

Forty-seventh Issue]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1920-21

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.



CALCUTTA
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Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February).
Linsced, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jinjili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
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 40. Cotton Map of India, No. 2.—Showing the relative importance of cotton-growing districts and States in India. As. 4.
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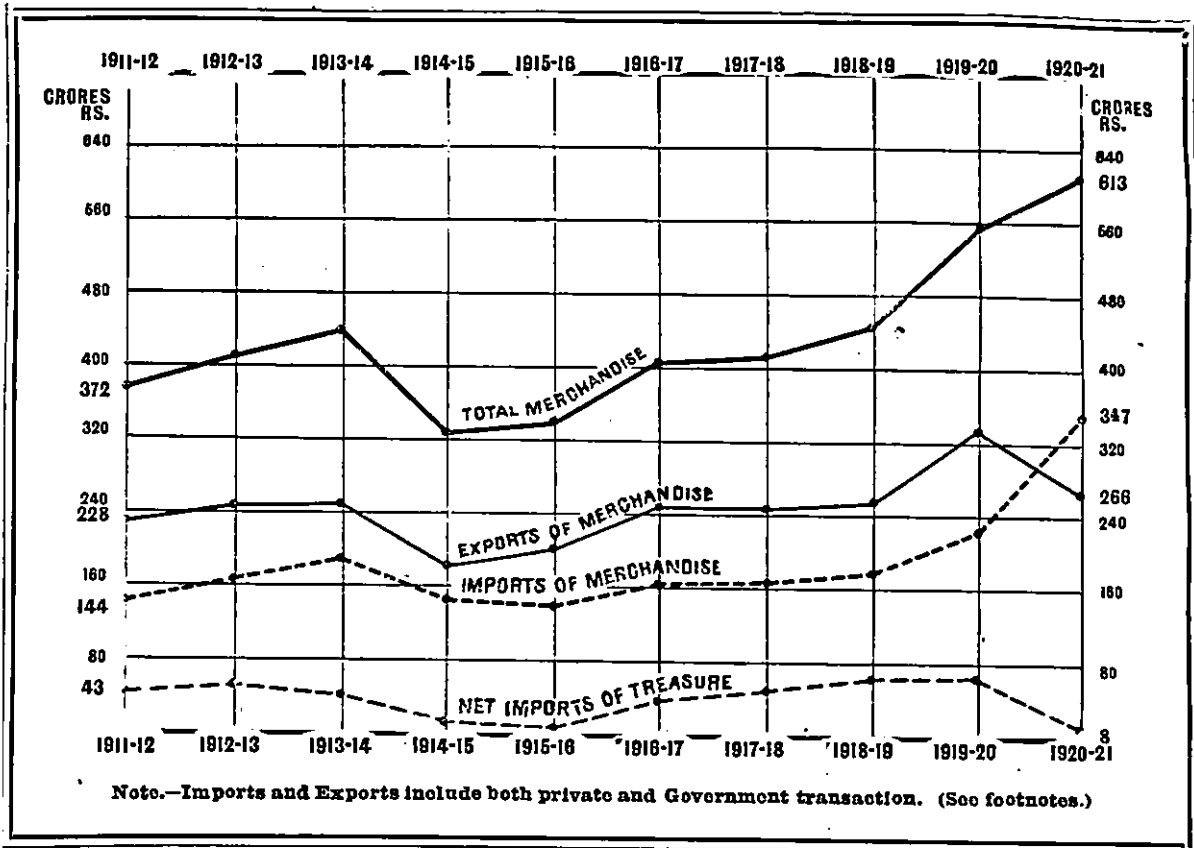
NOTE.—[Those marked with an asterisk (*) to be obtained from the Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.

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

(a) IN THE LAST DECADE

(1911-12 TO 1920-21)

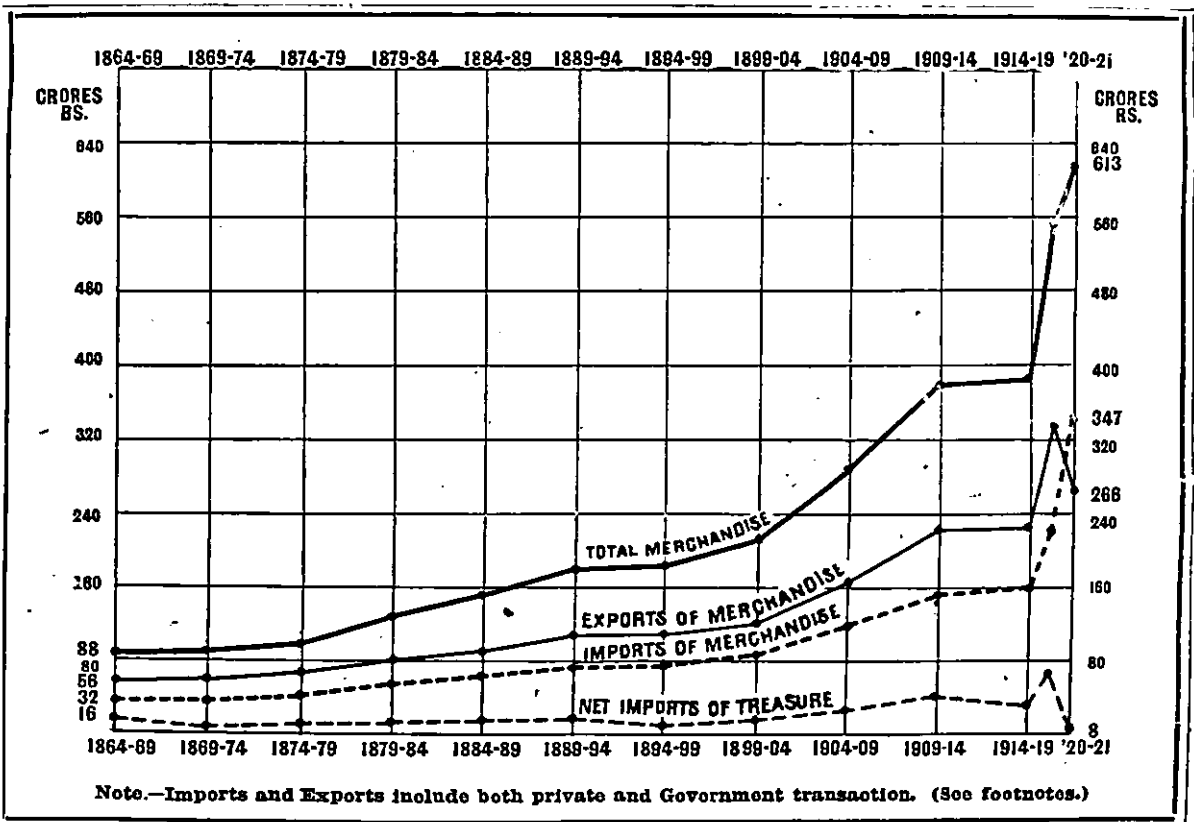
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



(b) DURING THE LAST 56 YEARS

(1864-65 TO 1920-21)

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



Note.—1. In chart 1(b) the curves are based on averages of 5 years.

2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government Stores.

3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government Stores.

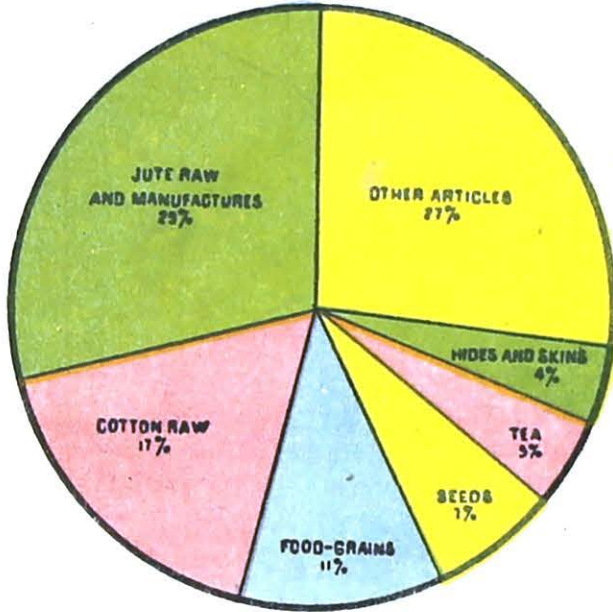
4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government Stores.

5. Net imports of treasure are the imports minus the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

2. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—THE SHARE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN THE EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1920-21 AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

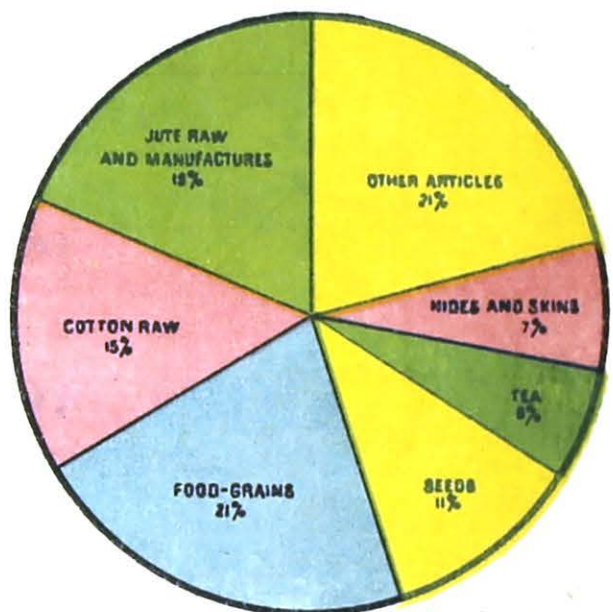
1920-21
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

EXPORTS



1909-10 to 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

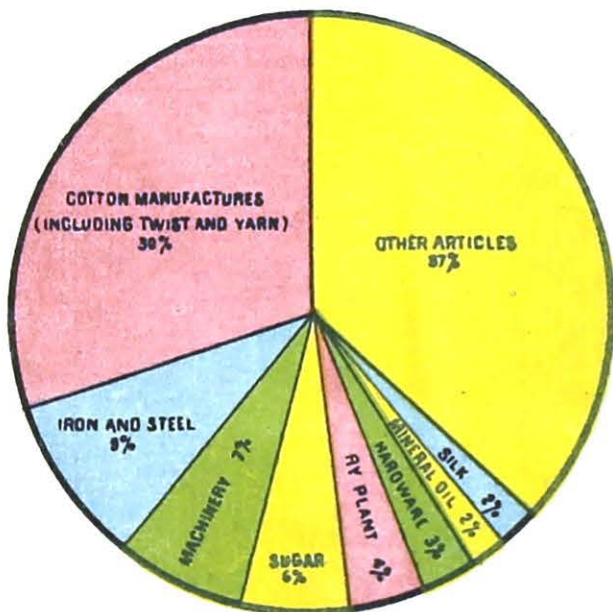
EXPORTS



Note the increase in the percentage share of raw and manufactured jute and raw cotton, and the decrease in the case of food-grains, seeds, tea, and hides and skins, as compared with the pre-war period.

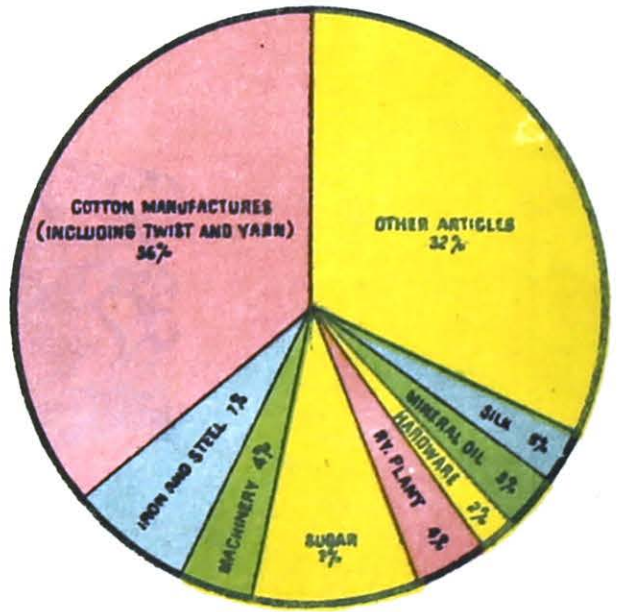
1920-21
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

IMPORTS



1909-10 to 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

IMPORTS



Note the increase in the percentage share of iron and steel, machinery and hardware, and the decrease in cotton manufactures, sugar, mineral oil and silk, as compared with the pre-war period.

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REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1920-21.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

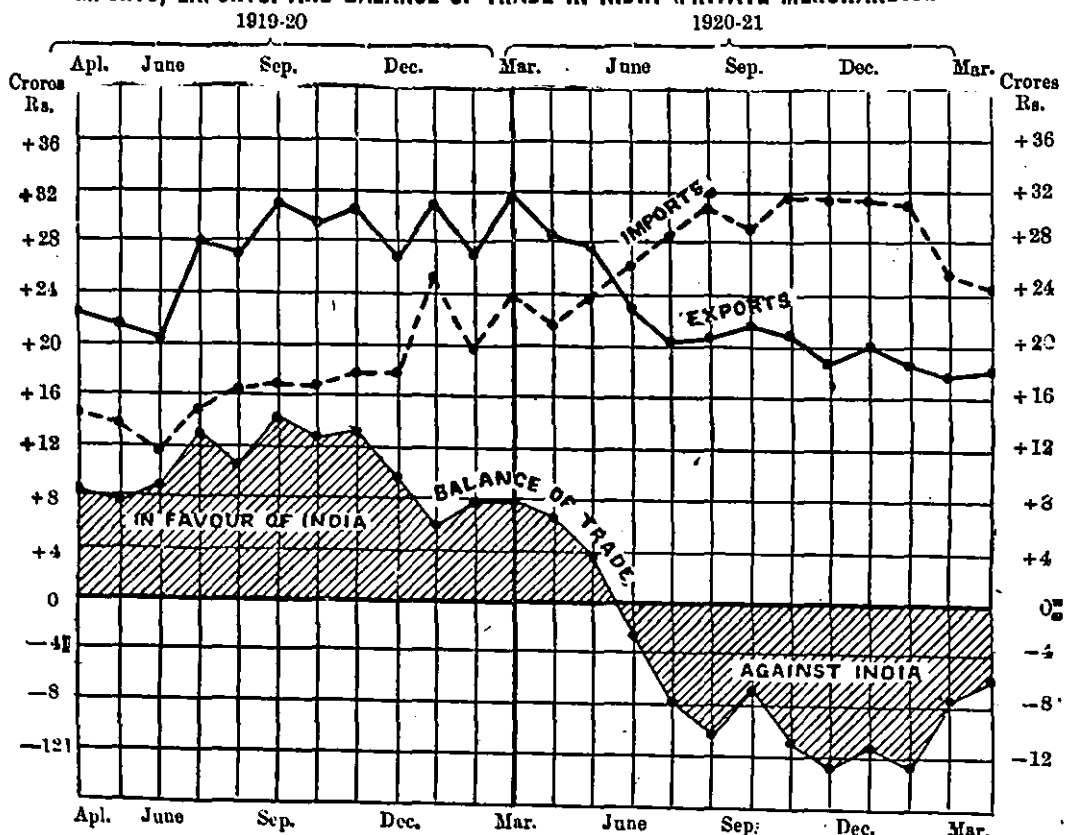
GENERAL.

The year 1920-21 carried Indian trade one more stage on its slow return to normal conditions. The previous year had witnessed an unprecedented boom when Indian exports increased monthly from ₹22½ crores in April 1919 to the record figure of ₹31½ crores in March 1920. Imports had also increased during the same months from nearly ₹14½ to nearly ₹24 crores. The total trade of that year, imports and exports combined, had reached the record value of ₹535 crores. The pace was too fast, however, and before the year 1919-20 had closed, it had given the first clear indications that the inevitable reaction was at hand. By January 1920 freights had definitely fallen, tonnage was no longer scarce and a further decline in freights was confidently expected. Freight charges are an important item in the landed cost of produce, and neither dealers nor manufacturers can afford to buy on a falling market save for urgent requirements. A natural consequence was that forward orders on India diminished, and subsequent business was largely confined to spot transactions. In February, a check to the rising prices of one or two commodities indicated that stocks of those goods in the world's markets (where exchange and political conditions permitted of import business) were approaching satiety levels. A third factor was the downward trend of exchange. The demand in the United Kingdom for council drafts ceased early in January and the attempt to stabilise the rupee at 2s. gold led to violent competition in India for reverse councils. T. T. selling rates on London, which had stood at 2s. 10½d. on the 11th February 1920, had fallen to 2s. 3d. by the middle of the following month. Taxation was everywhere high, and financial stringency prevailed, foreign exchanges were capricious and unrest was beginning seriously to affect the world's industries. Russia and Central Europe were still out of the market, and India had lost in their some of her principal customers. Finally, owing to poor harvests in India it was impossible wholly to remove embargoes on the export of food grains, and one of the incidents to a favourable trade balance was in consequence curtailed.

The year 1920-21 opened on these notes of warning. Before long, deflation both of exchange and prices—a necessary preliminary to a return to normal trade conditions—had set in, in earnest. On the 1st of April 1920 silver was quoted at 72½d. per ounce; by 31st March 1921 it had fallen continuously (except for an upward tendency noted in July, August, and September) to 33½d. The sterling value of the rupee had fallen steadily during the same period from 2s. 4d. to 1s. 3½d. On the evidence of index numbers the United Kingdom, America and Japan who are India's best customers and took between them nearly 46 per cent of her exports in 1920-21, showed early in the year all the symptoms of congested stocks and slackening demands. The Statist price index, which was 261.8 on 1st April, 1920, reached a climax of 266.1 by 1st May, 1920, but fell to 253.5 by 1st September and 183 by 1st March, 1921. In America, Bradstreet's price index declined steadily from its climax, 20.87 dollars on 1st February 1920, to 20.71 by 1st April, 17.97 by 1st September and 11.86 by 1st March, 1921. The Oriental Economist (Tokyo) published its highest index-number of 317.5 on 1st April, 1920. By 1st December the figure was 219.4. Thus countries normally taking Indian goods and on the right side of the exchange fence found themselves for the most part in possession of ample stocks and would take no more. Russia and Central Europe were known to be short, but unable to buy.

India's trade during 1920-21 must be reviewed in the light of the conditions just described. The following chart shows at a glance fluctuations in the monthly values of exports and imports during the last two years:—

4. IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND BALANCE OF TRADE IN INDIA (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY).



Exports were first affected. As already stated, exports during March 1920 had reached the record figure of crores. By the following month, April, they had fallen to R28½ crores, by September to less than R22 crores and in March 1921 to R18 crores. On the import side, the effects of the slump were much slower in their operation; although their influence was felt in restricted sales and congested warehouses, it was concealed under a steady flow of goods. Indeed, during the first three quarters of the year imports increased considerably in value, carried on and upwards by the momentum of the trade boom and high exchange rates of the previous year. This was to be expected. Trade returns of imports are invariably out of date as a record of business transactions, for in normal years they indicate values on arrival in fulfilment of orders placed three, six or even (in the case of mail) twelve months earlier; as contrasted with the departure values recorded in the export returns, which reflect quickly serious fluctuations of trade. The contrast is, of course, considerably more pronounced, if, as in the case under review, the orders were placed abroad when demand was keen, industries at high pressure, and deliveries severely delayed. Moreover the industrial boom in India had encouraged the placing of heavy orders for plant, machinery and stores; and large quantities of railway stores were needed to make good the deterioration of the previous years. Hence, as the above chart shows, imports into India increased monthly from over R21½ crores in April to the record figure of over R31½ crores in October. The orders for these goods must have been placed at an interval from six to twelve months earlier; indeed much work and machinery was delivered in India in 1920 in fulfilment of orders placed in 1917 or even in 1916. Nor should it be forgotten that the goods arrived in India in satisfaction of colossal credits accruing to India on her record exports of R327 crores during 1919-20. From January 1921 imports also declined, until they stood at R24½ crores for March, the concluding month of the year.

Fortunately the slump has found India, commercially and financially, in a strong position. Her current accounts do not show the signs of inflation so marked in other countries. Deflation of her note-issue was carried out to the extent of R19 crores from R185 crores in January 1920 to R166 crores in March 1921. During the same period, metallic backing in India increased from nearly R75 to R90 crores, of which R24 crores consisted of gold and the balance in the form of the £1. Financial stringency was at no time during the year so apparent or so keenly felt as in Europe or America. During the war, her goods were in keen demand, and on the credits thus obtained she has been able to lay deep and strong foundations for industrial and commercial expansion. It is a relevant fact that, in spite of the adverse trade conditions, which operated persistently throughout 1920-21, the total trade of the year, imports and exports combined, reached the very high figure of R592 crores and thus exceeded the record (R535 crores), of the previous year.

The strong position built up by India during the war may be stated in terms of her balance of trade. It is a caveat must be entered that no statistical demonstration of a trade balance* can ever give more than a general indication of the tendencies which it sets out to prove. Although the balance is struck on careful records of the value of merchandise and bullion imported and exported on private account and of the official transfer of private securities, the recorded values of goods are by law local market values and not invoice values, and thus do not show the gain or loss on forward business. Nor does the record of transfers of funds and securities include transfers to and from private agency. No account is possible of the fluctuating and unrecorded "invisible" items such as fire, marine insurance premia, freight earnings, profits on foreign capital invested in banking and trading enterprises in India, and private remittance generally. Again any attempt to cast a national trade-balance-sheet limited to the year's statistics is purely artificial. The most correct estimate would be one framed on a cycle of years, but this is inconvenient, as no definite cycle can be laid down. On the whole therefore the annual estimate, artificial as it is, has the merit of convenience when closely read with the record of preceding years.

During the five years preceding the war, and ending March, 1914, India closed her annual trade accounts of merchandise with an average credit balance of R78 crores. During five years of war, 1914-15 to 1918-19, the credit was reduced to R76 crores, but it increased to the record figure of R119 crores during the year ending March, 1920. The trade balance during the year ending 31st March, 1921, swung against India to the extent of R19 crores.

A question arises, to what extent does this adverse balance of 1920-21 imply a dissipation of financial strength? The question is not easy to answer. It has already been explained that the bulk of the imports during 1920-21 represented the execution, on a falling rupee, of orders placed when exchange was high. But, although each order represented a loss in view of the steady fall both of exchange and prices, and the consequent locking up of capital (to higher amounts than had been earmarked at the time the orders were placed) in stocks which never return even the expenditure originally estimated, India's financial resources as a whole had emerged fully from the war, and she was better able to face the prospective loss than she would have been eight or ten years earlier. It is well, therefore,—if correct deductions are to be drawn from the adverse trade balance of R19 crores during 1920-21,—to remember that the year follows, and for the present seems to terminate, a cycle of considerable trade prosperity, during which foreign trade was extended and considerable profits were amassed. And it is true that, although a large proportion of these profits were remitted abroad during the early months of the year, they were largely to finance the purchase of machinery, railway materials, and other productive expenditure. The first three months of the year, January to March, 1921, showed the volume of exports low in comparison with earlier years, but fairly steady, at about R18 crores each month, while imports dwindled from R31½ crores for January to R25½ crores for February and R24½ crores for March.

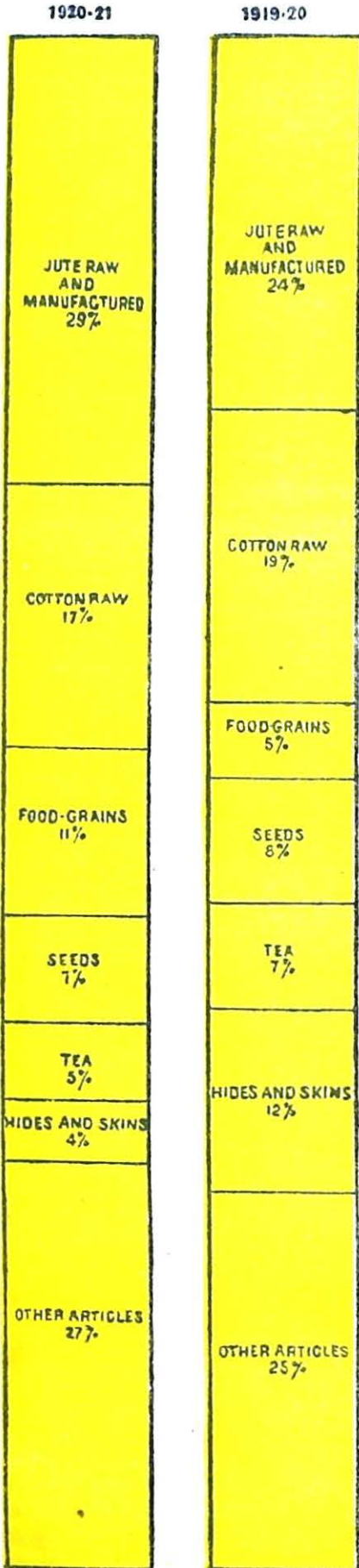
Thus the year 1920-21, which had apparently opened well, closed in a state of serious depression, which at the time of writing has become stagnation in many lines of trade. In all the circumstances, failures of individual firms have been surprisingly few—additional evidence of resources built up during the war. Although exchange is still fluctuating, it has survived the debacle of Continental exchanges. The internal currency position is good and the note issue well supported. It is true that labour difficulties are in evidence in India as in other parts of the world, and that railway facilities which vitally affect the coal position are handicapped by many years' depreciation,

* A careful account of the various items contributing to India's trade balance will be found in Appendix I to Mr. Howard's Report for the year 1913-14.

6. SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1920-21, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1919-20.

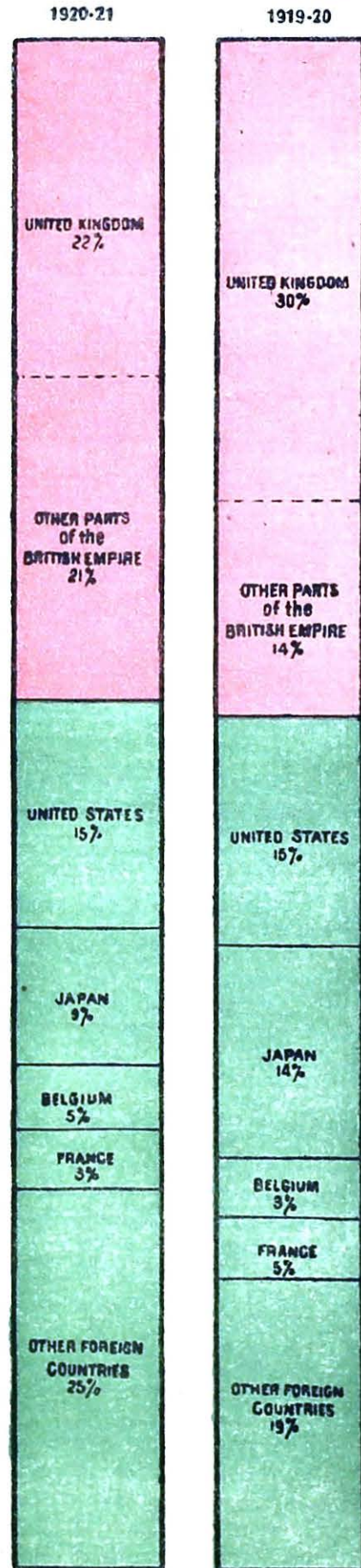
EXPORTS

(1) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES



Note the increase in the percentage share of jute raw and manufactured and food-grains, and the decrease in the case of raw cotton, seeds, tea, and hides and skins, as compared with the previous year.

(2) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES



Note the increase in the share of Other parts of the British Empire and Belgium and the decrease in the case of the United Kingdom and Japan, as compared with the previous year.

replacement (much less normal expansion), of rolling stock and permanent way. These are factors which must affect industrial activity in India and thus indirectly the volume of her imports and exports. At the same time, they were not sufficient to discourage foreign purchasers during the trade boom of 1919-20, and not even the pessimism can regard them as permanent obstacles to a revival of trade. Much will depend on the activity and distribution of the monsoon. Continental countries, popularly adjudged bankrupt, have already begun to purchase Indian goods in small quantities without the help of International Credit Schemes, and their stocks are known to be low. India herself still has leeway to make up in productive capital expenditure on plant, machinery and railway materials. The revival of trade may be slow, but the conditions essential to a revival are in evidence.

The above summary, brief as it must necessarily be, will have served its purpose if the evidence is judged sufficient to support the three main conclusions. Firstly, in spite of the increasing imports of April—December, 1920, the true slump in India's trade began with the decline of her exports from the high-water-mark of R31½ crores in March, 1920. The real factors making for a decline underlie the apparent trade climax of January—April, 1920. Secondly, and by implication, the imports of 1920, although their volume turned the balance of trade against India, are proof not of financial weakness but of financial strength, built up during the war. Thirdly, her currency is in better trim than that of most European countries. Her goods are still in demand and merely await the slower return to normal trade conditions in Europe and America.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The volume of imports generally affords a pretty safe indication of the extent firstly of stocks and secondly of credits; always provided that extraneous controls and restrictions are absent or ineffectual, and that the laws of demand and supply have full play. The following table is instructive in this connection:—

Five yearly averages.			Imports	R (lakhs)	Yearly totals.			Imports	R (lakhs)
Five years ending	1903-04			78,42	Year 1913-14 (pre-war)			1,33,25	
" "	" 1908-09			1,11,85	" 1914-15			1,37,93	
" "	" 1913-14 (pre-war)			1,45,85	" 1915-16			1,31,99	
" "	" 1918-19 (war period)			1,47,80	" 1916-17			1,49,63	
					" 1917-18			1,50,42	
					" 1918-19			1,69,03	
					" 1919-20			2,07,97	
					" 1920-21			3,35,60	

The demand for imported goods in India was starved during the artificial trade conditions of the war. During 1918-19 there was a recovery, but only a partial recovery, as war conditions were fully operative during eight months of that year, while the remaining four months were not sufficient to cover more than the preliminary steps towards decontrol and towards a return to peace conditions of manufacture. In the result, imports, in spite of high prices, did not attain even the values of 1913-14. During 1919-20 the recovery was more marked, and a total of nearly R208 crores of imports was reached. The theorist would say that satiety point had been reached. But if 1919-20 was a record year for imports, it was no less so for exports, and the balance in India's favour, on the year's exchange of merchandise, was as high as R119 crores. Exchange was high, credits were good, foreign prices were still rising. It is true that local stocks were also rising, but it must not be forgotten that in important lines such as piece-goods, dyes, sugar, provisions and mineral oils, India is accustomed to work on ample margins, which have been roughly estimated at nine and in some cases as much as twelve months' supplies. When one compares India's purchasing power in 1919-20 with that of 1913-14, and discounts the rising prices of the post-war year, one is not surprised either at the volume of her imports during 1919-20 or at the continuance of her purchases on an increasing scale well into 1920-21. It is true that, at the time of writing, there are indications of a glut. But the indications seem to come more from scattered centres of distribution than from the ample districts which they feed and which furnish collectively during seasons of plenty the vast demands of India. Last year's monsoon was poor, and the district demands were limited in consequence. Were these demands released, it would perhaps be found that the glut is more apparent than real. To what extent foreign purchases will be curtailed as a result of the increase in the general rate of import duty from 7½ to 11 per cent from 1st March 1921 still remains to be seen.

