43	24,24	50,67	13,58	38,68	52,26	Japan
3,64	9,54	13,18	2,23	9,90	12,13	France
4,13	6,71	10,84	2,00	5,85	7,85	Italy
1,34	3,96	5,30	1,66	3,43	5,09	Persia
3,03	8,44	11,47	2,60	11,13	13,73	China
86	7,11	7,97	...	19	19	Turkey, Asiatic
15,62	3,06	18,68	23,71	4,14	27,85	Java
...	1,78	1,78	...	1,04	1,04	Cuba
...	5,29	5,29	...	2,44	2,44	Argentine Republic
...	1,45	1,45	1	2,22	2,23	Indo-China
...	2,13	2,13	...	20	20	Chile
34	2,83	3,17	29	1,84	2,13	Spain
22	...	22	5	...	5	Russia
3,03	1,39	4,42	2,36	2,73	5,09	Netherlands
5,33	12,84	18,17	5,33	8,03	13,36	Belgium
4,75	8,82	13,57	7,25	16,34	23,59	Germany
64	86	1,50	20	85	1,05	Austria*
...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
9,36	9,86	19,22	6,10	9,93	16,03	Other countries
1,14,02	1,48,16	2,62,18	88,98	1,44,54	2,33,52	TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
3,35,60	2,58,05	5,93,65	2,66,34	2,45,44	5,11,78	GRAND TOTAL

* Present Austria-Hungary.
exports.

No. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.6	31.1	41.2	50.5	29.9	37.8	60.9	21.9	43.9	56.6	20.1	39.1
Ceylon . . . . .	.5	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	1.2	3.4	2.6	.6	4.6	2.3	.5	5.0	2.7
Straits Settlements	2.1	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.5	2.3	1.5	3.1	2.3
Australia . . . . .	.7	1.4	1.1	.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.2	.4	2.4	1.3	3.5	1.6	2.6
Hongkong . . . . .	.7	4.1	2.7	.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.8	2.2	.7	2.9	1.6	.6	2.7	1.6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.8	.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.8	.6	.4	.5	.3	.7	.5	.8	.8	.8
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	60.3	44.3	50.5	66.0	42.6	55.8	66.6	41.0	54.4
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	9.2	14.2	12.3	7.9	9.4	8.6	5.1	15.7	10.2
United States of America	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	12.1	14.8	13.8	10.5	14.7	12.4	8.1	10.0	9.2
Java	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	9.4	.6	4.0	4.6	1.2	3.2	8.9	1.7	5.4
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	.8	5.1	3.5	1.1	8.7	2.2	.8	4.0	2.4
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	.6	2.5	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.8	.8	2.4	1.5
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.3	2.8	.9	3.3	1.9	1.0	4.5	2.7
Persia . . . . .	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	.4	1.5	.9	.6	1.4	1.0
Russia . . . . .	.1	.9	.6	.1	1.2	.8	.1	..	..	.1	..	.04	.01	.0	.01
Netherlands . . . . .	.9	1.5	1.3	.6	.2	.3	.6	.5	.5	.9	.5	.7	.8	1.1	1.0
Belgium	1.9	5.3	3.9	.3	.5	.4	.3	3.1	2.0	1.6	5.0	3.1	2.1	3.3	2.6
Germany	6.4	9.8	8.5	.7	.9	.8	..	.4	.3	1.4	3.4	2.3	2.7	6.7	4.6
Austria (a)	2.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.0	.3	.2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.3	58.9	47.7	34.6	48.3	42.9	39.7	55.7	49.5	34.0	57.4	44.2	33.4	59.0	45.6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1919, 1920 AND 1921, WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1919	1920	1921	Pre-war average	1919	1920	1921
United Kingdom	599	1,461	1,333	1,086	465	799	1,334	703
France	305	1,432	1,996	942	253	475	1,076	802
Egypt (e)	26	49	104	57	31	78	88	37
Canada	106	193(d)	275(e)	164(d)	66	255(e)	262(e)	165(e)
United States of America	341	813	1,100	528	433	1,615	1,683	912
British South Africa	38	52	103	61	35	40	43	24
Japan (f)	55	220	238	164	50	211	106	126
Brazil	61†	78	125	60	69†	130	108	50
Netherlands	(b)	235	278	137	..	118	142	114
Belgium	165†	209	511	402	144†	91	348	286
Denmark	(b)	140	175	91	..	41	87	77
Sweden	(b)	141	187	..	..	88	127	..
Australia	73†	88	148	120	67†	(b)	123	118
British India (a)	103	177†	330†	195	148	252†	282†	146

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London

† Triennial average

‡ Rupee figures converted into sterling at average T. T. rates in Calcutta on London

(a) Includes Government stores

(b) Value not available

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation

(d) Including silver bullion

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan

(f) Trade of Japan proper with Foreign Countries

No. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
UNITED KINGDOM.					UNITED KINGDOM—contd.				
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Indian produce—contd.				
Apparel	59,20	74,12	1,00,50	52,55	Saltpetre	6,55	18,52	21,20	14,25
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	25,83	55,02	59,28	Seeds—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	11,61	5,96	1,73	Castor	78,39	7,99	15,07	24,71
Belting for machinery	36,26	47,54	1,31,05	88,26	Cotton	1,74,92	3,59,35	1,01,44	98,78
Bobbins	—	17,74	61,06	99,85	Linsced	2,64,91	2,03,20	4,47,52	2,04,32
Books and printed matter	41,05	30,01	80,80	44,80	Rape	35,17	2,04,05	55,84	60,81
Boots and shoes	51,33	14,91	55,95	10,04	Copra	3,82	38,31	2,22	2,96
Building materials	5,89	94,90	1,30,66	1,30,66	Others	10,32	35,66	66,26	23,79
Carriages and carts	19,11	17,22	49,71	31,06	Silk, raw	5,93	12,07	10,81	10,00
Chemicals	69,55	1,22,21	2,01,15	1,36,37	Spices	10,88	5,67	9,70	7,80
China clay	—	8,84	21,54	20,18	Sugar	8,59	23,85	37,05	4,44
Coal and coke, etc.	41,33	3,85	5,87	2,98,42	Tea	6,51,37	18,08,28	10,42,80	16,11,64
Cordage and rope	4,39	6,80	8,20	4,50	Wheat	10,50,94	1,92,57	1,92,57	64,60
Cotton—					Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	1,03,77	75,06	21,48
Raw	58,07	2	73,70	1,50,91	Wool, raw	2,61,11	4,01,27	2,25,44	2,49,31
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	3,52,60	7,35,25	8,77,21	Manufactures	18,71	44,55	45,08	46,87
Piecegoods—					Other articles	1,51,59	3,40,14	2,68,18	2,97,32
Grey	20,73,55	19,23,93	18,72,04	18,38,33	TOTAL	55,04,99	91,77,70	62,97,14	40,02,25
White	10,85,35	15,50,28	20,87,90	12,26,69	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Coloured	11,20,72	15,50,28	30,53,65	0,48,08	Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	13,31	10,75	15,84
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,52,35	3,01,89	1,49,60	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	69,05	25,74	75,10
Cutlery	10,53	10,54	23,03	8,78	Wool, raw	37,55	1,53,49	75,10	88,31
Cycles and parts	29,40	27,70	84,78	13,45	Other articles	48,75	1,47,14	2,40,46	2,21,25
Drugs and medicines	64,03	76,70	1,08,21	72,43	TOTAL	1,24,52	3,82,00	3,56,06	3,25,40
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	55,13	99,89	78,86	AUSTRIA*				
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	25,15	55,42	43,64	Imports therefrom—				
Flax manufactures	28,83	33,93	58,83	28,95	Apparel	6,01	1	3,99	30
Glass and glassware	22,26	32,25	66,67	44,36	Boots and shoes	2,50	..	11	..
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	43,53	1,27,81	29,85	Cotton manufactures	22,15	70	2,49	23
Hardware	1,38,61	2,05,16	5,25,24	3,67,70	twist and yarn	3,08	6,32	48,27	5,50
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	1,14,82	3,92,87	3,54,50	Glass and glassware	68,98	..	50	10
Ivory	11,33	22,41	6,80	16,96	Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	..	4,15	2,67
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	6,31	18,67	10,02	Hardware	27,28	4,06	38	2,12
Jute manufactures	10,09	15,01	15,81	7,67	Instruments	1,98	..	..	3
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	36,59	1,06,92	58,58	Matches	9,07	..	51	3,38
Liquors—					Metals	12,13	..	74	74
Ale, beer and porter	45,04	33,98	90,15	65,37	Paper and pasteboard	10,89	..	..	..
Spirit	66,47	1,47,65	2,06,26	1,60,31	Sugar	85,12	..	..	..
Wines	13,62	28,09	40,73	17,59	Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	8,96	17	18	7
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	5,91,99	17,53,00	28,45,10	Other articles	38,31	79	7,56	4,81
Metals—					TOTAL	3,18,75	12,65	63,88	19,84
Copper	1,67,45	1,56,78	1,24,31	85,03	Exports of Indian produce—				
Iron	28,88	28,32	66,60	41,54	Coffee	6,25	5	80	41
Iron or steel	6,90,13	8,48,72	17,81,71	10,95,54	Cotton, raw	2,36,18	20,88	65,45	61,90
Lead	13,99	15,14	32,28	18,81	twist and yarn	53	..	..	8
Steel	42,02	1,29,78	3,73,59	80,57	Hides and skins	1,80,42	30	1,19	..
Others	53,79	2,61,39	4,35,15	1,81,48	Indigo	4,19	..	9	..
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	73,89	3,84,66	1,35,92	Jute, raw	1,30,83	70	4,57	..
Oil, mineral	22,31	26,11	41,20	37,17	Lac	5,70	..	8	..
vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	10,13	21,78	14,47	Seeds	78,08	11,04	9,52	30,88
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	9,11	4,27	3,73	Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	1,80	..
Paints and colours	42,19	73,58	1,26,36	79,49	Other articles	11,64	2,73	1,52	28
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	87,73	3,12,61	1,11,67	TOTAL	7,73,18	85,70	85,02	83,56
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	68,85	97,10	6,00	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Pitch, and tar	8,72	8,51	11,88	7,81	Miscellaneous articles	3,69	93	59	1,11
Polishes	9,48	18,39	38,81	11,97	BELGIUM.				
Provisions	1,34,15	1,15,45	1,78,99	1,19,01	Imports therefrom—				
Railway plant, etc.	6,54,48	4,09,31	13,47,82	18,39,78	Cotton manufactures, including yarn	..	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	82,47	1,15,36	64,70	Cutlery	42,12	1,42	78,07	12,93
Salt	23,44	39,14	35,85	25,76	Dyeing and tanning substances	1,70	36	40	6
Ships, parts of	18,00	27,58	19,85	84,98	Earthenware and porcelain	10,82	1,52	13,81	7,12
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	19,07	11,65	24,92	10,52	Glass and glassware	3,45	8	2,67	1,42
Soap	56,52	1,08,24	1,30,98	80,72	Hardware	10,92	10,61	46,67	23,87
Starch and farina	2,27	3,14	3,43	2,48	Liquors	5,68	30	4,08	2,18
Stationery	41,44	40,08	1,20,70	65,71	Machinery and millwork	1,60	18	2,21	2,46
Sugar	25,37	18,29	32,24	20,83	Matches	1,76	1	7,88	18,99
Tallow	10,13	2,95	12,90	8,38	Metals—	2,44	..	..	..
Tea-chests	41,32	33,23	77,53	53,17	Brass	37	1,20	3,22	7,59
Tobacco	54,83	1,35,74	1,59,74	1,36,77	Copper	3,54	..	1,44	3,43
Toilet requisites	10,35	30,51	30,51	10,74	Iron	15,95	2,68	17,49	30,66
Toys and requisites for games	10,75	9,13	20,39	11,19	Iron or steel	45,40	13,20	93,13	1,45,36
Umbrellas	24,71	8,99	24,47	13,73	Steel	63,54	23,73	1,31,73	1,64,69
Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,85,24	1,36,53	4,76,73	87,47	Motor cars, etc.	4,15	4	26,93	8,65
Other articles	1,91,91	4,12,22	8,45,88	5,36,95	Paper and pasteboard	5,00	25	21,60	6,04
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,04,98,33	2,04,59,00	1,50,92,06	Paper making materials	..	20	2,74	5,67
Exports of Indian produce—					Railway plant, etc.	4,28	23	6,38	6,76
Barley	1,06,54	81,57	28,58	68,29	Other articles	47,42	13,59	75,55	84,78
Bran and pollards	45,19	39,75	23,02	13,44	TOTAL	2,76,00	69,80	5,32,58	5,32,04
Bristles and fibres	12,74	47,27	60,31	62,83	Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,86	74,41	40,30	32,42	Barley	34,65	..	..	..
Coir, and manufactures of	22,95	74,41	1,08,20	63,24	Cotton, raw	3,08,24	3,12,96	4,21,91	3,29,43
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	3,72,04	1,08,20	63,24	Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	5,52	3,36	3,65
twist and yarn	2,31	7,04	7,79	32	Hemp, raw	13,73	17,13	22,06	8,14
Manufactures	11,13	17,93	30,69	6,87	Hides and skins	10,60	15,81	4,22	2,70
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	14,09	17,43	11,27	Jute manufactures	13,69	40,09	63,70	6,20
Dyeing and tanning substances—					raw	14,42	1,30,89	90,40	60,60
Cutch and gambier	6,87	11,17	5,77	1,98	Manganese ore	25,84	21,43	30,36	64,18
Indigo	6,32	66,55	17,89	17,12	Manures	19,84	10,61	24,95	20,90
Myrobalans	34,04	1,44,45	47,87	14,61	Rice not in the husk	41,51	..	15,56	4,41
Gram	35,47	..	..	..	Seeds—				
Hemp, raw (chiefly saun)	56,46	3,23,58	1,02,41	38,98	Castor	20,16	86	1,62	8,96
Hides and skins—					Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	1,50	3,08	2,19
Raw	3,67,93	10,93,60	2,52,09	2,80,92	Groundnuts	26,78	37,96	54,41	67,85
Dressed or tanned	5,73	7,40	5,45	2,24	Linsced	1,55,71	1,04,15	5,5,23	49,69
Horn and hornmeal	8,96,52	13,23,86	5,25,45	2,87,32	Mowra	7,97	78	5,74	1,14
Jute, raw	79,25	3,08,14	2,17,73	1,00,04	Poppy	16,11	20	..	93
Gunny bags	56,57	2,82,04	2,21,03	1,78,00	Rape	1,51,62	1,07,11	3,43,63	1,06,09
cloth	84,67	2,06,91	1,52,69	1,78,00	Sesamum (oil or linseed)	66,40	26,14	6,22	5,75
Lao	19,30	9,35	15,77	16,18	Others	2,29	5,01	55	31
Manures	30,66	35,52	69,28	23,45	Wheat	1,46,22	..	30,07	10,40
Manganese ore	24,78	80,77	69,24	38,88	Other articles	54,08	1,01,49	69,44	40,90
Other metals and ores	20,80	74,10	50,13	1,80,10	TOTAL	11,94,20	9,45,54	12,65,10	8,00,32
Mica	18,34	8,00,55	1,03,25	1,80,10	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Oils	17,38	32,69	23,88	20,30	Miscellaneous articles	2,61	64,66	18,88	2,92
Paraffin wax	5,62	7,93	7,22	7,18					
Provisions and oilman's stores	..	..	..	..	
Pulses—									
Beans	51,27	94,19	8,12	35,13					
Lentils	..	4	10	8					
Other pulses	1,56,90	93,56	2,65,97	1,97,20					
Rice (not in the husk)	23,28	1,00,00	1,15,17	47,52					
Rubber, raw	..	..	..	..	

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
NORWAY.					CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	95	2,29	1,46	Miscellaneous articles	91	46	6	2
Hardware	64	1,21	1,48	1,19	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	4,77	11,57	2,10	Jute, gunny bags	17,82	10,77	14,80	16,28
Matches	9,34	1,94	93	44	Rice (not in the husk)	6,43	1,72	14,35	1,75
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	1,97	1,97	77	Other articles	8,39	10,33	17,88	25,91
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	28,58	1,25,33	22,58	TOTAL	33,14	31,82	47,03	43,94
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	4,47	15,26	6,77					
Toys . . . . .	..	34	1,24	1,02	KENYA COLONY (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).				
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	1,85	1,93	2,41	58	Imports therefrom—				
Other articles	63	3,55	7,72	1,24	Cotton raw	13	55,90	79,06	1,62,32
TOTAL	20,85	47,75	1,70,20	38,15	Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	21,09	10,58	13,70
Exports of Indian produce—					Soda compounds . . . . .	..	..	1,75	5,65
Rice (not in the husk)	94	..	1,03	99	Spices (mainly cloves)	26,08	53,95	33,93	43,16
Hides (raw)	20	5,16	1,83	1,91	Other articles	4,82	35,14	12,76	9,47
Cotton (raw)	55	1,29	2,49	38	TOTAL	35,97	1,06,68	1,38,06	2,34,30
Jute (raw) . . . . .	..	3,28	1,01	68	Exports of Indian produce—				
Other articles	2,56	14,51	45,92	20,80	Cotton manufactures	10,91	59,20	71,10	49,71
TOTAL	4,25	24,15	52,28	24,67	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
ROUMANIA.					Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	19,20	10,98	17,79
Imports therefrom—					Other sorts	8,98	17,31	27,76	25,11
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	..	..	..	Other articles	16,47	35,02	34,64	23,21
Exports of Indian produce—					TOTAL	69,08	1,31,23	1,44,48	1,19,82
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	..	..	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Jute manufactures	5,32	15,19	20,99	5,92	Cotton manufactures	8,24	18,36	30,03	47,90
Other articles	1,30	35	19	11	Other articles	11,57	32,11	43,03	27,56
TOTAL	21,93	15,54	21,18	6,03	TOTAL	19,81	50,47	73,06	75,40
RUSSIA.					EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	19,86	..	4,10	..	Cigarettes	4,69	1,62	1,74	1,47
Tea-chests . . . . .	..	14,96	13,85	4,80	Cotton, raw	4,45	64	2,00	2,45
Other articles	2,42	35	3,83	41	Salt	9,17	55,15	44,34	32,97
TOTAL	22,28	15,31	21,79	4,71	Sugar	7	32,88	38,07	1,01
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	7,79	48,44	68,10	34,26
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..	TOTAL	26,17	1,38,63	1,54,25	72,10
Jute, raw	25,03	..	..	..	Exports of Indian produce—				
.. goods	1,43	..	..	..	Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	92,87	44,67	42,58
Rice (not in the husk)	4,88	..	..	..	Indigo	3,96	22,67	4,76	7,14
Tea	1,41,97	11	..	..	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Other articles	13,72	..	2	35	Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	14	26,22	55,20
TOTAL	1,90,43	11	2	35	Wheat	3,53	..	65,50	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Others	27,56	5,38	3,03	35,61
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	1	..	Jute, gunny bags	48,40	70,97	1,04,98	19,30
SPAIN.					Seeds	11,91	2,82	41	45,00
Imports therefrom—					Other articles	26,11	1,35,16	75,38	36,24
Salt	12,02	29,96	24,79	20,93	TOTAL	1,85,70	3,30,21	3,24,95	2,04,07
Other articles	5,43	23,71	9,29	7,73	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
TOTAL	17,46	53,66	34,08	28,66	Miscellaneous articles	4,84	50,25	54,55	18,39
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Cotton, raw	72,63	1,00,88	1,48,21	56,00	Imports therefrom—				
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	50,21	23,08	24,75	Miscellaneous articles	41	3,73	7,80	18,39
Jute, raw	64,51	79,50	85,07	71,90	Exports of Indian produce—				
Other articles	14,03	5,10	20,73	31,55	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12,46	5,89	19,05	16,95
TOTAL	1,99,40	2,35,69	2,83,09	1,84,20	Grain, pulse, and flour	19,96	4,99	2,01	1,00
SWEDEN.					Other articles	5,10	1,71	2,75	2,36
Imports therefrom—					TOTAL	37,52	12,59	23,81	20,91
Hardware	2,57	4,85	19,65	12,52	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	..	5,37	17,50	8,15	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,27	1,42	2,63	6,45
Iron and steel	9,53	9,31	27,29	13,56	Other articles	3,95	3,02	3,41	3,13
Matches	28,08	14,12	34,87	17,36	TOTAL	10,22	4,44	6,04	9,58
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	10,07	68,93	20,16	ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALI-LAND).				
Paper-making materials	4,21	9,03	9,07	11,31	Imports therefrom—				
Other articles	2,33	3,90	11,09	12,93	Salt	3,88	24,62	18,65	12,50
TOTAL	51,31	56,60	1,88,40	96,06	Other articles	3,02	1,35	1,38	1,06
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					TOTAL	6,90	25,97	20,03	13,56
Cotton, raw	7,67	2,59	3,80	1,07	Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	..	4,31	1,58	Grain, pulse, and flour	7,93	3,66	4,24	35
Wheat	8,66	..	19,03	9,23	Other articles	4,04	6,61	10,60	5,73
Other articles	4,23	31,28	..	16,19	TOTAL	12,57	9,27	14,24	6,08
TOTAL	32,56	33,87	27,19	28,07	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
TURKEY IN EUROPE.					Miscellaneous articles	1,79	12,45	4,29	7,27
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					TOTAL	1,79	12,45	4,29	7,27
Jute manufactures	7,53	22,51	11,80	18,69					
Other articles	8,41	13,29	22,34	5,22					
TOTAL	15,94	34,80	34,14	23,91					

