

fortieth Issue]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

R E V I E W

OF THE

R A D E O F I N D I A

IN

1913-14

---

*Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.*

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CALCUTTA  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1914

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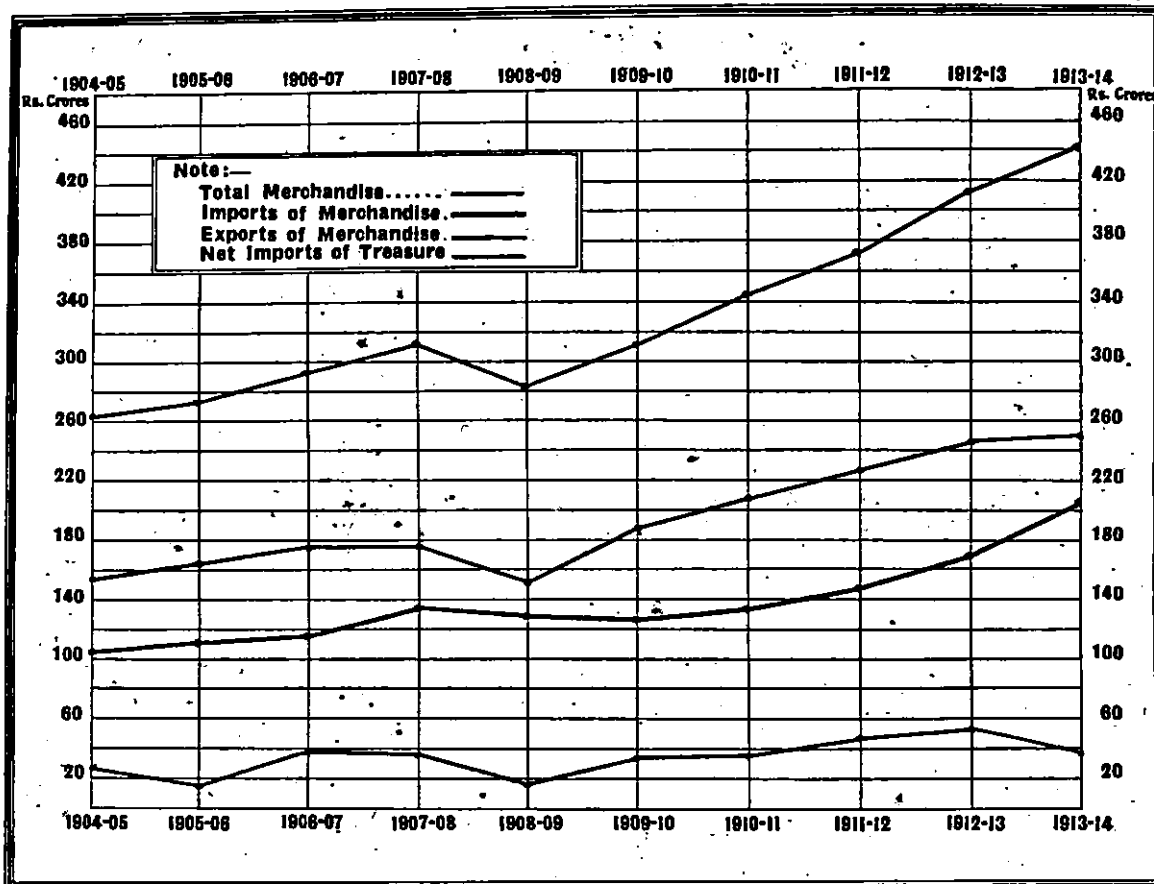
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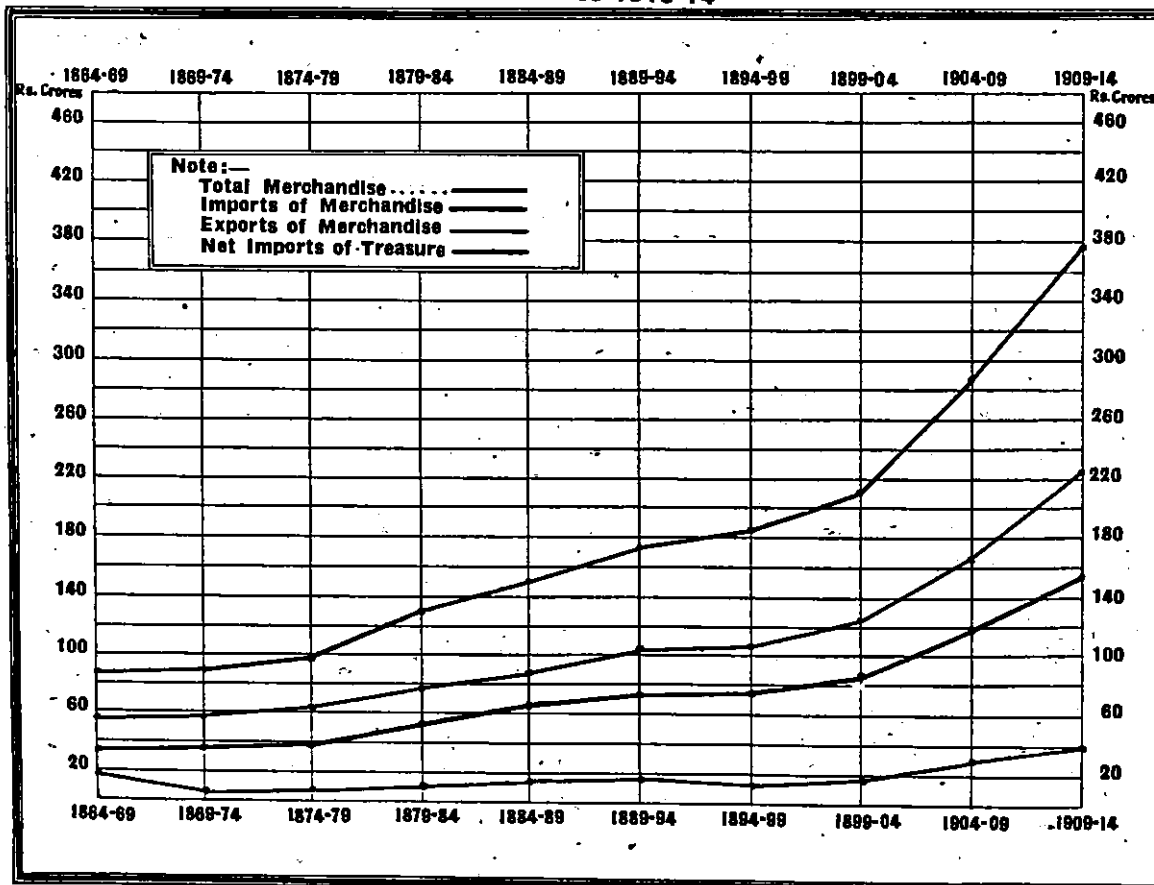
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# GROWTH OF THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

10 years  
1904-05 to 1913-14



50 years  
1864-65 to 1913-14



Note:—

1. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
2. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.
3. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores as well as re-exports.
4. Net Imports of Treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of Gold and Silver, both private and Government.

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SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1914

PRICE TWELVE ANNAS.

To

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

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Fortieth Annual Review of the Trade of India.

For reasons already explained to Government, I have divided the Review this year into two parts—Part I containing a résumé of the extent and direction of Indian foreign seaborne, inland, frontier, and coasting trade, with coloured charts; and Part II with statistical tables for a series of years, which could not obviously appear in the body of the Report itself, without making it unreadable. The general characteristics of the year's trade are contained in Chapter I. In Chapter II trade according to continents and countries, the share of provinces, and the importance of the trade of Calcutta, Bombay and other ports, have been analysed. The more important exports and imports are referred to in Chapters III and IV, respectively. Chapter V deals with trade and currency, customs revenue, shipping, and freights, with special reference to the fall in freights in the year under review. The main features of the inland trade of the year are given in Chapter VI, while Chapters VII and VIII deal with the frontier and coasting trade respectively. The charts illustrate the growth of the foreign seaborne trade, the net imports of gold and gold absorption, the growth of inland, frontier, and coasting trade, the distribution of the trade of British India between the United Kingdom and other British Possessions and foreign countries, and the share of principal foreign countries in the import and export trade. The final Chapter summarises briefly the chief statistics relating to trade, including the percentage of export to total production. In Part II of the Review, summary tables have been given for all the important trade statistics, including the value of trade with principal countries, the prices of commodities, freights, and the course of wages in important industries. The main object of this is to make available statistics which would not otherwise be published until much later in the year. The statistics, for example, of the value of trade with principal countries for 1912-13 were not available to merchants and others until May 1914. The figures of 1913-14 will be found in table 11 in Part II. An index is added for easy reference.

The values throughout this Review are stated in rupees, and in the case of large values sterling equivalents are also given. It may be added that the question of using sterling notation only was referred in 1910 to the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, but in deference to the opinion of some leading commercial bodies, including the Chambers of Bengal and Bombay, rupee notation has been retained. A separate edition of the Review with sterling notation only is under preparation, and copies (including those presented to Parliament) will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

*Director of Statistics.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS,

*The 16th July, 1914.*

# CONTENTS.

Pages

## PART I.—REPORT.

Chapter I.—General	1—8
Chapter II.—Trade according to Countries	8—11
Chapter III.—Export of merchandise	12—33
Chapter IV.—Imports of merchandise	33—44
Chapter V.—Trade and Currency, Customs Revenue, Shipping, and Freights	44—50
Chapter VI.—Inland Trade	50—51
Chapter VII.—Frontier Trade	52—53
Chapter VIII.—Coasting Trade	54—55
Chapter IX.—Conclusion	55—57

## CHARTS—

No.

1 (Frontispiece) Growth of the Foreign Seaborne Trade of India (a) in ten years; (b) in fifty years	
2 Net Imports and Absorption of gold	
3 Growth of Inland, Coasting, and Frontier Trade	
4 Distribution of trade of British India between the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries	
5 Share of principal countries in the Import trade	
6 Share of principal countries in the Export trade	

## PART II—TABLES.

No.

1 Value of total foreign sea-borne trade	61
2 Value of merchandise and treasure, and gold separately	ib
3 Value of trade in private merchandise, according to four main classes	61—62
4 Value of Imports, according to four main classes with sub-divisions	62
5 Value of Exports, according to four main classes with sub-divisions	63
6 Quantity and value of principal articles of imports, and Government stores	63—67
7 Quantity and value of principal articles of re-exports	67
8 Quantity and value of principal articles of exports	68—69
9 Value of trade in merchandise with Continents	70
10 Value of trade in merchandise according to British Empire and Foreign countries	ib
11 Value of trade with principal countries	71—78
12 Imports and exports of cotton goods and raw cotton	77
13 Imports and exports of raw silk and silk goods	ib
14 Imports of wool manufactures, including yarn and knitting wool	ib
15 Imports of apparel, excluding hosiery and boots and shoes	ib
16 Imports of haberdashery and millinery	ib
17 Imports of metals	77—73
18 Imports of machinery and millwork	78
19 Imports of railway plant and rolling stock, private and Government	ib
20 Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery	ib
21 Imports of sugar	ib
22 Imports of provisions	ib
23 Imports of mineral oil	ib
24 Exports of jute, raw and manufactured	78—79
25 Exports of raw wool	79
26 Exports of rice	ib
27 Exports of wheat	ib
28 Exports of indigo	ib
29 Exports of lac	ib
30 Exports of seeds	ib
31 Exports of Indian tea	80
32 Exports of opium	ib
33 Exports of hides and skins	ib
34 Value of the imports of certain articles of luxury and convenience	ib
35 Imports and exports of gold and silver	ib
36 Absorption of gold in India	81
37 Balance of trade of India	ib
38 Volume and value of the foreign seaborne trade of 1913-14 compared with that of 1912-13 (a) Imports, (b) Exports	82—83
39 Declared value per unit of principal articles of the Import and Export trade	84
40 Average rates of wages paid in selected industries	ib
41 Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue)	85
42 Customs Tariff—rates of duty in force in British India	85—86
43 Rates of Import duty levied in foreign countries on principal Indian merchandise	86—87
44 Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade	87
45 Statistics of average maritime freights from Chief ports	88
46 Deck passage rates from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern ports	ib
47 Statistics of maritime freights—(a) from Calcutta to Rangoon, (b) from Rangoon to Calcutta	ib
48 Statistics of maritime freights from Calcutta to Eastern ports	ib
49 Freights of a subsidised Far Eastern Steamship Co.	ib
50 Quantity and value of the Inland trade	89
51 Quantity of trade by rail in principal articles of each province	89 90
52 Quantity of merchandise imported into and exported from each province by rail	90
53 Total amount of subsidies of all kinds paid by Japanese Government	ib
54 Import, export and total trade by land frontier	91
55 Value of trade with principal frontier countries	91—92
56 Exports of cotton piecegoods across the land frontier	92
57 Imports of raw wool across the land frontier	ib
58 Value of total coasting trade	ib
59 Value of coasting trade of merchandise and treasure	ib
60 Coastwise imports of principal articles of Indian merchandise	ib
61 Coastwise exports of principal articles of Indian merchandise	ib

# REVIEW OF TRADE

## PART I—REPORT.

### CHAPTER I.

#### General.

The annual Review of Trade for the official year\* 1913-14 deals with (1) the foreign sea-borne trade, (2) the frontier trade of British India, (3) the rail and river-borne trade, and (4) the sea-borne coasting trade. Part I of the Report reviews the noteworthy facts in the history of the year's trade, and Part II consists of summary tables giving details of the trade referred to in the Report, which may be of interest to those who desire more detailed information than is possible in the Report itself. Charts are also added to illustrate the growth of India's trade whether sea-borne, inland, or coasting trade, and also the share of foreign countries as apart from the United Kingdom and the Empire in the import and export trade of India.

Scope of the Report.

The foreign sea-borne trade statistics both as regards values and quantities are compiled from the declarations of exporters in shipping bills and of importers in bills of entry†. They relate only to the registered trade at British Indian ports with foreign countries. The unregistered trade, though small, consists largely of shipments made chiefly by native craft between ports in Native States, for instance, Travancore and Kathiawar, with the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Ceylon. The trade of British Indian ports with one another, and with Indian ports not British, is registered separately in order to differentiate coasting trade from the foreign sea-borne trade. The returns from the French and Portuguese Possessions in India may be considered as unrecorded Indian trade.‡ Foreign merchandise, transhipped at Indian ports, is excluded from the accounts of both imports and exports, as Indian ports are not transshipment centres for foreign countries to any considerable extent. The imports include goods landed, whether they are intended for home consumption, bonding or re-exportation, and such articles in passengers' baggage as are subject to duty. Articles received from and despatched to foreign countries by parcel post are included, but the contents of foreign registered letters with certain exceptions received and despatched are not included.

Scope of the statistics.  
Foreign seaborne trade.

Next with regard to inland trade. The rail-borne trade is registered by the audit offices of railways. The information is collected from railway invoices, and the weight recorded represents net weight. Except in the case of treasure, luggage and parcel traffic is not registered, and Government stores are classed in the returns according to the commodities of which they consist. The river-borne trade represents the trade carried by country boats as well as by inland steamers. Boat traffic is registered at selected river stations by clerks who collect the information and forward it to the provincial officers. The traffic by steamer is compiled from invoices in the office of steamer companies. The value of the goods carried by rail and by steamer is not recorded on the invoices, but values based on market rates are assigned to each article by the Provincial

Inland trade.

\*The year ending 31st March includes the whole of one year's crops which are, broadly speaking, harvested and exported between April 1st and March 31st. So far as the harvests and the trade of India are concerned the official year is much more appropriate than the calendar year.

†Under the Indian Sea Customs Act of 1878 the real value which importers or exporters must declare is defined to be (a) the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation, as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof: or (b) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid. In short, in the case of articles in which transactions are sufficiently numerous for there to be a recognised wholesale market rate for the article, that price must be given, less the trade discount, and in the case of imported articles, the duty. The value to be shown for imported articles is not necessarily the cost at which the importer has been able to land the goods in India. Imported piece-goods, for example, are ordinarily sold by the importer to large wholesale dealers who dispose of them in turn in wholesale transactions, and it is the price at which the latter transaction takes place which determines the value which should be declared. Where no such wholesale market price is ascertainable the value will, in ordinary cases, represent the value in the *bond fide* invoice plus insurance, freight, and landing charges.

Real value.

‡The French and Portuguese authorities send to this Department the returns of imports and exports which are published separately in the Statement of the Seaborne Trade (Volume II), but these figures are not included in the seaborne trade of British India. As regards the Coasting trade, however, the trade of the British Indian ports with these foreign ports is of course included.

class, the total for yarns and textile fabrics for 1913-14 being R41 crores (mainly composed of jute manufactures R28 crores and cotton manufactures R12 crores) as against R35 crores in 1912-13 and R26 crores in 1911-12.

**Re-exports**

The re-export trade, which is comparatively unimportant, will tend to diminish as the development of direct communications between various parts of the world increases. Excluding the year 1911-12, when there was an abnormal export of imported sugar to the United Kingdom, the Indian re-export trade has not shown the decrease in recent years which might have been expected, but at the same time no great tendency is indicated in the other direction. The re-export trade in the year under review was valued at R4,68 lakhs and was mostly in manufactured goods imported from Western countries, the most important class being cotton goods, valued at R1,56 lakhs, which go chiefly to East Africa, Persia, Arabia, Bahrein Islands, and Aden. The re-exports to Western countries are comparatively small, raw wool imported over the land frontiers being the chief commodity. In 1913-14 the total amount of raw wool re-exported to the United Kingdom was R44 lakhs.

**Imports.**

There has been a conspicuous increase in the aggregate value of imports in recent years. It averaged annually in the five years ending 1909-10 almost R116 crores, in the following three years R143 crores, rising to over R183 crores in the year under review. By far the largest proportion of the increase occurred in the class of Manufactured Articles, which constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total imports. There was also a small increase in the class of Food, Drink, and Tobacco, which was counterbalanced by a decrease under raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. The relative dimensions of each

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Per cent.	Relative share of each class.
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	23,41	24,66	+ 1,25	+ 5	13.4
Raw materials, etc. . . . .	12,40	10,56	- 1,84	- 15	5.8
Articles manufactured . . . . .	1,23,93	1,45,16	+ 22,23	+ 18	79.2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,26	2,87	+ 61	+ 27	1.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,61,00</b>	<b>1,83,25</b>	<b>+ 22,25</b>	<b>+ 14</b>	<b>100</b>

of these large groups, and the change in the aggregate value of each during the year, will be seen from the figures (in lakhs of rupees) in the margin. When the items comprised in these groups are examined in detail it appears that in only three of the important articles there was a decline. They are coal, silk raw and piece-goods (in both of which a comparatively small decline followed the much inflated trade of the preceding year), and raw cotton. The principal increases and decreases of the imports of 1913-14 as against 1912-13 are shown in the margin. The imports show a general increase in all directions, and indicate the growing purchasing power of the people. Table No. 34 on page 80 shows the change in the standard of living as far as may be gauged by the annual seaborne trade returns. The table shows the imports of sugar and molasses, kerosene oil, cotton piece-goods, silk and woollen goods, apparel, boots and shoes, copper and yellow metals, matches, soaps, betelnuts, and galvanized iron sheets, reduced to index numbers. They are in the last six years successively 86, 87, 99, 103, 125, and 144, taking the average for 1908-13 as the base (100). Imports of goods consumed generally by Indians indicate perhaps the surest criterion of the purchasing power of the people, and it will be seen that many of these imports are to be classed as conventional necessities or luxuries rather than articles of primary necessity. The increase in the imports over the last quinquennium shows in an unmistakable way the improved economic situation and a general diffusion of well-being. It is sufficient to point out that the progress experienced in the year 1912-13 continued in 1913-14, and there has been a further advance of over R22 crores. The special feature of the import trade continues to be the great demand for cotton manufactures. Cotton goods have advanced until their values approximate to a third of the total import trade. The actual increase of imports has not been so great as the figures by value suggest. Taking

	R (Lakhs).
Apparel and boots and shoes . . . . .	+ 23
Carriages and carts, etc. . . . .	+ 23
Chemicals, drugs, etc. . . . .	+ 21
Coal . . . . .	- 14
Cotton, raw . . . . .	- 1.95
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	+ 5,48
Cutlery, hardware, instru- ments, etc. . . . .	+ 98
Glassware, etc. . . . .	+ 28
Grain and pulse . . . . .	+ 15
Iron and steel manufactures . . . . .	+ 4,52
Machinery . . . . .	+ 2,40
Oils . . . . .	+ 41
Metals other than iron and steel . . . . .	+ 2,03
Paper, pasteboard, etc. . . . .	+ 21
Railway plant, etc. . . . .	+ 3,63
Silk, raw . . . . .	- 45
Sugar . . . . .	+ 68
Wood and timber . . . . .	+ 18
Woollens . . . . .	+ 79

of the purchasing power of the people, and it will be seen that many of these imports are to be classed as conventional necessities or luxuries rather than articles of primary necessity. The increase in the imports over the last quinquennium shows in an unmistakable way the improved economic situation and a general diffusion of well-being. It is sufficient to point out that the progress experienced in the year 1912-13 continued in 1913-14, and there has been a further advance of over R22 crores. The special feature of the import trade continues to be the great demand for cotton manufactures. Cotton goods have advanced until their values approximate to a third of the total import trade. The actual increase of imports has not been so great as the figures by value suggest. Taking



cotton manufactures as a whole, the United Kingdom in 1913-14 supplied over 90 per cent of the total and the percentages were higher in the case of piecegoods. Of other countries Japan has made a most marked advance, sending goods to the value of ₹1,20 lakhs in 1913-14 as against ₹81 lakhs in 1912-13, and ₹76 lakhs in 1911-12, and as against ₹13 lakhs ten years ago, the imports consisting chiefly of hosiery. Cotton yarns show no very marked increase, and come mostly from the United Kingdom. In the year under review both sides of India suffered from congestion of cotton piecegoods, which was due to a large extent to the contraction of purchasing power owing to famine or quasi-famine conditions in certain areas, especially in the United Provinces. Substantial increases are also noticed in railway plant and rolling stock and machinery. The bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom. The figures for railway plant and rolling stock (which do not include stores on Government account) were ₹10 crores in 1913-14. In 1913-14 all classes of machinery increased more or less, but the increase of nearly ₹2½ crores was due mainly to the heavy imports of textile and electrical machinery and primemovers. In 1913-14 there was also an increase under all heads of instruments and apparatus except scientific. Under articles of Food and Drink sugar retains a position of supreme importance. The imports of sugar are of special interest by reason of their bearing on the question of sugar cultivation in India. It is a striking fact that the production in India is estimated to be some 3 million tons of cane sugar a year, and India is thus the largest single producer of sugar in the world. At the same time India imports increasing quantities, amounting in 1913-14 to nearly 10 per cent of the total supply of cane sugar outside India. Cane sugar, which is imported from Java, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, and China, was 90 per cent of the total sugar imported. Beet sugar is imported from Austria, Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Imports of hides, gums and resins, cotton yarn, matches, cement and mineral dyes showed decreases.

It is unnecessary to refer at length to the stores imported and exported on Government account. About 50 per cent of the imports, which come almost exclusively from the United Kingdom, consist of railway plant and rolling stock, and the other important heads were metals, hardware and cutlery, coal, and arms, ammunition, etc. The exports of Government stores were ₹13 lakhs in the year under review and were comparatively insignificant, Indian merchandise contributing about half the total amount. The United Kingdom, Aden, Ceylon, Hongkong, China, and Persia between them took about 86 per cent of the exports.

The movements of gold and silver bullion are of special interest at the present time, especially in view of their connection with currency. The imports of gold on private account were ₹28 crores, there being none on Government account. The exports on private account were about ₹5 crores, and there were no exports on Government account. The net imports of gold were 23½ crores in 1913-14, ₹34 crores in 1912-13, ₹38 crores in 1911-12, and ₹24 crores in 1910-11. The figures for the previous years are given in summary table No. 2. Imports of silver on Government account were ₹7 crores, and on private account ₹8 crores. The exports on private account were ₹2 crores, and on Government account ₹3 lakhs. In short, the net imports of silver were ₹13 crores as compared with ₹17 crores in 1912-13 and ₹5 crores in 1911-12. A table has been compiled to show the absorption of gold\* over a period of years, and it illustrates that the stream of the precious metals to India is still continuing. The absorption of gold in India rose from ₹7½ crores in 1890-91 to ₹12 crores in 1903-04, to ₹21 crores in 1907-08, to ₹25½ crores in 1911-12, in 1912-13 to ₹31½ crores, and in 1913-14 to ₹34½ crores. It would seem that India is hoarding more than formerly, if by hoarding is meant the non-productive use of the yellow metal. It is used chiefly in the form of ornaments, and, as is well known, much of the gold is imported in small bars to meet a demand in the same way as piecegoods are imported. The consumption of imported merchandise, owing to the habits of the people and the standard of living, is limited, and a considerable proportion of the excess of exports over imports is taken in the form of gold and silver. It is interesting to note that the remarkable increase in the absorption of gold has

\*The net absorption of gold has been taken as the net imports plus the total gold production in India minus the variations in the amounts held in the Currency and other reserves (table no. 36, page 81). It has not been possible to ascertain the amount of sovereigns which has gone into circulation. The amount is, however, comparatively small. The omission does not, therefore, affect the question under consideration.

not been at the expense of silver. While the average amount of rupees (silver) melted, hoarded, exported or otherwise wasted has decreased from an average of R5 crores in the decade, before the closing of the mints (1893) to R2.5 crores between 1894 and 1902 and R2.25 crores between 1903 and 1912, the absorption and net imports of gold have considerably increased. With regard to the absorption of gold (table and chart\*), it should be carefully borne in mind that the absorption shown is only for 41 years, and that the importing of the precious metals has been going on for countless ages. This accumulation of the precious metals is far greater than would be necessary to develop the railways, schools, colleges, etc., which are required at the present time. If the gold absorbed in each year had been invested in railways at the ordinary rate of 4 per cent, the interest alone would amount to R13 crores per annum, or in the aggregate to over R142 crores. Had this been so invested there would have been a great increase in production with a very considerable increase in well-being. A small increase, say 5 or 10 per cent, in Indian production would mean larger profits to entrepreneurs and employers generally, higher wages to wage-earners, and with this, new wants, new industries, new markets, new towns, and fresh opportunities for the ryot.

Nearly one-half of the total amount of gold imported, speaking generally, is in the shape of coin—practically all in sovereigns which are freely imported by the Exchange Banks for conversion at the Currency Offices into rupees and notes.† The exports consist of bullion from the Kolar and other gold fields to the extent of over R3 crores in 1913-14 or two-thirds of the total exports of gold. Silver, which is not produced locally in any appreciable quantity, is imported mostly as bullion, and in the year under review about R7 crores of bullion was imported on Government account for coinage purposes as against R9 crores the previous year. Silver exported is mainly in the form of rupees which circulate exclusively in Ceylon, Mauritius, Arabia, East Africa, and the Persian Gulf. This is shown in table 35, page 80.

The excess of exports over imports including merchandise and treasure in 1913-14 was R21,37 lakhs including Government transactions, and R36,08 lakhs excluding Government transactions, the average for the last three years being R30,20 lakhs and R41,08 lakhs respectively.‡ It is necessary, however, to give a few explanations in regard to the statement of balance of trade in the case of India. There are payments due to India for her exports, for the import of capital into India, for remittances from foreign countries to persons residing in India, including tourists. There are payments due by India for imports from abroad, the Secretary of State's drawings, interest on capital invested in India through private channels, investments in other countries of the earnings of European merchants, lawyers, civil servants, etc., in India, the earnings of European steamers employed in the coasting and foreign trade of India, remittances to Indians residing in foreign countries, and premiums and policies issued by insurance companies outside India, etc. In table No. 37 at page 81 the available statistical data regarding the balance of trade is included. The seaborne trade figures of imports and exports therein exclude Government stores, as the former are paid for by Council Bills, and the value of exports of such stores is comparatively very small. Statistics of precious stones and pearls re-exported through the medium of the post office are not available. The frontier trade has been neglected, although in recent years it has been R20 crores, the grand total of 1913-14 of exports and imports being R21½ crores. As a rule the frontier trade results in a net import into India of about R2 crores. The imports and exports of enfaced rupee paper form only part of the transfer of securities, and are only the amounts which are known, that is, which pass through the Public Debt Office accounts. Securities of jute or cotton mills remitted to and from India cannot be estimated with any accuracy. As already explained, the declarations in the shipping bills for exports exclude charges for freight, while declarations in the bills of entry for imports include shipping charges and freight. In a statement of India's balance of trade no adjustment

\* Table No. 36, page 81, and chart No. 2.

† Table No. 35, page 80.

‡ The net excess of exports over imports is important. It is well known that in addition to the remittance to England of large sums on account of interest on capital invested in banks, industries, mines and other enterprises, there are the home charges amounting approximately to R30 crores. If allowance be made for interest on money lent to Government and embarked in railways, banks and industries, for remittances of money by British subjects and foreigners resident in India, it is clear that at least R45 crores were remitted in 1913-14 for interest and services rendered; in other words, a balance of exports over imports of over R21 crores indicates that some R24 crores of new foreign capital were probably at the disposal of India in the year under review.

on account of freight is generally necessary, except for the coasting trade. It should be noted that a small percentage of under or over declaration in the value of exports and imports may make a serious difference in the total figures. An overvaluation of 1 per cent for exports and an undervaluation to the same extent for imports would result in an error for 1913-14 of more than R4 crores. The balance of trade, moreover, of a country is never settled within any precise twelve months, but if a series of years are taken, the balance outstanding at the end of the period corresponds more or less roughly to that outstanding at its commencement. The detailed statistics showing the net exports and council bills together with imports of bullion and enfaced rupee paper are shown in the table above referred to on page 81.

In reviewing the course of foreign trade during the year, it is necessary to take into account the movements in prices, and the part played by them in producing the changes recorded in the trade returns. It will be sufficient to show here how the 1913-14 figures appear, if calculated at prices

	Value recorded in 1913-14	Calculated value of trade at prices of 1912-13	Value recorded in 1912-13
<b>Imports—</b>			
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	24,08	26,45	23,40
Raw materials . . . . .	10,56	9,97	12,40
Manufactures . . . . .	1,45,16	1,43,25	1,32,93
Total imports (including miscellaneous)	1,83,25	1,62,48	1,61,00
<b>Exports—</b>			
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	64,77	65,44	73,08
Raw materials . . . . .	1,32,46	1,16,08	1,03,49
Manufactures . . . . .	54,59	51,99	57,33
Total exports (including miscellaneous)	2,44,23	2,36,46	2,41,35
<b>Re-exports—</b>			
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	58	58	55
Raw materials . . . . .	84	87	97
Manufactures . . . . .	3,10	3,09	3,08
Total Re-exports (including miscellaneous)	4,68	4,71	4,74
<b>Total turnover</b>	<b>4,32,16</b>	<b>4,23,65</b>	<b>4,07,09</b>

current in 1912-13. The calculated figures† given in the margin in lakhs of rupees, when compared with the 1912-13 returns, show the change in the volume of trade, while the comparison with the recorded values in 1913-14 shows what change has occurred in average import and export prices. The marginal table shows that of the recorded increase of R25,07 lakhs, R16,56 lakhs was due to the larger volume of trade, and R8,51 lakhs to higher prices. That is to say, prices were about 2 per cent higher than in 1912-13, and the actual volume of our foreign trade increased by about 4 per cent.

In table 39 on page 84 of this report will be seen the prices of important

	Prices in 1913-14 (prices in 1912-13 = 100)
<b>Food grains—</b>	
Cereals . . . . .	97
Pulses . . . . .	113
Sugar . . . . .	94
Tea and coffee . . . . .	105
Other articles of food and drink . . . . .	101
Oilseeds, oils and oil-cake . . . . .	99
Textiles, jute . . . . .	117
„ cotton . . . . .	103
„ others . . . . .	105
Hides and skins . . . . .	105
Metals and manufactures . . . . .	102
Other raw and manufactured articles . . . . .	100
Building materials . . . . .	111
<b>General average</b> . . . . .	<b>102</b>

articles in 1913-14, as against 1911-12 and 1912-13. These prices are declared unit values, but they are wholesale prices, as prescribed in the Indian Sea Customs Act\*. They have been arranged, and grouped, and the prices in 1913-14 are compared with those of 1912-13, which is taken as 100. The rise was chiefly under food grains-pulses, textiles-jute, and building materials, the prices of which rose by 13, 17, and 11 per cent respectively. There was also an increase, though not so marked, in tea and coffee (5 per cent), textiles-cotton (3 per cent) and silk and wool (5 per cent), hides and skins (5 per cent), and metals and manufactures thereof (2 per cent). The prices of food grains-cereals and sugar fell by 3 and 6 per cent respectively. Those of other articles of food and drink,

oilseeds, and other raw and manufactured articles remained at about the level of 1912-13. On the whole, i.e., taking all articles together, the general average increase was 2 per cent, which must necessarily correspond to what was arrived at in the preceding paragraph (re calculated values). Prices of all articles over the last two decades stand at a higher level than at any previous period with the exception of tea, coffee, and silk. The largest increase during the period has occurred in the price of hides and skins and jute. The classes of commodities that have increased most besides these are oilseeds, pulses, cereals, and building materials.

In the paragraphs above the rise of prices in relation to the trade of the year has been discussed. It is now necessary to refer to the rise in the price of labour (wages) which has had, especially in Bombay, an important effect on the year's industry. From an examination of returns supplied by leading industries—cotton (Bombay), woollen (Cawnpore), jute (Bengal), paper (Bengal), rice (Rangoon), mining (Bengal), and brewing (Punjab), it has been

found that there has been a general rise in wages in these industries of 3 per cent in 1913-14. The greatest rise is a rise of 9 per cent in the cotton industry in Bombay, and in the woollen mills in Upper India. The insufficiency of operatives in the cotton factories in Bombay has been of serious hindrance to the industry, and is due to the great demand for unskilled

Industry—	Rate for 1914 expressed in Index Nos. (rate for 1913=100).
Cotton . . . . .	109
Wool . . . . .	109
Jute . . . . .	102
Paper . . . . .	100
Rice . . . . .	96
Mining (coal) . . . . .	97
Brewing . . . . .	108
Unweighted average . . . . .	103

labour elsewhere, chiefly in the Public Works Department and at the docks, and also to such root factors over long periods as plague, etc., which arrest the natural growth of the population at a time of considerable industrial expansion. The jute industry shows a rise of 2 per cent. In the early part of the season labour was fairly plentiful. In the beginning of the hot weather the jute mills started a five-day week and the exodus of labour, especially the weaver class, to their country homes, was in consequence

even larger than in previous years. The paper industry in Bengal records no change, while the coal industry shows a fall of 3 per cent as against 1912-13. The rice milling industry in Rangoon also shows a slight fall of 4 per cent. There was no material change in tea gardens, where labour conditions remained on the whole the same as in the previous year. Table No. 40 on page 84 gives the rates for the three years for different classes of wage-earners in the chief industries. The importance of these may be gauged from the statistics of the last census (1911), which show that on the date of the census there were 704,000 employed on tea gardens, 308,000 in cotton mills, 222,000 in other textile industries, and 143,000 in collieries.\* It is interesting to note that the rise in the wages of industrial labour has not been so great as in the case of agricultural labourers and village artisans. Money wages have over long periods increased in all industries, and the rise has generally been greater than or equal to the rise in retail prices except in the tea, sugar and brewing industries.† An examination of Indian wage statistics during the last decade shows that this is certainly the labourer's day.

## CHAPTER II.

### TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

Trade with United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

	(In lakhs of rupees)			Total.
	Exports including re-exports.	Imports.		
United Kingdom . . . . .	61,80	1,40,58		2,02,38
Other British Possessions . . . . .	89,24	15,18		54,42
Foreign Countries . . . . .	1,54,92	64,11		2,19,03
Total . . . . .	2,55,96	2,19,87		4,75,83

The value of the total trade in private merchandise and treasure of British India with the United Kingdom, British possessions, and Foreign countries during 1913-14 is given in the margin in lakhs of rupees. The bulk of the foreign trade of India has always been conducted with the United Kingdom, which is a market for most of the articles shipped from India, and is also, to a diminishing extent, a centre for the storage and distribution to other countries of certain articles, not required for home consumption. Her aggregate share in the total trade is 41 per cent. The trade with British possessions other than the United Kingdom forms 11 per cent of the total trade. The trade with Foreign countries represents 48 per cent of the total. It will be seen from the coloured chart No. 4, and from table No. 10 on page 70 in part ii of this report that imports come chiefly from the United Kingdom and exports go chiefly to Foreign countries outside the British Empire.

Trade with continents.

	Imports.			Exports including re-exports.			Total.	per cent
	£ (Lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)		
Europe . . . . .	1,47,13	1,42,98		2,90,09			67	
Asia . . . . .	26,71	64,57		91,28			21	
America . . . . .	4,80	28,90		33,70			8	
Africa . . . . .	3,89	7,49		11,18			3	
Australasia . . . . .	92	4,99		5,91			1	

\* There were 7,113 factories (i.e., places in which at least twenty hands are employed) which gave employment to over 2 million persons or seven in every thousand of the population. A population census, however, cannot be expected to give the requisite information regarding occupation, and a comprehensive industrial survey obtained by detailed investigation and spread over a considerable time is to be preferred.

† It should, however, be noted that Tea garden coolies get some special concessions in addition to wages, e.g., they get rice at a fixed rate, generally lower than the market rate.

largely derived from Europe, the exports are far more widely distributed over the world. Not more than 57 per cent is sent to European countries, and the greater part of the remainder, namely, 26 per cent, is destined for Asiatic ports. To the continents of Australasia, America and Africa 2, 12 and 3 per cent are exported respectively. India is still now practically an agricultural country, and she needs every market which can be found for raw products. In most of them these raw products are admitted free of duty, as they are required for manufacture, and are, moreover, articles of which India is at present the chief source of supply. Tables Nos. 9 and 10 on page 70 show the chief countries trading with India, and the proportion of the total trade assignable to each in the year of report. Charts Nos. 5 and 6 show the comparative importance of the chief countries trading with India as regards both the import and the export trade. Owing to a change in the method of compiling the seaborne trade statistics, namely, according to countries of consignment and final destination, there has been a considerable decline in the recorded imports from Belgium, and a corresponding increase in imports from Germany. There have been also a diminution in the imports from Russia, and an increase in those from Austria-Hungary, Java, the United States, and Japan. In the first four cases the results are due mainly to the changes in the sugar and oil trades, and in the case of Japan the development of the import trade has been marked under the heads of silk manufactures and cotton hosiery. Japan has succeeded to a large extent by paying attention to a great factor in the Indian bazar, which the United Kingdom would do well to remember, the element of cheapness. The trade of some of these countries may be noticed below in detail. For detailed figures a reference is invited to table No. 11 on pages 71-76.

The imports from the United Kingdom have increased, but in the case of exports there has been an appreciable decline, during the year 1913-14, compared with 1912-13. The imports from the United Kingdom

Imports.	R (lakhs)
Cotton yarn . . . . .	8,57
" grey goods . . . . .	25,08
" white . . . . .	13,93
" coloured . . . . .	15,33
Metals and ores . . . . .	14,05
Railway plant, etc. . . . .	9,33
Machinery, etc. . . . .	6,96
Hardware . . . . .	2,26
Woollens . . . . .	2,22
Apparel . . . . .	72

are of an extremely varied nature, and record an increase of R16,14 lakhs. Over 79 per cent of the total value is taken up by a very small number of articles, noted in the margin. In these seven categories, which are typical of the requirements of India from abroad, the position of the United Kingdom is unrivalled, except perhaps in the matter of metals, a demand for cheap and inferior iron and steel having arisen in India, which is

now met by Belgium and Germany. Certain other articles, as for instance, glassware, musical instruments, stationery, books, boots and shoes, soap, have an increased sale in India. Exports have declined by R3,48 lakhs owing to decreases under wheat, barley, and hides and skins. These decreases, however, are partly set off by increased shipments of cotton seed, raw cotton, jute raw and manufactured, tea, and lac.

India imports but little from British Colonies. The market in India for

Australia	R (lakhs)
Imports:	
Railway wooden sleepers . . . . .	29
Horses . . . . .	21
Exports:	
Gunny bags . . . . .	250
" cloth . . . . .	47
Tea . . . . .	47
Hongkong	
Exports:	
Cotton, twist . . . . .	487
Opium . . . . .	163
The Straits	
Imports:	
Tin . . . . .	57
Betelnuts . . . . .	96
Exports:	
Opium . . . . .	34
Rice . . . . .	287
Cotton, coloured goods . . . . .	70
Jute manufactures . . . . .	41
Ceylon	
Imports:	
Spices . . . . .	27
Exports:	
Rice . . . . .	495
Coal . . . . .	38
Cotton, coloured piece-goods . . . . .	23
Tea . . . . .	24

such articles as Australia can send, is not large, and the continental goods are available at rates with which she cannot compete. There was a large consignment of wooden railway sleepers from there, and a marked increase in the exports of gunny bags and cloth which were required chiefly for bags to hold Australian produce. In the trade with Hongkong opium accounts for a fall from R3,61 lakhs to R1,63 lakhs, which was partly made good by increased shipments of cotton twist and yarn. Imports from the Straits Settlements increased by R34 lakhs, block tin and betelnuts being chiefly responsible for the improvement, while exports declined owing to restricted shipments of opium and rice, partly set off by larger shipments of coloured piece-goods and jute manufactures. The import trade of Ceylon improved, due to increased receipts from spices, while exports of rice, coal, coloured piece-goods, especially lungis and saris, and tea declined. Imports from Mauritius declined by R71 lakhs, owing to a fall in the value of sugar.

United Kingdom.

British Possessions  
(1) Australia.

(2) Hongkong.

(3) The Straits.

(4) Ceylon.

(5) Mauritius and the Cape.

(6) Natal. Imports from Cape Colony declined by R75,000. Noticeable fluctuations were principally a contraction in the value of rice exported to Mauritius, and of gunny bags to the Cape. Trade with Natal has not advanced, the total value being R105 lakhs, as in 1912-13. The import trade is practically confined to coal (R21 lakhs), and the principal exports are rice (R31 lakhs) and gunny bags (R25 lakhs). Exports of tea to Canada improved but those of gunny cloth declined. Rice exported to Aden and salt imported therefrom fell in value in the year under review.

	Canada	R (lakhs)
(7) Canada.	Exports:	
(8) Aden.	Tea	84
	Gunny cloth	56

Foreign Countries  
Germany.

The value of Indian trade with Germany\* has increased, costly British goods being largely displaced in India by German cheap manufactures. German manufacturers have secured special advantages by the application of technical skill, chemical science, or a combination of both, in the supply of certain goods, such as musical instruments and mineral dyes from coal tar. The development of German shipping has also encouraged direct imports from, as well as export of cotton, hides, jute, oilseeds, and rice for manufactures, to Germany. Cotton manufactures, dyes, copper, iron and steel, machinery, and woollens bulk in the import

	R (lakhs)
Imports:	
Cotton manufactures	1,89
Dyes	93
Hardware	72
Copper	1,30
Iron or steel	1,31
Steel	97
Woollen manufactures	90
Exports:	
Cotton, raw	6,00
Jute	6,75
Rice not in husk	3,14
Hides and skins raw	3,18
Seeds	4,11

Belgium.

The substantial improvement in exports is chiefly due to increased shipments of raw jute and cotton, and seeds. Heavier imports of iron and steel and cotton goods swelled the total imports from Belgium, while there was a decline under exports, due to smaller shipments of grain and pulse and linseed, which were partly compensated for by larger shipments of raw cotton and copra. Imports of sugar and glassware from Austria-Hungary advanced in value, as also exports of raw jute and cotton, and hides and skins.

Austria-Hungary.

France.

	R (lakhs).
Imports:	
Gold and silver thread	39
Brandy	27
Copper Braziers	25
Silk mixed goods	17
Woollen piece	22
Exports:	
Copra	14
Jute, raw	3,07
Groundnuts	3,93
Cotton, raw	2,02
Linseed	1,90

France sends articles of a more or less special character, such as millinery, silk, brandy and wines, although the demand for the last two has been reduced by the substitution of whisky. There was a large number of motor cars to the value of R5 lakhs received from France. Shipments of groundnuts, linseed, copra, raw jute and cotton were large, but those of poppy seed and hides and skins fell off. The trade with Holland

Holland.

Italy.

Russia.

has increased with larger shipments of grain and pulse, coir manufacture, and copra. Cotton goods imported from Italy advanced, also exports of raw cotton and pepper. Exports of hides and skins declined in value. Russia no longer holds the market for kerosene, the import of which was valued at nearly R4 lakhs as against R48 lakhs in 1912-13. Russia took tea worth R1,66 lakhs and copra R15 lakhs, both showing increases. Imports from the United

United States of America.

	R (lakhs).
Exports:	
Tea	1,86
Jute, raw	40
Imports:	
Jute, raw	3,68
" manufactures	11,74
Hides and skins, raw	3,55
Lac	88

States of America are not advancing. The demand for petroleum has been affected by the competition of the Burma oil wells. Last year imports of kerosene rose from R1,30 lakhs to R1,83 lakhs and the marked advance in the export trade was due to larger shipments of raw jute (+ R85 lakhs) and jute manufactures (+ R2,98 lakhs).

South America  
China exclusive of  
Hongkong, etc.

Exports of hides and skins and lac fell by R58 lakhs and R6 lakhs respectively. Chile's imports of jute manufactures rose by R17 lakhs, but the demand from the Argentine fell by a corresponding amount to the R2,95 lakhs. Formerly China did a larger business with India than any other country, next to the United Kingdom, but the trade has been much affected by Japan's direct trade with India, the extinction of the opium trade, and the diminution in the trade in cotton yarn, which is now partly supplied by Japan. Shipments of opium to China during the year dwindled to R4 lakhs from R4,86 lakhs in 1912-13. She received more tea but less cotton raw and twist and yarn than in 1912-13, and her share of the trade was reduced by R5,30 lakhs to R5,72 lakhs. The trade with Japan has increased very largely and rapidly from R10,92 lakhs ten years

Japan.

\* For the percentage shares of Germany and other countries in the total import and the export trade, see charts Nos. 5 and 6.

	₹ (lakhs).	
Imports:	Cotton hosiery	83
	Silk manufactures	1,45
	Matches	39
	Copper	41
Export:	Cotton, raw	19,40
	Rice	1,62

ago to ₹15,16 lakhs in 1909-10 and ₹27,47 lakhs last year. Increased imports are partly attributed to the establishment of commercial agencies, the ability to supply cheap articles—exactly what is required by the Indian market, the establishment of a direct line of steamers with Bombay, and of a branch of a Japanese bank there. She has recognised the importance of the market for cotton hosiery, silk fabrics, matches, umbrella fittings, and copper. The export trade shows an appreciable improvement of ₹3,96 lakhs, owing to increased shipments of raw cotton. In table 11 on page 75 are shown the chief imports and exports for 1913-14 and the previous four years. Of the total exports to Japan (₹22,67 lakhs) in 1913-14 raw cotton (₹19,40 lakhs) was by far the most important. The other exports in order of importance were husked rice (₹1,62 lakhs), iron or steel pig (₹33 lakhs), oilcakes (₹30 lakhs), opium (₹18 lakhs), raw jute (₹16 lakhs), jute manufactures (₹15 lakhs), hides and skins (₹13 lakhs), and manures (₹10 lakhs). The chief imports were silk piece-goods (₹1,18 lakhs), hosiery (₹83 lakhs), copper (₹41 lakhs), matches (₹39 lakhs), glass (₹16 lakhs), and coal (₹13 lakhs). The growth in Japanese trade is illustrated in charts Nos. 5 and 6. Japan now occupies the predominant position in the trade with foreign countries in Asia, her share amounting to nearly 3 per cent of the import and

	₹ (lakhs).	
Imports:	Sugar	10,64
Exports:	Opium	71
	Gunny bags	70

9 per cent of the export trade. The increase under Java. imports from Java is accounted for by larger receipts of sugar. Exports of opium to Java also increased. Ten years ago the trade with Java was valued at ₹2,47 lakhs. In 1913-14 this had risen to ₹12,69 lakhs, as against ₹12,79 lakhs in 1912-13. As is seen in chart No. 5 the trade has increased very considerably as compared with a decade ago, due chiefly to the growth in the imports of sugar and exports of jute goods and opium. The chief exports in 1913-14 were: jute goods (₹71 lakhs), husked rice (₹39 lakhs), opium (₹71 lakhs), and tea seed (₹5 lakhs), and the chief imports sugar (₹10,64 lakhs) and timber (₹5 lakhs). Imports of teak wood from Siam. Siam declined from ₹25 lakhs to ₹21 lakhs, while export of gunny bags

	₹ (lakhs).	
Exports:	Opium	19
	Jute manufactures	55

rose from ₹20 lakhs to ₹46 lakhs. The principal Indo-China. articles of exports to Indo-China are opium and jute manufactures, both of which showed considerable improvement. The progress of the trade with Borneo (Dutch). Borneo (Dutch). is chiefly due to increased imports of kerosene oil, which rose from ₹46 lakhs to ₹78 lakhs.