The following table compares the values of the chief imports during each of the past three years, with the values recorded during 1913-14, the last pre-war year:—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
{ Cotton goods	62,14	51,68	54,72	88,54
" twist and yarn	4,16	8,87	4,36	13,58
Iron and steel	16,01	12,45	16,33	31,30
(Machinery of all kinds, including belting	8,26	5,86	9,58	24,09
{ Railway plant and rolling stock	10,03	1,04	4,59	14,13
Sugar	14,96	15,61	22,99	18,50
Motor cars and motor cycles	1,53	39	3,93	12,34
Hardware	3,95	3,21	4,37	9,08
Mineral oil	4,12	3,61	9,20	8,34
Paper and pasteboard	1,59	2,72	2,34	7,30
Silk, raw and manufactured	4,37	4,75	7,71	7,26
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	2,41	4,22	3,74	5,16
Liquors	2,24	3,30	3,37	4,90
Provisions	2,47	1,94	2,91	3,61
Salt	88	2,33	2,10	2,28

For further details the reader is invited to refer to table 7 in Part II.

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton prices in America naturally dominate piece-goods markets the world over. As the year 1919-20 saw a rise of cotton prices in America, culminating in quotations of over 43 cents for middling in April 1920, so the later months of 1920-21 witnessed a decline to 30 cents in September, 15 in December and 11 in March 1921. The values of piece-goods in the principal manufacturing countries rose during 1919-20 and fell during 1920-21 in sympathy. In India, falling exchange more than neutralised falling values, and the local prices of piece-goods were in consequence longer maintained; no real break occurred until the middle of February 1921. Hence the average values of piece-goods imported into India during 1920-21 considerably exceeded those of the previous year.

Before entering into details of the trade it is necessary to refer briefly to the conditions occasioned in India, and particularly in the important piece-goods centre of Bombay, by the fall of exchange. Orders for piece-goods had been freely placed in the United Kingdom when exchange was high. British mills were then working at full pressure, and some months necessarily elapsed before orders were executed and deliveries made. By that time (June to December 1920) exchange had fallen and importers in India were faced with serious losses. Whether justifiably or not they had counted on the stability of the rupee at the level of 2s. gold recommended by the Currency Committee of 1919, or had even hoped for higher levels. But the rush for remittance overwhelmed exchange, which fell remorselessly during the remainder of the year. They could of course have protected themselves by entering into forward contracts with the banks on an exchange basis of 2s. But piece-goods importers do not usually fix their exchange forward, for in normal years they can count on a rise in rupee prices (under the stimulus of higher replacement costs) neutralising a fall in exchange. The simultaneous fall of rupee prices and exchange was one of the many abnormal features of the year's trade. These are the circumstances in which, in December 1920, resolutions were passed by Associations of Indian Piece-goods Merchants, first apparently at Delhi, then at Amritsar and Karachi, and finally at Bombay, that no fresh business in foreign piece-goods would be undertaken. Further resolutions were also passed urging members under penalty to postpone payment for British piece-goods which had already arrived until exchange reached 2s. per rupee, and for Japanese piece-goods until exchange reached R150 per 100 yen. Importing houses and banks were, of course, affected by these decisions as well as manufacturers in England. Fortunately the tension gradually relaxed. Compromise was found in many cases to be feasible and at the time of writing, the crisis may be said to have definitely passed. The situation is one of which, to the casual observer, the Indian mills might have been expected to take full advantage by capturing orders withheld for the time from Manchester. That they did not do so is evidence not of any weakness of organisation, for the Millowners' Associations are fully competent to deal with such situations, but of the comparatively small range of goods in the production of which Lancashire and Indian mills are in active competition.

The total imports of cotton manufactures increased considerably in value, from R59 crores in 1919-20 to R102 crores in 1920-21, as compared with R66 crores in 1913-14. These values represent respectively 28, 30 and 36 per cent of India's total imports during each of the three years specified. Particulars of the different classes of cotton manufactures are given below, with values during the past three years and the pre-war year :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	8,87	4,36	13,58
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	23,50	22,52	26,45
White (bleached)	14,29	13,13	15,96	21,90
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17,86	11,82	12,75	34,57
Fents of all descriptions	54	86	53	86
TOTAL PIECE-GOODS	58,14	49,40	51,76	83,78
Hosiery	1,20	87	1,45	1,91
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	21	17	47
Thread	39	58	50	91
Other sorts	1,52	62	84	1,47
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	60,55	59,08	1,02,12

Imports of cotton twist and yarn decreased slightly in average values, from R2-14-2 per lb in 1919-20 to R2-13-11 in 1920-21, as compared with 15 annas 1 pie in 1913-14; but increased enormously in quantity, from 15 million lbs in 1919-20 to 47 million lbs. The following table compares the quantities of imported yarn with quantities produced in Indian mills, over a period of years :—

	Imports	Indian mills production		Imports	Indian mills production
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)		lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Annual average—			Year 1913-14 (pro-war)		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776	" 1914-15	44,171	682,777
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war)	41,794	646,757	" 1915-16	42,864	651,985
" " " 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	606,227	" 1916-17	40,427	722,425
			" 1917-18	20,530	681,107
			" 1918-19	19,400	660,576
			" 1919-20	38,095	615,040
			" 1920-21	15,097	635,760
			" 1920-21	47,333	660,003

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

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn								
No. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	7,990	401,860	458	431,188	7,591	443,471
" 21 to 25	896	123,995	461	136,435	340	132,815	432	148,473
" 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	2,063	52,770	667	50,842	3,757	50,613
" 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	16,785	19,189	6,852	17,080	22,842	15,024
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	6,734	4,555	3,592	3,560	5,020	2,067
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	—	—	1,288	—	4,244	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	4,062	231	1,900	275	3,447	355
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	38,095	615,040	15,097	635,760	47,333	660,003

Imports of the coarser counts increased—also of 31s to 40s, an important class. The total imports exceeded those of 1913-14. Of the imports, 49 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 43 per cent from Japan. The corresponding percentages were, for 1919-20, 81 and 13—for 1918-19, 25 and 72—for 1913-14, 86 and 2.

Cotton piece-goods have always taken a prominent place among India's imports. During 1920-21, they attained a three power standard, exceeding in value any other three classes of imported goods. The principal increase was in coloured, printed and dyed goods, the most expensive class, from 208 million yards in 1919-20 to 489 millions in 1920-21. All three varieties shared the increase, as will be seen from the following table :—

	1919-20		1920-21	
	Million yards.	R (lakhs).	Million yards.	R (lakhs).
Printed	117	5,96	284	16,08
Dyed	56	4,02	134	11,54
Woven coloured	35	2,77	71	6,95
TOTAL	208	12,75	489	34,57

Grey and white piece-goods were also imported in greater quantities than in 1919-20, although the pre-war demand was not reached so far as quantities are concerned. The following table compares the imports of grey and white with the coloured, printed and dyed goods during each of the last eight years, in million yards :—

Year	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	1,534.2	793.3	831.8
" 1914-15	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
" 1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
" 1916-17	847.0	589.8	454.9
" 1917-18	625.5	502.3	395.6
" 1918-19	583.4	286.6	227.3
" 1919-20	533.3	322.0	208.3
" 1920-21	580.2	421.8	489.3

The reduced demand, measured in million yards, is striking in comparison with pre-war figures. When we turn to values, the explanation is clear, for we find seriously inflated prices during 1920-21 as compared with previous, and especially pre-war, years. The following table compares the declared values per yard of grey, white and coloured goods during 1913-14, with the values recorded during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

Declared value per yard.

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

The principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piece-goods are given below, with particulars (in million yards) of imports during 1913-14, 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	Coloured, printed, or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21
	Dhutis, saris and scarves Jaconets, mada- pollans, mulla, etc.	806.1	346.2		291.2	Dhutis, saris and scarves Jaconets, mada- pollans, mulla, etc.	104.3		87.9	35.7	Dhutis, saris and scarves Cambrics, etc. . . . .	115.2	28.5	42.4
Longcloth and shirtings	150.4	40.7	39.1	Longcloth and shirtings	307.9	119.0	105.5	Shirtings	152.6	28.0	71.6
Sheetings	545.4	114.5	181.9	Nainsooks	115.3	77.3	108.5	Prints and chintz Drills and jeans	209.7	48.9	114.7
Drills and jeans	21.3	9.8	17.6	Drills and jeans	204.7	69.1	121.7	Checks, spots and stripes	30.0	7.1	19.8
Other sorts	10.8	2.3	4.0	Checks, spots and stripes	6.7	3.3	6.3	Twills	10.7	5.6	18.5
				Twills	16.1	3.9	8.9	Other sorts	31.4	7.5	31.2
				Other sorts	8.3	0.2	13.4	TOTAL	159.6	58.2	142.8
TOTAL	1,534.2	533.3	580.2	TOTAL	793.3	322.0	421.8	TOTAL	831.8	208.3	489.3

While dhutis and saris have been taken in smaller quantities during 1920-21, as compared with 1919-20, the imports of longcloth and shirtings, nainsooks, prints and twills have increased.

The following table states the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in piece-goods imports during 1913-14 and during each of the last three years:—

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of Cotton Piece-goods.

	1913-14		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan.
Cotton, piecegoods grey	98.8	.5	64.3	35.4	87.1	11.8	72.4	25.9
" " white	98.5	...	95.9	3.7	96.6	.9	96.9	.9
" " coloured	92.6	.2	88.5	9.1	89.9	5.0	91.8	3.3

Compared with last year, the United Kingdom has improved her position in Indian markets, *vis a vis* Japan in coloured piece-goods, but has lost ground in greys. In white goods there was but little change. Holland and Switzerland improved their position in white and coloured goods. The value of imports of coloured goods from Italy, at nearly R1½ crores, exceeded the imports from Japan at R97 lakhs, although the quantity was less. The United States increased her trade in grey goods to R51 lakhs.

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

Percentage shares in the total quantities of Piece-goods imported.

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

Imports of hosiery increased from R1,45 lakhs, in 1919-20 to nearly R1,91 lakhs, in 1920-21, of which Japan supplied R1,39 lakhs.

Metals and manufactures thereof—Iron and Steel.—Next in order of importance to cotton manufactures come the imports of iron and steel, which have usurped from sugar the second place in order of importance. The reason is not far to seek. India had long been starved of iron and steel goods. In 1913-14 her requirements had exceeded one million tons, whereas in 1918-19 she had only been able to secure 181,000 tons and in 1919-20, 427,000 tons. During 1920-21 imports were just short of 712,000 tons.

Prices of iron and steel in the world's markets rose during the first half of 1919, but remained steady during the second half of that year, in sympathy with the general lull in trade which followed the first wave of the post-war boom. The first six months of 1920 brought about a complete change. The world had had time to take stock of the position. Although munitions scrap was available in considerable quantities, particularly on the Continent, it took the factories some time to reorganise sufficiently to handle it. Demands were found to be rapidly outstripping production and prices were rushed up to extravagant levels. Indeed the prices of some commodities increased more during the first six months of 1920 than they had during the whole of the war period. The price of steel billets, which had stood at 300 shillings per ton during August-November 1919, rose to 530 shillings by the middle of June 1920. The price of No. 3 pig iron which had remained steady at 180 shillings during August-December 1919, stood at 240 shillings by the middle of June 1920. Production increased at so rapid a pace, however, that spot demands were fairly soon overtaken. In April 1920 came the first indications of serious competition from the Continent. In America the period of shortage was extended for some time by labour and transport difficulties, but in America also the Steel Corporation took the lead in reducing prices, a step justified by the results. Production was still on the upward grade and reached its maximum in October. By November-December home demands showed signs of satisfaction and manufacturers began to count increasingly on overseas markets. Continental competition became serious and by January production had to be curtailed. During February there was a rapid fall in prices to levels below cost of production, and the year ended with both prices and production on the down grade.

As in the case of cotton piece-goods, falling rates of exchange had their effect on local Indian prices for iron and steel. The declared values per ton nearly reached R440 during 1920-21 as compared with R382-6-0 during the preceding year. The total value of imports during the year was R31,30 lakhs as compared with R16,33 lakhs in 1919-20.

To turn now to details of this class of goods. Sheets and plates were imported in 1920-21 to the extent of 215,000 tons, valued at R10,30 lakhs, as compared with 167,000 tons, valued at R6,58 lakhs, in 1919-20 and 431,000 tons valued at R7,86 lakhs, in 1913-14. Steel bars and channel are the next important item. They were imported to the extent of nearly 148,000 tons, valued at nearly R4½ crores, in 1920-21 as compared with 70,500 tons, valued at nearly R219 lakhs, in 1919-20 and 204,600 tons, valued at R2,06 lakhs in 1913-14. Constructional materials—beams, pillars, girders and bridge work had been for some years past in great demand in India, but difficult to secure. The requirements of 1913-14 were 89,600 tons, valued at only R1,15 lakhs. In 1919-20, 22,700 tons were secured at a cost of R51 lakhs and in 1920-21, 78,400 tons costing over R2,86 lakhs. Hoops and strips are required chiefly for baling purposes and the indents for this class were affected by the diminished orders for Indian goods. Imports fell off from 28,000 tons, valued at R1,11 lakhs in 1919-20 to 23,000 tons, valued at less than R1 crore, in 1920-21, as compared with indents for 30,800 tons costing R43 lakhs in 1913-14.

A feature of the year's trade is the first real sign of recovery on the Continent. Belgium supplied India with nearly 69,000 tons of iron and steel goods in 1920-21 and Germany's exports to India exceeded 15,000 tons. Imports from America (113,000 tons) fell off slightly in quantity, compared with 1919-20 (134,500 tons). Japanese

supplies, which totalled 15,300 tons in 1918-19, fell to 2,200 tons in 1919-20 and to nearly 800 tons in 1920-21. Imports from the United Kingdom, at 498,300 tons, nearly doubled those of 1919-20, but remained (in quantity) only four-fifths of the figure for 1913-14. Her share in the total trade was 70 per cent as compared with 63 per cent in 1919-20. The share of the United States of America decreased from 31 to 16 per cent. The following table gives the particulars:—

Year	From the United Kingdom	From Germany	From Belgium	From the United States	From Japan	From other countries	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913-14	609,200	200,100	173,000	22,000	...	13,900	1,018,200
" 1918-19	76,900	...	...	76,100	15,300	13,100	181,400
" 1919-20	209,300	900	13,200	134,500	2,200	6,800	426,900
" 1920-21	498,300	15,100	68,900	113,000	800	15,800	711,900

For details of each item (quantities and values) reference is invited to table 29.

Other Metals.—Imports of aluminium increased from 23,000 cwt valued at nearly R25½ lakhs, in 1919-20 to 62,600 cwt valued at over R87½ lakhs, in 1920-21. Similarly brass imports increased from 390,600 to 561,600 cwt in quantity and from R2,30 lakhs to R4,31 lakhs in value—chiefly mixed or yellow metal for sheathing. While the quantity of copper imports (chiefly wrought) remained practically stationary at nearly 15,000 tons, the value increased from R2,10 to R2,61 lakhs. Lead is taken chiefly in the form of sheets for tea-chests. Although the quantities of these sheets fell from 43,000 cwt in 1919-20 to 30,000 in 1920-21, the values increased from just below R10 lakhs to nearly R10½ lakhs, practically all from the United Kingdom.

Machinery and Mill Work rank third in order of importance. Engineering works in Great Britain and America naturally took time to adapt themselves to peace conditions. The re-organisation of British works was practically complete by the end of 1919, and the year 1920 opened with more orders than works could cope with. In spite of labour and transport difficulties business continued active during the earlier months of the year, the demand for textile machinery being particularly keen. By July-August the labour difficulties had become more pressing, and financial stringency was seriously felt by the trade. With the turn of the year, home demands for machinery showed signs of satisfaction. Premia for early deliveries were a thing of the past. Indeed manufacturers were beginning to reduce their prices, to look overseas for fresh orders and to guarantee deliveries from stock. By March, 1921, prices and output were both reduced—the latter as a result of the general industrial unrest affecting both labour and materials—Continental competition was more in evidence and business was quieter.

India's imports of machinery and millwork were kept at a high level as a result of the industrial boom of 1919-20; and local values reflected high prices in the world's markets, intensified by falling exchange rates. The total imports of 1920-21 were valued at R24,09 lakhs as compared with R9,58 lakhs in 1919-20 and R8,26 lakhs, in 1913-14. Electrical machinery accounts for nearly R2,19 lakhs (R1,49 lakhs from the United Kingdom and R66 lakhs from the United States of America) of the total. Cotton textile machinery accounted in 1920-21 for over R3,67 lakhs (of which spinning and weaving machinery came to over R1,50 lakhs each)—R3,54 lakhs from the United Kingdom and R11 lakhs from the United States of America. Jute mill machinery was imported to the value of over R2,77 lakhs, almost all for Calcutta, while practically all the cotton mill machinery was for Bombay. Imports of paper-mill (R32 lakhs), rice-mill (R55 lakhs), saw-mill (R18 lakhs), sugar (R18 lakhs), and tea (R39 lakhs) machinery all increased materially, as compared with the previous year. Mining machinery (R30 lakhs) increased, but oil-crushing machinery decreased to R7½ lakhs. Imports of boilers (R1,59 lakhs), sewing and knitting machines (R68 lakhs), and typewriters (R40 lakhs) showed an advance over the imports of 1919-20.

The following table shows the relative importance of the the United Kingdom, United States of America and Japan in meeting India's requirements of machinery and mill-work:—

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

	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	3,98	68	6,40	67	19,02	79
United States	27	3	1,46	25	2,87	30	4,20	17
Japan	2	...	25	4	9	1	12	...
Other countries	56	7	17	3	22	2	75	...
TOTAL	8,26	100	5,86	100	9,58	100	24,09	100

Railway Plant and Rolling-stock.—The general remarks under "Machinery and Mill-work" apply also to the imports of "Railway Plant and Rolling-stock." Imports under this head on private and Government account combined, were valued at R16,48 lakhs in 1920-21. This total considerably exceeded that of the previous year (R9,05 lakhs) and even exceeds the total of the last pre-war year, 1913-14 (R14,06 lakhs). In view of high prices the total quantities of construction material, plant and rolling-stock, secured during the year under review must have been considerably less than the quantities purchased in 1913-14. On the other hand, orders were not by any means easy to place, for early delivery, during the opening months of 1920. It has since been announced that the recent London loan of £7½ millions will be entirely devoted to the purchase of railway materials. The following is a statement of the detailed trade during the past two years:—

Imports of Railway plant and rolling-stock.

	1919-20			1920-21		
	Private	Govt	TOTAL	Private	Govt	TOTAL
	R (lakhs).	R (lakhs).	R (lakhs).	R (lakhs).	R (lakhs).	R (lakhs).
Carrriages and wagons	3,01	3,58	6,59	6,54	1,00	7,54
Locomotive engines and tenders	43	44	87	4,33	1,25	5,58
Bridge work	4	—	4	23	—	23
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron	72	41	1,13	1,29	8	1,37
Sloopers and keys of steel or iron	19	—	19	78	—	78
Sloopers of wood	1	—	1	48	—	48
Other kinds	19	3	22	48	2	50
TOTAL	4,59	4,46	9,05	14,13	2,35	16,48

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

	1919-20	1920-21
	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69	96
United States	30	1

Sugar during the war period ranked second to cotton piece-goods in India's import trade, and even in 1919-20 exceeded iron and steel, machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling-stock, in value. In 1920-21, with a total import value of R18½ crores, it was a poor fourth to cotton manufactures (R102 crores), iron and steel (R31 crores) and machinery (R24 crores). The average declared value of sugar, 16. D. S. and above, per cwt, rose by 34 per cent from R26-12-0 in 1919-20 to R35-14-0 in 1920-21, while the total quantity imported fell from 408,400 to 236,200 tons. Although the rise in values is so significant it was by no means continuous, for the history of the trade during 1920-21 was one of serious fluctuations, especially marked in comparison with the steady appreciation of prices during 1919-20. A slight set back had occurred in March 1920, but during April prices rose again and continued rising (in excess of the previous year's rates) until July-December, when they declined steadily, advancing again sharply during January-March 1921. These fluctuations repeated (and in January anticipated) more or less general fluctuations in the world's markets. During the first-half of the year the quantities coming forward were generally under-estimated, until stocks were suddenly found to be heavy. The resulting slump was, however, short-lived as consumption, after years of short rations, was in its turn under-estimated and stocks began to move more rapidly and prices to advance. The year thus ended on the firmer tone of March 1921.

The principal sources of India's foreign sugar supplies are:—

Imports of Sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

	1913-14 (pro-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	583,000	303,100	349,600	201,600
Mauritius	139,600	77,200	23,500	11,000
Straits Settlements	2,900	62,100	18,100	9,000
China (including Hongkong)	1,500	2,900	12,100	5,900
Egypt	100	900	3,300	4,200
Japan	100	400	1,400	100
Germany	700	...	...	100
Austria-Hungary	74,000	...	...	...
Other countries	1,100	100	700	4,400
TOTAL (all countries) . Tons	803,000	506,700	408,700	236,900
Value (R lakhs)	14,29	15,37	21,84	19,99

The Straits Settlements are merely forwarding agents for Java sugar, which easily maintained the first place during 1920-21, with 210,600 tons, or nearly 89 per cent of the total imports—a decrease, however, of 43 per cent on the Java trade of 1919-20 and of 64 per cent on that of 1913-14. Of the Java sugar, Bengal took 83,600 tons or 40 per cent, Bombay 62,000 tons or 29 per cent, Karachi 47,500 tons or 23 per cent, Madras 6,400 tons or 3 per cent, and Rangoon 11,100 tons or 5 per cent. Imports of Mauritius and China sugars decreased as shown in the above table, while imports from Egypt increased.

A noticeable feature is the import of 1,766 tons of beet sugar, practically all of which was received at Karachi during the month of March 1921. The Karachi arrivals consisted of 99 tons from Germany, 1,081 from Holland, and 585 from Belgium. The average declared value was just under R34 per cwt. No imports of beet sugar had occurred during the war, and these are the first consignments of any importance since the war.

India's own production of cane sugar fell from 3,036,000 tons in 1919-20 to 2,465,000 tons in 1920-21, the area under cultivation having contracted from 2,686,000 to 2,553,000 acres. The yield was also affected by a poor monsoon.

Molasses were as usual imported chiefly from Java. The total quantity imported during 1920-21 was 105,200 tons, as compared with 72,000 in 1919-20 and 90,000 in 1913-14.

Motor cars and Motor cycles.—This trade has increased considerably of late years. It ranked only 13th in order of importance with an import value of R1,53 lakhs in 1913-14—9th with R3,93 lakhs in 1919-20—6th with R12,34 lakhs in 1920-21. The increase in imports of motor cars, from 400 in 1918-19 to 9,925 in 1919-20, was repeated in 1920-21 when 15,432 cars were imported, valued at nearly R8 crores. Of these, 2,541 came from the United Kingdom as compared with 448 in 1919-20; 1,938 from Canada, whose manufactures are now recorded separately; and

10,120 from the United States of America. Bengal took 42 and Bombay 32 per cent of the total. The following are statistics of the trade during the past eight years :—

Number of Motor Cars imported.

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

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

The number of imported motor cycles increased from 2,332 in 1919-20 to 5,179 in 1920-21, and their value from nearly R17 lakhs to R53½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 72 and the United States of America 24 per cent. Of 2,885 motor wagons imported, 1,396 came from the United States, 594 from the United Kingdom, 382 from Canada, and 295 from Italy. The total value of motor cars, motor cycles, motor wagons and accessories imported in 1920-21 amounted to R12,34 lakhs as compared with R3,93 lakhs in 1919-20. The number of motor cars registered in India up to the end of March 1921 was 31,934, of motor cycles 11,399, and of heavy motor vehicles 2,660.

The following statement shows the number of different kinds of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to 31st March, 1921.

	Motor cars	Motor cycles including motor scooters and auto-wheels.	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bombay	10,288	2,458	544	13,290
Bengal Presidency	7,482	1,790	495	9,767
Burma	3,240	1,533	245	5,018
United Provinces (Allahabad)	2,875	1,568	347	4,590
Punjab (Lahore)	2,229	1,355	391	3,975
Madras Presidency (except Madras City)	1,124	853	298	2,275
Madras City	1,026	193	33	1,252
Bihar and Orissa	1,311	441	77	1,829
Central Provinces (Nagpur)	735	420	15	1,170
Sind (Karachi)	547	276	76	899
Assam	560	182	30	772
Delhi	412	103	88	603
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar) (a)	264	196	21	481
Ajmer-Merwara	41	31	...	72
TOTAL	31,934	11,399	2,660	45,993

(a) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the financial year 1920-21.

Tyres for motor cars and motor cycles increased in number from 126,811 in 1919-20 to 204,332 in 1920-21, and in value from R94 to R1,41 lakhs. There was an increase in imports from all the principal countries, namely the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, and Italy. The number of imported tubes for motor tyres increased from 121,744 to 257,644 and their value from R20 to R29 lakhs.

Hardware.—This class includes a number of items such as tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, agricultural implements, etc. The total value of the trade in 1913-14 had been nearly R4 crores, but shortage of supplies during the war and high prices subsequently account for the high values of imports during the past two years. Imports during 1919-20 were valued at nearly R4½ crores; those of 1920-21 at over R9 crores. The imports of agricultural implements (R43 lakhs) and metal lamps (R71 lakhs) doubled the values recorded for the previous year. Builder's hardware exceeded R67 lakhs. Enamelled ironware increased from over R29 to nearly R43 lakhs. Of the total imports of hardware, R5,25 lakhs or 58 per cent came from the United Kingdom, R2,25 lakhs or 25 per cent from America, and R76 lakhs or 8 per cent from Japan. The following table compares these percentages with those of 1913-14, 1918-19, and 1919-20 :—

Imports of Hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	36	47	58
United States	10	31	30	25
Japan	1	29	17	8
Germany	18	...	...	3
Other countries	14	4	6	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Imports of cutlery in 1920-21 were valued at R55 lakhs, an increase of 63 per cent on the imports of 1919-20. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 31 per cent in 1919-20 to 42 per cent in 1920-21, while that of the United States decreased from 38 to 31 per cent.

The value of electro-plated ware increased from nearly R5½ lakhs in 1919-20 to over R15½ lakhs in 1920-21, chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Mineral Oils.—During the war the shortage of kerosene was acutely felt in India, so acutely that in most provinces distribution had to be rationed for varying periods.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Imports of kerosene oil.	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	9,844	45,584	35,041
Borneo	20,815	18	27,141	13,336
Persia	2,303	2,892	15,531	3,926
Straits Settlements	2,340	...	5,879	3,168
Russia	1,079	...	...	819
Other countries	2	1	...	2
TOTAL	68,850	12,755	94,135	57,192

Imports in 1918-19 had been only 12½ million gallons as compared with nearly 69 millions in 1913-14. The deficit was, however, made good in 1919-20 by the importation of over 94 million gallons. During 1920-21 the trade contracted again to 57 million gallons, lower than the pre-war figure. The declared values dropped from R6,62 lakhs in 1919-20 to R4,31 lakhs in 1920-21, showing, however, a higher average value per gallon of 12 annas 1 pie as compared with 11 annas 3 pies for 1919-20. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 98 million gallons as compared with 104 million gallons in 1919-20. Of the foreign supplies, the United States of

America contributed over 35 million gallons or 62 per cent, Borneo 13 millions or 23 per cent, and Persia and the Straits 7 and 6 per cent, respectively. Particulars are given in the margin.

Increased demands for fuel oil on account of railways, steamships and industrial enterprise in India explain an increase in the imports from 34 million gallons in 1919-20 to over 48 millions in 1920-21. Imports from Persia increased by over 4 million gallons to 24½ million gallons. Imports from Borneo increased from 3 million gallons in 1918-19 to 11 millions in 1919-20 and 17 millions in 1920-21. Imports of lubricating and batching oils increased. Importations of foreign motor spirit were negligible compared with coastwise imports from Burma, which amounted to 16 million gallons as compared with 9 millions in 1919-20. Statistics of the imports of each variety of mineral oil are as follows :—

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

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	27,598	34,135	48,163
Kerosene—				
In bulk	52,076	7,455	85,650	48,049
In tins	15,874	5,300	8,485	8,243
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	12,755	94,135	57,192
Lubricating oils	14,953	10,077	14,688	18,560
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	52	16	2
Paints, solutions and compositions	1	5	...	...
Other kinds	3,416	954	1,521	1,478
TOTAL MINERAL OIL	95,023	60,441	144,495	125,395

Paper and Pasteboard.—Imports of paper and pasteboard increased materially in quantities and very materially in values. So far as printing paper is concerned, imports before the war had averaged about 16,000 tons annually; imports during the war averaged only 13,500 tons, and obviously stocks had to be replenished. The imports in 1918-19 were 9,700 tons and in 1919-20, 10,000; during the year under review the quantity rose to nearly 28,000 tons. With regard to values there was actually a decline from R90½ lakhs in 1918-19 to R63½ lakhs in 1919-20, the fall being due chiefly to high exchange. Falling exchange and high prices as well as heavier imports account for the big increase to R2,85 lakhs in 1920-21. Similarly the declared values of imported writing paper and envelopes increased from R45 lakhs in 1919-20 to R2,03½ lakhs in 1920-21. Paper manufactures increased from R21 to R40½ lakhs; "other kinds of paper" from R75 to R1,55 lakhs; pasteboard, millboard and cardboard from R30 to R46 lakhs. The total trade in paper and pasteboard declined from R2½ crores in 1918-19 to less than R2½ crores in 1919-20, but increased to over R7½ crores in 1920-21. Imports of paper and pasteboard on Government account declined from R13 lakhs in 1919-20 to nearly R10½ lakhs in 1920-21, indicating possibly a smaller consumption. The production of the Indian paper mills in 1920 amounted to 29,400 tons, as compared with 31,000 tons in 1919, and 31,400 in 1918. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and paste board :—

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

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56.2	20.0	37.4	42.8
Norway	5.1	22.0	12.2	17.2
United States . . . . .	.8	22.0	25.3	12.0
Sweden	3.2	5.5	4.3	9.4
Japan	1.0	25.6	11.6	5.7
Germany	17.3	...	...	2.6
Austria-Hungary	8.3	...	.2	.1
Other Countries	8.1	4.9	9.0	10.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Although the United Kingdom increased her share, it was not up to the pre-war figure; Germany and Austria again figure. Japanese imports declined still further and Norway shows signs of recovery.

Imports of wood pulp increased from 5,500 tons in 1919-20 to 9,400 in the year under review, Norway and Sweden supplying between them 56 per cent of this total and Germany re-entering the trade with 19 per cent. Table 38 shows the principal sources of supply of wood pulp.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—During the year under review, China maintained her lead in the raw silk trade with India, as Japan maintained hers in silk piece-goods. In both lines, however, there was a slight decline in quantities and values, as compared with the previous year. Of the total imports of silk piece-goods, nearly 22½ million yards valued at over R4 crores, Japan contributed R2,20 lakhs, China and Hongkong R1,64½ lakhs, and the United Kingdom less than R11 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were R2,95, R2,19 and R4 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials came chiefly from the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, to a total value of R51 lakhs in 1920-21, as against R19½ lakhs in 1919-20.