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
MAURITIUS.					UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	1,27,93	86,94	2,22,31	Aluminium	4,26	2,63	13,62	5,22
Other articles	98	23	28	61	Apparel	33	3,90	10,48	2,30
TOTAL	2,64,22	1,28,16	87,22	2,22,92	Arms	80	9,02	6,64	6,71
Exports of Indian produce—					Boots and shoes	64	21,25	43,23	3,61
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Belted for machinery	1,11	6,24	10,71	9,28
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	62,16	62,32	1,20,00	Building materials	88	6,55	8,73	5,86
Wheat flour	8,73	60	16,94	9,55	Carriages	72	7,03	25,68	19,88
Other sorts	0,22	6,57	14,44	15,95	Chemicals	22	10,68	21,81	10,62
Jute manufactures	8,13	18,51	20,34	10,20	Clocks and watches	3,82	5,03	9,76	6,96
Oils, vegetable	6,03	13,38	7,40	8,00	Copper	27,72	8,61	1,12,59	5,13
Other articles	18,98	15,98	56,03	30,63	Cotton, raw	26,44	47,11	73,66	6,74
TOTAL	1,26,29	1,27,19	1,77,13	1,98,41	“ piecgoods	4,18	22,90	18,75	11,13
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Drugs and medicines	55,22	76,76	26,08	20,08
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	5,06	11,50	5,76	Dyeing substances	1,44	3,36	10,79	2,28
TOTAL	12,24	19,17	16,30	1,44,40	Furniture	1,17	6,02	6,97	2,91
Imports therefrom—					Glassware	5,86	80,91	1,33,49	1,02,41
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	11,07	5,51	2,26	1,25,46	Instruments	48,68	5,43,10	5,13,92	4,42,51
Other articles	57	13,66	14,04	18,94	Iron and steel	24,56	2,79,81	4,02,56	4,51,40
TOTAL	12,24	19,17	16,30	1,44,40	Machinery	8,40	3,09,05	6,48,64	66,93
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Motor cars, etc.	2,19,66	5,23,74	5,29,98	4,80,84
Rice (not in the husk)	25,65	10,67	10,06	16,34	Oils, mineral	1,21	50,28	87,43	13,60
Jute, gunnybags	21,51	47,97	47,29	57,60	Paper and pasteboard	3,80	62,46	71,25	34,83
Oils, vegetable	3,20	6,20	4,67	2,98	Provisions	54	42,10	22,34	12,80
Provisions	2,94	1,11	78	97	Railway plant	16	39,28	47,97	20,28
Other articles	18,47	31,34	55,08	96,87	Rubber	24	1,23	1,22	4,13
TOTAL	71,77	1,00,38	1,17,84	1,74,76	Ships	5,34	11,08	12,56	9,31
Imports therefrom—					Spirit	2,05	15,97	27,72	6,89
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	4,86	1,74	5,51	1,01,08	Stationery	18	4,54	5,27	14,05
Other articles	1,11	14,06	13,89	9,76	Sugar	5,90	48,02	1,08,86	24,46
TOTAL	5,97	15,79	19,40	1,10,84	Telegraph materials	2,22	12,58	13,42	8,26
Exports of Indian produce—					Tobacco	6,56	14,80	32,59	9,66
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	9,08	17,33	20,44	30,27	Wood and Timber	40,07	2,62,53	4,05,64	2,39,54
Grain, pulse, and flour	14,85	4,08	5,35	4,27	TOTAL	4,49,03	25,26,74	35,29,79	21,60,85
Jute, gunny bags	14,51	5,68	20,34	18,37	Exports of Indian produce—				
Oils	36	74	23	12	Hides and skins—				
Other articles	9,17	4,48	7,96	7,40	Raw	3,48,76	10,96,66	2,60,83	3,24,76
TOTAL	47,77	32,29	54,32	60,43	Dressed or tanned	29,59	1,12,79	15,49	12,67
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Indigo	2,25	50	16	16
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	2,13	5,70	9,01	Cotton, raw	8,19	39,49	19,72	15,40
Other articles	3,57	3,61	4,62	7,58	Coir manufactures	5,29	9,24	14,23	8,87
TOTAL	12,19	5,74	10,32	16,59	Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	8	1,43	4,68
Imports therefrom—					Manures	4,85	3,18	16,75	10,37
Miscellaneous articles	5	4	..	..	Paraffin wax	3,48	7,01	5,15	3,96
TOTAL	7,71	1,20	5,60	29	Jute—				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Raw	2,32,08	2,57,59	2,80,58	1,86,35
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..	Gunny bags	91,73	1,48,30	2,14,41	1,06,20
Other articles	59	..	..	..	“ cloth	6,92,16	10,10,74	18,68,83	11,02,49
TOTAL	8,30	1,20	5,60	29	Lac	93,77	4,78,52	5,39,68	5,04,27
Imports therefrom—					Manganese ore	18,75	4,09	43,24	7,76
Miscellaneous articles	64	90,47	20,97	7,17	Mica	6,99	10,48	41,00	23,66
Paper and pasteboard	2,51	8,40	7,19	7,19	Myrobalsam	9,78	25,85	12,64	10,32
Pulp of wood . . . . .	..	80	2,14	2,14	Oils, vegetable	3,16	4,34	1,97	3,59
Railway plant	79	20,76	13,48	13,48	Salt-petre	7,61	4,72	11,93	1,42
Other articles	30	1,64	13,48	13,48	Seeds—				
TOTAL	1,09	4,79	1,32,95	50,95	Castor	17,62	2,29	8,25	45,95
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Linseed	40,29	..	..	51
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,02,58	85,09	73,89	Spices	8,21	7,68	6,61	25,33
Tea	54,91	42,51	27,61	55,11	Tea	11,70	34,46	12,81	34,04
Other articles	14,08	24,26	21,54	18,07	Wool, raw	4,52	..	..	5,12
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,69,35	1,34,24	1,47,07	Other articles	24,83	92,31	1,03,46	52,60
Imports therefrom—					TOTAL	10,83,00	48,62,12	34,74,16	24,90,50
Motor cars . . . . .	..	64	90,47	20,97	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	..	2,51	8,40	7,17	Miscellaneous articles	6,67	16,11	3,10,81	69,69
Pulp of wood . . . . .	..	80	2,14	2,14	TOTAL	6,67	16,11	3,10,81	69,69
Railway plant	79	20,76	13,48	13,48	WEST INDIES.				
Other articles	30	1,64	13,48	13,48	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
TOTAL	1,09	4,79	1,32,95	50,95	Jute gunny bags	44,32	1,97,70	2,02,60	87,77
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	16,10	29,00	46,92
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,02,58	85,09	73,89	Other articles	8,71	2,42	4,30	3,55
Tea	54,91	42,51	27,61	55,11	TOTAL	66,59	2,16,22	2,35,90	1,38,24
Other articles	14,08	24,26	21,54	18,07	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,69,35	1,34,24	1,47,07	Exports of Indian produce—				
Imports therefrom—					Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	..	..
Miscellaneous articles	5	4	..	..	Jute, gunny cloth	2,08,57	6,01,18	4,91,62	2,22,19
TOTAL	7,71	1,20	5,60	29	Other articles	7,04	30,84	37,08	21,50
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					TOTAL	2,27,13	6,38,02	5,28,70	2,43,69
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..	BRAZIL.				
Other articles	59	..	..	..	Exports of Indian produce—				
TOTAL	8,30	1,20	5,60	29	Miscellaneous articles	8,94	70,63	52,97	53,26
Imports therefrom—					BRITISH GUIANA.				
Miscellaneous articles	64	90,47	20,97	7,17	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Paper and pasteboard	2,51	8,40	7,19	7,19	Miscellaneous articles	5,72	2,10	4,50	3,11
Pulp of wood . . . . .	..	80	2,14	2,14	CHILE.				
Railway plant	79	20,76	13,48	13,48	Exports of Indian produce—				
Other articles	30	1,64	13,48	13,48	Jute, gunny bags	80,34	62,10	1,99,65	15,20
TOTAL	1,09	4,79	1,32,95	50,95	Rice (not in the husk)	5,85	..	1,11	1,10
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Other articles	1,36	24,61	12,50	3,66
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,02,58	85,09	73,89	TOTAL	87,05	86,71	2,18,26	20,05
Tea	54,91	42,51	27,61	55,11					
Other articles	14,08	24,26	21,54	18,07					
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,69,35	1,34,24	1,47,07					

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
ADEN.					CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	10,82	1,01	10,89	Coffee	1	8	8	6,01
Salt	12,94	60,41	67,53	46,76	Grains	12	1,40	82	3,21
Other articles	28,19	30,75	24,05	24,03	Hides and skins, raw	3,43	8,03	6,09	6,28
TOTAL	41,45	1,01,98	92,59	81,68	Jute, gunny bags	7,82	6,33	7,89	10,47
Exports of Indian produce—					Machinery	1,36	5,86	6,40	4,34
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	20,46	37,08	29,16	Metals	1,41	8,76	4,31	3,66
Cotton manufactures	18,88	66,62	84,41	40,55	Oils	45	1,87	5,86	2,40
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Rubber	10	2,80	1,65	2,46
Jawar and bajra	10,77	11,41	5,02	97	Seeds	91	1,06,57	34,23	4,75
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	35,84	17,92	20,01	Spices	29,91	29,91	33,01	34,86
Wheat flour	12,25	21,47	18,87	16,48	Tea	7,10	30,14	20,80	8,86
Spices	4,79	9,17	9,16	8,18	Other articles	20,11	49,58	69,90	51,18
Tobacco	9,39	3,06	23,56	21,99	TOTAL	72,53	2,51,22	1,91,04	1,37,98
Other articles	16,01	31,86	33,02	20,56	Exports of Indian produce—				
TOTAL	1,06,38	1,98,89	2,22,04	1,57,60	Animals, living	18,40	20,68	19,68	22,98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Coal, coke, and patent fuel	48,89	51,10	88,22	14,01
Cotton manufactures	13,07	93,39	91,24	82,15	Coffee	5,76	7,76	8,20	4,9
Other articles	5,73	29,99	19,34	29,83	Cotton manufactures	86,03	85,05	79,20	1,03,20
TOTAL	18,80	1,23,38	1,10,58	1,11,98	Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	34,08	36,98	43,01
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,35	4,14	3,87
Imports therefrom—					Fruits and vegetables	13,55	26,98	22,16	24,58
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	28,54	31,83	28,38	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	12,07	12,76	21,28	Rice	4,28,72	3,51,82	4,64,43	5,84,03
Other articles	9,19	9,52	6,64	7,43	Other sorts	48,80	1,43,91	1,15,00	95,11
TOTAL	46,75	50,13	51,23	57,09	Jute manufactures	5,41	11,00	8,22	7,99
Exports of Indian produce—					Manures	10,87	58,31	25,30	20,74
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Oilcakes	38,54	60,84	42,19	38,35
Jawar and bajra	2,20	59	54	1,62	Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,58	9,83	9,22
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	24,71	37,58	56,55	Seeds	12,21	13,59	11,73	14,78
Other articles	16,76	43,21	37,97	37,39	Spices	15,31	31,67	23,98	27,82
TOTAL	48,97	68,91	76,09	95,56	Tea	26,99	11,18	22,45	25,80
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Wood and timber	2,32	1,50	4,96	2,98
Cotton manufactures	21,23	28,25	26,48	25,47	Other articles	66,62	1,55,95	1,56,87	1,17,75
Other articles	10,93	21,38	22,94	18,51	TOTAL	3,02,35	10,79,29	11,38,54	11,56,64
TOTAL	32,16	50,18	49,42	48,98	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.					Cotton manufactures	8,23	8,92	6,91	26,77
Imports therefrom—					Other articles	13,82	36,83	42,48	47,72
Miscellaneous articles	3,61	4,10	4,24	5,90	TOTAL	22,05	45,75	49,39	74,49
Exports of Indian produce—					HONGKONG.				
Grain, pulse, and flour	21,74	19,96	52,16	95,67	Imports therefrom—				
Other articles	14,69	46,88	32,90	62,82	Apparel	1,21	4,92	4,39	2,56
TOTAL	36,43	65,84	85,06	1,58,49	Building materials	88	4,24	2,92	8,84
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Cotton manufactures	1,94	12,35	11,66	9,48
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	38,02	24,72	57,90	Cordage	3,19	6,01	4,59	4,18
TOTAL	13,84	38,02	24,72	57,90	Drugs and medicines	6,48	15,87	10,56	9,58
BAHREIN ISLANDS.					Fire works	5,00	5,45	7,82	8,16
Imports therefrom—					Grain, pulse, and flour	4,68	6,32	7,3	3,09
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	32,93	22,00	38,10	Silk, raw	23,69	26,39	25,78	18,66
Other articles	2,52	94	1,53	1,73	" manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	89,58	83,95	48,02
TOTAL	52,99	32,97	23,59	39,83	Sugar, refined	10,34	70,20	50,03	24,31
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	19,44	35,44	31,20	28,52
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	31,55	67,94	68,55	TOTAL	98,31	2,74,72	2,39,48	1,95,55
Other articles	16,82	51,43	48,96	41,88	Exports of Indian produce—				
TOTAL	42,24	82,98	1,16,90	1,05,43	Chemicals	11,14	7,59	10,62	13,70
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Cotton—				
Cotton manufactures	18,16	34,67	28,06	19,27	Raw	32,85	31,11	28,88	10,94
Other articles	9,07	20,67	17,53	21,11	Twist and yarn	3,86,49	6,83,83	4,49,36	3,98,25
TOTAL	27,25	55,34	45,59	40,38	Grain, pulse, and flour	12,70	20,85	20,93	47,22
BORNEO.					Jadestone	5,65	8,56	10,37	17,56
Imports therefrom—					Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	7,42	47,93	68,28	50,04
Oils, mineral	53,76	1,90,37	1,48,97	81,65	Opium	4,15,62	13,08	21,41	14,96
Other articles	2	2	2	13	Other articles	41,09	58,59	88,52	77,80
TOTAL	53,78	1,90,37	1,48,99	81,78	TOTAL	9,12,86	8,71,48	7,12,77	6,30,47
					Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
					Fish—				
					Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	10,47	10,19	12,56
					Fruits and vegetables—				
					Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	4,44	2,18	67
					Other articles	6,62	23,72	14,60	21,27
					TOTAL	13,42	38,63	26,92	34,70
					CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
					Imports therefrom—				
					Silk, raw	83,44	1,48,01	1,19,64	1,09,86
					" manufactures, including yarn	35,67	1,97,00	84,72	64,98
					Tea	10,70	19,19	16,21	42,66
					Other articles	28,17	79,14	82,86	42,86
					TOTAL	1,57,98	3,83,34	3,03,48	2,59,61
					Exports of Indian produce—				
					Cotton—				
					Raw	42,79	1,08,97	3,02,68	6,33,21
					Twist and yarn	4,10,64	7,96,42	2,39,27	1,58,55
					Picea goods	2,70	2,88	51	18
					Grain, pulse, and flour	12,32	4	4,85	26,41
					Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	49,50	51,92	94,49	43,78
					Tea	35,95	38	1	12
					Other articles	3,18,49	31,58	54,42	44,97
					TOTAL	8,72,89	10,82,14	8,36,44	11,07,17
					Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
					Miscellaneous articles	1,130	19,33	8,45	5,71