The import and export trade in merchandise only of each maritime province				Shares of Provinces.
	Import.	Export.	Total.	
Bengal	72,08	1,02,75	1,74,83	with foreign countries during last year
Bihar and Orissa	..	33	33	is stated in lakhs of rupees in the margin.
Bombay	62,53	69,47	1,32,00	Of the trade with Europe much the
Sind	16,28	26,54	42,82	largest part is carried on by Bengal, while
Madras	16,86	25,91	42,77	Bombay does a much more extensive
Burma	16,00	23,91	39,91	Asiatic trade than Bengal. Bombay again
Total	1,83,25	2,48,91	4,32,16	has very minor trade relations with America and Australasia, the trade with those regions centering largely in Calcutta.

India possesses a very long seaboard but very few natural harbours,				Trade of Ports.
and hence about 95 per cent of her foreign trade passes through the principal ports, two of which are actually situated at some distance from the sea. The proportion of the total trade in private merchandise passing through them in 1913-14, as compared with a decade ago (1904-05), is given in the margin in lakhs of rupees. There has been no material change in the ratios for different ports, which is in the case of Calcutta 39 per cent, of Bombay 30 per cent, of Karachi 10 per cent, of Rangoon 8 per cent, of Madras 5 per cent, and of Tuticorin and Chittagong 1 per cent each. The increase in the actual figures, as will be seen from the marginal table, is very great in all the seven ports.				
	1904-05	Per cent	1913-14	Per cent
Calcutta	99,68	39	1,65,59	39
Bombay	77,11	30	1,31,99	31
Karachi	25,67	10	42,82	10
Rangoon	21,57	8	33,03	8
Madras	10,08	5	20,89	5
Tuticorin	8,19	1	6,97	1
Chittagong	2,98	1	6,24	1
Total	2,42,28	95	4,10,52	95

## CHAPTER III.

## CHIEF EXPORTS OF THE YEAR, ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

In this chapter the chief exports from India are discussed in alphabetical order. Details of these will be found in tables 5 and 8 on pages 63, 68-69, where the statistics for five years with the increase or decrease in 1913-14 as against 1912-13 are shown.

The export trade in coal was greatly curtailed last year by 157,598 tons and R19 lakhs to 723,641 tons and R69 lakhs. The production of Indian coal during 1913 aggregated 16,208,009 tons or improved by 10 per cent.

	Outturn. tons(a).	Declared values. Per ton.			Exports. tons.	Imports. tons.
		R	s.	p.		
1904-05	8,216,706	7	13	2	594,832	252,393
1905-06	8,417,789	7	13	3	836,149	179,935
1906-07	9,783,250	7	15	11	935,350	257,203
1907-08	11,147,339	8	1	7	727,881	308,343
1908-09	12,769,635	8	13	5	571,582	455,806
1909-10	11,870,064	8	13	7	758,828	428,585
1910-11	12,047,413	8	10	6	889,601	384,181
1911-12	12,715,584	8	13	0	878,987	297,912
1912-13	14,708,339	10	0	4	881,289	653,694
1913-14	16,208,009	9	8	11	723,641	559,190

The marginal table shows the outturn, prices (declared export values), exports and imports for ten years. 86 per cent of the total output is produced in the Raniganj and Jheria fields. The coal industry suffered last year from excessive and abnormal floods and fires at places, and want of

labour which was diverted to the rice cultivation owing to early monsoon rains. There was also some shortage in railway wagons caused by the great demand for fodder transport. Prices for 1st class Jheria opened at R3-12, rose to R5-8 in May, but fell to R3-8 in November. They advanced to R5-4 in early March, owing to transport difficulties, and closed at R3-8 to R4-8 per ton at the pit's mouth. Freights also fluctuated considerably, R6 per ton for coal to Rangoon and R9 per ton from Calcutta to Bombay or Karachi, which fell away to R4-4, and to Colombo started with R7 but closed at R4. Out of 101 companies in the share list with a paid-up capital of R5,42 lakhs, 45 declared no dividend. One Company gave a dividend of R700 per share of R10 called up, three 95, 85 and 55 per cent, and two others 50 per cent. The rest declared from 2½ to 45 per cent. The growth of the coal mining industry may be gauged from the marginal table showing the number of Joint Stock companies and their total paid-up capital. There are many private concerns from which statistics are not forthcoming.

Most of the consuming countries reduced their demands. 393,889 tons or 54 per cent of the coal exported were booked for Ceylon. Exports to the Straits, representing 183,501 tons or 25 per cent, and to New Zealand, 27,672 tons, advanced, while those to Sumatra fell from 130,139 to 97,652 tons and to Aden from 11,909 to 5,336 tons. Calcutta was the port of shipment for all exports except 407 tons sent from Bombay, Sind and Burma taken together. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use in steamer were 1,010,074 tons against 955,871 tons in 1912-13. Looking back one sees the great strides made by the coal industry. In 1820 the first Indian coal mine was opened at Raniganj. In 1857-58 coal was important enough to have its produce estimated: in that year 293,000 tons were taken from the Indian mines and 93,000 tons imported. From this date the coal industry began to prosper. The output in 1880 was a million tons, in 1890 two millions, 3½ millions in 1895, 6 millions in 1900, and 7½ millions in 1902(b). Lord Curzon in his address to a company of gentlemen interested in the coal mining industry

(a) Figures are for calendar years.

(b) The extent of the coal fields in India is estimated at nearly three times as great as that of the United Kingdom. The increased production of Indian coal is satisfactory:—(in millions of tons.) in 1875 it was '6; in 1885, 1'3; in 1895, 3'5; in 1905, 8'4; in 1911, 12'7; in 1912, 14'7; and in the year under review 16'2. In 1912 the world's production of coal including lignite (excluding China for which figures are not available) was as follows:—the United Kingdom 200'4, the United States of America 477'2, German Empire 251'7, British Empire excluding the United Kingdom (India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa) 48'9, Austria-Hungary 50'7, France 40'4, Russia 26 (1911), Belgium 22'6, Japan 19'8. The total world's production was 1,203'6. While India's outturn expressed in percentage has been increasing, that of the United Kingdom shows a fall from 48 in 1875 to 40 in 1885, 33 in 1895, 26 in 1905, and 21'6 in 1912.



on January 22nd, 1903, rightly said: "Indian coal can hardly be expected to get beyond Suez on the West or Singapore on the East. At those points you come up against English coal on one side, and Japanese coal on the other. But I wish to point out that there is a pretty extensive market between, and I think that Indian coal should make a most determined effort to capture it." Indian coal has to compete with South African, Australian, and Japanese coal. The uncertain quality of the coal exported, high freights, and the primitive methods of shipment at the Calcutta docks, resulting in heavy depreciation of coal, may account for the fact that since 1906-07 exports have not shown that expansion which might have been anticipated.

The Indian coffee industry continues to be injured seriously by the large supplies of cheap Brazilian coffee that are now thrown on the market. Coffee is produced only in Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, the Wynaad, and Nilgiri and Shivaroy Hills of Madras, and is exported almost entirely from the Madras Ports. The area under coffee in 1912-13 was estimated at 91,913 acres in British India and 105,875 acres in Mysore, a total of 197,788 acres with an outturn of 200,000 bags (132 lbs each). The crop of 1913-14 was estimated at 125,000 bags, and during the year under review 259,900 cwts were exported. The world's production of coffee, it may be noted, has been estimated at close on 15 million bags (132 lbs each), of which 11½ million bags are furnished by Brazil. The crop of Santos or Brazilian coffee amounted to 11,485,000 bags in 1912-13, and for 1913-14 it was not expected to exceed 10 million bags on account of severe frosts in September 1912. The decrease in outturn for 1913-14 had not the ostensible effect of raising prices, "Good Santos" falling from 62s. 9d. in April to 51s. in September

	R	a.	p.
July	55	4	5
August	55	0	3
September	56	6	2
October	58	10	11
November	59	15	5
December	59	10	1

and the year closed with 51s. This fall in price due to the rushing of supplies to market under the financial restrictions, which prevailed from July to December 1913, had a dulling effect on the prices of Indian coffee, the declared values per cwt. being as in the margin. The figures of the Indian exports of coffee are given in thousands in the marginal table.

	cwts	R(1000)
1904-05	330	1,66,10
1905-06	360	1,75,67
1906-07	328	99,65
1907-08	244	1,11,45
1908-09	302	1,39,00
1909-10	233	1,09,64
1910-11	272	1,33,16
1911-12	241	1,34,62
1912-13	267	1,56,53
1913-14	260	1,53,68

They show no marked change in the position since 1906, although the values have risen. The exports seem to be dwindling steadily. India's best customers in the coffee trade in 1913-14 were the United Kingdom (92,353 cwts), France (97,543 cwts), Ceylon (12,751 cwts), Germany (9,224 cwts), and Austria-Hungary (120,133 cwts). There has been a great diminution in the trade with France. A decade ago the exports to France were 104,615 cwts, in 1912-13, 110,133 cwts, and in the year under review 97,543 cwts. It is to be regretted that the Indian article is not more largely exported to the greatest coffee consuming countries of the world, namely, Holland (19 lbs per head), Belgium (11 lbs), and Germany (7 lbs). During the last ten years the price of Indian coffee has risen from R50-5 to R59-2, a rise of 17 per cent. The industry, which began to be developed on a large scale about 1860, cannot be said to enjoy the same prosperity as the sister industry—tea.

The area under cotton rose from 22,028,000 acres in 1912-13 to 24,595,000 acres in 1913-14, while the estimated outturn rose from 4,610,000 bales to 5,201,000 bales. This important trade underwent great contraction in 1911-12 and 1912-13 in consequence of poor crops. The average price was R38-10-1 as compared with R38-6-6 in 1912-13. The exports rose from 7 million cwts (=2 million bales), valued at R28,34 lakhs, in 1912-13 to 11 million cwts (approximately 3 million bales), valued at R41,04 lakhs, in 1913-14. This represents

	Cwts. (in thousands)	Bales* (in thousands)	R (lakhs)
1904-05	5,658	(1,584)	17,43
1905-06	7,399	(2,071)	21,34
1906-07	7,401	(2,072)	21,98
1907-08	8,562	(2,397)	25,70
1908-09	6,798	(1,903)	19,77
1909-10	8,968	(2,511)	31,43
1910-11	6,686	(2,432)	36,05
1911-12	7,328	(2,052)	29,53
1912-13	7,378	(2,066)	28,34
1913-14	10,626	(2,975)	41,04

33·5 per cent of the total value of raw materials exported from India, and 17 per cent of the total exports. These figures beat the previous record of 1909-10, as regards quantity, and of 1910-11, as to value, by 1,658,000 cwts (464,000 bales) and R4,99 lakhs respectively, as will be seen from the quantities and values noted in the margin, which show a steady upward tendency.

The second American crop of 1911-12 was estimated at 13.82 million bales (49 million cwts), but although this was ultimately exceeded, it was clear early in the year that the consumption was to exceed the supply. The estimates of consumption ran up to 14.5 million bales (52 million cwts), and it is natural in the circumstances that prices should have remained high, for the world's consumption of cotton is continually tending to exceed the supply. The crop for the season ending August 31, 1913, was recorded as 14.16 million bales (51 million cwts). In August serious damage to the plant was reported as a result of heavy rain, especially in Texas. The Egyptian crop of 1912-13 amounted to 7,532,920 cantars (6,662,000 cwts or 1,865,000 bales), and the new crop is estimated at 7 million cantars (6,191,000 cwts or 1,733,000 bales). During the year prices have ruled high, and they have fluctuated very much in unison with American prices. It is notable too that the Russian crop is expected to be well ahead of last season's and of good quality. The China crop is also said to be going ahead by leaps and bounds, and may this season be about one million bales of 500 lbs each more than last season.

There is still a good deal of interest taken in the development of Indian cotton growing, and the International Federation Association has again reported favourably of the possibilities of the province of Sind, though the absence of a thorough system of irrigation is against it. The total crop of 1912-13 was 4,610,000 bales, as compared with 3,288,000 bales in 1911-12. The reports of the 1913-14 crop were generally good, though the later monsoon news was not satisfactory regarding some parts. A considerable increase in acreage was indicated in the Government estimates, and so far the receipts at Bombay are well ahead of those of last year, the estimated outturn being 5,201,000 bales. The Indian crops of both the seasons 1912-13 and 1913-14 contributed to the shipments in the latter year. The state-

	1912-13	1913-14
Area . . . acres	22,028	24,595
Outturn . . . cwts	16,464	18,575
Exports . . . cwts	7,378	10,626
Consumption in mills cwts	R28,33,53	41,04,25
" outside mills cwts	6,361	6,449
	1,607	1,607

ment in the margin collates the relevant statistics in thousands. Domestic extra-factory consumption is now roughly estimated at 450,000 bales of 400 lbs each. The exports from India showed an increase of about 45 per

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Cwts.	Bales	Cwts.	Bales.
Japan . . .	3,592	(1,006)	4,818	(1,348)
Germany . . .	950	(288)	1,688	(348)
Belgium . . .	864	(242)	1,133	(473)
Italy . . .	584	(164)	849	(317)
Austria-Hungary	396	(111)	747	(238)
France . . .	328	(92)	524	(147)
United Kingdom	305	(85)	385	(108)
China . . .	197	(55)	194	(54)
Spain . . .	87	(24)	167	(47)

cent, both in quantity and in value. The distribution of the trade in thousands of cwts and bales is shown in the margin. Japanese buyers were very active by taking 1.2 million cwts or 342,000 bales more than in 1912-13, and the bulk of the shipments as usual was divided between the Far East and the Continent. Japan has retained the first place among the importing countries, Germany the second with

Belgium and Italy following. Japan sends out some of this quantity in manufactured yarn and grey piecegoods. Exports to the United Kingdom showed some expansion, but only in 1903-04 did they exceed 600,000 cwts (168,000 bales).

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Liverpool	Bombay	Liverpool	Bombay.
Highest . . .	7.44	7.02	7.89	6.81
Lowest . . .	6.09	5.51	6.41	5.41
Average . . .	6.75	6.27	7.06	6.03

Prices per lb of American middling upland cotton at Liverpool and of good Broach cotton at Bombay are shown in the margin. The foreign prices reflect on the prices ruling in India. The average declared value (export) for the year was

R137-15 per bale, as against R137-1 in 1912-13.

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures represent 22 per cent of the total value of Indian manufactures exported and nearly 5 per cent of the whole export trade. The position of the cloth and yarn market during the year was not satisfactory. Towards the close of the year 150,000 bales of cloth were reported to be in stock, and the monthly production about 43,000 bales, reckoning 350 lbs per bale. Of yarn 160,000 bales were in stock in the Far Eastern markets, out of which 85,000 bales remained unsold. Within the last twelve months there has been a fall of over 1 anna 3 pies per lb in yarn and 1 anna 9 pies per lb in cloth at Bombay. There have been of late over production and heavy imports. It is the belief in the trade that the loss of credit and monetary difficulties, brought about by recent events in Bombay and in the North of India, are not so much the real cause of depression as the glut in the piecegoods market. For the town and island of Bombay the profits for the year 1913 came to R1,82 lakhs, including R29 lakhs for

the agents' commission. The wages amounted to R2,47 lakhs as against R2,68 lakhs in 1912. The profits of the weaving mills, excluding commission, came to 21 per cent, out of which 10 per cent was paid in dividends, as against 28 and 11½ per cent respectively earned in 1912; while the spinning mills earned about 11 per cent on capital, out of which 6 per cent was paid in dividends last year, as compared with 22 and 5½ per cent respectively paid in the previous year. There were some labour troubles. Thus the year was not so prosperous as the previous one. The statement in the margin shows the growth of the Indian cotton

	Mills	Nominal capital	Persons employed	Looms	Spindle
1879-80 to 1883-84	100	100	100	100	100
1884-85 to 1888-89	148	135	148	128	143
1889-90 to 1893-94	202	177	228	175	203
1894-95 to 1898-99	248	218	294	253	251
1899-1900 to 1903-04	310	257	338	290	310
1904-05 to 1908-09	346	286	424	414	345
1909-10	389	322	455	571	381
1910-11	403	340	453	600	394
1911-12	409	348	464	604	399
1912-13	422	354	507	629	408
1913-14	416	316*	518	685	413
1909-10 to 1913-14	408	336	479	618	398

industry from 1879-80 in percentages, taking the average of the quinquennium 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100. It will be seen that the number of looms and spindles in operation has increased to much larger extent than the number of mills at work or the amount of nominal capital employed. In the case of spindles the

expansion is not so very marked as in looms and the number of persons employed. The production of the mills was not returned for years prior to 1896-

	Yarn	Woven goods
1896-97 to 1900-01	453-100	94-100
1901-02 to 1905-06	597-132	140-149
1906-07 to 1910-11	637-141	204-217
1911-12	625-138	267-254
1912-13	688-152	285-303
1913-14	688-161	274-291

97. The ratio of increases is given in the margin side by side with the production in million lbs. The uniform and steady progress was not so well maintained last year. The total decrease in yarn production was

5 million lbs, while the production of cloth fell short of the record figures for 1912-13 by 11 million lbs.

In the whole of India 6,646,735 spindles and 99,360 looms were at work, employing on the average 264,000 hands during 1913-14, the share of Bombay being 4,506,396 spindles, 73,866

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Spinning—			
Spindles	No. 6,427,181	6,495,012	6,646,735
Yarn	lbs. 625,030,199	688,473,902	682,703,031
Average per 1,000 spindles	lbs. 8,104	8,833	8,559
Weaving—			
Looms	No. 57,640	91,635	99,360
Cloth	lbs. 266,644,256	285,471,002	274,888,550
Average per 1,000 looms	lbs. 253,541	259,750	230,130

looms, and 179,092 persons. The statement in the margin shows for each of the last three years the spinning and weaving plant in position, the production of yarn and of cloth, and the average monthly production per 1,000 spindles and per 1,000 looms.

It will be of interest to note here that the number of operatives employed in Bombay each year per 1,000 spindles has fluctuated in recent years. The year most trying for the mills was 1911, when there was a drop from 29 to

Spindles.	Firms.	Spindles.	Firms.
0-10,000	11	35,000-40,000	20
10,000-15,000	13	40,000-45,000	16
15,000-20,000	46	45,000-50,000	10
20,000-25,000	37	50,000-60,000	9
25,000-30,000	21	60,000-80,000	12
30,000-35,000	23	above 80,000	5

those which have 15,000 to 20,000 spindles.† As regards the production of lower counts Nos. 1-25 of yarn, India is still holding her own as will be seen from the marginal figures of imported yarn and Indian yarn in thousands of lbs.

	Imported	Produced
	lbs. per cent.	lbs. per cent.
1904-05	2,524 8	531,445 92
1913-14	2,150 5	616,617 90

It has been calculated that on the average of the last three years the total weight of yarns consumed in the Indian mills comes to 246 million lbs and that consumed outside the mills, that is, in the production of cloth by hand weaving, is about 262 million lbs. The production in Indian weaving mills

\* Paid up capital, nominal capital not being available.

† In the United Kingdom there are two types of representative firms, one at 10,000 to 20,000 spindles and another 60,000 to 100,000 spindles. In the United States 2,500 to 5,000 spindles are the sizes of a representative firm. For Germany the representative firm is from 10,000 to 15,000 spindles and for Europe as a whole from 7,500 to 10,000 spindles.

consists chiefly of grey and bleached shirtings (66 million lbs), dhuties (59 million lbs), T cloths, domestics and shirtings (30 million lbs), and chadars (24 million lbs). The continued increase in production was arrested last year, and the output amounted to 274 million lbs, showing a decline of nearly 4 per cent. The yardage of grey and bleached piecegoods receded by 42 million yards to 872 million yards, or taking the weight by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs to 203 million lbs, which latter figure is 74 per cent of the total production of all woven goods.

The figures of the export trade are given in the margin in

	Yarn		Woven goods
	lbs.	R	R
1909-10	227	971	221
1910-11	183	862	239
1911-12	151	759	219
1912-13	204	992	228
1913-14	198	983	229

millions of lbs and in lakhs of rupees, indicating the recent expansion of the trade. The trade in cotton twist and yarn was bad last year and the demand from most consuming countries was poor. The exports declined by 3 per cent, due to smaller shipments to China and its Treaty Ports, which took 178 million

lbs and R8,77 lakhs or 90 per cent of the total. Shanghai and Japanese mills are competing briskly with Indian mills on the China market. China increased her taking from Japan by 34 million lbs in 1913. The United Kingdom shipped 4.5 million lbs to the Further East in 1913. India's exports of yarn to countries other than China amounted to 20 million lbs as in the preceding year. The Straits took  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs, valued at R27 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, which is more by a lakh of rupees than in 1912-13. The trade with Turkey in Asia advanced from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs to  $7\frac{1}{4}$  million lbs and the value rose by R4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs to over R35 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, but against this must be set off a decline in the shipments to Turkey in Europe from 517,600 lbs to 234,000 lbs, owing to the political disturbances in the Balkans. Egypt showed a contraction by 454,100 lbs to 1,653,900 lbs. The United Kingdom also reduced her demand for Indian yarn by more than a half to 301,691 lbs. Japan, which took 23,143,000 lbs in 1888-89, had only 180,000 lbs in 1899-1900 and of late years nothing at all, her exports to India increasing in the same period.

As regards piecegoods the detailed figures in thousands are shown in

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	yds.	R	yds.	R
Grey goods	44,091	78,29	43,717	71,08
White "	346	1,68	479	1,79
Coloured "	42,076	1,34,89	45,038	1,40,82
Total	1,86,513	2,09,86	69,234	2,13,69

margin. The increase in value was by nearly R4 lakhs to R2,13 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, grey goods representing 33 per cent of the total value, and in that branch the trade declined by 374,000 yards and R2 $\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs to 44 million yards and R71 lakhs. The shipments to China

declined from 935 yards and R1.28 lakhs to 740,300 yards and R1.14 lakhs. The principal foreign markets for Indian cloth are East Africa (17 million yards), Asiatic Turkey (10 million yards), and Aden (5 million yards). Coloured goods advanced by 3 million yards and R6 lakhs to 45 million yards and R141 lakhs. They are sent mainly from Madras and Bombay to the Straits (17 million yards), Ceylon (nearly 9 million yards), and Persia (nearly 4 million yards). Shipments to Ceylon decreased as there was larger stock in hand, while those to the Straits advanced. The trade in handkerchiefs made by handlooms in the north of the Madras Presidency declined from R11 lakhs to R8 lakhs, due to the colours used being inferior to those used in English-made goods, which are also cheaper. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at R8 lakhs as against R10 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1912-13.

#### Grain and pulse.

The trade in food grains is exceedingly variable, depending on the character of the seasons. It is important to note also that this portion of the export trade is in ordinary years by far the most important, although the advance of raw cotton has raised that head almost to the same level of importance, and oilseeds and raw jute are within measurable distance. By far the most valuable of the exports included under grain and pulse are rice and wheat, though millets, pulses, and barley are exported in considerable quantities.

#### Rice.

India's share of the world's production was no less than 46 per cent. The exports of rice in 1913-14 represented 59 per cent of the total value of food grains exported from India, and 11 per cent of the value of the total exports. The

exports were nearly 9 per cent of the total estimated production. The rice trade is much less susceptible to the influence of the seasons than most food grains, rice being grown for export mainly in Lower Burma, where failure of the rains is unknown. The export, however, to other countries is affected by conditions in other parts of India. A failure of the monsoon in India at once creates a demand for rice from Burma at prices to which the range of prices in foreign markets does not correspond, thus causing a diversion to India of rice that would otherwise be exported from Burma to foreign countries, and India excluding Burma then becomes an importing country. Indian rice has to compete not only with rice from other countries, but also with the other substances which are commonly used for the distillation of spirits and the manufacture of starch,—maize and potatoes. The rice crops of both the seasons 1912-13 and 1913-14 contributed to the exports of the year under review. The figures of exports for the last three years are given in margin. The former crop in the areas that furnished forecast was estimated at 28,484,450 tons and the latter at 28,166,600 tons, the crop in the United Provinces having been short by 36 per cent owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. In the Burma market the

	Tons (Thousands)	Value (₹ lakhs)
1911-12	2,624	29,05
1912-13	2,763	32,56
1913-14	2,452	26,64

most noticeable feature was the poor demand from Eastern markets throughout the year. A limited demand for Bengal in August owing to the damage to crops by floods, and a fair enquiry from Japan in the early part of the season, and again in October, were about the only demands that made themselves felt in the market. The season opened with a weak rice market, causing a drop in prices. This led to storing on the part of stock holders and small supplies were responsible for high prices in May. They fell in July, a better demand for rice from August to October resulted in a rise, which again dropped rapidly to a low figure at the end of the season. The Government estimate of the Burma crop of 1913 available for export was 2,620,000 tons cargo rice, but the actual exports therefrom totalled 2,744,000 tons or nearly 65 per cent of the total Burma production.

Until 1910-11 the average exports of rice from India amounted to 1,944,387 tons. But the trade has recently expanded and the highest export was recorded in 1912-13 at 2,763,321 tons. Last year there was a decline by 311,319 tons to 2,452,000 tons, valued at ₹26,64 lakhs. Rice not in the husk is exported to every quarter of the globe, India being the largest exporter of rice in the world. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Germany, and Holland take the largest quantities, although the exports to Java increased greatly in 1910-11 and 1911-12, when the value reached over ₹3,20 lakhs, the value of exports in 1913-14 was only ₹39 lakhs as against ₹1,87 lakhs in 1912-13. Besides the countries already mentioned, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and the United Kingdom each took more than ₹1,50 lakhs worth. The table in the

	₹ (lakhs)
Ceylon	4,74
Germany	3,14
Holland	3,04
Straits Settlements	2,87
Austria-Hungary	2,05
United Kingdom	1,69
Japan	1,62

margin shows the principal countries with the value of each. The trade with Japan fluctuated greatly during the last decade, reaching the maximum (463,862 tons) in 1904-05, when that country stood at the head of the list, and importing an almost negligible quantity (13,068 tons) in 1909-10. The trade steadily rose to 241,232 tons in 1912-13, but this was again reduced to 160,646 tons last year. In recent years Japan has been forced by a shortage of her own crop to increase her Indian purchases. 443,374 tons of rice, which were at first recorded as shipped to Egypt, that is, to Port Said for orders, have been reduced to 53,884 tons after distribution and adjustment in the trade accounts. As the figures now stand, a little over 1,133,700 tons out of 2,421,500 tons or 47 per cent were taken to Europe, while about 1,000,000 tons, say 42 per cent, were taken for consumption in Asiatic countries. Asiatics in Eastern Africa, the islands in the East Coast of that Continent, in South America, and the West Indies consume the balance. About 52 per cent of the exports from India are for consumption as food, while the remainder is consumed in Europe partly as material for the manufacture of spirits and starch and partly as food.

Prices during the year (₹5-8 per cwt) were lower than in either of the two preceding years (₹5-14-5 in 1911-12 and ₹5-9-7 in 1912-13), but they maintained

a higher level than in ordinary years. The average for the quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14 being R5-5-8 per cwt and for the decennium 1903-04 to 1913-14 R5-0-10 per cwt. In 1913-14 exports from Burma and Bengal were on a very low scale, measured by the exports from those provinces in the two preceding years. The share of Burma to the total is given in the margin.

	Per cent.
1911-12 . . .	73.4
1912-13 . . .	74.5
1913-14 . . .	75.8

India produces about 10 per cent of the world's wheat. Indian wheats have a poor reputation in the English market as regards strength. Any improvement in the strength would mean improved prices and an increase in value of the export trade. Mr. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, calculated in 1909 that, if the quality of Indian wheats could be improved by so little as 4 annas a maund, there would be an annual gain to India of R5,00 lakhs, besides R4,00 lakhs the estimated annual loss caused by wheat rusts at 10 per cent of the value of the crop. In other words, the production of stronger and most rust resisting wheats for India would mean a yearly increase of R900 lakhs or 6 millions sterling to the wealth of the country. This trade depends largely on the character of the season and the fluctuations are marked, the margin between prices in India and in Europe being also an important additional factor. Wheat in India is harvested in April-June. The statistical year begins in April, and the trade statistics of 1913-14 therefore relate to the crop of the season 1912-13. The general seasonal conditions on the whole were not very favourable, and the total outturn was estimated at 9,853,000 tons as compared with 9,924,500 tons for 1911-12, a decrease of 71,500 tons or about 1 per cent, but it exceeded the average of the preceding five years by 1,462,800 tons or 17 per cent. The exports were about 12 per cent of the total estimated production. In 1913-14 the figures are 8,427,000 tons. During 1913 foreign wheat has experienced no serious fluctuations, 4s. covering the lowest and highest prices of any particular quality, but on the whole trade has not been profitable. In April imported wheat made a decided advance in prices in the European market since the supply proved inadequate to the demand. Considerable advance took place in May and June in foreign wheat, owing to the situation in the Far East becoming more favourable. Before the end of June, however, prices commenced to fall rapidly, but with large produce good prices for English wheat continued to rule until the end of August. From September to November large supplies were available, and prices declined slowly. There has been a fairly continuous supply of Indian wheat, which met with a ready sale until the past few months when, owing to a tremendous storm, a quantity of wheat was damaged. Canada harvested a big crop of exceptionally fine quality. Early in the year there was a fair supply from the Argentine of good quality wheats and these found a ready sale. There was a moderate supply of Australian wheats and these have varied in price from 40s. to 36s. Russian wheats have not been so popular as usual, though a fair quantity but of very variable quality. The Indian export trade of wheat was restricted, as compared with the previous year, from 1,660,187 tons and R17,69 lakhs to 1,202,205 tons and R13,13 lakhs, which is 29 per cent of the value of food grains and 5.4 per cent of the total exports, the highest record having been in 1904-05 when 2,150,000 tons, valued at R17,91 lakhs, were ex-

	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14	
	1,000 cwts	R(lakhs)	1,000 cwts	R(lakhs)	1,000 cwts	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom . . .	20,855	10,11	23,705	12,57	15,875	8,54
Sweden . . .	253	12	204	10	217	12
Germany . . .	380	19	457	24	502	28
Belgium . . .	3,714	1,80	3,680	1,82	2,785	1,52
France . . .	1,456	74	2,707	1,52	3,250	1,75
Italy . . .	325	16	2,041	1,11	775	43
Total . . .	27,223	13,35	33,204	17,69	24,044	13,13

ported. The principal importing countries are stated in the margin. Indian wheat is almost all shipped to Europe, during the months of May, June, July and August, mostly to the United Kingdom, which in 1913-14 took about 783,746 tons or 65.2 per cent of the total. Germany, Belgium, France and Italy absorbed 365,593 tons or 30.4 per cent. Declared values averaged R5-7-5 per cwt as against R5-5-3 and R4-14-5 in the two preceding years.

The remarkable development in India's exports of secondary food grains Other food grains

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase + and decrease - Per cent.	
				R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Barley	2,24	5,56	1,57	-3,99	-71.8
Gram	2,75	1,19	62	-57	-47.7
Jawar and bajra	19	33	87	+54	+183.6
Pulse	2,02	1,68	1,07	-61	-30.5
Maize	(No record)	20	2	-18	-90
Other sorts	1,06	1	...	-1	-100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>-432</b>	<b>-53.7</b>

noticed in 1911-12 was not maintained in the year under review as will be seen from the marginal table. As regards quantities shipped, barley declined from 615,000 tons in 1912-13 to 190,000 tons in 1913-14, gram from 145,000 tons to 70,000 tons, and pulse from 203,000 tons to 115,000 tons.

During 1912-13 the advance was due entirely to barley, which promised Barley. to be stable. It is used chiefly for malting and brewing, and also for medicinal purposes, e.g., in the form of malt extract. Its value in 1912-13 was R5,56 lakhs as compared with R2,25 lakhs in 1911-12, and with R84 lakhs, the average of the three years ending 1911-12. In other words, it was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as in 1911-12 and about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as the average. But this progress was stayed last year, when the value fell to R1,57 lakhs. The English barley crop of 1913, it may be noted, proved abundant and of fine quality than for many years past. This is accordingly reflected in the Indian export statistics.

The term "Hides" is used to denote the raw, dressed or tanned skins Hides and skins, of fullgrown bullocks, cows, buffaloes, horses, etc., while the term "Skins" raw. is applied commercially to those of sheep, goats, deer, and other wild animals. The exports (which do not, of course, include the hides used up in India itself, nor the animals that die, but whose skins are not preserved) in 1912-13 reached the record figures of 37.6 millions or 1,764,320 cwts and R11,73 lakhs. Last year the trade receded to 33.82 millions or 1,602,310 cwts and R11,69 lakhs, of which raw hides represent R8,30 lakhs and raw skins R3,39 lakhs. This represented 5 per cent of the total exports. An examination of the internal trade returns would show that the local manufactures in hides and leather were at least as valuable as the foreign trade. The total turnover (exports and consumption) would have been close on R20 crores. The trade in hides and skins is peculiarly at the mercy of the seasons. During famine times it is abnormally brisk. The special caste of chamars who wander up and down the country collecting hides, make a rich harvest in times of scarcity and famine, and it is alleged they are not averse to poisoning cattle.

The prices of hides and skins in Calcutta during the last five years from 1909 were:—

	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913	
	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.
Hides, cow (Dacca) — 7lbs per corgé.	102	0	106	3	104	0	108	0	106	5
Hides, buffalo . . . per 20lbs	7	10	9	2	8	0	8	12	12	0
Skins, goat . . . per 100 pieces	146	5	129	9	113	12	135	0	130	0

The high prices realised in 1912 for hides of all-descriptions were in 1912 easily surpassed, and record prices have been chronicled for most classes of dry and salted hides. The advance in hide prices has been caused by a world shortage of hides, and an increased demand, consequent on the increased uses

	cwt.	R
Buffalo hides . . . . .	346	2,20,37
Cow " . . . . .	748	5,90,55
Calf skins . . . . .	26	18,30
Other hides . . . . .	1	37
Goat skins . . . . .	453	3,12,77
Other " . . . . .	33	26,27
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,02</b>	<b>11,68,63</b>

to which leather is now applied. The quantity and value of different descriptions of hides and skins exported during 1913-14 are noted in the margin in thousands. The average weight of a raw hide was 10.64 lbs as against 10.07 lbs in 1912-13, and the average declared value per cwt was R74-5-8 and of skins R69-10-11 as against R66-10-5 and R66-1-1, respectively, in 1912-13. Germany is the principal customer for Indian raw hides, taking 388,409 cwts, or 35 per cent, with R3,07 lakhs, while exports to Austria-Hungary and the United States amounted to 233,000 cwts or 21 per cent, valued at R1,84 lakhs, and 155,000 cwts or 14 per cent and R1,5 lakhs respectively, of the total trade in hides, raw. The former advanced by 37 per cent, but the latter declined by 32 per cent. Italy and Spain have both

reduced their demands to R84 lakhs and R44 lakhs as against R1,01 lakhs and R52 lakhs, respectively, in 1912-13. The United Kingdom and Holland took only R25 lakhs and R30 lakhs worth, and Belgium and France R14½ lakhs and R10½ lakhs, respectively. There was a somewhat restricted trade done in the skins of smaller animals, goats and sheep, mainly goats, chiefly for the United States, where they are in great demand for small articles, her share being R2,50 lakhs or 74 per cent as against 73 per cent in 1912-13 of the total trade in skins. Chrome leather tanning in the United States and the increased demand in Western countries for glacé kid have stimulated the demand for raw goat skins. The United Kingdom and Holland took about R23 lakhs each, France R18½ lakhs, and Germany R11½ lakhs. It is a matter of regret that the whole industry is hampered by lack of capital and also by caste objection, which keeps the trade restricted to a particular community and therefore makes it lack invigorating competition.

Tanned hides and skins.

The year 1913 was full of difficulties for all those engaged in the leather industries, on account of a pronounced scarcity of raw material side by side with an ever increasing demand for the finished article, and of the rapid and unprecedented advance in hides of all descriptions and the consequent rise in leather. As regards India the total exports of tanned hides and skins taken together fell from R4,60 lakhs to R4,23 lakhs in value, the decrease being due to fewer shipments of tanned cow hides, which fell by 57,046 cwts and R44 lakhs to 158,383 cwts and R1,47 lakhs, as the price of the raw article in Northern India was higher than what was offered in London. In the case of tanned skins, though the quantity remained at the previous year's level, the value rose by R8 lakhs to nearly R2,64 lakhs. The details for 1913-14 are shown in the marginal table.

	Cwt.	R
Buffalo hides . . .	15,545	11,26,908
Cow " . . .	158,383	1,47,39,811
Other " . . .	100	11,916
Goat skins . . .	74,126	1,61,06,494
Sheep " . . .	49,652	85,84,388
Other " . . .	6,815	6,87,364

In tanned hides Madras continues to predominate, and her share of the total weight exported was 82 per cent, Bombay mainly accounting for the balance. The United Kingdom took 98 per cent of the exports of tanned hides, and 78 per cent of that

in skins. The United States took 12 per cent of the latter.

Indigo.

It will be manifest from the three marginal tables that the indigo industry

	Acres	output (cwts)
1911-12 . . .	287,000	48,000
1912-13 . . .	220,000	39,000
1913-14 . . .	176,000	27,000

	cwts	R (lakhs)
1911-12 . . .	19,155	38
1912-13 . . .	11,857	22
1913-14 . . .	10,939	21

Average wholesale price at Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.	per cwt
1911 . . .	233	1	7	"
1912 . . .	211	11	3	"
1913 . . .	233	1	2	"

is steadily declining as the result of a severe competition with synthetic indigo as also with mineral dyes. Perkin in 1856 discovered coal tar dyes, but they were not in reality appreciated until they had been worked up in the Netherlands and Germany. The first commercial manufacture was only made in 1897, and from that date large profits have been realized from the sale of artificial indigo. It may be mentioned here that the imports of synthetic indigo into India rose from 3,889 cwts, valued at about R6 lakhs, in 1911-12 to 6,051 cwts worth over R9 lakhs in 1913-14. The year 1894-95 showed the highest production, very nearly 238,000 cwts from 1,688,000 acres. Up to that point the prosperity was almost phenomenal—a century of advancement in spite of numerous local upheavals. But since then, the record is one of continuous curtailments. The unremunerative level to which prices have been forced down by competition of synthetic indigo has considerably reduced the indigo plantations of India, particularly in Bengal and Bihar, where the planters are strengthening their position by cultivating other crops in addition to indigo. The last season gave a very poor yield, the deficiency compared with the previous year being 31 per cent. It would seem probable that unless great improvements can be effected in cheapening the method of production, either by selection of seed yielding the highest percentage of indigotin, or by chemical improvement in manufacture, or in similar ways, the industry is unfortunately doomed. The total exports of 1913-14 are less by 43 per cent, both in quantity and in value, than those in 1911-12. Turning to the countries that draw on India for their supplies of indigo, it is remarkable that, while there is a most striking increase on the exports to



the United Kingdom of 1,842 cwts and R4 lakhs to 3,352 cwts and nearly R6½ lakhs, the continent of Europe has reduced its demand from 4,578 cwts to 2,180 cwts. The demand in Asiatic Turkey was stronger and stood at 2,800 cwts. In Persia the advance is marked from 241 cwts to 483 cwts, the United States and Egypt took, respectively, 604 cwts and 1,157 cwts in place of 1,138 cwts and 1,687 cwts in 1912-13. The average price for the year worked out to be R199-3-3 as against R185-10-6 in the previous year.

The area and outturn of jute were 3,169,600 acres and 8,751,800 <sup>Jute raw.</sup> bales as against 2,970,500 acres and 9,842,800 bales in 1912, and 3,150,400 acres and 7,900,400 bales in the previous quinquennium. The total cultivated area in Bengal in 1912-13 was approximately 25,954,900 acres, with, in addition, 5,201,098 acres of culturable waste. All this land, of course, is not suitable for jute, but these figures show the possibilities of the future when increased production must be responded to. Raw jute has been supplemented by raw cotton as the most important single article of exportation. The exports of raw jute represented 25 per cent of the total value of Indian raw produce and 12.5 per cent of the total exports. The world's annual demand for jute is estimated at about 10 million bales of 400 lbs each. India is virtually the sole producer, although it has been and is being tried in America, in Mexico, in Africa, Algeria, Formosa, etc., with but indifferent results. According to Lord Curzon, it is to some extent cultivated in Persia where it is used for making sacks. Fresh efforts are being made, it is believed, in the Gold Coast and in the Congo valley. Experiments in jute cultivation are taking place in Fiji and, according to the trade supplement issued by the London Chamber of Commerce, small plots have given good crops of fibre of excellent quality about 8 ft. long. It is thought to be a suitable crop for free Indians, and if it proves successful, there will, it is believed, be openings for capitalists to embark on this industry with Indian tenants on the share system. The high prices of jute are beginning to cause some uneasiness as to the possible invention of a synthetic substitute such as textilose. At present, however, inventions have not been so successful as to affect the trade. Jute as the cheapest fibre in the market is in constant demand in Europe, being used for making not only packing cloth and bags as in earlier days, but also carpets and rugs, which, though not durable, are showy and very cheap. Practically the whole of a season's jute comes into commercial consideration in the official year 1st April to 31st March, but it is customary in the trade to deal with the figures of home consumption and of exports for the twelve months ending June 30th. The figures in thousands for the past four

	Area acres.	Outturn bales.	Estimated mill consumption bales.	Actual exports bales.
1910-11	2,938	7,932	3,863	3,550
1911-12	3,106	8,235	4,561	4,641
1912-13	2,970	9,843	4,967	4,966
1913-14	3,170	8,752	4,435	4,810

seasons are given in margin. The consumption of jute outside the mills is assumed to be about 500,000 bales a year, which has probably been restricted by the wider use of millmade goods. Adding this to the total of the last two columns of the marginal table, and comparing the figures thus obtained with those of the forecasts,\* it will be found that the aggregate total is only 92 lakhs of bales, as compared with the forecast estimate of 87 lakhs of bales.

The year 1913 opened with jute at £26 for first marks in London. Prices on the whole were steady but spinners were little disposed to add to stocks. Prices in Calcutta, Continental and London markets advanced in March. Reports of sowings of new crop marking steady progress were received, but weather conditions were rather unfavourable and prices continued to be firmly maintained and advanced to £29-5s. for May-June shipments. New jute was offered at slightly lower rates, conditions for the growth of new crop being reported favourable. Early in June reports of flooding were received, the *daisce* districts said to be suffering severely and very little business passed in either old or new cut. The effect of the short outturn of the season announced in September was an immediate advance in all prices. As high a price as £36 10s. was offered for first marks afloat and £35 5s. for October and November. The high prices ruling for Bengal created a demand for Bimlipatam jute, which was sold at £28, the highest price yet paid for that fibre. Prices in the early part of October receded to £33 10s. When the Durgapuja holidays began, sales in warehouse were small, but later on business was done at £36 and at the end of the month prices again receded to £34. November showed a

\*It is not possible to give exact figures of the total area under Jute, because the areas in Bengal with some exceptions have not been cadastrally surveyed. The forecasts are prepared by the Directors of Agriculture, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, and the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, (and not the Director of Statistics with the Government of India as in case of other forecasts) publishes general forecasts dealing with these areas. The yield per acre varies from 10 to as high as 30 maunds per acre, the average being between 14 and 18 maunds.

fluctuating market both as to demand and value. Since then prices were rather easier and the demand slow. The rates for standards in Calcutta after opening at R69 continued at R70 during August-September, and prices advanced rapidly, reaching the record price of R90 per bale. They fell to R80 in November, but rose to R87 in December; but they again dropped to R75 by the end of January and closed with a demand of R83 per bale. The annual average wholesale prices of jute ~~of~~ group at Calcutta during the past years are given in the margin per bale of 400 lbs. The quantity (in thousands) and value (in lakhs of rupees) of exports are shown in margin. It will be seen that the quantity was less by 604,000 bales, but the value advanced by R37 lakhs. During the

	Tons.	bales.	R (lakhs)
1890	27	2	0
1900	33	13	1
1904	32	10	9
1905	43	4	5
1906	57	8	0
1907	50	11	8
1908	39	1	5
1909	32	9	4
1910	36	10	8
1911	40	9	8
1912	54	4	0
1913	71	0	0

year under review the largest purchaser, the United Kingdom, took 1,626,066 bales or 281,703 bales less than in 1912-13, being 38 per cent of the whole. Germany took rather more than half as much, viz., 886,928 bales or 121,906 bales less, and the United States 659,366 bales or 26,854 bales less, than in 1912-13, their respective shares being 21 and 15 per cent. France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain come next in order with 407,000, 256,000, 212,000 and 119,000 bales respectively, and Russia, Belgium and Japan with 51,000, 26,000 and 21,000 bales. Brazil, Holland and Greece also took 20,160, 8,000 and 3,360 bales. Calcutta and Chittagong shipped 97 per cent of the total, the balance being shipped from Madras.

#### Jute manufactures.

This important industry, which is to Calcutta what the cotton industry is to Bombay, did exceptionally well in the year 1913-14. They represented nearly 52 per cent of the total value of exports of Indian manufactures, and nearly 12 per cent of the total exports of Indian merchandise, as compared with raw jute, the export of which, as we have seen, being nearly 13 per cent of the total. The year was marked by a further heavy rise in the price alike of the raw material and of the mill products. From January to October there had been a continued rise in prices. The Government's crop estimate had also a sensational effect upon prices, which was estimated at 1,091,000 bales less than in the previous year. The record of the jute industry is one of almost uninterrupted progress. There are now 66 mills, employing 212,457 persons, with 36,042 looms and 744,189 spindles. Figures in the margin show how greatly the manufacture of jute has

	1904-5	1913-14
Mills	No. 38	66*
Capital	{ (lakhs) 4.67	7.92
	{ 1,000£ 2,283	3,388
Persons	No. 133,162	212,457
Looms	" 19,991	36,042
Spindles	" 409,170	744,189

expanded. Practically all the mills are in Bengal, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The only mills outside Bengal are two in Madras. From the number of particularising firms of each size in 1913 shown in the margin, it will be seen that representative mills are those which have 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Statistics of the output of the jute mills are not available, but a considerable proportion of the jute manufactures,

Spindles	Firms
1,000-10,000	18
10,000-15,000	24
15,000-20,000	10
25,000-40,000	4
50,000	1

estimated some years ago at about a third, is utilised locally. The local mills prospered well during the year under review. The profits declared for 31 mills amounted to R2,88 lakhs, as against R2,20 lakhs in 1912-13. Of the 39 mills on the share list twelve declared dividends of over 20 per cent and fifteen 10 per cent. The value per R100 face value of share capital invested in jute mills during 1913-14 was R126 as against R136-13 in 1912-13 and R119.8 in 1911-12. The good profits made by the mills were mainly due to the high prices obtained for hessians light fabrics, prices of heavy goods being unremunerative. Imports of machinery were on an exceptional scale and rose from R86 lakhs to R1,45 lakhs. After a long period of the best of trade, in which latterly inflated value prevailed, a reaction set in about the month of January and the holders of dear goods had great difficulty in disposing of their stocks.

The dimensions and value of the export trade are given in the margin in thousands. The exports consist almost entirely of gunny bags and gunny cloth. If we take the figures for quantities the exports of the former, after remaining at 200 to 300 millions up

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Bags	No. 289,894	311,708	368,759
Cloth	yards 871,484	1,021,817	1,061,152
Rope and twine	cwts. 54	85	83
Value	R 16,00,81	22,87,11	28,27,31

\* Of the 66 mills 63 mills have returned all the statistics, one mill established in 1913, has not furnished returns and the other two have not reported the number of persons employed.

to 1908-09, rose rapidly to 364 millions in 1909-10, to fall again to 290 millions in 1911-12, and to rise to 369 millions in 1913-14. The exports of cloth rose steadily from 419 million yards in 1901-02 to 955 million yards in 1910-11, though they fell back somewhat to 871 million yards in 1911-12 but rose to 1,061 million yards in 1913-14. Thus a considerable proportion of the development of the industry has been in the manufacture of cloth, which has increased much more rapidly than that of bags. The total value rose from R22,87 lakhs to the record figure of R28,27 lakhs or by 24 per cent, both gunny bags and gunny cloth having contributed to this expansion. The increase is due to the much increased cost of the raw material. By way of contrast with these stupendous attainments, it may be mentioned that some half a century ago the foreign exports of jute manufactures were returned as valued at some R30 lakhs only. The largest buyers of bags are Australia, the United States, and Chile. The greater part of the cloth, over two-thirds of the total, goes to the United States, the balance mostly directed to the Argentine, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. The great trade with Australia was assisted by the large wool clip and splendid crops. Under the provisions of the new Customs Tariff Act of the United States passed on the 3rd October 1913, the duty on bags is reduced and baggings enter free, other fabrics and yarns participating in the reduction of duty. The Argentine has also admitted free of duty hessians and hessian bags, but has taken much less after the inflated trade of 1912-13, and owing to a considerable shortage of the Plate wheat crop.