Chemicals.—The total imports of chemicals into India increased in value by over one crore of rupees from R1,61 lakhs to R2,66 lakhs. The class naturally comprises a large number of items of which the heaviest is Sodium carbonate, imported to the value of over R41 lakhs in 1920-21 as compared with less than R26 lakhs during the previous year. Imports of Bleaching powder increased from R13 to R36½ lakhs, of Sulphur from R15½ to nearly R22½ lakhs and of Sulphuric Acid from R1 lakh to over R2½ lakhs. Of the other Acids, Tartaric, Acetic, Nitric, and Citric are the most important. Acids as a class were imported to the value of over R14½ lakhs as compared with over R8½ lakhs in 1919-20. Alum was imported to the extent of nearly R9½ lakhs and Aluminous sulphates nearly R8½ lakhs, double the value of the previous year. Magnesium-Chloride was imported to the value of nearly R8½ lakhs as compared with R2½ lakhs for 1919-20, and Potassium compounds increased from R3 to R7½ lakhs. Of the Soda compounds, Sodium carbonate has already been mentioned. The imports of Caustic Soda remained practically stationary at R16½ lakhs, in spite of a decrease in quantity from 102,000 cwts to 84,000. The imports of Soda Bicarbonate increased from nearly R7 to over R7½ lakhs and of Soda Bichromate from nearly R2 to over R8 lakhs. Chloride of Zinc accounted for over R5½ lakhs.

Of the total imports of Sulphur, Japan had supplied 99 per cent in 1918-19 and 79 per cent in 1919-20. In 1920-21 her share fell to 37 per cent; but she still heads the list with 3,960 tons as compared with 3,500 from Italy, 1,300 from the United Kingdom and 1,200 from America. The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries in the total import trade in Chemicals:—

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

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74.7	81.6	82.2	69.5	67.2	63.2	75.8	75.6
Japan	1.6	2.2	6.5	17.2	20.4	24.3	11.9	5.1
Italy	5.2	5.2	4.6	5.6	.3	1.2	2.0	3.8
United States . . . . .	.3	1.6	2.9	4.5	10.7	5.7	6.6	8.2
Germany	12.4	5.4	.7	...	...	...	...	2.8
Other countries	5.9	4.0	3.1	3.2	1.4	5.6	3.7	4.5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Drugs and Medicines.—The total value of imported Drugs and Medicines increased by 16 per cent to R2,11 lakhs. Camphor came as usual in the largest quantity from Japan, which supplied 312,000 out of a total of 701,000 lbs. Imports of Quinine salts amounted to 94,300 lbs on private account and 39,900 lbs on Government account, giving a total of 134,200 lbs, which was 4 per cent less than in 1919-20. Proprietary and patent medicines were valued at R28 lakhs as compared with R30½ lakhs during the previous year. The United Kingdom accounted for R17 lakhs, the United States for over R4 lakhs, and Japan for R2½ lakhs.

Liquors.—The total quantity of imported liquors, which had increased from 3½ million gallons (valued at R3,30 lakhs) in 1918-19 to 4½ million gallons (R3,37 lakhs) in 1919-20, increased still further in 1920-21 to nearly 5½ million (R4,90 lakhs). As the rise in rates of exchange accounted largely for lower average rupee values in 1919-20 as compared with 1918-19, so the fall of exchange accounts largely for the higher average rupee values of 1920-21. The effect of exchange on prices is clearly illustrated from the Bengal trade in liquors. While the quantities imported into Bengal increased from 1,405,000 gallons in 1918-19 to 1,611,000 in 1919-20, and fell off again to over 1,476,000 in 1920-21, their rupee values fell from over R1,19½ lakhs in 1918-19 to R1,05 lakhs in 1919-20, but increased to R1,36½ lakhs in the year under review. Bombay, as usual, took the largest quantity, nearly 2½ million gallons, valued at R1,80 lakhs. Sind, Burma and Madras imported to the respective values of R76, R59 and R37 lakhs. Fifty-four per cent of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, which increased from over 2½ million gallons, valued at R78 lakhs, in 1919-20 to over 3 million gallons (R1 crore) in 1920-21—2½ million gallons, or 83 per cent, coming from the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese beer, which had exceeded one million gallons in 1918-19 and again in 1919-20, dropped to less than a quarter of a million in 1920-21. Table 37 shows imports during 1913-14 and during each of the last four years, with the principal countries of consignment. The production of Indian breweries in the calendar year 1920 amounted to 3,536,000 gallons, a decrease of 47 per cent as compared with 1919.

Spirits accounted for 39 per cent of the imports and Wines 7 per cent. Imports of Spirits increased from over 1½ million gallons, valued at over R2 crores in 1919-20 to 2½ million gallons valued at nearly R3½ crores, in the year under review. Imports of whisky—practically all from the United Kingdom—increased in 1920-21 to 736,000 gallons. Imports of brandy—83 per cent French—more than doubled, from 219,000 gallons in 1919-20 to 491,000 gallons in 1920-21. Over 396,000 gallons of Wines were imported, to the value of nearly R64 lakhs.

Provisions.—This is naturally a wide head covering a variety of items, such as (in order of importance) Canned and bottled stores, Farinaceous and patent foods, Biscuits and cakes, Tinned milk, Cheese, Bacon and hams, Cocoa and chocolate, Jams and jellies, Pickles and sauces, Ghi, Butter, Lard and Isinglass. The total value of imported provisions increased by 24 per cent from R2,91 lakhs in 1919-20 to R3,61 lakhs in the year under review. There was a decrease in the actual quantities of the more important items, such as Farinaceous and patent foods, Biscuits and cakes, Bacon and hams, Condensed and preserved milk, Cocoa and chocolate; details will be found in table No. 35B. The rupee values of most of the items, however, increased, partly as a result of a rise in prices in the world's markets (and particularly in the United Kingdom) during the earlier months of the year, and partly as a result of falling exchange.

The recovery of the United Kingdom in this trade is striking. In the year 1918-19, imports of Provisions from the United States occupied the premier place with R62 lakhs; the Straits Settlements next with R41 lakhs; third Australia with R38½ lakhs; and the United Kingdom fourth with R33 lakhs. In 1919-20 imports from the United Kingdom had increased to R1,15 lakhs, from America to over R62 lakhs, and from the Straits Settlements to R53 lakhs; while the Australian share diminished to R26 lakhs. During 1920-21, imports from the United Kingdom increased to R1,79 lakhs and from the United States of America to R71 lakhs; the share of the Straits Settlements was reduced to R42 lakhs and of Australia to R22 lakhs. Holland now figures materially in this trade her share having increased from R5 lakhs in 1919-20 to nearly R12 lakhs in 1920-21. Particulars will be found in Table No. 35A. The United States still holds her own, however, in the trade in Condensed milk with 2,000 tons or 64 per cent of the whole, as compared with 390 tons or 13 per cent from the United Kingdom and 1,700 tons or 6 per cent from Australia. Of the Farinaceous foods (12,700 tons) 84 per cent, comprising chiefly Sugar and Sago flour, came from the Straits Settlements as against 12 per cent from the United Kingdom and less than 2 per cent from the United States.

Salt.—Calcutta has always taken foreign salt in large quantities; imports into Rangoon are small and into the other ports negligible. Pre-war imports into India amounted to between 550,000 and 600,000 tons annually. Imports fell off during the war to 337,000 tons in 1917-18, but increased from that year to 621,000 tons in the year under review. Before the war India's supplies came chiefly from the United Kingdom, Aden and Spain, and since the war from Aden and Egypt. Supplies from Egypt have fallen off, however, from 50 per cent in 1918-19 to 26·3 per cent in 1919-20 and 18·9 in 1920-21. The United Kingdom's share increased from 9·5 per cent in 1918-19 to 18·3 per cent in 1919-20, but fell off again to 14·9 per cent in 1920-21. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of consignment.—

Percentage share of principal countries in the imports of Salt.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	22·5	9·5	18·3	14·9
Spain	15·0	3·8	13·6	17·0
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	25·3	29·9	29·0
Turkey, Asiatic	12·6	...	...	...
Egypt	13·9	50·0	26·3	18·9
Italian East Africa	8·1	11·4	11·9	8·7
Germany	8·8	...	...	16·3
Other countries . . . . .	...	...	...	1·3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (in tons)	607,300	420,800	446,200	621,000

The production of Indian salt amounted to 1,764,000 tons in 1919 and in 1920 to about 1,449,000 tons.

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

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	2,17	2,22	5,81
Woollen manufactures	3,85	2,17	1,60	5,53
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	1,59	1,89	3,74
Glass and glassware	1,95	1,25	2,00	3,38
Apparel	1,71	1,83	1,59	3,26
Haberdashery and millinery	1,60	1,07	97	3,02
Tobacco	75	2,15	2,02	2,96
Paints and painters' materials	82	1,27	1,31	1,95
Spices	1,73	2,41	2,27	1,91
Fruits and vegetables	1,13	93	1,90	1,68
Matches	90	1,65	2,05	1,97
Wood and timber	87	1,00	1,58	1,49
Soap	75	1,00	1,22	1,41
Seeds	8	1,25	1,26	51
Grain, pulse, and flour	28	1,12	3,09	5
Articles imported by post	2,44	4,96	3,94	7,13

The three most important classes are firstly, Instruments and apparatus, secondly, Woollen manufactures and thirdly, Dyes. Instruments and apparatus consist chiefly of electrical (including telegraph and telephone) apparatus, exclusive, however, of electrical machinery, which is dealt with separately. The total value of electrical apparatus increased from R1,55 lakhs in 1919-20 to R4,18 lakhs in 1920-21.

Of this total R2,89 lakhs came from the United Kingdom and R95 lakhs from the United States. Japan, Italy and Holland also contributed. The following statement gives the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during 1919-20 and 1920-21.

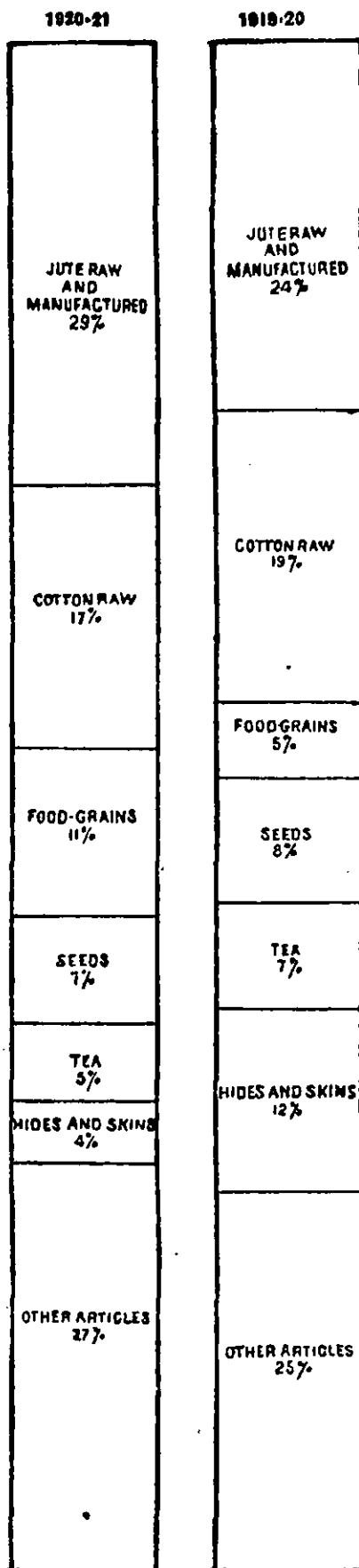
IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	40	40
wires and cables	45	1,22
Telegraph and telephone instruments	6	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	11	24
Batteries	3	3
Carbons, electric (a)	—	1
Accumulators (a)	—	15
Electric lighting accessories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

(a) Separately recorded from April 1920

6. SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1920-21, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1919-20.

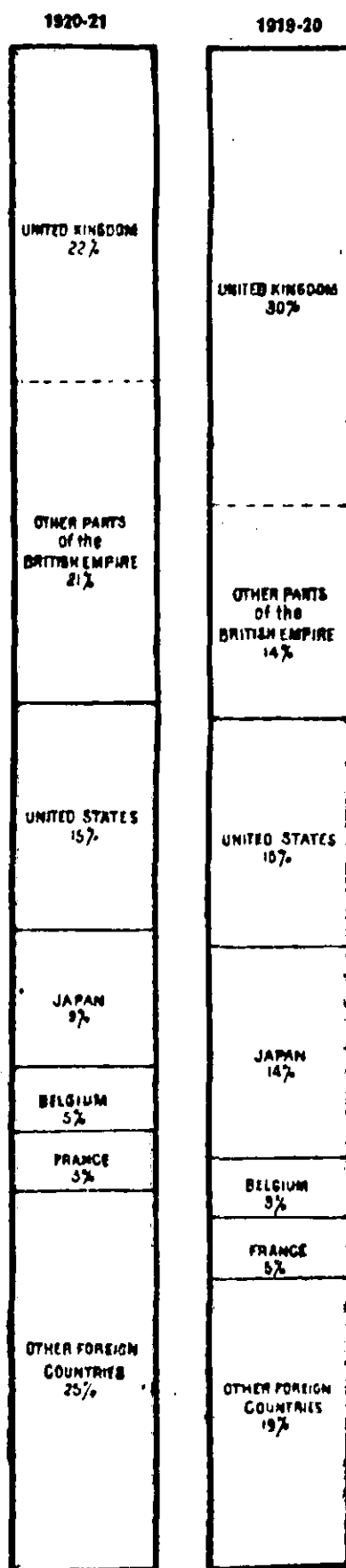
EXPORTS

(1) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES



Note the increase in the percentage share of jute raw and manufactured and food-grains, and the decrease in the case of raw cotton, seeds, tea, and hides and skins, as compared with the previous year.

(2) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES



Note the increase in the share of Other parts of the British Empire and Belgium and the decrease in the case of the United Kingdom and Japan, as compared with the previous year.

Bombay is the heaviest importer of woollen manufactures and took R3.05 lakhs worth, out of a total of R5.53 lakhs in 1920-21. Of the total import of woollen piece-goods 9½ million yards valued at R4.12 lakhs came from the United Kingdom out of 11 million yards valued at R4.61 lakhs.

Woollen manufactures.

The import of synthetic dyes increased considerably in 1920-21 making up for the shortage experienced during the war. Imports of alizarine dyes increased from 2 to nearly 4 million lbs and their values from R22 to R73½ lakhs. Aniline dyes increased from 4 to 6½ million lbs and their values from R1.16 to R2.63 lakhs. The imports included a large quantity of reparation dyes received from Germany. The following statement shows the principal sources of supply with quantities and values during the three years ending 1920-21 :—

Dyes.

Imports of alizarine and aniline dyes.

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

Imports of cigarettes increased from over 4 to over 6 million lbs. in quantity and from over R1,68½ to over R2,56½ lakhs in value. The share of the United Kingdom in this total increased from R1.21 to R1.35 lakhs although the quantity imported therefrom decreased to 2,864,000 lbs from 2,960,000 lbs in 1919-20 and that of the United States from R43 to R1,05½ lakhs. Imports of matches fell off from 15 to less than 12½ million gross in quantity and from R2.05 to R1.67 lakhs in value. Japan still holds the first place with R1,29½ lakhs as compared with less than R35 lakhs from Sweden.

Cigarettes.

Matches.

CHAPTER III.

Exports.

As already stated, 1919-20 had been a year of records. The combined trade of that year, imports, exports here and re-exports, had amounted to R534½ crores, a total never before attained. Exports and re-exports had together reached a total value of R326½ crores, also a record for one year. Including movements of bullion, official remittance and rupee paper on private account, there had been a record balance of trade of R95 crores in India's favour. Finally, the last month of that year, March 1920, had registered a new record in the value of one month's exports of Indian merchandise which had totalled R30 crores.

The volume of exports declined steadily from that month to R27 crores in April 1920, the first month of the year under review, R20½ crores in September and R17 crores in March 1921. Total exports for the year at R238 crores were less even than during the last prewar year (1913-14, R244 crores) in spite of the higher level of prices. The reasons are not far to seek. The general cost of living, wages and costs of production rose, reducing margins of profit. The monsoon was short and official control of the export of foodgrains, a considerable item in India's foreign trade, had to be retained. Foreign countries in a position to buy had bought to excess and countries starved of goods had not sufficient exchange strength to place orders. Such orders as were forthcoming contracted from a forward to a spot basis. Stocks in India rose. The slump was general and acute.

The slump itself was of course a natural and not unhealthy reaction from the frenzied buying which had followed the redistribution of wealth during the war, and the subsequent reorganisation of industries in the comparative security of peace conditions. Indian produce and manufactures had been in keen demand, but it yet remains to be seen to what extent they had passed into consumption or had merely accumulated in foreign markets. The conditions naturally varied with the commodity. All that can be said with safety is that the climax occurred during January-February 1920, when prices and exchange reached their highest levels, and that foreign orders diminished rapidly thereafter. Subsequent purchases were made from hand to mouth, on falling prices, freights and exchange, and behind stocks which could only be liquidated at a loss. An important factor was the weakness of the monsoon of 1920, necessitating the retention of official control of exports of wheat and rice within specified limits of quantity and price. The exports of other food grains and flour were also kept under control. The practical effect of these orders was to restrict foreign dealings in what are normally important items of India's export trade, and to keep the prices at levels reasonable to both producer and consumer in India. Their influence on the volume and value of the export trade will be examined later.

A factor of considerable importance to the export trade was the steady decline in the sterling value of the rupee from 2s-4d on the 1st April 1920 to 1s-3¼d on the 31st March 1921; that is to say, conversely, the appreciation of the rupee value of sterling from approximately R8-9-0 to approximately R15 per £. The effect of this tendency was naturally to modify the decline in rupee prices, which did not in general show so violent a fall in India as the corresponding rates expressed, in foreign currency, in foreign markets. The decline in freight rates was a contributing factor. The effect on India's export trade varied considerably with the commodities handled, and especially with the conditions of payment. It will be seen later how disastrous was the effect upon some sections of the tea trade. In other lines of trade, the foreign consumer was encouraged to meet his immediate requirements by placing spot orders in India and thus avoiding highly priced stocks which the regular dealers in his own country were left to

carry. On the whole, although Indian prices declined more gradually (owing to declining exchange) than prices in foreign markets, her export trade was severely hit, since steady forward business had been rendered impracticable.

An interesting feature of the year's trade is that the wide margins of price between superior and inferior qualities of the same classes of goods—characteristic of the war period—were generally maintained. This tendency was due to several causes. In the first place, Central Europe and Russia have always afforded safe markets for the lower grades of Indian goods; hides and skins, jute, tea and rice may be quoted as instances. With these markets closed, the cheaper qualities of goods were in poor demand and their prices fell accordingly. Secondly, demands during the war were largely on munitions account; and for military purposes the better classes of goods commanded a premium. Thirdly, as freight rates rose during the war, they counted for more and more of the price of landed goods and discouraged the demand for cheap qualities. There are signs that the margins between some classes of goods are beginning to contract again—an indication of a return to normal trade conditions. But, so long as freights and costs of production remain high in comparison with pre-war levels, the discrepancy between the prices of superior and inferior grades of similar commodities will doubtless continue to be wide.

The following statements are given by way of illustration. They compare the margins of price for a period of years between good and average or indifferent qualities, firstly of tea :—

Average.	Good quality Assam tea.	Clean Common Sylhet.
	Pence per lb.	
1915	10·18	8·33
1916	9·71	7·92
1917	9·01	6·66
1918	8·93	7·33
1919	9·34	8·25
1920	10·37	3·75

Secondly, of shellac :—

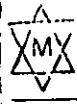
January, February	D. C.	T. N.
	Rupees per maund.	
1915	42	31
1916	45	33
1917	88	65
1918	110	93
1919	114	97
1920	245	215
1921	200	135

Thirdly, of Dacca hides :—

March.	8 lbs Firsts.	8 lbs Seconds.	8 lbs Thirds.	8 lbs Fourths.
1915	13d	12½d	10½d	9½d
1916	17d	16d	14½d	10d
1917		Controlled		
1918				
1919	20d	19d	18d	15d
1920	34½d	33½d	31d	20d
1921	8½d	7½d	5½d	3½d

Finally, of jute :—

Calcutta prices of Jute

End of March	 Group.	Lightning group.
	R (per bale of 400 lbs)	
1915	40	36
1916	59	51
1917	49	39
1918	40	35
1919	64	50
1920	72	42
1921	66	41

An interesting question is the percentage of the exportable surplus of Indian produce and its variations from year to year. The following statements illustrate these variations, so far as data are available, in food-grains :—

Crop	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1913-14			AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1918-19			1919-20			1920-21		
	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports
Rice	28,636	2,424	9	31,081	1,705	5	32,000	639	2	28,033	1,082	4
Wheat	(a) 9,424	1,387	15	(b) 9,455	889	9	† 7,507	77	1	• 10,122	324	3
Barley	(c)	227	..	(b) 3,137	198	6	† 2,782	2	• -07	• 3,201	6	• -2
Gram	(c)	132	..	(b) 3,606	141	4	† 1,920	6	• -3	• 3,685	6	• -2
TOTAL . . . . .	..	4,170	..	47,279	2,933	6	44,209	723	2	45,041	1,418	3

In oil seeds :—

Crop	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1913-14			AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1918-19			1919-20			1920-21		
	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports
Rape and mustard	(a) 1,216	277	23	(b) 1,149	94	8	† 769	126	16	• 1,153	185	16
Linseed	(a) 497	379	76	(b) 460	270	59	† 235	252	107	• 419	188	45
Sesamum	(a) 478	119	25	(b) 441	33	8	† 449	49	11	• 368	12	3
Groundnut	(a) 557	212	38	(b) 1,001	119	12	† 626	112	18	• 822	104	13
TOTAL	2,748	987	36	3,051	516	17	2,079	539	26	2,762	489	18

(a) Relates to Quinquennium ending 1912-13.
(b) " " " " ending 1917-18.

(c) Not available.
† Relates to 1918-19.
• Relates to 1919-20.

In jute and cotton :—

Crop	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1913-14			AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1918-19			1919-20			1920-21		
	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports
Cotton (raw)	765	430	56	766	391	51	1,035	423	41	635	371	58
Jute	1,504	764	51	1,497	464	31	1,515	592	39	1,056	472	45

It will be observed that India is now exporting proportionately less of her food-grains, oil-seeds and jute than she did before the war; that is to say that she now retains a higher proportion for her own consumption.

India's principal exports during 1920-21 were, in order of importance (1) Jute, raw and manufactured, (2) Cotton, raw and manufactured, (3) Food-grains and flour, (4) Seeds, (5) Tea, (6) Hides and skins, raw and manufactured and (7) Lac and shellac. Of these, food-grains showed a marked increase over the values of 1919-20, due to the release of the exportable surplus. The following statement gives the relative export values of these seven commodities during 1913-14, 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

	1913-14 R (lakhs).	1919-20 R (lakhs).	1920-21 R (lakhs).
{ Jute, raw	30,83	24,70	16,36
{ " manufactured	28,27	50,01	52,99
{ Cotton, raw	41,04 (a)	58,65	41,63
{ " manufactured	12,12	27,41	18,27
Food grains and flour	45,14	15,15	25,65
Seeds	25,68	26,27	16,83
Tea	14,97	20,56	12,15
{ Hides and skins, raw	11,72	23,41	5,25
{ " " " tanned or dressed	4,25	12,55	3,17
Lac and shellac	1,97	7,26	7,58

(a) Includes cotton waste.

Jute.—So far as the raw material was concerned, the feature of the year was the shortage and poor quality of the crop of the season 1920-21, due to short sowings and unfavourable weather conditions. During the years immediately preceding the war the area under jute had been estimated at over 29 lakhs of acres. During the war the decline in the foreign demand, and consequently in prices, had led to curtailed sowings, and the acreage of 1918-19 totalled only 25 lakhs. After the armistice, anticipations of a revival led to increased sowings, and the acreage of

1919-20 exceeded 28 lakhs. Demands did not, however, materialise to expectations; prices declined and the sowings for 1920-21 were reduced to 25 lakhs of acres, estimated according to the Government forecast to yield 59 lakhs of bales of 400 lbs excluding imports from Nepal. This constituted the lowest official estimate of a jute crop since 1902-03. At the same time it should be noted that the trade generally considered this an under-estimate and worked on a basis of available supplies (including carry-over) of over 70 lakhs of bales.

Whichever view was correct, an important factor was the poor quality of the crop due to unfavourable weather conditions during growth and also to insufficiency of clean retting water, as a result of the early closure of the monsoon. The shortage of good jute led to keen competition for it as soon as the new crop entered the market. The Calcutta price of ~~XX~~ group, which had fallen from R70 per bale in April to R65 in July for old crop, recovered to R71 for new crop in August, R74 in the first week and R86 in the last week of September, but declined rapidly from the first week of November, in sympathy with a falling off in demand for the manufactured article. By the end of December the price had dropped to R70 and by March 1921 to R66.

In spite of their carrying heavy stocks, Calcutta mills continued steady buyers throughout the greater part of the season, and their purchases had the effect of steadying the local market. The price of Jat 4's (old crop) had remained fairly steady at R10-4 to R10-8 during April, May and June 1920. With the advent of the new crop occurred the usual rise, from an average of R11-8 in July to R12-8 in August and R13-4 to R13-8 in September. There was a slight relapse in October, but a recovery to R14-8 early in November, and thereafter a decline, to R13 and R12-8 during January, February and March 1921. Owing to the falling off in the demand for their manufactures the Calcutta mills reduced their running time from 6 to 5 days per week as from the 1st January 1921, and this had a depressing effect on the market for the lower grades of jute, of which they were carrying heavy stocks. As above indicated this class of jute was available in relatively large quantities on account of unfavourable weather conditions during the growth of the crop and prices for Rejections dropped from R6 to R5-4 per maund between January and March 1921, while the values of the higher grades showed comparatively less change.

The following table shows monthly variations in the foreign demands for raw jute during each of the months of 1920-21, as compared with 1919-20 :—

Exports of Raw Jute in Bales of 400 lbs.

	1919-20.	1920-21.
April	213,000	238,700
May	160,000	232,100
June	132,600	119,700
July	129,900	104,400
August	134,600	121,000
September	303,700	257,300
October	666,800	319,900
November	498,800	322,400
December	261,700	313,300
January	266,200	334,500
February	206,800	148,700
March	290,100	133,500
TOTAL	3,314,200	2,645,500

The following table shows distribution by principal countries during each of the two years :—

Exports of Raw Jute in Bales of 400 lbs.

Countries to which exported.	1919-20.	1920-21.
United Kingdom	1,739,800	761,700
United States	434,800	616,000
Germany	20,200	403,600
France	452,100	280,200
Belgium	172,200	145,100
Spain	107,200	123,600
Italy	157,200	128,100
Brazil	85,300	48,800
Japan	59,200	41,100
Other Countries	86,200	87,300
TOTAL	3,314,200	2,645,500

The feature of the year's export trade is the reduced shipments to the United Kingdom in comparison with 1919-20, when stocks had accumulated and had not been reduced owing to short-time working. France, Belgium and Italy also took less jute during 1920-21, but their lack of interest was to some extent redressed by the re-entry of Germany as a direct purchaser, and by large orders from America.

As already stated, purchases by the Calcutta mills did much to steady the local jute market during a difficult season. Consumption by the Mills increased, according to local estimates, from 52½ lakhs of bales during their season ending June 1920 to 65½ lakhs of bales during the following season. This increase in consumption was due mainly to the greater number of working days in 1920-21, the mills having worked full time (*i.e.*, 6 days a week) from 1st April till 31st December 1920, five days from 1st January to 31st March 1921, and four days thereafter. Consumption during the season 1920-21 is the heaviest on record and compares with 45 lakhs of bales during the pre-war year 1913-14. The number of looms has increased materially during this period, from 38,120 on 1st January 1914 to 40,367 on 1st January 1920 and 40,898 on 1st January 1921. In this connection it is interesting to note that importations of jute-mill machinery increased from a total value of R57 lakhs in 1918-19 to R1,48 lakhs in 1919-20 and to R2,78 lakhs in 1920-21.

Jute Manufactures.—The prices of jute goods during the war had risen to abnormal levels. After the armistice they dropped sharply but recovered again, until in July 1919 R38 was paid for 40" 10½ oz. hessian cloth. After fluctuations, the price opened at R23-8 in April 1920, and after further fluctuations recovered in September to R29-8 since when there has been a steady decline. The year closed at the end of March 1921 with quotations of R14, the lowest level touched since February 1917.

These fluctuations reflect the alternating trade currents of the year. While the steady decline both of freight rates and exchange served in some respects as a stimulus to foreign buyers, they also tended to induce consumers to hold off in the hope of securing still better rates. Towards the end of the year the fact that stocks were tending to accumulate in mills' godowns also acted as a deterrent, which even the resumption of short-time working in January 1921 failed to correct. In spite of these handicaps on business the exports of jute manufactures during 1920-21 showed a substantial increase totalling 833,000 tons as compared with 653,000 tons in 1919-20 and 681,000 in 1918-19. On account, however, of falling prices the total values amounted to only R53 crores in 1920-21 as compared with R50 and R52½ crores respectively in 1919-20 and 1918-19.

The following statement gives details of the various classes of jute goods exported during the past three years, compared with 1913-14, the last pre-war year:

Exports of Jute Manufactures.

		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bags exported	No. (millions)	369	583	343	534
Weight thereof	tons (1,000)	325	382	311	468
Cloth exported	Yards (millions)	1,061	1,103	1,275	1,353
Weight thereof	tons (1,000)	275	292	338	357
Weight of twist and yarn exported	tons (1,000)	(b)	2	2	4
Weight of other kinds exported	tons (1,000)	4	5	2	4
TOTAL WEIGHT OF JUTE MANUFACTURES		604	681	653	833 (a)
Value of bags exported	R (lakhs)	12,53	22,33	18,58	23,91
" cloth exported	R (lakhs)	15,59	29,70	31,15	28,54
" twist and yarn exported	R (lakhs)	(b)	20	12	35
" other kinds	R (lakhs)	15	42	17	19
TOTAL VALUE OF JUTE MANUFACTURES		28,27	52,65	50,02	52,99

A noticeable feature of the exports is the increase in shipments of twist and yarn, from 3½ to over 10 million pounds, of which nearly half was taken by the United Kingdom, the balance going chiefly to North and South America.

In general, it will be observed that the increased weight of exports is principally due to sacking bags, which increased from 256 to 397 millions, owing chiefly to abnormally heavy shipments of nitrate bags to South America and of wheat bags to Australia. Hessian bags also showed a substantial increase, owing chiefly to large exports of wheat pockets to the United States of America.

The following are details of the principal variations. Exports of bags to the United Kingdom decreased from 57 million in 1919-20 (excluding a balance of one million still left to be shipped that year on munitions account) to 48 million in 1920-21; exports of cloth to the same destination declined from 100 to 94½ million yards. The United States of America increased her purchases of bags from 43 to 72 millions and of cloth from 819 to 933 million yards. Australia increased her orders from 29 to 91 million bags and from 14 to 17 million yards of cloth. Other notable increases are from 15 to 54 million bags for Chile, from 16 to 32 million bags for China, from 39 to 41 million yards of cloth for Canada, from 17 to 25 million bags for Java and from 24 to 32 million bags for the West Indies. On the other hand the Straits Settlements and Japan found themselves fairly well stocked and reduced their purchases of bags, as the Philippines reduced their purchases of cloth. France took more bags but less cloth. The net results were, apart from reduced exports to the United Kingdom, a substantial increase in exports of bags to the Continent, to Australasia, and to the Far East; and in cloth an increase in exports to North America but fewer exports to South America. It should be noted, however, that the increases occurred early in the year. By the middle of the year foreign markets were satisfied, and the decline in prices from September 1920, already noticed, was the result.

Cotton.—The principal factors influencing the Indian cotton markets, and Bombay in particular, were firstly, the slump in American cotton prices, secondly, restrictions in the Japanese demand and even at one time resales on Japanese account, thirdly, the famine in China, fourthly, labour disputes at the local mills, and fifthly, the dispute between local dealers and the Cotton Contracts Board. Had it not been that the Indian crop was short, at 3½ million bales as compared with over 5½ million bales in 1919-20, and that Italy and Germany at one time supported the market, the fall in prices would have been more serious than it actually was.