ARTICLES	Pre-war average,	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
INDO-CHINA.					PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,01	4,52	29	76	Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,08	28,89	26,79	27,20
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					Mineral oils	4,09	1,46,99	67,14	1,08,68
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	32,57	60,58	75,56	89,62	Precious stones, etc.	8,23	1,24	7,73	89
Opium	29,07	38,60	51,93	73,94	Wool, raw	9,81	5,82	2,41	2,53
Other articles	5,11	9,78	17,71	58,77	Other articles	22,68	46,86	30,39	26,43
TOTAL	60,75	1,08,96	1,45,20	222,83	TOTAL	63,49	2,20,90	1,34,46	1,65,63
JAPAN.					Exports of Indian produce—				
Imports therefrom—					Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	12,05	45,06	44,87	42,95
Alc, beer, and porter	3	34,10	7,40	8,43	Grain, pulse, and flour—	13,73	1,43,79	81,12	1,17,09
Apparel	9,17	44,25	30,87	10,64	Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	11,22	12,01	2,95
Bobbins	7	21,08	9,70	13,21	Others	3,33	13,02	15,59	15,42
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	35,70	45,30	1,97	Indigo	1,99	2,80	3,32	6,26
Brushes and brooms	48	3,57	2,15	19,14	Tea, black	1,67	17,07	13,55	8,01
Buttons of all sorts	11,48	15,02	14,71	14,46	Other articles	11,51	32,12	29,68	24,75
Camphor	11	12,36	19,39	2,32	TOTAL	65,13	2,65,14	2,00,14	2,17,43
Carriages	1	2,48	3,87	4,89	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cement	1	9,73	44	19,75	Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	6,82	2,64	4,99	1,92
Chemicals	93	19,14	13,53	2,92	Other manufactures	37,80	1,43,62	72,01	50,84
Coal, coke, etc.	7,02	19	3,59	29,93	Metals and ores	3,68	16,85	5,10	3,50
Copper	27,99	30,88	7,45	2,32	Sugar	5,85	38,48	70,10	30,17
Cotton raw	9	5,63	2,32	2,32	Other articles	13,81	62,00	43,71	33,52
" hosiery	65,28	1,22,44	1,39,30	65,13	TOTAL	66,76	2,83,65	1,95,91	1,25,95
" piece goods	6,10	3,68,60	8,37,10	3,67,02	Imports therefrom—				
" yarn	6,18	60,70	4,39,90	2,25,65	Wood, teak	31,41	72,96	63,46	48,12
" other manufactures	2,12	37,80	20,50	10,12	Other articles	3,39	9,42	7,25	9,08
Cutlery	1,72	6,81	4,72	1,58	TOTAL	34,80	82,38	60,71	58,08
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	4,23	10,08	9,18	6,22	Exports of Indian produce—				
Earthenware and porcelain	71	40,74	18,45	21,04	Jute, gunny bags	27,14	31,01	19,90	60,41
Furniture and cabinetware	6	2,85	3,58	1,73	Other articles	35,80	87,75	70,82	1,01,78
Glass and glassware—					TOTAL	62,94	1,18,76	90,72	1,62,19
Bangles	6	34,74	43,56	32,59	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Beads and false pearls	7,61	16,45	23,83	14,82	Miscellaneous articles	2,47	3,02	2,56	4,97
Bottles and phials	1,00	19,10	24,35	10,95	TOTAL	2,47	3,02	2,56	4,97
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	16,24	10,99	7,41	SIAM.				
Table ware	1,41	15,50	10,29	14,18	Imports therefrom—				
Others	3,35	25,00	28,03	0,13	Wood, teak	31,41	72,96	63,46	48,12
Haberdashery and millinery	10,38	21,72	29,82	6,82	Other articles	3,39	9,42	7,25	9,08
Hardware	3,59	74,50	75,81	21,29	TOTAL	34,80	82,38	60,71	58,08
Instruments	85	12,45	18,96	5,96	Exports of Indian produce—				
Iron or steel	38	8,93	4,99	3,08	Jute, gunny bags	27,14	31,01	19,90	60,41
Leather	63	5,44	4,23	6,6	Other articles	35,80	87,75	70,82	1,01,78
Machinery and millwork	28,40	8,46	12,11	3,53	TOTAL	62,94	1,18,76	90,72	1,62,19
Matches	1,87,34	1,29,58	1,84,99	1,84,99	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Paints and painters' materials	55	7,97	2,34	3,58	Miscellaneous articles	2,47	3,02	2,56	4,97
Paper and pasteboard	1,57	27,12	41,54	5,73	TOTAL	2,47	3,02	2,56	4,97
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,06	5,14	3,87	2,39	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Rubber manufactures	1,15	2	2,26	62	Imports therefrom—				
Silk, raw	1,31,45	3,30,05	2,95,95	1,41,45	Canes and rattans	4,51	5,30	6,39	7,70
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	62	1,64	1,30	80	Cotton manufactures, including yarn	8,01	14,20	5,00	7,42
Soap	3,40	70	20	13	Drugs and medicines	2,75	5,81	4,90	4,60
Spices, ginger	7	8,64	2,96	2,50	Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	12,50	0,97	11,05
Starch and farina	2,17	13,39	14,24	5,16	Fish	22,53	13,83	13,48	11,46
Stationery (excluding paper)	37	8,64	6,6	4,12	Fruits and Vegetables	6,27	8,64	5,88	5,34
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	87	10,83	5,25	1,10	Matches	7,04	1,41	7,5	62
Ten-chests	1,31	9,94	7,55	3,22	Metals, tin	44,54	74,02	60,53	74,76
Toilet requisites	3,10	24,70	17,99	8,83	Oils, mineral	15,52	36,72	41,53	14,21
Toys and requisites for games	4,91	6,75	7,43	9,81	Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	52,95	41,06	42,62
Umbrella fittings	32	10,13	2,22	16	Rice (not in the husk)	744	5	2	36
Wood—timber	71	14,52	19,89	13,19	Silk, raw	675	5	0,71	5
" manufactures	8	8,28	23,20	1,41	Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,25,58	1,10,55	1,03,07
Woolen manufactures (including yarn)	9,28	1,03,42	79,87	41,15	" others	12,63	14,24	8,89	9,85
Other articles	3,64,85	19,15,26	26,43,07	13,57,96	Sugar	8,74	90,82	65,03	24,18
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	48,72	1,36,86	90,24	90,44
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	41,22,33	20,59,10	32,55,01	TOTAL	3,08,48	5,93,43	4,61,43	4,07,78
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	25,71	24,36	43,98	Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	10,84	34,49	18,86	24,08	Animals, living	6,93	5,38	6,97	6,73
Jute manufactures	10,03	1,21,85	71,83	1,31,63	Coal	17,08	14,28	25,99	38,62
Manures	5,59	34,35	15,88	20,05	Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	24,41	62,20	62,91	1,65,95
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,80	7	15,15	70,20	" manufactures	57,59	1,43,81	1,54,13	1,65,95
Pulse	4,19	1,09	2,38	22,55	Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	26,25	56,11	25,71
Iron or steel	15,24	42,10	55,48	52,43	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Oilcakes	16,19	18,48	11,81	21,85	Rice	3,24,33	1,92,25	2,91,42	2,21,84
Opium	9,79	40,64	39,04	5,17	" Others	18,80	19,38	34,13	30,36
Paraffin wax	9,00	37,46	25,82	28,40	Hides and skins, raw	25	4,90	7,23	7,36
Other articles	8,61	1,48,86	75,86	1,24,68	Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	34,40	84,16	42,69	45,01
TOTAL	16,84,66	46,26,63	24,15,97	38,09,00	Opium	1,48,73	1,120	1,67	3,07
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Provisions and oilman's stores	14,02	13,42	12,09	16,07
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	59,08	7,95	58,73	Seeds	8,23	13,61	11,66	11,29
JAVA.					Tobacco	13,12	18,12	17,00	16,54
Imports therefrom—					Other articles	71,11	1,16,16	1,57,12	1,65,28
Liquors	2,59	8,46	11,16	9,75	TOTAL	7,54,93	7,25,28	8,71,12	7,43,83
Sugar	0,23,33	10,31,43	15,27,95	23,47,71	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Other articles	9,11	23,99	23,02	13,65	Cotton manufactures	4,00	4,96	7,33	3,54
TOTAL	9,35,03	19,63,88	15,61,83	23,71,11	Other articles	18,35	27,73	30,68	21,06
Exports of Indian produce—					TOTAL	16,25	32,69	38,01	24,59
Jute, gunny bags	45,20	1,04,59	1,22,16	1,02,11					
Opium	52,28	50,00	75,00	63,00					
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	7,31	48,28	2,13,78					
Other articles	15,59	39,20	44,15	16,11					
TOTAL	2,89,74	1,95,80	2,90,57	3,97,00					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—									
Miscellaneous articles	1,19	4,76	15,17	17,27					

No. 12—concluded

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	
SUMATRA.					AUSTRALIA—contd.					
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Indian produce—					
Oils, mineral	11,78	..	1	25	Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	2,15,39	4,70,01	2,71,95	
Other articles	6	52	44	1	Oils	6,28	1,31	2,37	67	
TOTAL	11,83	52	45	26	Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	3	30,39	22,08	
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Tea	40,81	36,94	22,04	32,35	
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	9,13	6,84	6,46	..	Other articles	40,29	66,70	1,03,17	73,65	
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	78	7,00	47,57	TOTAL	2,13,30	3,39,37	6,28,58	4,01,30	
Other articles	4,75	8,89	14,71	4,96	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
TOTAL	24,55	16,06	28,77	52,53	Miscellaneous articles	58	61	1,07	3,89	
MESOPOTAMIA (a)					NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	—	—	—	23	Miscellaneous articles	26	1,20	11	1,40	
Arms	—	—	—	57	Exports of Indian produce—					
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	88	Jute manufactures	26,67	44,02	59,90	38,61	
Dyeing substances	—	—	—	59	Manures	3,97	1,78	65	1,06	
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	70,83	Other articles	10,02	13,42	25,23	12,12	
Gums	—	—	—	15	TOTAL	50,66	59,22	65,78	52,39	
Hardware	—	—	—	89	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Hides and skins, raw	—	—	—	65	Miscellaneous articles	7	13	51	24	
Metals—Brass	—	—	—	36	HAWAII.					
Motor cars, etc.	—	—	—	43	Exports of Indian produce—					
Mineral oils	—	—	—	2,97	Jute, gunny bags	18,51	24,81	12,11	10,63	
Provisions	—	—	—	36	Other articles	34	13,03	22,67	2,71	
Railway plant	—	—	—	30	TOTAL	18,85	37,84	34,78	13,34	
Seeds	—	—	—	40						
Ships parts of	—	—	—	33						
Silk, raw	—	—	—	51						
Wool, raw	—	—	—	36						
" manufactures	—	—	—	1,28						
Other articles	—	—	—	9,45						
TOTAL	—	—	—	91,03						
Exports of Indian produce—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	1,26,17						
Indigo	—	—	—	2,61						
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (not in the husk)	—	—	—	60,55						
Wheat flour	—	—	—	18,71						
Others	—	—	—	3,29						
Tea	—	—	—	11,76						
Other articles	—	—	—	58,57						
TOTAL	—	—	—	2,81,06						
Exports of foreign merchandise—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	34,06						
Provisions	—	—	—	9,40						
Sugar	—	—	—	41,53						
Other articles	—	—	—	86,59						
TOTAL	—	—	—	1,71,58						
TURKEY IN ASIA.					No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.					
Imports therefrom—					(In thousands of yards)					
Animals, living	4,20	1,07	74	4		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Fruits and vegetables : dried					GREY.					
salted, etc.	33,27	55,59	70,39	14	From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	464,600	420,298	526,408
Grain, pulse, and flour	2,13	12,37	15,18	18	" Japan	2,569	81,171	92,744	160,428	83,400
Other articles	19,26	14,83	" United States	10,405	7,356	5,354	8,445	21,107
TOTAL	59,86	83,86	86,26	36	" Other countries	2,056	1,150	643	1,047	4,428
Exports of Indian produce—					TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	533,341	580,208	636,006
Cotton goods	59,50	2,59,05	1,60,76	4	WHITE					
Indigo	6,59	16,16	3,76	..	From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	311,048	408,560	299,340
Grain, pulse, and flour—					" Netherlands	7,696	8,824	4,084	5,839	4,391
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	56,92	65,57	6,75	" Switzerland	2,606	762	668	2,239	1,660
Wheat flour	7,54	26,39	33,53	1	" Japan	48	3,323	2,763	3,820	1,801
Others	6,05	10,80	30,97	2	" Other countries	1,124	945	3,599	1,326	419
Tea	16,19	33,92	1,14,07	1,94	TOTAL	654,265	518,890	322,047	421,784	306,167
Other articles	60,33	1,15,22	COLOURED, ETC.					
TOTAL	2,17,60	5,21,36	4,37,59	18,70	From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	187,025	449,598	121,560
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					" Netherlands	15,219	8,788	3,419	7,613	7,338
Cotton manufactures	5,22	93,28	49,50	..	" Belgium	4,982	548	62	2,796	239
Provisions	11	2,78	7,15	..	" Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,033	1,861	585
Sugar	2,55	71,41	1,09,44	..	" Italy	10,320	9,111	1,385	9,767	2,313
Other articles	14,44	1,55,96	1,07,41	16	" Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,859	449	489
TOTAL	23,83	8,53,36	2,78,50	15	" Japan	621	13,095	10,450	16,076	4,924
AUSTRALIA.					" Other countries	6,835	1,509	3,557	2,108	532
Imports therefrom—					TOTAL	631,552	386,277	208,296	489,256	136,279
Coal	7,89	66	11,36	28,82	TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE					
Horses	30,00	3,55	18,25	6,10	GOODS INCLUDING FENTS.					
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	20,06	22,50	21,16	From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	976,128	1,291,764	955,099
Railway plant, etc.	56,74	64	12,43	20,55	" Aden and Dependences	118	123	1,971	153	2,451
Wheat	23,57	2,58,39	8,32,25	35,00	" Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,568	610	768
Other articles	35,11	55,92	..	" Netherlands	23,777	12,764	7,673	13,494	12,029
TOTAL	1,01,16	3,24,41	1,20,46	9,43,94	" Belgium	4,122	551	62	2,812	240

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES.	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Grey and Bleached piece-goods	864,141	1,065,855	1,164,342	1,120,888	1,234,752
Coloured piece-goods	251,353	378,187	475,706	450,967	446,821
TOTAL	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,640,048	1,580,855	1,731,673

15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	12,230	23,396	40,074
" Hongkong	25	19	338	450	43
" Netherlands	1,360	627	8	145	463
" Switzerland	1,132	339	70	417	829
" China	15	214	160	2,285	22
" Japan	458	7,424	1,318	20,123	14,915
" Other Countries	1,754	766	373	517	779
TOTAL	41,794	34,063	15,097	47,333	57,125

No. 15B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES.	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Percentage of total in 1921-22
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	458	7,591	6,961	12.2
" 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	1,007	4,189	5,457	9.6
" 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	6,852	22,342	28,741	46.8
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	3,692	5,020	8,881	15.5
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	1,288	4,244	5,746	10.0
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	1,900	3,447	3,339	5.9
TOTAL	41,794	34,063	15,097	47,333	57,125	100

No. 16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Percentage of total in 1921-22
Nos. 1 to 20	478,588	466,952	431,188	443,471	469,370	67.9
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	183,657	199,686	203,162	29.1
" 31 to 40	18,090	20,987	17,030	15,021	16,900	2.5
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	3,500	2,007	2,389	.4
Wastes	502	355	275	355	492	.1
TOTAL	646,757	666,227	635,760	660,003	692,313	100

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	83.44	82.92	1,48.00	1,19.64	1,09.36
Hongkong	23.69	16.83	26.40	25.73	18.86
Straits Settlements	6.75	1.29	5	9.71	6
Other Countries	3.37	8.97	2.75	8.12	3.90
TOTAL	1,17.25	1,10.01	1,77.20	1,63.20	1,32.17
IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	1,31.45	1,49.91	3,30.05	2,95.95	1,41.45
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	35.87	47.76	1,37.00	84.72	64.93
Hongkong	21.61	32.37	89.53	88.95	48.02
France	27.18	17.82	8.22	13.67	6.47
United Kingdom	10.97	15.18	11.65	24.92	10.52
Italy	10.33	14.79	7.76	19.32	21.20
Germany	16.81	93	—	16.68	2.04
Other Countries	5.17	3.27	8.22	15.12	4.02
TOTAL	2,76.79	2,82.03	5,92.43	5,59.33	2,98.71

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,85.25	1,47.00	1,36.53	4,75.79	87.47
Japan	8	15.36	8.28	23.20	1.41
France	12.64	3.80	08	12.67	7.88
Belgium	2.11	33	—	8.71	1.09
Germany	90.62	7.68	8	8.96	15.96
Persia	58	1.28	8.90	4.16	4.37
Other Countries	17.10	5.55	6.38	24.57	4.89
TOTAL	3,08.38	1,81.68	1,59.85	5,53.00	1,22.87

No. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantity in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES.	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Sheets and Plates—		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Galvanised	277.6	6.38	194	58.4	2.30	394	66.6	3.04	456	88.3	3.18	360
Tinned	52.8	1.25	237	42.2	1.89	449	40.9	3.42	685	24.7	1.38	559
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100.6	1.23	123	66.1	2.38	360	98.8	3.83	388	61.1	1.65	271
Bars and Channel—												
Iron	26.7	35	130	10.5	39	373	10.5	69	355	17.0	49	292
Steel	204.6	2.07	101	70.5	2.19	310	148.0	4.72	310	186.7	2.90	212
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	89.6	1.16	129	22.7	51	227	78.4	2.86	366	58.0	1.83	281
Cast pipes and fittings	56.2	91	161	10.5	34	321	25.1	1.05	418	17.4	96	552
Steel angle and spring	44.2	47	106	18.0	52	290	30.2	99	320	21.2	56	261
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18.4	46	253	35.6	1.80	504	42.2	3.66	725	40.8	3.00	736
Hoops and Strips	80.8	43	140	28.1	1.11	307	23.2	1.00	420	17.8	59	329
Nails, rivets, and washers	25.1	50	200	8.0	45	561	13.1	89	674	7.2	40	553
Rails, chairs, and fishplates (excluding those for railways)	17.8	19	112	7.0	16	230	18.9	65	343	22.1	41	183
Wire	9.8	24	245	6.4	29	457	5.5	35	640	4	16	393
Wire nails	—	—	—	6.7	33	486	9.4	55	585	7.3	26	360
Wire rope	—	—	—	3.5	30	374	3.0	35	1,194	2.1	24	1,115
Bolts and Nuts	7.4	23	308	4.1	26	634	8.3	69	826	4.2	31	73
Other sorts	56.6	1.14	201	28.6	1.10	385	71.8	3.15	433	86.5	3.01	348
TOTAL	1,018.2	16.01	157	426.9	16.32	382	711.9	31.29	439	612.8	21.13	345

20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

ARTICLES	(In tons.)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
(i) Pig-iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	4,155	8,838	7,858
Continent	32	9	..	90	14,084
Other Countries	878	3	..	6	251
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	4,155	8,954	23,093

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—	(In lakhs of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	7.58	5.50	9.99	22.04	11.22
Continent	2.01	56	60	3.65	5.11
United States	39	2.33	5.43	5.20	4.32
Other Countries	20	68	21	19	4
TOTAL	11.08	9.57	16.23	31.08	20.79

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

COUNTRIES	(In thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	4,07.09	4,20.36	5,01.59	17,53.00	23,45.10
United States	24.56	66.81	2,79.84	4,02.56	4,51.40
Japan	68	13.47	8.46	12.12	3.53
Italy	1.44	2.37	2.13	3.02	7.86
Germany	30.27	2.49	..	17.11	55.17
Other Countries	6.56	8.37	19.80	49.76	62.40
TOTAL	5,61.14	5,13.87	9,01.82	22,37.57	34,25.51

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS, AND ACCESSORIES.