The trade in lac, of which India is the main source of supply, is a <sup>Lac.</sup> very variable and speculative one, owing to the great fluctuations in prices.

	R	a.	
1906-07	129	15	The lac factories of India are almost confined to Mirza-
1907-08	112	8	pore in the United Provinces and to Calcutta, but all
1908-09	78	6	over India small quantities are worked. There was a great
1909-10	49	15	fall in prices in 1911, which has again revived to a higher
1910-11	50	13	figure, though much less, than in the years prior to 1909. The
1911-12	47	0	declared values per cwt are given in the margin.
1912-13	49	5	
1913-14	57	15	

The quantities and values of different descriptions of lac are also shown in the margin in thousands. The decline amounted to 89,002 cwts or 21 per cent in quantity and R15 lakhs or 7 per cent in value, and this may be ascribed partly to scanty crops and partly to accumulated stocks in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Stick and seed lac represent the raw material, but the exports are mainly in the manufactured forms of shellac

	cwt	R
Button	32	13,07
Seed	17	8,85
Shell	275	1,69,78
Stick	1	53
Other kinds	24	4,36
<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,96,58</b>

and button lac. The proportion of shellac and button lac is on the average 80 and 6 per cent, respectively, of the total lac trade. This article is required chiefly for the manufacture of high class spirit varnishes (French polish) and sealing wax for gramophone records, as a stiffening material in hatmaking, as an ingredient in lithographic ink, and for insulating purposes in the electrical industry. Much of the lac comes from forests in Native States, where no suitable agency for conservancy or expansion exists. The more scientific cultivation and harvesting of the crop has engaged the attention of the Forest Department. The principal customers for shellac and button lac are the United States (R80 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R57 lakhs), and Germany (R25 lakhs). The expected enforcement of an American duty of 1½ cent per lb on shellac, heretofore on the free list, may lead to heavy importations prior to the proposed duty coming into force.

The figures under this head are interesting by reason of the great develop- <sup>Metals and ores.</sup> ment of the exports of manganese ore, the quantity of which in 1913-14 was <sup>Manganese.</sup> 718,049 tons and the value R1,21 lakhs as against 180,945 tons and R24 lakhs in 1904-05. India now takes the first place among the manganese-producing countries in the world. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferromanganese for use in steel manufacture. The figures in the margin indicate that the expansion under this head

	In thousands	
	tons	R
1906-07	493	70,88
1907-08	548	85,89
1908-09	438	75,97
1909-10	500	79,10
1910-11	573	91,98
1911-12	586	86,50
1912-13	708	1,14,40
1913-14	718	1,21,31

took place mainly in the first-half of the period, and was helped by activity in the steel industry, synchronising with the restriction of the Russian output owing to political disturbances. There are heavy shipments, chiefly from British Indian mines, through the Portuguese ports of Marmagoa, which are not included in the figures given above. The United Kingdom increased her demands to 258,776 tons, valued at R42 lakhs, Belgium coming next with 187,821 tons and R32 lakhs. The United States came third with 106,327 tons and R16 lakhs, as against 168,600 tons and R25 lakhs in 1912-13. France stood fourth with 103,847 tons, valued at R19 lakhs. There was a good demand from Japan, which took 16,018 tons, and from Holland taking 8,200 tons, as against

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	â a. p.	
	16	2	2	3,271 and 23,850 tons, respectively, in 1912-13.	The
	16	2	6	average declared values (export) per ton of the last	
	16	14	4	three years are given in the margin.	

Metals were exported to the extent of 96,452 tons, valued at R65 lakhs, the important items being iron or steel, 84,855 tons and R45 lakhs, and lead pig, 68,639 cwts and R9 lakhs. The development in the three preceding years of a considerable export trade in pig lead from Burma was hampered last year by an outbreak of cholera which disorganised labour and by want of fuel which restricted their smelting. The value of this trade in 1913-14 was nearly R9 lakhs as against R28½ lakhs in 1911-12 and R18¾ lakhs in 1912-13. Exports of pig iron also contracted from 92,614 tons and R47 lakhs to 82,592 tons and R42 lakhs. Japan is responsible for this decline, though Australia, China and the United States took larger quantities. It is a matter for congratulation that Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. raised their outturn from 97,367 tons in 1912 to 140,293 tons in 1913, in addition to 15,003 tons of steel rail and 16,044 tons of beams, channel and bars. The Bengal Iron Works contributed 59,379 tons to the increased production of this country, which was largely utilised in the internal consumption.

The trade in oils has been steadily improving from 24½ million gallons and R86 lakhs in 1912-13 to 26 million gallons and R98½ lakhs in 1913-14. The two main classes of oils exported are mineral oils and vegetable oils (not essential), the respective quantities and values in 1913-14 being 22½ million gallons and R21½ lakhs, and 3¼ million gallons and R58 lakhs. The exports under both heads fluctuate considerably. The mineral oil trade originates almost entirely in Burma. The value of mineral oils exported increased from R14 lakhs to R20½ lakhs in 1912-13, and again to R21½ lakhs last year. This increase may be ascribed to a larger output of petroleum, and the development of the export trade in petrol and benzine which mainly goes to Europe, especially to the United Kingdom and Holland, where the utility of this oil for the purpose of fuel has been recognised. The trade in petrol is largely growing with the rapid growth of motor vehicles. The United Kingdom is the largest single customer, as it is also for vegetable oil. 2,291,531 gallons of kerosene oil and 331,450 gallons of batching and lubricating oil were produced in India (excluding Burma) during the calendar year 1913.\*

Coconut oil (over a million gallons and R23 lakhs in value) recovered from the preceding year's contraction, but yet was much below the average, the increase being due to larger crop and better prices. It goes mainly from Madras ports to Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom, where it is mainly used in the manufacture of soap. Coconut oil has sometime been used as an ingredient in the manufacture of margarine. On page 69 in Part II of this report it will be seen that there is a decrease in the exports of Coconut oil which is due to (1) an increased demand for copra (raw material) and (2) high tariffs on the oils, as opposed to raw material, by Germany and other countries. Castor oil also improved by 52,506 gallons to a little over a million gallons, although the value showed no appreciable difference. It is chiefly exported from Calcutta to Australasia, the Straits, and the United Kingdom. Linseed oil, which has slightly contracted, is shipped mainly from Bengal to Japan, China, the Philippines, Australasia, and the United Kingdom. The trade in essential oil is also expanding. Lemongrass oil from South Malabar was again in much demand in foreign markets, amounting to 47,051 gallons, valued at R10 lakhs. France is the chief constituent, taking about a half of the total exports, Germany and the United Kingdom nearly the other half. The average declared values for oils are given in table No. 39 on page 84, part II.

\* India's output as against other countries is interesting. In 1912, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the production (in millions of gallons) was:—British India 249, the United States of America 4,771, Russian Empire 2,337, Dutch East Indies 350, Roumania 474, Austria 285, Japan 58, Germany 34, Canada 9, and Trinidad 4.

The area under opium in 1913-14 was 145,000 acres and the exports were opt

Factory years ending October	Area (in acres) under cultivation deducting pastures	Production in chests	
		Excise opium †	Provision opium *
1904-05	587	6	55
1905-06	614	6	49
1908-07	565	6	38
1907-08	439	11	40
1908-09	362	6	28
1909-10	355	7	29
1910-11	363	9	16
1911-12	201	9	14
1912-13	178	10	7
1913-14	145	9	12

	Exports.					
	China		Straits		Total	
	chests	R	chests	R	chests	R
1904-05	52	3,31,15	12	1,89,43	69	10,62,34
1905-06	48	7,85,93	12	1,74,58	63	9,47,18
1908-07	51	7,20,37	13	1,72,58	66	9,30,79
1907-08	48	6,54,40	18	1,75,35	64	8,67,35
1908-09	53	7,40,19	11	1,54,33	67	9,34,92
1909-10	41	6,91,75	11	1,85,21	56	9,31,36
1910-11	31	9,25,04	9	2,53,81	44	12,76,40
1911-12	25	9,95,21	7	1,64,97	39	13,08,90
1912-13	20	8,82,81	5	1,05,73	31	11,22,16
1913-14	4	1,69,53	2	33,97	12	3,42,00

11,906 chests, valued at about R3,42 lakhs, the trade being considerably curtailed on account of agreements with the Chinese Government in 1907 and 1911 for the gradual extinction of the export of Indian opium to China. In the marginal table will be seen the area under cultivation in the Bihar and Benares agencies, and the quantity of opium made, as well as the exports to China including Hongkong and Macao and to the Straits Settlements and the total to all countries during the last decade. The figures are in thousands.

The price per chest at Calcutta during the last ten years is also shown

	R	a.
1904	1,657	8
1905	1,547	8
1906	1,352	8
1907	1,351	8
1908	1,322	0
1909	1,324	0
1910	2,053	8
1911	2,925	12
1912	3,208	8
1913	1,973	1

in the margin. Opium contributes to the revenues of India under two heads. The net revenue credited in the public accounts under the head "opium" is that derived from the export of opium to other countries. There is also some revenue obtained from opium consumed in India which is credited under the head "Excise." The principal areas in which the poppy is

grown are (1) certain districts in the United Provinces, the produce being known as Bengal opium, and (2) a number of Native States in Central India, the produce being called Malwa opium, on which a pass duty is levied when it enters British territory for export from India. The Government of India fixes the amount to be exported. The total exports of Bengal and Malwa opium with the quantity exported to the principal

	1912-13 chests	1913-14 chests
From Calcutta		
To China	8,025	1,306
" Straits	5,098	1,537
" Java	3,010	3,265
" Siam	1,835	1,130
" Other countries	1,856	1,913
From Bombay		
To China	11,550	2,755
Total	31,374	11,906
Value (R lakhs)	11,22	9,42

consuming countries are shown in the marginal table. A large proportion of the opium imported into Singapore is subsequently exported to neighbouring countries. Hitherto China has been practically the only market outside India for Malwa opium. There still remains the much less remunerative trade with other far Eastern countries,

such as the Straits, Hongkong, and the Dutch East Indies to which Bengal opium alone is exported. The amount of non-China exports for 1913 was reduced from 13,200 chests, to 9,000 chests but the figure was again raised to 13,200 chests for 1914, namely, 12,780 chests to be sold at public auction and 420 chests direct to the Hongkong Government. The exports to China (excluding Hongkong and Macao) have practically ceased, only 90 chests valued at R4 lakhs having been sent from Bombay. Java took a slightly larger quantity, but the value rose from R57½ lakhs to R71 lakhs, due to more direct shipments and also to smaller supplies *via* the Straits. Shipments to the Straits and Hongkong fell from 5,098 chests and 7,783 chests to 1,537 chests and 3,821 chests respectively, the reduction in value being R72 lakhs and R1,98 lakhs to R34 lakhs and R1,63 lakhs. The trade with Macao also dropped from 1,676 chests and R35 lakhs to 150 chests and nearly R3 lakhs in 1913-14.

\* A chest of provision opium contains about 140 lbs.

† A chest of excise opium contains about 123 lbs.

‡ The Bihar Agency has ceased to exist with effect from 1911-12.

## Rubber.

The development of the trade in rubber raw was remarkable, the exports steadily rising to 23,264 cwts, valued at nearly R79 lakhs. The figures in the margin show the increase referred to. The area under rubber in the Madras Presidency increased to 12,026 acres as against 8,110 acres in 1912-13. The quality of South Indian rubber improved considerably, and compared favourably with that of Ceylon and the Malay State, but prices were much below those prevailing in the preceding year. In Burma attention is being paid to good and economical management of the industry, as well as improvement in the method of placing rubber in the market. Shipments were principally made to the United Kingdom (R50½ lakhs) and Ceylon (R25½ lakhs).

	cwt. R (lakhs)	
1909-10	1,611	5
1910-11	3,885	16
1911-12	8,951	35
1912-13	14,627	60
1913-14	23,264	79

ably with that of Ceylon and the Malay State, but prices were much below those prevailing in the preceding year. In Burma attention is being paid to good and economical management of the industry, as well as improvement in the method of placing rubber in the market. Shipments were principally made to the United Kingdom (R50½ lakhs) and Ceylon (R25½ lakhs).

## Oilseeds.

Of the total trade in oilseeds Bombay does the largest business, exporting nearly a half, Madras comes next with 16 per cent, Sind and Bengal about 14 per cent each. The marginal table shows the value in lakhs of rupees of exports from these provinces in 1904-05 and 1913-14.

	1904-05 (R lakhs)	1913-14 (R lakhs)
Bengal	4.59	3.59
Bombay	6.95	12.55
Sind	1.52	3.83
Madras	1.31	5.33

Practically all the oilseeds exported are sent to Europe. In 1913-14, taking the exports of seeds as a whole, the United Kingdom and France took nearly 32 and 29 per cent, respectively, of the total, with Belgium not far behind. Of the seeds exported all but an insignificant fraction are oilseeds and are from a commercial point of view only less important than grain and pulse and raw cotton. This great trade is, like wheat, subject to violent oscillations from year to year. A bad year for wheat is also a bad year for oilseeds, at least for those which constitute the bulk of the trade, namely, linseed, rapeseed and sesamum. The question of demand hardly affects the dimensions of the trade, a good crop being always followed by an extensive export, for there is always a demand for oilseeds from India, some being needed for the manufacture of soap, candles, margarine, lard, and so forth. In 1911-12 the volume of trade amounted to 30 million cwts, valued at R28,08 lakhs. The following year saw a marked reaction to 24½ million cwts and R22,71 lakhs, in which all descriptions but groundnuts partook, due to the general decline in world's prices and higher freights. Last year, although the quantity exported was the largest (over 31½ million cwts), the course of

	1904-05 1000 cwts	1913-14 1000 cwts	1904-05 R(lakhs)	1913-14 R(lakhs)
Linseeds	11,182	8,277	6.33	6.69
Groundnuts	1,674	5,558	97	4.88
Rape seed	5,155	4,980	2.73	4.28
Sesamum	2,517	2,243	1.74	2.69
Cotton seed	2,529	5,687	62	2.13
Castor seed	1,461	2,698	69	2.00
Copra	158	764	19	1.56
Moha	653	668	31	55
Poppy	1,363	380	78	47

shown in the marginal table, as compared with the enormous figures for 1904-05.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Rape and mustard	{ pure . . . . . 689,600	683,800	715,900
	{ mixed . . . . . 609,000	551,000	327,000
Linseed	{ pure . . . . . 499,800	410,800	328,200
	{ mixed . . . . . 140,000	128,000	59,000
Sesamum	{ pure . . . . . 327,600	372,400	365,900
	{ mixed . . . . . 70,000	100,000	42,000
Groundnuts	605,700	669,900	731,900

shown in margin (in tons).

The percentage of export to total production shows that the linseed consumed in India represents a very small proportion of the production and is grown exclusively for export—it is a gift to Indian agriculture from the West—and covers an area of 4 million acres and gives a production of half a million tons of oilseeds, which represents a contribution to the earnings of cultivators of £3½ millions. The year 1832 is the first in which export was recorded, and 3 cwts were exported. In 1839 about 121,000 cwts were exported; in 1850, 560,000 cwts; in 1860-61, 551,000 cwts; in 1880-81, 5,997,000 cwts; in 1900-01, 5,060,000 cwts; in 1904-05 11,182,000 cwts (the highest record); in 1913-14, 8,277,000 cwts. It is also a crop that may be used as a safety

## Linseed.

The Indian oilseeds crop of 1912-13, and the early crop of 1913-14, which came into statistical consideration in 1913-14, were only fair, owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, and the reported outturn was as

valve and be increased or decreased according to the cultivators' advantage. It can be profitably grown in excess of ordinary food necessities, which may be sown under food crops as occasion demands. Linseed, which generally takes the first place, advanced remarkably in 1911-12 to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  million cwts and R12,96 lakhs, but last year declined to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million cwts and R6,69 lakhs. The Indian crop of 1912-13 was 16 per cent smaller than in the previous season. The American crop turned out to be about 475,000 tons, which had to be supplemented by purchases of Canadian seed, none having been imported into the United States either from the Argentine or India. The Canadian crop was a very satisfactory one, aggregating some 400,000 tons. Russia is reported to have a large crop. Altogether the world's production amounted to about 3,250,000 tons. With such enormous supplies prices have not fluctuated much owing to the unprecedented demand. The prices in London ranged between R37-8 to R31-12 per quarter and were well maintained by the greater demand for linseed oil, the new hardening process for soft oil inducing a very much larger consumption of linseed for soap making. The average price in India was R8-1-3 per cwt as against R11-4-0 in 1912-13. Linseed goes chiefly to the United Kingdom (3,146,000 cwts) and France (2,309,000 cwts). Belgium, Germany and Italy took 769,000, 967,000 and 613,000 cwts, respectively.

The trade in groundnuts (known as pea nuts in America and also by the name of earthnut, monkey nut, Pestache de terre, Mauila nut, and Chinese nut) has shown a marked revival from 4,867,011 cwts and R4,04 lakhs to 5,558,120 cwts and R4,88 lakhs. The trade had fallen very low at the end of the last century, but has since recovered due largely to the introduction of disease resisting varieties and to the demand in Europe mainly for olive oil. The increased demand is caused by the discovery of a new process for deodorising the oil expressed from the nut, which has hitherto been suitable only for soap making, and is now an important article of food in Southern Europe, where vegetable oils take the place of butter. It also forms an effective substitute for olive oil. France is the principal customer, taking about 80 per cent of the total. Belgium and Austria-Hungary have not increased their shares. Germany and Italy participate in this trade. It may be noted here that a good quantity of groundnuts is shipped from the French port of Pondicherry, and is not included in the Indian trade. The figures of export are given in margin.

	Tons.
1911-12	67,083
1912-13	110,505
1913-14	86,509

The exports of rapeseed, which is grown most largely in the Punjab for export, are somewhat in excess of previous year, being 4,980,100 cwts against 4,356,589 cwts during 1912-13. Karachi shipped a little over triple the quantity exported from Calcutta and Bombay. The largest buyers of rapeseed are Belgium (1,977,000 cwts), Germany (1,164,000 cwts), and France (1,079,000 cwts), the United Kingdom and Italy taking about 282,000 cwts and 275,000 cwts, respectively. Prices in London ranged between R35,1 anna to R38 4 annas per quarter. Indian prices averaged R8-9-5 as against R8-4-5 per cwt in 1912-13.

Sesamum is largely consumed in India and a shortage in it or in rapeseed curtails its exportation. The year's exports 2,243,490 cwts and R2,69 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs have exceeded the records of the two preceding years, but are much lower than the record year 1910-11 (3,246,530 cwts and R3,20 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs). The price last year averaged R12 per cwt as against R11-11-5 in 1912-13. The trade is diverted mainly to France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, and Italy—the last three countries having doubled their requirements. The oil extracted from the seed is chiefly used in making soap.

The traffic in cotton seed is a modern aspect of the Indian oil seed trade, and was due to the sudden development of a foreign demand, mainly in the United Kingdom. In 1897-98 the exports were 28,000 cwts, in 1900-01 they suddenly advanced to 225,000 cwts, and in 1901-02 to 2,036,000 cwts, thus within a few years, from being quite insignificant, cotton seed became one of the important items of all oilseeds. The trade assumed respectable dimensions only in 1901-02, through the necessity for finding a substitute for olive oil, which was scarce in the market, the scarcity of sesamum oil, the demand for lard and margarine for which materials were lacking, and lastly the discovery of a new process for hulling the seed cheaply and efficiently. The exports

during 1910-11, namely, 5,980,226 cwts and R2,29½ lakhs, were a record one; but the shipments last year amounting to 5,686,533 cwts and R2,12½ lakhs, though in considerable excess of 1912-13, could not beat that record. Exports are mostly, if not entirely, shipped to the United Kingdom, which had previously been supplied from Egypt. Indian prices fell from R3-15 to R3-12 per cwt last year.

## Castor Seed.

The exports of castor seed rose from 2,212,611 cwts and R1,64 lakhs to 2,697,754 cwts and R2,00 lakhs. The principal importing countries are the United Kingdom (1,113,502 cwts), France (419,775 cwts), and the United States (405,582 cwts). Belgium, Italy and Germany shared the balance between themselves. Thirty or forty years ago every European and the wealthier Indians employed the oil for house illumination. Now it is used chiefly as a lubricant for machinery, and also a preservative of leather goods.

## Copra or dried coconut kernel.

The trade in copra, which is steadily expanding, is diverted chiefly from the ports on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, especially Cochin and Calicut, to the Continent. The exports amounted to 763,832 cwts, valued at R1,56 lakhs, the average value being R20-6-9 against R18-12 per cwt in 1912-13. Formerly the article was chiefly used in the manufacture of soap, but its value as a food in the manufacture of nut-butter has recently been

		Quantity	₹
Coconuts	Nos.	344,111	22,760
Coir fibre	cwts	14,812	1,71,739
" manufactures	"	772,282	88,91,113
Cordage and rope	"	60,420	10,52,837
Copra	"	763,832	1,55,97,397
Coconut oil	gals	1,091,477	23,26,099
" poonac	cwts	84,166	4,04,474
Total			2,84,66,419

generally recognised. Shipments to Germany and the United Kingdom slightly diminished; but Belgium, France and Russia increased their shares. The table in the margin shows in detail the exports of the several products of the coconut palm to foreign countries during 1913-14.

## Silk, raw.

The export of silk, raw and manufactured, although not one of India's chief exports, merits attention because an analysis of the trade statistics shows that the trade is on the down grade, and the indigeneous industry almost in a state of jeopardy. The exports of raw silk (whether from mulberry or non-mulberry feeding silkworms) in 1913-14 were valued at R15 lakhs as against R31 lakhs in 1912-13; the exports of waste silk (chasm) showed an increase of

## i.—Raw silk including chasam and cocoons.

		lbs. (thousands)	₹ (thousands)	variation
Average of				
10 years ending	1879-80	1,710	8,409	100
" "	1889-90	1,581	5,028	59
" "	1899-00	1,680	5,883	67
" "	1909-10	1,831	5,898	69
In the year	1910-11	1,851	5,055	60
" "	1911-12	1,760	4,584	54
" "	1912-13	1,678	4,174	49
" "	1913-14	1,203	2,474	29
Average of				
4 years ending	1913-14	1,620	4,072	48

## ii.—Silk manufactures.

		₹ (thousands)	variation
Average of			
10 years ending	1879-80	1,964	100
" "	1889-90	2,911	148
" "	1899-00	1,720	86
" "	1909-10	860	44
In the year	1910-11	769	39
" "	1911-12	661	33
" "	1912-13	798	38
" "	1913-14	668	39
Average of			
4 years ending	1913-14	682	35

	R	A.	P.	Index No.
1890-94	17	8	9	100
1895-99	16	0	10	91
1900-04	15	4	5	87
1905-09	16	1	2	92
1910-12	14	12	10	84
1913	16	2	0	92

9 per cent or an export of about R8 lakhs, and cocoons a decrease of 56 per cent or an export of nearly R2 lakhs. The exports of silk manufactures in 1913-14 were valued at nearly R6 lakhs as compared with over R7 lakhs in 1912-13. From the two marginal tables it will be seen that exports have declined. This decline is attributed to various causes:—

(1) the expansion of the industry in Japan, China, Italy, and Russia. It may be mentioned here that the imports of silk manufactures from Japan amounted to R1,45 lakhs in 1913-14 as against R50½ lakhs ten years ago.\* (2) An unsuitable breed of worms, disease, coupled with defective methods of reeling and production generally, and lack of organisations. It is said also that the lowest, and therefore the less efficient, castes only will handle the worms. (3) The introduction of profitable crops, such as cereals, pulses, sugar, fibres, etc., in preference to silk production. The price of raw silk (European filature) in 1913-14 in Calcutta was R16-2-4, as against R16-2-1 in 1912-13. The prices of the article have fallen considerably in the last two decades.

\* See Chapter IV, page 41 for imports of silk piecegoods from Japan.



In Kashmir and Mysore satisfactory results have been obtained. In the former state sericulture has been fostered on approved European principles with Italian reeling machinery, seed being imported annually on a large scale. Sir Thomas Wardle\* explains how the supply of eggs is procured, and how the states purchased machinery for silk manufacture. Mr. Douglas, officiating Superintendent, pointed out in 1906 that the crop of cocoons was 10,000 maunds in 1903; 13,000 in 1904; 23,000 in 1905. The net profit to the state in 1905 was R1½ lakhs and in 1906 over R3 lakhs. In 1905-06, 600 balcs weighing 150 lbs each of silk were reeled. In 1897 in Mysore Mr. Tata, after selecting a plantation and site for rearing houses, sent to Japan for a Superintendent and trained operatives. The Mysore authorities have made a grant of R3,000 a year to the Tata farm in return for instruction given to the people of Mysore in Japanese methods of growing the mulberry and rearing the insects. The products of the Mysore State are exported to foreign countries from Madras. The work of the Salvation Army is also noteworthy in various parts of India. They have furnished experts, encouraged the planting of mulberry trees, and subsidised several silk schools. The Bengal Silk Committee under the guidance of some French experts have conducted cross breeding experiments with a view to establish a multi-voltine hybrid of European quality. There is a Government sericultural farm at Berhampore, where, it is said, a pure white multi-voltine of silkworm is reared. The results of the Bengal Committee's labours may be summed up as follows: the only really effective method of dealing with the problem is to work up gradually to a point at which the whole of the seed cocoon necessary for the province will be supplied to rearers under Government supervision, and to establish gradually a sufficient number of large nurseries throughout the silk districts of the province.

Mr. Mukerjee in his Inquiry into the state of the Tasar Silk Industry, Bengal, 1905, believes that the main cause of the decline of the industry is the disease known as grasserie and he recommends the establishment of two model tasar rearing nurseries in Bengal; the propagation of asan trees (*Terminalia*) in the tasar village areas; and the reservation of certain forest tracts for the wild stock only, from which the model establishments would obtain periodically fresh supplies. Estimates would show that there were 200,000 persons in Bengal, and 20,000 in the Central Provinces, who obtain at least a part of their earnings from tasar silk, the number of silk cocoon rearers to silk weavers being in the proportion of 8:1.

The imports of silk manufactures are now very important and far exceed the exports. The exports and the imports to and from the countries are noted

	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1904-05 R(lakhs)
<b>Exports.</b>		
United Kingdom .	2	3
France . . . . .	...	1
Aden . . . . .	1	...
<b>Imports.</b>		
United Kingdom .	28	17
France . . . . .	25	31
Japan . . . . .	145	51
China . . . . .	64	35

on the margin. The imports into India come chiefly from Japan, China, France, and the United Kingdom. It will be seen that great progress has been made in the case of Japan. In Japan the Government has taken a great interest in the industry, and there are two major Sericultural Institutes, which make experiments on silk and teach 30 local schools and institutes, maintained by Government. There is also a Sericultural Association with 60,000 members. In thirty years the production has trebled, and Japan is by far the largest silk-producing country in the world. In Italy there is a Central Sericulture Institution at Padua, which directs 60 substations and laboratories. In Austria-Hungary silk is a monopoly, Government supplying the eggs and mulberry and buying cocoons at two-thirds market price, and in Russia sericulture, especially in the Caucasus, has been developed by a prohibitive tariff on manufactured silk.

There are 3 silk mills in India, one in Calcutta and two in Bombay, the number of labourers employed being 147 and 1,242 respectively. It is urged by many that if the methods of production could be improved, it would be possible to resuscitate the industry to a very considerable extent. Others, however, hold that it would be impossible because of the competition with artificial silk and with Japan, China, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, these countries possessing means of production which India cannot have. They urge, too,

\* Kashmir—Its new Silk Industry (1904).

(1) that it is better to produce commercial crops, especially as the prices of raw material and food grains have risen during the last decade so much in the world markets,\* and because labour is already scarce in most of these industries, and (2) that the expenditure on resuscitation of a comparatively unimportant industry would not be justified by the results.

In the year, which commercially has beaten all records for the aggregate extent and value of the trade done, tea has not failed to contribute its share to the common advancement. The season surpassed all others in outturn and exports. The outstanding feature of the trade, however, is the general improvement in prices. The fall of 1912 was more than made good, and the average of public auction prices (7 as. 9p. per lb.) was higher than in any year since 1895. The result is a marked appreciation in the value of shares. The early part of the producing season was marked by floods in Cachar and Sylhet. The damage done has not been entirely made up, and a few estates in these districts have closed the season with a crop considerably behind that of 1912. New area and better labour conditions elsewhere have more than compensated the loss. The total yield is estimated to be 305 million lbs, 7 million lbs or over 2 per cent more than in 1912. Of the increase shown the major portion comes from the Jalpaiguri district in Bengal, but all the large producing districts, for example, Darjeeling in Bengal, Darrang and Sibsagar in Assam, contributed. The area of the tea plantations is about three times the planted area, and the latter is reported to be 608,400 acres. The average yield of all Indian tea advanced to 550 lbs per acre, the highest figure yet touched. The district of Jalpaiguri yielded the high average of 668 lbs per acre plucked, while Darrang came second with 631 lbs. The output has for many years increased at a much greater rate than the planted area. The exports to the chief consuming centres are shown in the

Exports of Indian tea by sea to—	1912-13	1913-14	per cent- age.	1912-13	1913-14
	In thousands of lbs.			₹ (lakhs)	
United Kingdom . . . . .	193,854	209,051	72.5	949	10.85
Russia . . . . .	33,126	33,398	11.6	149	1.67
Canada . . . . .	11,447	11,565	4	61	65
China . . . . .	9,171	11,007	3.8	41	51
Australasia . . . . .	9,397	9,705	3.4	42	49
Ceylon . . . . .	4,215	3,900	1.3	27	24
Asiatic Turkey . . . . .	4,399	2,830	1	21	15
United States of America . . . . .	2,307	1,942	.7	11	10
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>.278,518</b>	<b>289,474</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>14.98</b>
By land, (mostly to Afghanistan). . . . .	3,214	2,196	...	13	10
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>.281,732</b>	<b>291,670</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13.42</b>	<b>15.08</b>

marginal table. These are direct exports as declared in India, and do not include re-exports from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom and Russia between them took in 1913-14 some 80 per cent of the Indian tea output. The most noticeable features are, on the one hand, the growth of the exports to Russia, Canada, China, also to the United Kingdom (owing to the institution of old age pensions), and on the other, the decline in the trade with Ceylon and Asiatic Turkey. A new record has again been

established, some 289 million lbs having been exported in the year under review as against 278 million lbs in 1912-13—showing an increase of 11 million lbs, or nearly 4 per cent. The value rose by ₹1.68 lakhs or 12.6 per cent to ₹14.98 lakhs. From Calcutta, Russia took a largely increased supply, which is now seen in true perspective since the introduction of the new system of recording exports according to the countries of final destination. Taking the tea shipped to China, which was practically for Russia, there was an increase of nearly 2 million lbs in the consumption of Indian tea in Russia. Australia, China, and Canada also increased their offtake, but practically all other major and minor outlets took less than in 1912-13. The most conspicuous reductions were for the Central Asia and Persian Gulf business. Russian firms are gradually obtaining a large hold on the tea trade in Northern Persia, and a considerable proportion of tea shipped to Batoum is intended for that territory. The dust tea exported to China is manufactured there into brick tea for the Russian market. From London all the usual outlets absorbed more, and in particular Russia showed an increase on the previous year of over 1½ million lbs or 30 per cent. The trade with Russia in Indian tea is ₹1,385,000 in value. On table No.

\* Mr. Finucane, a former Director of Agriculture, Bengal, pointed out in an official paper that the land usually placed under mulberry is valued for growing sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes, and that if mulberry cannot hold its own against these and other crops, it would be unwise and pernicious to "crop it up by factitious encouragements."

43, page 87, it will be seen that the existing rates of duty are high, and a reduction in the rates should be followed by a marked increase in the consumption of that article in Russia, and at the same time it should be beneficial to the Indian tea industry. "Anglo-Russian" in the Statist of 7th March 1914 wrote with reference to the Czar's Rescript concerning the liquor monopoly:—"It may be useful to bear in mind that next to *vodka*, the most popular beverage in Russia, is tea. If, therefore, it be the Russian Government's desire to restrict consumption of the former, its simplest plan would be to encourage that of the latter. In other words, it should reduce the heavy import duty on tea, and thereby increase consumption of that article to an extent such as would doubtless obviate any loss of revenue therefrom."\* The exports of tea from India have kept well ahead of those from Ceylon, and are now much greater than those from China, which has shown no marked increase in recent years. Of the tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1913, India supplied 56 per cent as against 30 per cent from Ceylon, about 3 per cent from China, and about 7 per cent from Java, which is increasing her production markedly. The other producing countries are mainly Japan, Formosa, and Natal. Sumatra is apparently just beginning to come into the field. The consumption of tea in India cannot be stated with any accuracy. There has, however, been a marked increase in local consumption, a sign of the changed standard of living. The margin between estimated output and export, plus the net import of foreign tea, is some 21 million lbs a year, leaving out of account pickled tea consumed in Burma. The trade in green tea showed again a marked decline, from 1½ million lbs to half a million lbs only, there being little inducement to manufacture green tea at the present level of prices for black tea. The receipts into the treasuries on account of tea cess fund during 1913-14 amounted to R3,79,000, which has been allotted to the United States (R1,50,000), the United Kingdom (R90,000) and the continent of Europe (R1,12,500). No allotment has been made to the Indian market.

The estimated output of manufactured tea rose during the past decade from 221 million to 305 million lbs. The number of persons employed in the industry during 1913 was 572,533 permanent, and 94,379 temporary, hands. The Joint Stock capital invested in the business is calculated to amount to R26,86 lakhs, companies registered in India taking R4,08 lakhs and those registered in the United Kingdom R22,78 lakhs. The value per R100 of joint-stock capital, as calculated in the prices of the shares of 92 companies in the Calcutta market, was R166 in March 1914, as against R144 twelve months earlier. Looking back on the development of the industry, especially from 1834, when Lord Bentinck appointed a committee to investigate the question of establishing a teagrowing industry, and from 1838, when the first sample of Assam made tea was sent to England, we see that at no time, not even before the disasters of 1865-67, was the Indian tea industry in a more satisfactory condition than at present. Messrs. Thomas & Co., in their review of the past season have truly said: "The past season has been one of the best ever known from the producer's point of view. The outturn was a record one and the average price the highest for about twenty years past. Moreover, consumption outstripped even the record crop. The increased consumption was world-wide."

Although the imports of tobacco into India (R75 lakhs in 1913-14) exceed Tobacco. the exports, owing mainly to the increasing import of cheap cigarettes, principally from United Kingdom, the export trade is of increasing importance. The total export of tobacco of all descriptions amounted to R48 lakhs as against R38 lakhs in 1912-13. Ten years ago the exports were R21 lakhs in value, while in 1866-67, when it became a recognised article of export, the value was R5½ lakhs. The area under tobacco in British India is reported to be 964,726 acres in 1912-13 as against 998,943 acres in 1911-12, in which year 49,874 acres was estimated for Native States. Despite the increased consumption of

\* The Russian official statistics show the increase in imports of tea from India as follows: (in thousands of English pounds);—7,660 (1906); 12,864 (1907); 16,946 (1908); 18,284 (1909); 20,271 (1910); 21,572 (1911). Statistics for 1912 and 1913 from the Russian official returns are not available, except the total of tea imported from all countries, which was over 151 and 152 million English pounds in 1912 and 1913 respectively.

Indian leaf for factory made cigarettes and *biris*,\* the exports of unmanufactured descriptions advanced by 8 million lbs and over R8 lakhs. Exports to Germany have increased owing to higher excise duties there, and the manufacturers have done this to prevent as far as possible a change of price by using cheaper tobacco. The Indian tobacco has also found good markets on account of the higher prices to which other tobaccos have attained in recent years. This has induced larger exports to France, which ordinarily depends on Java for its supply. The United Kingdom and Holland also increased their requirements. The trade in Indian cigars is improving steadily but slowly the value being over R15 lakhs. In 1886-87, the cigar trade was valued at R3 lakhs, in 1896-97 at R6 lakhs, in 1906-07 at R10 lakhs, and a continued rate of expansion is expected in view of the fact that the moderate price of Indian, specially Burmese, cigars is becoming more widely known in Europe.

## Wood and timber.

Wood and timber was valued at R1,05½ lakhs, of which teak timber represents R78½ lakhs, showing a decrease of 10,684 cubic tons and over R16 lakhs. This decline is not due to the lack of demand, but rather to the exhaustion of stocks at the various ports of shipment as well as the reserves in the forest. Prices in consequence substantially advanced as will be seen from the quotations for teak wood in Calcutta given in the margin with variations, taking 1904 as the base.

The areas in which teak is grown are (1) Chanda district, Central Provinces, (2) North Kanara, (3) Wynnad, (4) Anamalai Hills, and (5) Travancore. In the Burmese regions teak is chiefly found in (1) the Arrakan Yoma, (2) the Pegu Yoma, (3) the Martaban hills and also in the hills northwards. The demand for teak in the European market continues to shrink away as the cost is too great for the wood to be used for ordinary domestic construction, and its use is being practically confined to ship building, especially for the decks of ships, rolling stock requirements and for the best class of house carpentry. The marginal table shows the declared export value of teak wood per cubic ton. The imports of

	R	Index No.
1911-12	151	100
1912-13	155	103
1913-14	155	103

teak declined from 28,538 cubic tons, valued at R29 lakhs, to 18,660 cubic tons, valued at R24 lakhs. The Burma trade is not likely to be affected as there has been a good demand in the East. The United Kingdom took 28,102 cubic tons with R44 lakhs and Germany 6,282 cubic tons, valued at R11 lakhs. The value of sandalwood advanced by R4 lakhs to over R19 lakhs. As usual Mysore supplied the bulk of it and Germany shares largely in this trade, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France following in order of importance.

## Sandalwood.

## Wool.

The exports of raw wool during 1913-14 amounted to 49 million lbs as against 53 million lbs in 1912-13. The shares of the chief importing countries were as follows: the United Kingdom (97 per cent) and the United States of America (nearly 2 per cent). The chief sources in the year under review were the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, of which Hissar was, perhaps, the most important. The other sources were the Himalayan tracts of the United Provinces—Garhwal, Almora, and Naini Tal,—Sind, the Deccan, Bikanir, and also the Central Provinces. The year 1913-14 was not a prosperous one. The long continuance of high prices for wool and the shrinkage in demand did not make for a very prosperous year for the woollen trade. The exports of wool from British India, when compared with that from Australia and New Zealand, are unimportant. It is important, however, from the Indian point of view, since it shows an amount that might have been worked up locally to contest the woollen imports (hosiery, shawls, carpets, rugs, etc.) from Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary. The exports of raw wool over a series of years are shown in the marginal table. One significant feature is the rise of the Karachi traffic. Ten years ago (1903-04) the share taken by Karachi was 13 million lbs, but in 1913-14 it stood at 29 million lbs; Karachi and Bombay are the two important centres, the former exporting nearly 29 million lbs and the latter 20 million lbs in 1913-14 out

	1000 lbs.
1903-04	33,235
1904-05	36,572
1905-06	42,515
1906-07	45,910
1907-08	39,781
1908-09	43,368
1909-10	59,327
1910-11	58,306
1911-12	52,385
1912-13	53,427
1913-14	48,922

\* Bazar made cigarettes of indigenous leaf.

of the 49 million lbs exported. An examination of the Inland and Frontier trade returns reveals the following interesting facts:—(1) Bombay port drains the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, and Central India to the extent of some 13 million lbs annually, while Karachi drains the Punjab and Sind to the extent of some 33 million lbs; and (2) Imports from frontier countries amounting to 25 million lbs in 1913-14.

The prices per lb

	Bombay. (declared value)		Karachi. (Kandahar wool)	
	a.	p.	a.	p.
1904	8	6	4	11
1905	8	11	5	7
1906	9	10	5	0
1907	9	14	4	10
1908	8	11	3	5
1909	9	2	4	1
1910	9	6	4	8
1911	9	5	4	10
1912	9	6	4	10
1913	9	9	5	3

of wool at Bombay and Karachi are given in the marginal table. Mr. J. E. O'Connor said, with reference to Indian woollen manufacture in the Review of Trade twenty-one years ago, "the trade is as yet quite unimportant and is likely to remain so for a long time to come, unless the Indian mills are able to find markets in Asia for coarse blankets and horse-clothing, the only descriptions of goods for which there would be a fair demand in the regions we could hope to supply, and the only kinds we could manufacture with profit to compete outside India with European goods." From an examination of the import statistics it would appear

that the shoddy cheap and mixed woollen goods, especially of Germany, are undermining the position of the Indian mills to some extent. In Calcutta, for example, the demand for coolie blankets and shawls has been usurped by cheap foreign supply. The latest returns of the woollen manufacturing industry in India down to December 1913 show that there are 5 mills, employing a nominal capital of Rs50½ lakhs and 3,995 persons with 1,065 looms and 40,170 spindles. Besides blankets, travelling rugs, etc., finer classes of goods, flannels, serges and other cloths, and hosiery are being made of excellent quality, the total production being 5,150,000 lbs, valued at nearly Rs60 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV.

CHIEF IMPORTS OF THE YEAR, ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

In this chapter the chief imports into India are discussed in alphabetical order. Details of these will be found in tables 4 and 6 on pages 62 and 63-67, where the statistics for five years with the increase or decrease in 1913-14 as against 1912-13 are shown.

The recent imports of private vehicles, classed as carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars, are advancing and are of interest at the present time. The biggest item is motor cars, of which 2,880 were received during 1913-14 with a value of Rs1,13 lakhs. 1,463 motor cycles and 76 motor wagons were also imported to the value of nearly Rs11 and Rs6 lakhs, respectively. They have interfered with the steady growth of the trade in carriages and carts, of which many are made locally and in cycles (other than motor cycles), which were imported to the extent of Rs35 lakhs.

Carriages and carts including motor cars and cycles.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14.
Motor cars				90	113
" cycles				39	11
" wagons					6
Parts and accessories					23
Total					
Share of United Kingdom per cent.	79	72	77	74	71

The table in margin shows in lakhs of rupees the growth of motor cars, motor cycles, etc., during the last five years, also the share of the United Kingdom.

The combined head Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines is of a somewhat composite nature. Chemicals, valued at Rs1,01 lakhs, improved by Rs8 lakhs, and drugs and medicines also advanced by Rs11½ lakhs to Rs1,17 lakhs, of which 'quinine and alkaloids thereof including cinchona and Peruvian bark' accounting for an increase of Rs5 lakhs. With effect from 1st April 1914 imports of quinine are recorded separately from cinchona and other barks by the customs authorities. This classification, however, has not yet been adopted in the published accounts.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.

Coal.

The year 1913 has been an excellent one for the world's coal trade. The demand has been steady and prices high throughout. The export trade of the United Kingdom has beaten all previous records. The world's trade boom was mainly responsible for the record shipment from the United Kingdom of over 76½ million tons. The course of the ocean freight market was in favour of coal exporters, and rates, which were first abnormally high, fell sharply. In spite of increased cost of production high prices did not check demand, and coal owners enjoyed a profitable year. The whole quantity imported, including coke and patent fuel, reached 559,190 tons, with an import of 204,568 tons more on account of Government, or a total of 764,000 tons, compared with an Indian production of 16½ million tons. The quantity imported in 1913-14 is about double the imports of 1911-12, but that year was exceptional in consequence both of the high prices of English coal and the depression of the cotton manufacturing industry in Bombay where most of the coal is consumed. The year 1912-13 was also abnormal, owing to (1) high coasting freights and (2) the congestion on Indian railways, which resulted in supplies being obtained from outside India. Though the imports last year were less than the preceding year by 94,504 tons on private account, they improved by 30,000 tons, if Government transactions are taken into account. The decline on private account is accounted for by restricted imports from Japan, Transvaal, and Australia. The Natal trade, however, continues to expand. The imports from the United Kingdom represented only 29 per cent of the total. Prices, it may be noted, ruled higher than in 1912-13. In connection with the coal trade two facts should be borne in mind. Most of the imports are required for Bombay and Karachi, and in the conditions of transport which still exist in India, these ports are about as

Wales to Bombay	12s. 6d. = R9-Gas. per ton.
Calcutta " " coasting	R6-14-6 per ton.
Raniganj to Calcutta by rail	R2-4 per ton.

of the imported coal is required for special purposes, being of a quality not easily supplied from Cardiff as from Calcutta, as will be seen from the freight for 1913 quoted in margin. Some are given the quantity figures for the past two years. The declared value per ton of coal imported in 1913-14 was R18-8 as compared with R9-9 per ton of the coal exported.

	1912-13	1913-14
	tons.	tons.
Coal . . . . .	643,202	531,814
Coke . . . . .	5,208	16,766
Patent fuel . . . . .	5,286	10,610
Total . . . . .	653,694	559,190

Cotton, raw.

The importations of raw cotton fell heavily as compared with the past two years, as will be seen from the figures in the marginal table. The abnormal increase of the previous two years was due to (1) the abundance and relative cheapness of American and Egyptian supplies and (2) the demand for finer staples in the Indian mills. The trade this year has almost gone back to its former normal level of R30 lakhs to 40 lakhs.

	Cwts.	R(lakhs)
1909-10 . . . . .	94,000	34
1910-11 . . . . .	45,000	19
1911-12 . . . . .	483,000	209
1912-13 . . . . .	548,000	222
1913-14 . . . . .	56,000	27

Cotton manufactures.

The shipments of the United Kingdom abroad in piecegoods for 1913 (7,076 million yards) were of record dimensions, the total being larger than in any previous year exceeding the exports of 1912 by 163 million yards. The increased exports from the United Kingdom were chiefly due to the larger exports to India and China. The imports into India from the United Kingdom were 3,104 million yards. Both English spinners and manufacturers have recently suffered on account of the fact that English machinery is now capable of producing more than their customers can use, and the continuance of large exports has brought congestion to some of their markets. Overtrading, heavy stocks, and tight money are consequences of Lancashire's prosperity, which is very much bound up in that of India. Those of experience in the Indian trade have continued to warn her that even the most progressive market cannot expand suddenly, and a period of depression, long or short, must follow. A rather serious falling off in demand occurred about halfway through the year, and the last six months of the year under review were a time of less remunerative prices and a dragging demand. This synchronised with the period of glut in the piecegoods market in India, especially during October, November and December, primarily due to over-buying, Bengal floods, and famine in the United Provinces. The quotations of middling American (spot) opened with 6'99d, were highest in October 7'89d. lowest in July 6'41d. The year (official) ended with 7'06d. The

year's exports of piecegoods to India have largely exceeded all previous records, and they do, on the whole, represent a great and growing demand. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton yarns and of woven and other cotton goods amounted to R66 crores or 36 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise, the increase being R5½ crores or nearly 9 per cent. The imports (44 million lbs) of cotton yarn into India during 1913-14 were smaller than in 1912-13 (50 million lbs), but higher than in 1911-12 (42 million lbs), owing to higher prices and abnormal conditions of the market as well as much inflated trade of the previous year. As usual the bulk (95 per cent) of the imports consisted of the finer counts from No. 26 upwards. There is some interest in noting the contrast between the qualities of yarn made in India and the imported yarn as indicated by the figures of trade and production of last three years given (in million lbs) in the margin.

	(in millions of lbs.)					
	Imported.			Indian.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Nos. 1-25.	2	4	2	563	624	617
„ 26-40.	28	31	27	60	61	83
Above 40.	7	9	8	2	3	3
Total.	37	44	37	625	688	683

Thus the lower counts of yarn are imported only in the proportion of 1 to 225 of the local spinnings, while the imports of Nos. 26 to 40 are 1 to 2. In both cases the finest yarns above No. 40 are of very small importance, for the finer fabrics are woven in but small quantities in India, the muslins and other finer classes of cotton goods being imported more cheaply and in greater variety than is manufactured locally. It may be added that in the production of yarns of counts Nos. 26 to 40 rapid progress has not been made in recent years.