Let us examine these factors in detail, and then watch their influence on the Bombay cotton market. In the textile boom of 1919-20, cotton prices soared in America, reaching their highest point with 43-25 cents for middling on 16th April, 1920. Thereafter the slump brought prices gradually down to 39-50 cents on 1st August, and more rapidly to 30-25 cents in September, 24-25 in October, 21-65 in November, and 14-75 on 31st December. In January there was a slight recovery, followed by a further decline to 11-20 cents in March 1921. It is estimated that America carried over 6½ million bales of cotton from the season 1919-20; that during 1920-21 she has disposed of only 10 out of 14 million bales; and that the carry-over to 1921-22 will be as high, in consequence, as 10½ million bales, of which only 24 per cent will be untenderable. Short time working in British and Continental mills accounted largely for the poor demand. According to figures published by the International Cotton Federation, cotton mills during the latter half of 1920 were idle for 13 weeks in Czecho-Slovakia, for 10 weeks in Austria and Poland, 7 in Germany and Belgium, 6 in the United Kingdom, 4 in Spain and Sweden, 2 in France and 1 in Italy and Switzerland.

(a) The exports from Bengal, which are included in these figures, amounted to 830,400 tons or over 99 per cent of the total exports.
(b) The exports of jute twist and yarn during 1913-14 amounted to 70 tons valued at R29,000 only.

The slump, combined with famine conditions in China, affected the Japanese yarn and textiles markets most seriously. The index figure for Japanese yarn prices at Tokyo stood as high as 744 in March 1920, the basic 100 representing the average quotations for October 1900. The index figure for April 1920 was 589, for May 410, thereafter it declined more gradually, and with a slight recovery in November, to 256 in January and 201 in February 1921. The worst of the crisis was experienced in Japan in May 1920, when as we shall see heavy resales took place in Bombay on Japanese account. Although during the greater part of the year Indian mills were obtaining good prices for their output, labour difficulties occurred at Bombay and Madras, maintaining prices it is true, but at the expense of output. Finally, throughout the year was felt the burden of irregular and declining exchange.

Under these repeated blows, the price of Indian cotton could not but fall. In the New Year of 1920, the forward quotation for F. G. Broach April-May delivery was between R560 and R544. American cotton was then on the upward grade and Bombay cotton followed suit. But the reaction soon occurred, and early in April the spot price for F. G. Broach was just above R500. Export demands were seriously reduced and local mills were not buying. Early in May as a result of Japanese resales the price fell to R450-426. At this point the Continent began to take an interest, but exchange difficulties hampered business and the fall of New York prices, which had for some time been above the Indian parity, was an ominous precedent. R420 was touched towards the end of May. During June there was a recovery as Japanese sales ceased, but local stocks showed signs of serious inflation, and upcountry stocks were known to be heavy, and the price fell again to R416 by the end of July. A month later the poor quality of the monsoon was realised and prices recovered partly on this account, and partly owing to revived enquiries from the Continent. Later, however, in October-November came the inevitable relapse. Japan was still out of the market and local mills were buying very little. New York and Liverpool prices had declined to such an extent that American cotton of one inch staple could be landed in Bombay at less than R500 per candy, whereas Cambodia cotton, inferior in class and staple, was still being sold at R580. Local mills in need of staple cotton realised the discrepancy and turned their attention to American supplies, of which about one lakh of bales were bought. Incidentally, it is an interesting question whether, in view of the declining quality and quantity of good staple cotton in India, Bombay mills requiring long staple will be driven to buy American in greater quantity in future. That they have not done so in the past has been due partly to reluctance to develop any sort of dependence on foreign supplies, and partly to anticipation of improvements in the Indian staple. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, constituted at the end of March 1921, will advise Government as to statutory precautions necessary to safeguard the length of the Indian staple and to prevent mixing and adulteration generally.

On the 1st December 1920 the dispute between local dealers and the Cotton Contracts Board was settled and Broach opened at R351 but soon fell to R335. There was a slight recovery in January 1921, on realisation of the scarcity of good staple cotton and in anticipation of revived enquiries from Japan. Japanese purchases followed, but during February the demand on their account and that of the local mills was weak. By the end of March 1921 the price of F. G. Broach had fallen to close on R250.

In these circumstances it is not surprising, on turning to the export figures, to find that exports of raw cotton from India declined from 2,398,000 bales in 1919-20 to 2,074,000 in 1920-21. The Continent (chiefly Germany, Belgium and Italy), increased its purchases, by nearly double, from 475,000 to 824,000 bales. Japan reduced her purchases by nearly one half, from 1,657,000 to 939,000 bales. The following statement shows monthly fluctuations in the total exports of Indian cotton, in bales, during 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

	1919-20	1920-21
April	129,800	283,900
May	106,400	282,800
June	125,600	197,500
July	196,700	124,100
August	141,500	114,700
September	210,200	115,900
October	129,900	79,500
November	176,600	121,300
December	187,400	123,800
January	328,900	169,700
February	297,200	249,300
March	368,400	211,400
TOTAL	2,398,600	2,073,900

Cotton Yarn.—During 1920-21 Indian mills continued the steady increase in the production of yarn maintained since the armistice year, but failed to reach the output of 1913-14. The figures are 615 million lbs. for 1918-19, 636 for 1919-20 and 660 for 1920-21 as compared with 683 for 1913-14. Exports of yarn are chiefly to the Far East and were seriously affected by the famine in China, which took exactly half the quantity she had taken the year before—63 as against 126 million lbs. Japan took none. The Straits and Siam reduced their purchases. Nearer home, Persia, Egypt and Turkey took considerably less than in 1919-20. Taken as a whole, the export trade in

Indian cotton yarns declined from 152 million lbs in 1919-20 to 83 in 1920-21 as compared with 198 in 1913-14. There is considerable lee-way yet to make up.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The story here is somewhat different. It is true that exports fell off in 1920-21 as compared with 1919-20. That was only to be expected in an abnormal year of deflation. But exports have now left far behind, not only the values but also the quantities, recorded before the war. Production has also increased as a result of war conditions, and there is no doubt that the Indian mills are in a much stronger position now than they were before the war. The extent to which they will be able to meet keen foreign competition anticipated on a return to normal conditions, will depend largely on the extent to which they have conserved rather than dissipated their resources. Since March 1921, when the import duty was raised to 11 per cent while the cotton excise was retained at 3½ per cent *ad valorem*, they have had a protection of 7½ per cent in the margin between both rates. The production and exports of the different classes of piece-goods during 1919-20 and 1920-21 as compared with 1913-14 figures, are given below :—

	PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS.				EXPORTS.		
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				Grey and bleached piecegoods—			
Shirtings and longcloth	292.5	444.5	456.2	Shirtings	2.2	8.6	5.7
Chadars	69.9	68.1	59.2	Chadars and dhutias	7.0	11.2	8.7
Dhutias	284.8	337.6	340.1	T cloth and domestics	21.6	31.1	25.0
T cloth, domestics, and sheetings	128.9	122.4	97.4	Drills and jeans . . . . .	.6	1.5	.7
Drills and jeans	27.8	80.8	74.3	Other sorts	12.2	24.6	10.1
Other sorts	68.5	110.7	102.6				
TOTAL	872.4	1,164.1	1,129.8	TOTAL	44.2	77.0	50.2
Coloured piece-goods	291.9	475.7	451.0	Coloured piece-goods	45.0	119.6	96.2
TOTAL PIECE-GOODS	1,164.3	1,639.8	1,580.8	TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89.2	196.6	146.4

Turkey, Persia and Egypt reduced their orders seriously during the year under review, from 100 to 53 million yards. Singapore, Colombo and Aden in the aggregate maintained their purchases at 53 million yards. Exports to East African ports increased from 20 to 23 million yards.

The export trade was, of course, chiefly in Bombay hands, to the extent of 78 per cent of the total, as compared with 21 per cent from Madras.

The following table compares local production, imports, and exports, and deduces the balance available for local consumption. Stocks cannot, of course, be calculated with any degree of certainty owing to the numerous markets and scattered demands. Nor should it be forgotten that the production figures strictly speaking represent deliveries from the mills during the year, and not the actual output of the year. The balance of 2,883 million yards available for local consumption in 1920-21 compares very favourably, from the point of view of future trade, with the balance estimated for 1913-14, 4,210 million yards.

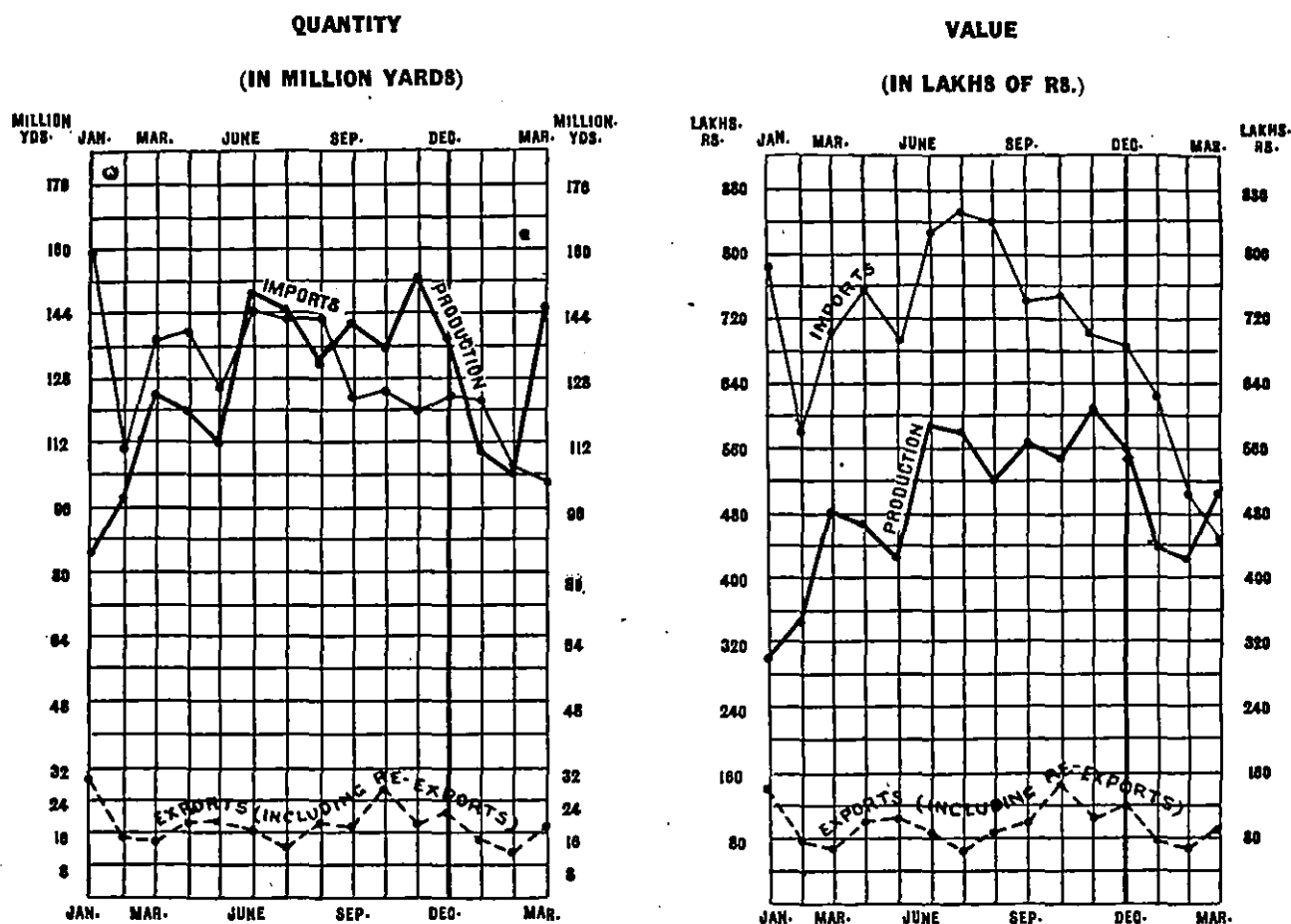
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production	1,164.3	1,450.7	1,639.8	1,580.8
Imported goods	3,197.1	1,122.0	1,080.7	1,509.3
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS	4,361.4	2,572.7	2,720.5	3,090.1
Exported, Indian	89.2	149.1	196.6	146.4
" Foreign	62.1	114.2	88.6	61.0
TOTAL EXPORTS	151.3	263.3	285.2	207.4
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210.1	2,309.4	2,435.3	2,882.7

For a year of declining prices in the world's markets, prices of piece goods were remarkably sustained, owing chiefly to the effect of falling exchange on imported goods which dictate local market rates. The following table compares the declared values per yard of the different classes of piece-goods during the past three years, compared with 1913-14 :—

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

The diagram below illustrates the monthly fluctuations both in quantity and value of the imports, exports, and production of cotton piece-goods in India from January 1920 to the end of the year under review :—

7. IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1920 TO MARCH 1921.



Food-grains and Flour.—Control over the export of food-grains and flour had been imposed during the war for three reasons; partly to prevent leakage to the enemy, partly to conserve supplies and partly to maintain local prices at levels reasonable to both consumer and producer. The first of these three inducements to control passed with war conditions. The other two remained operative in consequence of short harvests which followed closely upon the dawn of peace. The important crops are rice and wheat, which remained under control throughout, as war conditions gave way to famine or semi-famine conditions. While other crops are each, comparatively speaking, insignificant from the point of view of exports, the resumption of control in their case was considered to be equally necessary.

The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during 1913-14 and again during 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

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

	PRODUCTION.	EXPORTS		
		Cleaned rice.	Rice.	Paddy.
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30	
1918-19	24,342	2,018	35	
1919-20	32,000	618	34	
1920-21	28,033	1,060	35	

The exports during the last three years represent quantities allowed to leave India under license, and in the case of Burma rice estimates of the exportable surplus were framed and periodically announced by the Government of India. As noticed in last year's Review of Trade, the direction of India's rice trade has altered considerably since the war, the surplus being conserved especially for Indian colonists overseas. Thus, apart from 172,000 tons to the United Kingdom, Ceylon took 276,000 tons, the Straits 183,000, Mauritius 36,000, the West Indies 10,600 and East Africa 9,500. Early in June 1920 a rice crisis had occurred in Hongkong where attempts to corner the local market had merely resulted in a deluge of supplies. Heavy orders which had been anticipated from America and Japan did not materialise and the congestion of stocks led to a severe local slump. This incident should not rank too high in importance. In actual fact, however, it illustrates if it did not accentuate a general slump in the rice markets of the world. The London price of Rangoon Rice No. 2, which had risen from 26 shillings per cwt. in January 1920 to 48/6 in March and 52/6 in May, declined in June to 48/ and in September to 41/. After a slight recovery in October and November it fell gradually until it stood at only 15/ in February and in March was slightly firmer at 18/. Rice prices in Japan, which had been exorbitantly high early in 1920 and had since declined, recovered in July and August but declined thereafter. In Burma, the price of rice had increased fairly steadily during

1919 and 1920 and reached its maximum in October of the latter year, but subsequently declined as a result of good rain secured in Lower Burma in October and November. Owing to the fall in world prices of rice which occurred in the latter part of 1920, it was found possible for the Government of India to announce on the 4th December 1920 their decision to modify very considerably the system of control over Burma rice exports in 1921. Free trade was re-established between Burma and India, and all control was removed from trade with foreign countries except that shipment was permitted only under license up to a limited quantity of the exportable surplus which was first estimated at 2,100,000 tons of white rice but subsequently reduced to 1,942,000. It was announced at the same time that should Burma prices rise beyond the level of the controlled rate fixed in 1920, viz. Rs. 180 per 100 baskets of paddy, the Government of India reserved to themselves power to re-impose a system of strict control as in force during that year. Allotments for exports of rice from India proper were throughout 1920 practically confined to the port of Karachi. The total quantity of rice allotted for export from India in 1920 was 84,915 tons.

The following table gives for wheat the same particulars of production and export already given for rice, and for similar years:—

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

	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1918-19	7,507	476
1919-20	10,122	9
1920-21	6,709	238

Fluctuations in the price of wheat in London and Karachi are detailed in Table No. 69. It will be seen at a glance that the decline which marked London prices during the latter half of the year 1920-21 did not occur in India. As the 1920 wheat crop was good, being 9 per cent. above the average of the previous five years, the Government of India announced on the 30th September 1920 their decision to release 400,000 tons of wheat for export during the months of October 1920 to March 1921, provided this amount could be purchased within the fixed price limit of Rs. 5-8 per maund at Lyallpur equivalent to Rs. 6-2-6 free on rail Karachi. Arrangements were made for the purchase of the quantity which was forthcoming within this limit and for its shipment and sale to foreign countries through the six principal wheat exporting firms at Karachi acting as direct agents of the Government of India. The resulting profits accrue to Government. On the 24th February in view of the heavy fall which occurred in world prices of wheat, the Government of India decided to abandon the scheme for the purchase and sale of Indian wheat on Government account, the total quantity purchased for Government up to that date being 240,280 tons. After that date and up to the 31st March 1921, agent firms were permitted to make purchases and sales on private account up to the limit of the balance of each firm's allotments, subject only to the conditions firstly that the total of 400,000 tons sanctioned for export up to the 31st March was not exceeded and secondly that purchases should not be made above the price limit of Rs. 6-2-6 free on rail Karachi. The quantity of wheat purchased and sold by agent firms on private account up to the 31st March amounted to 61,400 tons. Thus the total quantity of wheat bought in India under this scheme both on Government and private account during the six months from October 1920 to March 1921 amounted to 301,680 tons only, while during the whole of 1920-21, the exports of wheat from Karachi did not exceed 235,000 tons, distributed throughout the year as follows:—

1920 April	Tons	400	1920 October	Tons	600
May	700		November	9,000	
June	500		December	35,700	
July	500		1921 January	79,800	
August	400		February	52,500	
September	400		March	54,500	

Of the total, the United Kingdom took 95,000 tons, Egypt 36,000 and France 20,000. The bulk of the crop was either consumed locally or went to augment local stocks.

Other food-grains are of less importance from the point of view of export. Control had been imposed, in the case of bajra and jawar, from January 1919, of barley, gram, maize and pulse from February and of lentils from March of the same year. From February 1920, the corresponding flours were also controlled. As a result, exports declined from nearly 700,000 tons in 1918-19 to 160,000 in 1919-20 and 93,000 in 1920-21.

Oil Seeds.—Indian oil-seeds, vegetable oils and oilcakes fared badly in foreign markets during 1920-21. The explanation lies not in official control, as in the case of food-grains, but in the short stocks in India, and the relatively higher prices obtainable in local than in foreign markets. Although the 1918-19 harvest had been poor, foreign prices during 1919-20 (when the crop was moved) had been tempting, and exports had been heavy in consequence. The 1919-20 crop was better but local needs were imperious and were able to outbid a weak foreign demand. In other words, India had sold one crop at considerable profit on a high foreign market, and wisely conserved the following year's crop when prices fell. It should not be forgotten that India's consumption of vegetable oils and cake is very great, and in this line of trade she looks on foreign markets as a convenience, not a necessity. This tendency, more prominent as a result of war conditions, accounts for the striking variations which have occurred in the export of the different classes of seeds (see table 50B) and oils and for the short exports during the year under review.

The crops are harvested towards the end of one financial year and the bulk of them are marketed in the following year. The linseed crop, which had totalled only 235,000 tons in 1918-19, produced 419,000 tons in 1919-20; and yet exports diminished, for the reasons given, from 252,000 tons in 1919-20 to 188,000 in 1920-21. While London prices had fallen from £46-10 per ton in April 1920 to £18-10 in March 1921, wholesale prices in Bengal had only fallen from R12-8-10 to R8-10-5 per maund during the same period. Even when the appreciation of the rupee value of sterling from approximately R8-9 to approximately R15 per £ is taken into account, very little business could be put through at the Bengal price. Similarly with groundnuts, the exports in 1919-20 had amounted to 112,000 tons on a crop of 636,000, but declined in 1920-21 to 104,000 tons on a crop of 822,000. London quotations had fallen from £61 in April 1920 to £17-10 by the end of March 1921, and Madras quotations from R71-8 per F. candy f. o. b. to R41 during the same period. Exports of rapeseed increased, it is true, from 123,000 to 184,000 tons, of castor-seed from 8,000 to 15,000 tons, and of mowra seed from 2,000 to 5,000 tons. But the trade in sesamum, copra, mustard, and cotton-seed diminished. The total exports of seeds declined from 825,000 tons in 1919-20 to 624,000 in the year under review. All provinces shared in the decline except Madras and Burma, which are interested chiefly in groundnuts. The former increased her total exports from 88,000 tons to 92,000 mainly to the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Italy and the latter from 1,000 to 5,000 tons chiefly to the United Kingdom.

The principal foreign countries purchasing the different varieties of oilseeds, and the extent of their purchases will be found in table 50A. The following table shows the interest of each in the total value of the trade :—

	1913-14 (pro-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	22	73	51	41
France	31	10	26	12
Italy	5	5	6	6
Belgium	16	...	11	28
Germany	16	...	...	5
Straits Settlements	1	2	1	1
United States	1	2	...	1
Others	8	8	5	6
	100	100	100	100

In vegetable oils the story is much the same. Cochin coconut oil was quoted at £125 per ton in London in March 1920 and at £105 in April. After April, London reports of the Indian oil cease, giving place to the Ceylon product. Rapeseed oil stood at £130 in March 1920, £95 in June, £75 in September, £70 in January 1921 and £47 at the end of March. Exports of coconut oil fell off from 4 million gallons in 1919-20 to less than 2 millions in 1920-21. Exports of castor-oil remained steady at approximately 300,000 gallons in 1919-20 and 1920-21 as compared with over 1½ million in 1918-19. Exports of linseed oil were reduced from 1,675,000 gallons in 1918-19 to 439,000 in 1919-20 and 266,000 in 1920-21. During the three years the total exports of vegetable oils declined from 11½ to 7 and 3 million gallons. This decline is noticeable in view of the great extension of oil crushing which has taken place in India during the past few years. Imports of oil crushing and refining machinery have totalled R25 lakhs in value since the armistice. Production has been devoted very largely to local requirements and particularly to the manufacture of soap, while oilcake is slowly increasing in popularity as a food-stuff for Indian cattle. Exports of oilcakes declined from 143,000 tons in 1919-20 to 95,000 tons in the year under review.

Tea.—The following brief summary of the position of the tea industry in India is necessary to a full realisation of the disasters which assailed it in 1920-21. Assam contributes between one-half and two-thirds of the total Indian output. Of the remainder, Northern India (excluding Assam) produces rather more than twice as much as Southern India. The statement below shows how the industry has developed during the past 15 years :—

	1905	1910	1915	1920
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	350,200	382,800	420,200
Rest of Northern India	153,500	163,200	181,300	190,900
Southern India	33,800	48,500	68,000	88,300
Burma	1,500	1,700	2,800	1,700
TOTAL	528,000	563,600	634,900	701,100
Production	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Assam	151,905	175,095	245,752	234,314
Rest of Northern India	57,478	68,138	94,695	75,237
Southern India	11,910	19,968	31,610	35,655
Burma	107	68	146	134
TOTAL	221,400	263,269	372,203	345,340

Exports during the same years were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1910-11	1915-16	1920-21
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
From Northern India	199,768	234,807	301,429	251,508
From Southern India	14,399	19,485	37,035	34,238
From Burma	57	9	6	6
TOTAL	214,224	254,301	338,470	285,752

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

One of the principal causes of the slump in the Indian tea trade has been the withdrawal of the Russian demand. Partly on this account and partly owing to reduced demands from other countries the output in 1920, although smaller than any crop since 1914, was much in excess of demand. During the war and for nearly 12 months after the armistice, stocks in the United Kingdom were short owing, firstly, to heavy consumption on military account, and secondly, to shortage of freight space during the first ten months of 1919. During November and December of that year, however, more steamers became available and more space was allocated to tea in order that home stocks might be replenished. The season in Northern India finished strong and the temptation to send home all available supplies to a good London market was irresistible. The 1920 season opened with a total stock of 224 million lbs. of all kinds in the United Kingdom, as compared with 176 million lbs at the opening of the previous season; at the same time 30 million lbs of the 1919 Indian crop still remained to go forward. Weather conditions were favourable to the growth of the crop early in the 1920 season, and unfortunately coarse plucking—a direct result of the pooling of a grades under war control—reduced the quality and increased the quantity of the output.

In these circumstances, namely heavy shipments at the end of 1919, increasing home stocks and heavy production of inferior grades early in the 1920 season, a slump was inevitable. The high average price-levels of October 1919 were never again reached, and after a brief and partial recovery in January-February, the market collapsed in March 1920. The price of Common Pekoe Souchong dropped from 1s-3d. in that month to 4d. in September. London stocks reached their highest point 240 million lbs. in January 1920 (as compared with a pre-war normal of 70 to 75 million) and continued high throughout the remainder of the year.

In these circumstances strenuous efforts were made to reduce the quantity and improve the quality by fine plucking during the season. Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. calculate the variations in production of the 1920 as compared with the 1919 season as follows:—

1920	Per cent.
April—May	+47.90
June	+23.30
July	+ 8.64
August	— 6.88
September	—22.02
October	—18.43
November	—44.03
December	—73.51

Fortunately, the slump which hit the inferior grades so hard did not affect the finer qualities. The pooling of all grades, already referred to, during the period of control, naturally caused a scarcity of the better grades, and Fine Darjeelings in particular sold at very high prices. Moreover blenders were able to purchase the low grades so cheap that they could afford to pay more for the proportion of fine teas in the blend.

As the season progressed, freight rates declined, opening at £7-11-3 per ton and closing at £3-11-3. Exchange also declined from 2s-0½d for six months' sight bills on London to 1s.-4¾d. Although a decline in exchange must in the long run serve as a stimulus to export trade, the decline of March—December 1920 in conjunction with rapidly falling sterling prices hit the industry severely at the time. It is a common practice in the trade for Calcutta shippers to send tea to London for sale at public auction, drawing usance bills in India against the estimated realisations. Exchange continued high and exports heavy during the five months November 1919 to March 1920. Although comparatively high prices were secured in London during this period, high exchange discounted the profits then realised in India. During March to September 1920, the average London tea prices fell rapidly, while exchange moved downwards, but remained comparatively high at 1s.-9¾d. on 30th September. As Calcutta firms negotiate their bills (to finance their gardens) at the time of shipment, they suffered, on the one hand, from high rates of exchange and, on the other, from declining prices at the London auction sales. In many cases, the price realised at auction was lower than the sterling value drawn at the time of shipment and the balance had to be made good, with exchange definitely set against India. The following is a typical case. The London value of a consignment at time of shipment was 1s.-4d. per lb. A bill was prepared at 75 per cent of that value, namely 12d. per lb, and negotiated at 2s.-6d., the rate of exchange then current. The consignment actually realised 6½d. per lb. and the deficit (at 5½d. per lb.) had to be made good by the shipper at 1s.-7d. exchange. This case is typical of many which occurred during the season under review.

Fortunately the position at the beginning of the 1921 season is more satisfactory. A rough estimate shows that the Indian crop has been reduced by 37 per cent by the end of June, 1921. The corresponding decrease in Java gardens was 40½ per cent and in Ceylon gardens 15½ per cent. It is generally admitted, however, that reductions had already begun in Ceylon during the corresponding period of the previous season on which the comparison is based. Stocks of teas in the United Kingdom are estimated at just under 215 million lbs. Consumption in the United Kingdom is estimated at between 420 and 450 million lbs. But 40 per cent of the stocks are said to consist of coarsely plucked India, Ceylon and Java tea and also China teas, and of these only small proportions can be taken for blending purposes. Good prices are still offered at home for the finer qualities of teas; and the finer plucking, now in full swing in India, not only meets a real demand but also helps to relieve the congestion of poorer grades in the London market. The prospects of the current season are certainly more hopeful than the retrospect at one time seemed to justify.

With regard to exports an interesting comparison may be made between the quantities and destinations of Indian teas during 1913-14, 1919-20, and 1920-21. The United Kingdom has been India's best customer throughout. In the pre-war year she took 209 million lbs, during 1919-20, 337 million and during 1920-21, 249 million lbs. Our next best customer was, pre-war, Russia, taking 33 million lbs, but taking practically none at all since the war, at any rate by direct shipment. In 1913-14 Canada took 11½ million lbs and China 11 million. Since the war China's purchases have become negligible, as her earlier purchases were largely on Russian account; while Canada has become India's best customer after the United Kingdom with 8 million lbs in 1919-20 and 7¾ million in 1920-21. Australia took 9½ million lbs in 1913-14, 7 million in 1919-20, and 6 million in 1920-21. Since the war America has increased her purchases of Indian tea from less than 2 million lbs in 1913-14 to 6½ million in 1919-20, and 3 million in 1920-21. Asiatic Turkey is now an important customer taking 5 million lbs as compared with 3 million before the war. Persia took only quarter of a million lbs. in 1913-14, but 2 million in 1919-20, and again in 1920-21. In the result the total exports, which rose from 289 million lbs. in 1913-14 to 338 million in 1915-16, 359 million in 1917-18, and 379 million in 1919-20, declined in 1920-21 to less than 286 million, just below the 1913-14 figure.

A certain amount of foreign tea is blended with Indian tea in Calcutta for export. The quantity so blended under bond decreased from 582,400 lbs in 1919-20 to 32,640 lbs in 1920-21, and was exported principally to the United Kingdom, Chile and the Argentine.

It is difficult to estimate the quantity of Indian tea retained for consumption in this country. A rough estimate arrived at by deducting net exports and carryover from production plus carryover from the previous year, gives a balance of 44 million lbs consumed in India in 1920-21 as compared with 30 million in 1919-20 and 22 million in 1913-14.

The following statement shows exports monthly from July 1919 to June 1921 :—

	1919-20	1920-21
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
July	18,413	16,723
August	29,213	24,898
September	27,210	23,844
October	43,421	28,301
November	60,986	19,881
December	45,710	28,039
January	33,428	37,240
February	26,443	34,050
March	22,214	26,878
April	17,428	19,653
May	20,063	19,990
June	7,806	15,466
TOTAL	357,435	295,563

Hides and Skins.—India's export trade in hides and skins suffered no less seriously than tea from the slump in foreign markets. The initial causes were undoubtedly (a) the heavy stocks of raw hides, leather, boots and shoes and other leather manufactures overhanging British and American markets, built up during the trade boom of 1919-20; (b) the balance of munitions stocks still carried forward; and (c) the general financial stringency in producing markets coupled with exchange difficulties in European countries where stocks were known to be low.

During March-April 1920 kips sold fairly well in the London market, chiefly for re-export to Germany and other Continental countries. Open market prices rose from 11*d.*, 9*d.* and 7½*d.* for first, second and third quality kips in the former month to 14½*d.*, 12½*d.* and 10*d.* in the latter. By May the tide had begun to turn and prices dropped to 10*d.*, 9*d.* and 6½*d.* The London and Liverpool markets had then become congested with enormous quantities of foreign hides of all descriptions, including a very large quantity of Indian hides. British tanners were not in the market and stocks were accumulating in Hamburg where German tanners had reduced their output. On account of high stocks, declining prices and adverse exchange conditions, business with the Continent became more and more difficult, with the result that prices dropped in June to 7*d.*, 6*d.* and 5*d.* During this month also occurred a serious break in German prices, postponing still further the chance of a revival of business with Central Europe. At the same time business was made still more difficult by the financial stringency prevailing in the United Kingdom.