Motor cars—	(In thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	77.27	23.67	27.49	2,13.40	83.68
United States	21.03	46.23	2,30.66	4,50.64	37.56
Italy	29	1.89	79	16.57	12.07
France	4.89	2.22	13	14.49	9.79
Other Countries	9.97	90	3.54	87.14	30.40
TOTAL	1,18.45†	74.91	2,62.61	7,82.24	1,73.50
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10.28	5.10	9.26	40.04	6.98
Other Countries	40	1.26	7.60	13.46	1.91
TOTAL	10,68†	6.36	16.86	53.50	8.87
Motor wagons—					
United Kingdom	3.55	2.70	16.84	67.49	14.64
United States	66	2.70	28.86	98.00	6.11
Italy . . . . .	..	84	3.32	21.68	92
Canada	1.50	..	121	12.65	0.03
Other Countries . . . . .	..	15	12	23.61	1.79
TOTAL	6,71†	6.30	48.55	2,23.43	29.49
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22.74	13.20	21.80	63.74	30.65
United States	1.08	9.45	42.37	88.14	21.99
France	2.12	48	34	1.61	78
Other Countries	5.86	66	1.01	21.66	6.46
TOTAL	31,80§	23.79	65.02	1,75.15	59.87
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74.50	44.70	73.89	8,84.66	1,35.92
United States	84.9	50.43	3,09.06	6,48.64	66.93
Italy	86	2.84	4.74	39.38	13.36
France	5.94	2.78	49	24.02	11.04
Germany	5.64	..	..	10.42	5.24
Belgium	4.15	86	4	28.32	8.85
Canada . . . . .	..	..	64	90.47	20.97
Other Countries	1.26	1.89	4.01	8.42	9.62
TOTAL	1,00,64	1,11.45	3,92.84	12,34.33	2,71.73

†The figure represents those for 1913-14 only.
§ Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.*

ARTICLES	(In thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,54.48	3,28.08	4,09.31	13,47.82	18,39.78
Australia	36.74	3.18	64	12.43	20.55
Germany	12.19	5.22	..	..	3.99
United States	54	7.59	42.19	22.34	12.80
Other Countries	7.26	4.14	6.68	30.46	15.94
TOTAL	6,11.21	3,43.21	4,58.73	14,13.05	18,91.06
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68.70	1,20.36	2,16.40	2,35.90	2,32.78
United States	1.74	2.46	2,29.80	3	6
Australia	7.78	1.50	..	..	1.36
Other Countries	1.37	66	..	20	7.75
TOTAL	2,79.50	1,24.98	4,46.20	2,35.23	2,41.94
GRAND TOTAL	8,90.80	4,73.19	9,04.93	16,48.28	21,33.00

* 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. 24.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

COUNTRIES	(In thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,88.61	1,50.00	2,05.16	3,25.24	3,67.70
United States	24.72	60.27	1,32.92	2,25.53	1,03.31
Japan	3.59	46.88	74.50	75.81	21.29
Sweden	2.57	4.56	4.85	19.65	12.52
Germany	57.24	3.70	51	29.11	60.82
Austria	27.23	3.25	4.06	4.15	2.67
Hungary	5.58	51	30	4.08	2.18
Belgium	7.45	9.48	14.32	24.81	21.41
Other Countries . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,17.04	2,79.45	4,36.69	9,96.38	6,91.90

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	(In thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67.45	24.78	1,66.76	1,24.31	85.03
Japan	27.99	30.21	30.88	7.45	2.32
France	12.93	5.37	1.37	10.62	5.48
Germany	93.41	4.44	..	3.37	23.10
Belgium	3.54	66	..	1.45	3.43
Other Countries	1.63	5.25	21.18	1,13.54	6.08
TOTAL	3,07.00	70.71	2,10.21	2,00.74	1,25.50
TIN—					
Straits Settlements	44.54	40.53	74.02	60.58	74.76
United Kingdom	5.73	2.73	2.19	4.51	2.45
Other Countries	1.00	1.35	2.37	1.83	1.40
TOTAL	51.27	44.61	79.08	66.87	78.61
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	14.85	5.34	35.13	21.00	18.06
Belgium	3.75	..	1.97	5.61	3.92
Japan . . . . .	..	12.03	1.80	3	..
Germany	3.23	24	..	24	93
Other Countries	28	5.04	3.39	2.11	44
TOTAL	22.11	22.89	42.29	29.10	23.05
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13.99	19.59	15.14	22.20	13.81
Other Countries	4.42	10.59	7.04	3.09	2.72
TOTAL	18.41	30.18	22.18	25.25	16.53
ALUMINIUM—					
United Kingdom	5.38	2.51	16.56	54.48	17.00
Germany	12.16	1.15	..	5.11	15.03
Other Countries	5.91	7.11	3.79	23.06	22.60
TOTAL	23.45	10.77	25.35	87.65	55.32
BRASS—					
United Kingdom	6.13	27.28	1,73.72	3,30.90	1,31.28
Germany	1.58	11.74	..	18.53	24.39
Other Countries	3.94	39.56	51.82	31.17	27.71
TOTAL	11.65	78.58	2,30.54	4,30.65	1,33.38
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	20.54	14.27	28.61	25.27	10.39
Other Countries	3.37	5.87	1.68	7.93	11.47
TOTAL	24.11	20.14	30.29	33.20	21.86
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)	4,58.90	2,77.88	6,39.94	9,34.55	5,05.15

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1.7	28.5	18.1	9.0	5.1
Hongkong	4.4	5.7	12.0	5.8	4.4
Egypt	..	1.8	3.3	4.2	2
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,23.8	56.7	23.5	11.8	61.6
Java	4,53.0	3,67.2	3,49.6	2,61.6	6,23.3
Japan	2	5.7	1.4	1	6
Netherlands	..	..	..	1.0	2.0
Belgium	1	..	5	1.6	12.8
Other Countries	45.3	6.9	3	1.4	7.6
TOTAL	683.5	472.3	408.7	236.9	717.5

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United States	2,19.66	2,54.81	5,23.74	5,30.00	4,86.84
Borneo	53.76	62.34	1,90.40	1,49.00	81.65
Peria	4.09	31.11	1,47.00	67.14	1,08.58
Straits Settlements	15.52	18.84	36.72	41.53	14.21
United Kingdom	22.31	26.13	26.11	41.20	37.17
Sumatra	11.78	8.78	..	..	25
Germany	17.89	3.48	..	2	7
Russia	19.86	54	..	4.10	..
Other Countries	7.16	1.77	2.51	1.10	5.17
TOTAL	3,72.03	4,02.30	9,26.48	8,34.09	7,88.94

No. 28.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	10.80	69.7	75.3	123.3	79.9
Japan	..	14.8	9.1	4	18.8
Hongkong	22	7.3	4.6	2.5	7.3
Italy	13	7	..	..	1.1
Other Countries	1.88	2.9	2.8	4.5	17.6
TOTAL	13.03	95.4	91.8	130.7	124.7

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,691	1,205	1,740	762	608
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	8	2	7
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	1,748	764	615
United States	535	523	435	616	372
France	428	198	452	280	312
Italy	213	215	157	128	142
Brazil	15	66	85	49	76
Japan	17	30	59	41	67
Belgium	..	1	173	146	110
Spain	122	172	107	133	124
Germany	920	34	20	403	807
Austria	250	13	1	8	..
Hungary	86	44	77	77	86
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	1,586	1,881	2,104
TOTAL	4,281	2,599	3,334	2,645	2,619

No. 30.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

Season July—June—	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
1912-13	98	46	50
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30

No. 31-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	2,523	102	111	148
Australia	77	150	180	98
United States of America	323	332	643	496
Argentine Republic	84	47	20	2
Other Countries	1,120	231	415	213
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	862	1,369	952

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	102	492	369	164
Australia	633	145	734	464
Japan	134	212	137	358
Indo-China	186	124	174	256
Java	218	174	246	233
United States of America	92	99	75	37
Chile	467	154	543	45
Peru	51	20	51	31
Cuba	210	211	225	144
Other Countries	941	944	1,416	1,181
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	2,665	3,970	2,915

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,287	782	773	535
Canada	561	392	413	467
Australia	177	80	95	120
United States of America	7,057	8,157	9,284	8,107
Argentine Republic	1,134	2,213	2,035	1,463
Uruguay	42	108	67	53
Other Countries	1,209	539	513	241
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,331	13,180	10,906

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	103	219	173	63
Australia	71	44	45	39
United States of America	29	32	46	61
Argentine Republic	42	32	51	25
Other Countries	55	33	32	52
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	420	347	240

NOTE—Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19 is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Seaborne Trade returns from 1st April 1916.

No. 31-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND CLOTH AND THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL EXPORTS.

BAGS.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average		War average		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.
United Kingdom	305	9.0	2,265	33.9	583	17.0	480	9.0	308	6.0
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	6.0	688	10.3	201	8.5	516	9.7	215	5.6
Egypt	119	3.5	385	5.7	96	2.8	180	2.4	56	1.4
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	3.5	243	3.6	126	3.7	185	3.5	211	5.4
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	2.9	90	1.3	65	1.9	133	2.5	92	2.4
Australia and New Zealand	628	18.5	737	11.1	341	9.9	1,011	18.9	635	16.4
Java	130	3.8	206	3.2	174	5.1	216	4.0	232	6.0
Japan	35	1.0	118	1.7	213	6.2	139	2.6	358	9.3
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	11.6	436	6.5	417	12.2	571	10.7	582	15.0
South America	431	12.7	532	8.1	241	7.0	648	12.1	99	2.6
Central America and West Indies	130	3.8	229	3.4	242	7.1	322	6.0	192	5.0
Other Countries	796	23.7	747	11.2	638	18.6	958	18.0	887	22.9
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,391	100	6,876	100	3,427	100	5,389	100	3,867	100
					CLOTH.					
	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.
United Kingdom	423	4.4	1,333	11.5	1,001	7.8	946	7.0	598	5.3
Canada	333	3.4	534	4.6	392	3.1	414	3.0	467	4.2
Australia	209	2.1	253	2.2	123	1.0	140	1.0	160	1.4
United States of America	6,039	68.4	6,985	60.4	8,189	64.2	9,329	69.0	8,168	72.9
Argentine Republic	1,727	17.8	1,440	12.5	2,305	18.1	2,086	15.4	1,488	13.3
Other Countries	369	3.9	1,010	8.8	741	5.8	612	4.6	325	2.9
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	100	11,561	100	12,751	100	13,527	100	11,208	109

No. 32.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON (IN THOUSANDS OF BALES OF 400 lbs) TO THE PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	122	212	149	96	36
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	18	18	11
Total British Empire	152	233	167	114	47
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,657	930	1,700
Italy	233	249	155	213	154
France	109	60	67	38	57
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	31	48	77	177	428
Belgium	277	44	137	243	198
Spain	50	41	43	77	30
Germany	351	69	49	201	235
Austria (a)	167	33	9	34	33
Other Countries	25	31	48	38	47
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,232	1,980	2,942
TOTAL	2,407	2,100	2,399	2,074	2,989

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 33-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
China	160,953	110,234	120,550	63,426	61,984
Egypt	2,183	5,458	7,248	3,401	4,698
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	4,057	3,785	2,698
Persia	2,080	2,677	8,198	2,889	3,249
Siam	305	628	958	789	1,767
United Kingdom	683	1,246	655	655	63
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,001	38	54	130
Other Countries	13,135	8,325	9,178	7,736	6,454
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,685	151,870	82,535	81,033

No. 33-B.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Nos. 1 to 20	1,96,450	124,097	145,336	73,943	62,552
" 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	4,644	3,280	2,194
Above No. 40	2	170	757	55	36
Grey two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	..	..	633	4,553	15,931
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	500	704	320
TOTAL	200,970	129,035	151,870	82,535	81,033

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Persia	4,009	9,826	5,611	2,815	1,451
Turkey, Asiatic	9,083	9,537	18,902	6,589	..
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	2,260	1,503	209
Aden and Dependences	7,636	21,828	10,628	12,614	3,228
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba).	4,158	8,926	10,545	9,130	5,600
Ceylon	175	533	328	391	137
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	3,888	3,207	3,598
Other Countries	16,172	17,052	22,730	12,191	10,016
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	74,892	48,440	24,230

(b) COLOURED PRINTED OR DYED.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Persia	3,289	21,421	28,405	15,471	29,603
Turkey, Asiatic	2,757	12,188	33,018	22,478	..
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	17,682	18,917	19,832
Aden and Dependences	2,634	3,147	4,154	4,623	5,108
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba).	1,208	2,503	2,089	3,073	4,262
Ceylon	9,330	9,818	17,480	14,421	17,922
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	457	1,211	3,195
Other Countries	9,355	14,503	16,307	15,957	50,810
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	119,592	98,151	135,730

No. 35.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
BRITISH EMPIRE					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	338,880	249,111	268,717
Canada	10,195	10,063	8,300	7,996	11,901
Australia	8,978	8,253	7,044	5,937	7,327
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	1,721	3,275	4,115
Egypt	1,209	1,918	1,184	1,780	3,084
Mesopotamia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,580
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	911	260	1,191
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,800	2,766	2,553	2,222
Total British Empire	221,169	279,012	358,812	270,912	301,337
Russia	29,614	18,390	20	..	..
United States	2,430	0,346	6,594	3,147	7,081
China, (exclusive of Hong-Kong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	161	30	15
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,924	3,000	4,646	..	3
Persia	347	4,406	1,959	2,051	1,283
Chile	44	1,733	3,011	1,780	617
Other Countries	1,661	2,074	8,062	2,386	2,042
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	20,853	14,840	12,541
	266,497	322,691	379,165	285,752	313,878

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 36-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

LINSEED.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	130.5	203.5	168.2	135.6	82.7
France	76.8	25.3	41.2	13.9	31.0
Italy	26.6	16.6	7.9	5.1	11.0
Belgium	67.8	4.9	20.6	17.7	20.7
Germany	33.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	3.2
Australia	1.6	11.1	0.2	13.6	11.7
Other Countries	42.2	7.0	8	1.3	12.6
TOTAL	378.0	270.4	252.4	188.4	173.5

RAPE.

United Kingdom	25.3	50.5	69.4	20.3	27.0
France	63.3	19.6	17.3	10.0	7.9
Italy	7.1	6.0	2.6	8.6	10.2
Belgium	98.6	5.4	30.3	119.5	45.9
Germany	68.2	1.6	..	24.2	33.5
Other Countries	10.0	7.6	3.2	1.2	8.3
TOTAL	272.7	90.7	122.8	183.8	133.7

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI).

France	43.1	15.7	20.2	7	2.8
Italy	13.0	4.1	15.2	5.6	10.7
Belgium	26.2	1.1	4.8	1.5	2.0
Austria (a)	20.2	8	1.9	7	8.5
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	3.8	5	..
Other Countries	16.8	10.9	3.4	2.8	7.1
TOTAL	119.3	32.6	49.3	11.8	31.1

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

GROUNDNUTS.

France	169.1	87.5	75.4	39.2	149.2
United Kingdom	1.9	8.3	7.9	23.6	7.8
Belgium	15.3	6	0.7	20.1	23.3
Italy	7	2.9	12.0	11.2	17.4
Germany	7.4	8	2.0	2.0	23.7
Netherlands	1	..	1.0	4	6.8
Other Countries	17.3	18.6	5.7	7.5	7.7
TOTAL	211.8	118.7	111.7	104.0	235.9

COTTON.

United Kingdom	233.2	66.6	244.3	98.3	87.7
Other Countries	6.8	2.6	4.4	1.6	4.5
TOTAL	240.0	69.2	248.7	99.9	92.2

CASTOR.

United Kingdom	53.0	47.1	2.8	7.0	11.6
United States of America	11.8	14.7	9	3.8	20.0
Belgium	13.7	1.1	4	7	4.4
France	15.7	14.8	1.0	1.2	7.6
Italy	11.0	7.1	3.2	2.0	2.6
Other Countries	7.5	4.0	2	8	2.0
TOTAL	113.6	88.8	8.5	15.5	48.8

No. 36-B.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL SEEDS IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Castor	6.8	12.9	..	2.1	5.9
Cotton	7.4	4.1	13.9	6.3	5.9
Groundnuts	14.3	15.7	16.1	16.9	35.91
Linseed	32.8	40.8	39.8	36.5	24.7
Rape	17.0	11.7	15.1	31.4	19.2
Sesamum	10.2	5.5	8.9	2.8	5.4
Others	11.3	9.5	5.5	4.1	4.9
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	100	100	100	100	100

No. 36-C.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	23.3	52.2	51.3	41.1	24.4
Other parts of British Empire	1.4	5.6	2.4	4.5	4.0
France	29.2	26.7	25.9	12.6	30.6
Belgium	18.2	2.1	10.8	28.0	14.0
Italy	4.6	5.3	6.5	6.0	8.2
Germany	14.2	1.4	..	4.6	8.8
Austria (a)	3.3	..	..	..	1.3
Other Foreign Countries	5.8	6.2	2.5	2.7	8.2

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	159	325	57	170	108
Ceylon	325	328	235	76	305
Straits Settlements	308	261	164	183	135
Mauritius	56	50	44	36	54
Egypt	54	17	..	16	34
Other parts of the British Empire	142	113	74	151	150
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	554	832	786
Foreign Countries—					
Netherlands	240	24	..	4	28
Turkey Asiatic	61	31	23	29	4
Arabia	25	38	18	36	47
Java	168	82	6	28	133
Siamatra	10	33	1	6	32
Other Foreign Countries	850	333	10	125	336
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	64	228	580
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	618	1,060	1,366

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	985	340	..	95	39
Egypt	4	268	..	36	..
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	3	3	4
Total British Empire	992	630	3	134	83
Foreign countries—					
France	106	84	..	20	..
Italy	34	62	..	13	11
Belgium	138	6	..	22	6
Germany	16	..	..	28	13
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	6	21	18
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	6	104	48
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	9	238	81

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	93,490	47,231	78,965
United States of America	161,331	190,537	220,510	206,572	252,286
Germany	60,558	4,051	293	2,182	13,600
France	18,387	9,372	5,092	3,608	8,794
Japan	3,552	11,859	3,066	6,393	10,791
Canada	37	691	3,221	3,329	2,700
Australia	1,763	2,008	528	2,594	2,339
Other Countries	26,290	17,130	6,760	8,350	10,379
TOTAL	356,341	300,671	338,960	280,259	379,944
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	10,869	7,854	7,144
United States of America	2,089	1,342	2,272	1,615	1,880
Other Countries	11,886	2,134	398	1,449	1,700
TOTAL	34,756	9,505	13,539	10,918	10,724
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	2,480	687	1,824
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,595	627	882
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	19,132	16,446	41,560
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	434,351	345,376	375,706	308,937	434,934

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	1,224	1,129	647
United States of America	1,154	6,548	83	28	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	5,900	1,871	1,947
Persia	1,083	1,178	611	763	1,418
Japan	427	3,851	21,338	5,830	7,155
Turkey, Asiatic	3,145	386	3,436	711	39
Others	4,177	1,214	395	418	1,156
TOTAL	15,390	31,415	32,687	10,260	12,362

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Indo-China	29.07	78.59	38.60	51.94	73.94
Java	52.26	45.96	50.00	75.00	63.00
Japan	9.79	30.21	40.64	39.64	5.17
Siam	18.84	85.28	35.00	42.50	37.50
Straits Settlements	1,48.74	9.12	11.29	1.87	3.07
Hongkong	4,15.52	12.99	13.02	21.41	14.96
Other Countries	3,21.05	10.20	7.48	20.45	7.78
TOTAL	9,96.17	2,17.35	1,66.03	2,52.61	2,05.42

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government Account

No. 42.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30.57	1,00.11	2,33.47	34.05	13.21
United States	66.86	1,65.15	3,72.02	46.76	46
Italy	63.85	1,44.00	79.59	30.17	33.39
Spain	46.85	20.64	50.04	21.39	24.73
France	8.27	9.06	19.56	2.73	99
Belgium	7.07	93	14.26	1.27	1.33
Germany	2,43.48	24.99	60	36.92	83.78
Netherlands	16.54	96	12.59	1.69	76
Austria } Hungary }	1,28.77	9.06	30	1.20	3
Other Countries	22.80	18.51	42.81	23.34	17.02
Total British Empire	134.15	1,16.46	2,51.10	43.42	21.59
Foreign Countries	6,22.97	3,88.14	5,74.14	1,56.73	1,59.76
GRAND TOTAL	6,57.12	5,04.60	8,25.24	2,00.15	1,81.35
Raw skins—					
United States	2,79.00	3,93.36	13,23.27	2,13.95	3,23.70
United Kingdom	25.75	38.91	90.06	68.73	125.77
France	25.41	21.90	65.61	12.36	14.61
Other Countries	41.93	28,17.8	33.52	27.96	51.62
Total British Empire	32.04	67.54	1,20.33	83.91	42.94
Foreign Countries	8,40.95	4,24.30	13,92.13	2,39.59	3,72.66
GRAND TOTAL	3,72.99	4,82.34	15,12.46	3,23.50	4,15.60
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52.48	4,37.88	7,26.62	1,03.29	1,19.16
Other Countries	4.19	1.86	61.30	11.54	26.66
Total British Empire	1,53.44	4,38.93	7,29.99	1,08.93	1,39.93
Foreign Countries	3.23	81	57.93	5.85	5.87
GRAND TOTAL	1,56.67	4,39.74	7,87.92	1,14.83	1,45.82
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15.45	1,98.57	3,66.88	1,48.30	1,67.76
United States	29.19	58.62	63.65	12.73	12.39
Japan	12.79	11.82	25.05	24.23	43.95
Other Countries	13.35	5.04	11.38	16.65	22.16
Total British Empire	2,21.15	2,02.35	3,74.35	1,60.43	1,83.42
Foreign Countries	49.63	72.60	92.61	41.98	62.84
GRAND TOTAL	2,70.78	2,74.95	4,66.96	2,02.41	2,46.26