In the trade in cotton fabrics there appears to be a gradual change and shifting of the business from grey (unbleached) piecegoods to the other two classes, namely, white (bleached) and coloured and printed goods, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The bulk of the imports still consists of grey goods, but the proportions have not increased, while the progressive character of the other two classes has been apparent. The percentage of grey goods in the total piecegoods has been less than a half. This shifting may be regarded as due to the increase in the weaving capacity of the Indian mills, and to the fact that fashion is veering from unbleached goods towards the use of white and coloured garments. The ratios of the three classes, both in quantity and value, of imported goods are given in the margin, compared with those of the production of Indian mills. It may be noted that the excise duty realised on cotton goods manufactured in the Indian mills fell from R58 lakhs to R57 lakhs\* on account of decreased production as compared with the preceding year. The statement

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	yds. (millions)	per cent.	yds. (millions)	per cent.
Grey (unbleached)	1,535	49	1,534	44
White (bleached)	769	25	793	25
Coloured, printed, etc.	682	26	832	31
TOTAL	3,159	100	57,59	100

given in the margin shows in million yards the figures relating to the principal descriptions of imported goods for the last two years. Longcloth and shirtings; dhutis and saris, and jaconets comprise the bulk of the trade in unbleached goods, and it is at once clear that the competition of bleached and coloured goods with these classes is very active. Unbleached T cloths and domestics, which are made from the coarsest counts, are a staple manufacture in the Indian mills, and the importation of such goods has fallen in recent years to a low level. The active trade in nainsooks, as also in prints and chintz, is

	Grey.		White.		Coloured,		margin
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
Dhutis, saris, scarves	724	806	73	104	113	115	shows in
Jaconets, muslins, cambrics, etc.	142	150	226	308	102	114	million
Drills and jeans	29	21	7	6	23	30	yards the
Longcloth and shirtings	622	545	180	115	108	153	figures rela-
T. cloths and domestics	10	6	—	—	—	—	ting to the
Nainsooks	—	—	236	205	—	—	principal
Checks	—	—	13	16	11	20	
Twills	—	—	6	8	30	31	
Prints, etc.	—	—	—	—	179	210	

\*This is inclusive of collections in Native States, which amounted to R2,21,000 in 1912-13 and R2,38,000 in 1913-14.

noticeable. These last mentioned articles are in demand across the Indian border. The United Kingdom supplies about 99 per cent of the greys, 98 per cent of the whites, and 92 per cent of the coloured goods. Thus in the first two classes the British manufacturer has an almost complete monopoly and in coloured goods the monopoly is not so complete. Italian, Dutch and German prints and chintz account for the balance.

**Hosiery.**

Besides these, there are some subsidiary classes of goods imported, the principal descriptions of which are hosiery (R1,20 lakhs), handkerchiefs (R89 lakhs), sewing thread (R39 lakhs), and other manufactures (R1,52 lakhs). The United Kingdom supplies 74 per cent of handkerchiefs, and 87 per cent of sewing thread. The considerable trade in hosiery is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany. Japan supplied hosiery to the value of R83 lakhs against R82 lakhs in 1912-13, and goods to the value of R43,000, which came *via* Hongkong and the Straits, were probably also of Japanese origin. Japan's share is about 12 times that of the United Kingdom. Japan's best customer is British India, 70 per cent of the total imports being Japan's share, a triumph as compared with the condition ten years ago, when Japan did not meet more than 10 per cent of her total demand. The loose method in which this commodity has hitherto been transacted is now greatly improved, and in accordance with the general growth of India's requirement for knitted cotton undershirts, etc., the positive steps adopted by the Japanese merchants insure the future greatness of this trade. Germany's share was R23 lakhs as against R18 lakhs in 1912-13.

**Dyes and colours.**

Dyes and colours were valued at R2,27 lakhs, of which the imports of dyes obtained from coal tar showed a marked contraction by nearly R9 lakhs to R1,06 lakhs in value. The quantity also declined by 2 million lbs to over 16 million lbs, of which aniline represented 60 per cent. These dyes are much in requisition in the dyeing industry in this country. The trade was in the main from Germany, which continues to push her sales of aniline dyes as also her sales of indigo. Her sales of alizarine dye fluctuate, but are large. Belgium and Switzerland have a very small trade. Bombay continues to be the principal port of entry, taking 72 per cent of the total imports. The increase in the imports of synthetic indigo has been dealt with in Chapter III page 20. Paints and colours, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, amounted to 384,407 cwts, valued at R64 lakhs, an increase of 34,395 cwts and R4 lakhs.

**Glassware and Earthenware.**

The total value (R2,59 lakhs) improved by R28 lakhs. Although the trade grows yearly, the glass industry is one in which India might well be expected to excel. The manufacture of glass bangles is a very common village industry. Umballa, Gwalior, Jubbulpore, and Benares are the centres of glass making. Austria-Hungary does a steadily increasing trade in glass bangles to the discomfiture of her competitors, likewise Belgium in sheet and plate glass, while the United Kingdom is steadily increasing her Indian market for common bottles, miscellaneous glassware, earthenware and porcelain. Austria-Hungary did 45 per cent of the glass and glassware business, Germany 15 per cent, the United Kingdom 13 per cent, and Belgium 10 per cent.

**Hardware.**

Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware, was valued at R3,95 lakhs, recording an advance of R53 lakhs. The head is a comprehensive one, and the articles comprised therein are heterogenous, the value of each being much less than R50 lakhs. Of the principal articles included under this head, enamelled ironware is an item of peculiar interest, as it is a substitute for the distinctive Indian vessels of copper and brass. There was a setback in the trade by nearly R2 lakhs, Austria-Hungary and Germany between them dividing this trade. The imports of agricultural implements advanced from R11 lakhs in 1911-12 to R14 lakhs in 1912-13, which rose to R16 lakhs last year. Out of this amount Bengal took about R11 lakhs, Madras R3 lakhs, Burma and Bombay and Sind together R1 lakh each. Implements and tools other than agricultural have also improved in about the same proportion. The advance under lamps and lampware, other than glass, is also noticeable. The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply (about 57 per cent), Germany coming next but much behind it with 18 per cent, the United States 10 per cent, and Austria-Hungary 9 per cent.



Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, is another head of a comprehensive character and of certain defined categories, *e.g.*, electrical, musical, photographic, and scientific. The table in the margin shows the value of each description as well as the increase as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom supplies 75 per cent of the total. Some of the imports are of Continental origin. The United Kingdom now leads

	1912-13 R (lakhs)	1913-14 R (lakhs)	Increase R (lakhs)
Electrical	82	1,07	25
Musical	21	23	2
Photographic	10	12	2
Scientific and philosophical	14	14	...
Surgical	11	12	1
Others	10	14	4
Total	148	182	34

the market of musical instruments, in place of Germany in earlier years.

The importation of liquors has increased. Malt liquors to the extent of 4½ million gallons, valued at nearly R66 lakhs, were imported, most of which were imported from the United Kingdom, where the brewing industry was prosperous in spite of industrial strikes. The consumption of German beer has increased from 500,000 gallons in 1911-12 to 620,000 gallons in 1912-13 and to 622,000 gallons in 1913-14, as compared with 253,000 gallons a decade ago. In addition to what was imported, Indian breweries produced over 5 million gallons as against nearly 4 million gallons in 1912. Imported spirits are also on the increase again, and are shown in the marginal table, the figures being in thousands. Champagne, an important item under wines, improved in quantity from 30,000 gallons to 32,000 gallons, and in value from R8 lakhs to R9 lakhs. The trade has steadily been increasing, but the British

	1912-13 Gallons	1913-14 Gallons	1912-13 R	1913-14 R
Whisky	648	709	42,89	46,76
Brandy	355	401	30,70	31,92
Gin	81	87	3,30	3,94
Rum	65	74	1,38	1,49

distiller does not now possess quite so firm a hold on the Indian market as British brewer, since nearly half of the imported spirit was received from Germany, France, China, Java, and Ceylon. The quantity issued from Indian distilleries for internal consumption was 10,294,210 gallons as compared with 10,779,048 gallons in the previous year, the average for the last three years being 10,388,466 gallons. It should be remembered with reference to the indigenous production that a great extension of areas served by distilleries has taken place, the production of outstill not being previously taken into account, and an increase in revenue is therefore not, as is generally believed to be the case, an indication of an increase in consumption; for during the last seven years, while the revenue per proof gallon of country spirits has increased by 28 per cent, the consumption per hundred of the population in India has increased by only 5 per cent, a comparatively insignificant figure. It may be noted that some of the spirit imported is methylated, or perfumed, or for the manufacture of drugs and medicines. The total amount of imported spirit thus unfit for drinking purposes was 427,000 gallons, valued at R36 lakhs.

Machinery and millwork, excluding that for railways but including belting for machinery, represents R8,26 lakhs, or nearly 6 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles and 4.5 per cent of the total imports. The progress and prosperity of the country may be fully gauged by the large expansion of this trade. The total amounts to R7,76 lakhs, marking an increase of R2,34 lakhs or 43 per cent on the previous year's figure. Textile machinery continues to hold the first place with a value of R3,28 lakhs, or 42 per cent of the total. Bombay, which has many advantages in cotton, imported textile machinery to the value of R1,58 lakhs, an increase of R70 lakhs, but Madras, which is also concerned mainly with the cotton industry, showed a decrease of R7 lakhs. The additions to plant have been largest in Bengal, where the jute industry is centered, to the extent of R62 lakhs. Steam Engines and their component parts advanced by R41 lakhs to R1,01 lakhs and electrical machinery by R16 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Other descriptions are of minor importance from the point of view of values, though important in connection with the industrial conditions of India with reference to mines, rice and flour, tea, oils, etc. Importations of sewing and knitting machines are also improving. The United Kingdom continues to dominate the market in regard to sewing machines, the supply therefrom being 90 per cent, Germany and the United States contributing, respectively, 6 and 3 per cent only. The number of sewing machines imported improved from 57,531 in 1912-13 to 61,183 in 1913-14. British imports of typewriters have steadily declined, while those from America have increased.

## Matches.

Matches showed a decline by nearly R9 lakhs to R90 lakhs in 1913-14. Notwithstanding an abundance of raw material India takes increasingly large supplies of matches from Japan, Scandinavia, Austria-Hungary,

	R (thousands)	Per cent
Japan	39,07	44
Scandinavia	34,38	38
Austria-Hungary	9,67	11
Germany	2,51	3
Belgium	2,10	2

Germany, and Belgium, as shown in the marginal table. The Japanese consignments have lately been diminishing, although Osaka matches have partly displaced imports from Sweden, the principal causes being found in the decreased demand of the Chinese market

after the big demand in 1912, and the rise in the cost of raw materials. It may be mentioned here that the passing of the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, V of 1913, which came into force on the 1st July 1913, has made it penal to use white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches and to import or sell such matches in British India. The present year's decrease in importation may be the direct result of this Act. In 1912, the latest year for which complete statistics are available, there were 6 match factories in India.

Metals and manu-  
factures thereof.

The imports of foreign metals, valued at R22 crores, represent 12 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise. Iron and steel contributed R16 crores and other metals R6 crores, the former showing an advance of R4½ crores and the latter R2 crores. The iron and steel trade of the United Kingdom

## Iron and Steel.

started the year 1913 well, with an advance in the prices of iron bars and angles and a singular absence of labour disputes. But before many months had passed it became evident that, owing to restricted demands in the market, forward business would be on a much smaller scale. A reduction in prices took place at the close of the year, Cleveland pig falling to 50s. as compared with 68s. at the beginning and hematite from 82½s. to 61s. The total estimated production of pig-iron in the world in 1913 was 78 million tons, of which it was estimated the United States would supply 31 million tons, Germany 19 million tons, and the United Kingdom 10½ million tons. The statement in the margin shows in thousands the total quantities and

	Tons.	R
Iron	47	59,00
Iron or steel	716	12,73,92
Steel	253	2,86,57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>15,99,49</b>

values of the imports into India of iron and steel other than for Railways. The imports of iron increased by 4,297 tons and R9 lakhs, of iron or steel by 173,515 tons and R3,44 lakhs, and of steel by 100,330 tons and R99 lakhs, out of a total increase in this class of 294,000 tons and R4,52 lakhs.

The price of iron bar (sweedish rolled) in Calcutta averaged R8-8-8 per cwt as against R8-14-4 in 1912-13. The variation in prices corresponded very closely with those prevailing in the world's markets.

From the statement below it will be seen that the imports of iron or steel from the United Kingdom increased by 177,073 tons to 607,146 tons, Germany supplied 200,103 tons as against 120,144 tons in 1912-13. Belgium's total was 173,048 tons in place of 120,461 tons. The United States of America decreased her shipments from 36,469 tons to 22,028 tons.

	U. Kingdom. tons.	Germany. tons.	Belgium. tons.	United States. tons.	Total tons.
Bars and channel (iron)	8,036	2,137	14,147	32	26,742
Ditto (steel)	25,781	83,173	93,881	1,116	204,613
Angle and spring	17,038	14,299	12,316	521	44,192
Sheets and plates :					
Galvanised	274,759	909	456	1,450	277,595
Tinned	52,757	...	6	37	52,886
Not galvanised or tinned	38,894	40,563	19,319	1,528	100,606
Beams, pillars, etc	56,176	21,554	2,817	368	89,642
Pipes and fittings (cast)	42,583	4,101	468	9,037	56,243
Nails and rivets	7,291	5,338	3,315	3,075	25,076
Tubes and fittings	11,723	3,448	1,321	1,908	18,402
Hoops and strips	21,757	5,153	2,560	923	30,790
Other sorts	50,321	19,428	15,442	2,033	88,775
<b>TOTAL 1913-14</b>	<b>607,146</b>	<b>200,103</b>	<b>173,048</b>	<b>22,028</b>	<b>1,015,512</b>
1912-13	430,073	120,144	120,461	36,469	721,588

Galvanized sheets, it will be seen, constitute the largest item. Most of this trade is done by the United Kingdom. In tinned plates the United Kingdom has a market in itself. Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned are mainly of steel. Germany and Belgium did much more of this business than the United Kingdom. Bars and channel, of which 88 per cent is steel, occupy the second place in magnitude. Beams, pillars, girders, etc., show an increase accounted for by the United Kingdom and Germany. Pipes and tubes and fittings form another branch of trade in which the United Kingdom is supreme. One feature of this trade is that India is now producing pig iron through the auspices of the Tata and Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., whose output during the year was about 200,000 tons, a large quantity of which was exported to Japan and Australia.

The copper market was subject to very violent fluctuations during the past year, extending over a range of £15-10 per ton of standard copper from £77-5 to £61-15 influenced by the financial depression prevailing both in Europe and the United States of America, and by the serious fall in the value of all securities. The production of the world for 1913 is estimated at 998,000 tons against 1,005,000 tons in 1912. In India the average price of copper brazier for the year was R45-12 per cwt in Calcutta and R64-11-10 in Bombay, against R62-3-5 and R65-1 respectively in 1912-13. The importations of copper rose from 445,000 cwts and R2,37 lakhs to a very high level of 747,000 cwts and R4,12 lakhs. This metal is largely used in India for the manufacture of articles of domestic use, such as plates, water pots, etc., and the recent development is no doubt due to the demand for the metal in wire and other forms in connection with electrical apparatus. Wrought copper represents 90 per cent of the total quantity of copper imported and improved from 419,400 cwts and R2,22 lakhs to 667,316 cwts and R3,66 lakhs, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France contributing to this increase. The expansion of the German trade is noticeable. Japan is ousting the United Kingdom in the import trade of unwrought copper.

The trade in kerosene is now one of considerable importance in the list of imports of mineral oil, the value of it reaching nearly R3 crores last year, and other mineral oil representing R1½ crores, the total value of the trade in mineral oil thus reaching close on R4½ crores. The consumption of kerosene oil for illumination was actually stimulated by the substitution of oil imported in bulk in tank vessels for oil imported in cases, and the consequent facility of obtaining Russian and other oil which is much cheaper than the American oil in cases. Last year's importations of kerosene oil approximated to 69 million gallons, of which 53 million gallons formed bulk oil and the balance case oil. The quantity and value of imports from

	Gal.	R
Russia . . . . .	1,079	9,32
Straits . . . . .	2,340	9,32
Borneo . . . . .	20,615	78,14
United States of America . . . . .	42,311	1,88,34
Other Countries . . . . .	2,305	11,02
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>68,650</b>	<b>2,85,64</b>

the principal sources are given in margin in thousands. Of the American oil over 42 million gallons or 61 per cent were imported, the importations in the two preceding years being 32 and 62 million gallons or 50 and 78 per cent respectively. The ground which American oil lost some

years ago has been recovered by the combination and efforts of the oil companies. The American oil is, in fact, out of reach of the Indian consumers by reason of its higher prices, and its consumption is mainly restricted to the European community and street lighting. Russian oil has recently had to compete severely with the oil from the Straits, Borneo, Sumatra, as well as from Burma. The production of Burma petroleum last year is reported to have amounted to 273 million gallons, of which 109 million gallons were shipped from Rangoon to ports in India, thus raising the consumption of kerosene in India proper to 179 million gallons. Mineral oil other than kerosene is used in India, 26 million gallons having been imported last year, 15 million gallons being lubricating oil, mostly from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Borneo, and nearly 8 million gallons being fuel oil from Persia, the Straits, and Sumatra. This trade increases with the extension of mills and railways.

Another head of importance is Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery; the total value being R2,29 lakhs, an increase of R21 lakhs as against 1912-13. Printing paper and writing paper and envelopes are valued at R49 lakhs and R39 lakhs respectively, and other kinds of paper R62 lakhs. Packing paper and pasteboard and cardboard are also imported in large quantities. The imports of paper on Government account were valued at R8 lakhs. The paper-making

industry of India is not making the headway that one would expect, there being nine mills at work with a nominal capital of about R54 lakhs, which in 1913 produced over 60½ million lbs of coarse paper, valued at R80 lakhs. Stationery included in this class improved by R7 lakhs to R70 lakhs.

#### Provisions.

Provisions occupy the second place of importance in the category of Food, Drink and Tobacco. The total value in 1913-14 was R2,47 lakhs. It is a comprehensive head covering a number of items, the chief item of which being canned and bottled provisions, the value of which rose from R43 lakhs to R57 lakhs. The trade in the other two important items under Provisions—farinaceous and patent foods and condensed and preserved milk—is expanding rapidly. These items were valued, respectively, R48 lakhs and R42 lakhs as against R43 lakhs and R37 lakhs in 1912-13; while ten years ago condensed milk was valued at R13 lakhs. In spite of the increasing manufacture of country biscuits the imports of foreign biscuits amounted to R45 lakhs in 1913-14, the same as in 1912-13, the average for the last three years being R42 lakhs.

#### Railway plant and rolling stock.

Railway plant and rolling stock, valued at R10 crores, forms about 7 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles imported in 1913-14. The progressive expansion in the imports of railway material is visible from the trade figures, both private and Government, given in the marginal table. The expenditure on carriages and wagons amounted to R6,52 lakhs or 46 per cent of the total. In the year 925 additional miles of railways were sanctioned with 2,423 miles under construction or sanctioned for construction. Capital expenditure for railways in 1914-15 is R18 crores, as against R18,46 lakhs actually incurred in 1913-14, of which R8,32 lakhs have been allotted specifically for the supply of rolling-stock.

	Average of 3 years ending 1911-12 R (lakhs).	1912-13 R (lakhs)	1913-14 R (lakhs)
Private	4,71	6,40	10,03
Government.	2,47	2,54	4,03
Total	7,18	8,94	14,06

#### Salt.

Salt showed increases both in quantity and value by 32,000 tons and R2½ lakhs to 607,000 tons, valued at R88 lakhs, and was mostly imported into Bengal and Burma. The chief countries from which salt is imported are the United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, Aden, Asiatic Turkey, and Egypt. The importation from Spain and Asiatic Turkey increased largely during 1913-14 with a set-back in the case of imports from the United Kingdom, Egypt and Aden, while those from Germany remained steady. English salt has declined from 198,000 tons in 1911-12 to 152,000 tons in 1912-13, the latter figure being reduced in 1913-14 to approximately 137,000 tons, although the consumption of salt during 1913-14 was 1,769,300 tons or about the same figure as in 1912-13. The total quantity of salt consumed annually per head of the population in British India during the last five years, as compared with the consumption 10 years, 20 years, and 30 years ago, are shown in the margin.\*

	lbs.
1884-85	10.3
1894-95	9.7
1904-05	10.7
1909-10	11.1
1910-11	10.7
1911-12	12.5
1912-13	12.5
1913-14	12.4

#### Silk, raw.

The quantity and value of raw silk as compared with the previous year, are shown in the margin, the figures being in thousands. China was mainly responsible for the decrease, her share being 2½ million lbs and R1,16½ lakhs. Receipts from the Straits were on the level of the previous year, though half the quantity that was imported during 1911-12. Japan sent in 21,616 lbs, and Siam 92,754 lbs, as against 8,471 lbs and 120,436 lbs, respectively, in 1912-13. Of the total Bombay took 2,018,901 lbs or 79 per cent (R96½ lakhs) and Burma 453,171 lbs or 18 per cent (R24½ lakhs). Imports of artificial silk into Bengal rose from R2½ lakhs to R3 lakhs, mostly from the United Kingdom.

	lbs.	R
1912-13	3,579	1,71,45
1913-14	2,584	1,25,50
Decrease	-1,015	-45,55

	Average declared values per lb.	σ.	p.
1890-91	4 10	2	
1895-96	4 1	0	
1900-01	4 0	2	
1905-06	4 5	2	
1910-11	4 0	8	
1911-12	4 11	2	
1912-13	4 12	8	
1913-14	4 14	7	

The average declared values for official years are given in the margin. As early as March prices began to harden. When the crop approached maturity the poverty of stocks soon became apparent, a striking fact after a record crop. In spite of the protracted strike in the United States and of labour troubles in Germany, transactions became important and prices rose steadily, specially when frosts in Europe reduced the silk crop by one-fifth. The Leyant

\* Total quantity of salt sold in a year which has paid full duty is shown in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (b).

crop resulted equal to the previous one, and the Far East reported a slight increase. After some stimulated trade in August the dullness of the silk market lasted till the end of the year, and prices finally lost almost half the advance of the first nine months. The world's production is estimated at 54,233,000 lbs. The outturn of raw silk in China and Japan was 14,991,000 lbs and 24,471,000 lbs, respectively.

Only in Burma silk is commonly used as clothing. A large proportion of <sup>Silk goods.</sup> imported goods is, however, required for European use, and the remainder is consumed by the well-to-do classes for men's wear and use by Indian ladies. The imports of silk goods rose by ₹5 lakhs to ₹3,10 lakhs. Silk piecegoods decreased in value by ₹12 lakhs to ₹1,92 lakhs. Japan showed a decline of ₹16 lakhs to ₹1,18 lakhs, while China improved by ₹4 lakhs to ₹60 lakhs, France and the United Kingdom showing no improvement. The Eastern section of the trade thus constituted about 93 per cent of the whole. The competition of mercerised cotton goods is being felt in the market. Silk goods mixed with other materials also advanced by ₹11 lakhs to nearly ₹70 lakhs, the increase being contributed by Germany and Italy, ₹4½ lakhs each, the United Kingdom nearly ₹3 lakhs at the cost of France which lost about the same amount. Silk yarn, noils and warps imported for the production of textiles for the Indian market also improved by ₹5 lakhs to ₹46 lakhs. Bombay shares 73 per cent, and Burma 20 per cent, of the imports of total silk manufactures.

The imports of sugar are of especial interest by reason of their bearing on the <sup>sugar.</sup> question of sugar cultivation in India, and also in view of the increasing imports from Java and the competition between cane and beet sugar. In 1913-14 the imports amounted to ₹14,96 lakhs, or 60 per cent of the aggregate value of all the items comprised in the group of articles of food and drink. It is well known that ten years previous to the Brussels Convention and the abolition of the bounty system the production of beet sugar was about double that of cane; but in 1913 it was calculated that the cane crops of the world amounted to 7 million tons, excluding India, as compared with about 8½ million tons of beet. India, which is the largest producer of cane sugar in the world, producing no less than 3 million tons a year, at the same time imports largely increasing quantities amounting to 10 per cent of the total supply of cane sugar outside India. The year 1913, as regards sugar, was briefly as follows: the reports in the spring months as to the restricted sowings of Continental beet root crops had the effect of continuing the speculative demand for Cuban sugar in the British and Continental markets. The contemplated reduction of duties disorganised the American markets, in consequence of which the Porto Rico sugars and those from country which enjoyed exemption from duties were pressed for sale. The proposed reduction of about 2s. in the duty, which would have taken effect in March 1914, was postponed until May 1916, when all sugars should be duty-free, and this improved the tone of the American markets and advanced the price of Cuban sugars so that this class was out of reach of European buyers. The factory estimates published towards the close of October gave for all Europe a crop of about 8 million tons. The small demand for beet on the Continent and the comparative short demand in Hamburg, together with the unfavourable Cuban season, led to an active speculative demand for beet sugar which was, however, short lived. Large offerings of Cuban sugar were secured by British refiners, and these factors were reflected on Indian markets.

It is remarkable that the Eastern markets have in the year under review absorbed the produce of Java. The increase in Java production is due to comparatively cheap labour and employment of scientific methods. The importation into India of beet sugar advanced from 254,000 cwts in 1911-12 to 1,147,000 cwts in 1912-13, and last year it rose still further to about 1,504,000 cwts. Cane sugar also advanced from over 12 million cwts to 14½ million cwts, the percentages of increase being respectively 31 and 18. With the increased imports there was an actual fall in prices, the prices per cwt of beet and Java sugar, declared values, being ₹9-5-3 and ₹8-12-11 as against ₹10-1-9 and

	1912-13		1913-14	
	Cwt	R	Cwt	R
<i>Beet.</i>				
Austria-Hungary .	1,052	1,03,07	1,480	1,37,67
Germany .	77	7,14	14	1,25
Other Countries .	18	2,63	10	1,45
Total .	1,147	1,15,84	1,504	1,40,37
<i>Cane.</i>				
Java .	9,166	9,06,34	11,660	10,26,77
Mauritius .	3,014	3,19,98	2,792	2,50,13
Other Countries .	145	17,42	104	11,58
Total .	12,325	12,43,74	14,556	12,88,48

R9-14-2, a fall of 8 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, as against the previous year. The countries from which the imports of sugar are mainly derived are for cane sugar Java and Mauritius and for beet sugar Austria-Hungary and Germany, the quantity in thousands of hundredweights and value in thousands of rupees being shown in the marginal table. The quantity of cane sugar to beet sugar imported was in the proportion of 9 to 1. In refined sugar Java is far ahead of all other sources of supply, and it is worth

noticing that since the year 1908-09 the proportion of refined sugar to all sugar supplied by Java has risen from 88 per cent to over 99 per cent. Java sugar ruled the Indian market in 1913-14, having supplied over 11½ million cwts or 72·5 per cent of the total imports, which amounted to nearly 16 million cwts and R14 crores in value in place of 13 million cwts and R13 crores in 1912-13. The new figure is a record one. The whole quantity practically represents the amount of foreign sugar retained for consumption in India. A greater part of the beet sugar imported, that is, over 71 per cent of the whole beet sugar supplied, was brought into Bombay and Karachi, the latter having received more than half the total imports. Much of this goes to the Punjab, and across the frontier to Afghanistan and Kashmir. Sugar can be imported more cheaply into the Punjab from Karachi, than Indian sugar imported from other provinces. Beet sugar imported into Bengal amounted to 369,000 cwts or 24 per cent. Madras and Burma import but little beet sugar direct from the Continent, as the greater part of their consumption comes by way of Bombay and Calcutta respectively. The importation of Mauritius sugar has decreased, apparently not being able to compete with the low rate of prices. Java sugar has gone well to the front, especially on the eastern side of India. Calcutta's share of the total imports of sugar including confectionery and molasses amounted to 47 per cent, Bombay's 24 per cent, Karachi's 21 per cent, while the shares of Rangoon and Madras amounted to about 4 per cent each.

The average prices of the first products beet, f. o. b., Hamburg opened in April 1913 at 9s. 10d per cwt, dropped to 9s. in December of the same year, but again rose to 9s. 3½d in April 1914. This quality of sugar is not quoted in the Indian markets from the beginning of July to the middle of January. The quotations for Austrian beet in Calcutta ranged from R10-2 per cwt in April to R11-9 in May, declined to R9-10 in July, and to R9-4 towards the closing months of the year under review. In Bombay the quotations were R11-4 per cwt in May, R10-8 in July, R9-11 in January and R9-14 in March. The price of beet sugar seems to govern the price of imported and indigenous cane sugar at the consuming centres throughout India. Java sugar 16 D. S. opened at R9-5-9 per cwt in Calcutta and was R10-7-5 in May, when the outturn of beet was thought to be small. In March 1914 the rate was R8-2-8 per cwt.

The production of white sugar in India has been a matter of serious study both by the Government of India and Local Governments, and as a result of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Pusa in 1911 progress has been made on the following lines: A sugar engineer has been appointed and has been attached to the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces. He has set up a 100 ton factory at Pilibhit, which has had a satisfactory year's working, and has given technical advice regarding the erection of two central factories for the Gorakhpur district and has advised on several projects for the starting of similar schemes in other districts of the United Provinces. Farms have been opened at Nawabganj and Sahjahanpur in the United Provinces and one in the Tirhoot Division of Bihar for the introduction, survey, and testing of new canes. In Burma a Sugarcane Experiment Station has been opened in the area commanded by the Mōn canal. In the Kamrup district of Assam important work has been done in locating and surveying several blocks of 10,000 acres suitable for sugarcane, and on a portion of this area a preliminary experiment is being

undertaken by the Local Government in the growth of cane with the aid of steam tackle with the object of encouraging enterprise on a large scale. A block of 4,632 acres of land in the Central Provinces has been leased to Mr. J. McGlashan of Cawnpore with a view to the formation of a company. A cane-breeding station for the production of new canes has been started at Coimbatore and Dr. C. A. Barber placed in charge. The first year's work resulted in over 2,000 new seedling canes being selected. In Bihar 8 Central Factories have in recent years been erected with a crushing capacity of some 24,000 tons of cane a day. The erection of two or more factories are in contemplation. At Bubnowly in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces on the borders of Bihar a Central Factory has been set up with a capacity of from 400 to 600 tons. The production of sugar in Bihar is paying and an extension of the industry is likely, conditions in this tract being favourable to the development of the Central Factory System. The Indian crop of 1913 gave an yield of nearly 2,600,000 tons, to which the production of palm sugar estimated at 480,000 tons should be added. Though this, in addition to what is produced in places not covered by the areas referred to in the crop forecast, is about one-third of the world's cane crop of 7 million tons, India imported last year no less than 803,000 tons of beet and cane sugar. *Gur* or molasses from Mauritius continued to be imported in large quantities and almost on the same extensive scale as in 1912-13, namely, R40 lakhs. In the marginal table will be found in millions of cwts the imports of cane and beet sugar with the total sugar production of the world excluding molasses and confectionery, together with the value in lakhs of rupees.

	Cwt	R
Cane sugar	14½	12,89
Beet "	1½	1,40
World's production of cane and beet	320	

The further increase in tobacco in 1913-14 is due partly to larger imports of manufactured tobacco and largely to the recent rapid growth of trade in cigarettes. The cigarettes imported during the year represented a value of about R58½ lakhs out of a total of R75 lakhs. Of this R53 lakhs of cigarettes came from the United Kingdom, where the tobacco trade was in an unsatisfactory condition owing to the high duty, the severe competition, and the steadily increasing cost of production. Cigarettes worth R5 lakhs came from Egypt, but this represents on the whole a superior article consumed by the upper classes of the people. In large towns the cottage industry is growing rapidly and produces a large quantity of *biris* for the lower classes of people.

The imports of umbrella fittings increased by R5 lakhs, and of entire umbrellas by R4 lakhs to R32 and R21 lakhs, respectively. Japan's progress in supplying umbrella fittings is worthy of note, when British and German supplies are decreasing.

The trade in wood and timber has reached considerable dimensions in the last few years. The imports of unmanufactured wood (which includes timber, firewood and ornamental wood) advanced from R60 lakhs to R77 lakhs as will be seen from the figures in thousands of rupees in the margin. Teak wood, mostly from Siam and Java, represented nearly R24½ lakhs or 32 per cent of the total. This market continued in a state of tension during 1913. The very limited shipments of first class quality from Burma and Siam could only be obtained by European buyers submitting to the full figures demanded by the shippers and the prices were almost phenomenal owing to the ever-increasing consumption of teak in India, China, and Japan. The imports of teak from Burma last year amounted to about 120,000 c. tons, valued at R1,51 lakhs. The value of deal and pine wood mostly imported from the United States of America amounted to R24 lakhs as against R11 lakhs in 1912-13, and jarrah wood, principally from Australia, was valued at R6 lakhs as compared with R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Most of the wooden sleepers for railways are received from Australia, and it is strange perhaps that sleepers are not imported from Russia in the steamers which come with little cargo from Vladivostok to take tea.

The early part of the year saw the industry at the height of its prosperity. This was followed by a period of comparative dullness, which, however, was transitory. The old activity was resumed and continued till September, when there was a marked decline in the demand with the result that winter fabrics have

gone very slowly into consumption. In most parts of India the climate and habits of the people discourage the extended use of woollens, and they are worn mainly by the better classes in Northern India in the cold weather. The value of woollens last year was R3,85 lakhs, showing an increase of R80 lakhs over the figures for 1912-13. Of the increase piecegoods accounted for R58 lakhs, shawls R8 lakhs, carpets and rugs R6 lakhs, yarn and knitting wool R4½ lakhs, and hosiery R2½ lakhs. The United Kingdom and France shared the increase under piecegoods R40 lakhs and R11 lakhs respectively. Germany contributed more than other countries to the increase under shawls, in spite of the active Indian competition. The United Kingdom did most of the business in woollen hosiery, while Germany maintained her preponderance in yarn and knitting wool.

## CHAPTER V.

### TRADE AND CURRENCY, CUSTOMS, SHIPPING, AND FREIGHTS.

Trade and  
Currency.

There is an intimate connection between the seaborne and inland trade of the year and currency operations. A detailed account of this will be found in the annual report of the Controller of Currency, and it will be sufficient to give shortly here only those salient features of the year 1913-14, which are of special interest to merchants and bankers, *e.g.*, the amount of Council bills sold, the average rate of exchange, the Presidency Bank rates, and a reference to the balances from which currency is supplied—Treasury balances, the Paper Currency Reserve, and also the Gold Standard Reserve. The Government of India, as is well known, undertake the supply of currency as well as the remittance of large sums of money on trade account. The actual currency, it may be remembered, which is scattered throughout the Provinces in treasuries, is under the direct control of the Government of India and in no way under the Local Governments. The Government of India supply the currency in that form and to that extent, necessary to pay for the produce exported, and the Secretary of State's bills are met with money from the trade at Presidency towns, while transfers are sold up-country. These transfers, in turn, are met from incoming revenue. In 1913-14, the net indebtedness of trade to India was met chiefly in two ways:—(1) by the sale of Council bills (including transfers) to the extent of £31,200,826 (as against £25,759,706 in 1912-13) on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; and (2) by the import of sovereigns, usually imported by the exchange banks, to the extent of £8,501,307 in 1913-14, as against £17,795,205 in 1912-13. The total amount of Council bills sold during each of the last ten years, including 1913-14, is shown in the marginal table. The lowest amount sold at the regular sales in any week in 1913-14 was R11.35 lakhs in the weekly sale of the 15th June 1913. at an average rate of 15.943*d.*, and the highest, R1.20 lakhs during the whole of October 1913 at an average rate of 16.109*d.* and in two weeks of February 1914 at an average rate of 16.111*d.*

	£
1904-05 . . . . .	24,425,558
1905-06 . . . . .	31,586,973
1906-07 . . . . .	33,432,196
1907-08 . . . . .	15,307,061
1908-09 . . . . .	13,915,420
1909-10 . . . . .	27,416,586
1910-11 . . . . .	26,463,303
1911-12 . . . . .	27,058,550
1912-13 . . . . .	25,759,706
1913-14 . . . . .	31,200,826

Exchange.

The course of exchange was almost steady throughout the year, ranging from 1*s.* 3½*d.* in June 1913 to 1*s.* 4½*d.* in September 1913. The average rate of exchange, as compared with previous years, is shown in the margin. The difference between the highest and lowest average rates was less than ½*th* of a penny and the steadiness of exchange is striking, the depression of 1908—the first since the adoption of the gold exchange standard, when the rate fell for a few days to 1*s.* 3½*d.*—being altogether exceptional.

Year	Average rate, <i>d.</i>
1904-05 . . . . .	16.045
1905-06 . . . . .	16.042
1906-07 . . . . .	16.084
1907-08 . . . . .	16.029
1908-09 . . . . .	15.964
1909-10 . . . . .	16.041
1910-11 . . . . .	16.081
1911-12 . . . . .	16.083
1912-13 . . . . .	16.058
1913-14 . . . . .	16.07

Gold Standard  
Reserve.

In this connection it is interesting to note the increase in the Gold Standard Reserve which, with the exception of 6 crores of rupees in India, is held in London. On the last day of the year under review the reserve was £25½ millions, as against £22½ millions in the previous year, the increase in the

	31st March 1913	31st March 1914
Rupees in India . . . . .	4,000,000	4,000,000
Gold in Bank of England . . . . .	1,920,000	4,320,000
Cash placed by Secretary of State at short notice . . . . .	1,005,664	24,963
British and other Securities . . . . .	15,945,069	17,165,070
Total . . . . .	22,571,333	25,510,032



earmarked gold of the Reserve during the year being no less than £2·7 millions.\*

Money in 1913-14 continued on the whole plentiful, except from September to December, when the Bank failures in the Punjab and Bombay (referred to in Chapter I) had a tightening effect on the market. The Government of India, however, promised to give the requisite assistance through the Presidency Banks, if necessary, and this had a reassuring effect throughout Northern and Western India, where the crisis was felt. The Bank of Bengal rate, indeed, did not reach 8 per cent, as in the previous year; the minimum rate of 3 per cent in July and August lasted only for 35 days (from 3rd July to 6th August), while the maximum rate (7 per cent) continued from 13th November 1913 to 18th March 1914. In Bombay, the Presidency Bank rate was 7 per cent from 3rd April to 28th May 1913, and

Presidency Bank rates.

	Bengal	Bombay	Madras
April 1913	7·6	8·7	8
May "	6	7·6	8
June "	6·5-4	6·5	8·7-6
July "	4·3	5·4-3	6·5
August "	3·4-5	3·4	5
September "	5·6	4·5	5·6
October "	6	5·0-5	6
November "	6·7	5	6
December "	7	5	6
January 1914	7	5·6	6·7
February "	7	6	7
March "	7·6	6	7

5 per cent from 31st October to 14th January 1914, the maximum and minimum rates being 3 and 8 per cent. In Madras, the maximum rate was 8 per cent from 30th December 1912 to 1st June 1913, and the minimum, 5 per cent, from 8th July to 29th September 1913, as will be seen from the marginal table. During the year under review, permission was given by the Secretary of State to the Government of India to lend

to the Presidency Banks sums up to £3 millions from its balances during the busy trade season at a rate of interest one per cent below the current bank rate.

The total cash balances in Civil Treasuries and in Presidency Banks at

Treasury balances.

	₹
1st April 1913	28,93,97,000
30th September 1913	26,71,30,000
31st March 1914	28,45,68,000

the beginning (1st April 1913) and the end of the year (31st March 1914) and also at the commencement of the busy season (30th September) were R28,94 lakhs, R23,46

lakhs, and R26,71 lakhs, respectively. These sums are the revenue in district

	31st March 1913	30th September 1913	31st March 1914
	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	6,96,41,000	4,32,92,000	3,57,68,000
Bombay	2,80,54,000	5,54,77,000	2,40,23,000
Madras	2,91,98,000	1,90,58,000	1,41,99,000
Total	12,68,93,000	11,78,27,000	7,39,90,000

and subtreasuries scattered throughout India, and were the amounts on these dates for meeting ordinary requirements. The surplus above ordinary requirements were withdrawn into the

Reserve Treasuries at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, where it is held usually in R10,000 notes. The balances in Reserve Treasuries on 31st March 1913, 30th September 1913 and 31st March 1914 are given in the margin and are included in the larger figures above.

The gross circulation of Paper Currency during the year 1913-14 was

Paper Currency and Paper Currency Reserve.

Year.	Average active circulation.
	₹ (lakhs).
1904-05	28,11
1905-06	30,52
1906-07	33,93
1907-08	34,42
1908-09	33,10
1909-10	37,21
1910-11	38,74
1911-12	41,89
1912-13	45,37
1913-14	46,93

65½ crores of rupees. The marginal table shows the average active circulation (*i.e.*, excluding the quantities held in Government Treasuries and Presidency banks) for 1913-14 and the previous years of the decade. It would seem on the whole that the increase in the circulation of 5- and 10-rupee notes is to be explained by the increased demand for these notes purely for currency purposes, while the increase in the circulation of R100 notes and over is due to their increased use as a store of value and for remittance purposes. The Paper Currency

Reserve which is scattered all over the country in currency chests—transfers

	31st March 1913.	31st March 1914.
	₹	₹
Reserve held in India—		
Gold	29,37,50,798	22,43,53,073
Silver	16,45,27,496	20,53,22,916
Government Securities	9,99,99,946	9,99,99,946
Reserve held in England—		
Gold	9,15,00,000	9,15,00,000
Sterling Securities	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
	68,97,78,240	66,11,75,936

through currency being a recognised means of supplying the requirements of trade and Government—is shown in the margin. The Reserve during the last week of the year was held in coined silver rupees (31 per cent), gold in India (34 per cent), securities in India (15 per cent), gold in England

(14 per cent), and securities in England (6 per cent).

## Miscellaneous.

The net coinage of rupees in 1913-14 was approximately R10,20 lakhs (new coinage R13,16 lakhs *minus* coins withdrawn and recoined R2,96 lakhs), as against R16,00 lakhs (new coinage R19,54 lakhs *minus* coins withdrawn and recoined R3,54 lakhs) in 1912-13. The net coinage of silver

	R (lakhs).
1904-05	7,81
1905-06	16,88
1906-07	23,38
1907-08	15,70
1908-09	24
1909-10	11
1910-11	20
1911-12	30
1912-13	16,00
1913-14	10,20

is shown in the margin. The imports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) are given in table 35 on page 80 in Part II of this Report. Of the imports of gold bullion (R15,23 lakhs), R13,73 lakhs came from the United Kingdom, and of R12,99 lakhs gold coin imported, Egypt headed the list with R6,67 lakhs and the United Kingdom was second with R2,89 lakhs. The imports of silver bullion were R7,59 lakhs on private account, and R6,75 lakhs on

Government account, a total of R14,34 lakhs, of which R12,09 lakhs from the United Kingdom, and R1,27 lakhs from China. Of these China imports (R1,01 lakhs) were on Government account. The exports of silver coin were R2,16 lakhs, and the imports R86 lakhs. The absorption of gold has been dealt with in Chapter I and is shown in table 36, page 81.

## Chamberlain Commission.

Not the least important event in regard to trade and currency in 1914, and one that evoked extraordinary interest in trade circles, was the appointment on April 17th, 1913, of a Royal Commission to enquire, among other matters, into the location and management of the general balances of the Government of India, the sale in London of Council bills and transfers, the measures taken by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State in Council to maintain the exchange value of the rupee, and whether the existing practice was conducive to Indian interests. The Commissioners were Mr. Austen Chamberlain (President), Lords Faber and Kilbracken, Sir Robert Chalmers, Sir Ernest Cable, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir James Begbie, Mr. R. W. Gillan, C.S.I., Mr. H. N. Gladstone, and Mr. J. M. Keynes. The Commission, with but one dissentient, reported on the 24th February 1914 in favour of the steps taken for the effective establishment of a Gold Standard without opening the mints to gold, and without forcing a gold currency upon India beyond the demand for it. Certain suggestions were made with regard to the Gold Standard Reserve, the Paper Currency Reserve, Cash Balances, etc., and the Report is now under consideration by the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

## CUSTOMS.

## Customs Revenue.

The customs revenue is mainly derived from the general import duty, certain special import duties such as those on arms, liquors, sugar, petroleum and tobacco, and an export duty on rice. General import duties, which were abolished in 1882, were reimposed in 1894\*, since which date the general rate of duty on commodities imported into British India by sea has been 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Cotton was exempted in 1894 when the general duties were revived; in December 1894 a 5 per cent duty *ad valorem* was imposed on imported cotton goods and yarns, while an excise duty of 5 per cent was imposed on all yarns of counts above 20 spun at power mills in British India; in February 1896 cotton yarns and threads imported or manufactured in India were freed from duty, while a uniform 3½ per cent *ad valorem* duty was imposed on all woven cotton goods imported or manufactured in India at power mills. The products of hand looms are exempted. The duties are levied for fiscal purposes, and not for the protection of Indian industries. It will be noted that machinery (excluding tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour), railway materials, gold, living animals, food grains, coal, raw cotton, raw wool, cotton twist and yarn and sewing and darning threads, printing materials, and books (but not paper) are, among others, on the free list. In 1896-97, the first year of the existing arrangements, the net customs revenue amounted to R3,45 lakhs, and in 1902-03 R4,26 lakhs. Last year it reached R9,22 lakhs. The rapid expansion of the cotton and petroleum industries of India has interfered with further improvement of the import duty realised. In 1913-14 no important change was made in the tariff and the gross revenue from imports, salt excluded †, was R9,36 lakhs—a considerably larger sum than the revenue (R8,62 lakhs) realised in the previous year.

## Free articles.

## Total revenue.

\* Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and Indian Tariff Amendment Act, III of 1896.

† While the proceeds of the import duty on salt are credited to "salt," and not to "customs," the revenue from the excise duty on cotton manufactures is included under "customs" receipts.

In the margin are noted the principal items from which the revenue was **Principal items.**

Articles subject to special rates of duty—	Rates of duty.	Revenue.	
		1912-13 R (lakhs).	1913-14 R (lakhs).
Liquors.	Varying from as. 3 to R13 per imp. gal. and also 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	123	134
Petroleum <sup>1</sup>	One anna and 8 pies per imp. gal. and 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	70	71
Silver bullion and coin.	4 annas per ounce.	108	99
Tobacco	Varying from R1 to R1-10 per lb. and also R3-2 per 1,000 of cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs.	27	29
Articles subject to General Import duties—			
Cotton manufactures	3½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	192	213
Other manufactured articles.	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	189	153
Sugar	5 per cent	73	92
Metals excluding silver and manufactures thereof.	Varying from 1 to 5 per cent.	53	73
Articles of food and drink excluding sugar.	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	29	30
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	18	18

derived in 1912-13 and 1913-14, and although the Indian tariff comprises a lengthy list of dutiable articles,\* there are but a few on which individually any revenue of importance is collected: these are spirituous liquors, petroleum, sugar, metals including silver bullion and coin, and cotton goods. A considerable portion of the year's increase was due to larger importation of all these articles, excepting petroleum and silver. The increases in 1913-14 are specially marked in cotton manufactures,

sugar, and metals, due to larger importation.

The amount of excise duty on cotton goods produced in the mills in British India was over R54 lakhs. **Excise duty.**

The export tariff schedule is limited to rice and riceflour only, a duty of 3 annas being levied on each maund of 82½ lbs. The duty realised was R1,29 lakhs as against R1,48 lakhs in 1912-13, the decrease being due partly to the diversion to the affected parts of India of the exportable surplus, and partly to a deficient crop. **Export duty on rice.**

The export duty on raw jute and jute manufactures for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, yielded R11 lakhs, being R1½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The tax was introduced in 1912, when R16.44 lakhs were collected. Since 1903, a duty known as the tea cess, a small tax of ¼ pie per lb, levied on all Indian tea exported, and imposed at the request of the tea industry for promoting its sale and consumption, yielded in the year under review nearly R4 lakhs. Government, it will be noted, merely acts as a revenue collecting Agency. **Duty on jute.** **Duty on tea.**

The details of Customs Revenue under each head are shown in part II of this report (table 41 on page 85), together with the schedule of Indian Tariff in an abridged form in table No. 42. The rates of import duties levied in different foreign countries on certain staple Indian merchandise are also shown in table 43 on pages 86-87 of Part II.