Tanned hides from India were in no better demand. At the sales of the 22nd July only about 35 per cent of the Madras tannages on offer were disposed of and only about 10 per cent of those from Bombay.

In September 1920 German hides sales showed a slight recovery, and increased business was anticipated with the Continent. Continental offers did materialise to some extent in November, but not sufficiently to prevent a further decline of kip prices in December. After some fluctuations the year finished with quotations of 3½*d.*, 2½*d.* and 2*d.* for the three qualities at the end of March 1921.

The record of prices in New York during 1920-21 followed much the same lines as in London and need not be given in detail. At the same time the caveat should be entered that New York appears to be reverting to American Domestic and South American hides and to have dropped the influence she once possessed in Indian markets. Much the same might be said of Liverpool and London. In spite of the preferential 10 per cent drawback to British tanners, India is looking more and more to the Continent for orders.

With London and New York out of the market, with curtailed demands from France, Italy, Spain and Sweden and in the absence of Germany, the Indian trade was hit in all its branches. Calcutta, the biggest raw hide market, is accustomed to work on stocks of say 3 to 400,000 pieces of cow-hides. Unsold stocks increased from 610,000 pieces early in April 1920 to 710,000 in June and 830,000 in August. They fluctuated between 7 and 800,000 pieces in the remainder of the year under review. The price of arsenicated Darbhargas stood at R14-8 early in March 1920 but declined to R11 to R12 in May and R7-8 to R10-8 in June. From that month there was a steady decline to R3 to R5 by the end of March 1921. Fresh stock was quoted higher, but arrivals were few as large quantities of old stock still overshadowed the market. Arsenicated buff hides were quoted at R9-8 to R11 early in April 1920, and had fallen to R2-8 to R4 (old stock) by April 1921.

The trade had suffered so seriously that in March 1921 the Legislative Assembly considered the desirability of removing the export duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* (including two-thirds rebate to tanners within the Empire) but desisted in view of the financial position of the Government; it will be remembered that the export duty on tea was allowed for the same reason to continue.

Table 54 gives particulars of the quantities and values of the different classes of hides and skins exported during the year, compared with previous years. The decrease is noticeable in practically all lines of trade. Exports of raw buffalo hides to the United Kingdom fell from 4,000 tons in 1919-20 to less than 1,000 in 1920-21, and to the United States of America from 6,400 to 1,100 tons. Of raw cow hides, the United Kingdom took 2,100 tons, Italy 3,000, America 2,000 and Spain 1,400; the corresponding figures for 1919-20 were 11,000, 5,000, 15,000 and 2,400. Slight relief was afforded fairly late in the year by the re-entry of Germany, which took 3,200 tons. America is India's best customer for raw goat skins, of which she took 27,700 tons in 1919-20 but only 7,000 in 1920-21. Exports to the United Kingdom slightly increased from 2,000 to 2,300 tons, but those to France were reduced from 1,000 to 300 tons. The following statement shows the quantities and values of the total export trade in raw cow and buffalo hides, goat and sheep skins during 1913-14, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	39,400	14,100	5.91	6.34	1.62
Raw Buffalo hides	17,300	11,600	3,300	2.20	1.32	.26
Raw Goat skins	22,700	31,200	10,400	3.13	14.39	3.01
Raw Sheep skins	1,600	3,200	1,300	.26	.71	.20

The trade in tanned hides and skins experienced much the same set-back. The tanning industry had flourished during the war, and the export of tanned hides in particular had increased from 8,700 tons in 1913-14 to 25,500 in 1918-19 and 24,000 in 1919-20. During 1920-21 the total was only 4,000 tons. Similarly, exports of tanned skins fell from 4,900 to 2,600 tons. The following statement gives the details :—

	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	21,600	3,500	1,47	7,16	98
.. Buffalo hides	800	1,800	300	11	41	5
.. other hides . . . . .	...	700	300	...	31	12
.. Goat skins	3,700	1,500	800	1,61	1,73	73
.. Sheep skins	2,500	3,300	1,800	96	2,93	1,27
.. other skins	300	...	...	7	1	2
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS TANNED	15,200	28,900	6,700	4,22	12,55	3,17

The trade is chiefly carried on from Madras, where the South India Hides and Skins Association agreed to close tanning operations, and exports, from 1st May 1920 for a period of three months in the case of skins and six months in that of hides. Even after these periods had expired business could only be transacted on a very small scale.

Shellac.—India has a virtual monopoly of this commodity. The shellac markets of London and Calcutta have always been liable to violent fluctuations of price, due largely to ignorance of the real quality and extent of each of the four crops annually marketed, and to speculation as to the probable equation of supply and demand. Before the war, since 1911, London stocks averaged 100,000 cases (of two maunds = 1½ cwt.) or two years' imports. Variations in the London stocks were closely watched in India, and over a period of years reductions of stock usually coincided with a rise in the Calcutta rates, and *vice versa*. During the war, however, abnormal conditions prevailed. The demand for shellac on munitions account was considerable, prices in the open market appreciated and stocks declined from 1916. After the armistice London prices fell from approximately 340 shillings per cwt for T. N. to 205s on 1st April 1919, as compared with 60s in July-August 1914. Stocks remained fairly steady at about 24,000 cases until the end of 1919 when a sudden reduction occurred, probably due to deterioration of quality. The 1918 crops had been short and those of 1919 were found to be not much better, and demands poured in as trade recovered. Prices, which had risen steadily since April 1919, suddenly made a phenomenal jump from 570s in December 1919 to 830s in January 1920 and 860s in February. From that point London prices declined (with a brief recovery in July) to 350s in December 1920 and 310s in March 1921. Stocks, however, remained at a lower level than at any period since 1907, and were reduced by 1,000 cases each month from December 1920 until they stood at 9,362 cases at the end of March 1921. In New York, \$1.60 per pound was reached on 1st January 1920 as the result of a heavy demand for gramophone records and electrical apparatus, operating on short stocks. Thereafter prices declined to \$1.25 on 1st July and .65 on 31st December.

The phenomenal rise of London prices in December-January 1919-20 was reflected, though to a less extent, in Calcutta, where prices rose to R255 per maund T. N. in January 1920. From that point the price declined, with wide fluctuations, to R165 in May, recovered in June-July to R225—240, but fell irregularly to R190 in October, R165 in December, and finished below R100 in March 1921.

The high figure of 250,000 cases (of lac of all kinds) exported in 1919-20 was not attained in 1920-21, when 206,000 were shipped from India; but the total value increased from R7½ to over R7½ crores. As usual the chief shipments were to America which took nearly 148,000 cases as compared with only 38,000 for the United Kingdom. Shipments to America would have been higher had New York not taken advantage of successive fluctuations of price in London and Calcutta to buy in the cheaper market.

Other articles.—The principal lines of India's export trade have been dealt with in the preceding paragraphs. The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles :—

Articles	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	(pre-war year)			
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Wool and woollens	2,76	5,57	4,09	3,10
Metals and ores—				
Manganese ore	1,21	75	72	1,78
Wolfram	(a)	1,13	61	32
Others	98	1,28	1,22	2,15
Opium	3,42	3,15	1,96	2,53
Rubber	79	2,50	1,69	1,56
Coal and coke	69	16	83	1,50
Coffee	1,54	1,19	1,71	1,43
Manures	94	62	1,48	1,28
Paraffin wax	67	1,12	1,18	1,12
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	10	1,18	1,14
Dyes—				
Indigo	21	1,25	1,33	41
Myrobalans	57	49	1,01	41
Other sorts	26	31	31	28
Wood, teak	79	60	1,25	1,10
Mica	45	90	86	1,01
Coir	91	35	1,04	1,00
Hemp, raw	1,02	1,47	1,89	86
Tobacco	48	96	93	75
Spices	91	1,09	1,57	83
Provisions and oilman's stores	54	62	62	74
Saltpetre	31	93	55	71

(a) Included with others.

The trade in East Indian wool was seriously hit by the prevailing trade depression. Exports had amounted to 47 million lbs. in 1918-19 and to 36 million in 1919-20. Control of this trade was abolished on the 24th July, 1920, but in spite of the

Wool.

removal of control exports continued to decline to 23 million lbs. in 1920-21. The United Kingdom takes almost the whole of India's exports of wool, chiefly for the carpet trade. During and since the war, however, India has increased her woollen manufactures, particularly the carpet and rug industry. As compared with exports to the weight of over 1½ million lbs. in 1913-14, she exported nearly 2 million lbs. weight of carpets and rugs in 1916-17, 2,320,000 lbs. in 1919-20 and nearly 3 million in 1920-21 to the value of over R80 lakhs. Consignments of carpets were chiefly to the United Kingdom, but the United States of America and Australia are taking an increasing interest in this line of Indian trade. In spite of a slump in the carpet trade in America, where congestion of stocks was serious towards the end of 1920, and November auction-sale clearances had resulted in a drop of roughly 33 per cent below October listed prices, exports to America increased from a value of R1 lakh in 1918-19 to nearly R8 lakhs in 1919-20 and to nearly R13 lakhs in 1920-21.

Exports of ores amounted to 824,000 tons in 1920-21, more than double the 1919-20 figure. Manganese ore was one of the very few lines of trade which benefited by the peculiar

Ores.

conditions of the year under review, when exports increased to 780,000 tons from 382,000 in 1919-20. The bulk of these exports went to the United Kingdom, Belgium and America where stocks had been allowed to run short. On the other hand the wolfram industry suffered seriously from the prevailing depression. Exports to the United Kingdom (India's principal customer) declined from nearly 5,000 tons in 1918-19 to 3,500 in 1919-20 and 2,000 in 1920-21. The wolfram industry shares with tea and hides the "misery hand" in fortune's deal to Indian trade after the war. Exports of chrome iron ore increased from 10,700 to 37,000 tons. Exports of pig iron increased from 42,000 to 48,000 tons, chiefly for Japan; and of pig lead from 254,000 to 491,000 cwts. As instances of the development of metal industries in India the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron Works increased their output from 800,000 to 828,000 tons. The increase in exports of lead is due to increased production by the Burma Mining Company, Limited.

The exports of opium on private account increased during the year from 6,247 chests (9,166 cwts.), valued at R1,96 lakhs, to 7,660 chests (11,249 cwts.) worth R2,52 lakhs. They

Opium.

were directed mainly to Java (3,000 chests against 2,600 in 1919-20), Siam (1,700 chests against 1,400), Indo-China (1,230 chests against 995), Japan (750 chests against 980) and Hongkong (431 chests against 369). Prices fell considerably, those of Benares opium ranging between R5,000 and 6,000 and of Bihar between R4,800 and 5,800. There were 3,167 chests (6,581 cwts, valued at R94 lakhs) shipped on Government account direct to the Governments of Hongkong and the Straits. The agreement for the supply of opium to the Government of Hongkong was renewed for 5 years from January 1921.

There was a record export of 14 million lbs of rubber, which was 11 per cent above last year's, although the demand created by the war had fallen off. This was chiefly due to the increased

Rubber.

area tapped, viz., 69,000 acres, which was estimated to yield nearly 14 million lbs. The value fell by 8 per cent to R1,55 lakhs owing to the slump in the rubber market. The United Kingdom absorbed 76 per cent, Ceylon 12 per cent, and the United States of America 10 per cent. Madras had nearly 70 per cent of the trade and Burma 30 per cent. During the year no royalty was levied on exports.

Exports of coal and coke increased from 681,000 tons in 1919-20 to over one million tons in 1920-21; the increase was to some extent due to the industrial position in the United Kingdom

Coal and coke.

and on the Continent and to the comparatively lower prices demanded for Indian coal. Unfortunately owing to labour and transport difficulties which were also evident in India, production in this country decreased from 22,628,000 tons in 1919 to 17,962,000 in 1920. As a result of this heavy drop in output, and consequent scarcity, the price of all classes of Indian coal rose to a very high figure, which was in many cases as much as 200 per cent above the figure paid for similar coals during the previous year. Bombay is in consequence finding it profitable to import African and English in preference to Bengal coal.

Production and transport have been carried on under increasing difficulties during 1921, and until Indian railways can make up leeway lost during the war in respect of permanent way and rolling stock and the output of Indian coal again reaches the 20,000,000 figure, it seems only too likely that India may become an importer rather than an exporter of coal. In January 1921 shipments to Singapore, Penang, Sabang, Aden and Perim were totally stopped and Colombo was given reduced allotments which terminated in the month of March. As a result of these restrictions more coal was made available for Indian industries which at one period were threatened with complete stoppage:

The coffee crop of 1919-20, so far reported, was estimated at about 27 million lbs on an area of 127,000 acres and lower prices prevailed. Exports declined by 39,200 cwts or 14 per cent

Coffee.

to 233,400 cwts, valued at R1,43 lakhs. France reduced her demands for Indian coffee by 50 per cent to 41,700 cwts owing to unfavourable exchange conditions, while the United Kingdom raised her requirements by 27,000 cwts or 37 per cent to 99,700 cwts. There were no exports to Greece during the year, whereas direct purchases by the Greek Government during and since the war had accounted for 57,900 cwts in 1919-20 and 33,100 cwts in 1918-19. Asiatic Turkey took nearly 4 times and Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and Australia imported nearly double the quantity of the previous year. Exports to Ceylon were reduced to less than a half.

The shipments of manures declined from R1,48 to R1,28 lakhs, partly due to the continued falling-off in the demand for sulphate of ammonia from Java and partly to restricted exports

Manures.

of fish manures and guano. Shipments of bones and bonemeal, however, increased from R75 to 1,00 lakhs—of this crushed bones were responsible for R41 lakhs, uncrushed R2 lakhs, and bonemeal R57 lakhs. There was a considerable falling-off in exports to Japan from R30 to 14 lakhs partly set off by increased shipments to the United States of America (chiefly bone meal), the United Kingdom, and France. There was a slight decline in the quantity exported to Ceylon owing to the relative inactivity of the tea and rubber plantations.

During the earlier period of the year the world demand for paraffin wax considerably exceeded the supply but towards the close of 1920 the American wax market collapsed and buyers

Paraffin Wax.

held off with large stocks at their disposal. Thus the trade showed no signs of improvement in 1920-21 as a whole, when only 24,980 tons, valued at R1,11½ lakhs, were exported; 96 per cent of the total quantity was shipped from Burma mainly to Japan and the United Kingdom, nearly 6,000 tons to each,

to Australia 3,000 tons and to America 1,000 tons. Exports to Italy amounted to 5,500 tons, as against 20 tons in 1919-20, while those to France decreased to 575 tons from 4,600 tons.

The exports of bran and pollards declined from 223,300 tons to 176,800 tons in 1919-20 and the value from R1,11 to R1,04 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 33 per cent and the Straits 57 per cent of the total, against 71 and 26 per cent, respectively, in 1919-20.

Bran and pollards.

Germany imported to the extent of 1,425 tons from Burma.

There was a considerable falling off in the exports of dyes valued at R1,10 lakhs as against R2,65 lakhs in 1919-20, a decrease of 59 per cent. Indigo accounted for a decrease of R92 lakhs and myrobalans R60 lakhs. The cessation of the imports of synthetic

Dyes.

dyes from Germany during the war brought about a recovery in the indigo trade which was maintained in 1919-20.

Indigo.

In the year under review the exports collapsed to less than one-third of the previous year. Only 10,250 cwts of indigo were exported, mainly to Japan (5,800 cwts), Egypt (1,400 cwts), and the United Kingdom (1,100 cwts). Japan took a little over a fourth of the previous year's requirements; the reduction in the demand was due to over trading and high stocks in Japan. Egypt took less than a fourth as she met her requirements by German synthetic dyes. Asiatic Turkey took only 700 cwts in place of 3,400 cwts in 1919-20. In Bihar and Orissa the weather was unfavourable, and the area sown was greatly reduced as a result of the increased cultivation of food crops, while in Madras, owing to a favourable season, the area increased. The total yield of indigo in India during the year was estimated at 40,400 cwts—an increase of 6 per cent over 1919-20. Prices of Bihar indigo in the local sales ranged between R247-8 to R480 per factory maund in the year under review. The cess on indigo exports yielded only R13,000. The shipments of myrobalans also

Myrobalans.

considerably decreased from 92,900 tons in 1919-20 to 39,600 tons, owing to smaller exports both to the United Kingdom (16,200 tons against 48,800 tons in 1919-20) and the United States of America (14,700 tons against 28,400 tons). Myrobalan extracts were specified in the accounts for the first time, the exports amounting to 1,628 tons, valued at R6 lakhs, also barks for tanning, 384 tons, valued at half a lakh.

Teak wood exports decreased by 25 per cent in quantity to 39,300 cubic tons and by 12 per cent in value to R1,10 lakhs. There were larger exports in the first half of the year when prices

Teak wood.

ruled high but prices and shipments fell off in the latter half. The slump was most marked in the home market. Nearly 65 per cent of the shipments went to the United Kingdom. Ceylon took 2,981 cubic tons against 630 cubic tons in 1919-20. Germany also took 1,500 cubic tons. Natal and Cape-Colony maintained the previous year's position and took 3,500 cubic tons worth R14 lakhs.

The quantity of mica exported (71,300 cwts) showed an increase of nearly 18 per cent with an increase in value of 17 per cent to R1,01 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the largest customer with 41,100 cwts (or 58 per cent) which was less than in 1919-20 by 10,800 cwts or 21 per cent. The United States on the other hand increased her demands by 19,500 cwts to 26,700 or 37 per cent of the total. Shipments to Japan fell to a nominal figure, while there were larger exports to Italy, Germany, and Canada.

Mica.

Shipments of manufactured coir decreased by 22 per cent to 30,000 tons, valued at R99 lakhs, of which more than

Coir.

a third was sent to the United Kingdom, while there were considerable increases in exports to Holland, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, and the United States. Shipments to Continental countries are now made direct and not through the United Kingdom.

The exports of raw hemp fell by no less than 45 per cent to 408,000 cwts, valued at R86 lakhs; a collapse of the flax market had driven Italian hemp back to its normal markets. The United Kingdom took 50 per cent of the total but this was 61 per cent less

Hemp, raw.

than in 1919-20. France and the United States of America also considerably reduced their demands. Italy took nearly 18,000 cwts against 5,400 in the preceding year. About 73 per cent of the exports was from Bengal. Prices of Government graded coarse hemp in London which rose to £62 per ton at the end of March 1920 fell to £51 in June and with some fluctuations to £35 in March 1921.

Twenty-three million lbs of unmanufactured tobacco were exported as against 29 million in 1919-20. The United Kingdom took a little over 1½ million lbs as against 12½ million in 1919

Tobacco.

20, China over 9 million, and Aden 6 million, against 2½ million and 873,000 lbs respectively, in the previous year. Exports to France were reduced to 361,950 lbs against 4½ millions in 1919-20. The enormous drop in exports to the United Kingdom and France was chiefly due to a slump caused by the unloading of munitions stocks in both countries.

Exports of 389,700 cwts of saltpetre worth R71 lakhs showed an increase of 5 per cent in quantity and of 28

Saltpetre.

per cent in value. The United Kingdom took practically the same quantity as in the previous year. Ceylon took 36,700 cwts against 99,200, while the United States of America and Mauritius purchased 77,800 and 107,800 cwts as against 33,600 and 46,000 cwts in 1919-20. Exports to Japan were reduced to a nominal figure of 100 as compared with 12,400 cwts in 1919-20.

Articles by post.

Articles imported by the parcel post only are included under this head. Under imports the value increased by R3,19 lakhs to R7,13 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom was 77 per cent and that of Egypt 9 per cent, Japan 4 per cent, Ceylon 3 per cent, and the Straits 1 per cent. The value of articles exported by post increased by 34 per cent to R2,68 lakhs; 31 per cent of the exports were destined for the United Kingdom, 15 for the Straits, 13 per cent for Ceylon, 11 per cent for China and 9 per cent for France.

Re-exports.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported from India slightly increased to R18 crores as against R17½ crores in 1919-20 and R4½ crores in the prewar year. Re-exports of sugar 16 D. S. and above amounted to 72,600 tons, valued at R6,17 lakhs, as against 68,200 tons and R3,55 lakhs in the previous year; nearly 30,300 tons were shipped to the United States of America, 12,800 tons to Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia), 8,300 tons to Persia (which takes loaf sugar imported from Egypt, Belgium and Holland) and 8,500 tons to certain Continental countries of Europe, viz., Belgium, Holland and Greece. Re-exports of Java sugar to the United States of America was a new feature as local dealers quoted lower prices than those ruling in Java with a view to get rid of their surplus stocks.

In cotton twist and yarn there was a decline by 88 per cent to 332,300 lbs, Japan alone being responsible for a decline of 1,744,800 lbs. Cotton piecegoods also fell by more than 27½ million yards or 31

per cent to 61 million; Asiatic Turkey showing a decrease of over 6 millions, Persia 11 millions, East African ports 2 millions, Arabia and Bahrein Islands 2 millions each, and Egypt 1 million. Re-exports of raw wool, which is brought across the land frontier, fell by 7 million lbs or 44 per cent to 9 million lbs, valued at R76½ lakhs, the United Kingdom alone being responsible for this decline. Ninety-six per cent of this trade passed through Karachi and the remainder through Bengal and Bombay. Of other articles chemicals, drugs, food grains, liquors, machinery, matches, soap, spices, tea and silk also decreased. These main decreases were counterbalanced by noticeable increases under apparel, carriages and carts, fruits, hides and skins, oils, provisions, and raw cotton. Uganda raw cotton valued at R26 lakhs, was re-shipped to the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements and Spain. Raw furs (bearing skins) valued at R57 lakhs, imported from Bokhara, were also re-shipped to the United Kingdom for making furs. Bombay and Karachi shared 66 and 14 per cent against 68 and 16 per cent, while Bengal had 16 per cent against 13 per cent, of the total in the previous year. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were, the United Kingdom 20 per cent, Persia 11 per cent, Asiatic Turkey 15 per cent, and Aden and East Africa 6 per cent each.

Government Stores.

The value of imports on Government account declined by R2,20 lakhs to R11,54 lakhs, owing to restricted importations of arms, ammunitions, etc., woollen manufactures, apparel, telegraph materials, railway plant and rolling stock, copper, flax and paper. There were on the other hand increases under boots and shoes, cement, carriages and carts, machinery, instruments, iron or steel and parts of ships. The export of Indian produce on Government account increased from R3,28 lakhs to R5,30 lakhs, of which food grains accounted for R1,99 lakhs and opium R94 lakhs. The other important articles were coal, apparel, unwrought leather, and ores. Larger shipments of food grains and provisions to the Persian Gulf accounted partly for the increase. The re-exports of imported goods on Government account also advanced by R1,60 lakhs to R4,29 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of overseas trade in 1920-21.*

This Chapter cannot pretend to more than brief statistical abstracts of India's trade with her principal customers during 1920-21. They illustrate the general trade conditions of 1920-21 already described in Chapter I of this Review.

The official return groups the figures under the two headings of British possessions and foreign countries. The noteworthy feature in the direction of India's trade in 1920-21 was an increase in the share of the British Empire in the total trade as compared with the preceding year, from 51 to 56 per cent, with a corresponding decrease in the share of foreign countries from 49 to 44 per cent. The important variations as compared with 1919-20 are stated below :—

- (1) A remarkable increase in the percentage share of the United Kingdom in imports from 50.5 to 61 per cent accompanied by a decrease in exports from 29.6 to 21.9 per cent, resulting in a net increase in the total trade from 37.7 to 44.1 per cent. In the pre-war year 1913-14 the shares were 64 per cent in imports, 24 per cent in exports, and 40.7 per cent in the total trade.
- (2) A decrease in the share of His Majesty's Dominions and other British possessions in imports from 10 to 5 per cent with an increase in their share in the export trade from 14 to 21 per cent, the net result being a decrease in the total trade from 13 to 12 per cent.
- (3) The whole British Empire had 56 per cent of the total trade (66 per cent of the imports and 43 per cent of the exports) as against 51 per cent (61 per cent of the imports and 44 per cent of the exports) in 1919-20.
- (4) A decrease in the share of the United States of America in imports from 12.1 to 10.5 per cent, although in exports her position remained practically unchanged, namely, nearly 15 per cent, thus recording a net decrease in the total trade from 13.8 to 12.4 per cent.
- (5) An all-round decrease in Japan's share in the trade, namely, under imports from 9.2 to 7.9 per cent and under exports from 14.3 to 9.5 per cent, resulting in a net decrease in her share in the total trade from 12.3 to 8.6 per cent.

In the following table the total overseas trade of India (private merchandise) has been shown in such a way as to indicate her trade balance with the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Japan, and all other foreign countries :—

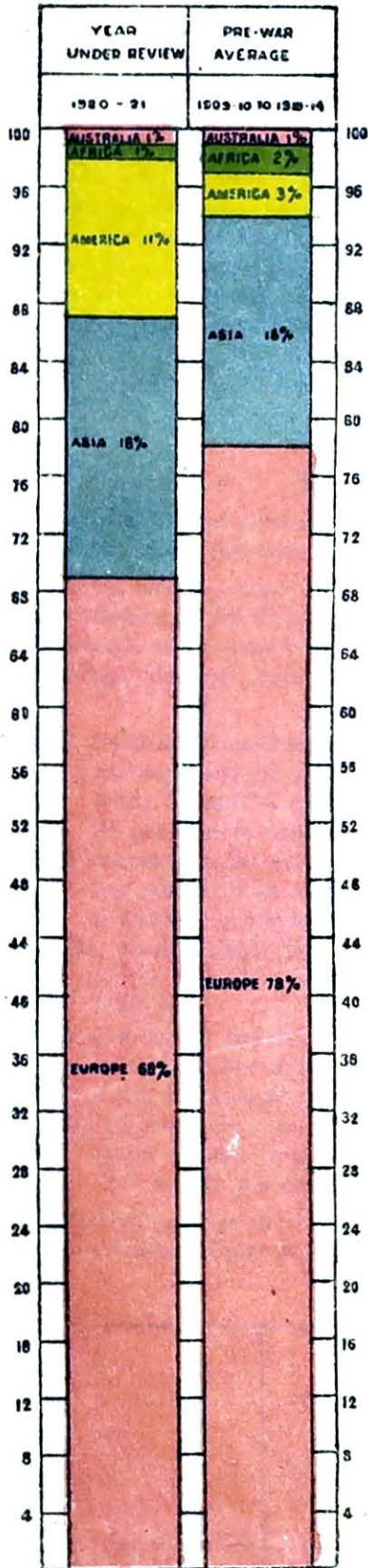
	1913-14			1919-20			1920-21		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
United Kingdom	R (Crores) 58	R (Crores) 117	R (Crores) - 59	R (Crores) 97	R (Crores) 105	R (Crores) - 8	R (Crores) 56	R (Crores) 205	R (Crores) -149
Other British Possessions	36	11	+ 25	47	20	+ 27	54	17	+ 37
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	- 34	144	125	+ 19	110	222	-112
Europe	85	30	+ 55	43	8	+ 35	44	28	+ 16
United States of America	22	5	+ 17	49	25	+ 24	38	35	+ 3
Japan	23	5	+ 18	47	19	+ 28	24	26	- 2
Other Foreign countries	25	15	+ 10	44	31	+ 13	41	25	+ 16
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	183	83	+100	147	114	+ 33
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+ 66	327	208	+119	257	336	-79

* For particulars showing the competition between Indian and foreign goods in British and American markets, please see Appendix III.

8. SHARE OF THE CONTINENTS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1920-21, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

IMPORTS

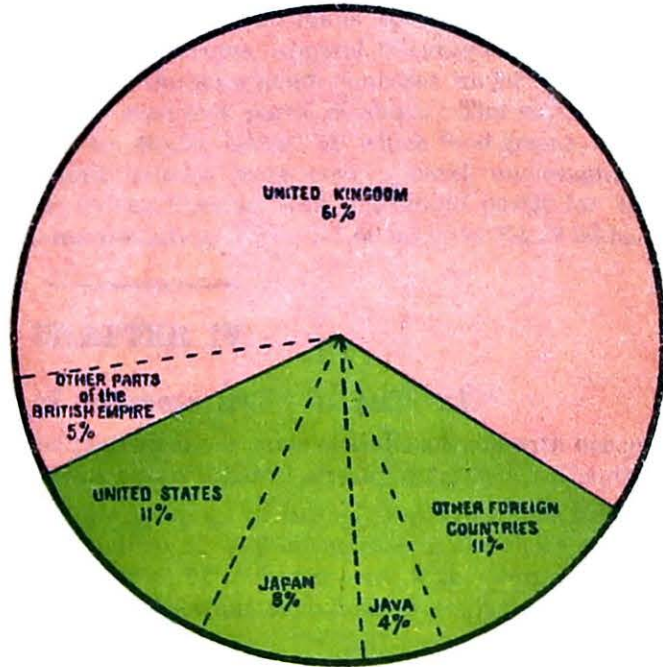
(1) SHARE OF CONTINENTS



(2) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

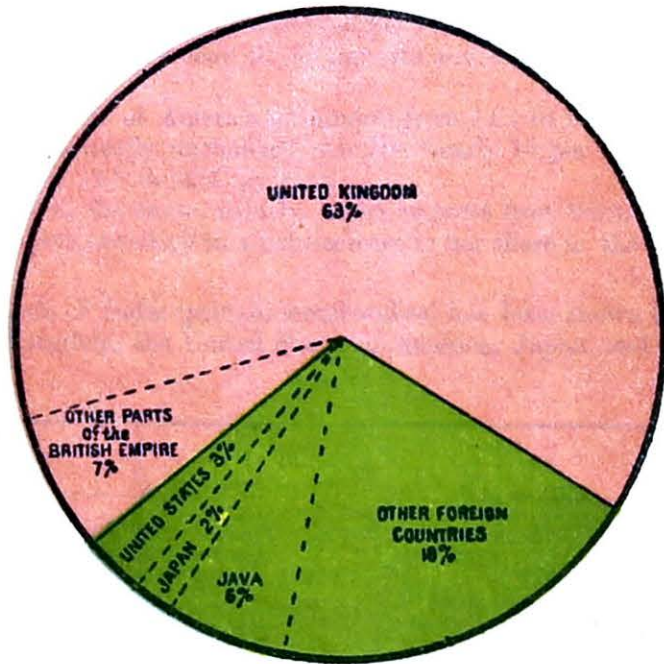
1920-21

(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)



1909-10 TO 1912-14

(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)



1920-21
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	66
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34
	100

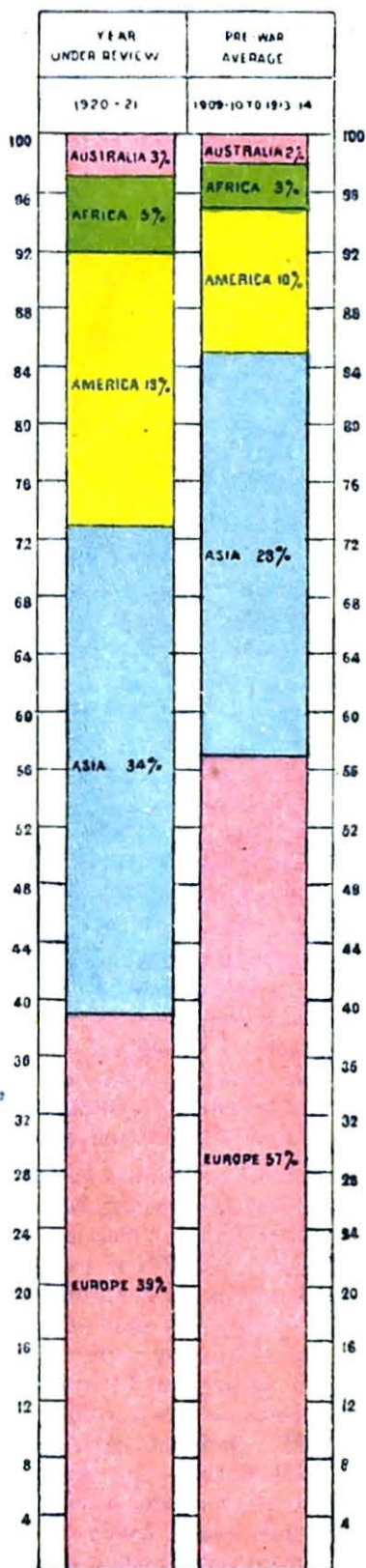
1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	70
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30
	100

Note the decrease in the share of the British Empire and Java and the increase in the share of the United States and Japan in the total import trade, as compared with the pre-war period.