No. 43.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	193	336	290	331	75
Germany	7	3	..	1	16
Netherlands }	19	..	1	8	35
Belgium	150	15	105	171	260
France	97	47	48	81	94
Italy	3	12	0	14	9
Japan	4	12	..	..	2
United States of America	132	48	19	170	28
Other Countries	2	1	..	4	..
TOTAL	607	474	382	780	519

NO. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	Private . . .	8,70,27	2,56,56	80	7,06,16	8,80,26	48	2,44	..	5,17	12
	Government . . .	2,76,82	2,13,90	82,71	5,32	..	..	4,11	..	2	..
France	Private . . .	..	..	..	..	2,35	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . .	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia Turkey, Asiatic	Private . . .	14,70	5,62	6,50	10,51	1,83,42	2,24	37	..	..	2
	Government . . .	..	35	91	8	..	3	85,41	1,87	..	..
Aden and Dependences	Private . . .	1,39	3,77	1,08	27,80	29,11	16	3	..	..	20
	Government . . .	21	6,99	..	..	2,37	19	4,99	2,06	..	..
Arabia	Private . . .	8,05	5,60	1,51	20,82	65,61	27,54	10,32	4	12,59	27,93
	Government . . .	15	12	..	5	3,00	..	99	1,41	..	..
Bahrain Islands	Private . . .	8,97	12,28	..	15,04	33,73	48,21	34,51	..	6,58	31,90
	Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	7,52	..	..
Persia	Private . . .	9,39	5,70	1,19	5,06	9,58	10,86	4,26	..	24,54	..
	Government . . .	5,52	5,65	44,45	22,27	..	80	6,91	3,25	..	11
Henzam Island	Private . . .	..	5	..	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	9
Ceylon	Private . . .	7,77	39	10	11,03	8,78	59,51	33,02	34,80	10,84	4,18
	Government . . .	28	7,62	93,31	..	..	60	80	..	30,00	..
Straits Settlement (including Labuan)	Private . . .	8,82	28,33	2,30	28,02	1,41	16,48	11,20	23,98	1,03,02	2,01
	Government . . .	..	15,08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States Jaya	Private . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	40
	Government . . .	..	..	..	..	90	..	16	..	4,11	1,84
Siam	Private . . .	78	2,42	3	..	..	5,20	1,38	..	..	6,60
	Government . . .	67,13	60,96	1,29	1,81,65	79,13	1,65,55	1,20	..	1,06,80	1,56,92
China (including Hongkong)	Private . . .	3	9,42	..	7,41	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . .	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private . . .	12	1,83	40	..	14	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government . . .	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	31	..	..
Natal	Private . . .	..	32	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Government . . .	2,08	33	6	6,28	2,42,29	25,20	26,32	..	29,44	5,00
East Africa	Private . . .	..	..	..	..	8,84	..	2,90	..	..	..
	Government . . .	1,87	9,84	..	..	8,76	6,80	2,23	..	1,28,36	2
Mauritius and Dependences (including Seychelles)	Private . . .	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . .	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	Private . . .	..	..	..	40,54	1,18,68	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . .	6,77	17,21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	Private . . .	..	11,74,62	17,81,46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . .	76,33	33,73	..	1,84	78,78	..	..	..	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand)	Private . . .	7	86,34	81,19	1,10	72	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . .	10,88,25	4,56,21	15,24	10,90,15	17,32,93	3,67,34	1,76,79	58,82	4,40,55	2,38,04
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private . . .	3,58,09	22,86,64	29,88,49	28,82	14,93	1,12	1,26,82	17,03	30,02	20
	Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NO. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1921-22

(In thousand of Rupees)

Months.	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER	
	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	-2,54,17	-2,78	1,64,47	26
May	-55,46	-91	1,37,32	4
June	-2,27,22	..	93,18	46
July	-1,84,79	-91	60,55	..
August	-3,72,54	..	91,80	-7
September	-1,59,92	..	95,87	..
October	1,94,71	-2,61	1,37,66	3,00
November	2,02,88	..	64,08	..
December	41,46	..	66,90	..
January	82,42	..	1,66,76	24
February	1,10,18	..	1,82,63	1,46
March	3,43,21	..	2,34,47	9,34
TOTAL	-2,79,24	-7,21	14,94,89	14,73

No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1873-74	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING									1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19			
1. Production (b)	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,30	2,44	2,73	3,08
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	8,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	9,88(a)	45,34(a)	23,57	13,82
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	39	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	3,01(a)	3,08(a)	21,46	16,66
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,87(a)	42,26(a)	2,11	-2,86
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,18	12,76	31,51	10,20	44,70	4,84	22
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	44,49	24,17	24,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+27,11	-20,32	+15
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-1)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,09	27,04	11,28	17,59	25,16	7
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,56	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,98,89	4,43,23	4,43,95
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,13	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,64	3,55,68	3,94,41	4,19,57	4,19,64

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England. (b) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

No. 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA. *

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING									1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	1883-84	1885-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19				
1. Exports of Merchandise—excluding Government Stores	79,02	88,58	1,04,91	1,07,46	1,24,52	1,55,31	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,30,06	2,58,06	2,45,44	
2. Imports of Merchandise—excluding Government Stores	47,95	58,52	67,75	69,79	78,43	1,11,35	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,00,80(c)	3,35,60	2,66,34	
Net Exports	31,07	30,06	37,16	37,66	46,09	63,46	78,27	76,31	1,29,26	-77,55(d)	-20,90(d)	
4. Imports of treasure and funds (private accounts)	30,01	30,74	36,62	35,93	44,01	55,24	78,69	40,94	30,67	-29,05	10,80	
Net imports of—												
Gold	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	9,55	12,88	28,87	7,81(a)	10,97(a)	-8,88	-2,79	
Silver	6,25	8,96	12,21	6,25	5,12	8,11	7,21	2,99(b)	-15(b)	7,59(b)	14,95(b)	
Net imports of treasure	10,38	12,04	14,31	8,50	14,67	20,99	36,08	10,80	10,82	-1,29	12,16	
Enface Rupee paper (net imports)	..	..	..	53	88	54	87	38	1,32	56	..
Enface Rupee paper (net exports)	99	17	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53
Interest on—												
Enface Rupee paper	85	87	90	83	70	56	44	30	28	23	27	
Council drafts paid in India through—												
Treasury	19,77	18,00	21,81	26,07	26,44	33,31	36,44	14,01	34,55	..	..
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	1,32	1,85	3,25	4,14	..	..	..
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,66	15,06	..	..	..
Telegraphic Transfers issued by the Bank of Montreal and paid in India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,26	..	..
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
Reversal drafts paid in London	..	..	..	..	..	2,41	6	5,60	18,58	28,55	..
Net	19,77	18,00	21,81	26,07	27,76	33,15	41,30	29,46	18,23	-28,55	..	
Balance of Trade in favour of India	1,06	..	54	1,73	2,08	..	..	35,37	98,59	..	..
Balance of Trade against India	..	68	..	..	..	1,78	42	..	..	48,50	31,80



* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes pieces coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at Rs. 1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, Rs. 77 lakhs in 1917-18 and Rs. 1 lakhs in 1919-20. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (Rs. 1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoinage dollars (Rs. 12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs. 24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 10 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs. 16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs. 6 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 3 lakhs), and (3) exports of Straits dollar to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs. 1 lakhs).

(c) Includes Rs. 5,59 lakhs, the value of railway plant imported but not paid for by private remittances, and Rs. 2,58 lakhs, the value of wheat imported on Government Account and paid for in London.



(d) Net imports.

Articles.	Rate per	1913-14			
		April	July	October	January
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—					
Assam	lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10
Cachar	"	0 6 4 ^(a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1
Sylhet	"	0 6 6 ^(a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0
Darjeeling	"	0 8 9 ^(a)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6
Dooars	"	0 7 5 ^(a)	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6
Terai	"	0 7 0 ^(a)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2
Chittagong	"	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0
All other places	"	0 5 11 ^(a)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8
GENERAL AVERAGE.	"	0 7 10 ^(a)	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7
Jute, raw—					
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..
District 4's (Calcutta) . . . . .	"	..	..	..	..
Firsts [ group] (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	59 0 0	69 0 0	83 0 0	85 8 0
Lightnings [ red group] (Calcutta)	"	54 0 0	Nominal	76 0 0	73 0 0
Jute manufactures—					
B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0
" " 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta).	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—					
Twist, No. 10S. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9
" No. 20S. (Bombay)	"	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40S. (Bombay)	"	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—					
Longcloths 56"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0
T-Cloths 28"×24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9
Chudders 54"×6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—					
Liepman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)	"	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0
White muffs 6,600 (Bombay)	"	4 5 0	4 5 6	4 6 0	4 5 0
Rice—					
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	"	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	"	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0
Wheat—					
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0
Linseed—					
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0
Groundnuts—					
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6
Rapeseed—					
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy	..	..	..	..
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 8 6	..	..
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	"	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	"	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	"	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0

NOTE.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(c) Relate to first sale in June 1913

PRICES IN INDIA.

1920-21				1921-22				1922	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
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.	
0 6 6	0 6 1	0 5 5	0 7 5	0 5 6	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 13 6	0 10 10 ^(a)	Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta).
..	0 4 9	0 3 4	0 2 9	0 3 4	0 4 3	0 6 10	0 10 10	0 9 1 ^(a)	Assam.
0 5 10	0 4 8	0 3 10	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 11	0 6 5	0 10 5	0 9 3 ^(a)	Cachar.
0 6 1	0 8 6	0 5 2	0 7 7	0 5 2	0 9 3	0 10 10	1 0 5	0 12 8 ^(a)	Sylhet.
0 3 11	0 5 5	0 3 9	0 6 1	0 4 11	0 8 8	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 11 4 ^(a)	Darjeeling.
0 6 1	0 4 11	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 3 3	0 5 6	0 7 5	0 12 2	0 10 7 ^(a)	Dooars.
0 3 6	..	..	0 2 2	0 3 4	..	0 6 9	0 8 7	..	Terai.
0 6 6	..	..	..	..	0 10 2	0 6 9	0 8 6	..	Chittagong.
0 6 2	0 5 6	0 4 7	0 5 11	0 4 8	0 8 4	0 9 0	0 12 6	0 11 2 ^(a)	All other places.
									GENERAL AVERAGE.
									Jute, raw—
9 8 0	10 8 0	13 4 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	13 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	Jat 4's (Calcutta)
..	10 4 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	13 4 0	12 4 0	12 0 0	District 4's (Calcutta)
70 0 0	65 0 0	86 0 0	74 0 0	66 0 0	61 0 0	69 0 0 ^(b)	65 0 0 ^(b)	62 0 0 ^(b)	Firsts [ group] (Calcutta)
46 0 0	44 0 0	56 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	57 0 0 ^(c)	50 0 0 ^(c)	52 0 0 ^(c)	Lightnings [ red group] (Calcutta)
									Jute manufactures—
44 8 0	41 8 0	45 8 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	31 12 0	42 0 0	39 4 0	43 0 0	B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44 × 26½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta)
15 10 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	11 10 0	13 5 0	12 4 0	13 12 0	Hessian cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)
23 0 0	24 8 0	26 8 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	13 12 0	17 4 0	15 4 0	19 0 0	" " 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)
467 0 0	456 8 0	..	320 0 0	255 0 0	326 0 0	580 0 0	483 0 0	460 0 0	Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G. Broach (Bombay)
									Cotton yarn (Indian)—
1 2 9	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 13 9	0 9 6	0 11 6	0 15 3	0 13 3	0 12 6	Twist, No. 10S. (Bombay)
1 10 0	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 1 6	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 2 3	1 1 0	" No. 20S. (Bombay)
3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 9 6	Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40S. (Bombay)
									Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—
1 14 0	1 13 6	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	Longcloths 36" × 37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)
1 12 0	1 11 6	1 12 0	1 10 3	1 6 0	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 7 0	T-Cloths 28" × 24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)
1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 6	1 10 3	1 6 0	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 7 6	Chudders 54" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)
									Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—
30 0 0	33 3 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	32 4 0	31 8 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	Liepman's Shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)
17 0 0	16 12 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	15 4 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	Grey Shirtings Farl 2,000 (Bombay)
12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	11 4 0	11 12 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	White Mulls 6,600 (Bombay)
									Rice—
455 0 0	497 8 0	477 8 0	340 0 0	422 8 0	585 0 0	637 8 0	380 0 0	485 0 0	Big Mill specials (Rangoon)
..	515 0 0	505 0 0	357 8 0	447 8 0	587 8 0	640 0 0	415 0 0	512 8 0	Small Mill specials (Rangoon)
9 4 0	10 4 0	10 8 0	8 12 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 12 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)
7 12 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	8 8 0	6 13 0	7 14 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	7 2 0	Balam, No. 1 (Calcutta)
									Wheat—
8 10 6	9 6 6	9 11 6	9 3 0	9 2 6	10 6 0	10 8 6	9 5 9	9 8 0	Delhi white (Bombay)
44 0 0	44 8 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	50 8 0	58 8 0	74 8 0	61 0 0 ^(d)	..	Punjab white (Karachi)
5 1 0	4 12 0	5 7 0	5 7 0	5 15 0	7 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	6 6 0	White (Lyalpur)
33 0 0	34 0 0	39 8 0	36 0 0	35 8 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	51 0 0	36 0 0	Barley—(Karachi)
									Linseed—
17 4 0	17 2 0	20 0 0	13 12 0	13 2 0	15 8 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	Bold (Bombay)
10 8 0	11 14 0	12 10 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	9 12 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	9 6 0	Small to medium (Calcutta)
									Groundnuts—
71 8 0	63 4 0	69 8 0	43 0 0	39 8 0	59 8 0	70 0 0	55 0 0	68 0 0	Ordinary (Madras)
17 8 0	18 0 0	17 12 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	14 12 0	17 8 0	12 6 0	14 10 0	(Bombay)
									Rapeseed—
80 0 0	77 0 0	92 0 0	63 0 0	66 0 0	78 8 0	64 0 0	65 0 0	64 0 0	Toria 5% (Karachi)
12 4 0	12 4 0	14 2 0	12 8 0	9 12 0	13 0 0	12 4 0	10 12 0	10 2 0	Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)
22 4 0	22 0 0	21 12 0	15 8 0	14 12 0	..	16 4 0	14 4 0	15 8 0	Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)
12 4 0	11 12 0	11 4 0	9 10 0	9 0 0	10 6 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	10 8 0	Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)
4 8 0	4 4 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	5 3 0	5 2 0	Cotton seed (Bombay)

(a) Relates to first sale in May 1922

(b) Changed to First grade

(c) " " Lightning Grade

(d) Relates to United Provinces wheat

Articles	Rate per	1913-14			
		April	July	October	January
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Castor oil—					
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6(a)	19 8 0(a)	20 8 0(a)	20 8 6(a)
(Madras)	Candy (500 lb.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..
Bonemeal—					
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0
Unsteamed (Calcutta) . . . . .	..	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good. 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	Fy. Md. (74·67lbs.)	..	..	..	..
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)	26½ lbs.	..	..	..	..
Hides, Cow—					
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0
Durbhanga (Calcutta) . . . . .	..	17 8 0	14 0 0	10 4 0	18 12 0
Patnas (Calcutta) . . . . .	..	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Salted (Calcutta) . . . . .	..	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta) . . . . .	..	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Goat skins (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0
Sugar—					
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3
.. .. (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0
Mauritius (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 6 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	6 10 0
.. .. D to J (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	9 8 0
Kerosene oil—					
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0
Victoria (Calcutta) . . . . .	..	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Salt—					
Liverpool, ex-guis (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0
(Bombay) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..

a) Relates to Fair Firsts

PRICES IN INDIA—continued.

1920-21				1921-22				1922	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
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.	
									Castor oil—
20 2 6	20 2 6	26 2 6	23 10 6	21 2 6	24 2 6	25 2 6	22 2 0	24 2 6	No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)
155 0 0	132 0 0	135 0 0	115 0 0	100 0 0	105 0 0	116 0 0	115 0 0	112 0 0	(Madras)
200 0 0	190 0 0	100 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	170 0 0	Coconut oil (Madras)
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)
									Bone-meal—
180 0 0	128 0 0	120 0 0	110 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	175 0 0	135 0 0	125 0 0	Steamed (Calcutta)
150 0 0	118 0 0	115 0 0	105 0 0	95 0 0	110 0 0	140 0 0	130 0 0	112 0 0	Unsteamed (Calcutta)
412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	330 0 0	Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midle. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta).
30 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	21 8 0	24 0 0	Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)
170 0 0	225 0 0	190 0 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	115 0 0	135 0 0	150 0 0	205 0 0	Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)
21 8 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)
									Hides, cow—
22 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	17 0 0	13 8 0	Agras (Calcutta)
13 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	11 8 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	Durbhangas (Calcutta)
..	9 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	8 8 0	7 0 0	Patnas (Calcutta)
13 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	Salted (Calcutta)
10 0 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	Hides, Buffalo—Arsenicated (Calcutta)
300 0 0	175 0 0	125 0 0	110 0 0	140 0 0	220 0 0	240 0 0	260 0 0	220 0 0	Goat skins (Calcutta)
									Sugar—
22 12 0	37 0 0	34 0 0	20 8 0	26 8 0	16 10 0	14 3 0	12 8 0	15 1 0	Java, T.M.O. (Calcutta)
34 4 0	52 0 0	52 8 0	20 0 0	41 0 0	29 0 0	23 12 0	19 6 0	22 14 0	.. .. (Bombay)
23 8 0	34 12 0	32 0 0	23 12 0	26 4 0	16 12 0	14 0 0	11 12 0	15 0 0	Mauritius (Calcutta)
34 8 0	51 4 0	52 12 0	29 8 0	41 4 0	28 4 0	23 12 0	19 6 0	22 10 0	.. D to J (Bombay)
									Kerosene oil—
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 7 0	Snow flake (Calcutta)
7 8 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 2 0	Rising Sun (Calcutta)
5 15 0	5 15 0	6 5 0	6 9 0	8 9 0	6 9 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	5 11 0	Victoria (Calcutta)
									Salt—
158 0 0	158 0 0	158 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	134 0 0	150 0 0	109 0 0	112 0 0	Liverpool, ex-gala (Calcutta)
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	181 4 0	187 8 0	200 0 0	212 8 0	212 8 0	225 0 0	(Bombay)

No. 51.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS *from* CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON *to* LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1919	1920	1921			1922	
			April	April	April	April	July	October	January	April
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Calcutta—	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
		Marseilles	1 2 6	5 12 0	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 6	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
		Antwerp	1 0 0	5 0 0	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 12 6
		Hamburg	1 2 6	5 0 0	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Bombay—	London	Ton of 40 c. ft.	0 12 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 12 6
		Marseilles	0 11 6	4 10 0	4 10 0	1 0 0	1 3 9	1 7 6	1 0 0	0 18 9
		Antwerp	0 16 6	3 10 0	4 10 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 0 0	0 18 9
		Hamburg	0 16 6	3 10 0	4 10 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 0 0	0 18 9
Rangoon—	United Kingdom	Rice	1 3 3	3 15 0	10 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 2 6	1 5 0	1 7 6
		Hamburg	5 5 0	10 0 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	2 2 6	1 7 6	1 15 0	
			1 15 0	1 17 6	2 2 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 15 0		
			1 15 0	1 17 6	2 2 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 15 0		

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
 * The rates since 1919 from Calcutta to London are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent, not exceeding 5s. per ton.
 (a) Rates to November 1919, the earliest rate available in 1919. (b) Rate for Liverpool