#### SHIPPING.

The tonnage of shipping, † that enter and clear at Indian ports, depends naturally on the activity of the export trade. As this trade did not expand to any considerable extent last year, the total tonnage remained almost at the

level of the previous year. The number of vessels was slightly smaller than it had been for the preceding year, but they were on the average of very high carrying capacity, much higher than has been hitherto recorded. Since the opening of the Suez Canal foreign trade has been carried mostly in steamers at the expense of sailing vessels. A few sailing vessels still visit Calcutta, but the sailing ships entering other ports are now

almost entirely those classed as native craft which, though numerous, contributed in 1913-14 less than one per cent of the tonnage, and were engaged in trade chiefly with East Africa, Arabia, Persia, and Southern Asia. They are slowly but surely disappearing. The proportion of steamer tonnage increased steadily from about 97 per cent in 1904-05 to 99 per cent of the total in

	No.	Tons (1,000)	Average
1910-11	8,561	14,994	1,751
1911-12	8,868	16,616	1,874
1912-13	8,749	17,484	1,998
1913-14	8,617	17,388	2,013

	No.	Tons
1906-07	2,568	170,132
1908-09	2,063	146,979
1911-12	1,868	144,042
1913-14	1,697	126,933

\* Vide table No. 42 on pages 85-86.

† Vide table No. 44, page 87.

## Steamers.

1913-14. The total number of steamers that entered and cleared was 6,410 with an aggregate burden of over 17 million tons, the average tonnage per steamer being 2,683 as against 2,636 in 1912-13. About 7.4 per cent of the steamers which cleared left in ballast. The average tonnage of each sailing ship fell from 93 to 84. The entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were over 3½ million tons, being 21 per cent of the total tonnage, as against 3½ million tons or 18.3 per cent in 1912-13. Entries from and clearances to British Possessions other than the United Kingdom amounted to about 5½ million tons, representing 32 per cent of the total. The tonnage, therefore, from and to the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 53 per cent of the whole. The vessels which enter and clear the ports of India for the most part fly the British flag, the tonnage of vessels sailing under that flag representing about 75 per cent of the whole, of which 2 per cent is the tonnage of vessels under the British Indian registry.

## Nationality of vessels.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
German	472	509	559
Austro-Hungarian	218	245	285
Japanese	121	198	191
Norwegian	134	181	80
Italian	83	90	73
French	58	47	60

The number of vessels, under the foreign flag, which entered and left Indian ports last year, was 1,466, their burden aggregating over 4 million tons. Thus vessels belonging to foreign countries are obtaining an increasing proportion of the carrying trade.

## Ship building.

Germany has the largest share followed by Austria-Hungary, Japan, Norway, Italy, and France. India, it may be noted, is not a ship-building country and the industry is conducted on the smallest basis. Last year 8 steamers were built, aggregate tonnage 540, that is, an average of 67 tons each, and 133 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 4,771 or 36 tons each. Towards the close of the year a direct service between Calcutta and Swedish ports was commenced. The British India Steam Navigation Company purchased, built and commissioned 15 additional steamers with a net tonnage of 49,936 tons.

## FREIGHTS.

Freights.  
(1) Maritime  
freights.

The year 1913-14 was, as regards maritime freights, a complete contrast to the previous year when ships were earning large profits at the height of a world-wide boom. The world's trade declined more rapidly than was considered probable a year ago, and the supply of tonnage, which has been greatly increased in recent years, was in excess of the demand. The extent of the fall in rates may best be judged from tables 45-49 on page 88 in Part II of this report. The rate for jute and linseed in Calcutta began with 30s. and by the end of June it had fallen to 23s. 9d. Jute was exported largely during the second quarter, and in September the rate rose to 30s. but fell to 27s. 6d. by the end of December, and to 20s. at the close of the year. The rates for deadweight ruled half a crown lower than for linseed and jute. The freight on tea to London was 45s. (subject to a rebate of 5s.) throughout the year. The rate in Bombay for general cargo ranged between 20s. and 12s. during 1913, as against 29s. 6d. and 20s. in the previous year. The highest and lowest rates for ore to the United Kingdom and the Continent were 24s. and 14s. respectively. The freight on rice to London from Rangoon was 22s. 6d. per ton in March 1914, as against 25s. a year ago. The freight on coal from Calcutta to Bombay was Rs. 8, and to Colombo Rs. 7 per ton at the commencement of the year, but fell away until the year closed at Rs. 5-2 for Bombay, and Rs. 4 for Colombo. Outward freights from the United Kingdom declined throughout the year, a contrast, as already noted, to the active year 1911-12 and also 1910-11. The fall came, as the previous rise, like a thief in the night. Coal from Cardiff to Bombay stood at 13s. 6d. early in 1913, and the year closed with a rate no higher than 9s. 6d. Little need be said regarding railway freights. The goods traffic is carried at an extremely low rate—the average rate for all kinds of goods carried is less than half a penny per ton. Grain (cereals and pulses) and coal account for half the weight and almost half the earnings from goods. Owing to famine and scarcity conditions in parts of the United Provinces and the Punjab, the freight on all consignments of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked to certain stations, was reduced. It was to be recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled, and one anna per bogie wagon per mile, and the balance of freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "Famine relief" in the accounts'. The beneficial effects of a fall in freights on important sections of the community, and their effect on relative prices throughout India at the present time and also in different

(2) Railway  
freights.

countries, cannot be discussed here owing to lack of space. A glance at tables Nos. 47 and 48 on page 88 of Part II of the Report shows clearly the fall of freights that have taken place from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern ports. These rates may be said to have declined by about 50 per cent, the result of the competition between British lines—chiefly the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Japanese line—the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* (Japan Mail Steamship Company). The freight war began towards the end of 1911, when a Calcutta firm owing, it is said, to differences with the British India Steam Navigation Company, became agent of the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha*. The freight statistics must be read in the light of the rebates granted. In the marginal table will be seen the number and the tonnage of vessels engaged in the

The Indian freight war.

Indian coasting trade 1913-14. It will be seen that foreign vessels are not a negligible factor, and it is alleged that the Japanese Company competes with a

double advantage—a subsidy and also protection from foreign competition in their coasting trade, while no such protection is possible in India without the repeal of Act V of 1850, entitled "An Act for freedom of the coasting Trade of India." The British India Steam Navigation Company has been incorporated with the Apcar line, and in May 1914 the amalgamation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company was announced. Many economies may be expected to follow from this amalgamation. Although the two companies are to be carried on as separate entities, yet their interests will become identical. Through booking arrangements and interchangeability of tickets are to be the first fruits of the fusion. There will also be an interchange of Directors between the two Companies. While the Peninsular and Oriental has developed the mail and passenger traffic between Europe and the East and Australia, the British India has concentrated on a large local coasting trade in India. The British India has also services between India and the Straits, China, Japan, Java, Australia, Ceylon, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, and Europe. It has also through services between the United Kingdom, and Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, and Bombay. The local eastern trade of the British India is probably about nine-tenths of the total business, and on those routes are employed 130 steamers. The number of steamers of the amalgamated lines of the British India and Peninsular and Oriental Companies is said to be 205 with an aggregate tonnage of 1,206,000. The *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* Company trade with the ports of Calcutta Bombay, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama in addition to the European, North American, Australian, Vladivostok, and North China lines. In the half-year from April 1st to September 30th, 1913, the latter company owned 82 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of over 346,000, and declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The British India Steam Company declared dividends at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent during each of the years 1909 to 1911, and a bonus of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in addition to the same dividend during 1912 and 1913. The total shipping subsidies of all kinds paid by the

	£	Japanese Government in recent years are shown in the margin.*
1902	741,001	Until the end of 1909 the Government of Japan,
1903	778,748	it may be noted, paid subsidies to vessels trading between
1904	240,188	Japan and foreign countries, or between foreign ports, under
1905	242,221	the Navigation Encouragement Law of 1896. <sup>(1)</sup> The Ocean
1906	642,480	Lines Subsidy Law <sup>(2)</sup> came into operation in January 1910,
1907	886,104	abolishing the Navigation Encouragement Law with a proviso
1908	994,325	that ships receiving subsidies under the old law may continue to
1909	1,204,407	do so until the expiry of their contracts in 1914, but that in such cases they could
1910	1,303,999	not subsequently benefit under the Ocean Lines Subsidy Law. The Companies
1911	1,460,275	who benefit under the law—the <i>Nippon Yusen Kaisha</i> is, of course, included—are

those who have lines to Europe, Australia, North and South America. The rates of subsidy paid under the Ocean Lines Subsidy Law are not to exceed 50 yen (yen = 1s. 0½d.) per ton of gross tonnage for every 1,000 miles traversed at a speed of 12 knots, and for every extra knot the sum paid by Government will be increased by not more than 10 per cent. The subsidy will be reduced by 5 per cent annually after five years. Vessels must be over 3,000 tons gross and 12 knots

\* Vide Table No. 53, page 90.

(1) } The chief provisions of these laws and total subsidies paid will be found in the Board of Trade Report on  
 (2) } "Bounties and Subsidies on shipbuilding, shipping and navigation" [cd. 8899-1913]

speed, and less than 15 years old. When foreign-built vessels are used, half of the above-mentioned sum is to be given. When vessels have been built according to special official orders or are employed on a route not yet opened for five years, the sum may be increased by not more than 25 per cent. In 1913 negotiations took place between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but these did not result in a settlement. It is understood that negotiations are proceeding with regard to the feasibility of Japan opening her coasting trade under similar conditions to those by which Japan participates in the Indian coasting trade.

## CHAPTER VI.

### INLAND TRADE.

Island trade statistics.

It is not possible to deal in detail with the results of the analysis of internal trade statistics in this report. In Chapter I the scope and nature of this trade have been explained. These statistics include the movement of produce and manufactures for export, as well as the distribution of all articles imported for consumption. In this way they allow for the internal effects of foreign trade. They relate mainly to the rail-borne trade, the country being divided for this purpose, as already indicated, into seventeen blocks. The articles shown as exported from one province to another are again shown as imported into that province. The total trade, therefore, actually represents a duplication of figures. There have been two serious drawbacks in dealing with this branch of the trade, namely, (1) complete figures for the year 1913-14 will not be available until October next, and (2) the fact that the value of railway traffic is not shown in the Imperial accounts. The quantity figures for nine months April to December 1913 are now available, and are dealt with in this report as against the corresponding period of the previous year, together with the total figures for that year. It must be remembered here that the volume of trade reaches its highest point in the last three months of the official year. An estimate has, however, been made for the whole year's total trade, both in quantity and in value, as explained in the notes appended to table No. 50 on page 89, and the figures so estimated are 66,664,000 tons, valued at R8,73,30 lakhs, as against 68,794,000 tons, valued at R9,01,35 lakhs in 1912-13.

Estimated quantity and value.

Its distribution.

In table No. 52 on page 90, is shown in thousands of tons the quantity of goods imported into, and exported from, each province, together with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on. The figures are of interest as giving some idea of the extent to which the different parts of the

		(In thousands of tons)		
		Twelve months	Nine months	
		1912-13	1912-13	1913-14
Rail and river borne trade				
(1) Between Port-towns and British Provinces and Native States.		22,074	17,041	16,522
(2) Within British Provinces and Native States.		11,882	8,508	8,017
Between port towns.	(3) Between Port towns.	41	30	33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>34,397</b>	<b>25,579</b>	<b>24,572</b>
Cotton manufactures		284	217	216
Metals, etc.		624	439	516
Kerosene		487	362	378
Sugar		524	407	472
Between port towns and provinces.	Salt (from Calcutta)	407	300	316
Cotton, raw		502	269	387
Grain and pulse		4,753	3,980	2,649
Oilseeds		1,453	968	1,292
Coal (into Calcutta)		5,819	4,340	4,202
Jute		1,189	927	879
Gunny		227	170	148
Tea		87	81	84
Ore (into Bombay)		598	461	472

country are concerned in the movements of commodities on a large scale. The great bulk of the traffic, representing about two-thirds of the total trade, flows directly to and from the chief ports, the balance about a third is the trade within British Provinces and Native States, the trade by rail between the chief ports being of little importance, as will be seen from the marginal table. The trade between the port towns (other than coasting trade) amounted to 33,000 tons in the first nine months of the year, and consisted mainly of interchanges of foreign cotton piecegoods and hides and skins carried between Bombay and Madras ports. The trade of the Port towns in principal articles is shown in the margin. The traffic flowing from the port towns to the interior of the country consists principally of foreign merchandise imported by sea, namely, cotton manufactures, metals and manufactures thereof, kerosene oil, and sugar. In addition to these, railway plant

and rolling stock, gunny bags, and salt are despatched from Calcutta. The inward traffic of the port towns comprise chiefly Indian produce, such as raw cotton, grain and pulse, and oilseeds. Calcutta also receives a considerable quantity of coal and coke, raw jute, gunny bags, hides and skins, and tea,

Bombay port metallic ores, Karachi raw wool, and Madras ports hides and skins.

Rail and river borne Trade	Average three years ending 1911-12	(In thousands of tons)			Share in total trade per cent
		Twelve months 1912-13	Nine months		
		1912-13	1912-13	1913-14	
Calcutta	11,257	12,746	9,557	9,270	19
Bombay	3,920	4,322	3,125	3,376	6
Karachi	2,341	3,219	2,650	2,064	5
Madras	2,129	2,469	1,769	1,378	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,647</b>	<b>22,753</b>	<b>17,101</b>	<b>16,538</b>	<b>34</b>

In the inland trade Calcutta holds the premier position as a trading centre amongst the port towns, its trade being much larger than the total trade of all other port towns together, as will be seen from the figures in thousands of tons shown in the margin.

With the expansion of mill industries, the port towns of Calcutta and Bombay are now receiving large quantities of raw material, which is manufactured and distributed in India itself. The shares of different ports in the total trade of each province are shown in the margin in percentages. About 64 per cent of the trade of the province of Bengal is carried on with Calcutta. A large portion of the trade of the United Provinces, of Bihar and Orissa and of Assam is also with Calcutta. About 42 per cent of the trade of the Punjab is with Karachi, and Sind and British Baluchistan does 75 per cent of its trade with Karachi. The trade of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind with its port town (Bombay) is 41 per cent. The Central Provinces and Berar account for about 49 per cent of its trade with Bombay, while the trade of Rajputana and Central India and the Nizam's Territory is to the extent of about 16 and 31 per cent of their trade with Bombay. About 70 per cent of the trade of the Madras Presidency is with its own ports. Mysore also does 21 per cent of its trade with Madras ports.

Province	Share of province in total trade	Percentages			
		Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Karachi
Bengal	15	64	...	...	...
Madras	4	2	1	70	...
Bombay	5	...	41	...	...
United Provinces	8	21	10	...	12
Bihar and Orissa	15	42	1	1	...
Punjab	7	2	3	...	42
Central Provinces and Berar	4	5	49	...	...
Assam	1	35	...	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	1	...	...	...	75
Rajputana and Central India	3	2	16	...	1
Nizam's Territory	2	...	31	6	...
Mysore	1	...	4	21	...

Articles of Imports and Exports.

Table No. 51 on pages 89-90 shows in detail the principal articles of the import and export trade of each province, with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on. The articles of exports are generally indigenous, and the importance of the provincial trade depends on the production of the staple articles in the respective provinces. Bengal's position in the inland trade is high on account of jute, rice and other food grains, oilseeds, coal, and tea produced in the province. Bihar and Orissa is important for its enormous production of coal. Tea is the staple product of Assam. Cotton, wheat, and seeds of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, cotton and groundnuts in the Madras Presidency, and spring and winter crops (e.g., rice, wheat, gram, linseed, rapeseed, etc.) in the United Provinces and the Punjab chiefly account for the large movement of these articles to Calcutta, Bombay port, Madras ports, and Karachi. The United Provinces, well served by railways, conduct a larger business in purely inland trade than any other province of India. In seasons of scarcity the traffic in food grains shows abnormal activity. Large increase under imports, and decrease under exports, during the nine months of the year under review are due mainly to the movements of food grains.

	In thousands of tons		
	Twelve months 1912-13	Nine months 1912-13	1913-14
Exports from United Provinces	3,310	2,565	1,697
Imports into United Provinces	2,381	1,723	1,977

The inland trade is more than double the foreign sea-borne trade, as will be seen from the figures noted in the margin. If, to the former, are added the trade by rail and river between the internal divisions of provinces (which is recorded but not taken into account in the Imperial accounts), as also the coasting trade, the total internal trade comes to about three times the foreign sea-borne trade. The rail-borne trade, however, it should be remembered, between one station and another within the same internal division of a province, or within a Native State, is not recorded.

	In crores of rupees	
	Inland trade	Foreign sea-borne trade
1910-11	758	348
1911-12	812	372
1912-13	901	413

Foreign Trade.

So inland trade excluded intra-provincial trade

N.B.

## CHAPTER VII.

## FRONTIER TRADE.

Frontier trade.

This trade is carried on with the adjoining foreign countries across the vast land frontier of India. The value, though comparatively small, being less than 5 per cent of the sea-borne trade, has increased in a very satisfactory way during recent years† and has now attained substantial dimensions, amounting to R21,44 lakhs in 1913-14. This increase, however, is due to some extent to the improved methods of registration. But valuations continue difficult, and in the case of treasure, even defective and untrustworthy. It will, therefore, be convenient to examine

the exports and imports of merchandise to and from the most important

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1912-13			1913-14		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
<b>N. W. Frontier—</b>						
Afghanistan . . . . .	2,49	1,27	3,76	1,52	1,29	2,81
Dir, Swat and Bajaur . . . . .	92	86	1,78	87	78	1,65
Central Asia . . . . .	3	4	7	18	12	30
Persia . . . . .	19	4	23	22	3	25
<b>N. and N.-E. Frontier—</b>						
Nepal . . . . .	2,17	4,54	6,71	2,05	4,33	6,38
Tibet . . . . .	13	25	38	20	33	53
Sikkim . . . . .	13	15	28	16	31	47
Bhutan . . . . .	11	15	26	18	21	39
<b>Eastern Frontier—</b>						
Shan States . . . . .	2,03	1,91	3,94	1,83	2,02	3,85
W. China . . . . .	63	22	85	56	29	85
Siam . . . . .	20	35	55	17	44	61
Karennee (North Tenasserim)§		26	31	6	35	41

countries, which are shown in the margin in lakhs of rupees, when considering the geographical distribution of the trade. The principal imports across the land frontier are rice, oilseeds, provisions (chiefly in the form of ghi and pickled tea), cattle, sheep and goats, all coming largely from Nepal,

horses, ponies, and mules chiefly from the Shan States, teak from Siam and Karennee, other timber from the North West frontier, raw wool,‡ mainly from Afghanistan and Tibet, and fruits and vegetables, especially from Afghanistan. The principal exports are cotton manufactures§ and yarn, mostly of foreign origin; the other exports, among which spices, metals, sugar, tea, and salt are the most important, are on a much smaller scale.

Persia.

About 27 per cent of the total frontier trade crossed the North West frontier last year. The trade with Persia continues very small, in spite of the efforts made to develop the route from Quetta by way of Nushki and Seistan. The Quetta-Nushki Railway was opened in 1905, and rebates of freight have been granted by some Indian railways on goods for Persia, but the trade has been subject to various drawbacks, and is yet small. From R12 lakhs in 1909-10 it increased to R25 lakhs in 1913-14, the largest items in the exports from India being cotton piecegoods, leather, and tea. Formerly the trade with Afghanistan was subject to many restrictions in the way of heavy duties, monopolies, etc.; but with the removal of some of them, the trade has expanded of late years, but not to such an extent as seems possible. Last year, however, the total value (R2,81 lakhs) was much less than in 1912-13 (R3,77 lakhs). Under imports raw wool increased in value to R74 lakhs, representing 57 per cent of the total, due to favourable rains and good quality, while fruits and nuts declined to R26 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods and tea mainly accounted for the decrease under exports from India. These decreases are attributed to the tightness of the money market owing to failures of Indian banks. There has also been a decrease in the trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur (which are situated on the north of the Peshawar district in the Panjab), due to restricted imports of ghi and timber, but the trade in grain and pulse improved. The chief exports are cotton piecegoods and yarn, accounting for 68 per cent of the total export trade. The Central Asian trade with the Panjab passes through Leh, which is also a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet. This trade showed a considerable advance last year, owing to the inclusion of the trade *via* Kashmir passing through the Rawalpindi route, which has hitherto been neglected. The staple imports are charas\*, borax, and raw silk, while cotton piecegoods and manufactured silk are exported.

Central Asia.

Nepal.

Of the trade which crosses the Northern and North Eastern frontier, that with Nepal is far the most important, amounting to R6,38 lakhs, or 33 per cent of

\* Charas is a narcotic resinous product of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa*).† *Vide* table No. 54, page 91.‡ *Vide* table No. 57, page 92.§ *Vide* table No. 56, page 92.



the whole frontier trade last year. A large proportion of this trade does not pass into or from Nepal proper, but is between the Tarai, which was ceded to Nepal, and the adjoining British districts. Imports from Nepal consist largely of agricultural produce, such as grain and pulse, oilseeds, jute, and are influenced chiefly by the seasons. Parts of the country suffered last year from deficient rainfall. The most noticeable decreases are under live animals, mainly cattle, hides of cattle, ghi, raw jute, and linseed, while the trade in rice and paddy improved. Nepal is the only country from which India imports jute, and its importation declined last year to 77,700 bales of 400 lbs each, valued at R36 lakhs. Under exports cotton piecegoods and yarn, and metals and manufacture thereof, accounted for 57 per cent of the trade. The trade with Tibet has always been on a small scale, owing to the conditions of the country and the difficulties of communication. With improved roads and better political relations with the Tibetans, it promises to expand. In 1913-14 the trade advanced by R15 lakhs to R53 lakhs. Raw wool accounts for an increase of R9 lakhs under imports. The increase in exports of Indian piecegoods is noticeable from R2½ lakhs in 1911-12, and R3½ lakhs in 1912-13, to R6½ lakhs last year. The trade with Sikkim and Bhutan showed considerable advances in the year of report. The exports to Bhutan consist mostly of cotton and silk goods, and raw silk, and the imports therefrom of woollen piecegoods, blankets, and spices. There was a marked improvement in the imports of animals, fruits, grain and pulse, and spices from Sikkim. The abnormal increased export to Bhutan in 1911-12 was grossly exaggerated by defective registration in Assam, and must be neglected to gauge the progressive tendency of the trade.

The trade with Western China is really the trade of Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan. The distribution of the merchandise exported is the settled Chinese districts, but the passage to them is a mountainous region infested with robbers. Exports fell off last year, owing to a contraction in the trade in Indian cotton yarn. Otherwise the trade appears to be increasing satisfactorily. The principal articles of imports are raw silk, hides, and live animals, while among exports cotton yarn and goods, woollens, provisions, and jadestone predominate. The trade with the Shan States is, like the trade with Kashmir, internal rather than external, for these States are British territory, administered under local chiefs. More than 61 per cent of the trade across the Eastern frontier passes through them to China and Siam. There was a slight set-back in the total trade for 1913-14. The marked decreases are under exports of

	1912-13 R (lakhs)	1913-14 R (lakhs)
Imports—		
Cattle	19	29
Metals	22	17
Pickled tea	24	33
Tea	29	24
Exports—		
Piecegoods, foreign	71	64
Metals	37	28

metals, mainly iron, foreign piece-goods, and foreign tea, while imports of pickled tea (*letpet*) and cattle improved considerably. The trade with Siam across the frontier is much smaller than the trade by sea. There were increases both under imports and exports, the total value being R60 lakhs. Imports of animals, mostly elephants, and timber from North Siam represented 79 per cent of the total. Silk

goods imported from South Siam improved slightly. Under exports the principal articles are cotton and silk goods, apparel, and metals. The trade with Karennee (which is situated on the north of the Tenasserim district in Burma)

	(In lakhs of rupees)			
	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage.
Burma	3.53	8.98	7.51	85
Bihar and Orissa	1.41	2.96	4.37	20.3
N. W. Frontier Province	2.15	1.35	3.50	16.3
Sind and British Baluchistan	87	1.14	2.01	9.4
United Provinces	64	1.29	1.93	9
Bengal	43	85	1.28	6
Punjab	20	20	40	2
Assam	16	19	35	1.6
Kashmir	3	6	9	.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>12.02</b>	<b>21.44</b>	<b>100</b>

shows further progress, mostly under imports of teak timber and elephants, *via* the Salween river and Toungoo routes. For detailed trade with the above mentioned frontier countries, table No. 55, pages 91-92, may be referred to.

In conclusion it is interesting to note the shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier

trade of 1913-14, which are given in the margin in lakhs of rupees.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## COASTING TRADE.

Coasting trade. There is a considerable coasting trade\* from port to port in British India, Native States, and Foreign Possessions of European powers other than British, *viz.*, Goa, Pondicherry, etc., the total value of which, taking private merchandise only, rose from R1,13,66 lakhs in 1912-13 to R1,18,72 lakhs in 1913-14. These figures include the trade carried on between the different ports of each province.

	R (lakhs)
1909-10 . . .	1,04,75
1910-11 . . .	1,03,76
1911-12 . . .	1,03,50
1912-13 . . .	1,13,66
1913-14 . . .	1,18,72

Actual value. It may be noted that in the coasting trade exports from one province to other provinces are repeated more or less as imports into those provinces. The net (and perhaps the more correct) value of the coasting trade is therefore arrived at by adding to the value of the imports into British ports from other British ports, the sum of the import and export trade between British ports and those in Native States or Foreign Possessions (Cutch, Kàthiawàr, Marmagoa, Pondicherry, Alleppy, Karikal, etc.). The actual value so calculated for the year under review is for merchandise R68,44 lakhs, showing an increase of R4,76 lakhs over the figures for 1912-13. The corresponding figures for earlier years are given in the margin.

	R (lakhs)
1909-10 . . .	58,19
1910-11 . . .	59,45
1911-12 . . .	59,35
1912-13 . . .	63,68
1913-14 . . .	68,44

Provincial trade. The greater part of this trade is between Burma and the ports on the west of the Bay of Bengal, especially Calcutta, and along the coast between Bombay and Karachi. The figures for each province of British India for 1913-14 are given in the margin in lakhs of rupees. Burma's share of the coasting exports of all British India comes to about 31.5 per cent, Bombay's 31.8 per cent, Bengal's 20.8 per cent, and Madras' 9.9 per cent.

	Private Merchandise (In lakhs of rupees).		
	Import	Export	Total
Bengal . . .	13,15	11,56	24,71
Bihar and Orissa . . .	30	28	58
Bombay . . .	28,21	17,63	40,84
Sind . . .	5,90	3,06	8,96
Madras . . .	8,53	5,49	14,02
Burma . . .	12,12	17,49	29,61
Total	63,21	55,51	1,18,72

Principal articles. The trade is mostly in Indian merchandise†, the staple articles of export being noted in the margin with values in lakhs of rupees. The principal articles in the export trade of Burma are rice, mineral oil, and teakwood. Rice exported from Burma represented R8,06 lakhs or 97 per cent of the total value of all food grains exported from that province, showing an increase of R5,28 lakhs, and the total quantity exported from Burma to Indian

	1912-13		1913-14	
Burma.	Coal . . .	2,27	2,17	
	Cotton, Raw . . .	3,56	2,10	
Rice.	" Twist and yarn . . .	2,17	1,77	
	" Piecegoods . . .	5,16	4,00	
Tobacco.	Grain and pulse . . .	9,42	12,06	
	Jute bags . . .	2,57	2,78	
Teakwood.	Oil—kerosene . . .	3,63	3,74	
	Tobacco—			
Bengal.	Unmanufactured . . .	51	64	
	Wood—			
Jute goods.	Teak . . .	1,32	1,28	

ports amounted to 17,785,000 cwts, which is more by 12,460,000 cwts than in 1912-13. Bengal's purchases from Burma amounted to R4,03 lakhs against R18 lakhs in 1912-13 to make up the deficiency caused by partial crop failures in Upper India. The coastal exports of kerosene oil from Burma to India proper rose by 3 million gallons and R11 lakhs in value to 109 million gallons and R3,65 lakhs, and were in excess of the previous year's figure by 3 per cent in value. Bengal accounted for 59 million gallons and R1,95 lakhs, or 53 per cent, Bombay and Madras each 19 per cent, and Sind and Marmagoa 5 and 4 per cent, respectively. The coastwise exports of tobacco from Burma declined heavily by 9 million lbs, which is accounted for by Bengal. The imports of tobacco amounted to 27 million lbs, valued at R80 lakhs, as the cigarette smoking habit is greatly on the increase in Burma. The total value of teakwood exported coastwise from Burma amounted to R1,12 lakhs, Bengal taking R45 lakhs only.

Bengal naturally monopolises the exports of jute bags and cloth and coal to other provinces. Jute bags and cloth rose in value from R2,60 lakhs to R2,96 lakhs. Gunny bags absorbed 89 per cent and cloth 11 per cent; of the bags no less than 61 per cent went to Burma, owing to the demand consequent on the large rice crop there, Bombay and Madras taking 21 and 8 per cent, respectively. Gunny cloth was sent chiefly to Bombay, all provinces excepting Madras increasing their demands. Exports of coal from Bengal declined from R2,25 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs, but this was due to lower prices as the quantity increased from 2,212,000 to 2,292,000 tons. Bombay, Sind, and Burma increased their demands, but Madras and Goa took less than in 1912-13. Exports of Indian pig iron from

\* Vide tables Nos. 58 and 59, page 92.  
† Vide tables Nos. 60 and 61, page 92.

Bengal increased from 3,594 to 7,463 tons, Bombay and Burma taking 5,148 and 1,776 tons, respectively, in 1913-14. Owing to the weakness of market, exports of rice and paddy from Bengal decreased from 4,692,000 cwts and R2,48 lakhs to 428,000 cwts and R32 lakhs, shipments to Madras dropping from R1,39 lakhs to R15 lakhs, to Burma from R89 lakhs to R6 lakhs, and to Bombay from R15 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Receipts of raw cotton into Bengal also fell from R65 lakhs to R49 lakhs.

Exports of Indian merchandise from the Bombay Presidency, which is the chief centre both for the manufacture and distribution of Indian-made piece-goods, fell by R1,61 lakhs to R9,03 lakhs. The value of cotton piecegoods exported coastwise has not maintained the advance of the preceding two years. It declined from R4,87 lakhs to R3,77 lakhs, and of this decline of R1,10 lakhs Bengal accounted for R53 lakhs and Sind R45 lakhs. Exports of cotton yarn also receded from R1,64 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs, shipments to Bengal having fallen by R16 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton rose from R33 lakhs to R37 lakhs, increased shipments to Madras being counterbalanced by restricted shipments to Pondicherry. Bombay received raw cotton worth R6,93 lakhs, imports from Kāthiāwār advanced by R1,24 lakhs and from Cutch by R48 lakhs, but those from Sind declined by R83 lakhs and from Madras and Goa by R56 lakhs. Bombay's imports of grain and pulse rose by R1,68 lakhs, Burma accounting for an increase of R1,34 lakhs under rice and Kāthiāwār of R26 lakhs under wheat.

Madras exports chiefly groundnut seed and oil. Exports of Indian merchandise from Madras declined from R5,77 lakhs to R4,47 lakhs, in consequence of smaller shipments of groundnuts to Bengal (—R42 lakhs) and of groundnut oil to Burma (—R14 lakhs) and to Bombay (—R8 lakhs), and of raw cotton to Bombay (—R28 lakhs). Madras imported grain and pulse to the extent of R3,57 lakhs.

Imports and exports of treasure (consisting mostly of Government of India rupees) amounted to R1,39 lakhs against R67 lakhs in 1912-13. On Government account, imports into Bombay declined from nearly R4 lakhs to R1½ lakhs, while exports rose from R12 lakhs to R2,06 lakhs, of which Rangoon accounted for R1,75 lakhs in Government of India rupees and R30 lakhs in sovereigns.

## CHAPTER IX.

### CONCLUSION.

In the marginal table the more important statistics relating to trade are summarised for the year under review (1913-14), the previous year (1912-13) and a decade ago (1904-05). From this table two points are manifest—(1)

	1904-05 R (lakhs)	1912-13 R (lakhs)	1913-14 R (lakhs)
Total Foreign Seaborne trade (merchandise).	262,13	412,85	440,35
Exports including re-exports	157,72	246,22	249,04
Imports	104,41	166,63	191,31
Net imports of treasure	22,87	51,20	36,36
Net imports of gold	9,70	34,02	23,33
Total inland trade (merchandise)	558,36	901,35	873,30†
" Coasting trade (merchandise)	76,53	113,66	118,72
" Frontier trade (merchandise)	13,19	19,86	19,25
Gross Railway earnings	39,67(a)	61,36	62,56
Railroad mileage . . . miles	27,727	33,599	34,699
Total area . . . (1,000 acres)	555,974(b)	618,927	618,927†
Cultivated areas	207,721	224,166	224,166†
Wheat raised . . . (1,000 tons)	7,582	9,853	8,427
Rice " " . . . (1,000 tons)	22,423	28,484	28,187
Cotton " " . . . (1,000 bales)	3,791	4,810	5,201
Jute " " . . . (1,000 tons)	7,400	9,843	8,752
Coal " " . . . (1,000 tons)	8,217(a)	14,706(a)	16,208(a)
Shipping tonnage . . . "	13,881	17,484	17,886
Customs Revenue . . . (R lakhs)	6,20	10,10	1,084
Paper Currency (gross circulation).	39,18	68,98	6,612
Population, last census (1911)	.	.	315,083,772
" preceding census (1901)	.	.	294,292,433

\* Table No. 34, page 80

† Estimated value

‡ Last year's figures repeated, figures for 1913-14 not being available

(a) Figures are for the calendar year

(b) Excluding areas for which no returns were available

Summary.  
the record trade figures for 1913-14; and (2) the general progress and increase of prosperity\* which has been made within the decade. Despite the fact that 1913-14 had several disadvantages, for example, a partial failure of the monsoon in Upper India, abnormally heavy rains in Bengal and Madras, the banking crisis in Northern and Western India, the glut in the piecegoods markets in Bombay and in Calcutta, and some difficulty of railway transport, the total foreign sea-borne trade advanced to R440 crores. This increased volume of trade, however, is still low compared with the United

Rice.

Bombay.

Cotton goods.

Cotton, raw.

Grain and pulse.

Madras.

Treasure.

Kingdom and other leading countries, as will be seen in the table below—

Trade per head of Population in selected Countries.

	Popula- tion in millions	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
		R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.
India . . . . .	315	6 4	8 8	10 11	11 6	12 8	13 3
Russia . . . . .	164	16 0	18 6	24 7	24 3	23 4	24 10
United Kingdom . . . . .	45	273 12	285 2	385 10	341 10	367 15	386 2
France . . . . .	40	135 14	147 10	202 8	214 8	226 0	232 3
Germany . . . . .	65	135 12	166 6	186 6	200 13	219 12	230 11
Italy . . . . .	35	56 6	68 4	91 15	95 11	105 10	106 5
United States . . . . .	92	90 6	95 14	110 9	119 9	136 10	136 3
Japan . . . . .	50	17 7	26 9	28 8	23 8	33 9	39 7
China . . . . .	400	2 2	3 13	4 4	4 4	4 13	5 8

The share per head of population in India is 3 per cent of that of the United Kingdom, 6 per cent of France and Germany, and 9 per cent of the United States. The expansion in imports of merchandise was formerly slow in comparison with the growth of exports, but in the past two years imports have grown more rapidly than exports. This expanding import trade indicates the increasing purchasing power of India, whose products have in the last decade risen so much in value in the world's markets. Last year the value of imports was R191 crores, and of exports R249 crores; the excess of exports over imports was R58 crores, the balance being settled to the extent of R36 crores by a net import of gold and silver.\* The imports of gold in 1913-14 were less than in 1912-13, as will be seen in the summary table above. The increase under imports was chiefly in manufactured articles, especially cotton manufactures (for which there was a great demand), metals and manufactures thereof, railway plant and rolling stock, and machinery. Sugar continues to hold a high position among articles of food and drink. With the exception of opium, the production of which has been greatly curtailed by the agreement with China, every other Indian industry has been more or less active. Although the exports of rice, wheat, and barley declined considerably, the loss was made good by larger shipments of raw cotton, jute raw and manufactured, seeds, and tea. The very high price of jute in the past year arose from the great demand for the textile and a smaller crop. The price of cotton is also abnormally high. Rice has already fallen in price, and wheat is also somewhat cheaper. On the other hand, the prices of seeds are fully maintained. The increase in the value of the trade is due to the great rise that has occurred in the price of jute and other staple products exported.

Percentage of ex-  
port to production.

It is interesting to note the percentage of export to the total production for the year under review. The percentage exports in 1913-14 to the total production were as follows:—Rice 9 per cent.; wheat 12 per cent.; raw cotton 57 per cent; rape and mustard 21 per cent; linseed 77 per cent.; sesamum 27 per cent; indigo 40 per cent; jute 49 per cent; and sugar less than one half per cent. These are the crops of which forecasts are prepared, and therefore for which production is calculated. The percentage of export to total pro-

Percentage Export by Sea in the Quinquennium (1909-10 to 1913-14)

Crop	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports
Rice . . . . .	2,426	28,496	9
Wheat . . . . .	1,387	9,422†	15
Cotton (raw) . . . . .	430	774	55
Rape and Mustard . . . . .	277	1,207†	23
Linseed . . . . .	379	493†	77
Sesamum . . . . .	119	470	25
Sugar . . . . .	11	2,328	5
Indigo . . . . .	1	2	50
Jute . . . . .	757	1,499	50

duction for the quinquennium ending 1913-14 is given in the margin. It will be seen from the table that the exports of food-grains are small, and in years of famine these dwindle almost to nothing. From calculations made some time ago for rice, wheat, and also other foodgrains (*i.e.*, jawar, bajra, ragi, etc.), the total export to total production in exceptionally good years does not rise much above 4 per cent. In 1904-05 the percentage was 4.5 and in 1911-12, 4.4, while in 1897-98 only .86, in 1900-01 .89 and in 1908-09 1.01. The marginal table shows that about half of the cotton and jute grown in India, and three-fourths of the linseed are exported as against only 9 per cent of the total rice crop.

\*Vide Chapter I, page 7, and footnote

†Relates to the quinquennium ending 1912-13

The share of the British Empire and foreign countries and of each of the principal countries in the total export and the import trade is illustrated in charts Nos. 4, 5 and 6, to which reference has already been made. These charts bring out clearly that most of the import trade is with the United Kingdom and other British Possessions, while most of the export trade is with countries outside the British Empire. The decrease in trade with China and Hongkong (chiefly owing to the curtailment of the opium trade) and the rapid increase in the trade with Java and Japan are especially noteworthy. The rapid increase in Japanese trade is due, among other causes, to the fact that Japanese articles (cotton hosiery, etc.) are cheap, and cheapness in the Indian bazaars is at present of even greater importance than quality.

The inland trade by rail and by sea was very active, while the land frontier trade remained stationary. Inland trade statistics are interesting since they give an idea regarding the movement of crops during the busy season (*i.e.*, from the 1st October to the end of March). Inland trade, however, is not uniform throughout the country. In Bengal, as already pointed out, trade is very brisk on account of jute from July to October; in Bombay and Sind from November to March on account of cotton, wheat, and seeds; and in Burma between December and March on account of the rice crop. This movement of crops is identical with the absorption of the various forms of currency. In 1913-14, for example, an absorption of R15,80 lakhs of rupees, and of R59 lakhs of sovereigns and the return of R2,20 lakhs of currency notes took place in the Calcutta circle from July to October; in the Rangoon circle from December to March R2,73 lakhs of rupees, R42 lakhs of sovereign, and R2,37 lakhs of notes; in Bombay and Karachi from November to March R5,31 lakhs of rupees and R4,12 lakhs of sovereign were absorbed, while R1,99 lakhs of notes returned from circulation.

In the rail-borne trade the percentage share of chief ports and provinces are shown in the margin.\* In the coasting trade

	Per cent.
Calcutta	18
Bengal Presidency	13
Bombay Port	10
" Presidency	6
Punjab	7
United Provinces	9
Madras Presidency	6
" Ports	6
Karachi	6
Bihar and Orissa	6

Burma and Bombay each accounts for 32 per cent of the total trade, Bengal 21, and Madras 10 per cent. In the land frontier trade Burma comes first with 35 per cent, Bihar and Orissa has 21 per cent, the North-West Frontier Province 16 per cent, Sind and British Baluchistan and the United Provinces 9 per cent each, and Bengal 6 per cent, of the total trade. The inland trade consists chiefly of coal, cotton raw and manufactures, grain and pulse, raw jute, metals, oilseeds, salt, sugar, and tea. The coasting trade of Burma is chiefly in rice, mineral oil, and teakwood; of Bengal coal, jute bags and cloths; of Bombay cotton manufactures including yarn; and of Madras raw cotton, groundnuts, and groundnut oil. The principal articles of import in the frontier trade are animals, grain and pulse, provisions, fruits, and timber, and those of the exports across the frontier are cotton yarn and manufactures, metals, sugar, salt, and tea.

Production in India at the present time is apt to outstrip the means of distribution, with the result that congestion visits our railways and ports. Under the auspices of the Agricultural Departments it is not unlikely that Indian production will assume much greater dimensions. Both internal and external forces are leading to such a consummation, and it will necessitate efficient methods on the part of railway managers, bankers, etc., to enable the most to be made of new opportunities. In this connection one is forced to conclude that when the economic history of the period comes to be written, the striking characteristics will be not only the rise of prices and its effect on the various classes of the community and the country as a whole, and the success of the co-operative credit movement, but the great development of trade, especially in the year under report, which shows India to be, as regards trade, a land of undefined dimensions.

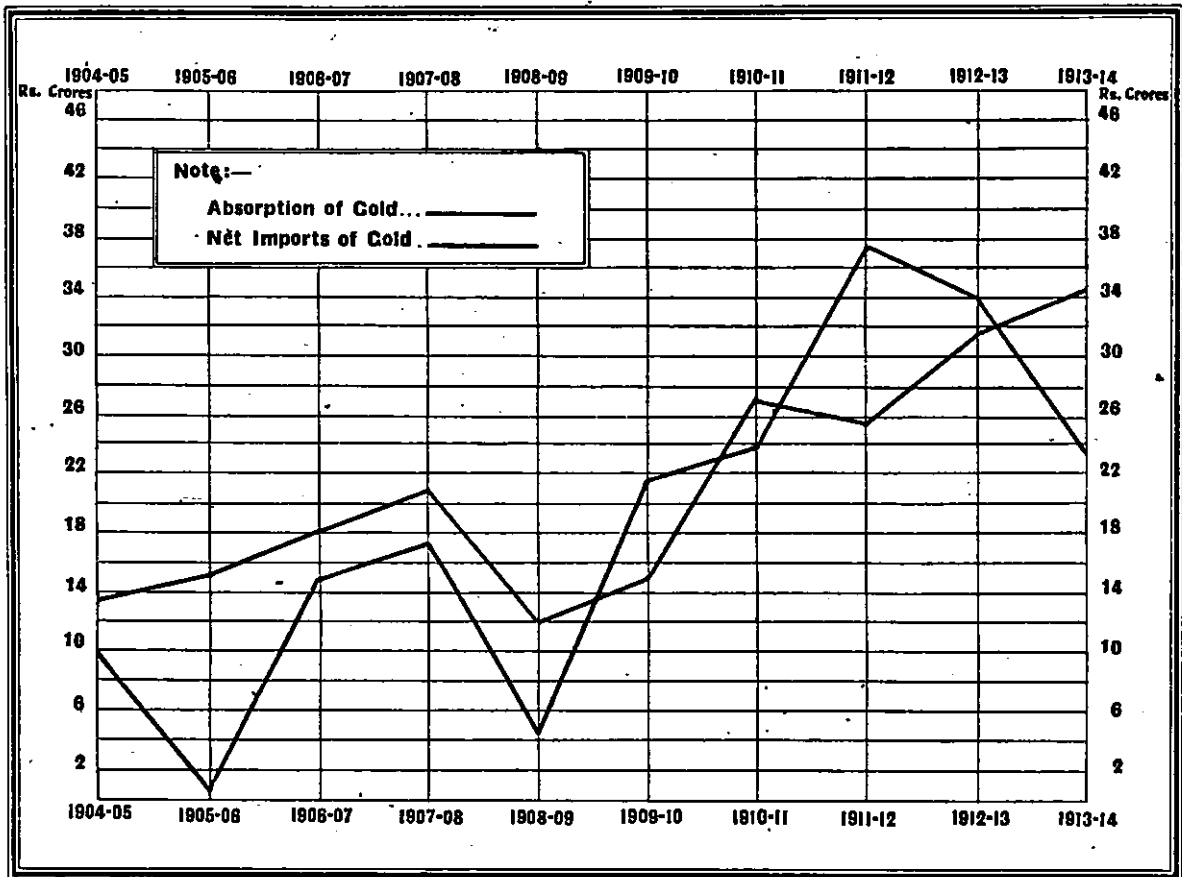
G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

*Director of Statistics.*

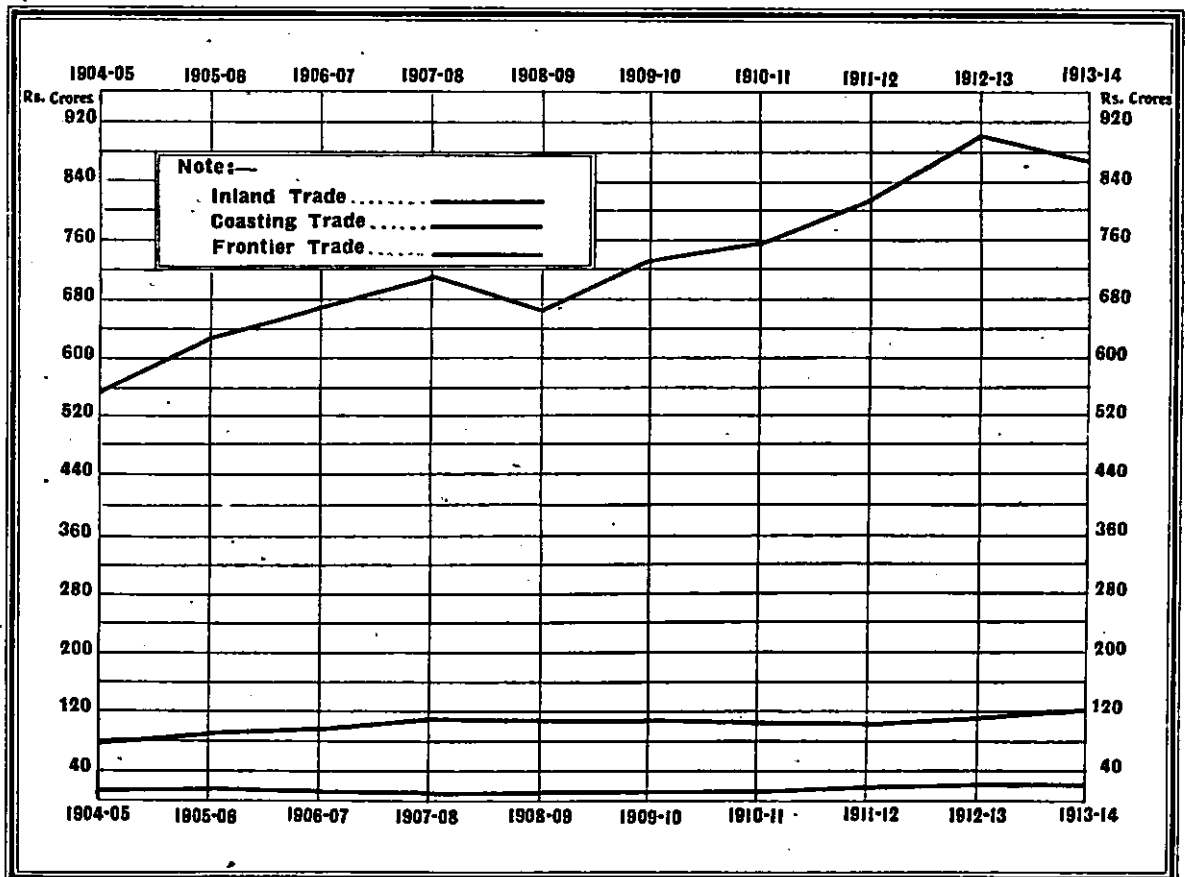
The 16th July 1914.

\* These are the percentages on the total value of 1912-13, details for 1913-14 not yet being available.

2. **NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND ABSORPTION OF GOLD IN INDIA**  
from 1904-05 to 1913-14.



3. **GROWTH OF INLAND TRADE, COASTING TRADE AND FRONTIER TRADE**  
OF BRITISH INDIA from 1904-05 to 1913-14.



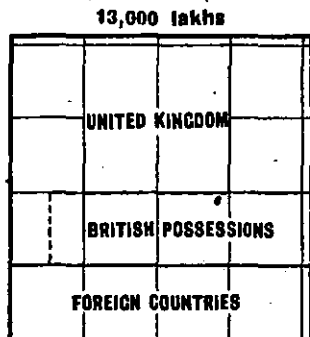
4. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA BETWEEN BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1913-14, AS COMPARED WITH A DECADE AGO (1904-05).