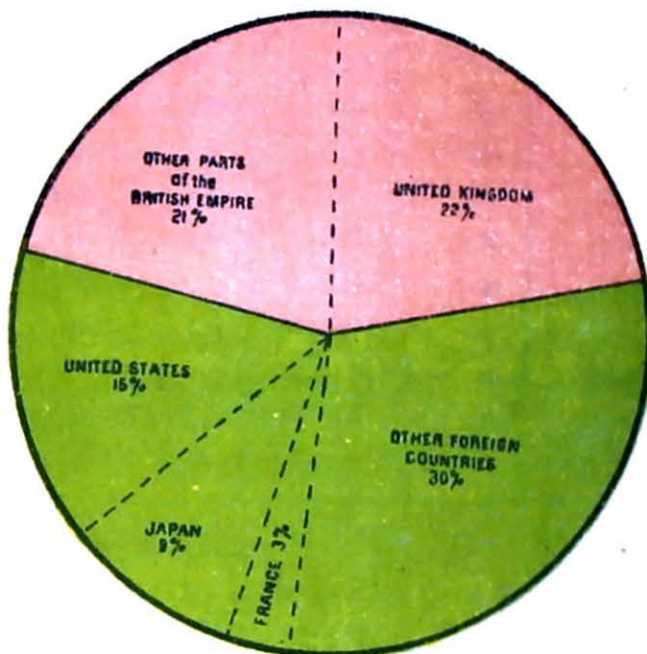
EXPORTS

(1) SHARE OF CONTINENTS

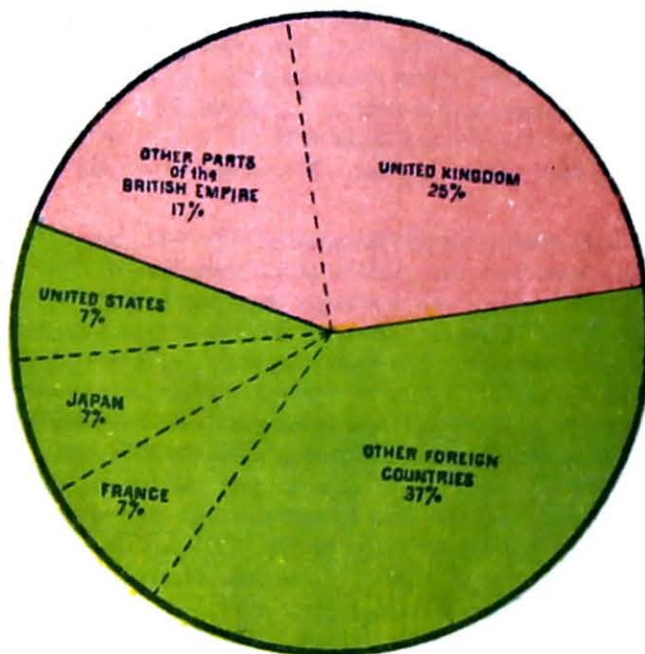


(2) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

1920-21
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)



1909-10 TO 1913-14
PRE-WAR AVERAGE



1920-21
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	43
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	57
	100

1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	42
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	58
	100

Note the increase in the share of the United States and Japan, and the decrease in the share of United Kingdom and France in the total export trade, as compared with the pre-war period.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

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

Countries	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,04,98	2,04,60	58,35	96,74	56,16
Ceylon	81	2,51	1,91	9,04	11,25	11,88
Straits Settlements	3,42	5,93	4,82	6,79	7,58	9,09
Hongkong	98	2,75	2,37	7,82	9,10	7,39
Egypt	(a)	1,39	1,54	(a)	3,80	3,80
South Africa	23	20	16	1,20	1,45	1,82
Mauritius	2,53	1,28	87	1,26	1,32	1,89
East African Protectorate	39	1,67	1,38	1,02	1,82	2,17
Canada	1	5	1,33	1,43	1,69	1,34
Australia	92	3,24	1,21	4,10	3,40	6,30
New Zealand . . . . .	...	11	...	56	59	86
Other countries	1,20	1,45	1,40	2,82	5,56	6,84
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	1,25,46	2,21,59	94,39	1,44,30	1,09,54

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports from the United Kingdom showed an increase in value of no less than R100 crores or 95 per cent to R205 crores. In the pre-war year the value had amounted to R117½ crores only. The value of the exports to the United Kingdom decreased by 42 per cent to R56 crores as compared with 1919-20, the value recorded in the pre-war year being R58 crores. Nearly 40 per cent of the total imports consisted of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn, which were valued at R81 crores as against R51 crores or 48 per cent of the imports in the preceding year. The other important groups, namely, metals and manufactures, machinery, railway plant and rolling stock, accounted for 29 per cent or nearly one-third of the total imports as against 23 per cent in 1919-20.

The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported rose by 32 per cent to 1,292 million yards from 976 million in 1919-20, but this was 58 per cent below the imports in the pre-war year. The value of the imports of iron and steel more than doubled from R10 crores to R22 crores, of machinery and millwork nearly trebled from R6 crores to R17½ crores, while railway plant and rolling stock increased from R4 crores to R13 crores, and hardware and liquors amounted to R5 and R3½ crores as against R2 crores each in 1919-20. Other articles which showed noticeable increases were paper and pasteboard (+R2,25 lakhs), woollen goods (+R3,39 lakhs), electrical instruments (+R2,09 lakhs), mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (+R1,34 lakhs), motor cars (+R1,86 lakhs), provisions (+R64 lakhs), haberdashery and millinery (+R84 lakhs), stationery (+R80 lakhs), cement (+R56 lakhs), paints and colours (+R53 lakhs), and leather (+R70 lakhs).

The principal articles exported were tea (over R10 crores), raw and manufactured jute (nearly R10 crores), seeds (R7 crores), food grains (R4½ crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R3½ crores), and raw wool and raw cotton (about R2 crores each). These articles represented 70 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom as against nearly 80 per cent in 1919-20. The shipments of tea decreased by 26 per cent as compared with 1919-20 to 249 million lbs. Raw jute declined by no less than 56 per cent to 136,000 tons, while jute bags and gunny cloth were exported to the extent of 48 millions in number and 94½ million yards, respectively, as against 58 millions in number and 100 million yards in the preceding year. The total quantity of all kinds of seeds exported was 286,000 tons, showing a decrease of 217,000 tons or 43 per cent as compared with 1919-20. Cotton seeds accounted for a decrease of 146,000 tons, linseed of 32,000 tons, and rapeseed of 49,000 tons, while groundnuts increased by 15,700 tons. There was a remarkable fall in raw hides and skins. The quantity of raw hides and skins amounted to 5,800 tons and of tanned hides and skins to 5,300 tons as against 18,800 and 25,900 tons, respectively, in 1919-20. Food grains, mainly rice and wheat, had been conditionally released for export and showed an increase of 170,000 tons to 279,000 tons. Shipments of rubber, coffee, bones, and manganese ore improved, while there were decreases under raw cotton, shellac, fodder, bran and pollards, coir manufactured, mica, paraffin wax, tobacco, coconut oil and teak wood.

OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

As regards other British Possessions the total imports fell by R2 crores to R18 crores, while the exports rose from R47 crores to R54 crores or an increase of 15 per cent.

The value of the total trade with Ceylon was almost the same (R13½ crores) as in the preceding year. The quantity of copra imported again decreased in 1920-21 and amounted to 7,500 tons as against 25,500 tons in 1919-20. Ceylon also reduced her supplies of tea, lead-sheets for tea chests, and betelnuts. As in the two preceding years, she was the largest purchaser of rice, her imports (275,900 tons) being 23 per cent more than in 1919-20. She took less saltpetre, coffee, oil-cakes, rubber, cotton piecegoods and wheat flour than in the preceding year. Shipments of coal, however, increased to 674,000 tons from 426,000 tons in 1919-20.

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

The value of the imports from the Straits Settlements decreased by over a crore of rupees to nearly R5 crores while exports increased to R9 crores from R7½ crores. The important articles of import, e.g., kerosene oil, provisions (mainly sago and sago-flour), betelnuts, Java sugar (transhipped at Singapore), and unwrought tin showed a decrease. Next to Ceylon, Singapore was the largest importer of Indian rice, the shipments increasing to 183,000 tons from 154,000 in 1919-20. She also took more coal, bran and pollards and wheat flour, but less opium than in 1919-20. Exports of Indian cotton piecegoods increased nominally by 500,000 to 20,574,000 yards.

The value of the trade with Hongkong showed a decrease of over R2 crores, mainly due to smaller exports of cotton twist and yarn. She took, however, more jute gunny bags and raw silk decreased, while the quantity of silk piecegoods showed a small increase accompanied with a decrease in value.

There was a small increase in the value of the total trade with Egypt which amounted to R5,36 lakhs as against R5,19 lakhs in 1919-20 and R2,57 lakhs in the pre-war year 1913-14. The quantity of Egyptian salt imported (117,348 tons) was almost the same as in the preceding year (117,463 tons), while there was a considerable decrease in its value. Egypt increased her supplies of refined sugar and took more gunny bags and cloth, tea, wheat and rice, while there was a decrease in the shipments of cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods, indigo, candles and paraffin wax to Egypt.

There was again in the year under review a considerable decrease in the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, from Mauritius, which amounted to 11,500 tons only as against 23,500 tons in the preceding year and 136,600 tons in 1913-14. Mauritius took less rice but more wheat-flour, cotton piecegoods and jute gunny bags than in the preceding year.

The number of motor cars received from Canada in 1920-21 as recorded in the sea-borne trade returns of British India was 1,938, valued at R61 lakhs. The direct shipments of tea to Canada decreased to 7,996,000 lbs from 8,300,000 lbs in 1919-20, while she increased her requirements of jute gunny cloth from 39 million to 41 million yards. It is difficult, however, to record the true extent of India's trade with Canada as a large proportion is entrepôt trade *via* New York. Direct trade should increase with the recent extension of direct steamship services between Calcutta and Montreal.

The trade with South Africa—at present inconsiderable—is capable of much expansion. Imports from the Union were valued at R16 lakhs in 1918-19, increased to R19½ lakhs in 1919-20, but declined to R16 lakhs again in 1920-21. Exports to the Union declined from the comparatively high figure of R4,15 lakhs in 1918-19 (due chiefly to heavy shipments of rice and tea) to R1,45 lakhs in 1919-20 but increased to R1,82 lakhs in the year under review.

The value of the total trade with Australia increased from R6,64 lakhs in 1919-20 to R7,50 lakhs to which exports contributed R6,30 lakhs as against R3,40 lakhs in 1919-20, while imports decreased in value by R2,04 lakhs to R1,20 lakhs. There were no imports of Australian wheat in the year under review (as against 148,300 tons in the preceding year) and also practically no imports of copper. India increased her purchases of Australian tallow, jams and jellies, horses, coal and wool, while imports of condensed milk and biscuits considerably decreased. As regards the export trade, Australia took jute gunny bags to the value of R4,30 lakhs, as against R1,77 lakhs in 1919-20 and also increased her demands for rice, linseed, and coffee. Tea and raw goat skins were exported in smaller quantities than in the preceding year.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—						
Russia	6	15	22	2,47	...	...
Sweden	52	57	1,89	42	34	27
Norway	23	48	1,70	5	24	52
Germany	12,67	4	4,70	26,42	1,30	8,82
Holland	1,55	99	3,08	4,42	1,64	1,39
Belgium	4,26	70	5,33	12,10	10,10	12,84
France	2,69	1,77	3,64	17,72	15,88	8,20
Spain	19	54	34	2,23	2,36	2,83
Switzerland	69	80	2,28	...	53	26
Italy	2,20	1,37	4,13	7,85	7,88	6,71
Austria-Hungary	4,29	13	64	10,01	37	86
Turkey European	1	...	10	11	35	34
Other Countries	15	1	19	73	1,45	1,06
TOTAL European Countries	20,61	7,55	28,24	84,57	42,53	44,10
Other Foreign Countries—						
Turkey Asiatic	57	84	80	2,94	8,75	7,11
Persia	71	2,30	1,34	1,41	5,20	3,96
Java	10,75	19,64	15,62	1,95	2,00	3,05
China	1,71	3,83	3,03	5,71	1,01	8,45
Japan	4,78	19,15	26,43	22,69	46,86	24,24
United States	4,79	25,27	35,35	21,85	48,78	37,85
Cuba . . . . .	...	...	...	56	1,96	1,78
Argentina . . . . .	...	...	...	3,14	6,56	5,20
Chilo . . . . .	...	5	...	1,06	87	2,13
Other Countries	2,36	3,88	3,20	8,61	8,07	8,84
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	74,96	85,78	69,02	1,39,97	1,02,70

There has been a general decrease as compared with 1919-20, with the exception of certain Continental countries in Europe. As compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, the value of the imports from almost all the Continental countries increased with the exception of Germany and Austria. Under exports there was a marked decrease in the case of France, Italy, Germany Austria, Sweden and the Netherlands, accompanied by an increase in the trade with Belgium, Norway, Spain and Switzerland. How much of the increase in the imports from Belgium and the Netherlands is due to the transit of goods from Germany, it is not possible to estimate, but the proportion is probably high. Imports from the United States of America increased and exports thereto declined. Imports from Java fell and there was a decrease in the exports to China and Japan.

As in the preceding year, the United States occupied the second place in India's foreign trade in 1920-21. The value of imports of American goods rose to R35 crores, an increase of R10 crores as compared with 1919-20, and about R30 crores as compared with 1913-14. Exports decreased by R11 crores or 22 per cent to R38 crores. In the pre-war year exports were valued at R22 crores and imports at nearly R5 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were motor cars and other motor vehicles (R6½ crores), mineral oils and iron and steel (about R5 crores each), machinery and millwork (R4 crores) and hardware (R2¼ crores). These five articles accounted for about 66 per cent of the total import trade. The number of motor cars imported increased by 767 to 10,120. The real country of origin, of many of these cars, which pass through the United States in bond for shipment from New York, may, however be Canada. The quantity of iron and steel imported decreased by 16 per cent to 113,000 tons and their value by 4 per cent to R5 crores. Fifty million gallons of mineral oil were imported as against 57 million in 1919-20 and 52 million in the pre-war year. The value of machinery and millwork rose to R4 crores from R2.8 crores, hardware to R2¼ crores from R1½ crores, and instruments to R1½ crores from R80 lakhs. There was a decrease in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock. The bulk of the exports to the United States consisted of raw and manufactured jute (nearly R24 crores), shellac (R5 crores), and raw hides and skins (R2½ crores). These articles accounted for 91 per cent of the total value. The quantity of raw jute exported increased by 42 per cent to 110,000 tons, gunny bags to 72 millions in number from 43 millions, and gunny cloth to 933 million from 819 million yards. The total value of jute goods slightly increased and amounted to nearly R21 crores. There was a remarkable decrease in raw hides and skins from 52,600 tons to 11,100 tons. The quantity of shellac decreased by 20,000 to 207,000 cwts, while the value increased from R4½ to over R5 crores. Exports of tea were on a much reduced scale. America used to take large quantities of Indian rice but she is now taking less as her own production is increasing. The acreage under rice in the States was—

	Acres.
in 1910	723,000
in 1915	803,000
in 1920	1,337,000

The value of the total trade with Japan decreased by R15 crores to over R50 crores. There was an improvement under imports from R19 to R26 crores, but exports decreased by R22 crores, from R46 to R24 crores. As compared with 1919-20 there was a remarkable increase in India's imports of cotton twist and yarn and grey piecegoods from Japan. The total value of all sorts of cotton manufactures amounted to R15 crores as against R6 crores in the preceding year, and represented 56 per cent of the import trade with Japan as against 31 per cent in 1919-20. Over 20 million lbs of cotton twist and yarn and 170 million yards of cotton piecegoods were imported from Japan as against two million lbs and 76 million yards, respectively, in 1919-20. The table in the margin gives the figures of import under the three main groups of grey, white and coloured. The value of imports of machinery and millwork, glass and glassware, hardware, paper and pasteboard, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, electrical instruments, camphor and woollen goods also increased, while there were decreases under matches, silk piecegoods, chemicals, earthenware and porcelain, apparel, beer, cement, sugar, tea-chests, and toys and requisites for games. Japan supplied, however, the bulk of the imports of glassware, matches and silk manufactures as in the previous year. Raw cotton

	In thousands of yards.		
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21
Grey	7,108	62,743	156,428
White	58	2,753	3,820
Coloured, etc.	1,735	10,456	16,075

accounted for 85 per cent of the total value of exports to Japan. The quantity declined by 43 per cent to 167,700 tons and the value by 50 per cent to R20½ crores. As compared with the pre-war year the quantity showed a decrease of 73,000 tons or 30 per cent, while the value on account of inflated prices rose by over a crore of rupees. In this connection it is interesting to note that the number of looms in the Japanese cotton mills has increased from 8,140 in 1905 to 17,702 in 1910, 30,068 in 1915 and 50,583 in 1920. Their consumption of raw cotton during the same years has been estimated as follows, in 1,000 bales:—

	Indian.	American	Chinese	Egyptian	TOTAL
1905	539	249	132	10	944
1910	933	140	147	15	1,261
1915	1,398	418	34	18	1,888
1920	1,207	621	58	16	1,955

Shipments to Japan of raw jute, gunny bags, indigo, paraffin wax, bones, rape and sesamum cake and cotton twist and yarn also decreased, while rice and shellac increased.

Trade with Java also decreased mainly on account of the reduced imports of sugar. The value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, imported from Java amounted to over R14 crores, representing 91 per cent of the total imports from Java, and was 23 per cent less than in 1919-20. The quantity decreased by 42 per cent to 201,000 tons. Exports to Java, however, increased from R2 crores to over R3 crores, rice not in the husk contributing R41 lakhs to this increase, opium R25 lakhs, and gunny bags R18 lakhs.

The most interesting feature of India's foreign trade was the revival of the trade with Continental countries, especially Germany and Belgium. The value of the total trade with Germany increased to R13½ crores as against R1½ crores in 1919-20, although this is only about one-third of the pre-war level. Imports were valued at R4½ crores, consisting mostly of

alizarine and aniline dyes (R1,17 lakhs), iron and steel (R57 lakhs), salt (R35 lakhs), glass and glassware (R20 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R19 lakhs), machinery and millwork (R17 lakhs), and cotton manufactures (R9 lakhs). The value of exports amounted to R8½ crores, of which raw cotton accounted for R3½ crores and raw jute R2½ crores. Rice, not in the husk, was exported to the extent of about 51,000 tons, valued at R79 lakhs. Before the close of the year the export trade in raw hides with Germany showed signs of revival.

The value of the trade of Belgium with India amounted to R18 crores as against R11 crores in 1919-20 and R16 crores in 1913-14. Imports were valued at R5 crores, the chief items being iron and steel (R2½ crores), cotton manufactures, glass and glassware, paper and pasteboard and dyes. Exports mostly consisted of raw cotton (R4 crores), oilseeds, mainly rapeseed (R3 crores), and raw jute (nearly a crore of rupees).

There was a marked decrease of nearly R6 crores in the total trade of India with France, the value amounting to R11½ crores. This was more than accounted for by a decline in the export trade from R16 to R8 crores, notwithstanding an increase of R2 crores under imports. Her exports to India of liquors, gold and silver thread and lametta increased, while she took less groundnuts (—R2 crores), raw jute (—R1½ crores), linseed (—R1½ crores), rapeseed (—R34 lakhs) and raw cotton (—R62 lakhs).

Imports from Italy increased from R1½ crores to R4 crores. Cotton manufactures, chiefly coloured piecegoods, were imported to the extent of R1½ crores as against R20 lakhs in 1919-20. Other noticeable increases were in motor cars, rubber tyres, apparel, glass and glassware, haberdashery and millinery, and silk manufactures. Exports were valued at R6½ crores as against nearly R8 crores in the previous year. Shipments of raw cow hides, oilseeds and raw jute declined, although there were larger shipments of wheat and rice.

Holland exported to India more cotton piecegoods, provisions, beer, and electrical instruments than in 1919-20. She took more rice but less raw cow hides and raw cotton.

The value of the imports, mainly from Mesopotamia, slightly increased, although there was a decrease in the export trade. Dates were imported to the extent of 31,900 tons, valued at R70 lakhs, as against 30,600 tons, valued at R55 lakhs, in 1919-20.

Cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods and indigo showed marked decreases in the export trade. On the other hand, there were larger shipments of rice, wheat, wheat flour and provisions. The exports of tea increased to nearly 5½ million lbs, although on account of lower prices its value decreased by R3 lakhs.

Trade with China declined by R3½ crores to R11½ crores, mainly on account of reduced shipments of cotton twist and yarn. She, however, took a larger quantity of raw cotton than in 1919-20.

The Argentine Republic reduced her demands for gunny cloth by 22 million yards to 208 million yards, while Chile took gunny bags numbering 54 millions as against 15 millions in 1919-20. Peru also increased her demand for gunny bags to over 5 millions. Shipments of raw jute to Brazil decreased by 6,500 tons to 8,700 tons.

The share of the Import and Export trade of British India with the British Empire and foreign countries in certain staple articles is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

	BRITISH EMPIRE.			FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	(R lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
IMPORTS.									
Cotton manufactures including twist and yarn	59,85	51,38	81,35	6,45	7,70	20,77	66,30	59,08	1,02,12
Metals and ores	14,09	15,49	28,93	7,38	7,28	11,82	22,07	22,77	40,76
Machinery and millwork	7,00	6,00	17,02	76	3,02	4,75	7,76	9,02	22,37
Sugar	2,89	3,46	2,80	12,07	19,53	15,70	14,96	22,99	18,50
Railway plant	9,64	4,11	13,82	39	48	31	10,03	4,59	14,13
Motor cars, etc.	1,10	77	4,80	43	3,16	7,54	1,53	3,93	12,34
Hardware	2,29	2,14	5,34	1,66	2,23	3,74	3,95	4,37	9,08
Oils, mineral	35	65	90	3,77	8,02	7,44	4,12	9,27	8,34
Paper and Pasteboard	90	96	3,25	69	1,39	4,05	1,59	2,35	7,30
Silk raw	26	26	36	1,00	1,51	1,27	1,26	1,77	1,63
„ Manufactures	54	1,03	1,16	2,56	4,89	4,43	3,10	5,92	5,59
Instruments and Apparatus	1,38	1,17	3,95	44	1,05	1,86	1,82	2,22	5,81
Wool manufactures	2,23	1,38	4,76	1,62	22	77	3,85	1,00	5,53
Liquors	1,42	2,17	3,37	81	1,20	1,53	2,23	3,37	4,90
Dyes	14	76	1,18	1,27	1,13	2,56	1,41	1,89	3,74
Provisions	1,93	2,10	2,52	54	81	1,09	2,47	2,91	3,61
Glass and Glassware	27	35	69	1,67	1,64	2,69	1,94	1,99	3,38
Apparel	76	85	1,71	95	74	1,55	1,71	1,59	3,26
Chemicals	76	1,24	2,04	25	37	62	1,01	1,61	2,66

	BRITISH EMPIRE.			FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
EXPORTS.									
Jute, raw	11.76	13.31	5.27	19.06	11.39	11.09	30.82	24.70	16.36
.. manufactures	7.13	12.71	13.76	21.15	37.31	39.23	28.28	50.02	52.99
Cotton, raw	1.89	4.17	2.39	39.16	54.48	38.24	41.05	58.65	41.63
.. manufactures	6.50	13.34	11.20	5.62	14.07	7.07	12.12	27.41	18.27
Rice not in the husk	11.85	8.44	13.70	14.55	1.47	4.19	26.40	9.91	17.89
Wheat	8.60	8	2.34	4.53	12	1.76	13.13	20	4.10
Seeds	0.16	14.12	7.68	19.51	12.15	9.15	25.67	26.27	16.83
Tea	12.34	19.25	11.35	2.64	1.31	80	14.98	20.56	12.15
Lac	62	2.16	1.75	1.35	5.10	5.83	1.97	7.26	7.58
Hides and skins raw	59	3.71	1.28	11.10	19.66	3.97	11.69	23.37	5.25
.. .. tanned	3.70	11.04	2.69	52	1.51	48	4.22	12.55	3.17
Wool, raw	2.43	4.01	2.25	7	...	1	2.50	4.01	2.26
Ores	57	1.13	1.31	98	37	1.15	1.55	1.50	2.46
Metals	20	46	78	45	59	1.01	65	1.05	1.79
Oils	53	2.47	1.04	45	75	74	98	3.22	1.78
Rubber, raw	78	1.46	1.39	1	23	16	79	1.69	1.55
Coal and coke	60	72	1.34	9	11	16	69	83	1.50
Coffee	71	70	74	83	1.01	69	1.54	1.71	1.43
Teakwood	55	1.17	98	23	8	12	78	1.25	1.10
Indigo	6	30	7	15	1.03	1.03	21	1.33	1.10
Mica	28	74	57	18	12	44	46	86	1.01
Hemp, raw	44	1.44	49	58	45	37	1.02	1.89	86
Coir	32	79	47	59	25	53	91	1.04	1.00
Tobacco	40	73	67	8	20	8	48	93	75
Saltpetre	26	46	59	5	9	12	31	55	71
Myrobalans	22	60	19	35	41	22	57	1.01	41

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Coasting Trade.*

I. FRONTIER TRADE.

The bulk of India's foreign trade is sea-borne, and the value of the trade across the land frontier of British India which extends over about 6,800 miles, is only 5 per cent of the total sea-borne trade and amounted to R34 crores in 1920-21, showing an increase over 1919-20 of 3 per cent, and 79 per cent over the pre-war average. The marginal table shows separately the figures of merchandise and treasure included in this trade. The figures of treasure exclude Russian paper money, of which there was practically no import from Chinese Turkistan, while the exports to Chinese Turkistan and Central Asia amounted to R2,39,000 during the year. As will be seen from this table the frontier trade has steadily increased, part of which may be due to improved registration. The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with the adjoining trans-frontier countries is shown in table 83 appended to this Review.

	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Merchandise—			
Imports	9.17	14.85	16.02
Exports	7.66	15.27	15.19
Treasure—			
Imports	1.14	2.17	2.14
Exports	93	65	62
GRAND TOTAL.	18.90	32.94	33.97

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

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1919-20			1920-21		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
North West Frontier—									
Afghanistan	1.07	1.53	2.60	2.96	2.41	5.37	1.33	1.54	2.87
Persia	3	15	18	3	1.03	1.06	36	1.05	1.41
Central Asia	4	5	9	24	88	1.12	48	86	1.34
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	69	77	1.46	39	80	1.19	41	82	1.23
North and North East Frontier—									
Nepal	3.95	1.93	5.88	5.20	2.91	8.11	5.97	2.82	8.79
Tibet	25	14	39	66	32	98	61	31	92
Sikkim	16	11	27	51	16	67	56	15	71
Bhutan	9	15	24	5	3	8	12	8	20
Eastern Frontier—									
Shan States	1.79	1.70	3.49	3.13	4.86	7.99	3.98	5.18	9.16
Western China	21	48	69	73	1.16	1.89	66	1.01	1.67
Siam	32	21	53	52	21	73	50	24	74
Karennee	25	4	29	23	8	31	30	5	35

* The remarks on Inland Trade, i.e., the trade carried by rail and river between the different trade blocks of India have been withheld this year as all the returns for the last quarter of the year 1920-21 have not been yet forthcoming.

Of the trade (in merchandise) which crosses the North and North-Eastern Frontier, that with Nepal was the largest, amounting to R8,79 lakhs or 28 per cent of the whole frontier trade as against R8,11 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts, grain and pulse (mainly rice), raw jute, tobacco, and dyeing materials increased, while those of oilseeds, ghi, spices, lac and raw wool decreased. The total imports of food grains from Nepal amounted to 164,400 tons as against 117,200 tons in the preceding year. Of this unhusked rice accounted for 102,000 tons as against 66,000 tons and husked rice 40,000 tons as against 28,000 tons in 1919-20. The exports of cotton yarn and piece-goods to Nepal decreased to R1,26 lakhs from R1,41 lakhs in 1919-20, while those of cotton raw increased to R15 lakhs from R4 lakhs in the preceding year. The trade with Tibet amounted to R 93 lakhs, of which imports of wool accounted for R41 lakhs.

Of the trade which passes through the North-Western Frontier that of Afghanistan is the most important. The total trade fell by 47 per cent to R2,87 lakhs on account of the disturbed state of the frontier. The value of imports therefrom amounted to R1,33 lakhs and that of exports to R1,54 lakhs, showing a decrease of 55 and 36 per cent, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. Imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts fell off considerably from 345,000 cwts, valued at R1,74 lakhs, to 130,000 cwts, valued at R48 lakhs, in 1920-21, due to a poor almond crop in Afghanistan. Imports of wool also decreased, as well as those of shawls, cotton goods, leather and hides, while ghi and seeds showed considerable increases. More sugar and wheat were taken but cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods and tea decreased.

Trade with the Eastern Frontier is chiefly done with the Shan States, the total value amounting to R9,16 lakhs, an increase of 15 per cent over 1919-20. The production in Burma of lead in the mines near Namtu amounted in 1920 to 23,800 tons as against 19,100 tons in 1919, and that of silver to 2,869,700 ounces as against 2,164,900 ounces in 1919. Imports of lead from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased to 535,000 cwts, valued at R1,40 lakhs, as against 372,000 cwts, valued at R93 lakhs, in 1919-20. Silver worth R98 lakhs was imported in the year under review as against R88 lakhs in the preceding year. The exports of iron and railway materials to the Shan States considerably increased during the year on account of the extension of the Southern Shan States Railway.

The shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1920-21 are shown below :—

	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE	
	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Sind and British Baluchistan (chiefly with Kandahar Herat and Persia)	4,22	3,74
North-West Frontier Province (chiefly with Kabul, Ghazni, Dir, Swat and Bajaur, and Waziristan)	13,91	3,45
Kashmir (chiefly with Chinese Turkistan)	67	81
Punjab (chiefly with Central Asia)	61	75
United Provinces (chiefly with Nepal)	2,45	2,70
Bihar and Orissa (with Nepal only)	5,18	5,14
Bengal (chiefly with Sikkim)	2,02	2,45
Assam (chiefly with Naga and Mishmi Hills)	13	23
Burma (chiefly with Shan States and China)	10,93	11,94

II. COASTING TRADE.

A considerable trade is carried on round the coasts of India and Burma, between ports of British India, Indian States and French and Portuguese possessions. Particulars will be found in tables 87 to 90 of Part II. The total value of private merchandise so carried in 1920-21 amounted to R207 crores, which is less than the total (R215 crores) of the previous year. The coastwise traffic in treasure (R2 crores) and Government stores is of little interest and may be neglected. Coastwise imports and exports of private merchandise between the maritime provinces (distinguishing Sind from the rest of the Bombay Presidency) are shown in the statement below.