No. 52.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1921-22 compared with 1920-21
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS							
Special duties—							
Liquors	1,25.14	1,09.97	1,10.65	1,38.01	1,38.06	2,16.73	+27.67
Matchless	8.93	18.12	12.55	15.40	16.67	1,08.84	+87.27
Petroleum	56.05	47.85	30.75	1,00.37	77.34	80.97	+3.83
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	1,30.05	1,48.18	1,09.43	1,28.11	1,09.17	6,50.00	+5,41.52
Tobacco	46.01	61.52	83.02	89.07	1,31.26	1,01.36	-29.90
Others	5.83	3.72	3.78	6.28	6.64	15.12	+8.48
Duty at 2½ per cent—							
Machinery	10.66	9.15	11.82	18.86	52.67	1,15.95	+63.28
Metals—iron and steel	18.49	16.60	26.00	46.03	65.78	67.57	+7.9
Railway plant and rolling stock	3.86	1.44	4.60	13.56	33.01	53.32	+19.41
Other articles	4.14	4.41	4.08	3.12	4.79	4.93	-1.0
Duty at 11 per cent—							
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	50.28	52.97	56.89	60.30	63.69	83.00	+19.31
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores (a)	27.70	27.07	22.97	38.15	36.23	42.15	+3.92
Cotton manufactures	1,79.17	3,65.23	3,78.74	4,09.21	6,09.21	4,86,80(a)	-1,83.91
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton and silk manufactures) (b)	2,44.22	2,37.87	2,09.18	3,59.00	7,06.82	4,94.23	-2,12.59
Miscellaneous	42.13	45.20	34.56	48.19	72.64	70.75	-1.89
Duty at 20 per cent †—							
Motor cars and cycles (c)	—	—	—	—	—	51.50	—
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes (c)	—	—	—	—	—	21.86	—
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk (d)	24.03	21.46	28.33	49.25	49.17	51.60	+2.43
Other articles (e)	13.14	8.80	9.90	14.60	28.58	60.46	+31.87
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,90.22	11,09.60	12,67.05	15,43.57	23,15.63	27,70.01	+4,54.48
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	27.08	33.95	78.45	76.87	74.12	78.21	+4.09
Net Import duty	9,63.14	11,05.65	11,88.60	14,66.70	22,41.51	26,91.80	+4,50.29
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS							
Hides and skins, raw (f)	—	—	—	91.92	60.22	51.42	-8.80
Jute (raw and manufactured)	1,17.87	1,83.38	2,14.16	2,97.48	3,21.13	2,71.99	-49.14
Rice	86.71	1,05.27	1,11.13	87.20	60.28	80.45	+20.17
Tea	42.54	43.83	43.86	54.51	42.03	46.26	+4.21
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,47.12	3,32.48	3,69.15	4,81.11	4,83.08	4,50.12	-33.56
Deduct—Refunds	7.04	11.30	8.17	19.50	12.25	7.82	-4.48
Net Export duty	2,40.08	3,21.18	3,60.98	4,61.61	4,71.43	4,42.30	-29.13
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	12,03.22	14,86.83	15,44.58	19,28.31	27,12.84	31,34.10	+4,21.26
Land Customs and miscellaneous	16.76	21.68	19.22(g)	26.80(g)	1,04.10(g)	44.31(g)	-59.88
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	44.62	76.20	1,94.17	1,55.15	2,30.83	2,32.08	-8.86
“ “ on motor spirit	—	25.39	34.36	41.42	64.26	69.50(h)	+15.24
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	12,08.72	16,55.36	18,17.95	22,48.14	31,88.59	35,56.02	+3,67.43
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9.91	7.40	8.08	8.56	9.54	8.24	-1.30
† Tea cess	3.86	4.67	4.51	4.01	3.72	7.63	+3.91

(a) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include metallic ores exempted from duty from March, 1921
 (b) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include musical instruments, motor cars and cycles, glass bangles, cinematograph films and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, but exclude silk yarn, silks and warps, and silk thread
 (c) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 are included with "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton and silk manufactures)"
 (d) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include silk yarn, silks and warps, and silk thread dutiable at 11 per cent *ad valorem* raised to 15 per cent from March, 1922.
 (e) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 exclude musical instruments, glass bangles, and cinematograph films
 (f) Subject to duty from 1/11/1919 September, 1919
 (g) Includes indigo cess Rs.48,000 in 1918-19, Rs.43,000 in 1919-20, Rs.13,000 in 1920-21, and Rs.17,000 in 1921-22
 (h) Includes Rs.93,000, being the duty collected on cotton twist and yarn at 5 per cent *ad valorem* during the month of March, 1922
 (i) Includes Rs.18,000, being the excise duty on kerosene collected during the month of March, 1922
 * The rate has been raised to 10 per cent from March, 1922, in the case of "Metals—iron and steel" and "Railway plant and rolling stock," also telegraphic instruments, and ships and other vessels included with "Other articles"
 † Raised to 15 per cent (except for cotton piecegoods) from March, 1922
 ‡ Raised to 30 per cent (except for cinematograph films the duty on which has been reduced to 15 per cent) from March, 1922

No. 53.

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM
INDIA.

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America.	France.
Bristles and Fibres for brushes and brooms.	..	Dressed or undressed—Free; Partly or wholly dressed including China (when baked, boiled or straightened) and all brush making mixtures containing any bristle, hair or any other animal matter—45% <i>ad val.</i>	..	Free	..	Crude, not sorted—Free; sorted, 7 cents per lb.	Francs per 100 kilograms.
Chemicals, saltpetre	..	....	..	..	..	25% <i>ad val.</i>	..
Coffee	Not kiln dried; roasted or ground \$1-15-0 a cwt.	Raw and kiln dried, 3d. per lb.; roasted or ground, 6d. per lb.; substitutes 6d. per lb.	2½ cents per lb.	Raw, 7d. per lb.; roasted or ground 2d. per lb.; mixed 3d. per lb.	..	Free	130
Coir, manufactures of	..	Articles of coir, mats, matting and fenders—35% <i>ad val.</i>	..	..	8% <i>ad val.</i>	Coir and coir yarn—Free. Coir manufactures, 40% <i>ad val.</i>	..
Cotton—							
Raw	..	....	..	Free	..	Free	Free.
Manufactures of	..	....	..	Blankets and sheets or rugs, 20% <i>ad val.</i> Piecegoods, 15% <i>ad val.</i>	..	40% <i>ad val.</i>	..
Drugs and medicines	..	....	..	..	..	Drugs not containing alcohol—Free. Medicines, 25% <i>ad val.</i>	..
Opium	..	For medicinal purposes only, as prescribed by Departmental by-laws—15% <i>ad val.</i>	..	..	..	Crude, \$3 per pound	..
Tobacco—							
Raw	..	5s. 4d. per lb.	..	3½s. per lb.	L. E. Leaf tobacco kilog. 0 820 Leaf tobacco stripped, kilog. 0 920	55 cents per lb.	..
Manufactured	£0-6-9½ to £0-7-6; a lb. Cigars, £0-12-11½ a lb.	Cigars 13s. per lb.	..	Cigars and cigarillos, 8½s. per lb. + 15% <i>ad val.</i> Snuff, 4s. per lb.; Cigarettes, 6s. per lb. + 15% <i>ad val.</i>	Cut, pressed or powdered tobacco and cigarettes . 1 020	Snuff, 55 cents per lb. Cigars, etc., \$4-50 per lb. and 25% <i>ad val.</i>	..
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Cutch	..	....	..	Free	..	Free	4
Indigo	..	....	..	Free	..	60% <i>ad val.</i>	Free.
Myrabolans	..	....	..	Free	..	Free	4
Other sorts	..	....	..	Free	..	Do.	..
Fodder, bran and cattle food.	..	....	..	..	..	½ cent per lb.	..
Grain and Pulse—							
Pulse	..	....	..	..	..	....	6
Rice, not in the husk	..	Uncleaned—Free; rice meal and rice flour, 3s. per 100 lbs.	Uncleaned—Free; cleaned 50 cents per 100 lbs.	1s. per 100 lbs.	..	1½ cents per lb.	3
Wheat	..	2s. per 100 lbs.	Free	1s. 2d. per 100 lbs.	..	30 cents per bushel of 60 lbs.	7
Other sorts	..	1s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	50 cents per 100 lbs.	..	..	....	..
Hemp, raw	..	....	..	Free	..	1 cent per lb.	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides—							
Raw	..	Hides, limed or fleshed or split, 3s. per hide.	..	Free	..	Free	Free.
Dressed or tanned	..	....	..	..	..	Free	280
Skins—							
Raw	..	Sheep and goat skins, raw or pickled—Free.	..	Free	..	Free	Free.]
Dressed or tanned	..	Crust or rough tanned goat and sheep skins, 10% <i>ad val.</i>	..	Leather,—3% <i>ad val.</i>	..	Free	112
Horus]	..	....	..	Free	..	Free	Free.

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA.

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	
Francs per 100 Kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Lira per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 Kil. (i.e., 135½ lbs.).	
..	..	Raw—Free; cleaned and made up into tufts or arranged in packets 12	....	Free	36	..	Bristles and Fibres for brushes and brooms.
..	..	....	....	....	4½	..	Chemicals, saltpetre.
Not roasted—Free Roasted 30	..	In the bean 150 Roasted, even ground 207	Not roasted 600 Roasted, ground 900	Raw (Tare extra.) 130	Raw 100 Roasted 135	In the bean 15-10 Other 25-10	Coffee.
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	Coir, manufactures of.
Free.	..	....	2 to 2½	Free.	Free.	Free.	Cotton— Raw.
..	5% ad val.	....	....	....	....	..	Manufactures of.
..	..	....	....	Prepared medicines 40 Patent 500 (Tare extra.)	....	..	Drugs and medicines.
..	..	....	In cakes or powder Opium extract 60 220	....	36	..	Opium.
Unmanufactured 60 to 120	..	Free.	....	(Tare extra.) 60	....	..	Tobacco— Raw.
Cigars and Cigarettes 1,200 Other 250	Cigars 30% ad val.	"The importation of manufactured tobacco is reserved to the State."	....	Snuff, etc. 4,000 Cigars 6,000 (Tare extra.)	By special permission only 125	..	Manufactured.
Free.	..	....	Vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts, liquid or solid, including madder (but not quebracho) 30	....	....	..	Dyeing and Tanning materials— Cutch.
Free.	Vegetable colours 185	Free.	....	Free.	2	Free.	Indigo.
Free.	..	Free.	....	Free.	2	Free.	Myrabolans.
Free.	..	....	....	Free.	2	8	Other sorts.
Free.	..	....	....	Free.	....	..	Foalder, bran and cattle food.
Free.	Free.	2½	Pulse meal 30	2½ to 4	Lentils 4½	..	Grain and Pulse— Pulse.
Free.	Free.	In the husk 5 Partly husked 7½ Cleaned 11	Unhusked 30 Husked 60	Not cleaned 4	Husked or not 6	Free.	Rice, not in the husk.
Free.	Free.	7½	....	7½	Free.	..	Wheat.
Free.	Free.	1½	....	1½	....	..	Other sorts.
Free.	..	Free.	Raw Husked 12 15	Free.	Free.	..	Hemp, raw.
Free.	Free.	Free.	4 to 8	Free.	Free.	Free.	Hides and skins— Hides— Raw.
Free.	52½	Free.	88	2 to 4½	30	30 to 45	Tanned hides known as "Indian Blood leather" 9-5 Others 20% ad val.
Free.	Free.	Free.	8 to 10	Free.	Free.	Free.	Skins— Raw.
Free.	Free.	55	2 to 4½	3	43	20% ad val.	Dressed or tanned.
Free.	..	Raw—Free. Manufactures 150	Raw 3	Free.	Free.	..	Horns.

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America.	France.
Jute—							Francs per 100 kilogs.
Raw	Free . . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	..
Manufactures of	Bags—Free : Cloth Free.	Bags, 15% <i>ad val.</i> Cloth, 7½% <i>ad val.</i>	Bags—Free . . . . .	..	Bags—1 cent per lb. and 10% <i>ad val.</i> Cloth, ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb.	Bags 177-06
Lac	Free	Free . . . . .	..	..	Free	Free.
Manganese Ore	Free . . . . .	..	..	1 cent per lb. on the manganese in the ore.	Free.
Manures	Free . . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	..	Free	Free.
Metals	3% <i>ad val.</i> . . . . .	..	Unwrought—Free	Free.
Mica	Crude, in slab 20% <i>ad val.</i> Mica and manufactures thereof, 30% <i>ad val.</i>	..	..	..	Unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents per lb., 4 cents per pound; valued above 15 cents per pound 25% <i>ad val.</i> ; cut or trimmed, and splittings, 30% <i>ad val.</i> ; plates and built up mica and all manufactures of mica, 40% <i>ad val.</i> ; ground mica, 20% <i>ad val.</i>	350
Oils—							
Castor	1s. per gallon . . . . .	..	..	..	3 cents per lb.	60
Coconut	Free . . . . .	..	..	2 cents per lb.	12
Linseed	1s. per gallon	\$1.25 per 100 lbs.	..	8% <i>ad val.</i>	....	72
Other sorts	Vegetable oils, oilble, n.e.l., 8s. per gallon.	..	..	10.	20% <i>ad val.</i>	30
Seeds—							
Castor	½ cent per lb.	Free.
Copra	3d. per lb. . . . .	..	..	..	3½ cents per lb.	
Cotton	4s. per 100 lbs. . . . .	..	..	..	½ cent per lb.	
Groundnuts	4d. per lb.	1 cent. per lb.	Free . . . . .	..	Not shelled, 3 cents per lb. Shelled, 4 cents per lb.	
Linseed	Free . . . . .	..	..	..	40 cents per bushel of 56 lbs.	
Mowra	
Poppy	32 cents per 100 lbs.	
Rape	7½s. per 100 lbs. . . . .	..	..	..	Free	
Til	4s. per 100 lbs. . . . .	..	..	..	....
Other sorts	6 cents per lb.	
Paraffin Wax	2d. per lb. . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	..	Free	135
Milk—							
Raw	Free . . . . .	..
Manufactures of	60% <i>ad val.</i> . . . . .	..
Spices	Unground, 2d. per lb.; ground, 4d. per lb.; unground, for manufacturing purposes as prescribed by Departmental by-laws—Free.	10% <i>ad val.</i> . . . . .	..	..	Varying from 2 to 10 cents per lb.	Pepper 312
Sugar, unrefined	88 cents per 100 lbs.	..	..	....	..
Tea	8d. per lb. (foreign) 6½¢ per lb. (in Ha.)	In packets not exceeding 20 lbs. net weight, 1d. per lb.; n.e.l. Free.	7 cents per lb.	In packets or tins not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight per lb. 6d., in larger packets or in bulk, per lb. 4d.	8% <i>ad val.</i>	Free	208
Wool— 1							
Raw	30 to 31 cents per lb.	Free.
Manufactures of	Blankets and rugs, 20% <i>ad val.</i> Piecegoods, 15% <i>ad val.</i>	..	Carpets and rugs, 55% <i>ad val.</i>	Free.

"The customs duties on imported goods are fixed at 8% *ad valorem.*"

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA—continued.

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	
Francs per 100 kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Liro per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone. per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 kin (i.e., 133½ lbs.)	
Free.	..	Free.	2½	Free.	Free.	..	Jute—
Tissues of Jute 24 to 36.	..	Sacks . . . 31½	....	Tissues of unbleached jute having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres side:— Up to 40 threads . . . 12 From 41 to 80 threads . . . 24 More than 80 threads . . . 30	....	Gunny bags 2-66 Old gunny bags—Free.	Raw. Manufactures of.
Free.	..	....	1	....	Free.	..	Lac.
Free.	..	....	....	....	Free.	..	Manganese ore.
Free.	..	....	....	Free.	Free.	..	Manures.
Free.	..	....	....	....	....	..	Metals.
In sheets or slabs, 5% ad val.	..	In lumps, powder or scales, Free. In plates unworked or merely cut—Free. In plates cut into regular form, evidently prepared for particular manufactures . . . 450 In plates affixed to paper, card-board or tissue . . . 52 In other manufactures . . . 52	In sheets or worked . . . 80	Raw—Free. Artificially coloured and ornamented sheets of mica . . . 10	....	Free.	Mica.
..	..	10	150	(Tare extra.) 0	....	..	Oils— Castor.
Free.	..	Refined . . . 45 Other . . . 4	60 150	....	..	..	Coconut.
Free.	..	Linseed, raw . . . 24 " boiled . . . 12	....	4	10	..	Linseed.
Free.	..	24	....	....	..	..	Other sorts.
..	Free.	Free.	4	Free.	....	Free	Seeds— Castor.
..	Free.	....	2½	Free.	....	..	Copra.
..	Free.	....	....	Free	....	Free	Cotton.
..	Free.	0	....	1	Free.	unshelled 0·80 other 0·96.	Groundnuts.
..	Free.	4½	....	1	....	Free	Linseed.
..	Free.	....	....	....	....	..	Mowra.
..	Free.	....	....	2	3 to 14	..	Poppy.
..	Free.	Mustard—Free.	....	6	3½	0·65	Rape.
..	Free.	0	2½	2	....	1·00	Th.
..	Free.	5	2½	(Tare extra.) 2	15	..	Other sorts.
..	..	15	....	....	10 to 20	..	Paraffin wax.
Free.	Free.	Raw and thrown— Free. Dyed . . . 100	50	Free.	Free.	Wild silk free other 30% ad val.	Raw. Manufactures of.
Pepper and cloves . . . 60	Pepper 11	Pepper and ginger . . . 220 Cloves . . . 250	Black pepper and cloves . . . 950	(Tare extra.) 50	Pepper and ginger . . . 100	..	Spices.
Free.	..	....	750	Free.	2·0 to 2·50	6 to 22·00	Sugar, unrefined. Tea.
Free.	..	Free.	50 to 150	Free.	Free.	Free	Wool— Raw. Manufactures of.
..	6% ad val.	....	....	....	Carpets 30 to 180	..	

That changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

No. 51.—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—			
1	HOPS.	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES— (d) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (e) 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 State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service. (f) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men. CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES. 13 ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM. 14 QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona. HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS. 15 The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture. 16 The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes. 17 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. 18 WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power. METALS. 19 CURRENT NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India. 20 GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and coin. PAPER. 21 TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post. YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS. 22 SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute. MISCELLANEOUS. 23 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. 24 BOOKS printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts. IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified— 25 ANIMALS, living, all sorts. 26 SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, and medals and antique coins	
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. 35.)		
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.			
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.		
METALLIC ORES.			
4	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.		
PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.			
5	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported uncut, and PEARLS, unset.		
SEEDS.			
6	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.		
TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
7	COTTON, raw.		
8	WOOL, raw and WOOL-TOPS.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
9	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.		
10	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.		
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
APPAREL.			
11	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a Public servant for his personal use.		
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
12	The following ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:— (a) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 9th, 9th or 10th item of No. 42, 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 a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (c) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) 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 or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.		

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.			
27	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India from time to time, prescribe.
LIQUORS.			
28	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
30	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	36 0
31	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.	30 0
32	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
33	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.
	SUGAR.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R a. 9 0
		Ditto.	4 8
34	SUGAR, all sorts, including molasses and saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 124).	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.

* Revised tariff introduced from 1st March, 1922. For old tariff see Table 78 of the Review of the Trade of India in 1920-21.