*(It will be seen India imports chiefly from British Empire and exports to countries outside the Empire.)*

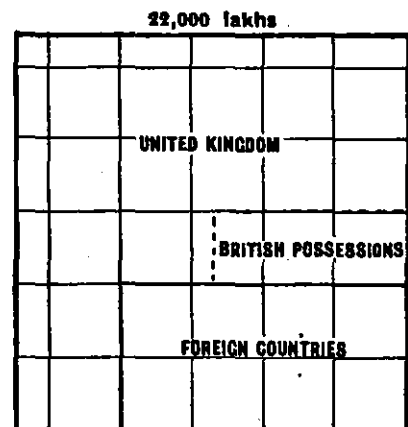
1904-05

1913-14

1. IMPORTS

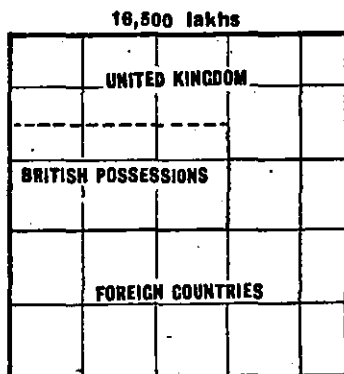


Total Imports 12,971 lakhs  
Br. Possessions 10,077 lakhs

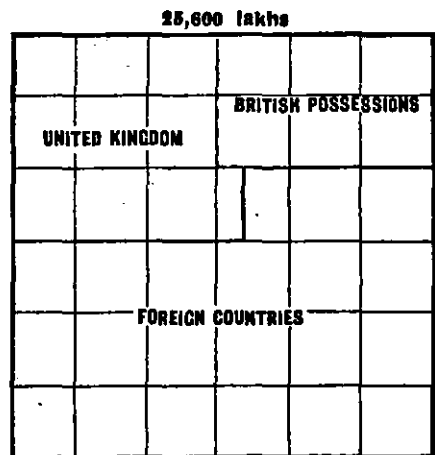


Total Imports 21,987 lakhs  
Br. Possessions 15,576 lakhs

2. EXPORTS

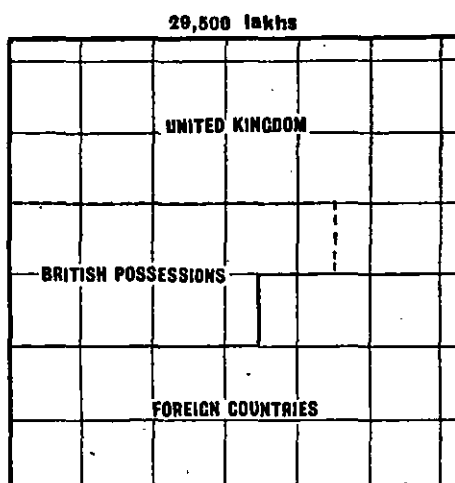


Total Exports 16,560 lakhs  
Br. Possessions 8,106 lakhs

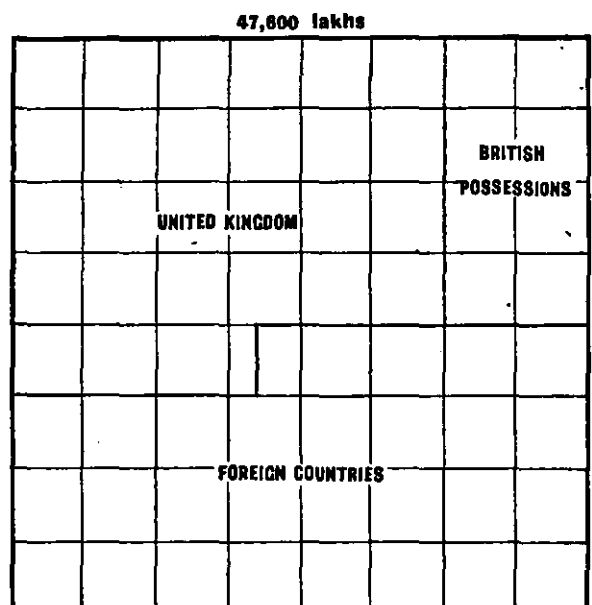


Total Exports 25,596 lakhs  
Br. Possessions 10,104 lakhs

3. TOTAL TRADE



Total Trade 29,531 lakhs  
Br. Possessions 18,183 lakhs



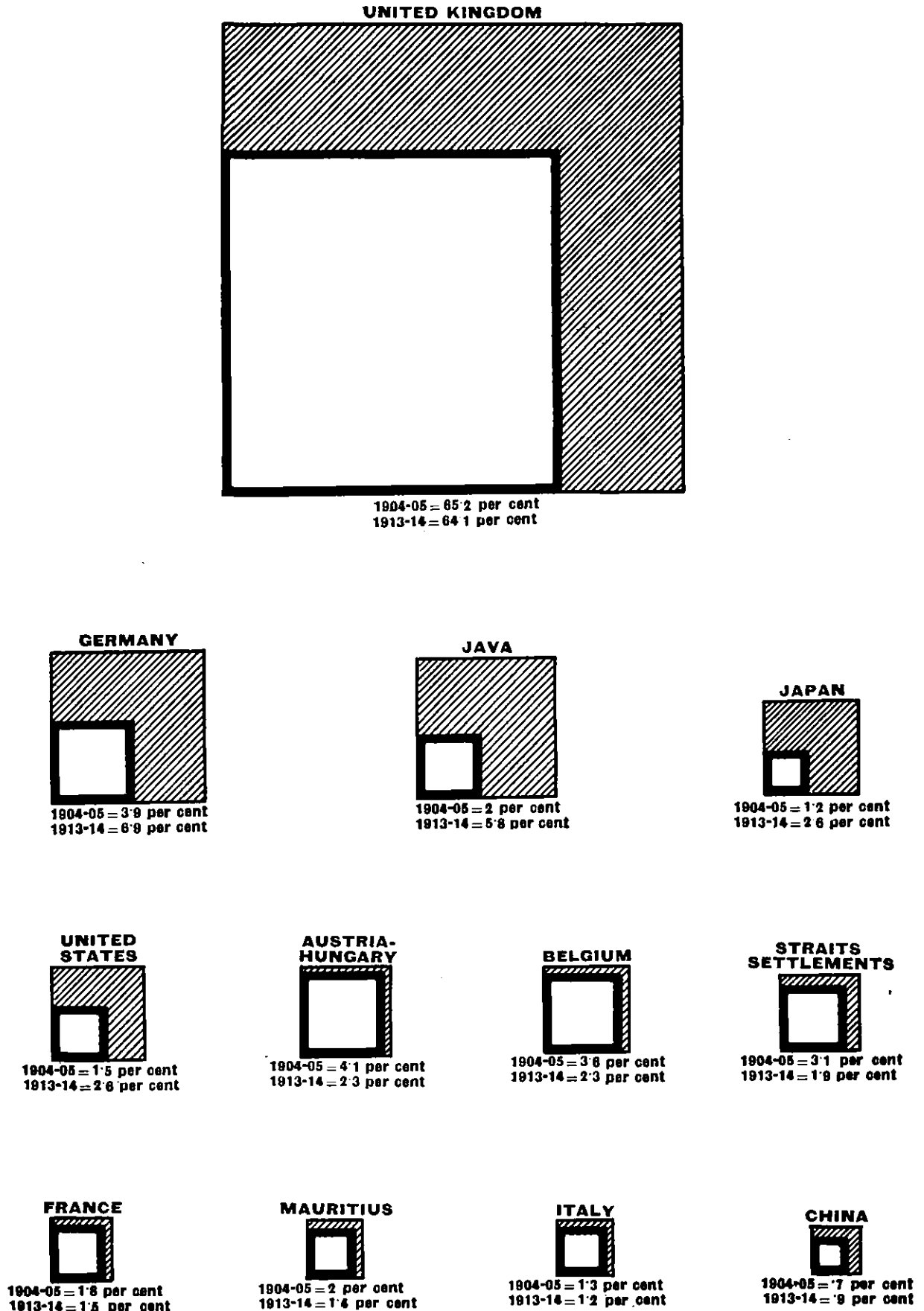
Total Trade 47,593 lakhs  
Br. Possessions 25,680 lakhs

Note:—

Total trade includes private merchandise and treasure only.  
The dotted lines indicate the share of the United Kingdom.

5. **SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE OF 1913-14, AS COMPARED WITH A DECADE AGO (1904-05) AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.**

(Private merchandise only)



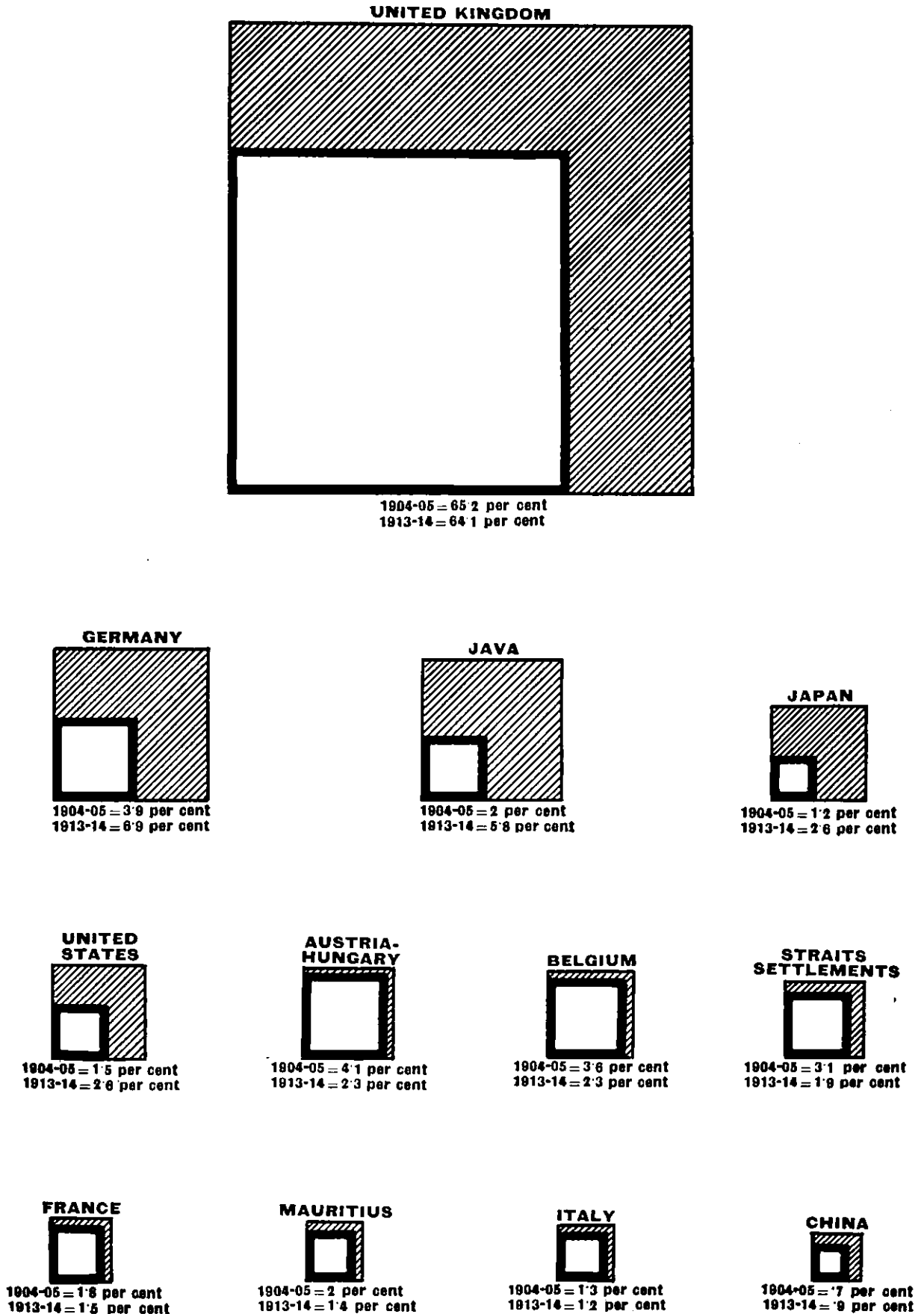
Note:—

Share of 1904-05 has been shown in black and the increased share in 1913-14 is marked by hatching.



5. **SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE OF 1913-14, AS COMPARED WITH A DECADE AGO (1904-05) AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.**

(Private merchandise only)



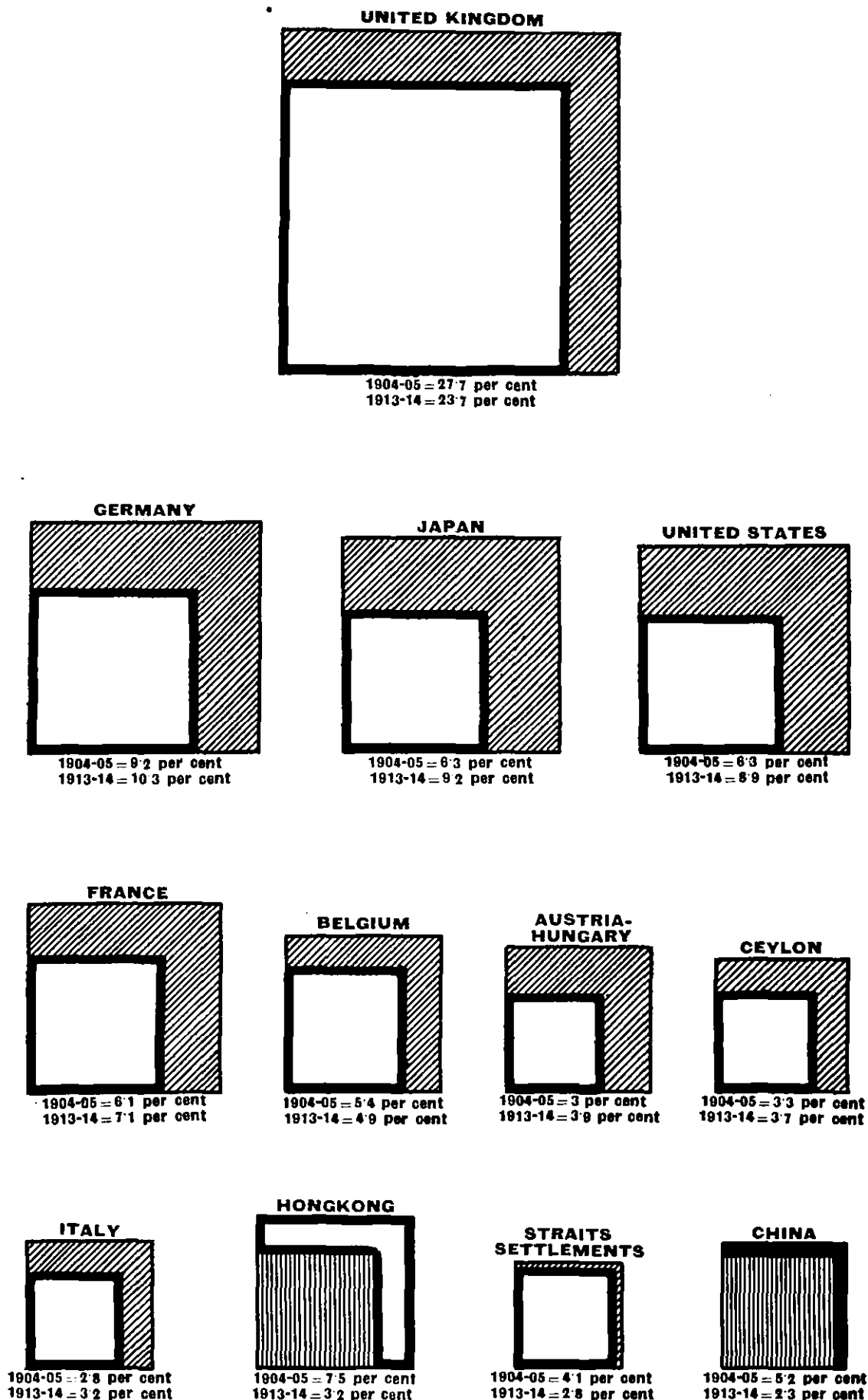
Note:—

Share of 1904-05 has been shown in black and the increased share in 1913-14 is marked by hatching.

6.

**SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE OF 1913-14, AS COMPARED WITH A DECADE AGO (1904-05) AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.**

(Private merchandise only)



Note:—

Share of 1904-05 has been shown in black. The increased share in 1913-14 is marked by hatching except in the case of China and Hongkong where the trade of 1913-14 has declined and is indicated by vertical lines.

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

(In lakhs of rupees)

		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
<b>IMPORTS.</b>								
Private merchandise		117.06	120.35	138.57	161.00	183.25	+22.25	Per cent. +17.8
Government Stores		6.59	4.35	5.48	5.63	8.06	+2.43	+43.2
<b>TOTAL MERCHANDISE</b>		<b>122.65</b>	<b>133.70</b>	<b>144.05</b>	<b>166.63</b>	<b>191.31</b>	<b>+24.68</b>	<b>+14.8</b>
<b>Treasure—</b>								
Private	} Gold	25.02	27.90	41.49	41.29	29.23	-13.06	-31.6
		Silver	12.41	11.77	11.03	9.01	8.39	-1.52
Government	} Silver	8	7	5	10.63	6.82	-3.81	-35.8
		Gold	25.03	27.90	41.40	41.29	28.23	-13.06
<b>TOTAL TREASURE</b>		<b>12.40</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>20.64</b>	<b>15.21</b>	<b>-5.33</b>	<b>-25.9</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>37.52</b>	<b>39.74</b>	<b>53.47</b>	<b>61.89</b>	<b>43.44</b>	<b>-18.39</b>	<b>-29.8</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>		<b>160.17</b>	<b>173.44</b>	<b>197.52</b>	<b>228.46</b>	<b>234.75</b>	<b>+ 6.29</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
Private Merchandise—								
Indian Produce		184.50	205.62	221.82	241.85	244.23	+ 2.38	+1.2
Foreign goods (re-exports)		3.39	4.26	6.03	4.74	4.68	- 0.06	- 1.3
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE</b>		<b>187.89</b>	<b>209.88</b>	<b>227.85</b>	<b>246.09</b>	<b>248.91</b>	<b>+ 2.82</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>
Government Stores		8	8	14	13	13	—	—
<b>TOTAL MERCHANDISE</b>		<b>197.07</b>	<b>209.96</b>	<b>227.90</b>	<b>246.22</b>	<b>249.04</b>	<b>+ 2.82</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>
<b>Treasure—</b>								
Private	} Gold	3.35	3.92	3.73	3.71	4.90	+ 1.19	+32
		Silver	3.05	3.20	6.64	3.33	2.15	- 1.18
Government	} Silver	—	1	1	3.58	—	-3.58	—
		Gold	3.35	3.92	3.74	7.29	3	+ 2
<b>TOTAL TREASURE</b>		<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>-1.16</b>	<b>-34.7</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.40</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>10.38</b>	<b>10.63</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>-3.55</b>	<b>-33.4</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>		<b>194.37</b>	<b>217.09</b>	<b>238.37</b>	<b>256.85</b>	<b>256.12</b>	<b>- 73</b>	<b>- 8</b>
<b>TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE</b>		<b>354.54</b>	<b>390.53</b>	<b>435.89</b>	<b>495.31</b>	<b>499.87</b>	<b>+ 5.56</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)		65.32	78.26	83.94	70.69	57.73	-21.86	-27.5
Net imports of Treasure		31.12	32.61	43.09	51.20	36.36	-14.84	-29
Excess of Exports		34.20	43.65	40.85	28.39	21.37	-7.02	-24.7

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

(In lakhs of rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			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	6.15	32	6.83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33.04	56.25	89.29	8.25	1.59	6.67	3.26	19	3.07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38.36	60.32	98.68	9.86	2.81	7.05	1.68	1.05	63
1879-80 to 1883-84	50.16	79.08	129.24	11.66	1.33	10.33	4.22	10	4.12
1884-85 to 1888-89	61.51	88.84	150.15	13.02	1.64	11.38	3.41	33	3.08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70.78	104.90	175.77	17.92	3.68	14.24	4.12	2.02	2.10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73.07	107.53	181.20	11.89	6.40	5.49	5.48	3.23	2.25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84.68	124.92	209.60	26.01	11.65	14.36	13.00	6.82	6.18
In the year 1904-05	104.41	157.72	262.13	39.51	16.54	22.97	21.81	12.11	9.70
" 1905-06	112.11	161.84	273.95	31.65	15.47	16.18	14.75	14.29	46
" 1906-07	117.29	177.03	294.32	44.53	5.72	38.86	18.53	3.68	14.85
" 1907-08	136.65	177.48	314.13	42.23	5.45	36.83	20.75	3.38	17.37
" 1908-09	128.79	153.14	281.93	22.74	6.32	16.42	8.40	4.05	4.35
" 1909-10	122.65	187.97	310.62	37.52	6.40	31.12	25.03	3.35	21.68
" 1910-11	133.70	209.96	343.66	39.74	7.13	32.61	27.90	3.92	23.98
" 1911-12	144.05	227.90	372.01	53.47	10.38	43.09	41.40	3.74	37.75
" 1912-13	166.63	246.22	412.85	61.83	10.63	51.20	41.29	7.29	34.00
" 1913-14	191.31	249.04	440.35	43.44	7.08	36.36	29.23	4.90	23.33

## No. 3.—VALUE OF TRADE IN PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES.

(In thousands of rupees)

		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Percentage of total trade in 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>							
Foreign Merchandise—							
I.—Food, drink and tobacco		20,38.84	23,40.51	24,66.20	13.4	+ 1,25.69	+5.4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured		9,08.94	12,40.26	10,55.76	5.3	-1,84.50	-14.9
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured		90,87.39	1,22,93.42	1,45,15.41	79.2	+22,21.99	+18
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified		1,80.81	2,25.68	2,87.42	1.6	+61.74	+27.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,22,32.98</b>	<b>1,60,99.87</b>	<b>1,63,21.70</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>+22,84.92</b>	<b>+13.8</b>

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Percentage of total trade in 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent
<b>RE-EXPORTS.</b>						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	1,06,13	54,89	58,20	12.4	+3.31	+6
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	60,69	95,97	84,11	18	-12.86	-13.3
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,69,86	3,07,80	3,09,65	66.2	+1.85	+6
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	19,21	14,34	15,77	3.4	+1.43	+10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,55,89</b>	<b>4,74,00</b>	<b>4,67,73</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	57,32.59	78,07.72	64,77.15	26.5	-13,80.57	-17
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	95,57.38	1,03,48.15	1,22,46.28	50.1	+18,98.13	+18.3
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	49,16.03	57,33.16	54,59.11	22.4	-2,74.05	-4.8
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,91.87	2,46.86	2,40.33	1	-5.63	-2.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,03,97.87</b>	<b>2,41,34.89</b>	<b>2,44,22.87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>+2,87.98</b>	<b>+1.2</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)</b>	<b>3,36,86.74</b>	<b>4,07,08.76</b>	<b>4,32,15.39</b>		<b>+25,05.63</b>	<b>+6.2</b>
<i>Government Stores</i>	<i>6,24.33</i>	<i>6,76.03</i>	<i>6,19.44</i>		<i>+2,43.41</i>	<i>+41.6</i>

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

(In thousands of rupees)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent
<b>I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.</b>					
Sugar	12,21.45	14,27.88	14,95.60	+67.81	+4.7
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,81.07	2,34.92	2,47.38	+12.41	+5.3
Liquors	1,63.43	1,82.14	1,87.75	+5.61	+3
Spices	1,45.75	1,63.11	1,73.23	+10.12	+6.2
Fruits and vegetables	1,05.40	1,09.37	1,13.04	+3.67	+3.4
Other food and drink	78.80	80.46	91.74	+2.28	+2.5
Tobacco	70.23	69.39	75.29	+5.00	+8.5
Fish (excluding canned fish)	31.06	30.21	31.26	+1.05	+3.5
Grain, pulse and flour	10.11	13.08	27.98	+14.90	+113.9
Tea	22.54	20.95	22.86	+1.91	+9.1
<b>TOTAL, CLASS I</b>	<b>20,38.84</b>	<b>23,40.51</b>	<b>24,66.20</b>	<b>+1,25.69</b>	<b>+5.4</b>
<b>II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.</b>					
Oils	3,78.39	3,99.02	4,40.19	+41.17	+10.3
Silk	96.30	1,71.45	1,25.80	-45.55	-20.6
Cotton	87.17	2,22.39	27.27	-1,95.12	-87.7
Wool	13.61	20.25	10.93	-12.72	-13
Other textile materials	5.02	7.96	7.59	-0.37	-4.5
Coal, coke and patent fuel	60.37	1,16.71	1,06.64	-10.07	-8.6
Wood and timber	72.80	69.76	77.34	+7.58	+9.4
Gums, resins and lac	23.11	31.90	26.38	-5.54	-17.4
Tallow, stearine and wax	13.68	20.28	22.60	+2.32	+11.4
Hides and skins, raw	13.42	13.87	15.18	+1.29	+9.4
Seeds	8.11	6.28	8.01	+1.73	+27.5
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	2.34	4.21	6.30	+2.06	+40.6
Miscellaneous	1,32.62	1,66.18	1,72.48	+6.3	+3.8
<b>TOTAL, CLASS II</b>	<b>9,08.94</b>	<b>12,40.26</b>	<b>10,55.76</b>	<b>-1,84.50</b>	<b>-14.9</b>
<b>III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.</b>					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	44,59.36	60,82.16	66,29.02	+5,47.76	+9
Wool	2,83.60	3,05.85	3,55.25	+49.38	+26
Silk	2,56.17	3,05.31	3,19.13	+4.82	+1.6
Haberdashery and millinery	1,28.52	1,37.16	1,50.08	+12.82	+16.6
Other materials	42.15	57.17	68.74	+11.57	+20.2
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	9,43.74	11,47.46	15,99.40	+4,52.08	+39.4
Railway plant and rolling stock	4,70.76	6,40.20	10,03.47	+3,63.13	+66.7
Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery	4,96.07	5,85.75	8,26.26	+2,40.51	+41.1
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	4,39.59	5,47.55	6,43.67	+2,06.12	+17.6
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	4,31.42	3,98.62	6,01.62	+2,03.00	+50.9
Glassware and earthenware	1,96.12	2,30.80	2,59.30	+28.50	+12.3
Apparel	1,79.71	2,27.48	2,50.41	+22.03	+10
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	2,01.14	2,19.37	2,40.85	+21.48	+9.8
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	1,62.68	2,07.63	2,28.75	+21.12	+10.2
Dyes and colours	1,91.68	2,30.94	2,26.94	-4.30	-1.9
Carriages and carts including cycles and motor cars	1,26.02	1,89.93	2,13.40	+23.47	+12.4
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and leather	48.06	42.82	40.00	-2.82	-6.6
Arms, ammunition and military stores	32.29	35.51	35.51	—	—
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	28.00	29.65	33.65	+4.00	+13.5
Miscellaneous	5,79.71	6,70.97	7,58.30	+87.42	+13
<b>TOTAL, CLASS III</b>	<b>96,97.39</b>	<b>1,22,93.42</b>	<b>1,45,15.41</b>	<b>+22,21.99</b>	<b>+18</b>
<b>IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>1,89.81</b>	<b>2,25.68</b>	<b>2,87.42</b>	<b>+61.74</b>	<b>+27.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,28,32.98</b>	<b>1,60,99.87</b>	<b>1,83,24.79</b>	<b>+22,24.92</b>	<b>+13.8</b>

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

(In thousands of rupees)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
					Per cent
<b>I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.</b>					
Grain, pulse, and flour	41,20,41	60,30,17	45,16,94	-15,13,23	-25
Tea	12,35,67	13,29,40	14,97,51	+1,68,11	+12.6
Other food and drink	1,26,13	1,66,78	1,53,76	-3,02	-1.9
Spices	81,57	93,28	91,41	-1,87	-2
Fruits and vegetables	41,16	47,70	61,01	+14,12	+29.5
Provisions and oilman's stores	41,90	48,01	54,44	+6,43	+13.4
Tobacco	32,74	38,36	47,93	+9,57	+24.9
Fish (excluding canned fish)	38,75	37,50	39,24	+1,64	+4.4
Sugar	13,62	25,47	13,75	-11,72	-46
Liquors	64	86	26	-60	-69.8
<b>TOTAL, CLASS I</b>	<b>57,32,59</b>	<b>78,07,72</b>	<b>64,77,16</b>	<b>-13,30,57</b>	<b>-17</b>
<b>II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.</b>					
Cotton	32,33,78	28,33,53	41,04,25	+12,70,72	+44.8
Jute	17,71,16	27,05,07	30,82,64	+3,77,57	+14
Wool	2,76,01	2,63,47	2,50,45	-13,02	-4.9
Hemp	64,21	96,35	1,02,35	+6,00	+6.2
Other textile materials	49,20	41,77	24,74	-17,03	-40.8
Seeds	24,48,78	22,70,98	25,67,47	+2,96,49	+13
Hides and skins, raw	9,36,30	11,76,82	11,72,20	-4,53	-4
Gums, resins and lac	2,39,41	2,19,51	2,06,49	-13,02	-5.9
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	90,83	1,46,46	1,55,17	+8,71	+5.9
Wood and timber	88,76	1,19,12	1,05,33	-13,79	-11.6
Oils	91,73	85,79	98,56	+12,77	+14.9
Coal, coke and patent fuel	73,75	88,39	69,21	-19,18	-21.7
Tallow, stearine and wax	9,45	8,19	10,83	+2,64	+32.2
Miscellaneous	1,84,01	2,92,70	2,96,50	+3,20	+1.8
<b>TOTAL, CLASS II</b>	<b>95,57,38</b>	<b>1,03,43,15</b>	<b>1,22,46,28</b>	<b>+1,88,91,3</b>	<b>+18.3</b>
<b>III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.</b>					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	16,09,97	22,97,11	23,27,31	+5,40,20	+23.6
Cotton	10,90,22	12,20,04	12,12,00	-8,04	-7
Wool	26,35	25,82	25,10	-72	-2.6
Silk	7,46	7,38	5,68	-1,70	-23
Other materials	26	2,73	2,04	-69	-26.3
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	4,20,18	4,62,37	4,25,02	-37,35	-8
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	12,29,36	11,79,30	3,95,58	-7,83,72	-66.5
Dyes and colours	1,23,17	1,13,88	1,04,37	-9,51	-8.4
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	6,10	1,49,45	44,27	+5,18	+10.5
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	37,71	25,89	20,00	-5,89	-22.8
Apparel	-18,43	17,21	15,99	-1,22	-7
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	4,94	6,63	7,66	+83	+12.2
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	6,65	6,98	6,03	-65	-13.6
Glassware and earthenware	1,85	2,18	1,93	-20	-9.4
Railway plant and rolling stock	57	1,16	1,55	+39	+33.6
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	40	78	72	-6	-7.7
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1	41	32	-9	-22
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	29	12	19	+7	+58.3
Miscellaneous	2,71,52	3,23,67	3,63,35	+39,78	+12.3
<b>TOTAL, CLASS III</b>	<b>49,16,08</b>	<b>57,33,16</b>	<b>54,59,11</b>	<b>-2,74,05</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
<b>IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>1,01,87</b>	<b>2,45,86</b>	<b>2,40,33</b>	<b>-5,53</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,03,97,87</b>	<b>2,41,34,89</b>	<b>2,44,22,87</b>	<b>+2,87,98</b>	<b>+1.2</b>

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)					
		Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13		Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
						Per cent					Per cent
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	207	548	56	-492	-90.8	87,17	2,22,39	27,27	-1,95,12	-87.7
" manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,195,255	1,535,139	1,534,189	-941	-1	18,28,83	25,11,31	25,44,98	+33,67	+1.4
" white		569,723	768,758	793,345	+24,587	+3.2	9,40,18	13,52,62	14,28,48	+75,86	+5.6
" coloured		547,926	682,312	631,770	+149,558	+21.9	10,90,18	14,17,30	17,66,16	+3,68,85	+26
Twist and yarn	lb	38,254	50,035	44,171	-5,864	-11.7	3,41,58	4,44,75	4,16,42	-28,33	-6.4
Hosiery							84,26	91,77	1,19,76	+27,99	+30.5
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	18,281	27,136	33,088	+10,952	+40.4	38,75	55,86	88,02	+33,06	+59.2
Forks	Yds.	—	36,430	37,824	+1,394	+3.8	—	49,26	54,12	+4,86	+9.9
Thread, sewing	lb	1,504	1,772	1,705	-67	-3.8	33,79	40,11	39,00	-1,11	-2.8
Other sorts							1,01,79	1,19,17	1,52,09	+32,92	+27.6
<b>TOTAL COTTON</b>							<b>45,46,63</b>	<b>63,04,54</b>	<b>66,57,19</b>	<b>+3,52,65</b>	<b>+5.6</b>

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent	Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent
<b>Metals—</b>										
<b>Iron and steel and manufactures thereof</b>										
Sheets and plates—										
• Galvanized . . . Tons	138	186	278	+92	+49.5	2,01.35	3,62.87	5,37.74	+1,74.87	+48.1
• Tinned . . . "	20	43	53	+10	+23.3	45.29	1,05.41	1,25.26	+19.85	+18.8
• Not galvanized or tinned . . . "	92	82	101	+19	+23.2	1,37.47	1,05.07	1,23.38	+17.71	+16.8
Bars and channel (steel) . . . "	115	129	205	+85	+70.8	1,11.24	1,26.18	2,06.56	+80.38	+63.7
(Iron) . . . "	27	23	27	+4	+17.4	30.68	29.10	34.85	+5.76	+19.8
Beams, pillars, girders and bridgeworks . . . "	65	70	90	+20	+28.6	71.35	80.41	1,15.55	+35.14	+43.7
Pipes and fittings, cast . . . "	16	37	56	+19	+51.4	43.47	57.12	90.61	+33.49	+58.6
Nails, rivets and washers . . . "	18	23	25	+2	+8.7	37.45	44.85	50.17	+5.32	+11.9
Tubes and fittings, wrought . . . "	19	13	18	+5	+26.5	34.83	33.58	46.49	+12.91	+38.4
Angle and straps . . . "	27	30	44	+14	+40.7	26.43	32.36	46.81	+14.46	+44.7
Hoops and springs . . . "	24	25	31	+5	+19.2	31.85	36.00	43.18	+7.18	+19.9
Rice bowls . . . "	6	7	7	—	—	10.64	12.19	14.02	+1.83	+15
Steel (cast) . . . "	3	3	4	+1	+33.3	6.87	9.59	13.03	+4.44	+51.7
Screws . . . "	—	2	2	—	—	—	9.80	11.70	+2.10	+21.9
Other sorts . . . "	69	57	75	+18	+31.6	94.82	1,03.54	1,40.14	+36.60	+34.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>+294</b>	<b>+40.7</b>	<b>0,43.74</b>	<b>11,47.46</b>	<b>15,92.49</b>	<b>+4,52.03</b>	<b>+39.4</b>
<b>Copper, wrought . . . Cwt.</b>										
unwrought . . . "	525	419	667	+248	+59.2	2,62.92	2,22.40	3,65.67	+1,43.27	+64.4
	69	26	50	+54	+234.8	33.69	14.69	46.14	+31.45	+230.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>+302</b>	<b>+88.8</b>	<b>2,96.61</b>	<b>2,37.09</b>	<b>4,11.81</b>	<b>+1,74.72</b>	<b>+74</b>
<b>Tin . . . Cwt.</b>										
Lead . . . "	37	36	43	+7	+19.4	47.44	51.72	65.31	+13.59	+26.3
German silver . . . "	125	114	124	+10	+8.8	16.95	18.93	22.29	+3.36	+17.7
Aluminium . . . "	23	16	26	+10	+62.5	17.73	12.99	22.16	+9.17	+70.6
Zinc . . . "	—	36	28	-10	-27.8	—	25.51	21.38	-4.13	-16.2
Brass, bronze and similar amalgams . . . "	94	112	135	+23	+20.5	19.04	24.79	28.62	+3.83	+15.4
Others . . . Tons	18	19	20	+10	+52.6	9.89	11.44	17.13	+5.69	+40.7
<b>TOTAL OF METALS</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>+309</b>	<b>+40.2</b>	<b>13,76.70</b>	<b>15,49.23</b>	<b>22,02.41</b>	<b>+6,53.18</b>	<b>+42.2</b>
<b>Sugar—</b>										
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . . . (wt.	11,036	13,347	15,902	+2,555	+19.1	11,34.46	13,49.04	14,17.06	+68.02	+5
15 D. S. and below . . . "	236	325	168	+33	+28.4	21.01	10.54	11.70	+1.25	+11.9
Molasses . . . "	1,878	1,697	1,804	-93	-4.9	42.76	40.34	39.03	-1.31	-3.2
Confectionery . . . "	61	74	73	-1	-13.5	22.48	26.45	24.33	-1.2	-5
Saccharin . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	74	1.51	1.48	-0.03	-2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,211</b>	<b>15,443</b>	<b>17,037</b>	<b>+2,494</b>	<b>+16.1</b>	<b>12,21.45</b>	<b>14,27.88</b>	<b>14,95.69</b>	<b>+6,74.81</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
<b>Railway plant and rolling stock—</b>										
Carrriages and wagons and parts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,72.53	2,37.96	4,69.59	+2,31.93	+97.6
Locomotives . . .	—	—	—	—	—	80.51	90.40	1,90.34	+99.94	+110.6
Materials for construction—										
Balls, chairs and fish- plates of steel or iron . . . Cwt.	1,770	2,219	2,229	+10	+5	86.06	1,16.34	1,31.75	+15.41	+13.2
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron . . . "	517	1,615	1,829	+205	+12.7	23.10	80.22	96.72	+16.50	+20.6
Sleepers of wood . . . "	1,256	1,111	1,050	-61	-5.5	41.81	38.39	38.27	-1.12	-5.2
Bridgework . . . "	—	413	180	-233	-56.4	—	38.89	20.73	-18.16	-46.7
Other kinds . . . "	880	452	540	+68	+19.5	66.75	40.30	56.07	+15.68	+38.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,70.76</b>	<b>6,40.29</b>	<b>10,03.47</b>	<b>+3,63.18</b>	<b>+56.7</b>
<b>Machinery and millwork—</b>										
Textile, Cotton . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13.57	1,78.75	+65.18	+57.4
" Jute . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.42	1,45.70	+59.28	+68.6
" Other sorts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,71.64	4.36	3.54	-0.82	-18.8
Prime-movers . . .	—	—	—	—	—	78.23	59.83	1,01.36	+41.53	+69.4
Electrical . . .	—	—	—	—	—	37.17	36.13	51.79	+15.66	+43.3
Sewing and knitting machines and parts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20.59	36.83	40.70	+3.87	+10.5
Boilers . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.26	35.54	+7.28	+25.4
Tea . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.80	21.34	+3.54	+19.9
Rice and flour . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.40	15.99	+0.59	+3.8
Mining . . .	—	—	—	—	—	11.25	9.43	14.35	+4.92	+52.2
Typewriters . . . No.	4	6	6	—	—	7.14	11.00	11.33	+0.33	+3
Other kinds . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,70.00	1,22.65	1,55.44	+32.79	+26.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,96.07</b>	<b>5,41.69</b>	<b>7,75.83</b>	<b>+2,34.15</b>	<b>+43.2</b>
<b>Oils—</b>										
Mineral, Kerosene . . . Gals.	66,687	65,636	68,850	+3,214	+4.9	2,71.53	2,55.54	2,85.64	+30.10	+11.8
Other kinds . . . "	21,493	29,025	20,173	-3,452	-11.7	86.22	1,19.77	1,25.92	+6.15	+5.1
Animal . . . "	620	729	972	+243	+33.3	7.37	8.55	1.44	+2.89	+33.8
Vegetable . . . "	448	458	552	+94	+20.62	9.55	10.04	11.33	+1.29	+12.8
Essential . . . "	13	15	15	—	—	3.72	5.12	5.86	+0.74	+14.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,261</b>	<b>96,463</b>	<b>96,562</b>	<b>+90</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>3,78.39</b>	<b>3,99.02</b>	<b>4,40.19</b>	<b>+41.17</b>	<b>+10.3</b>
<b>Silk, raw . . . lb</b>										
manufactures— . . . Yds.	2,230	3,579	2,564	-1,015	-28.4	96.30	1,71.45	1,25.90	-45.55	-26.6
Piece-goods . . . "	24,329	29,826	27,338	-2,488	-9.3	1,71.89	2,03.62	1,91.86	-11.77	-5.8
Mixed goods . . . "	5,651	7,261	8,164	+903	+12.4	43.19	68.37	69.52	+11.15	+19.1
Yarn, noils and warp . . . lb	914	1,143	1,168	+25	+2.2	89.74	40.94	45.82	+4.88	+11.9
Other sorts . . . "	48	70	60	-10	-14.3	1.36	2.38	2.94	+0.56	+23.5
<b>TOTAL SILK</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,52.47</b>	<b>4,76.78</b>	<b>4,36.03</b>	<b>-40.75</b>	<b>—</b>

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)				VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
		Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent	
					Per cent						
Wool, raw	lb	2,842	3,736	3,749	+13	+8	13.61	20.25	19.93	-32	-1.6
" manufactures—	Yds.	21,405	20,558	27,329	+6,771	+32.9	1,95.67	1,94.27	2,52.65	+58.38	+30
Piece-goods	No.	1,358	2,164	2,110	-54	-2.5	34.03	48.75	56.42	+7.67	+15.7
Shawls	lb	792	948	1,059	+111	+11.7	17.31	20.03	24.63	+4.60	+23
Yarn and knitting wool	lb	1,180	1,477	1,980	+503	+34	13.95	16.69	22.46	+5.77	+34.6
Carpets and rugs	"	397	472	537	+65	+13.8	11.12	12.08	14.45	+2.37	+19.6
Hosiery	"	1,162	1,498	1,593	+95	+6.3	11.52	14.03	14.62	+5.9	+4.2
Other sorts	"										
<b>TOTAL WOOL</b>							<b>2,97.21</b>	<b>3,26.10</b>	<b>4,05.16</b>	<b>+79.06</b>	<b>+24.3</b>
<b>Hardware</b>							<b>34.02</b>	<b>42.64</b>	<b>52.47</b>	<b>+0.83</b>	<b>+23</b>
Lamps and parts							22.30	34.69	40.74	+6.05	+17.4
Implements and tools							10.05	29.23	27.67	-1.56	-5.3
Enamelled ironware								22.09	24.62	+2.53	+11.5
Builder's hardware								18.57	18.70	+13	+7
Domestic								10.17	14.01	+3.84	+15
Agricultural implements								1.97.32	1,80.59	+33.91	+13.8
Other sorts											
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>2,62.86</b>	<b>3,41.82</b>	<b>3,94.81</b>	<b>+52.99</b>	<b>+15.5</b>
<b>Provision and oilman's stores—</b>											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	68	97	130	+33	+34	33.66	43.11	56.89	+13.58	+31.5
Farinaceous and patent foods	"	241	258	298	+40	+15.5	33.37	42.65	47.73	+5.08	+11.9
Biscuits and cakes	lb	7,257	9,726	9,345	-381	-3.9	31.78	45.25	44.81	-44	-1
Milk condensed and preserved	"	10,110	12,820	14,682	+1,862	+14.5	28.15	36.86	41.52	+4.66	+12.6
Other sorts	"						54.11	67.05	56.61	-10.44	-15.6
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1,81.07</b>	<b>2,34.02</b>	<b>2,47.36</b>	<b>+12.44</b>	<b>+5.3</b>
<b>Liquors—</b>											
Spirit	Gals.	1,596	1,634	1,795	+161	+9.8	1.09.42	1,16.83	1,27.90	+11.07	+9.5
Ale, beer and porter	"	4,222	4,734	4,626	-108	-2.3	54.51	67.71	65.91	-1.80	-2.7
Wines	"	335	342	338	-4	-1.2	27.41	28.37	29.11	+74	+2.6
Cider	"	12	12	27	+15	+125	41	42	79	+37	+88
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,165</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>+64</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>1,91.75</b>	<b>2,18.33</b>	<b>2,23.71</b>	<b>+10.38</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
<b>Glass and glassware—</b>											
Bangles							55.12	61.93	80.45	+18.52	+29.9
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	25	37	32	-5	-19.5	22.88	30.25	24.44	-5.81	-10.2
Sheets and plates	Sup. feet.	14,756	18,706	17,958	-748	-4	14.95	20.57	22.35	+1.78	+8.7
Bottles and phials	Gross	76	242	357	+115	+47.5	8.14	16.47	21.93	+5.46	+33.1
Funnels, globes, etc.								16.32	17.93	+1.61	+9.9
Other glassware							45.48	29.80	27.43	-2.37	-8
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1,46.57</b>	<b>1,75.84</b>	<b>1,94.53</b>	<b>+19.19</b>	<b>+10.9</b>
<b>Instruments, apparatus and appliances—</b>											
Electrical							53.70	82.76	1,07.47	+24.71	+29.9
Musical							23.26	20.04	22.93	+1.99	+9.5
Scientific and philosophical							15.71	13.77	13.75	-2	-1
Photographic							9.22	10.07	12.16	+2.90	+20.8
Other kinds							14.35	20.75	25.79	+5.04	+24.3
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1,16.24</b>	<b>1,48.29</b>	<b>1,82.10</b>	<b>+33.91</b>	<b>+22.8</b>
<b>Spices—</b>											
Betelnuts	lb	130,430	128,986	127,464	-1,522	-1.2	1,00.12	1,18.00	1,22.88	+4.88	+4.1
Cloves	"	8,616	7,854	9,050	+1,196	+15.2	26.38	26.05	33.70	+7.65	+29.4
Others	"	7,248	6,330	6,264	-66	-1	19.25	19.06	16.67	-2.39	-12.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>146,294</b>	<b>143,170</b>	<b>142,778</b>	<b>-392</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>1,45.75</b>	<b>1,63.11</b>	<b>1,73.23</b>	<b>+10.12</b>	<b>+6.2</b>
<b>Apparel—</b>											
Apparel							71.95	74.11	83.21	+9.10	+12.3
Gold and silver thread							42.18	45.49	45.42	-7	-2
Hats, caps, and bonnets							11.76	15.87	21.17	+5.30	+33.4
Second hand clothing								14.88	10.84	-4.04	-28.5
Other kinds							7.61	10.74	10.71	-3	-3
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1,33.70</b>	<b>1,61.09</b>	<b>1,71.15</b>	<b>+10.06</b>	<b>+6.2</b>
<b>Haberdashery and Millinery</b>							1,28.52	1,37.16	1,59.59	+22.82	+16.6
Paper and pasteboard							1,10.66	1,44.59	1,58.77	+14.18	+9.8
<b>Motor cars and Motor cycles—</b>											
Motor cars	No.			3			73.72	89.58	1,13.45	+34.55	+38.6
Motor cycles	"			1				10.68			
Motor wagons	"							5.71			
Parts and accessories	"							39.15	23.47	-15.68	-40.2
<b>TOTAL MOTOR CARS, etc.</b>							<b>73.72</b>	<b>1,28.78</b>	<b>1,53.91</b>	<b>+24.58</b>	<b>+19.1</b>
<b>Dyes—</b>											
Aniline	lb.	8,080	10,082	9,703	-379	-3.6	61.37	78.33	76.77	-1.56	-2
Alizarine	"	6,234	8,163	6,470	-1,693	-20.8	32.63	35.05	28.21	-7.44	-20.9
Others	"						29.84	38.15	36.41	-1.74	-4.6
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1,23.84</b>	<b>1,52.13</b>	<b>1,41.99</b>	<b>-10.74</b>	<b>-</b>