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1919-20			1920-21		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal	10,30	10,93	21,23	22,92	13,22	36,14	23,55	14,13	37,68
Bihar and Orissa	6,06	3,08	9,14	22	15	37	25	13	38
Bombay	20,71	18,50	39,21	46,52	34,16	80,68	44,27	35,82	80,09
Sind	8,99	5,74	14,73	12,16	9,56	21,72	11,35	6,42	17,77
Madras	8,99	5,74	14,73	14,51	7,52	22,03	14,70	8,20	22,90
Burma	10,54	14,01	24,55	18,19	35,74	53,93	18,13	30,22	48,35
TOTAL	56,00	52,26	1 8,86	114,52	100,35	214,87	112,25	94,08	207,23

The chief interest in the trade attaches to the exchange of commodities between Burma (whose coastwise trade balance, be it noted, is invariably favourable, the exports exceeding the imports) and India proper. Rangoon imported in 1920-21 cotton twist and yarn to the value of R2,81 lakhs and cotton piecegoods to the value of R2,32 lakhs chiefly from Bombay and Calcutta; jute goods to the value of R1,92 lakhs and coal worth R1,06 lakhs, almost entirely from Calcutta; grain and pulse worth R1,17 lakhs. There is also an interesting item of leaf tobacco weighing 12½ million lbs (as compared with 16 million in 1919-20) and valued at nearly R40 lakhs, of which Bengal supplied 11 million lbs and Madras the balance of 1½ million. In return, Burma supplied India with 970,000 tons of rice to the value of nearly R15½ crores, as compared with 1,750,000 tons valued at R22½ crores in 1919-20. India's purchases had been surprisingly low during the opening months of the year under review, but when control of the inter-provincial rice trade was released in January, 1921, the trade revived and by the end of the year Bombay (as usual the principal purchaser) had taken 512,000 tons, Bengal 254,000 and Madras 181,500. India is very largely dependent

on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol, which rank second to rice in order of importance. Of Burma kerosene, 51 million gallons were exported to Bengal, 22½ million to Bombay, 20 million to Madras and 6½ million to Sind. India's purchases thus totalled 100 million gallons in 1920-21, as compared with 105 in 1919-20 and 117 in 1918-19. On the other hand Burma's exports of benzine and petrol increased from 8½ million gallons in 1918-19 to 10 million in 1919-20 and to nearly 15 million in the year under review. Teak wood was exported in large quantities from Burma to India, where stocks were low early in the year. Bombay took 53,600 cubic tons in 1920-21 as compared with 24,500 in 1919-20; Bengal 47,600 as compared with 43,000 cubic tons in the previous year; and Madras 36,700 as compared with 32,000. The total value of the trade increased from R1,78 lakhs in 1919-20 to R2,76 lakhs in 1920-21, of which Moulmein accounted for R74 lakhs and Rangoon for the balance. Madras took 25,500 tons of Rangoon beans in 1920-21, Bombay 2,500 and Bengal less than 400 tons. The total exports to India declined from 50,600 tons, valued at R60 lakhs, to 28,400 tons, valued at R41 lakhs.

Bombay carries on an extensive trade with British Indian and Indian State ports, both within and outside the Presidency, and also with Goa. Her principal imports were in 1920-21 grain, pulse and flour (R16,41 lakhs), chiefly Burma rice and Karachi wheat and flour; raw cotton (R11,91 lakhs) chiefly from Karachi, Kathiawar and Goa; coal (R1,28 lakhs) and jute goods (R82 lakhs) from Calcutta; kerosene and teak wood from Burma, and seeds and spices from Madras. Of the total exports from the Bombay port to coast ports, about three quarters consist of Indian goods (cotton twist and yarn R3,82 lakhs and cotton manufactures R13,47 lakhs) and about one quarter of foreign goods, chiefly cotton manufactures (R3,05 lakhs), sugar (R1,14 lakhs), and metals (R93 lakhs).

The coasting trade of Bengal consists on the import side chiefly of mineral oil and teak wood from Burma, and cotton goods from Bombay, of which particulars have already been given. Coconut oil (R39 lakhs), coir manufactures (R19 lakhs), groundnuts (R17 lakhs), and sugar (R10 lakhs) were imported coastwise into Calcutta, chiefly from Madras. Exports of coal from Calcutta to other Indian ports increased considerably during the year under review from 213,000 to 1,409,000 tons, the increase being due largely to congestion of railway traffic and the consequent diversion of the trade to sea routes facilitated by the decline of freight rates. Coastwise exports of jute manufactures increased from R2,24 lakhs to R2,80 lakhs, while grain, pulse and flour declined from R1,84 to R1,58 lakhs. Indian cotton twist and yarn was exported to the value of R1,25 lakhs, nearly all to Burma, as compared with R1,32 lakhs, in 1919-20. Cotton twist and yarn of foreign manufacture was exported chiefly to Burma and Bihar and Orissa and increased in value from R14 lakhs in 1919-20 to R25 lakhs in 1920-21. Exports of foreign cotton piece-goods, however, declined from R71 to R50 lakhs. Tea, sugar, spices, provisions and vegetable oils are also exported, chiefly to Burma.

The coasting trade of Madras is of less value, and totals only R23 crores. Madras imports chiefly rice, kerosene, candles and teak wood from Burma, coal and jute goods from Calcutta, and cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods from Bombay. On the export side, Madras supplies the other provinces chiefly with oil-seeds, vegetable oils and oil-cake, tea, coffee and spices. Of these, Bombay had the largest share with R2,94 lakhs in 1920-21. Burma took Madras goods to the value of R1,75 lakhs and Bengal R1,06 lakhs.

The coasting trade of Sind was valued at R17½ crores in 1920-21. The principal imports were Indian and foreign piece-goods—the former to a value of R5,63 lakhs and the latter R75 lakhs. It is reported by the Collector of Customs that several Karachi dealers who used to obtain their requirements of foreign piece-goods from Bombay now import direct from the United Kingdom. Exports of raw cotton to Bombay declined from 44,000 tons, valued at R5,92 lakhs, in 1919-20, to 24,500 tons, valued at R2,81 lakhs, in 1920-21. Exports of dates and foreign piece-goods also declined.

CHAPTER VI.

Customs Revenue, Shipping, Gold and Silver, and the Balance of Trade.

I.—CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The chief event of the year was the amendment of the second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, which was embodied in the Indian Finance Act, 1921, and took effect from 1st March, 1921. The general *ad valorem* tariff rate on imported articles, which had stood at 7½ per cent since March 1916, was raised to 11 per cent. A specific rate of duty of 12 annas per gross of boxes, in place of the previous 7½ per cent *ad valorem* duty, was imposed on matches; and a duty of 20 per cent was levied on certain articles of luxury such as confectionery, motor cars, motor cycles and pneumatic rubber tyres (excluding lorries), silk piece-goods, fireworks, clocks and watches, electroplated ware, gold and silver plate, musical instruments, cinematograph films, toys, etc. The special rates of duty on imported liquors, foreign sugar, and tobacco other than unmanufactured tobacco were increased; cotton machinery, hitherto free, was brought under the 2½ per cent rate, and metallic ores of all sorts were made free. By Notification the imports of grain, pulse and flour were exempted from duty throughout the year. The Tariff Schedules now in force are shown in table No. 78 in Part II of this Review. The revised rates were in force for only one month of the year under review, namely, March 1921.

The gross sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during the year under review reached the unprecedented level of R31,88 lakhs, an increase of no less than R9,40 lakhs or 42 per cent over the preceding year and of R20,54 lakhs or 181 per cent over the pre-war year 1913-14. To the total customs revenue realised during the year, import duties contributed R23,08 lakhs or 72 per cent, export duties R4,83 lakhs or 15 per cent, the excise duty on cotton manufactures R2,35 lakhs or 7 per cent and that on motor spirit R54 lakhs or 2 per cent; land customs and miscellaneous yielded approximately R1,08 lakhs or 4 per cent. Under imports the most noticeable increases were in cotton goods (+R2,60 lakhs), carriages and carts, including motor cars and cycles (+R77 lakhs), liquors (+R50 lakhs), hardware and cutlery, and paper (+R47 lakhs each), tobacco (+R42 lakhs), machinery (+R34 lakhs), instruments and woollens (+R27 lakhs each), iron and steel (+R21 lakhs), and railway plant (+R20 lakhs). On the other hand, petroleum showed a decrease of R31 lakhs and sugar of R19 lakhs. The receipts under the export duties on raw and manufactured jute increased by R24 lakhs and on rice by R23 lakhs. Raw hides and skins yielded R60 lakhs as against R92 lakhs collected during the period from 11th September, 1919 (the date of the imposition of the duty) to 31st March, 1920. The decline in realisations was due to the depression in this trade already described in Chapter III. The cess on the export of indigo realised R13,000.

Payments of drawbacks were practically on a level with the preceding year, being R51 lakhs as in 1919-20, while refunds of import duty decreased by R4 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Refunds of export duty also decreased from R19½ lakhs to R12½ lakhs, the increase in the preceding year having been due to heavy remissions of duty on back commit-

ments of hides and skins. The jute cess, which was introduced in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, yielded R9,54,000 and the tea cess collected by Government on behalf of the tea industry R3,72,000. Details of the Customs Revenue collected on the principal articles of trade are shown in table 76 in Part II.

II.—SHIPPING.

The tables of shipping (Nos. 79 and 80) in Part II of this Review show details of the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at ports in British India. The total net register tonnage of vessels including native craft was 15,473,000* tons in the year under review as against 13,000,000 tons in 1919-20 and 17,386,000 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14. This showed an increase of 19 per cent over the preceding year, although still 11 per cent below the pre-war year. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared during the year, 15,191,000 tons or 98 per cent were accounted for by steamers and 282,000 tons or only 2 per cent by sailing vessels (Indian and foreign). The number of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast increased to 8,503 from 8,228 in 1919-20. Of these, the number of steamers was 5,886 against 5,195, sailing vessels 726 against 601, and native craft 1,891 against 2,432. The average tonnage per steamer was 2,581 as against 2,440 in the preceding year and 2,683 in the pre-war year. The clearances of vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in overseas trade are shown in the following statement:—

Tonnage clearances † with cargoes and in ballast.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1919-20		1920-21	
	Tons (1,000)	Per cent	Tons (1,000)	Per cent	Tons (1,000)	Per cent
British ships (including British Indian)	6,670	(76)	5,435	(84)	5,935	(80)
Foreign ships	2,083	(24)	1,067	(16)	1,492	(20)
TOTAL	8,762	(100)	6,502	(100)	7,427	(100)

The share of British ships decreased to 80 per cent from 84 per cent in 1919-20, while that of foreign ships had a corresponding increase to 20 per cent from 16 per cent. As compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, however, the share of British ships rose in 1920-21 by 4 per cent and that of foreign ships fell to the same extent. The total clearances showed an increase of 14 per cent over the preceding year. It has to be remembered that these figures do not take into account Government vessels or vessels chartered on Government account.

The tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes and in ballast to the United Kingdom was 1,454,000 tons, a decrease of 24 per cent as compared with 1919-20 and of 23 per cent as compared with 1913-14. There was an increase in the clearances to Japan and the United States while Egypt showed a fall, as will be seen from the following table:—

Tonnage clearances † with cargoes and in ballast.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1919-20		1920-21	
	Vessels	Tons (1,000)	Vessels	Tons (1,000)	Vessels	Tons (1,000)
To United Kingdom	549	1,879	476	1,913	347	1,454
„ Egypt	79	235	64	172	36	102
„ Japan	194	582	183	479	198	575
„ United States	102	340	121	432	172	621
„ Other countries	3,399	5,726	3,312	3,506	3,419	4,675
TOTAL	4,323	8,762	4,156	6,502	4,172	7,427

The percentage share of Bengal in the total tonnage of entries and clearances was 32 against 23 in the pre-war year 1913-14, of Bombay 27 against 24, of Sind 11 against 12, of Madras 16 against 25, and of Burma 14 against 16.

The nationality of vessels will be found in table 80 in Part II of this Review. The appended table shows the number of vessels excluding native craft of the different nationalities which entered and cleared at ports in British India in 1920-21 as compared with the preceding year and the pre-war year.

Nationality of vessels (excluding native craft †) entered and cleared.

	1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
British	4,951	4,340	4,742
British Indian	503	542	713
Foreign—			
Japanese	191	406	419
American	...	89	238
Dutch	131	72	119
Italian	73	85	109
Norwegian	80	104	102
Swedish	13	30	47
French	60	38	36
Chinese	...	20	21
Greek	26	15	13
Russian	44	18	10
German	550	...	7
Spanish	...	12	4
Austro-Hungarian	285	...	...
Other nationalities	4	25	32
TOTAL FOREIGN	1,466	914	1,157

* Of this total 8,046,000 tons were entries and 7,427,000 tons were clearances. The total tonnage of native craft in the foreign trade included in these figures, was 190,000 tons.

† Net register tonnage.

‡ The number of entries and clearances of native craft was 1,697 in 1913-14, 2,432 in 1919-20, and 1,891 in 1920-21.

The tonnage of British, British Indian, American, Dutch, Italian, Swedish, and Japanese vessels increased, while that of Russian, Spanish, Norwegian, French, and Greek vessels decreased. German vessels made their re-appearance in Indian waters in the year under review after the cessation of hostilities.

There was an increase of 32 per cent. in 1920-21 in the net tonnage of vessels excluding native craft employed in the coasting trade that arrived and departed with cargoes at and from British Indian ports. The total tonnage excluding native craft was 20,197,000 (entries 9,797,000 and clearances 10,400,000) as against 15,271,000 in 1919-20 and 28,502,000 in the pre-war year. As in the preceding year, 78 per cent of this total tonnage was accounted for by British vessels. British Indian vessels had 13 per cent, and foreign vessels 9 per cent in which Japan's share was 2 per cent. The tonnage of native craft in the coasting trade, which is not included in the above figures, was 3,259,000 as against 3,150,000 in 1919-20 and 2,997,000 in the pre-war year 1913-14.

Coasting Shipping.

III.—GOLD AND SILVER (COIN AND BULLION).

The special features of the year were (1) the passing of Act XXXVI of 1920 prescribing the new ratio of one sovereign = R10 at which the sovereign was made legal tender, and (2) the removal of the restrictions on the importation of gold coin and bullion by Finance Department Notifications Nos. 1801-F., dated the 20th June, 1920, and 2034-F., dated the 13th July, 1920, and on the exportation of silver coin and bullion by Commerce Department Notification No. 3639, dated the 3rd July, 1920. A change was introduced from the 1st April, 1920, in the system of valuation of imports and exports of gold for statistical purposes, the market value at the time, and Indian port, of import or export, being adopted for the trade returns.

The sales of gold by the Government of India, which were begun in September 1919 with a view to reduce the premium on gold in this country and facilitate the establishment of the ratio of R10 to the sovereign, were continued fortnightly until September 1920. Details of these sales and of the prices realised, will be found in the Report of the Controller of the Currency. Under the influence of these auctions the price of country bar gold in the Bombay Bazar stood at R24 per tola on the 7th April 1920; at R21-6 on the 7th July 1920; and at R23-8 on 14th September 1920, the last day of the auction sales. From that date Bombay Bazar prices grew gradually firmer and finished at R30 on the 31st March 1921. The imports of gold on private account amounted to R12,51 lakhs as against R10,97 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom sent R6,13 lakhs (49 per cent of the total) mainly in the form of bullion as in the previous year, while R2,35 lakhs (19 per cent), consisting chiefly of coins were imported from Asiatic Turkey (including Mesopotamia). The other principal exporting countries were Aden (R92 lakhs), East Africa including Zanzibar and Pemba (R66 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (R63 lakhs), Australia (R60 lakhs), and the United States (R47 lakhs). There was a remarkable increase in the exports on private account, which amounted to R21,39 lakhs as against R6,93 lakhs in 1919-20 and R4,90 lakhs in the pre-war year 1913-14. Japan took R12,57 lakhs or 59 per cent and the United States R8,58 lakhs or 40 per cent of the total. There was thus a net export on private account of R8,88 lakhs in 1920-21 as against net imports of R4,04 lakhs in 1919-20 and of R23,32 lakhs in the pre-war year. The imports and exports in the year under review, unlike those of the preceding years, did not include any transactions on behalf of the Bank of England.* The imports of gold on Government account were valued at R11,06 lakhs as against R37,28 lakhs in the preceding year and only R27,000 the average imports in the pre-war quinquennium. Ninety-four per cent of the Government imports in 1920-21 (R10,41 lakhs) came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder chiefly from Aden (R57 lakhs), Australia and New Zealand (R6 lakhs), and Asiatic Turkey (R2 lakhs). The Government exports (mainly to the Bahrein Islands) were valued at only R7 lakhs as against R5,99 lakhs in the preceding year. The net imports on private and Government account were only R2 crores as against R35 crores in 1919-20 and over R23 crores in the pre-war year. The absorption of gold coin and bullion in 1920-21, as will be seen from table 59, was R25,21 lakhs against R17,77 lakhs in the preceding year. Large amounts were however held for export as soon as exchange, price and other conditions allowed a profit.

Gold.

premium on gold in this country and facilitate the establishment of the ratio of R10 to the sovereign, were continued fortnightly until September

Silver.

The price of bar silver per ounce in London on the 1st April, 1920, was 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. It fell to 44d on the 15th June 1920, and then showed a marked upward tendency rising to 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on the 20th August. Towards the end of August and in September the price remained fairly steady in the neighbourhood of 60d. From October the price began again to fall until the lowest figure 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was reached on the 5th March 1921. On March 31, the price was 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There was a noteworthy increase in the imports and exports of silver on private account accompanied by a decrease in the imports on account of Government. The imports on private account rose from a little over half a million ounces worth R15 lakhs in 1919-20 to nearly 42 million ounces, valued at R10,73 lakhs, in the year under review. The principal sources of supply were the United Kingdom (R6,99 lakhs), China (R1,75 lakhs), and the United States (R50 lakhs). The Government imports were only R29 lakhs as compared with R30 crores in 1919-20. The latter figure, however, included certain shipments from the United States under the Pittman Act, as noted in the preceding issue of the Review of Trade.† The exports of silver on private account increased from R59 lakhs to R4,41 lakhs and went mainly to Mauritius, China, and the Straits Settlements (chiefly Straits Dollars and other coin on account of the Straits Government).‡

Thirty lakhs worth of silver in Government of India Rupees were exported on Government account and were entirely destined for Ceylon. The net import into India, both on private and Government account, in 1920-21 was R6,31 lakhs, a decrease of 78 per cent as compared with the preceding year and of 52 per cent as compared with 1913-14.

IV.—THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The outstanding feature of the year's trade was the excess of imports over exports of private merchandise by over R79 crores. In the preceding year exports had exceeded imports in value by R126 crores and in 1918-19 by

* Transactions on behalf of the Bank of England during the three previous years had been :—

	1917-18 R (lakhs)	1918-19 R (lakhs)	1919-20 R (lakhs)
Imports	2,21	...	...
Exports	3,73	2,51	6,93

† This includes gold worth R2,91 lakhs belonging to the Bank of England which was imported from and shown against Australia and was subsequently re-exported to the United Kingdom. The amount is therefore also included in the Government export figure for 1919-20, but excluded from the returns of 1920-21.

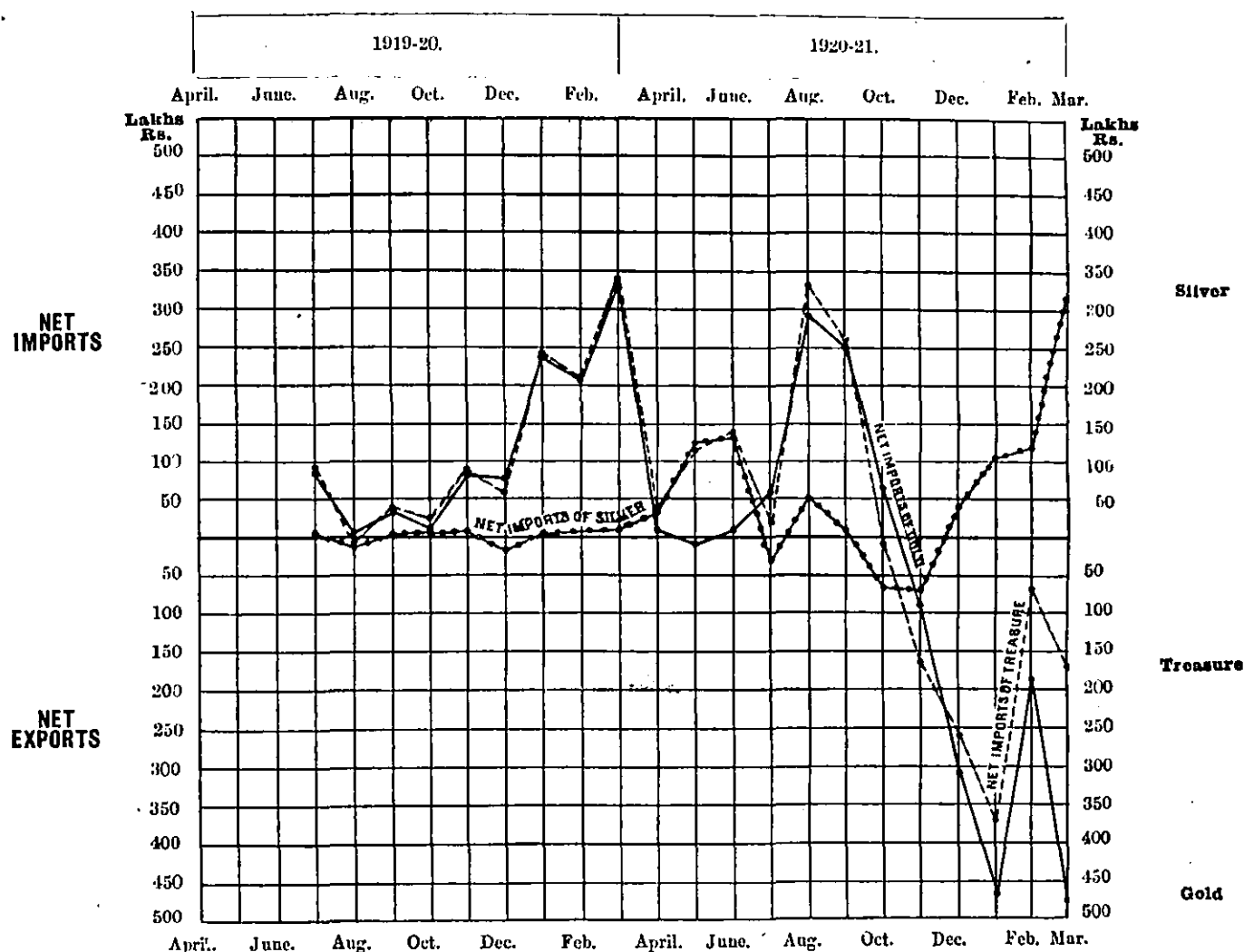
‡ Vide page 34 of the Review of the Trade of India in 1919-20.

§ These exports do not affect India's balance of trade.

nearly R85 crores. In the first two months of the year under review exports held their own, but imports were fast gaining on them and the favourable margin of R7 crores in April 1920 was reduced to R4 crores in May, and was converted to an adverse balance of R3 crores in June. From that month the adverse balance continued to the end of the year, the highest figures recorded being R13 crores in November, 1920, R12 crores in December, 1920, and again R13 crores in January, 1921. The monthly figures are shown in the chart on page 1 of the Review.

Another feature of the year was a net export of treasure on private account, valued at R1½ crores, as against a net import of R11 crores in 1919-20 and of R29½ crores in the pre-war year. The following chart shows the monthly fluctuations during 1919-20 and 1920-21 in the net private trade in gold and silver :—

10. MONTHLY FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NET IMPORTS OR NET EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND TREASURE (i.e., GOLD AND SILVER ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT) DURING 1919-20 AND 1920-21.



The net result, on private transactions in merchandise, bullion, Government securities, and Council drafts, was that the balance of trade, which had been in favour of India since the outbreak of war, swung against India to the tune of no less than R50 crores during the year under review.

Detailed statistics of the Balance of Trade are set out in table 60 in Part II of this Review. The following statement summarises the position :—

	1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Gross exports—private merchandise	2,48.88	2,42.56	2,53.88	3,26.79	2,56.34
Gross imports—private merchandise	1,83.25	1,50.42	1,69.03	2,00.80†	3,35.60
Net exports—private merchandise	65.63	92.14	84.85	1,25.99	-79.26
Imports of treasure and funds (private account)—					
(a) Net imports of gold	23.32	21.46	2	10.97	-8.88
(b) " " silver	6.25	1.46	6	-15	7.42
(c) " " treasure	29.57	22.92	8	10.82	-1.48
(d) " " Government securities(*)	1.48	1.11	-44	1.62	79
(e) " " Council drafts (net)	46.60	50.72	23.83	18.23	-28.55
Total Net imports of treasure and funds	77.65	74.75	23.47	30.67	-29.22
Balance of trade in favour of India . . . . .	...	17.39	61.38	95.32	...
Balance of trade against India	12.02	...	...	...	50.04

It has to be remembered, however, that in addition to the imports and exports of private merchandise, treasure and funds, shown in this table, there are other items of an "invisible" nature which can find no place in the trade returns. A full account of the liabilities to error, to which this balancing of Indian trade accounts is necessarily exposed, will be found at page 2 of this Review.

* Including interest.

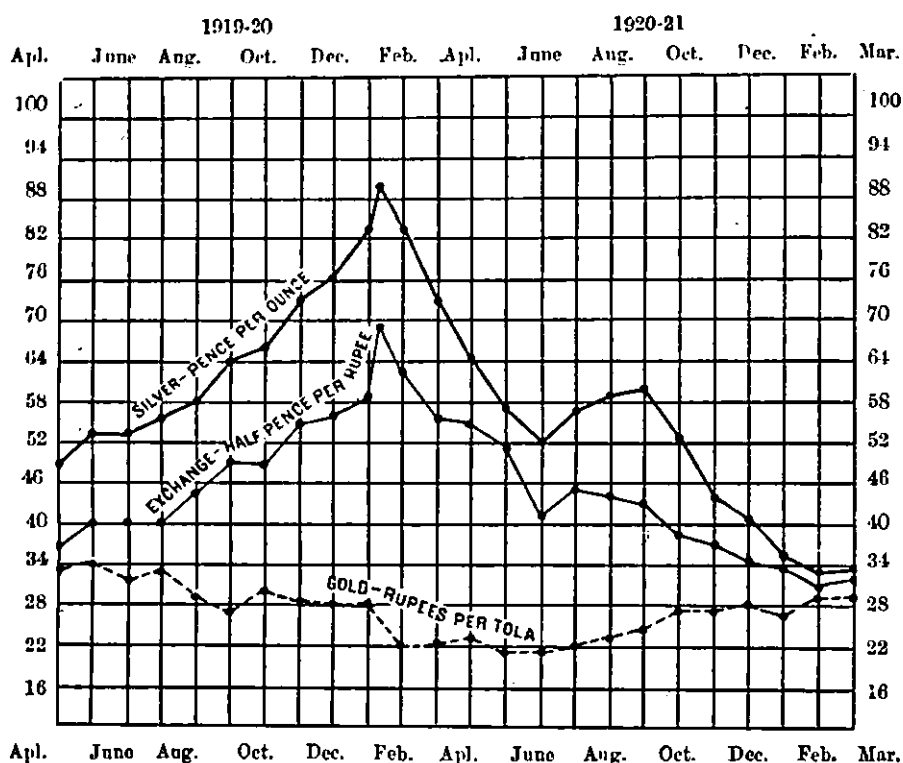
† Excludes R4,59 lakhs, the value of railway plant imported but not paid for by private remittances, and R2,58 lakhs, the value of wheat imported on Government account and paid for in London.

To summarise the position, prices had reached their apex in February 1920 and declined thereafter. In particular the London price of silver had fallen from 72½*d.* on 1st April 1920 to 33½*d.* on 31st March 1921, with variations already described in Section III of this Chapter. Exports of merchandise during the year showed a fall of 22 per cent as compared with 1919-20, while imports rose by no less than 67 per cent. No Council drafts were paid in India, while reverse drafts paid in London amounted to R28½ crores. Notwithstanding a net export of treasure as against the customary net imports of previous years, the year's trade ended, as already stated, in an unprecedented balance of R50 crores against India as compared with favourable balances of R95 crores in 1919-20, and R35 crores, the average of the five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19.

In these straits, exchange had no option but to decline, in sympathy with the general causes underlying the downward tendency of trade. On the 1st April 1920, the rate for demand bills was 2*s.* 4½*d.* By the end of June it had fallen to 1*s.* 8½*d.* but rose again to 1*s.* 11½*d.* in July. In August and September it fluctuated between 1*s.* 10½*d.* and 1*s.* 9½*d.* From October it began to fall steadily, and on the 7th March 1921, stood at 1*s.* 2¼*d.* On the 31st March demand bills were quoted at 1*s.* 3¾*d.*

These exchange variations are illustrated in diagrammatic form below. Fluctuations in the London price of silver and the Indian price of gold have been added :—

II. PRICE PER TOLA OF ENGLISH BAR GOLD IN BOMBAY. PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON PER STANDARD OUNCE AND THE RATE OF EXCHANGE ON DEMAND BILLS IN CALCUTTA ON LONDON AT OR ABOUT THE END OF EACH MONTH DURING THE YEARS 1919-20 AND 1920-21.



It will at once be observed how closely rupee exchange has followed fluctuations in the price of silver. The upward tendency of exchange was doubtless due primarily to the favourable balance of trade but also to the necessity of maintaining the intrinsic value of the rupee. With the fall in silver in March 1920 this necessity vanished; exchange declined and the rates for reverse Councils were reduced, while month by month the favourable balance of trade diminished. In June-July there was a recovery in silver prices and for a brief period in exchange; but the balance of trade had by that time swung definitely against India, and exchange fell again in consequence. In September the sale of reverse Councils ceased. Heavy exports of gold, from November 1920 to the end of the year, checked the precipitate fall of exchange and account for the more gradual decline of the exchange curve from that month in comparison with the steep descent of silver prices.

In this connection it is interesting to note that India was successful in buying the greater part of her silver requirements cheap and in exporting her gold when it was dear. In the end, the demand for silver outweighed the propensity to hoard gold, and gold exports, facilitated by low exchange levels, ultimately exceeded the imports of silver. It is also interesting to observe the approximation of the three curves, representing silver prices, exchange and gold prices, at the close of the year.

In the result, rupee-sterling exchange may be described as having responded to the general influences exercised first by a rising and then by a declining balance of trade. Subject to this dominant influence it felt the attraction exerted by the world price of silver. And finally, during the last half of 1920-21 it fluctuated from day to day, on its downward career, between the point at which it was profitable to import silver and that at which it paid to export gold, the margin of profit being of course influenced by fluctuations in the value of £1 in terms of dollars, or the "cross-rate" as it is popularly termed.

The above is a plain narrative of the principal factors governing the balance of trade and exchange during 1920-21. One or two side-lights on the situation are worth studying.

A special feature of the later years of the war, and of subsequent years also, was the insistence of Exchange Banks in India on the production of cover, at first as a condition to financing export trade, and later (when the balance turned) to financing imports. The insistence on cover for export bills during 1917 and 1918 is a point of special importance to the present survey, for it encouraged export firms to take up import business in order that they might be able to provide the necessary cover themselves, and thus avoid the premium demanded for cover in the open market. This development undoubtedly stimulated the demand for foreign goods, and the import business, once engaged, was retained by many firms and must have helped to swell the volume of orders for foreign goods during 1920.