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
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
35	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.			
36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	R s. 1 0
37	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	Ad valorem	75 per cent.
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	R s. 2 4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.			
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
OILS.			
40	KEROSENE and MOTOR SPIRIT; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test. NOTE.—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 6 annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pies.
41	MINERAL OIL which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication and mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles	Each	R 15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	15
	(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers	"	15
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	15
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas-guns and rifles.	"	5 } or 30 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher.
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	3
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	"	2
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	"	1
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms	Ad valorem	30 per cent.
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	Ad valorem	30 per cent.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas	R s. 24 0
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD	Ad valorem	5 per cent.
45	COTTON PIECE GOODS	Ad valorem	11 per cent.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
46	Matches—		R s.
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches	Per gross of boxes	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6

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—		METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.	
GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.		52	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
47	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 68).	MISCELLANEOUS.	
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.		53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts.
48	VINEGAR in casks.	54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chase, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereoblocks, wood blocks, half tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule wireing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (see No. 99).
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
WOOD AND TIMBER		56	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.
49	FIREWOOD.	57	FODDER, BRAN AND POLLARDS.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
50	COPPERAS, green.		
MACHINERY.			
51	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, motor tractors designed for purposes other than agriculture, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. 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, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery. 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. Note.—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal.		

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
58	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE. IRON OR STEEL, old.	62	STEEL, angle. " bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. " cast, including spring blistered and tub steel. " ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.		
59	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of, a railway company.		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.		
60	IRON angle. " bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. " pig. " rice bowls.	63	RAILWAY MATERIALS 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 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 State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein: Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway materials 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.
61	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. " " beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing. " " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing. " " hoops and strips. " " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts. " " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like. " " 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. " " sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 97. " " wire, including fencing wire, piano-wire and wire-ropes, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 97.	64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
	FISH.	86	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
65	FISH, excluding salted fish (<i>see</i> No. 27).		CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
66	FISHMAWS, including signally and sozillo, and sharkins.	87	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including tram-cars, motor-omnibuses, motor lorries, motor vans, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified, and such component parts and accessories thereof as are not also adopted for use as parts or accessories of motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-lorries, bicycles, or tricycles. (<i>See</i> No. 127).
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
67	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
68	FLOUR.	89	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (<i>see</i> No. 129).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.	90	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
69	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (<i>see</i> No. 48).	91	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
70	SPICES, all sorts.		DYES AND COLOURS.
71	TEA.	92	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
72	COFFEE.	93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.		GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.	94	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, LACQUERED WARE, EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN, all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (<i>see</i> No. 131).
74	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.		HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	OILS.		MACHINERY.
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos. 40 and 41).	95	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos. 15, 16 and 18).
	SEEDS.		METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
76	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India (<i>see</i> No. 6).	97	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.		METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
77	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.	98	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.		PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
78	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	99	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy 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 packet, book, or parcel post (<i>see</i> No. 21).
	WOOD AND TIMBER.		
79	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
80	CANES AND RATTANS.		
81	CORALS AND SHELLS.		
82	IVORY, unmanufactured.		
83	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (<i>see</i> No. 5).		
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.		
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	APPAREL.		
85	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (<i>see</i> Nos. 132 and 133), and articles made of silk (<i>see</i> No. 134).		

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*—continued

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		MISCELLANEOUS—contd.	
100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufac- tured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (see No. 134); Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk (see No. 134); Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags (see No. 22); Silk yarn, rolls and warps and silk thread; Woolen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
101	MISCELLANEOUS. ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.	108	MATS AND MATTING.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.	109	OILCAGES.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clays pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.	110	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
104	CANDELES.	111	PACKING ENGINE AND BOILER— all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 51 and 51.
105	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS	112	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified.
106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	113	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
		114	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
		115	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (see No. 139).
		116	SOAP.
		117	STARCH AND FARINA.
		118	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
		119	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
		120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—	
		121	CORAL.
		122	UMBRELLAS, INCLUDING PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES, AND FITTINGS THEREFOR.
		123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles.	No.	Names of Articles.
I.—Food Drink and Tobacco—		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.	
124	CONFECTIONERY.	128	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		129	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		130	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
125	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	131	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 42 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), 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 Governor-General in Council may, by notifica- tion in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	132	GLASS BANGLES AND BEADS and false pearls.
		133	METALS.
		134	GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
			SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
		YARNS AND TEXTILES FABRICS.	
127	CARRIAGES AND CARTS. MOTOR CARS, motor cycles, motor scooters, bicycles and tricycles and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 97 or of bicycles or tricycles shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	135	SILK PIECE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk.
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		135	FIRE-WORKS.
		136	IVORY, manufactured.
		137	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
		138	PRINTS, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards.
		139	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles, motor scooters, bicycles and tricycles.
		140	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38), and matches (No. 46).
		141	TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of Duty
JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute.			
1	RAW JUTE— (1) Cuttings (2) All other descriptions	Bale of 400 lbs. Ditto	R a. 1 4 4 5
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods— (1) Bocking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) (2) Hessian and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified	Ton of 2,240 lbs. Ditto	20 0 32 "
HIDES AND SKINS.			
3	RAW HIDES AND SKINS	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent Provided that, subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> prescribe, a rebate shall be granted to the exporter of two- thirds of the duty levied on hides or skins exported to any part of His Majesty's domi- nions or of the territories of any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty or of any territories under the protection of His Majesty or in respect of which a mandat- of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions.
RICE.			
4	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian mound of 82½ lbs. avoird- upois weight. 100 lbs.	0 3
5	TEA. TEA		1 8

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
	Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent		
Bengal	1,387	3,970	24.5	1,041	2,951	25.3	1,200	3,748	29.8	1,500	4,875	31.5	915	3,172	20.3
Bombay	1,051	3,707	23.4	1,609	2,910	25.0	1,972	4,391	33.8	1,775	4,252	27.6	1,892	4,844	30.0
Sind	1,127	1,944	12.0	2	—	13.9	1,249	3,112	8.0	1,483	1,687	10.9	1,437	2,200	14.1
Madras	3,342	3,961	24.4	3	—	19.0	2,588	2,150	16.5	2,476	2,162	16.9	2,685	3,059	19.7
Burma	1,054	2,513	15.5	1,211	1,011	10.8	1,168	1,539	12.3	1,179	2,197	14.2	1,078	2,371	15.2
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	.2	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,074	100	8,228	13,000	100	8,505	15,473	100	8,637	15,855	100

No. 56—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA.

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1921-22
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,219	2,169	5,208	2,444	6,113	2,337	5,841	76.43
British Indian	312	171	320	112	203	125	332	144	310	136	1.77
Foreign—	65	96	202	462	199	478	228	614	175	541	7.08
Japanese	57	114	86	208	36	105	63	238	67	229	2.94
Dutch	30	77	97	120	53	70	51	89	44	102	1.33
Norwegian	10	128	37	153	46	140	52	103	52	177	2.31
Italian	..	..	20	..	8	..	10	..	7	18	..24
Chinese	5	11	21	45	8	21	7	19	7	21	..27
Greek	4	10	21	48	17	41	23	79	17	50	..66
Swedish	21	83	14	..	16	23	19	42	6	18	..24
French	..	..	0	17	6	10	2	6	..	..	..
Spanish	16	23	18	26	0	14	6	12	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	11	26	49	129	126	376	70	229	3.00
American	249	740	17	56	..	..	3	14	43	172	2.25
German	116	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	7	13	0	19	14	15	13	23	14	33	..43
Other nationalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,260	450	1,058	613	1,690	502	1,586	20.75
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	1,164	112	942	93	799	80	1.05
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,600	5,749	4,072	6,498	4,331	8,046	3,948	7,042	100
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,162	3,309	4,432	2,171	5,786	2,208	5,751	2,442	6,205	78.19
British Indian	342	186	298	70	279	70	381	124	356	170	2.12
Foreign—	65	193	208	479	207	481	191	481	192	590	7.36
Japanese	46	112	87	207	36	101	61	162	55	170	2.12
Dutch	30	77	95	128	51	60	51	84	39	84	1.05
Norwegian	10	98	31	135	39	122	57	179	54	182	2.27
Italian	..	..	25	27	12	22	11	24	8	22	..28
Chinese	6	12	24	49	7	18	6	17	12	30	..43
Greek	4	10	18	43	13	30	19	54	10	47	..58
Swedish	28	87	14	36	23	38	17	38	5	16	..20
French	..	..	7	17	7	14	2	6	..	..	..
Spanish	16	23	20	28	12	22	4	11	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	10	23	40	102	112	345	66	220	2.75
American	234	688	17	55	..	..	4	16	22	91	1.14
German	119	351	9	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	8	16	9	21	11	10	10	38	16	40	..50
Other nationalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign	616	1,672	594	1,277	459	1,019	544	1,455	485	1,501	18.73
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	1,248	127	949	97	776	77	..90
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,156	6,502	4,172	7,427	4,089	8,013	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,529	11,674	8,228	13,000	8,503	15,473	8,037	15,055	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13

No. 57.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice	9	5	2	4	4
Wheat	14	9	08	3	1
Sugar	4	3	5	1	2
Cotton, raw	56	51	44	58	67
Jute, raw	51	31	38	44	66
Linseed	73	63	60	69	40
Rape and Mustard	23	8	11	21	11
Sesamum	25	8	10	3	6
Ground nuts	35	12	13	10	25
Indigo	40	44	77	23	20

No. 58—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER (MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE) OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[In thousands of Rupees]

Countries	Pre-war Average			War Average			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
PERSIA— Sind and British Baluchistan	4,54	14,88	19,42	2,90	18,68	21,58	2,93	1,03,48	1,06,41	35,87	1,05,30	1,41,17	46,87	83,74	1,30,61
Afghanistan— Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)— Sind and British Baluchistan North-West Frontier Province	22 38,57	17 99,03	39 1,37,80	16,44 56,63	3,32 1,00,06	19,76 1,56,69	12,46 1,36,62	4,04 84,85	17,10 2,21,27	0,25 23,48	2,80 27,52	12,14 51,00	3,94 19,51	4,58 17,00	8,52 37,11
TOTAL	38,79	99,20	1,37,99	73,07	1,03,38	1,76,45	1,49,08	89,29	2,38,37	32,73	30,41	63,14	23,45	22,18	45,63
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)— Sind and British Baluchistan	70,56	61,50	1,32,06	94,75	89,60	1,84,35	1,46,13	1,52,25	2,08,38	99,03	1,21,27	2,29,30	56,28	1,05,08	1,61,36
North-West Frontier Province	1,70	2,03	3,73	2,35	1,28	3,63	1,10	1,10	1,10	10	10	10	1,22	3,11	4,33
Punjab	56	68	1,21	20	1,88	2,14	29	1,10	1,38	1,00	2,54	3,63			
TOTAL	72,81	64,19	1,37,00	97,30	92,76	1,90,12	1,47,51	1,53,35	3,00,86	1,00,12	1,23,91	2,24,08	57,50	1,13,19	1,70,69
Total of Afghanistan— Sind and British Baluchistan	70,78	61,67	1,32,45	1,11,19	92,92	2,04,11	1,58,59	1,56,89	3,15,48	1,08,28	1,24,16	2,32,44	60,22	1,09,06	1,69,88
North-West Frontier Province	40,27	1,01,08	1,41,33	58,98	1,01,34	1,60,32	1,37,72	84,85	2,22,37	23,48	27,62	51,10	19,51	17,00	37,11
Punjab	55	68	1,21	26	1,88	2,14	28	1,10	1,38	1,09	2,54	3,63	1,22	8,11	9,33
TOTAL	1,11,60	1,63,39	2,74,99	1,70,43	1,96,14	3,66,57	2,96,59	2,42,64	5,39,23	1,32,85	1,54,32	2,87,17	80,95	1,35,37	2,16,32
IRAN— North-West Frontier Province	650	7,83	14,13	10,56	16,34	26,90	10,18	21,31	31,49	6,17	10,33	16,50	5,12	10,10	15,22
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur— North-West Frontier Province	66,79	77,16	1,45,95	51,24	75,85	1,27,09	39,12	80,85	1,19,97	41,41	83,49	1,24,90	31,51	65,35	96,86
Buner— North-West Frontier Province	2,15	3,81	5,96	1,48	2,21	3,69	1,17	2,47	3,64	4,14	6,41	10,55	1,84	2,83	4,67
Waziristan— North-West Frontier Province	6,55	4,64	11,09	8,63	7,89	16,52	1,74	1,16	2,90	59,21	74,07	1,33,28	57,80	31,44	89,24
Kurram Valley— North-West Frontier Province	2,95	14,19	17,14	2,23	12,33	14,56	1,95	11,36	13,31	1,00	9,03	10,03	67	3,56	4,23
Bakalshah— Kashmir	15 (a)	12 (a)	27 (a)	10	12	22	2	2	4	2	..	2	8	..	8
Kashgar Yarkand— Kashmir	5 (a)	4 (a)	9 (a)	25	8	33	23	15	38	65	3	68	81	31	1,12
Chinese Turkistan— Kashmir	92 (a)	23 (a)	1,15 (a)	18,24	20,14	38,38	24,97	44,78	69,75	35,12	41,81	76,98	19,47	22,00	41,47
CENTRAL ASIA— Punjab	4,62	4,01	9,63	18,90	21,97	40,87	22,47	44,36	66,83	28,99	45,25	74,24	14,47	25,92	40,39
TIBET— Kashmir	4,40 (a)	2,70 (a)	7,10 (a)	6,59	4,63	11,22	7,40	3,88	11,28	8,97	5,72	14,69	8,53	4,92	13,45
Punjab	314	107	421	5,33	1,78	7,11	5,81	1,97	7,78	6,60	1,06	8,26	8,92	1,87	10,79
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,47	386	12,33	12,33	5,21	17,54	13,50	6,40	19,90	15,69	7,43	23,12	13,59	5,98	19,57
Bengal	14,49	10,17	24,66	31,53	14,43	45,96	42,79	24,25	67,04	34,30	21,41	55,71	31,90	14,99	46,89
TOTAL	26,03	15,65	42,68	65,78	28,05	81,83	69,50	86,50	1,06,00	65,58	36,22	1,01,78	62,94	27,76	90,70
NEPAL— United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,30,12	57,76	1,87,88	1,33,98	53,39	1,87,37	1,69,82	65,30	2,35,12	1,80,17	70,90	2,60,07	1,91,53	66,82	2,58,35
Bihar and Orissa	3,10,26	1,37,67	4,47,93	2,68,28	1,59,86	4,28,14	3,17,58	2,23,28	5,40,86	3,15,87	2,09,68	5,25,55	3,59,23	1,81,35	5,40,58
Bengal	(b) 1,59,40	(b) 85,73	(b) 2,45,22	(b) 33,66	(b) 4,92	(b) 38,58	(b) 60,44	(b) 6,39	(b) 66,83	(b) 1,11,73	(b) 6,40	(b) 1,18,13	(b) 63,64	(b) 4,80	(b) 68,44
TOTAL	4,13,72	1,98,56	6,12,28	4,35,92	2,18,17	6,54,09	5,47,84	2,94,97	8,42,81	6,16,77	2,86,98	9,03,75	6,14,40	2,52,97	8,67,37
SIKKIM— Bengal	15,91	11,75	27,66	29,11	14,64	43,75	51,85	16,66	68,01	56,22	15,27	71,49	68,60	13,30	81,90
BUYTAN— Bengal	92	79	1,71	4,16	1,87	6,03	3,09	1,38	4,47	3,43	1,44	4,87	5,45	2,01	7,46
Assam	846	14,06	22,62	11,99	10,29	22,28	2,15	2,02	4,17	8,35	6,20	14,55	3,09	2,26	5,35
TOTAL	9,38	14,95	24,23	16,15	12,16	28,31	5,24	3,40	8,64	11,78	7,64	19,42	8,54	4,27	12,81
TOWANG— Assam	28	6	34	27	23	50	63	46	1,08	41	47	88	58	46	1,04
NAGA AND MISHM HILLS— Assam	1,17	18	1,35	1,58	1,70	3,28	3,42	3,95	7,37	2,50	5,32	7,82	3,05	3,50	6,54
DUFFLA AND AEA HILLS— Assam	35	3	38	8	6	14	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
WESTERN CHINA— Burma	44,63	54,64	99,27	98,47	72	1,77,10	1,20,52	1,24,85	2,54,37	1,20,49	1,12,23	2,32,72	1,30,45	1,10,34	2,40,79
SIAM— North— Burma	38,52	31,61	70,13	28,26	23,48	51,74	31,09	26,68	58,87	35,84	26,12	61,96	34,77	22,96	57,73
South— Burma	11,30	8,92	20,22	14,60	6,87	21,47	30,44	8,00	38,44	25,72	7,84	33,56	16,50	7,32	23,82
TOTAL	49,82	40,53	90,35	42,86	30,35	73,21	62,43	34,68	97,11	61,56	33,96	95,52	51,27	30,28	81,55
UNADMINISTERED KACHIN COUN- TRY—(c) Burma	3,07 (b)	4,20 (b)	7,27 (b)	5,40	6,93	12,33	1,74	1,89	3,63	2,16	2,40	4,56	1,82	1,98	3,80
SHAN STATES—(c) North— Burma	1,30,46	1,07,22	2,37,68	2,52,60	2,69,10	5,21,70	3,05,62	3,82,09	6,87,71	3,94,07	3,93,21	7,87,28	3,94,27	3,37,64	7,31,91
South— Burma	80,51	1,01,67	1,88,18	77,22	1,04,45	1,81,67	98,38	1,27,18	2,25,56	1,06,73	1,47,67	2,54,30	1,11,52	1,45,97	2,57,49
TOTAL	2,16,97	2,08,89	4,25,86	3,29,82	3,73,54	7,03,46	4,04,00	5,09,27	9,13,27	5,00,80	5,40,78	10,41,58	5,05,79	4,83,61	9,89,40
KARENNEER—(c) Burma	30,10	14,51	44,61	24,44	10,04	35,08	25,25	12,33	37,58	32,68	9,79	42,47	10,26	3,24	13,50
GRAND TOTAL	10,18,45	8,51,92	18,70,37	13,24,84	11,45,04	24,69,88	17,02,30	16,91,54	32,93,84	18,16,39	15,81,10	33,97,49	17,17,29	13,12,42	30,29,71

(a) Separately registered from April, 1913

(b) Separately registered from April, 1912

(c) Partly internal and partly transfrontier trade

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lusheia and Khebat as they are now included among internal trade

No. 59.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
Grain and Pulse	1,82,04	2,24,84	2,07,63	2,52,00	3,17,28	Cotton, piecegoods—					
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	63,34	85,85	2,84,89	1,93,64	1,51,34	Foreign	2,53,66	2,77,10	3,44,64	2,73,65	2,10,22
Metals, Lead	—	93,27	92,90	1,39,71	1,28,55	Indian	51,91	95,89	1,70,04	1,00,31	1,00,84
Wool, raw	62,03	1,32,75	1,28,89	1,18,98	69,69	Cotton, twist and yarn—					
Provisions—						Foreign	38,46	40,95	61,74	42,37	33,54
Ghi (clarified butter)	61,23	55,42	87,00	86,77	84,04	Indian	42,08	56,86	1,07,53	73,99	78,33
Pickled tea (letpet)	26,33	29,01	34,70	36,73	46,67	Cotton, raw	5,62	6,20	19,62	30,93	9,46
Tea	20,23	29,21	38,41	40,08	45,52	Iron and Steel	27,42	1,01,60	1,04,37	1,91,57	1,32,90
Spices	19,78	23,74	23,19	21,03	21,29	Grain and pulse	29,65	23,78	39,51	1,29,20	91,99
Animals, living (for sale)—						Provisions	35,07	40,79	62,65	58,15	53,09
Cattle	59,68	41,76	45,99	55,11	52,48	Sugar	27,60	42,52	49,37	94,46	81,67
Other animals	55,40	58,04	51,07	80,13	60,68	Spices	30,62	28,72	35,08	34,44	33,74
Seeds	51,65	40,52	90,99	78,41	62,45	Salt	24,53	28,24	31,13	30,80	31,10
Silk, raw	8,73	37,49	73,95	75,98	84,51	Tea	16,61	16,52	22,13	14,31	31,25
Wood—						Oils	24,34	33,67	79,82	74,14	87,15
Timber, teak	41,44	27,77	34,44	33,90	32,80	Railway materials	59	22,39	43,04	64,46	52,12
Timber, other than teak	19,43	15,48	13,22	55,45	59,33	Dyeing materials	8,65	9,07	21,80	26,93	15,77
Hides and Skins	61,14	43,01	41,14	38,39	24,18	Animals, living (for sale)	12,22	13,07	14,97	19,80	14,59
Jute, raw	27,39	21,90	21,84	28,88	18,35	Tobacco	13,57	16,79	20,81	19,37	21,12
Drugs and medicines	11,42	15,56	16,62	22,73	16,51	Leather	17,27	22,51	22,72	18,54	14,59
Tobacco	9,86	12,38	16,23	22,00	16,70	Petroleum	15,87	21,82	62,34	55,04	70,73

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khelat, as they are now included in internal trade

No. 60.—QUANTITY OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER

[In thousands of cwt]

IMPORTS

EXPORTS—continued.