No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13		Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
					Per cent					Per cent
<b>Drugs and Medicines—</b>										
Proprietary and patent medicines . . . . . lb	125	105	117	+12	+11.4	24.77	23.00	26.40	+3.40	+14.8
Quinine and alkaloids . . . . .	1,405	1,508	1,363	-143	-9.5	10.85	10.73	15.37	+4.64	+43.2
Camphor . . . . . Cwt.	33	32	46	+14	+43.8	15.37	17.02	14.46	-3.21	-18.2
Cassia lignea . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	9.58	8.37	10.76	+2.45	+25.5
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	36.47	45.87	50.08	+4.21	+9.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	96.84	1,05,58	1,17,07	+11.49	+10.9
<b>Fruits and Vegetables—</b>										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates . . . . . Cwt.	928	876	918	+42	+4.8	58.71	53.81	60.21	+6.40	+11.9
Almonds . . . . .	68	84	57	-26	-32.1	22.13	28.08	24.44	-3.64	-12.9
Others . . . . .	70	84	65	-19	-22.6	10.99	9.74	8.61	-1.13	-11.7
Fresh fruits and vegetables . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13.37	17.74	19.78	+2.04	+11.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	1,05,40	1,09,37	1,18,04	+3.67	+3.4
<b>Precious stones</b>										
Coal, coke and patent fuel . . . . . Tons	354	654	559	-95	-14.5	82.87	1,08,24	1,07,20	-1.04	-1
Building and engineering materials—						60.37	1,16,71	1,08,64	-10.07	-8.6
Cement . . . . . Cwt.	2,295	3,211	2,930	-281	-8.8	43.12	68.62	65.85	-2.77	-4
Bricks and tiles . . . . . No.	16,788	12,768	25,037	+11,269	+81.8	12.70	12.66	24.70	+11.84	+92.1
Others . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	8.16	10.91	15.52	+4.61	+42.3
<b>TOTAL BUILDING, ETC.</b>	—	—	—	—	—	63.98	92.09	1,06,07	+13.98	+15.2
<b>Chemicals—</b>										
Soda compounds . . . . . Cwt	500	535	668	+128	+24	27.70	27.57	33.09	+5.52	+20
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	58.20	65.69	68.39	+2.70	+4.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	85.90	93.26	1,01,46	+8.22	+8.8
<b>Matches</b>										
Salt . . . . . Gross Tons	514	15,125	18,894	+1,231	+8.1	84.35	98.36	80.65	-8.71	-8.9
Paints and painters' materials—						74.38	84.98	87.66	+2.68	+3.2
Paints and colours . . . . . Cwt.	315	350	384	+34	+9.7	49.02	59.82	64.08	+4.26	+7.1
Painter's materials . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	16.40	16.61	18.25	+1.64	+9.9
<b>TOTAL PAINTS, ETC.</b>	—	—	—	—	—	65.42	76.43	82.33	+5.90	+7.7
<b>Boots and shoes</b>										
Wood and timber—						46.00	66.38	79.28	+12.88	+19.4
Timber . . . . . C. tons	96	77	96	+19	+24.7	71.42	67.70	74.63	+16.93	+29.3
Others . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1.38	9.36	12.35	+2.99	+31.7
<b>TOTAL WOOD, ETC.</b>	—	—	—	—	—	72.80	67.06	86.98	+19.92	+29.7
<b>Tobacco—</b>										
Cigarettes . . . . . lb.	1,871	1,451	1,592	+141	+9.7	50.79	52.83	58.51	+5.68	+10.8
Others . . . . .	1,908	901	866	-35	-3.9	19.44	16.66	16.78	+22	+1.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,779	2,352	2,458	+106	+4.5	70.23	69.39	75.29	+5.90	+8.5
<b>Soap</b>										
Stationery . . . . . Cwt.	285	351	363	+12	+3.4	54.29	71.42	75.06	+3.64	+5.1
Earthenware and porcelain . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	52.02	63.03	69.98	+6.95	+11
Umbrellas and fittings . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	47.71	54.31	63.49	+9.18	+16.9
Rubber . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	24.60	43.97	53.10	+9.13	+20.8
Tea chests . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	14.41	19.69	62.00	+33.21	+163.6
Books printed, etc. . . . . Cwt.	31	32	31	-1	-3.1	40.67	43.62	43.42	+5.80	+20.2
Toys and requisites for games . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	41.20	42.36	49.36	+7.00	+16.5
Flax raw . . . . . lb	—	—	—	—	—	38.05	41.91	44.17	+2.26	+5.4
" manufactures—						3	5	16	+11	+220
Canvas . . . . . Yds.	2,473	3,059	3,700	+641	+2.1	12.49	18.00	23.11	+5.02	+27.8
Piece-goods . . . . .	2,120	2,451	3,944	+1,493	+69.9	7.35	8.67	11.02	+2.35	+27.1
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5.62	7.38	8.41	+1.03	+14
<b>TOTAL FLAX</b>	—	—	—	—	—	25.49	34.19	42.70	+8.51	+24.9
<b>Beltine for Machinery</b>										
Animals, living . . . . . No.	14	12	13	+1	+8.3	47.60	36.79	42.29	+5.50	+14.9
Arms, ammunition and military stores . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	32.29	34.51	40.46	+5.95	+17.2
Cycles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	28.66	36.51	35.51	-1.00	-2.7
Fish (excluding canned fish) . . . . . Cwt.	210	203	193	-10	-4.9	28.66	35.46	34.72	-0.74	-2.1
Cutlery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	31.06	30.21	31.26	+1.05	+3.5
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . . Cwt.	303	185	370	+185	+100	19.28	22.46	28.38	+5.88	+23.2
Clocks and watches and parts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	19.11	13.08	27.98	+14.90	+113.9
Jute, raw . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20.69	24.94	26.63	+1.69	+6.8
" manufactures . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	35	+29	+22.5
<b>TOTAL JUTE</b>	—	—	—	—	—	16.22	22.85	25.94	+3.09	+13.5
<b>Carriages and carts</b>										
Furniture and cabinetware . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	23.44	25.74	25.38	-0.36	-1.4
Ivory . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20.42	22.35	24.01	+1.66	+7.4
Tea . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	27.62	22.30	22.96	+0.66	+2.3
Ships, parts of . . . . . lb	4,972	4,521	4,773	+252	+5.6	22.64	20.95	22.86	+1.91	+9.1
Gums and resins . . . . . Cwt.	149	164	140	-24	-14.6	18.67	14.60	22.59	+7.99	+41.7
Toilet requisites . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	22.52	29.32	22.40	-6.92	-23.6
Tallow and stearine . . . . . Cwt.	51	64	67	+3	+4.7	—	18.93	22.03	+3.10	+16.4
Jewellery and plates of gold and silver . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13.44	19.08	20.92	+1.89	+9.9
Paper making materials . . . . . Cwt.	114	265	248	-17	-6.4	20.82	19.02	19.62	+0.60	+3.2
						7.51	16.66	17.37	+0.71	+4.3



## No. 6—concluded

	Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)				VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13		Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
				Per cent	Per cent				Per cent	Per cent
Hides and skins, tanned . . . . . Cwt.	4	6	5	—1	—16.7	11.62	13.93	15.37	+1.44	+10.3
Hides and skins, raw . . . . . "	29	29	38	+4	+13.8	13.42	13.87	15.16	+1.30	+9.4
Cordage and rope . . . . . "	22	23	27	+4	+17.4	8.61	10.56	13.30	+2.83	+26.8
Pitch, tar and dammer . . . . . "	287	304	282	—22	—7.2	11.19	13.25	12.51	—74	—5.6
Oil cloth and floor cloth . . . . . Sq. yds.	1,322	1,605	1,647	+42	+2.6	8.18	10.54	11.32	+74	+7.4
Follages . . . . . Tons	8	6	9	+3	+50	2.88	6.78	10.42	+1.24	+172.8
Manures . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	1.38,66	1,83,14	2,43,82	+3,64	+53.7
Articles imported by post . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	2,18,59	1,99,09	2,06,49	+55,68	+29.6
All other articles . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+7,40	+3.7
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1,26,32,98</b>	<b>1,60,99,87</b>	<b>1,83,24,79</b>	<b>+22,24,92</b>	<b>+18.8</b>

## GOVERNMENT STORES

Railway plant and rolling stock—	—	—	—	—	—	87,32	1,10,16	1,82,18	+72,02	+65.4
Carriages and wagons . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	60,27	72,33	91,78	+19,45	+26.9
Locomotive engines . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Materials for construction—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rails and fish plates . . . . . Cwt.	1,366	647	881	+234	+36.2	63,70	29,67	57,82	+28,15	+94.9
Other sorts . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	35,74	42,03	70,90	+28,87	+68.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>2,47,03</b>	<b>2,54,19</b>	<b>4,02,66</b>	<b>+1,46,49</b>	<b>+58.4</b>
Metals—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copper . . . . . Cwt.	28	42	42	—	—	11,08	23,32	25,44	+2,12	+9.1
Iron and steel . . . . . Tons	25	23	28	+5	+21.7	33,82	35,07	39,00	+3,93	+11.2
Others . . . . . "	2	2	2	—	—	8,29	12,66	15,41	+2,76	+21.8
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . . Tons	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+18.5</b>	<b>53,19</b>	<b>71,04</b>	<b>79,85</b>	<b>+8,81</b>	<b>+12.4</b>
Arms, ammunition and military stores . . . . . Tons	—	—	—	—	—	15,58	21,01	52,52	+30,61	+139.7
Coal, coke, patent fuel . . . . .	23	80	205	+125	+156.3	6,30	15,52	41,42	+25,90	+166
Hardware and cutlery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	29,17	29,38	34,03	+7,65	+29
Machinery and mill work . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	28,10	25,87	30,57	+4,70	+18.2
Instruments, apparatus and appliances . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	18,44	20,94	20,53	—41	—2
Stationery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5,27	12,38	20,30	+7,94	+64.2
Telegraphs, materials for construction of . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	11,03	10,86	15,15	+4,29	+39.5
All other articles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,01	1,04,03	1,08,95	+4,92	+4.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>5,14,10</b>	<b>5,63,10</b>	<b>8,06,00</b>	<b>+2,42,00</b>	<b>+43.2</b>

## No. 7—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

Cotton manufactures—	4,749	4,932	4,584	—398	—8	8,22	9,12	8,21	—91	—10
Grey . . . . . yds.	9,514	9,495	8,818	—677	—7.1	17,07	17,06	10,55	—1,41	—7.9
Piece goods { White . . . . . "	50,876	52,736	48,618	—4,118	—7.8	1,15,42	1,23,46	1,14,25	—9,21	—7.5
Coloured . . . . . "	961	782	962	+180	+23	8,21	7,01	8,61	+1,60	+22.8
Twist and yarn . . . . . lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	6,24	7,22	8,30	+1,17	+16.2
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL COTTON</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1,55,16</b>	<b>1,64,77</b>	<b>1,56,01</b>	<b>—8,76</b>	<b>—5.3</b>
Wool, raw . . . . . lbs.	6,218	13,998	10,246	—3,752	—26.8	31,91	67,19	40,58	—17,61	—26.2
" manufactures . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	4,18	438	402	—36	—8.2
<b>TOTAL WOOL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>36,04</b>	<b>71,57</b>	<b>53,60</b>	<b>—17,97</b>	<b>—25.1</b>
Metals and ores—	20	17	20	+3	+17.6	10,16	9,97	10,55	+58	+5.8
Iron and steel . . . . . tons	1	1	1	—	—	9,20	9,99	11,71	+1,72	+17.2
Others . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL METALS</b> . . . . .	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+16.7</b>	<b>19,36</b>	<b>19,96</b>	<b>22,26</b>	<b>+2,30</b>	<b>+11.5</b>
Sugar . . . . . cwt.	754	200	104	—6	—3	74,05	21,70	20,92	—78	—3.6
Hardware . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13,85	13,72	14,10	+47	+3.4
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	11,05	11,05	13,48	+2,43	+2.2
Gums and resins . . . . . cwt.	45	58	71	+13	+22.4	9,12	12,17	13,18	+1,01	+8.3
Apparel . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	11,61	11,92	+31	+2.6
Fruits and vegetables . . . . . lbs.	53	56	21	—35	—62.5	13,30	13,92	11,71	—2,21	—15.9
Silks, raw . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,29	1,25	1,03	—22	—17.6
" manufactures—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piece-goods . . . . . yds.	658	897	1,010	+113	+12.6	5,24	7,47	8,66	+1,19	+15.9
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	38	78	1,40	+64	+84.2
<b>TOTAL SILK</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>6,91</b>	<b>9,48</b>	<b>11,09</b>	<b>+1,61</b>	<b>+17</b>
Articles re-exported by post . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	17,74	12,96	15,01	+2,05	+15.8
All other articles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	91,73	1,11,09	1,24,36	+13,27	+11.9
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>4,55,89</b>	<b>4,74,00</b>	<b>4,67,73</b>	<b>—6,27</b>	<b>—1.3</b>



	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or (decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent	Average for 3 years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or (decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent
<b>Oils—</b>										
Essential . . . . . gals.	85	55	72	+17	+30.0	9.51	13.76	17.10	+3.34	+24.3
Mineral . . . . . "	7,352	21,498	22,300	+811	+3.8	9.20	20.63	21.41	+78	+3.8
Vegetable—										
Castor . . . . . "	1,203	954	1,007	+53	+5.6	16.22	13.54	15.89	+2.35	+17.3
Coconut . . . . . "	2,309	969	1,091	+122	+12.6	37.72	19.35	23.26	+3.91	+20.2
Others . . . . . "	1,113	1,014	1,512	+498	+49.1	10.07	18.51	22.91	+4.40	+23.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,912</b>	<b>24,490</b>	<b>25,991</b>	<b>+1,501</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>91.72</b>	<b>85.70</b>	<b>98.56</b>	<b>+12.77</b>	<b>+14.9</b>
<b>Manure—</b>										
Bones . . . . . tons.	88	110	105	-5	-4.5	56.82	78.86	78.33	-53	-7
Other kinds . . . . . "	19	30	22	-8	-40	11.53	18.05	16.15	-1.90	-10.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>68.35</b>	<b>96.91</b>	<b>94.48</b>	<b>-2.43</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
<b>Spices—</b>										
Pepper . . . . . lbs.	13,079	12,570	13,896	+1,310	+14	36.12	40.70	43.49	+2.79	+6.8
Chillies . . . . . "	12,661	15,088	16,103	+1,015	+6.7	20.35	20.96	20.13	-83	-4
Ginger . . . . . "	7,639	9,951	9,214	-737	-7.4	19.19	23.76	18.40	-5.36	-22.6
Others . . . . . "	934	1,051	1,040	-11	-1	5.91	7.77	9.39	+1.62	+20.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,313</b>	<b>38,660</b>	<b>40,237</b>	<b>+1,577</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>81.57</b>	<b>93.28</b>	<b>91.41</b>	<b>-1.87</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>Coal</b>										
Rubber, raw . . . . . cwt.	701	734	787	+53	+7.2	75.70	83.55	90.65	+7.08	+8.5
Other kinds . . . . . "	5	15	23	+8	+53.3	18.55	59.14	78.67	+19.53	+33
Fodder, bran and pollards . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	85.92	1,13.50	77.41	-36.09	-31.8
Coal, coke and patent fuel . . . . . tons.	841	881	724	-157	-17.8	73.75	88.39	69.21	-19.18	-21.7
Paraffin wax . . . . . cwt.	217	268	303	+35	+13	49.21	60.03	67.31	+7.28	+12.1
<b>Metals and manufactures—</b>										
Iron and steel . . . . . tons.	17	104	85	-10	-18.3	780	51.91	44.84	-7.07	-13.6
Other metals . . . . . "	11	8	11	+3	+37.5	31.58	25.90	20.00	-5.90	-22.8
<b>TOTAL METALS, ETC.</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>39.38</b>	<b>77.81</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>-12.97</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
<b>Fruits and Vegetables—</b>										
Fresh . . . . . cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	21.98	28.18	29.94	+1.76	+21.5
Dried, salted or preserved . . . . . "	223	217	239	+22	+10.1	19.18	19.61	19.97	+12.36	+63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>41.16</b>	<b>47.79</b>	<b>49.91</b>	<b>+14.12</b>	<b>+20.5</b>
<b>Provisions and oilman's stores—</b>										
Ghi . . . . . lbs.	5,133	5,188	5,559	+371	+7.1	27.21	30.84	34.94	+4.10	+13.3
Other sorts . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	14.69	17.17	19.50	+2.33	+13.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>41.90</b>	<b>48.01</b>	<b>54.44</b>	<b>+6.43</b>	<b>+13.4</b>
<b>Tobacco—</b>										
Unmanufactured . . . . . lbs.	18,245	19,582	27,817	+8,235	+42.1	20.34	23.49	31.77	+8.28	+35.2
Cigars . . . . . "	1,368	1,744	1,828	+82	+4.7	11.83	14.20	15.37	+1.17	+8.2
Others . . . . . "	392	368	360	+12	+3.3	55	67	80	+13	+19.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,005</b>	<b>21,694</b>	<b>30,023</b>	<b>+8,329</b>	<b>+38.4</b>	<b>32.74</b>	<b>38.36</b>	<b>47.94</b>	<b>+9.58</b>	<b>+23</b>
<b>Mica</b> . . . . . cwt.	42	67	54	-13	-19.4	27.59	51.20	45.38	-5.82	-11.4
<b>Fish (excluding canned fish)—</b>										
Dry salted . . . . . cwt.	183	191	185	-6	-3.1	20.52	22.11	21.17	-0.94	-4.5
Flakmaws and sharkfins . . . . . "	10	8	9	+1	+12.5	13.08	11.02	11.64	+0.62	+5.6
Others . . . . . "	56	44	58	+14	+31.8	5.15	4.47	6.43	+1.96	+44
<b>TOTAL FISH, ETC.</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>38.75</b>	<b>37.60</b>	<b>39.24</b>	<b>+1.64</b>	<b>+4.4</b>
<b>Animals, living</b> . . . . . No.	470	545	448	-97	-17.8	23.37	33.33	36.76	+3.43	+10.3
Salt petre . . . . . cwt.	320	297	268	-29	-9.8	36.17	35.59	30.84	-4.75	-13.3
Silk, raw . . . . . lbs.	1,892	1,678	1,203	-475	-28.3	49.05	41.74	24.74	-17.00	-40.7
" manufactures . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	7.46	7.83	5.68	-1.70	-22
<b>TOTAL SILK</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>56.51</b>	<b>49.12</b>	<b>30.42</b>	<b>-18.70</b>	<b>-38.1</b>
<b>Candles</b> . . . . . lbs.	5,264	6,157	8,395	+2,235	+36.3	14.81	17.39	23.68	+6.29	+36.2
Drugs and medicines . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	18.91	18.74	20.71	+1.97	+10.5
Horns, tips, etc. . . . . "	86	101	80	-21	-20.8	21.49	24.62	15.90	-8.72	-35.4
Apparel . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	15.37	15.96	15.11	-85	-5.3
Bristles . . . . . cwt.	45	42	41	-1	-2.4	16.98	16.59	13.94	-2.65	-16
Sugar . . . . . "	183	320	192	-128	-40	13.62	25.47	13.75	-11.72	-46
Fibres for brushes and brooms . . . . . "	51	87	80	-7	-8	2.18	14.05	13.36	-0.69	-4.9
Tallow, stearine and wax . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	9.46	8.19	10.83	+2.64	+32.2
Cardage and rope . . . . . cwt.	48	58	60	+2	+3.4	7.46	9.23	10.53	+1.30	+14
Articles exported by post . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	79.45	97.71	120.78	+26.07	+27.5
All other articles . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	1,00.81	1,29.80	1,38.78	+8.98	+6.0
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,03,97.87</b>	<b>2,41,34.89</b>	<b>2,44,22.87</b>	<b>+2,87.98</b>	<b>+1</b>







(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
<b>SWEDEN.</b>						<b>GERMAN EAST AFRICA.</b>					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel . . . . .	5.44	9.19	12.45	11.52	9.04	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	42	63	31	54	14
Matches . . . . .	26.52	27.76	27.52	31.27	27.34	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Other articles . . . . .	8.34	9.05	17.24	19.70	15.18	Cotton manufactures including twist and yarn . . . . .	6.04	6.49	7.02	6.04	5.76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40.30</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>57.21</b>	<b>62.49</b>	<b>51.56</b>	Other articles . . . . .	2.37	3.99	4.53	6.16	3.65
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>10.48</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>9.41</b>
Cotton, raw . . . . .	14.40	16.27	3.09	1.44	3.12	Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	4.62	12.57	3.22	16.90	25.61	Cotton manufactures including twist and yarn . . . . .	12.01	11.49	11.71	14.71	12.35
Wheat . . . . .		8.59	12.07	10.30	12.33	Grain, pulse, and flour . . . . .	11.62	14.88	32.05	22.11	19.17
Other articles . . . . .	1.87	3.95	5.05	3.07	4.20	Other articles . . . . .	2.95	4.99	4.07	6.18	6.68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>41.38</b>	<b>26.43</b>	<b>31.80</b>	<b>42.26</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>31.36</b>	<b>48.43</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>38.20</b>
<b>TURKEY IN EUROPE.</b>						<b>ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND)</b>					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	55	48	60	78	87	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	5.11	9.78	4.60	6.99	8.01
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Jute manufactures . . . . .	5.83	8.40	12.36	5.68	5.35	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	1.78	1.59	1.93	2.02	1.63
Other articles . . . . .	5.61	9.79	12.09	9.09	5.50	Exports of Indian Produce—					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.44</b>	<b>18.19</b>	<b>24.45</b>	<b>14.77</b>	<b>10.85</b>	Grain, pulse, and flour . . . . .	3.03	2.43	2.64	9.40	22.08
<b>EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).</b>						Other articles . . . . .	4.92	5.49	3.56	4.62	4.35
Imports therefrom—						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>14.31</b>	<b>26.43</b>
Ivory unmanufactured . . . . .	6.73	6.48	6.46	3.52	2.58	<b>MAURITIUS.</b>					
Spices (mainly cloves) . . . . .	22.30	20.85	31.24	23.20	32.72	Imports therefrom—					
Other articles . . . . .	5.39	5.38	3.80	6.68	3.51	Sugar . . . . .	2,40,84	3,01,81	1,90,77	3,32,32	2,51,45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34.42</b>	<b>32.71</b>	<b>40.50</b>	<b>33.40</b>	<b>38.81</b>	Other articles . . . . .	76	59	75	1,54	1,25
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,50,60</b>	<b>3,02,40</b>	<b>1,91,52</b>	<b>3,23,86</b>	<b>2,52,70</b>
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	5.07	7.50	8.47	7.56	10.99	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Other articles . . . . .	7.21	9.66	11.99	15.72	14.88	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	5.07	6.10	6.26	4.26	3.16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.28</b>	<b>17.16</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>23.28</b>	<b>25.87</b>	Exports of Indian Produce—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Grain, pulse, etc.—					
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	7.96	10.12	10.18	12.86	11.26	Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	56.13	72.64	66.71	79.90	78.42
Grain and pulse—						Wheat flour . . . . .	8.52	6.94	10.41	9.10	8.66
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	28.74	34.83	39.52	23.90	31.61	Other sorts . . . . .	3.35	8.22	11.29	9.52	8.63
Other sorts . . . . .	6.27	8.16	9.01	9.31	12.11	Jute manufactures . . . . .	9.04	8.65	6.28	9.22	7.88
Other articles . . . . .	10.91	14.58	17.52	21.16	20.92	Oils, vegetable . . . . .	4.80	5.95	6.27	6.67	6.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53.88</b>	<b>67.69</b>	<b>76.23</b>	<b>71.73</b>	<b>75.90</b>	Other articles . . . . .	17.00	21.73	20.02	20.02	16.17
<b>CAPE COLONY.</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,03,84</b>	<b>1,24,23</b>	<b>1,40,68</b>	<b>1,34,43</b>	<b>1,26,07</b>
Imports therefrom—						<b>NATAL.</b>					
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	2.82	61	30	78	3	Imports therefrom—					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						Coal (including coke and patent fuel) . . . . .	11.85	2.44	3.61	18.97	21.46
Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	15.93	15.61	16.51	21.58	19.48	Other articles . . . . .	72	32	53	50	80
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	6.42	4.27	6.52	3.77	6.17	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.57</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>22.26</b>
Other articles . . . . .	4.27	9.41	9.61	9.91	11.24	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.62</b>	<b>29.20</b>	<b>32.64</b>	<b>40.26</b>	<b>36.89</b>	Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	22.24	20.10	24.16	31.09	30.65
<b>EGYPT.</b>						Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	13.13	21.94	17.01	25.08	26.39
Imports therefrom—						Oils, vegetable . . . . .	2.53	3.75	3.68	3.37	2.74
Cotton, raw . . . . .	4.23	4.48	4.03	5.16	4.35	Provisions . . . . .	2.56	2.76	3.16	8.52	2.69
Salt . . . . .	5.91	7.18	8.34	13.03	11.35	Other articles . . . . .	14.21	16.10	18.61	22.20	21.24
Other articles . . . . .	10.09	13.22	11.93	13.16	14.37	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59.67</b>	<b>64.65</b>	<b>66.52</b>	<b>85.26</b>	<b>82.71</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>24.88</b>	<b>24.33</b>	<b>31.35</b>	<b>30.07</b>	<b>PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.</b>					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	3.94	4.24	4.06	4.17	7.80	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	2.26	84	2.02	9.64	15.07
Exports of Indian produce—						Exports of Foreign Merchandise—					
Cotton, twist and yarn . . . . .	10.05	14.47	8.41	9.88	7.77	Cotton manufactures including twist and yarn . . . . .	7.96	9.76	8.28	9.09	7.98
Indigo . . . . .	5.16	6.69	2.65	3.14	2.14	Other articles . . . . .	2.51	4.65	3.15	3.18	4.87
Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	46.03	45.60	38.11	54.59	57.64	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>14.43</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>13.27</b>	<b>12.35</b>
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	74.04	66.91	31.95	40.48	55.66						
Seeds . . . . .	6.27	16.42	16.75	12.00	8.12						
Wheat . . . . .	3	22	13.68	3.36	1.89						
Other articles . . . . .	25.96	33.17	59.04	64.39	85.83						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,67,55</b>	<b>1,83,48</b>	<b>1,70,59</b>	<b>1,87,84</b>	<b>2,19,05</b>						





## No. 11—continued.

(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
<b>BAHBEIN ISLANDS.</b>						<b>HONGKONG—contd</b>					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Precious stones, etc.	38,31	38,41	46,74	58,71	70,16	Chemicals . . . . .	11,01	11,58	10,87	12,07	10,22
Other articles . . . . .	2,20	3,14	1,87	2,64	2,73	Cotton—					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,51</b>	<b>41,55</b>	<b>48,61</b>	<b>61,35</b>	<b>72,89</b>	Raw . . . . .	36,45	38,71	18,46	30,90	39,73
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Twist and yarn . . . . .	3,51,31	3,79,12	2,79,27	4,56,24	4,67,48
Cotton Manufactures . . . . .	12,49	19,33	24,58	21,70	19,92	Grain, pulse, and flour . . . . .	4,59	11,64	9,97	22,08	18,22
Other articles . . . . .	4,29	7,65	8,91	12,69	11,85	Jadestone . . . . .	10,48	8,97	2,83	2,26	3,99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,78</b>	<b>26,98</b>	<b>33,49</b>	<b>34,39</b>	<b>24,77</b>	Jute manufactures including twist and yarn . . . . .	10,53	4,39	8,41	6,13	7,64
Exports of Indian produce—						Opium . . . . .	5,06,58	5,94,49	4,52,98	3,60,91	1,62,61
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	24,55	23,61	25,36	23,37	30,22	Other articles . . . . .	24,32	45,12	30,48	47,64	58,41
Other articles . . . . .	12,44	13,45	17,75	19,98	20,47	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,55,27</b>	<b>10,92,67</b>	<b>8,13,27</b>	<b>9,98,23</b>	<b>7,65,30</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,99</b>	<b>37,06</b>	<b>43,11</b>	<b>43,35</b>	<b>50,69</b>	<b>CHINA EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO.</b>					
<b>BORNEO.</b>						Imports therefrom—					
Imports therefrom—						Silk, raw . . . . .	68,50	50,95	71,01	1,31,85	95,05
Mineral oils . . . . .	34,11	27,90	61,26	55,88	89,66	" manufactures including yarn, etc. . . . .	30,24	33,64	38,08	37,70	33,57
Other articles . . . . .	..	4	1	2	..	Tea . . . . .	7,90	10,71	16,98	6,98	10,96
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,11</b>	<b>27,94</b>	<b>61,27</b>	<b>55,90</b>	<b>89,66</b>	Other articles . . . . .	25,84	80,08	29,03	29,97	25,95
<b>CEYLON.</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,32,48</b>	<b>1,25,38</b>	<b>1,55,10</b>	<b>2,06,37</b>	<b>1,70,53</b>
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Jute, Gunny bags . . . . .	5,43	6,51	8,50	8,74	8,92	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	99	1,96	67	1,59	1,22
Metals . . . . .	1,11	1,29	1,48	1,42	1,72	Exports of Indian produce—					
Spices . . . . .	22,53	24,94	19,44	25,18	27,47	Cotton—					
Tea . . . . .	6,01	4,96	8,22	9,16	7,14	Raw . . . . .	86,41	28,86	19,44	47,32	33,91
Other articles . . . . .	31,31	33,08	31,46	31,04	35,60	Twist and yarn . . . . .	4,95,40	3,59,89	3,61,54	4,26,61	4,09,76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,39</b>	<b>70,78</b>	<b>69,10</b>	<b>75,54</b>	<b>80,85</b>	Piece goods . . . . .	8,00	2,43	39	1,74	91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Grain, pulse, and flour . . . . .	1,36	20,76	21,22	13,74	4,48
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	7,24	8,73	8,88	7,94	7,82	Jute manufactures including twist and yarn . . . . .	59,68	25,80	37,66	73,59	50,77
Other articles . . . . .	12,48	11,26	15,93	13,92	16,42	Opium . . . . .	1,85,16	3,30,55	5,42,23	4,86,43	4,17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,72</b>	<b>19,99</b>	<b>24,79</b>	<b>21,76</b>	<b>24,24</b>	Tea . . . . .	26,31	41,28	20,50	40,90	50,75
Exports of Indian Produce—						Other articles . . . . .	4,81	6,93	6,56	10,22	15,43
Animals, living . . . . .	11,37	16,60	19,38	21,90	23,76	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,67,13</b>	<b>8,14,50</b>	<b>10,09,57</b>	<b>11,00,55</b>	<b>5,70,18</b>
Coal, coke, and patent fuel . . . . .	33,73	43,93	47,13	54,09	38,03	<b>ENDO-CHINA.</b>					
Coffee . . . . .	4,26	4,24	6,13	7,23	6,96	Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	39,00	39,51	34,56	30,04	26,37	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	4,89	5	5	4	8
Fodder, bran, etc. . . . .	1,20	1,82	1,81	2,11	2,43	Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	10,83	12,60	12,91	14,94	16,44	Jute manufactures including twist and yarn . . . . .	27,34	36,51	19,75	23,83	55,40
Grain, pulse, and flour—						Opium . . . . .	31,09	31,15	48,82	14,65	19,43
Rice . . . . .	3,54,57	4,29,91	4,62,81	5,01,45	4,94,64	Other articles . . . . .	6,89	8,49	5,26	4,29	1,64
Other sorts . . . . .	20,89	27,66	27,51	31,27	26,81	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,32</b>	<b>76,15</b>	<b>73,83</b>	<b>42,97</b>	<b>76,47</b>
Jute manufactures . . . . .	4,42	4,36	4,38	5,22	8,64	<b>JAPAN.</b>					
Manures . . . . .	6,75	10,45	12,39	14,73	9,45	Imports therefrom—					
Provisions and oilman's stores . . . . .	3,85	4,53	6,40	6,00	6,45	Apparel . . . . .	6,58	9,37	8,74	10,87	10,26
Seeds . . . . .	9,19	12,97	14,55	12,69	11,56	Camphor . . . . .	9,39	9,55	11,77	14,20	12,48
Spices . . . . .	12,93	16,36	15,96	15,52	15,77	Cotton hosiery . . . . .	45,93	69,19	65,70	62,23	53,38
Tea . . . . .	24,40	30,57	28,18	26,95	24,38	Glass and glassware . . . . .	4,72	12,73	13,86	22,63	15,81
Wood and timber . . . . .	1,81	2,56	2,34	2,05	2,77	Matches . . . . .	20,22	20,40	23,11	39,21	39,07
Other articles . . . . .	90,68	1,18,36	1,34,01	1,49,91	1,65,69	Metals . . . . .	27,97	43,18	21,07	9,25	41,43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,29,88</b>	<b>7,76,43</b>	<b>8,29,47</b>	<b>8,96,10</b>	<b>8,79,75</b>	Silk manufactures including yarn, etc. . . . .	1,02,70	1,19,26	1,35,88	1,54,54	1,44,84
<b>HONGKONG.</b>						Other articles . . . . .	1,34,91	63,50	67,01	93,71	1,30,74
Imports therefrom—						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,52,12</b>	<b>3,37,18</b>	<b>3,47,74</b>	<b>4,06,66</b>	<b>4,76,01</b>
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	8,40	7,18	4,75	5,59	6,47	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Grain, pulse and, flour . . . . .	4,71	3,81	4,38	3,96	6,00	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	1,14	1,02	1,57	2,48	2,11
Silk, raw . . . . .	20,22	24,01	24,09	28,87	21,26	Exports of Indian produce—					
" manufactures including yarn, etc. . . . .	21,36	23,71	16,75	20,08	25,23	Cotton, raw . . . . .	12,04,33	12,38,01	14,21,35	14,49,67	10,40,13
Sugar, refined . . . . .	9,55	23,44	9,96	5,38	3,38	Hides and skins, tanned or dressed . . . . .	7,98	13,02	14,40	15,45	13,26
Other articles . . . . .	25,87	34,61	31,45	30,51	35,80	Jute manufactures . . . . .	20,22	5,73	6,97	6,82	14,85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,91</b>	<b>1,16,76</b>	<b>91,38</b>	<b>95,29</b>	<b>98,23</b>	Manures . . . . .	2,88	3,39	4,65	7,53	9,51
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	10,38	55,69	1,70,14	2,71,72	1,61,53
Fish—						Other articles . . . . .	16,73	33,65	55,41	1,19,73	1,28,10
Fishmaws and sharkfins . . . . .	3,49	3,11	5,32	6,12	5,08	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,62,58</b>	<b>13,49,49</b>	<b>16,72,92</b>	<b>18,70,92</b>	<b>22,67,38</b>
Fruits and vegetables—						<b>JAVA.</b>					
Dried, salted, or preserved . . . . .	1,93	2,07	1,66	3,19	1,81	Imports therefrom—					
Other articles . . . . .	8,44	7,61	4,04	3,24	9,97	Sugar . . . . .	7,77,39	8,93,14	9,37,50	9,44,17	10,64,45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,86</b>	<b>12,79</b>	<b>11,02</b>	<b>12,55</b>	<b>16,36</b>	Other articles . . . . .	17,13	11,96	9,60	9,74	10,05
<b>HONGKONG—contd</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,94,52</b>	<b>9,05,10</b>	<b>9,47,10</b>	<b>9,53,91</b>	<b>10,74,50</b>







No. 24.—EXPORTS OF JUTE, RAW AND MANUFACTURED—contd.

(In thousands of rupees)

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14. Rows include Gunny cloth, United States, Argentine Republic, etc.

No. 25.—EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL.

Table with columns: United Kingdom, United States, Other countries, TOTAL. Rows list export destinations.

No. 26.—EXPORTS OF RICE.

Table with columns: Ceylon, Germany, Straits Settlements, etc., 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14. Rows list various regions and years.

No. 27.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

Table with columns: United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, etc., 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14. Rows list export destinations.

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

Table with columns: Egypt, United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, etc., 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14. Rows list export destinations.

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In thousands of rupees)

Table with columns: COUNTRIES, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14. Rows include United States, United Kingdom, Germany, etc.

No. 30.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Table with columns: Linseed, Rape, Tnl, Jiljil or Sesamum, Groundnuts, Cotton, Castor, Mowa or Mowra, Other seeds, etc. Includes sub-headers like United Kingdom, Belgium, France, etc. and columns for years 1909-10 to 1913-14.



## No. 36—ABSORPTION OF GOLD IN INDIA.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1873-74	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING						1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04										
1. Net annual addition to the stock of the country.	1,50	90	4,80	3,60	3,00	4,20	9,00	13,50	4,50	18,00	19,50	7,50	24,00	27,00	40,50	37,50	27,00
2. Progressive total of additions to the stock.	1,50	6,00	18,30	42,00	80,00	1,09,90	1,08,60	1,42,50	1,47,00	1,65,00	1,84,50	1,92,00	2,16,00	2,43,00	2,83,50	3,21,00	3,48,00
3. Held in mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	60	12,60	16,50	6,00	6,00	4,50	..	9,00	9,00	24,00	30,00	22,50
4. Net annual variation in item 3	..	..	..	..	..	60	2,70	..	-10,50	..	..	..	9,00	..	15,00	6,00	-7,50
5. Net progressive absorption	1,50	6,00	18,30	42,00	80,00	89,30	96,00	1,26,00	1,41,00	1,59,00	1,80,00	1,92,00	2,07,00	2,34,00	2,59,50	2,91,00	3,25,50
6. Absorption of the year	1,50	90	4,80	3,60	3,00	3,60	6,30	13,50	15,00	18,00	21,00	12,00	15,00	27,00	25,50	31,50	34,50

NOTE.—Item 1 shows the amount of gold produced in India plus the net imports (i.e. imports minus exports). In 1913-14 the gold produced was Rs. 3,82 lakhs plus net imports Rs. 23,32 lakhs = Rs. 27,00 lakhs in round figures. Item 2 shows the progressive total of the figures in item 1 to the end of each year. Total at end of 1912-13 Rs. 3,21,00 lakhs plus figure for 1913-14 Rs. 27,00 lakhs = Rs. 3,48,00 lakhs at end of 1913-14. Item 3 shows the reserve held in India plus the amount of gold received into the mints in each year. Item 4 shows the annual variations in the actual amounts held in the mints and in the reserves in India. Amount held in 1913-14 Rs. 22,50 lakhs minus that held in 1912-13 Rs. 30,00 lakhs is equal to Rs. 7,50 lakhs shown against this item in 1913-14. Item 5 shows the difference between item 2 (progressive total) and 3 (amounts held in the mints, etc.). Rs. 3,48,00 lakhs minus Rs. 22,50 lakhs = Rs. 3,25,50 lakhs during 1913-14. Item 6 shows the difference between two successive figures in item 5. Rs. 3,25,50 lakhs minus Rs. 2,91,00 lakhs = Rs. 34,50 lakhs during 1913-14; or, in other words, the difference between item 1 (annual addition to the stocks) and item 4 (net variation in item 3) Rs. 27,00 lakhs minus (-Rs. 7,50 lakhs) i.e. Rs. 34,50 lakhs, is the net absorption of the year.

## No. 37—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1878-79	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING					1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
		1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04										
Imports of Merchandise—																
Ex-Government Stores.	36,56	17,96	58,52	67,75	69,79	78,43	96,68	1,03,09	1,08,31	1,29,90	1,21,27	1,17,06	1,29,35	1,38,57	1,61,00	1,83,25
Net imports of—																
Gold	—90	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	9,55	18,11	9,45	14,79	17,35	4,72	21,66	23,97	37,77	37,58	23,32
Silver	4,08	6,25	8,96	12,21	6,25	5,12	6,88	5,02	6,70	10,03	11,96	9,37	8,57	5,29	6,57	6,24
Unfaced rupee paper	..	..	..	..	53	88	32	38	..	1,26	79	..	2,43	1,06	58	1,12
Interest on—																
Unfaced rupee paper.	68	85	87	99	83	70	59	58	57	55	51	52	54	48	38	35
TOTAL IMPORT	40,40	59,18	71,43	83,05	79,65	94,68	1,22,58	1,18,52	1,30,37	1,59,09	1,39,25	1,48,61	1,64,86	1,83,12	2,06,06	2,14,29
Exports of Merchandise—																
Ex-Government Stores.	60,89	79,02	88,58	1,04,01	1,07,45	1,24,52	1,57,51	1,61,72	1,76,92	1,77,36	1,53,03	1,87,89	2,09,88	2,27,85	2,46,09	2,48,91
Net Exports of—																
Unfaced rupee paper	1,38	99	17	49	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	78	..	..	..	
TOTAL EXPORT	62,25	80,01	88,75	1,05,40	1,07,45	1,24,52	1,57,51	1,61,72	1,76,98	1,77,36	1,53,03	1,88,67	2,09,88	2,27,85	2,46,09	2,48,91
Net Export	21,85	20,83	17,32	22,35	27,80	29,84	34,93	43,20	46,61	18,27	13,78	40,06	45,02	44,73	40,03	34,62
Council bills paid in India through—																
Treasury	17,47	19,77	18,00	21,81	24,07	26,44	35,07	40,38	50,47	22,78	17,83	28,10	34,72	37,18	38,83	43,37
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	1,32	1,05	5,31	..	68	-9,81	11,89	90	..	..	3,23
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..	..	..	1,50	3,82	2,98	..	..
Total	17,47	19,77	18,00	21,81	24,07	27,76	36,12	47,69	50,47	23,46	8,02	41,49	39,44	40,16	38,83	46,60
Balance of Trade in favour of India.	4,38	1,06	..	54	1,73	2,08	..	..	..	..	5,76	..	6,58	4,57	1,20	..
Balance of Trade against India.	..	..	68	..	..	..	1,14	4,49	3,80	5,19	..	1,43	..	..	..	11,98

NOTE.—All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter I, pages 6-7 of Part I

## No. 38—Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1913-14, compared with that of 1912-13

## (A).—TOTAL IMPORTS.

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles.	Value declared in 1913-14	Trade of 1913- 14 calculated at prices of 1912-13	Value declared in 1912-13	INCREASE(+) OR DECREASE(-) COMPARED WITH 1912-13		
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
<b>CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK and TOBACCO</b>						
Dates	60.21	56.40	59.81	+2.50	+3.81	+6.40
Ale, beer and porter	65.91	66.15	67.71	-1.58	-24	-1.80
Spirit	88.97	89.61	82.03	+6.68	-64	+6.04
Canned and bottled provisions	56.09	57.61	43.11	+14.50	-92	+13.58
Betelnuts	1.22.86	1,17.27	1,18.00	-73	+5.50	+4.86
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	14,17.06	16,97.21	13,49.04	+2,68.17	-1,90.15	+68.02
Salt	87.08	89.74	84.98	+4.76	-2.08	+2.68
Cigarettes	58.51	57.95	52.88	+5.12	-56	+5.68
<b>TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).</b>	<b>24,66.20</b>	<b>26,45.38</b>	<b>23,40.51</b>	<b>+3,04.87</b>	<b>-1,79.18</b>	<b>+1,25.69</b>
<b>CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED</b>						
Coal	98.34	93.30	1,12.34	-19.54	+5.04	-14.50
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	2,85.64	2,67.83	2,55.54	+12.29	+17.81	+30.10
Other kinds	1,25.92	1,05.74	1,19.77	-14.03	+20.18	+6.15
Slit, raw	1,26.90	1,22.83	1,71.45	-48.62	+3.07	-45.55
Timber	74.63	72.42	57.70	+14.72	+2.21	+16.93
<b>TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).</b>	<b>10,55.70</b>	<b>9,97.47</b>	<b>12,40.26</b>	<b>-2,42.79</b>	<b>+58.29</b>	<b>-1,84.50</b>
<b>CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED</b>						
Boots and shoes	79.26	81.00	66.38	+14.68	-1.80	+12.88
Motor cars and cycles	1,24.13	1,25.94	80.58	+36.36	-1.81	+34.55
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	2,40.85	2,38.80	2,10.37	+19.43	+2.05	+21.48
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	6,43.07	7,80.31	5,47.55	+2,32.76	-1,36.64	+90.12
Aniline dyes	76.77	75.30	78.33	-3.03	+1.47	-1.56
Paints and colours	64.08	65.69	59.82	+5.87	-1.61	+4.26
Glassware and earthenware	2,59.30	2,64.84	2,30.80	+34.04	-5.54	+28.50
Machinery of all kinds	8,26.26	8,40.80	5,85.75	+2,64.11	-23.80	+2,40.31
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework	1,15.55	1,02.48	80.41	+22.07	+13.07	+35.14
Nails, rivets and washers	50.17	48.61	44.85	+3.70	+1.56	+5.32
Pipes and fittings, cast	90.61	85.93	57.12	+28.81	+4.68	+33.49
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	5,37.74	5,40.77	3,62.87	+1,77.90	-3.03	+1,74.87
Tinned	1,25.26	1,29.24	1,05.41	+28.83	-3.98	+19.85
Not galvanised or tinned	1,23.38	1,28.05	1,05.67	+23.28	-5.57	+17.71
Steel—						
Bars and channel	2,06.56	2,15.00	1,20.18	+89.72	-9.34	+80.38
Copper—						
Wrought	3,65.67	3,53.87	2,22.40	+1,31.47	+11.60	+1,43.27
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars and slabs)	63.49	66.12	50.36	+15.76	-2.63	+13.13
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	2,28.75	2,24.16	2,07.63	+16.53	+4.59	+21.12
Railway plant and rolling stock—						
Rails, chairs and fish plates of iron and steel	1,31.75	1,16.84	1,16.34	+50	+14.91	+15.41
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	96.72	90.41	80.22	+10.10	+0.31	+10.50
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	4,16.42	3,92.68	4,44.75	-52.07	+23.74	-28.33
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	88.92	78.46	55.80	+22.60	+10.46	+33.06
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25,44.98	25,16.07	25,11.31	+4.76	+23.91	+33.67
White (bleached)	14,28.48	13,98.29	13,52.62	+43.67	+32.10	+75.86
Coloured, printed or dyed	17,86.15	17,30.08	14,17.30	+3,12.78	+56.07	+3,68.85
Fents of all descriptions	54.12	51.06	49.26	+1.80	+3.06	+4.86
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	69.52	65.64	58.97	+7.27	+3.66	+11.15
Piece goods	1,01.85	1,86.72	2,03.62	-16.90	+5.13	-11.77
Wool—						
Piece goods	2,52.65	2,58.26	1,04.27	+69.09	-5.61	+63.48
Shawls	56.42	47.53	48.75	-1.22	+8.80	+7.57
<b>TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).</b>	<b>1,45,15.41</b>	<b>1,43,25.01</b>	<b>1,22,03.42</b>	<b>+20,31.59</b>	<b>+1,00.40</b>	<b>+22,21.00</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED</b>						
Cement	65.85	62.59	68.62	-6.03	+3.26	-2.77
Matches	89.85	90.31	98.36	-8.05	-66	-8.71
Soap	75.06	73.90	71.42	+2.48	+1.16	+3.64
Tea chests of wood	62.09	49.48	42.92	+6.56	+2.01	+9.17
<b>TOTAL CLASS IV (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)</b>	<b>2,87.42</b>	<b>2,80.27</b>	<b>2,25.68</b>	<b>+54.59</b>	<b>+7.15</b>	<b>+61.74</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)</b>	<b>1,63,24.79</b>	<b>1,82,48.13</b>	<b>1,60,00.87</b>	<b>+21,48.26</b>	<b>+76.68</b>	<b>+22,24.92</b>

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



## No. 38—Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1913-14, compared with that of 1912-13—contd.

## (B) TOTAL EXPORTS.

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1913-14	Trade of 1913- 14 calculated at prices of 1912-13	Value declared in 1912-13	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) COM- PARED WITH 1912-13		Actual change recorded
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		
				Quantity	Value	
<b>CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO</b>						
Fruits and Vegetables	61.01	41.84	47.79	-5.06	+20.07	+14.12
Rice not in the husk	26,42.78	28,71.72	32,21.81	-3,50.00	-2,28.90	-5,70.05
Wheat	13,13.34	12,81.07	17,69.37	-4,88.30	+32.27	-4,66.03
Wheat-flour	1,25.11	1,24.77	1,07.07	+17.10	+34	+17.44
Barley	1,56.57	1,73.01	5,55.82	-3,83.81	-15.44	-3,99.25
Gram	82.27	57.19	1,10.12	-61.33	+5.08	-56.85
Jawar and Bajra	86.42	86.60	82.78	+3.82	-18	+53.04
Pulse	1,08.63	94.72	1,07.84	-73.12	+11.91	-61.21
Provisions and oilman's stores	54.44	51.47	48.01	+3.46	+2.97	+0.43
Spices	91.41	98.07	93.28	+5.79	-7.06	+1.87
Tea, black	14,94.10	13,78.17	13,20.95	+57.22	+1,16.93	+1,73.15
Coffee	1,53.66	1,52.37	1,56.53	-4.16	+1.20	-2.87
<b>TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)</b>	<b>64,77.15</b>	<b>65,44.38</b>	<b>78,07.72</b>	<b>-12,68.39</b>	<b>-67.18</b>	<b>-13,30.57</b>
<b>CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED</b>						
Coal	68.96	72.32	88.15	-15.83	-3.36	-19.19
Lac shell	1,99.78	1,44.82	1,70.81	-31.99	+24.96	-7.03
Hides, raw	8,29.60	7,43.07	8,05.86	-62.19	+85.93	+23.74
Skins, raw	3,39.04	3,21.70	3,67.14	-45.44	+17.34	-28.10
Manganese ore	1,21.31	1,16.01	1,14.40	+1.61	+5.30	+6.01
Oils	98.56	98.97	85.79	+13.18	-41	+12.77
Seeds—						
Castor	2,00.50	1,99.74	1,63.83	+35.01	+76	+36.07
Copra or coconut kernel	1,55.97	1,43.24	1,28.83	+14.41	+12.73	+27.14
Cotton	2,12.51	2,23.82	1,02.77	+1,21.06	-11.31	+1,09.74
Groundnuts	4,88.14	4,01.55	4,04.18	+87.37	+26.59	+83.98
Linseed	6,98.70	9,31.38	7,97.70	+1,33.62	-2,62.68	-1,29.06
Mowra or Mowra	54.55	53.70	21.44	+32.26	+88	+33.11
Rape	4,27.78	4,12.10	3,60.52	+61.58	+15.66	+67.24
Sesamum	2,69.46	2,62.73	1,82.37	+80.36	+0.72	+87.08
Cotton, raw	41,04.25	40,81.30	23,33.58	+12,47.86	+22.86	+12,70.72
Hemp, raw	1,02.36	1,10.00	98.36	+13.64	-7.65	+5.99
Jute, raw	30,82.64	23,72.16	27,05.07	-3,32.91	+7,10.48	+3,77.57
Wool, raw	2,50.45	2,41.18	2,63.47	-22.20	+0.27	-13.02
Teakwood	78.65	78.07	95.24	-16.57	-2	-16.59
Manures, bones	78.33	75.42	78.85	-3.44	+2.91	-53
Rubber, raw	78.67	94.06	59.14	+34.92	-15.30	+19.58
<b>TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)</b>	<b>1,22,46.28</b>	<b>1,16,07.91</b>	<b>1,03,48.15</b>	<b>+12,59.76</b>	<b>+6,38.37</b>	<b>+19,08.13</b>
<b>CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED</b>						
Opium	3,42.00	4,34.88	11,22.16	-6,87.33	-92.83	-7,80.16
Myrobalsans	56.94	54.96	62.14	-7.18	+1.08	-5.20
Hides, tanned or dressed	1,58.70	1,52.56	2,04.49	-51.93	+6.23	-45.70
Skins, tanned or dressed	2,63.79	2,56.12	2,55.76	+36	+7.07	+8.03
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	9,83.23	9,62.17	9,91.68	-29.51	+21.06	-8.45
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	71.08	72.57	73.29	-72	-1.49	-2.21
Coloured, printed or dyed	1,40.82	1,44.57	1,84.90	+9.67	-3.75	+5.92
Jute—						
Gunny bags	12,53.01	11,43.15	9,67.21	+1,75.94	+1,09.66	+2,85.60
Gunny cloth	16,59.42	13,58.27	13,05.78	+52.49	+2,01.15	+2,53.64
Cloth, manufactured (excluding rope)	88.91	88.03	82.57	+5.46	+88	+6.34
Oilcakes	1,38.04	1,33.52	1,23.21	+10.31	+4.52	+14.83
Paraffin wax	67.31	67.82	60.03	+7.79	-51	+7.28
<b>TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)</b>	<b>54,59.11</b>	<b>51,99.39</b>	<b>57,33.16</b>	<b>-5,33.77</b>	<b>+2,59.72</b>	<b>-2,74.05</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED</b>						
Brain and pollards	71.82	1,01.65	1,04.85	-3.20	-29.93	-33.08
<b>TOTAL CLASS IV (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)</b>	<b>2,40.33</b>	<b>2,94.27</b>	<b>2,45.86</b>	<b>+48.41</b>	<b>-53.94</b>	<b>-5.58</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)</b>	<b>2,44,22.87</b>	<b>2,36,45.90</b>	<b>2,41,34.89</b>	<b>-4,88.99</b>	<b>+7,76.97</b>	<b>+2,87.98</b>



## NO. 41.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE).

(In thousands of rupees)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent
<b>SEA CUSTOMS IMPORTS.</b>							
<b>SPECIAL IMPORT DUTIES—</b>							
Liquors	1,05,14	1,20,58	1,24,58	1,25,97	1,31,69	+7,72	+6.1
Silver bullion and coin	53,47	1,62,40	97,60	1,06,46	99,25	-9,21	-8.5
Petroleum	46,88	60,63	75,60	70,25	70,53	+27	+4
Tobacco	5,22	29,05	25,89	27,42	29,29	+1,87	+6.8
Others (arms, opium, sugar)	4,86	5,10	5,24	6,48	6,71	+23	+3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,15,57</b>	<b>3,78,06</b>	<b>3,29,25</b>	<b>3,38,50</b>	<b>3,39,47</b>	<b>+88</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>GENERAL IMPORT DUTIES—</b>							
Cotton piecegoods and manufactures	1,23,85	1,41,77	1,56,17	1,92,34	2,12,94	+20,60	+10.7
Other manufactured articles	92,69	1,13,88	1,23,53	1,39,00	1,53,10	+14,10	+10.1
Sugar	56,78	62,88	62,34	73,21	62,33	-10,88	-16.1
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures	45,82	53,04	51,25	53,26	73,29	+20,03	+37.6
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	24,17	25,81	27,59	29,14	30,44	+1,30	+4.5
Chemicals, drugs, dyes	14,54	16,67	16,79	18,48	18,41	-7	-4
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	14,05	14,61	14,77	16,58	13,77	-2,81	-16.9
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,24	1,39	1,17	1,62	1,96	+34	+21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,74,03</b>	<b>4,29,95</b>	<b>4,43,01</b>	<b>5,23,63</b>	<b>5,96,24</b>	<b>+72,61</b>	<b>+13.9</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>5,89,60</b>	<b>8,08,61</b>	<b>7,72,26</b>	<b>8,62,22</b>	<b>9,35,71</b>	<b>+73,49</b>	<b>+8.5</b>
<b>Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks</b>	<b>10,31</b>	<b>11,19</b>	<b>18,20</b>	<b>14,45</b>	<b>13,86</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
<b>Net Import duty</b>	<b>5,79,29</b>	<b>7,97,42</b>	<b>7,54,06</b>	<b>8,47,77</b>	<b>9,21,85</b>	<b>+74,08</b>	<b>+8.7</b>
<b>EXPORTS</b>							
Rice including rice flour	1,04,63	1,30,88	1,86,23	1,47,68	1,28,76	-18,77	-12.7
<b>Deduct—Refunds</b>	<b>2,63</b>	<b>3,21</b>	<b>3,34</b>	<b>3,12</b>	<b>2,84</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-0</b>
<b>Net Export duty</b>	<b>1,02,00</b>	<b>1,27,67</b>	<b>1,82,89</b>	<b>1,44,41</b>	<b>1,25,92</b>	<b>-18,49</b>	<b>-12.8</b>
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	10,47	10,56	12,27	15,46	14,12	+1,66	+4.9
Excise duty on cotton goods	40,06	42,80	45,09	56,15	54,39	-1,76	-3.1
<b>TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE</b>	<b>7,31,82</b>	<b>9,78,45</b>	<b>9,48,51</b>	<b>10,61,79</b>	<b>11,16,28</b>	<b>+54,49</b>	<b>+5.1</b>
Duty on raw Jute and Jute manufactures	—	—	1,79	9,45	10,95	+1,50	+16.9
Tea cess	3,34	3,40	3,42	3,67	3,79	+12	+3.2

## NO. 42.—CUSTOMS TARIFF—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA.\*

## SPECIAL IMPORT DUTIES.

Names of Articles.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:—</b>		
Fire-arms and parts thereof—		
1. Fire-arms other than pistols (including gas and air guns and rifles)	Each	Rs. 50 As. 0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	30 0
3. Pistols	"	15 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	10 0
5. Springs used for fire-arms	"	8 0
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers	"	5 0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	"	2 8
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same.	"	1 8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges	"	10 0
10. Machines for capping cartridges	"	2 8
11. Gunpowder, all sorts	"	10 0
12. All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores	"	2 8
<i>N. B.</i> —The importation of all rifles of '303 and '450 bore is prohibited.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
<i>Proviso I.</i> —No duty in excess of 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.		
<i>Proviso 2.</i> —When any of these articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under Nos. 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.		
<i>Exception I.</i> —Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.	—	Free.
<i>Exception II.</i> —Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform, &c.	—	Free.
<b>LIQUORS—</b>		
Ale, beer and porter	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. 0 As. 3
Cider and other fermented liquors		
Liqueurs and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit.		
Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption		
" used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals	Do.	18 0
Other sorts	Ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	7 13
	Do.	9 6
	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles	3 12
	Do.	1 8
	Per seer of 80 tolas	24 0
	Per Imp. gal.	1 Anna 6 pios.
	Per Indian maund or 82½ lb. 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 (viz., B. C.).
	Per Indian maund or 82½ lb. avoirdupois weight.	0 6
<b>WINES:</b>		
Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles	3 12
All other sorts not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Do.	1 8
All sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		
<b>OPPIUM AND ITS ALKALOIDS</b>		
PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petrol, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum.	Per Imp. gal.	1 Anna 6 pios.
<b>SALT</b>		
	Per Indian maund or 82½ lb. avoirdupois weight.	0 6
<b>SALTED FISH, wet or dry</b>		
	Per pound	1 0
	Do.	1 10
	Per thousand	3 2
	Per pound	1 2
	Do.	1 2
	Per ounce	0 4
<b>TOBACCO—</b>		
Unmanufactured	Per pound	1 0
Cigars	Do.	1 10
Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand	Per thousand	3 2
weighing 3 lb. or more per thousand	Per pound	1 2
Manufactured, other sorts	Do.	1 2
SILVER bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	Per ounce	0 4

\* Corrected up to 26th December 1913.

† Including also any articles other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 above, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may notify in the *Gazette of India* to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.‡ Subject in certain cases to a maximum of 10 per cent *ad valorem*

## No. 42.—CUSTOMS TARIFF—continued.

## GENERAL IMPORT DUTY.

GENERAL DUTY OF 5 PER CENT *ad valorem*.

5 per cent *ad valorem* is the general rate of import duty on all goods imported into India with the exception of those noted below. Tariff valuations are fixed for the bulk of articles chargeable with duty and are revised and published in December each year.

DUTY OF 3½ PER CENT *ad valorem*.

Cotton Piecegoods, Hosiery, Crochet Cotton Thread, and all other manufactured Cotton Goods not otherwise described. (A corresponding excise duty is levied on the products of Indian cotton mills.)

DUTY OF 2½ PER CENT *ad valorem*.

Vinegar, in casks.

Coppers, green.

DUTY OF 1 PER CENT *ad valorem*.

Iron: anchors and cables; Lowmoor; angle T; bar; nail rod, round rod, and square; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes; channel; plate and sheet; hoop; nails; nuts and bolts; old; pig; pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bands, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, &c., rails, sleepers, and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars; rice-bowls; ridgings, guttering and continuous roofing; rivets and washers; wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

Steel: anchors and cables; angle T; bar and blooms; nail rod, round rod and square; channel; plates and sheets; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge-work, and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes; cast and blistered; hoop; nails, nuts and bolts; old; ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing; pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bands, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, &c., rails, sleepers and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, and fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars; rivets and washers; wire including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

## FREE LIST.

Animals living.

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Fruits and Vegetables, fresh.  
Eggs.  
Grain and Pulse, not including flour.  
Fish-maws and Shark-fins.  
Singly and Shalika.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Nitrates of Lime and Soda, Calcium Cyanamide, Muriate of Potash, Sulphates of Ammonia and Potash, Kainit Salts, and Mineral Superphosphates.  
Anti-plague Serum.  
Quinine and other alkaloids of Cinchona.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines (and parts ordinarily used in processes of husbandry or for the preparation for use, or for sale, of the products of husbandry, which Government may exempt; the following agricultural implements when adapted for manual or animal power, viz.: winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; and the following dairy appliances when adapted for manual or animal power, viz.: cream separators, milk sterilising or pasteurising plant, milk abrading and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; as well as the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, viz.: bobbins, (warping) forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, irgs and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pickers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and web forks; and box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by a manufacturer or mill-owner exclusively for use in his mill.

Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separate 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.

Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.  
Provided that the term machinery 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 other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

Gold Bullion and Coin.

Lead Sheets for Tea-chests.

Railway Material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, trawlers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water-cranes, water-tanks, and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Art. works of: statutory and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and 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.

Bamboos, &c.

Books printed, &c.

Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.

Challenge Cups or Trophies which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India. Provided that the articles are certified by the officer commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers, as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved upon them before being shipped the object for which presented, and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.

Cotton, Raw.

Cotton, Twist and Yarn.

Cotton, Sewing and Darning Thread.

Earth, Common Clay, and Sand.

Firewood.

Frankincense or Olibanum.

Hides and Skins, raw or salted.

Horn.

Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof: telegraphic instruments and apparatus and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported as part of personal baggage in the exercise of a profession or calling. *Bona fide* regimental and instruments (other than stringed) with accessories.

Jute, raw and second-hand, or used gunny bags.

Manures of all kinds, including animal bones.

Mother of Pearl, Nacre.

Motor cars designed to carry goods, and containing a prime mover.

Natural Science Specimens, including antique coins and medals.

Olecake, Bran, Fodder, and Cattle Food of all kinds.

Perfumed spirits.

Plants and Bulbs.

Precious Stones and Pearls, Unset.

Pulp of Wood, Straw, Rags, Paper, &c.

Printing and Lithographic Materials, including presses, type, ink, &c., but excluding paper.

Rags.

Saddlery for Military Equipment.

Ships and other Vessels for inland and harbour navigation imported entire or in sections.

Tea-chests of Metal or Wood, entire or in sections for packing of tea for transport in bulk.

Tea-withering Racks.

Trade Catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.

Uniforms and accoutrements for personal use of a public servant.

Wool, raw.

## EXPORT DUTY.

Rice, husked or unhusked (including rice-flour), per maund of 82½ lb. avoirdupois, 3 annas. Rice-bran and Rice-dust are free.

NOTE.—Under Act IX of 1909 a customs duty of ½ pice per lb. is levied on all tea produced in India and exported therefrom, the proceeds being paid to a Tea Cess Committee appointed to promote the sale of Indian tea.

An export duty, for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, is levied on jute exported by sea from Calcutta, at the rate of 2 annas per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute, and 12 annas per ton of 2,440 lb. on manufactured jute. A similar duty is levied on jute exported by sea from Chittagong (except jute exported from Chittagong to Calcutta).

## No. 43.—RATES OF IMPORT DUTY LEVIED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles	Rates of duty per Cwt.	Articles.	Rates of duty per Cwt.
Rice not in the husk—	R A. P.	Hides and Skins, raw—	R A. P.
United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.	United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	1 2 3	Austria-Hungary . . . . .	Free.
Belgium . . . . .	Free.	Belgium . . . . .	Free.
France . . . . .	2 7 0	France . . . . .	Free.
Germany . . . . .	1 8 0	Germany . . . . .	Free.
Holland . . . . .	Free.	Holland . . . . .	Free.
Japan . . . . .	1 4 9	Italy . . . . .	Free.
Turkey . . . . .	11 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	United States of America . . . . .	Free.
Wheat—		Lac—	
United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.	United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.
Belgium . . . . .	Free.	France . . . . .	Free.
France . . . . .	2 2 3	Seeds—	
Germany . . . . .	2 1 0	Castor—	
Italy . . . . .	2 4 6	United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.
		United States of America . . . . .	1 0 8-6

No. 43.—RATES OF IMPORT DUTY LEVIED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE—*contd.*

Articles.	Rates of duty per cwt.	Articles.	Rates of duty per cwt.
Linseed—		Tea—	
United Kingdom . . . . .	Rs. A. P.	United Kingdom . . . . .	Rs. A. P.
Austria Hungary . . . . .	Free.	Russia* . . . . .	0 5 0 } per lb.
Germany . . . . .	0 4 6	United States . . . . .	Free.
Holland . . . . .	1 7 2-16	Turkey . . . . .	11 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
Italy . . . . .	1 4 0		
United States of America . . . . .	1 4 0		
Poppy—		Textiles—	
United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.	Cotton, raw—	
Belgium . . . . .	Free.	United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.
France . . . . .	0 11 11-8	Austria Hungary . . . . .	Free.
Germany . . . . .	Free.	Belgium . . . . .	0 14 7-7
Holland . . . . .	Free.	Germany . . . . .	Free.
		Italy . . . . .	Free.
		Japan . . . . .	Free.
Groundnut—		Cotton Twist and yarn—	
United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.	Turkey . . . . .	11 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
Austria Hungary . . . . .	Free.		
Rapeseed—		Jute, raw—	
United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.	United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.
Austria Hungary . . . . .	0 15 9	Austria Hungary . . . . .	Free.
Belgium . . . . .	Free.	Belgium . . . . .	Free.
France . . . . .	1 5 11-5	France . . . . .	5 14 9-0
Germany . . . . .	1 13 11-4	Germany . . . . .	Free.
Holland . . . . .	Free.	Italy . . . . .	Free.
Italy . . . . .	1 7 2-16	Japan . . . . .	Free.
		United States . . . . .	Free.
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)—		Jute Manufactures—	
United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.	United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.
Austria Hungary . . . . .	Free.	Belgium . . . . .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
France . . . . .	0 11 11-8		
Germany . . . . .	Free.	Wool, raw—	
Holland . . . . .	1 13 3-86	United Kingdom . . . . .	Free.
Italy . . . . .	Free.		

\* Imported over the European frontiers.  
(a) 7-92 annas or 7 annas 11 pies per lb. for Brick Tea (Black or Green).

No. 44.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA.

Nationality of vessels.	1904-05		1900-10		1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1913-14.
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
<b>ENTERED</b>													
British	5243	5,820,723	2,395	5,093,703	2,417	5,916,437	2,582	6,370,217	2,554	6,521,537	2,444	6,198,848	71-85
British Indian	522	55,398	365	142,716	312	162,695	325	204,512	313	188,977	243	162,678	1-77
Foreign—													
German	172	491,594	228	589,597	224	655,186	242	725,745	264	807,010	268	923,507	10-71
Austro-Hungarian	83	244,867	105	399,024	101	295,263	107	314,395	117	333,828	144	437,844	5-08
Japanese	42	111,772	30	89,354	38	117,488	62	181,037	101	280,678	95	299,950	3-48
Norwegian	70	77,986	47	58,587	52	65,495	65	90,800	66	103,841	43	67,847	-79
Italian	42	90,318	43	119,735	59	135,573	48	132,518	48	134,627	42	120,954	1-40
French	47	90,318	27	82,592	27	79,391	29	80,246	28	65,214	30	94,328	1-06
Russian	..	..	2	2,747	9	14,078	23	40,378	23	41,180	23	39,992	-46
Other Nationalities	190	76,337	58	123,185	41	85,557	53	132,938	76	172,689	89	225,099	2-61
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1,091,994</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>1,376,021</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,446,029</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1,707,557</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>1,952,047</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>2,209,491</b>	<b>25-62</b>
Native Craft	1,022	62,840	780	62,731	1,049	70,564	946	72,691	823	65,076	853	63,062	7-3
<b>TOTAL ENTERED</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>7,039,955</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>7,275,071</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>7,598,725</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>8,354,877</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>8,727,627</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>8,624,079</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>CLEARED</b>													
British	2,780	5,723,410	2,327	5,660,314	2,334	5,799,263	2,515	6,347,338	2,577	6,613,992	2,507	6,486,282	74-02
British Indian	509	48,197	408	290,952	325	187,788	322	298,836	296	174,266	260	145,216	1-66
Foreign—													
German	167	479,480	227	595,446	195	560,025	230	682,946	245	749,572	271	854,629	9-75
Austro-Hungarian	73	217,349	115	340,534	107	316,258	108	317,124	128	357,303	141	422,256	4-82
Japanese	..	..	33	95,460	39	120,824	59	173,533	97	273,091	96	302,001	3-45
Norwegian	71	79,538	48	64,049	52	61,856	69	98,424	65	100,841	37	57,550	-66
Italian	32	86,172	38	103,901	34	91,689	35	94,992	42	117,957	31	82,667	-94
French	47	85,572	29	91,034	29	86,582	29	90,026	24	71,818	30	94,430	1-08
Russian	..	..	3	6,624	9	14,077	23	41,899	24	42,289	21	36,566	-42
Other Nationalities	180	72,328	53	114,902	42	91,472	57	134,969	78	192,793	85	216,861	2-47
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1,020,434</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>1,411,950</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1,342,563</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1,633,933</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1,905,664</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>2,066,960</b>	<b>23-59</b>
Native Craft	938	58,340	681	48,804	1,075	68,362	922	71,451	765	62,822	844	63,871	-73
<b>TOTAL CLEARED</b>	<b>4,807</b>	<b>6,850,361</b>	<b>3,962</b>	<b>7,322,020</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>7,397,976</b>	<b>4,387</b>	<b>8,261,558</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>8,756,764</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>8,762,329</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9,798</b>	<b>13,891,336</b>	<b>8,042</b>	<b>14,597,091</b>	<b>8,561</b>	<b>14,993,701</b>	<b>8,868</b>	<b>16,616,435</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>17,484,391</b>	<b>8,617</b>	<b>17,386,408</b>	<b>..</b>

No. 45.—STATISTICS OF AVERAGE MARITIME FREIGHTS, 1894, 1904, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Freight to, Rate per, 1894, 1904, 1912, 1913, 1914 (Average for 3 months). Rows include Calcutta (a) and Bombay (b) for various goods like Rice, Wheat, Linsced, etc.

(a) Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current. (b) Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current. (c) Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current. (d) Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

No. 46.—DECK PASSAGE RATES FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON AND EASTERN PORTS.

Table with columns: Calcutta to, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914. Rows list ports like Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe.

NOTES.—(1) These quotations have been furnished by a leading steamship company, Calcutta. (2) This rate is for Penang (via Rangoon) and for Penang (Direct per Apar Line) is Rs. 5. (3) Both for via Rangoon and per Apar Line. (The Apar Line is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company.) (4) The schedule rates of 1911 have occasionally been secured in between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sailings.

No. 47.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS (NET) IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1911—1914.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Freight to, Rate per, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914. Sub-section: A. from Calcutta to Rangoon.

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company. These rates were net up to October 1911. From October 1911 to January 1912, 50 per cent rebate was allowed on shipments by stowage steamers. In February 1912, a rebate of 50 per cent on all gunny shipments and 25 per cent on all other cargo was allowed by all steamers. In April 1912, the rebate of 50 per cent was extended to all cargo and since that date a rebate of 50 per cent is payable on all cargo by all steamers.

No. 47—contd. B from Rangoon to Calcutta.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Freight to, Rate per, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914. Rows: Rice, Timber.

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company. Rice.—Until August 1912, rates were subject to a rebate of Re. 1 per ton. In August 1912, the rebate was increased to 50 per cent of the gross freight. Timber.—Until November 1911 rates were subject to a rebate of Re. 1 per ton. On 30th November 1911, the rebate was increased to Rs. 3-8 per ton. On 13th December 1911, the rebate was increased to Rs. 5.

No. 48.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS (NET) IN JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1911—1914, FROM CALCUTTA TO EASTERN PORTS.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Freight to, Rate per, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914. Rows include Calcutta Measurement goods, Dead weight, Gunnies, Rape cake, Pig iron, etc.

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

No. 49.—FREIGHTS DURING 1ST WEEK OF JANUARY 1914, OF A SUBSIDISED FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Table with columns: Rate per, Freight, Rebate. Sub-section: CALCUTTA TO RANGOON, RANGOON TO CALCUTTA.

Table with columns: Rate per, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Moji. Sub-section: CALCUTTA TO.

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

No. 50.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF TOTAL INLAND RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE IN MERCHANDISE.

Years.	Quantity (in thousands of tons).	Value (in lakhs of rupees).	REMARKS.
1904-05	42,907	5,58,36	NOTES—(1) Owing to the creation of the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912, the totals for the last two years (1912-13 and 1913-14) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years. (2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one native state and another was not recorded. (3) Quantity figures for 1913-14 represent actuals for 9 months, April to December 1913, and estimated figures for the three months January to March 1914, the estimates being based on the average proportion of the preceding ten years. The value for 1913-14 has been calculated on the rate obtained from the total quantity and value for 1912-13.
1905-06	44,472	6,28,41	
1906-07	47,328	6,73,10	
1907-08	48,998	7,14,01	
1908-09	46,740	6,70,00	
1909-10	50,343	7,30,04	
1910-11	52,486	7,58,39	
1911-12	58,231	8,12,08	
1912-13	68,794	9,01,36	
1913-14	66,664	8,73,30	

No. 51.—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PROVINCE BY RAIL, ETC.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS)			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.		1913-14	
	1912-13	1912-13		
<b>Calcutta—</b>				
Exports—				
Rice and paddy	36	22	183	Bengal, United Provinces, Panjab, C. P. and Berar, Assam, Raj. and C. I. and Bihar and Orissa.
Coal and coke	127	81	184	Bengal and Assam
Kerosine*	268	209	211	Bengal
Sugar	230	179	213	Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Iron, bars, sheets	182	128	144	Bengal, United Provinces, Panjab, Assam and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	406	300	316	Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.
Gunny bags	45	34	22	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Panjab and C. P. and Berar.
Imports—				
Linseed	160	151	191	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Bengal, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
Mustard	135	99	130	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Raj. and C. I. and Assam.
Food grains	1,658	1,282	738	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Bengal, C. P. and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
Coal and coke	5,819	4,839	4,202	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.
Jute	1,186	925	880	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Hides and skins	51	35	32	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Panjab.
<b>Bengal—</b>				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	3,814	2,950	2,644	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Panjab, Bombay, C. P., and Berar, Raj. and C. I., and Calcutta.
Rice	522	815	174	Calcutta.
Iron, unwrought	58	43	38	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gunny bags	271	208	164	United Provinces, Panjab and Calcutta.
Salt	15	11	14	Assam.
Sugar	17	12	14	Assam and Calcutta.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	1,830	905	1,188	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gram and pulse	64	50	48	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, and Calcutta.
Jute	114	75	74	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Metallic ores	80	50	47	Bihar and Orissa.
Railway materials	207	177	106	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Sugar	123	91	117	Ditto ditto.
Oil seeds.	61	45	52	United Provinces, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Tea	27	28	24	Assam.
<b>Bihar and Orissa—</b>				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	7,376	5,413	5,135	Bengal, United Provinces, Panjab, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Raj. and C. I., and Calcutta.
Grain and pulse	330	277	136	Bengal and Calcutta.
Jute	124	72	61	Do.
Metallic ores	98	68	58	Do.
Railway materials	173	153	82	Do.
Sugar	61	36	24	Do.
Cotton, raw	3	3	2	Bengal, United Provinces and C. P. and Berar.
Lac	16	12	11	Do.
Tobacco*	33	25	30	Bengal, United Provinces and Calcutta.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	92	57	99	Bengal.
Rice	83	20	30	Do.
Iron, unwrought	21	15	18	Bengal and Calcutta.
Grain and pulse	127	74	84	United Provinces.
Oil seeds.	12	11	5	Do.
Sugar	44	32	42	United Provinces and Calcutta.
Cotton twist	9	7	6	C. P. and Berar and Calcutta.
<b>United Provinces—</b>				
Exports—				
Grain and pulse	34	27	10	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, C. P., and Berar, Panjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Rice	43	32	24	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, C. P., and Berar, Panjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Wheat	43	32	24	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, C. P., and Berar, Panjab, and Raj. and C. I.

No. 51.—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PROVINCE BY RAIL, ETC.—contd.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.		1913-14	
	1912-13	1912-13		
<b>United Provinces—contd.</b>				
Exports—contd.				
Oilseeds	404	350	326	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Calcutta, Panjab and Bombay Port.
Sugar	145	85	85	Bihar and Orissa and Panjab.
Cotton seed	50	40	56	Panjab.
Timber	50	30	33	Do.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	1,256	807	825	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
Gunny bags	32	23	32	Bengal and Calcutta.
Cotton, raw	6	4	6	Bihar and Orissa and Raj. and C. I.
Grain and pulse	94	69	257	Bihar and Orissa and Panjab.
Lac	7	5	5	Bihar and Orissa and C. P. and Berar.
Sugar	98	76	68	Bihar and Orissa, and Calcutta.
Wheat flour	11	8	11	Panjab.
Salt	159	117	106	Panjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Chalk and lime	19	14	16	C. P. and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
Marble and stone	64	48	73	Panjab and Raj. and C. I.
Tobacco	11	9	12	Bihar and Orissa.
<b>Panjab—</b>				
Exports—				
Wheat flour	25	19	20	Karachi, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	32	24	22	United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.
Gram	153	137	91	Karachi, Bombay Port and Bombay.
Wheat	1,100	1,036	746	Karachi and Sind and British Baluchistan.
Rice	11	8	11	Raj. and C. I., and Karachi.
Cotton seed	3	2	1	Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	12	4	9	Do.
Timber	14	11	21	Karachi and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Rice	24	15	6	United Provinces and Sind and British Baluchistan.
Wheat	21	12	8	United Provinces.
Cotton, raw	4	3	2	Do.
Coal and coke	1,324	1,021	768	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Karachi.
Timber	108	80	61	United Provinces and Kashmir.
Marble and stone	102	74	108	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.
<b>Bombay Port—</b>				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	252	185	152	Bombay.
Cotton, raw	13	11	3	Do.
Rice	30	20	51	Do.
Iron bars, sheets	99	67	81	Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., and Nizam's Territory.
Railway materials	99	84	80	Bombay and Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	99	73	95	C. P., and Berar, Bombay, and Raj. and C. I.
Imports—				
Food grains	580	476	289	United Provinces, Panjab, C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
Cotton, raw	230	96	221	C. P. and Berar, Bombay and United Provinces.
Oilseeds	493	313	520	United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, and Nizam's Territory.
<b>Bombay Presidency—</b>				
Exports—				
Salt	140	97	103	C. P. and Berar, Nizam's Territory, and United Provinces.
Indian cotton goods	23	21	19	United Provinces, Panjab, Calcutta, and Bombay Port.
Imports—				
Rice	74	52	70	C. P. and Berar, Madras, and Bombay port.
Wheat	85	76	36	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	91	50	66	United Provinces, and Bombay Port.
Coal and coke	938	739	634	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Nizam's Territory, and Bombay Port.
Cotton, raw	29	16	10	Raj. and C. I. and Nizam's Territory.
Cotton seed	26	22	4	C. P. and Berar and Madras.
<b>Karachi—</b>				
Exports—				
Marble and stone	14	3	44	Sind and British Baluchistan.
Imports—				
Food grains	2,039	1,870	1,208	Panjab, Sind and British Baluchistan and United Provinces.
<b>Madras Presidency—</b>				
Exports—				
Rice	125	88	132	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.
Metallic ores	51	36	30	Madras Ports.
Cotton seed	25	23	5	Bombay, and Madras Ports.
Sugar	38	24	20	Nizam's Territory and Madras Ports.
Timber	83	62	62	Madras Ports.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	279	200	274	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.
Food grains	232	174	167	Madras Ports and Mysore.
Til seed	19	14	17	Do.
<b>Madras Ports—</b>				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	185	137	193	Madras.
Railway materials	26	17	41	Do.
Imports—				
Cotton, raw	65	60	41	Do.
Coal and coke	73	56	73	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.
Marble and stone	170	132	112	Madras.
<b>Central Provinces and Berar—</b>				
Exports—				
Marble and Stone	19	18	1	Raj. and C. I. and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Timber	19	13	13	Bombay and Raj. and C. I.
Chalk and lime	23	17	27	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	337	260	227	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, and Raj. and C. I.
Food grains	65	41	44	United Provinces.
Salt	75	49	47	Bombay and Bombay port.
Gram	25	17	11	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.

\* Includes exports from Budge Budge.

No. 51.—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PROVINCE BY RAIL, ETC.—*concl'd.*

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.		QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.		Nine months.			Twelve months.		Nine months.	
	1912-13	1912-13				1912-13	1912-13		
<b>Rajputana and Central India—</b>									
<b>Exports—</b>									
Chalk and lime	57	39	32	Bengal, Calcutta and United Provinces.	Nizam's Territory— <i>cont'd.</i>				Bombay and Madras.
Marble and stone	95	68	66	United Provinces, Panjab and Bombay.	Imports—	55	35	36	C. P. and Berar and Madras.
Salt	145	107	99	United Provinces and Panjab.	Rice	39	27	29	Bombay Port, Bihar and Orissa and Madras.
Cotton, raw	50	25	23	Bombay Port and Bombay.	Sugar	21	14	13	
Cotton, seed	9	6	6	Bombay and Bombay Port.					
Coal and coke	75	56	92	C. P. and Berar and United Provinces.	<b>Sind and British Baluchistan—</b>				
<b>Imports—</b>					<b>Exports—</b>				
Coal and coke	625	515	234	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.	Rice	85	57	63	Panjab, Karachi and Bombay.
Rice	30	16	13	United Provinces, Panjab, and C. P. and Berar.	Marble and Stone	28	14	63	Panjab and Karachi.
Sugar	135	67	76	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Panjab and Bombay Port.	Imports—	10	7	5	Panjab and Karachi.
Marble and stone	24	22	9	United Provinces, and C. P. and Berar.	Gram	53	46	13	Panjab.
Timber	14	7	9	C. P. and Berar and Bombay.	Wheat	15	3	23	Panjab and Karachi.
<b>Nizam's Territory—</b>					Railway materials				
<b>Exports—</b>					<b>Assam—</b>				
Coal and coke	264	193	207	Bombay, Madras and Mysore.	<b>Exports—</b>				
Cotton, raw	46	26	24	Bombay and Bombay Port.	Rice and pa'dy	191	106	123	Bengal and Calcutta.
Food grains	73	63	30	Bombay and Madras.	Chalk and lime	49	30	24	Do.
Cotton seed	44	26	22	Bombay and Bombay Port.	Oil Seeds.	7	5	12	Do.
					Tea	85	79	75	Do.
					Timber	42	29	40	Do.
					<b>Imports—</b>				
					Rice	12	10	30	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
					Salt	30	22	27	Bengal and Calcutta.
					Sugar	18	13	15	Do.

No. 52.—INLAND TRADE—QUANTITY OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM EACH PROVINCE, AND PROVINCES WITH WHICH TRADE IS CHIEFLY CARRIED ON.

(In thousands of tons)

	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.			TOTAL.			Trading chiefly with—
	Twelve months.		Nine months.	Twelve months.		Nine months.	Twelve months.		Nine months.	
	1912-13	1912-13		1912-13	1912-13		1912-13	1912-13		
1. Bengal	6,904	5,261	4,731	3,493	2,437	2,878	10,397	7,098	7,609	Calcutta (64 per cent), Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Panjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
2. Madras Presidency	1,524	1,074	1,081	1,416	1,056	1,120	2,940	2,130	2,201	Madras Ports (70 per cent), Bombay, Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
3. Bombay Presidency	1,100	681	1,017	2,624	2,043	1,563	3,724	2,724	2,580	Bombay Port (41 per cent), United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
4. United Provinces	3,310	2,555	1,697	2,381	1,723	1,977	5,691	4,288	3,674	Calcutta (20 per cent), Bombay Port, (9 per cent), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Panjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I. and Karachi (11 per cent).
5. Bihar and Orissa	9,367	6,912	6,452	971	677	852	10,336	7,589	7,304	Calcutta (42 per cent), Bengal, United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Panjab and Raj. and C. I.
6. Panjab	2,306	1,928	1,658	2,465	1,832	1,569	4,771	3,760	3,227	Karachi (42 per cent), United Provinces, Sind and British Baluchistan, and Raj. and C. I.
7. Central Provinces and Berar	1,506	1,091	1,252	945	680	669	2,451	1,771	1,921	Bombay Port (49 per cent), United Provinces, Raj. and C. I. and Bombay.
8. Assam	478	317	369	237	171	259	715	438	628	Bengal and Calcutta (33 per cent).
9. Sind and British Baluchistan	362	240	349	412	277	294	774	517	643	Karachi (75 per cent) and Panjab.
10. Rajputana and Central India	1,134	838	883	1,322	1,002	655	2,456	1,840	1,533	Bombay Port (20 per cent), United Provinces, Panjab, C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
11. Nizam's Territory	745	556	548	313	216	214	1,058	772	762	Bombay Port (33 per cent), Bombay and Madras.
12. Mysore	249	173	148	356	259	269	605	432	417	Bombay and Madras.
13. Kashmir	62	34	34	56	14	18	118	48	52	Panjab.
14. Calcutta	2,165	1,559	1,693	10,581	7,999	7,377	12,746	9,558	9,270	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Assam.
15. Bombay Port	1,459	1,099	1,069	2,363	2,026	2,307	4,322	3,125	3,376	Bombay, C. P. and Berar, United Provinces, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory, Panjab and Bihar, and Orissa.
16. Madras Ports	1,045	778	874	1,424	890	1,004	2,469	1,768	1,878	Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Mysore.
17. Karachi	691	473	517	2,538	2,177	1,647	3,219	2,650	2,064	Panjab, Sind and British Baluchistan and United Provinces.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,397</b>	<b>25,579</b>	<b>24,572</b>	<b>34,397</b>	<b>25,579</b>	<b>24,572</b>	<b>68,794</b>	<b>51,158</b>	<b>49,144</b>	

No. 53.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUBSIDIES OF ALL KINDS PAID BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO ITS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Year.	Extension of steamship routes.	Encouragement of navigation.	Encouragement of ship-buildings.	Training of seamen.	Subsidy to lifeboats.	Subsidy to Konan steamship Co.	Total.*
1902	£ 628,033	£ 69,039	£ 41,992	£ 1,021	£ 2,041	£ 875	£ 741,001
1903	646,437	81,915	44,693	1,021	2,041	2,641	778,743
1904	211,390	2,891	20,701	510	1,021	3,675	240,183
1905	170,003	8,409	58,609	510	1,021	3,669	242,221
1906	435,915	100,350	50,473	510	1,021	4,211	642,480
1907	718,325	93,182	69,148	510	2,041	—	886,104
1908	700,216	137,454	154,102	510	2,041	—	994,323
1909	815,521	282,061	104,274	510	2,041	—	1,204,407
1910	1,092,147	185,211	114,090	510	2,041	—	1,393,999
1911	1,116,622	168,107	112,695	510	2,041	—	1,400,275

\* Note :—The total includes subsidies, whether for postal services or otherwise, paid by the Japanese Government.







# INDEX

	Report	TABLES				Report	TABLES		
		Import	Export	Miscellaneous			Import	Export	Miscellaneous
Absorption of gold	5-6	..	..	81	Coasting trade—contd.				
Agricultural implements	36	85	..	..	"  "  principal articles	54	92	92	
Ale, beer and porter	..	65, 82	..	84, 85	"  "  scope of the statistics	1, 84, 87	..	..	
Alizarine dyes	36	85	..	84	"  "  shipping	49	..	..	
Almonds	..	88	..	..	"  "  total value	54	92	92	
Aluminium	41	64	..	..	"  "  treasure	55	92	92	
Animal oil	..	64	..	..	Coconut oil ( <i>coconut oil</i> )	24	..	69	
Aniline dyes	36	65, 82	..	84	"  several products of—palm				
Animals, living	..	66	69	84	exported	28	..	..	
Apparel	35	62, 65, 67, 77	63, 67, 69	84	Coffee ( <i>coffee arabica</i> )	13	..	68, 83	
Arms, ammunition, etc.	..	62, 66, 67	..	85	"  prices of	13	..	..	
Articles by post	..	67	67, 69	..	"  production of Indian and foreign—	13	..	..	
Bajra ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	6-7, 56	..	68, 83	..	Coir	..	..	69, 83	
Balance of trade	..	..	..	81	Conclusion	55-57	..	..	
"  excess of exports over imports	6	..	..	..	Confectionery	..	64	..	
Bank, Credit—of India	2	..	..	..	Copper	41	64, 67, 78, 82	..	
"  Indian Specie	2	..	..	..	"  prices of	39	..	84	
"  People's	2	..	..	..	"  world's production of	41	..	84	
Banking crisis	2	..	..	..	Copra or dried coconut kernel	28	..	68, 79, 83	
Barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> )	19	..	68, 83	84	Cordage and rope	..	67	..	
Batching and lubricating oil	25, 42	..	..	..	Cotton, consumption of—in mills	14	..	..	
Beer, German	37	66	..	..	"  consumption of—outside mills	14	..	..	
Belting for machinery	..	66	..	..	"  crops, Indian	13-14	..	..	
Bengal Silk Committee	29	..	..	..	"  "  foreign	13-14	..	..	
Bentinok, Lord—on tea	31	..	..	..	"  "  feats	..	63, 82	..	
Betelnut ( <i>Areca Catechu</i> )	..	65, 82	..	84	"  "  goods	4, 36-37, 55	67, 77	89, 77	
Biscuits and cakes	40	65	..	84	"  "  mercantile, competition of—	41	..	..	
Boilers	..	64	..	..	"  handkerchiefs	37, 55	..	..	
Bones for manure	..	66	69, 83	84	"  hosiery	5, 16, 36	63, 82	..	
Books, etc.	..	66	..	..	"  industry, growth of the—	5, 36	63	..	
Boots and shoes	..	66, 82	..	84	"  manufactures	4, 14-16, 34-35	62, 63	63, 85, 86	
Bran and pollards	..	..	..	..	"  operatives in—mills	16	..	..	
Brandy	37	..	..	..	"  "  per 1,000 spindles	15	..	..	
Brass, bronze, etc.	..	64	..	..	"  pieces goods	16, 35	..	..	
Breweries, production of Indian	37	..	..	..	"  "  printed	16, 35	63, 82	67, 68, 83	
Bricks and tiles	..	66	..	84	"  "  white	16, 35	63, 82	67	
Bristles	35	..	69	..	"  "  grey	16, 35	63, 82	67, 68, 83	
British Possessions, trade with the	8	70	70	..	"  "  raw ( <i>Gossypium Sps.</i> )	2, 4, 13, 14, 34, 36, 55	62, 63, 77	63, 68, 84, 87	
Builder's hardware	..	65	..	..	"  prices of	14, 34	..	..	
Building materials	35	66	..	..	"  seed	3, 27-28	77	77	
Calculated values of imports and exports	7-8	82	83	..	"  thread, sewing	37	63	67, 68	
Camphor	..	66	..	..	"  twist and yarn	5, 15, 16, 35, 55	62, 63, 82	63, 67, 84, 87	
Candles	..	..	69	84	"  "  consumption of—in mills	15	..	..	
Canned and bottled provisions	40	65, 82	..	84	"  "  in hand	..	..	..	
Canvas, flax	..	66	..	..	"  weaving	15	..	..	
Carriages and carts	33	62, 66	63	..	"  of lower and higher counts	15, 35	..	..	
Cassia lignea	..	66	..	..	"  "  production of Indian—	15, 35	..	..	
Castor oil ( <i>Ricinus Communis</i> )	24	..	69	84	"  "  per 1,000 spindles	15	..	..	
"  seed	28	..	68, 79, 83	84	"  "  sizes of—mills in India and foreign countries	15-16	..	..	
Cement	35	66, 82	..	84	"  woven goods, production of	15-16	..	..	
Chamberlain commission, findings of	46	..	..	..	"  "  per 1,000 looms	15	..	..	
Champagne	37	..	..	..	Council bills sold	6, 44	..	81	
Characteristics of the year	2	..	..	..	Currency notes, active circulation of	45	..	..	
Charts illustrating—	..	..	..	..	Curzon, Lord, on coal	12	..	..	
distribution of trade	58	..	..	..	"  "  jute	21	..	..	
growth of foreign sea-borne trade	frontispieces	..	..	..	Outlry	..	66	..	
growth of inland, coasting and frontier trade	58	..	..	..	Customs revenue	46	85	85	
net imports and absorption of gold	58	..	..	..	"  principal items of	47	..	..	
shares of countries in import and export trade	58	..	..	..	Custom tariff	45	..	..	
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	3, 33	62, 82	63	85	"  "  Indian	..	..	85-86	
Chillies ( <i>Capsicum Sps.</i> )	..	65	69	84	"  "  foreign	..	..	86-87	
Cider	..	65	..	85	"  "  free articles	46	..	86	
Cigarettes	32, 43, 54	66, 82	..	84, 85	Cycles	33	66	..	
Cigars	32	..	69	..	Dates	..	66, 82	..	
Clocks and watches	..	66	..	..	Declared value per unit of principal articles of import and export	7	84	84	
Cloves ( <i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> )	..	65	..	84	Deck passage rates from Calcutta	..	65	88	
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	12, 34, 54	62, 66, 67, 82	63, 69, 83	84	Domestic hardware	..	..	..	
"  bunker, shipments of	12	..	..	..	Drugs and medicines	..	69	..	
"  freights for	12	..	..	..	Duty, import	46-47	..	85	
"  growth of the—industry	12	..	..	..	"  excise—on cotton goods	47	..	85	
"  prices of	12	..	..	84	"  on jute	47	..	85	
"  production of Indian and foreign	12	..	..	..	"  on tea	47	..	85	
Coal tar dyes	20, 36	..	..	..	"  export—on rice	47	..	85	
Coasting trade—	..	..	..	..	Dyeing and tanning materials	37	..	68	
"  "  actual value	54	92	92	92	Dyes and colours	36	62	63	
"  "  foreign merchandise	..	92	92	..	Earthenware and porcelain	36	66	..	
"  "  Indian	..	92	92	..	Electrical instruments	..	65	..	
"  "  of Burma	54	..	..	..	"  machinery	37	65	..	
"  "  Bengal	54-55	..	..	..	Enamelled ironware	66	65	..	
"  "  Bombay	55	..	..	..	Engraved rupee papers, transfer of	6	..	81	
"  "  Madras	55	..	..	..	Engines, locomotives	47	..	85	
"  "  provincial distribution of	54, 57	..	..	..					







V  
INDEX

	Report.	TABLES.				Report.	TABLES.		
		Import	Export	Miscellaneous			Import	Export	Miscellaneous
Trade with United States of America	10, 38, 39,	70, 74	70, 74	..	Wages, rice	8	..	..	84
" with West Indies	50	..	..	..	" tea	8	..	..	84
" with the continents	8-9	70	70, 74	..	" wool	8	..	..	84
" with United Kingdom, other	..	..	..	..	Ward, Sir Thomas, on silk in	..	..	..	..
British Possessions and	..	..	..	..	Kashmir	29	..	..	..
Foreign countries	8-9	70	70	..	Wheat ( <i>Triticum sativum</i> )	3, 18	..	68, 70, 83	84, 83
" of principal ports	11	..	..	..	" flour	..	..	68, 86	..
" per head of population of	..	..	..	..	" prices of	18	..	..	..
India, United Kingdom,	..	..	..	..	" production of Indian	18	..	..	..
and foreign countries	56	..	..	..	" " foreign	18	..	..	..
" Increase of Indian	..	..	..	..	Whisky	37	65	..	84
Transhipped goods not recorded	3, 66, 57	..	..	..	White Phosphorus Matches Prohi-	..	..	..	..
Transport difficulties—railway	1	..	..	..	bition Act	38	..	..	..
Treasure, coasting	2, 55	..	..	..	Wines	37	..	..	85
" net imports of	55	..	..	..	Wood and timber	32, 43	..	..	..
" value of	5-6, 46	61	61	..	sandal	32	..	..	..
Treasury balances	45	..	..	..	teak	32, 43, 54	62, 60	63, 68	84
Turmeric ( <i>curcuma longa</i> )	..	..	68	..	Wooden sleepers for railways	43	..	..	..
Typewriters	37	64	..	..	Wool,	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	43	..	..	..	" industry	43	..	..	..
" fittings	43	66	..	84	" manufactures	..	62, 65, 77	63, 67	..
Value calculated	7	82	83	..	" prices of	33	62	63	..
Value, real, defined	1	..	..	..	" raw	4, 32-33	62, 65	63, 67,	84, 87
" of imports of certain articles	3	..	..	..	Woolens	43-44	65	..	..
" of articles of luxury and	..	..	..	..	" carpets and rugs	44	65	68	..
" convenience	4	80	..	..	" hosiery	44	65	..	..
Wages, average rates of	7-8	..	..	84	" piece goods	44	65	..	84
" paid in different industries	8	..	..	84	" shawls	44	65, 82	..	84
brewing	8	..	..	84	" yarn and knitting wool	44	65, 82	..	..
cotton	8	..	..	84	Yarns	5, 15, 16,	62, 63	63, 67	84, 87
jute	8	..	..	84	" "	35	..	..	..
" mining (coal)	8	..	..	84	Yarns and textile fabrics	35	..	..	..
" paper	8	..	..	84	Years under review, characteristics of	2	..	..	..
					Zinc or spelter	24	64, 78	..	..

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