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
ICE—HUSKED						Indian					
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	108	87	41	34	12	Afghanistan	1	4	3	1	1
Nepal	1,140	1,165	564	792	1,101	Nepal	17	6	5	9	7
Shan States	110	92	66	37	73	Western China	38	46	54	35	50
Other countries	23	7	6	8	13	Shan States	11	4	3	3	3
TOTAL	1,381	1,351	677	871	1,109	Other countries	11	15	10	2	3
ICE—UNHUSKED						COTTON PIECE-GOODS					
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	96	83	40	43	22	Foreign					
Nepal	1,749	2,653	1,322	2,032	2,665	Persia	2		6	3	5
Other countries	14	21	18	5	20	Afghanistan	51	37	22	15	12
TOTAL	1,859	2,757	1,375	2,080	2,707	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	24	22	8	11	8
TEA						Indian					
Shan States	33	47	50	51	57	Persia	6	8	14	2	1
Other countries	1	2	2	3	2	Afghanistan	17	34	37	16	17
TOTAL	34	49	52	54	59	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	14	14	7	4	4
WOOL—RAW						Foreign					
Persia	1		1	32	5	Nepal	21	21	21	24	20
Afghanistan	104	141	110	77	46	Other countries	15	14	9	7	7
Tibet	45	76	83	73	79	TOTAL	73	91	86	53	58
Other countries	9	12	7	8	5	SUGAR					
TOTAL	159	229	203	190	135	Persia	1	15	18	66	97
EXPORTS						Indian					
COTTON, TWIST AND YARN						Foreign					
Foreign						TEA					
Afghanistan	9	5	8			Persia	1	3	9	4	26
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	12	14	4	2	1	Afghanistan	21	12	15	6	3
Nepal	20	21	17	14	11	Central Asia	1	2	1	2	2
Shan States	7	12	12	10	13	Shan States	1	1	2	2	2
Other countries	8	5	3	4	2	Other countries	4	5	2	3	3
TOTAL	56	57	39	30	27	TOTAL	28	23	29	17	36

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khelat, as these are now included in internal trade

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khelat, as these are now included in internal trade

No. 61.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Coal	414	342	298	432	378	51	65	1,06	1,18	1,16
Cotton—Twist and yarn	10,395	12,030	17,780	10,788	21,939	58	97	2,51	2,89	2,68
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—										
Indian	7,859	8,570	11,336	10,344	8,284	14	22	47	53	35
Foreign	3,009	3,116	5,961	4,116	7,346	5	9	26	25	29
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—										
Indian	3,707	5,895	7,904	2,525	6,578	8	18	42	16	37
Foreign	2,586	3,741	3,228	2,078	1,803	5	13	17	13	10
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—										
Indian	12,199	21,312	28,092	14,000	22,010	27	60	1,38	91	1,15
Foreign	2,333	4,434	4,998	5,708	3,587	6	20	34	39	23
Jute bags	38,948	39,822	40,552	44,060	39,457	1,19	1,68	2,18	1,93	1,55
Betelnuts	311	279	272	285	412	60	56	55	58	63
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	21,160	16,432	18,247	14,206	16,485	68	43	48	46	45
Pulse	14	12	9	17	19	20	20	28	46	45
Wheat flour	16	12	14	19	16	29	27	42	50	57

No. 62.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice in the husk tons	214	108	80	85	97	1.54	1.12	48	70	89
Rice not in the husk "	383	806	1,750	970	890	4.18	7.96	22.25	15.72	14.70
Pulse "	19	19	55	44	50	1.7	1.9	70	69	72
Oil, mineral—										
Kerosene gals	97,570	110,821	105,982	104,536	130,911	3.32	3.72	3.09	3.46	4.68
Lubricating "		†2,967	2,243	1,791	2,188		†21	22	19	21
Benzine and Petrol "		(a)4,215	10,000	14,039	16,426		(a)46	1.38	2.01	2.24
Candles lbs	4,400	5,465	8,650	9,305	5,471	12	15	24	18	15
Lac "						3	6	32	20	48
Wood, and timber—										
Teak wood C. tons	128	110	145	100	160	1.17	1.32	1.78	2.76	2.47
Other timber "	28	20	12	48	30	18	14	11	43	36

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and were included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds"
† Average of four years
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only

No. 63.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS

Imports of Palm kernel into the United Kingdom, France and Belgium

(IN THOUSAND TONS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	...	75	304	287	239
FRANCE	3	3	60	48	17
BELGIUM	4	...	...	16	38

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total	6,550	4,950	5,530	3,890	4,700
Argentine	2,250	2,090	2,160	2,160	4,020
India	1,360	2,380	3,190	1,430	420
India's percentage	21%	48%	58%	37%	9%
FRANCE.					
Total	2,514	1,337	1,051	346	1,036
Argentine	1,143	546	426	167	616
India	1,026	617	380	62	261
India's percentage	41%	46%	36%	18%	25%
ITALY.					
Total	454	324	132	231	125
Argentine	133	11	2	98	53
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	101	102	63
India's percentage	57%	87%	77%	46%	50%
AUSTRALIA.					
Total	35	46	204	94	140
Argentine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
India	27	38	179	66	125
India's percentage	77%	82%	88%	70%	89%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total	530	620	790	300	280
India	190	210	770	230	190
India's percentage	36%	34%	97%	77%	68%
BELGIUM.					
Total	94	...	...	35	39
Roumania	14	...	...	5	1
Argentine	3	...	...	1	...
India	67	...	...	26	37
India's percentage	72%	...	...	75%	96%
ITALY.					
Total	102	220	42	146	28*
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	42	85	27*
India's percentage	93%	83%	100%	58%	96%
FRANCE.					
Total	538	404	308	183	53
India	482	303	273	47	22
India's percentage	90%	75%	89%	26%	42%

* These figures relate to six months only, January to June, 1921
Note.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs

No. 59.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
Grain and Pulse	1,82.04	2,24.84	2,07.63	2,52.00	3,17.28	Cotton, piecegoods—					
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	55.34	65.86	2,84.80	1,93.64	1,51.34	Foreign	2,53.86	2,77.10	3,44.64	2,73.65	2,10.22
Metals, Lead	—	93.27	92.90	1,39.71	1,28.55	Indian	51.91	95.89	1,79.04	1,06.31	1,00.84
Wool, raw	62.63	1,32.75	1,28.89	1,18.98	69.69						
Provisions—						Cotton, twist and yarn—					
Ghi (clarified butter)	61.23	55.42	87.00	86.77	84.04	Foreign	38.46	46.05	61.74	42.37	33.54
Pickled tea (letpet)	56.33	20.01	34.70	36.73	46.87	Indian	42.08	56.86	1,07.53	75.99	78.32
Tea	20.23	29.21	33.41	49.96	45.52	Cotton, raw	5.82	6.26	19.62	36.93	0.45
Spices	19.78	23.74	23.19	21.03	21.29	Iron and Steel	27.42	1,01.00	1,64.37	1,91.57	1,32.90
Animals, living (for sale)—						Grain and Pulse	20.65	23.78	30.51	1,20.20	01.98
Cattle	59.68	41.70	45.99	55.11	52.48	Provisions	35.07	49.79	62.85	58.15	33.09
Other animals	55.40	68.04	51.07	80.13	60.68	Sugar	27.80	42.52	49.37	90.45	81.07
Seeds	51.65	40.52	90.90	78.41	62.45	Spices	30.62	28.72	35.08	34.44	55.74
Silk, raw	8.73	37.49	73.95	75.98	84.51	Salt	24.53	28.24	31.13	30.89	31.19
Wood—						Tea	16.61	16.32	22.13	14.31	31.25
Timber, teak	41.44	27.77	34.44	33.90	32.80	Oils	24.34	33.07	79.82	74.14	87.15
Timber, other than teak	19.43	15.48	18.22	55.85	59.33	Railway materials	5.69	22.30	43.04	64.46	52.12
Hides and Skins	61.14	43.01	41.14	38.39	24.18	Dyeing materials	8.66	9.07	21.80	26.03	15.77
Jute, raw	27.30	21.90	21.84	28.88	18.35	Animals, living (for sale)	12.22	18.07	14.97	19.80	14.59
Drugs and medicines	11.42	15.56	16.62	22.73	16.51	Tobacco	13.57	16.79	20.81	19.37	21.12
Tobacco	9.86	12.38	16.23	22.60	16.70	Leather	17.27	22.51	22.72	18.54	14.59
						Petroleum	16.87	21.82	62.84	65.04	70.73

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Kheilat, as they are now included in internal trade

No. 60.—QUANTITY OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER

[In thousands of cwt]

IMPORTS

EXPORTS—continued.

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
ICE—HUSKED						Indian					
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	108	87	41	34	12	Afghanistan	1	4	3	1	1
Nepal	1,140	1,165	564	792	1,101	Nepal	17	6	5	9	7
Shan States	110	92	66	37	73	Western China	38	46	54	35	50
Other countries	23	7	6	8	13	Shan States	11	4	3	3	3
						Other countries	11	15	10	2	3
TOTAL	1,381	1,351	677	871	1,199	TOTAL	78	75	75	50	64
ICE—UNHUSKED						COTTON PRICE-GOODS					
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	96	83	40	43	22	Foreign					
Nepal	1,749	2,653	1,322	2,032	2,065	Persia	2	6	3	5	
Other countries	14	21	13	5	20	Afghanistan	51	37	22	15	12
						Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	24	22	8	11	8
TOTAL	1,859	2,757	1,375	2,080	2,707	Nepal	54	41	44	34	24
TEA						Shan States	32	25	21	16	16
Shan States	33	47	50	51	57	Other countries	20	23	17	11	10
Other countries	1	2	2	3	2	TOTAL	183	148	118	90	75
TOTAL	34	49	52	54	59	Indian					
WOOL—RAW						Persia	6	8	14	2	1
Persia	1	—	1	32	5	Afghanistan	17	34	37	16	17
Afghanistan	104	141	110	77	46	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	14	14	7	4	4
Tibet	45	76	85	73	79	Nepal	21	21	21	24	29
Other countries	9	12	7	8	5	Other countries	15	14	9	7	7
TOTAL	159	229	203	190	135	TOTAL	73	91	88	53	54
EXPORTS						SUGAR					
COTTON, TWIST AND YARN						Persia	1	15	18	66	97
Foreign						Afghanistan	63	102	48	70	52
Afghanistan	9	5	2	—	—	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	35	21	15	13	10
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	12	14	4	2	1	Nepal	121	103	97	99	115
Nepal	20	21	17	14	11	Shan States	15	16	17	18	23
Shan States	7	12	12	10	13	Other countries	33	30	20	17	14
Other countries	8	5	3	4	2	TOTAL	263	287	215	283	311
TOTAL	56	57	39	30	27	TEA					
						Persia	1	3	9	4	26
						Afghanistan	21	12	15	6	3
						Central Asia	1	2	1	2	2
						Shan States	1	1	2	2	2
						Other countries	4	6	2	3	3
						TOTAL	28	23	20	17	36

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Kheilat, as these are now included in internal trade

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Kheilat, as these are now included in internal trade

No. 61.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Coal	414	342	298	432	378	51	65	1,00	1,18	1,16
Cotton—Twist and yarn	10,395	12,036	17,780	19,788	21,989	66	97	2,51	2,89	2,58
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—										
Indian	7,859	8,570	11,336	10,344	8,284	14	22	47	53	35
Foreign	3,009	3,116	5,001	4,116	7,346	5	9	20	25	29
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—										
Indian	3,707	5,895	7,904	2,525	6,578	8	18	42	16	37
Foreign	2,686	3,741	3,228	2,078	1,803	5	13	17	13	10
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—										
Indian	12,199	21,312	28,092	14,900	22,010	27	60	1,38	91	1,15
Foreign	2,333	4,434	4,998	5,708	3,687	6	20	34	39	23
Jute bags	38,948	39,822	40,552	44,009	39,457	1,19	1,66	2,10	1,94	1,55
Betelnuts	311	279	272	265	412	60	56	65	58	63
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	21,100	16,432	18,247	14,296	16,485	58	43	48	46	45
Pulse	14	12	9	17	19	20	20	28	46	45
Wheat flour	16	12	14	19	16	20	27	22	46	57

No. 62.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice in the husk tons	214	108	60	86	97	1.54	1.12	48	70	89
Rice not in the husk "	383	808	1,750	970	890	4.18	7.98	22.25	16.72	14.70
Pulse "	19	19	55	44	50	17	19	70	69	78
Oil, mineral—										
Kerosene gals	97,570	110,821	105,982	104,536	130,911	3.32	3.72	3.69	3.46	4.68
Lubricating "		12,987	2,243	1,791	2,188		†21	22	19	21
Benzine and Petrol "		(a)4,215	10,099	14,839	16,426		(a)40	1.38	2.01	2.24
Candies lbs	4,409	5,455	8,650	6,305	5,471	12	15	24	18	18
Lac "						3	6	32	20	48
Wood, and timber—										
Teak wood C. tons	128	110	145	190	160	1.17	1.32	1.78	2.76	2.47
Other timber "	28	20	12	43	30	18	14	11	43	36

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and were included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds"
† Average of four years
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only

No. 63.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS

Imports of Palm kernel into the United Kingdom, France and Belgium

(IN THOUSAND TONS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	...	75	304	287	239
FRANCE	3	3	60	48	17
BELGIUM	4	...	...	16	38

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total	6,550	4,950	5,530	3,890	4,700
Argentine	2,250	2,090	2,160	2,160	4,020
India	1,360	2,380	3,190	1,430	420
India's percentage	21%	48%	58%	37%	9%
FRANCE.					
Total	2,514	1,337	1,051	346	1,036
Argentine	1,143	546	426	167	616
India	1,026	617	380	62	261
India's percentage	41%	46%	36%	18%	25%
ITALY.					
Total	454	324	132	221	125
Argentine	133	11	2	98	53
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	101	102	63
India's percentage	57%	87%	77%	46%	50%
AUSTRALIA.					
Total	35	46	204	94	140
Argentine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
India	27	38	179	66	125
India's percentage	77%	82%	88%	70%	89%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total	530	620	790	300	280
India	190	210	770	230	190
India's percentage	36%	34%	97%	77%	68%
BELGIUM.					
Total	94	...	...	35	30
Roumania	14	...	...	5	1
Argentine	3	...	...	1	...
India	67	...	...	26	37
India's percentage	72%	...	...	75%	96%
ITALY.					
Total	102	220	42	146	28*
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	42	85	27*
India's percentage	93%	83%	100%	58%	96%
FRANCE.					
Total	538	404	308	183	53
India	482	303	273	47	22
India's percentage	90%	75%	89%	26%	42%

* These figures relate to six months only, January to June, 1921
Not^a.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
FRANCE.					
Total import	278	261	321	469	76
India	228	251	52	131	6
India's percentage	82%	96%	16%	28%	8%
China	10	2	Not available.	300	55
China's percentage	4%	7%	...	64%	73%
ITALY.					
Total import	Not available.	Not available.	87	334	221
India's share (including Ceylon)	...	...	22	189	148
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)	...	...	25%	57%	67%
China's share	...	...	52	135	68
Percentage of China's share	...	...	60%	40%	31%

Imports of Groundnut into France

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNSHELLED.					
Senegal	1,738	1,734	1,370	1,987	2,040
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	80	203	196
India	325	265	...	...	...
Total	2,634	2,742	1,450	2,190	2,236
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	1,088	1,643	1,677
SHELLED.					
India	2,442	2,700	...	871	821
Senegal	...	20	828	607	235
Other countries	245	262	...	322	442
Total	2,687	2,982	828	1,800	1,498
*Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	...	25%	26%

*These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled and assuming that during 1919-21 the quantity of unshelled nuts exported from India to France, for which no figures are available, was negligible
NOTE.—One quintal=220.46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM—					
India	189,093	233,423	323,060	250,346	285,308
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	137,333	123,349	118,191
China	19,652	17,682	26,755	15,028	4,560
Java	17,999	18,504	27,245	27,571	36,896
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	514,993	431,196	445,520
Percentage of India's share of total	54.2	61.9	62.8	58.1	64.0
FRANCE—					
India	1,515	2,957	6,943	1,880	1,360
Ceylon	727	2,351	4,076	1,196	515
China	7,359	5,785	8,380	7,295	4,969
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	19,408	11,926	7,430
Percentage of India's share of total	15.8	26.7	35.8	15.8	18.3
CANADA—					
India	13,850	13,019	7,103	12,009	14,055
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	7,917	11,454	8,217
China	2,772	1,763	934	678	772
Java	...	4,444	8,543	2,070	84
TOTAL	30,753	30,930	32,339	32,423	23,128
Percentage of India's share of total	37.7	33.4	22.0	35.9	60.7
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—					
India	4,521	8,539	4,996	7,033	10,141
Ceylon	14,071	15,592	17,870	20,208	19,582
China	69,679	67,928	51,107	40,375	38,577
Java	158	8,656	9,611	7,663	5,694
TOTAL	95,129	100,715	83,584	90,247	78,487
Percentage of India's share of total	4.8	8.5	6.0	7.8	13.3
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—					
India	9,412	9,287	9,380	9,438	9,328
Ceylon	26,120	30,866	27,970	23,495	19,513
China	2,945	2,047	1,151	733	222
Java	3,758	8,108	28,302	19,300	21,578
TOTAL	42,985	51,173	65,360	52,966	50,641
Percentage of India's share of total	21.9	18.1	14.3	17.8	18.4

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Afghanistan	24, 34	56, 68	63, 66	..	Canada	8, 9, 11, 22, 23, 29	50, 51, 52, 56	50, 51, 52, 56	..
Agricultural implements	9	85, 86	85, 86	..	Candles	48	69
Ale, beer, and porter	12, 32	44, 53, 58	..	69	Canned and bottled provisions	12	45	..	69
Alizarine dyes	14, 32	44	..	69	Canvas, flax	..	46	..	69
Almonds	..	45	Cape of Good Hope	26	55	55	..
Aluminium	8	44, 54, 61	Carpets and rugs	..	45	47	..
American Agricultural Bureau	2, 15	Carriages and carts	26	42, 46
Angle and spring	7	44, 60	" " wagons	..	44, 46
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Bank of Japan	1	Chillies (<i>Capsicum Sps.</i>)	5, 11, 15, 16, 22, 25, 34	50, 51, 57	50, 51, 57	..
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Bars and channel	7	44	..	60, 69	Chrome ore	25
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