A second point of importance is the undoubted remittance (on favourable exchange rates during 1919-20) of funds earmarked for the purchase of goods from abroad, and particularly of machinery and plant. The later months of 1919 and the earlier months of 1920 saw many successful appeals to the public for funds to finance industrial enterprise in India. These funds were remitted, in many instances, while exchange was high, to finance plant and machinery, which on delivery during 1920-21, had thus already been paid for. That is to say, the effect on exchange of an unknown, but perhaps appreciable, proportion of the imports of 1920-21 had already spent itself in 1919-20.

Conversely, contracts for the purchase of piece-goods, provisions, hardware and other commodities, representing expenditure from the income rather than the capital of India, were in many instances repudiated, pending the recovery of the sterling value of the rupee. The total value of such "cold-storage" bills has been estimated on good authority, towards the end of March 1921, at R30 crores for piece-goods and R20 crores for other commodities of this class. That is to say, accounts to the extent of R50 crores still remained to be settled on 1st April 1921, for goods which figure in the import trade of 1920-21.

Finally, it is admitted on all sides that the inflation now prevalent in so many countries was due partly, and initially, to the keen demand for currency to finance the output of ammunition, foodstuffs, and other essential stores. This tendency, which could scarcely be called with justice inflation, at a time when circumstances demanded an increase in the volume of local currencies, undoubtedly deserved the name later, when the flood of war-time contracts subsided, leaving considerably more currency in circulation than peace conditions required. And inflation ran riot when the issue of notes was recklessly carried to extremes in Central Europe, as the only bridge which could span the gulf between the debit and credit sides of national budgets. Fortunately for India, she was in a position at the end of the war to check further note-issues and to *strengthen her currency position by increasing her metallic reserves. Had these safeguards not been possible, and had further inflation been necessary as it was on the Continent, the sterling value of the rupee might easily have fallen to still lower levels. As it is, the end of March 1921 saw exchange uneasily settled, it is true, but more or less aground, at a point only slightly lower than the 16 pence to which it had remained constant for so many years before the war.

The arguments contained in the preceding paragraphs may be held to justify the conclusion that, so far as the balance of trade, the prices of gold and silver and their effect on exchange are concerned, the events of 1919-20 and 1920-21 must be read closely together. The upward surge of the world's trade in 1919-20 and its relapse in 1920-21 may be regarded as the rise and fall of a great wave following the cataclysm of war—a necessary preliminary to calmer peace conditions. On the upward movement, India turned 1919-20 with a net trade balance of R95 crores in her favour. On the reaction of 1920-21 her private trade account showed a deficit of R50 crores, much or all of which must have represented a realisation, in kind, of the profits earned during the previous year. Although the rise and fall of exchange during the two years follow generally the upward and downward curves of the trade balance, they follow much more closely the variations in the sterling price of silver, and over short periods are found to oscillate between the rate of the profitable export of gold and that of the profitable import of silver.

In view of the uncertainty attending the calculation of the balance of trade from month to month, it is, of course, pure coincidence that the month of June 1920, which saw the equator of even trade (imports balancing exports) crossed, saw also the rupee cross the official equator of 24 pence. Its future course must largely depend on India's success firstly in withstanding any temptation to finance deficits by inflation; and secondly in attracting foreign orders for her goods and thus in securing favourable terms both for the liquidation of any outstanding claims upon her in foreign markets and also for the supply of vital necessities such as silver, piece-goods, machinery and railway materials.

* See details given at page 2 of this Review.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA,
September 8, 1921.

APPENDIX I

Prices.

Since the war, fluctuations of price (augmented or discounted by exchange fluctuations) have an important bearing on calculations of the volume of trade. The statement below re-calculates the values of imports and exports during 1920-21, at the prices of 1913-14, and compares the result :—

	Value re- corded in 1920-21	Value of 1920-21 trade re- calculated at the prices of 1913-14	Value re- corded in 1913-14	INCREASE (+) OR DE- CREASE (—) AS COM- PARED WITH 1913-14, DUE TO VARIATIONS IN	
				Quantity	Prices
IMPORTS.					
Food, drink, and tobacco	R (lakhs) 35,97	R (lakhs) 11,86	R (lakhs) 24,66	R (lakhs) —12,80	R (lakhs) +24,11
Raw materials	17,11	10,24	10,56	—32	+ 6,87
Manufactures	2,74,98	1,15,87	1,45,15	—29,28	+1,59,11
TOTAL IMPORTS (INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS)	3,35,60	1,41,70	1,83,25	—41,55	+1,93,90
EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.					
Food, drink, and tobacco	43,67	35,41	64,74	—29,33	+ 8,26
Raw materials	1,03,43	73,98	1,22,46	—48,48	+29,45
Manufactures	86,91	59,49	54,59	+ 4,90	+27,42
TOTAL EXPORTS (INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS)	2,38,30	1,71,59	2,44,20	—72,61	+66,71

It will be seen that all three classes of imports shared in the increase in price levels; and that, on a comparison of the two years' statistics, increased prices account for R194 crores out of the total value of R335 crores of imports during 1920-21. Had prices been identical, imports during 1920-21 would have been less than those of 1913-14 by R41 crores. The volume of imports decreased by 23 per cent, while the average prices rose by 136 per cent.

Under exports of Indian merchandise, manufactured goods showed an increase both of quantity and price. The total value showed a decrease of R6 crores, the rise in prices accounting for an increase of R67 crores which was more than set off by a decrease of R73 crores in the volume of the export trade. The volume of exports decreased by 30 per cent, while average prices rose by 39 per cent.

In the following table the value of the trade of 1920-21 has been calculated at the prices of the preceding year 1919-20 :—

	Value re- corded in 1920-21	Value of 1920-21 trade re- calculated at the prices of 1919-20	Value re- corded in 1919-20	INCREASE (+) OR DE- CREASE (—) AS COM- PARED WITH 1919-20, DUE TO VARIATIONS IN	
				Quantity	Prices
IMPORTS.					
Food, drink, and tobacco	R (lakhs) 35,97	R (lakhs) 31,08	R (lakhs) 41,13	R (lakhs) —10,05	R (lakhs) + 4,89
Raw materials	17,11	15,07	17,37	— 2,30	+ 2,04
Manufactures	2,74,98	2,29,88	1,45,35	+84,53	+45,10
TOTAL IMPORTS (INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS)	3,35,60	2,83,20	2,07,97	+75,23	+52,40
EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.					
Food, drink, and tobacco	43,67	48,06	42,23	+ 5,83	— 4,39
Raw materials	1,03,43	72,10	1,59,83	—87,73	+31,33
Manufactures	86,91	94,74	1,03,25	— 8,51	— 7,83
TOTAL EXPORTS (INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS)	2,38,30	2,18,92	3,09,02	—90,10	+19,38

The recorded figures of imports show an increase of R127 crores of which R75 crores or 36 per cent are accounted for by an increase in volume and R52 crores or 18 per cent are due to a rise in the average prices. Under exports of Indian merchandise there was a decrease of R90 crores in volume, which was partly set off by an increase of R19 crores in average prices.

Detailed figures are shown in table 55 appended.

APPENDIX II

Company Flotations.

The number of new companies registered in British India and in the States of Mysore and Baroda increased from 905 in 1919-20 to 966 in the year under review, while the authorised capital decreased from R276 crores to R146 crores as compared with the preceding year. The capital is distributed amongst the different classes as shown in the margin. The noticeable increases are under Sugar manufacture (+ R5,89 lakhs), Railways and tramways (+ R3,90 lakhs), Rice mills (+ R1,90 lakhs), Printing, publishing and stationery (+ R98 lakhs), Banking and loan (+ R74 lakhs) and Cotton and Jute screws and presses (+ R61 lakhs). The noticeable decreases are under Insurance (-R58 crores), Navigation (-R19 crores), Shipping, landing and warehousing (-R10 crores), Mills for wool, silk, hemp, etc., (-R6 crores), Cotton mills and jute mills (-R4 crores each) and Tea (-R2 crores). The provincial distribution is as follows:—Bombay R69,22 lakhs, Bengal R36,68 lakhs, Burma R10,24 lakhs, the United Provinces R8,22 lakhs, Madras R6,48 lakhs, Mysore R5,55 lakhs, Baroda R2,97 lakhs, Delhi R3,48 lakhs, the Punjab R1,37 lakhs, Bihar and Orissa R76 lakhs, Central Provinces and Berar R53 lakhs, Assam R36 lakhs, and Ajmer-Merwara R11 lakhs.

	1913-14 (Pre-war year.) R (lakhs)	1919-20 R (lakhs)	1920-21 R (lakhs)
Banking and loan	6,26	24,84	25,58
Insurance	1,12	58,18	4
Navigation	85	21,25	2,15
Railways and tramways	2,58	...	3,90
Shipping, landing and warehousing . . . . .	...	10,00	20
Printing, publishing and stationery	18	74	1,72
Cotton mills	84	23,41	19,46
Jute mills	56	5,38	1,50
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, etc.	2	6,13	46
Cotton and Jute screws and presses	7	1,88	2,49
Rice mills	4	85	2,75
Tea planting	51	2,40	69
Coal mining	17	3,11	2,92
Sugar manufacture	5	55	6,44
Companies other than those specified above	53,07	1,16,81	75,67
TOTAL	66,92	2,75,53	1,45,97*

* Includes R2,97 lakhs, the capital of 37 companies in Baroda reported for the first time.

APPENDIX III

Indian goods in British and American Markets.

A feature of special importance is the extent of the competition between Indian and foreign goods in British and American markets.

United Kingdom.

The following statements are reproduced from the Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom, in illustration. The years given are calendar years. In the rice trade, India holds her own:—

Imports of rice into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Cwts (1,000)	Cwts (1,000)	Cwts (1,000)
India†	2,533	1,411	2,475
Other countries	1,765	613	478
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	4,298	2,024	2,953

In coffee, she has serious competitors:—

Imports of coffee into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Cwts (1,000)	Cwts (1,000)	Cwts (1,000)
India	67	119	65
Central America	333	218	195
Brazil	258	338	143
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	663	675	399

In tea, she now shares with Ceylon the benefit of lower duties than Java and China.

Imports of tea into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India	203,460	286,802	248,983
Ceylon	110,936	137,333	124,705
China	16,273	26,755	15,028
Dutch East Indies and Netherlands	32,053	37,146	40,101
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	362,722	488,036	428,817

† Figures against India represent British East Indies, mainly India.

In cotton, India is at a disadvantage chiefly owing to shortness of staple :—

Imports of cotton into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Centals of 100 lbs	Centals of 100 lbs	Centals of 100 lbs
India	514,102	638,661	744,173
Egypt	4,026,694	4,169,375	2,816,838
United States of America	15,847,695	13,707,407	13,903,337
Brazil	618,036	51,303	231,680
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	21,742,096	19,582,867	18,975,615

In wool, the Dominions have it all their own way :—

Imports of wool into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Centals of 100 lbs	Centals of 100 lbs	Centals of 100 lbs
India	549,464	630,181	419,255
South Africa	1,332,242	805,954	576,529
Australia	2,650,784	5,875,574	5,088,545
New Zealand	1,811,814	2,541,963	1,560,050
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	8,005,808	10,428,992	8,741,397

In hemp, there is keen competition, the Philippines holding their own :—

Imports of hemp into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
India	17	33	16
Philippines	65	44	63
New Zealand	22	11	5
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	138	116	140

In jute, India has a world's monopoly :—

Total imports of jute into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
India	351	241	218

In cotton-seed, India and Egypt are in close competition :—

Imports of cotton-seed into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
India	214	171	168
Egypt	239	247	217
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	615	462	443

In linseed, the Argentine is a keen competitor :—

Imports of linseed into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
India	126	295	143
Argentine	209	200	216
Canada	237	5	2
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	606	512	389

In dry salted hides, India competes mainly with other countries in the Empire :—

Imports of dry salted hides into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Cwts (1,000)	Cwts (1,000)	Cwts (1,000)
India	71	303	202
South Africa	124	79	98
Straits Settlements	40	35	33
Australia	36	62	42
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	605	931	742

In goat-skins, India holds her own with South Africa, but the aggregate from smaller producers is increasing :—

Imports of goat-skins into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces
India	5,950,888	4,521,934	4,997,644
South Africa	2,832,260	2,681,849	1,586,532
Other countries	3,311,040	3,321,967	5,358,041
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	12,094,788	10,525,750	11,942,217

In leather undressed (hides), there is serious competition from America :—

Imports of leather into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	Cwts (1,000)	Cwts (1,000)	Cwts (1,000)
India	207	544	180
United States of America	364	742	105
Australia	46	129	43
Canada	51	57	5
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	774	1,505	372

The following statement gives the total value, in sterling, of India's share in the import trade of the United Kingdom :—

Imports into the United Kingdom from	1913	1919	1920
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
(a) India	48,420	108,214	95,678
(b) Total British Empire	191,516	582,571	560,731
(c) Total Foreign Countries	577,219	1,043,585	1,376,011
TOTAL OF (b) and (c)	768,735	1,626,156	1,936,742

Canada.

The following tables show the principal sources from which Canada purchases her supplies of Eastern products. It will be observed that a large proportion of these supplies are at present drawn from the United States of America and not from the producing countries.

India could spare no rice for Canada during the year 1920-21. The Canadian trade figures are as follows :—

Imports of cleaned rice into Canada from	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH		
	1919	1920	1921
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India	242	2,038	Nil.
United States of America	1,998	16,425	10,880
Hongkong	10,989	4,753	4,593
Japan	7,189	2,399	19
Siam	613	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	21,058	25,642	15,599

Canada reduced her purchases of shellac from India during 1920-21, finding it cheaper to import from the United Kingdom and the United States :—

Imports of lac and shellac into Canada from	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH	
	1920	1921
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India	669	116
United Kingdom	19	78
United States of America	653	836
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	1,340	1,032

In tea, India is holding her own :—

Imports of black tea into Canada from	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH		
	1919	1920	1921
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India	2,045	7,103	7,433
United Kingdom	28	2,888	11,950
United States of America	53	984	229
Ceylon	1,941	6,702	6,522
Java	8,626	8,296	2,051
China	309	66	55
Hongkong	169	184	193
Japan	175	169	135
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	13,347	26,395	28,607

Canada's purchases of raw hides were very much reduced in 1921 :—

Imports of raw hides into Canada from	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH	
	1920	1921
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India	2,327	147
United States of America	13,650	9,364
Argentina	6,224	3,925
New Zealand	3,822	2,290
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	29,590	19,055

In jute cloth, India is holding her own, but may well increase her direct trade to Canada :—

Imports of jute cloth into Canada from	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH		
	1919	1920	1921
	Yards (1,000)	Yards (1,000)	Yards (1,000)
India	57,998	35,193	48,134
United Kingdom	3,169	22,462	11,262
United States of America	4,706	9,562	4,005
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	65,873	67,217	63,407

Separate figure for jute bags are not available, but the trade is not so important as that of cloth :—

Imports of flax, hemp and jute bags into Canada from	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH		
	1919	1920	1921
	\$(1,000)	\$(1,000)	\$(1,000)
India	7	22	67
United Kingdom	21	70	99
United States of America	191	368	508
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	222	460	674

Indian carpets and rugs are increasingly popular both in Canada and in the United States. Direct trade with Canada is capable of considerable expansion :—

Imports of Oriental carpets and rugs (woollen) into Canada from	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH		
	1919	1920	1921
	\$(1,000)	\$(1,000)	\$(1,000)
India	8	8	39
United Kingdom	14	120	119
United States of America	185	215	199
China	2	32	41
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	211	396	499

The same may be said of mats and matting :—

Imports of mats and matting into Canada from	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH		
	1919	1920	1921
	\$(1,000)	\$(1,000)	\$(1,000)
India	1	3	...
United Kingdom . . . . .	...	1	...
United States of America	34	22	10
Japan	40	83	59
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	75	111	73

Canada's total import trade figures are given below, with India's share :—

Total import trade of Canada with	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH		
	1919	1920	1921
	\$(1,000)	\$(1,000)	\$(1,000)
(a) India	8,395	7,785	6,757
(b) Total British Empire	123,672	174,352	265,911
(c) Total Foreign Countries	706,040	890,176	974,248
TOTAL OF (b) AND (c)	919,712	1,064,528	1,240,159

Union of South Africa.

The following statistics are of interest as showing the principal classes of goods taken by the Union of South Africa from India, with India's principal competitors in South African markets.

In cotton piece-goods, India holds her own with Japan and also (with some difficulty) with America.

Imports of cotton piece-goods into South Africa from	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
India	253	54	206
United Kingdom	7,702	2,013	5,087
United States of America	217	272	157
Japan	327	182	76
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	8,587	3,478	5,723

India has the biggest share of the South African rice trade :—

Imports of rice into South Africa from	1918	1919	1920
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India	72,621	34,682	37,241
Madagascar . . . . .	...	2,885	2,005
China	2,244	546	6,247
Siam	1,281	2,614	1,056
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	76,940	40,982	47,702

In coffee, India has many formidable competitors :—

Imports of coffee into South Africa from	1918	1919	1920
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India	5	14	3
British East Africa	4,652	1,927	1,393
Java	89	164	102
Brazil	42,733	15,286	27,117
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	47,617	17,556	28,753

In tea, her most serious competitor is Ceylon, which is more favourably situated :—

Imports of tea into South Africa from	1918	1919	1920
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India	4,408	2,712	2,499
Ceylon	5,367	4,324	3,912
Dutch East Indies	349	88	156
China	43	36	46
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	10,237	7,347	6,673

The trade in carpets and rugs with South Africa is of increasing importance to India, under increasing competition :—

Imports of carpets and rugs into South Africa from	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
India	17	40	37
United Kingdom	62	40	159
Japan	9	11	15
United States of America	1	1	7
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	93	99	223

Much the same may be said of mats and matting :—

Imports of mats and matting into South Africa from	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
India	11	11	10
United Kingdom	4	2	8
Japan	4	5	14
United States of America . . . . .	...	...	3
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	19	20	39

The teak trade with South Africa is growing in importance. At present India has the largest share :—

Imports of teak into South Africa from	1918	1919	1920
	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Cubic feet
India	85,368	96,043	172,894
Dutch East Indies	nil	3,375	12,828
Siam	1,497	49,266	71,446
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	98,342	162,196	261,425

The following figures show India's share in the total import trade of the Union :—

Total Import Trade of South Africa with	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
(a) India	3,353	2,554	2,606
(b) Total British Empire	32,308	28,276	60,749
(c) Total Foreign countries	14,640	17,739	31,387
TOTAL OF (b) AND (c)	46,948	46,015	92,136

Australia.

The following statements from the latest annual trade return of Australia (year ending June 1920) shows from the point of view of the Commonwealth a few of the principal classes of Indian goods in which she is interested, and the competing sources from which she draws similar goods.

India is the principal source of supply of bags and sacks to Australia.

Imports of bags and sacks into Australia from	DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE		
	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
India	2,655	3,930	1,924
United Kingdom	3	4	3
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	2,658	3,934	1,928

In cordage and twine, India has a less conspicuous share :—

Imports of cordage and twine into Australia from	DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE		
	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
India	34	105	19
United Kingdom	134	172	172
United States of America	10	15	14
Japan	19	24	7
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	216	341	221

In kapok, India's trade with Australia is increasing but Java easily holds first place :—

Imports of kapok into Australia from	DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE		
	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
India . . . . .	...	1	2
Java	133	185	314
Straits Settlements	2	3	2
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	136	190	319

In linseed oil, India and the United Kingdom are the principal competitors :—

Imports of linseed oil into Australia from	DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE		
	1918	1919	1920
	Gallons (1,000)	Gallons (1,000)	Gallons (1,000)
India	94	163	30
United Kingdom	27	11	133
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	133	176	182

In rice, India holds her own :—

Imports of rice into Australia from	DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE		
	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
India	311	34	456
China	59	68	189
Cochin-China . . . . .	...	175	63
Siam	10	16	22
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	388	294	733

India and Java are the principal competitors for Australia's coffee trade :—

Imports of Coffee into Australia from	DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE		
	1918	1919	1920
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
India	656	1,266	725
Java	1,577	1,555	1,481
United Kingdom	182	5	4
Ceylon	1	149	3
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	2,799	3,422	2,502

In the tea trade to Australia, Java and Ceylon have advantages of geographical position :—

Imports of tea into Australia from	DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE		
	1918	1919	1920
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
India	9,195	6,905	8,861
Ceylon	23,979	26,777	20,866
Java	2,586	10,783	25,589
China	505	905	1,086
Japan	1,098	44	361
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES	37,390	45,615	56,856

The following statement compares Australian imports from India with her imports from all British and foreign sources and her total import trade :—

Imports into Australia from	DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE		
	1918	1919	1920
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
(a) India	4,799	7,967	4,778
(b) Total British Empire	34,208	56,508	53,750
(c) Total Foreign Countries	28,127	45,827	45,224
TOTAL OF (b) AND (c)	62,335	102,335	98,974

United States of America.

The following statements are of interest as illustrating the competition which India has to experience, in some of her principal lines of trade in American markets.

Imports of jute cloth are mainly from India with some competition from Dundee :—

Imports of jute cloth into America from		1918	1919	1920
		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
India		425,381	396,766	512,206
United Kingdom		7,835	38,255	50,819
Other countries		1,989	5,216	5,754
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES		435,205	440,237	568,779

In the trade in calf skins to America, India holds an important share but with many competitors :—

Imports of calf skins into America from		1918	1919	1920
		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
India		1,453	19,284	4,981
France		31	4,591	8,202
Netherlands		864	7,737	3,109
Canada		1,031	5,280	2,719
Argentina		436	4,467	2,872
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES		7,583	64,556	35,132

In raw cattle hides, dry and wet, India experiences serious competition from Canada and from the South American States :—

Imports of cattle hides into America from		1918	1919	1920
		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
India		489	12,197	7,442
Canada		19,253	43,062	26,567
South American States		181,600	285,605	186,578
China		5,125	7,749	4,755
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES		221,051	407,282	275,066

In goat skins India has a preponderating share :—

Imports of goat skins into America from		1918	1919	1920
		lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India		30,605	59,825	28,310
China		13,811	15,217	19,061
South American States		9,370	21,585	12,110
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES		62,363	133,657	80,205

In the tea trade with America India holds her own :—

Imports of tea into America from		1918	1919	1920
		lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India*		24,558	17,376	24,686
United Kingdom		382	535	13,931
China		14,203	10,558	10,625
Java		35,807	9,611	6,698
Japan		56,437	39,960	29,750
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES		134,418	80,963	90,247

* Including other British East Indies

India's share of the carpet trade with America is increasing, but is still small in comparison with other manufacturing countries :—

Imports of carpets into America from		1918	1919	1920
		lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
India		9	66	366
United Kingdom		...	19,045	6,380
South American States		23,265	34,350	5,967
China		31,198	29,814	11,763
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES		69,292	96,948	35,870

The following statement compares the values of total imports into the United States from British India with the total imports from Asia, South America and Europe and the total import trade from all sources :—

Total imports into the United States of America from		1918	1919	1920
		\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)
India		129,688	140,081	176,074
Asia (excluding India)		723,686	901,363	1,107,726
South America		610,931	687,525	761,054
Europe		318,121	750,528	1,227,842
TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES		3,031,313	3,904,365	5,279,398

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

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Average of five pre-war years 1900-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	Increase(+) or decrease (-) in 1920-21 compared with 1919-20
		₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	Per cent
IMPORTS.						
Private merchandise		145,85	147,80	207,97	3,35,00	+61.4
Government stores		6.22	11.46	13.73	11.54	-15.9
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		151.07	159.25	221.70	347.14	+56.6
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	32.79	10.00	10.97	12.51	+14.0
	{ Silver	10.88	4.56	15	10.73	+7,053.3
Government	{ Gold	3.53	1.54	37.28	11.00	-70.3
	{ Silver	32.79	22.37	29.84	29	-99.0
TOTAL TREASURE	{ Gold	32.79	12.14	48.25	23.57	-51.2
	{ Silver	14.41	26.93	29.90	11.02	-63.3
	{ Total	47.20	39.07	78.24	34.59	-55.8
TOTAL IMPORTS		198.37	198.32	299.94	381.73	+27.3
EXPORTS.						
Private merchandise—		219.50	215.97	309.01	238.30	-22.9
Indian produce		4.62	8.14	17.78	18.04	+1.6
Foreign goods (re-exports)						
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		224.12	224.11	326.79	256.34	-21.6
Government Stores		11	1.72	5.97	9.59	+60.6
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		224.23	225.83	332.76	265.93	-20.1
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	3.92	2.99	6.93	21.39	+208.7
	{ Silver	3.07	1.77	5.99	4.41	+647.5
Government	{ Gold	72	1.27	5.99	7	-98.8
	{ Silver	1	1.27	17	30	+76.5
TOTAL TREASURE	{ Gold	4.64	4.26	12.92	21.46	+66.1
	{ Silver	3.68	3.04	76	4.71	+519.7
	{ Total	8.32	7.30	13.68	26.17	+91.3
TOTAL EXPORTS		232.55	233.13	346.44	292.10	-15.4
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		431.42	431.45	646.33	673.83	+4.2
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)		72.50	66.58	111.06	-81.21*	—
Net imports of Treasure		38.88	31.77	64.56	8.42	-87.0
Excess of Exports (a)		33.68	34.81	46.50	-89.63*	—

(a) Includes Government stores and treasure on Government account. For net exports vide Table 59 (Balance of Trade)

* Net imports

NO. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING FIFTY-SIX YEARS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Quinquennial average— 1864-65 to 1868-69	31.70	55.80	87.50	17.62	1.80	15.82	103.98	6.16	32	5.83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33.04	50.25	83.29	8.26	1.59	6.67	99.14	3.26	19	3.07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38.36	60.32	98.68	9.86	2.81	7.05	111.35	1.68	1.05	63
1879-80 to 1883-84	50.10	79.08	129.24	11.06	1.33	10.33	142.23	4.22	10	4.12
1884-85 to 1888-89	61.51	88.64	150.15	13.62	1.64	11.98	165.41	3.41	33	3.08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70.78	104.99	175.77	17.92	3.68	14.24	197.37	4.12	2.02	2.10
1894-95 to 1898-99	78.07	107.53	185.60	14.80	0.40	8.49	202.49	5.48	3.23	2.25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84.68	124.92	209.60	26.01	11.65	14.36	247.26	13.00	6.22	6.18
In the year 1904-05	104.41	157.72	262.13	39.51	16.54	22.97	318.18	21.81	12.11	9.70
" 1905-06	112.11	161.84	273.95	31.65	15.47	16.18	321.07	14.75	14.29	46
" 1906-07	117.29	177.03	294.32	44.58	5.72	38.86	344.62	18.53	8.68	14.85
" 1907-08	136.05	177.48	314.13	42.28	5.45	36.83	361.86	20.75	3.38	17.37
" 1908-09	128.79	153.14	281.93	22.74	6.32	16.42	310.99	8.40	4.05	4.35
Quinquennial average— 1904-05 to 1908-09	119.85	165.44	285.29	36.15	9.90	26.25	331.34	16.85	7.50	9.55
In the year 1909-10	122.65	187.98	310.63	37.52	6.40	31.12	354.55	25.03	3.35	21.68
" 1910-11	133.70	209.66	343.66	39.74	7.13	32.61	390.53	27.90	3.92	23.98
" 1911-12	144.05	227.09	372.04	53.47	10.38	43.09	435.89	41.49	3.76	37.75
" 1912-13	160.03	246.22	412.85	61.83	10.63	51.20	485.31	41.29	7.29	34.00
" 1913-14	191.31	249.01	440.32	43.44	7.08	36.36	490.34	28.23	4.90	23.33
Quinquennial average— 1909-10 to 1913-14	151.07	224.23	375.90	47.20	8.32	38.88	431.42	32.79	4.64	28.15
In the year 1914-15	144.93	182.17	327.10	21.81	5.29	16.52	354.20	10.70	3.06	7.64
" 1915-16	133.17	199.48	332.65	11.94	8.23	3.71	357.82	5.28	6.39	-1.11 (b)
" 1916-17	180.25	247.36	427.61	38.45	6.42	32.03	452.48	13.34	10	13.24
" 1917-18	104.35	244.00	348.35	51.77	7.55	44.22	468.58	29.10	3.22	25.18
" 1918-19	188.56	255.32	443.88	71.37	9.01	62.36	524.26	2.28	7.84	-5.56 (b)
Quinquennial average— 1914-15 to 1918-19	159.25	225.83	385.08	39.07	7.30	31.77	431.45	12.14	4.26	7.88
In the year 1919-20	221.70	332.76	554.46	78.24	13.68	64.56	646.33	48.25	12.92	35.33
" 1920-21	347.14	265.93	613.07	34.59	26.17	8.42	673.83	23.57	21.46	2.11

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table 2

(b) Net exports

No. 3A.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IN 1920-21 AS COMPARED WITH THE THREE PRECEDING YEARS 1917-18 TO 1919-20 AND THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14,—IMPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS, FOREIGN MERCHANDISE (RE-EXPORTS)					NET IMPORTS (IMPORTS MINUS RE-EXPORTS)				
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
April	15,04	10,20	13,72	14,38	21,07	42	64	82	2,80	1,28	14,62	9,62	12,00	11,99	20,39
May	14,31	11,00	10,02	18,80	23,73	38	57	90	1,86	1,77	13,93	10,43	9,12	11,94	21,96
June	12,22	10,07	14,45	11,83	26,02	36	62	78	1,25	2,38	11,86	9,45	13,67	10,58	22,64
July	14,47	10,06	17,54	14,93	28,26	38	35	46	1,72	1,71	14,09	9,71	17,08	13,21	26,55
August	16,13	14,52	12,41	16,15	30,90	35	53	1,23	1,09	1,51	15,78	13,99	11,13	15,06	29,39
September	16,65	12,91	14,36	16,78	28,99	32	46	1,26	1,17	1,36	16,33	12,45	13,10	15,61	27,63
October	16,56	14,01	15,78	16,53	31,81	35	72	1,14	1,40	1,82	16,21	13,29	14,64	15,13	29,90
November	16,46	16,80	11,50	17,55	31,63	42	97	1,15	1,43	1,63	16,04	15,83	10,35	16,12	30,00
December	14,44	11,34	13,21	17,52	31,63	34	65	1,45	1,30	1,61	14,10	10,69	11,76	16,22	30,02
January	18,04	15,31	17,94	25,08	31,26	43	1,00	1,47	1,44	1,05	17,61	14,31	16,47	23,64	30,21
February	13,47	13,24	12,84	19,56	25,44	41	1,25	1,39	1,21	80	13,06	11,09	11,45	18,35	24,55
March	15,46	10,91	15,26	23,86	24,26	52	1,36	2,46	1,52	1,04	14,94	9,55	12,80	22,34	23,22
TOTAL	1,83,25	1,50,48	1,69,03	2,07,97	3,35,60	4,68	9,12	14,56	17,78	18,05	1,73,57	1,41,31	1,64,47	1,90,19	3,17,55

No. 3B.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IN 1920-21 AS COMPARED WITH THE THREE PRECEDING YEARS 1917-18 TO 1919-20 AND THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14,—EXPORTS AND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	EXPORTS, INDIAN MERCHANDISE					TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
April	21,03	16,88	17,99	20,14	27,16	36,49	27,78	31,93	36,91	60,11	6,41	7,26	4,40	8,15	6,77
May	19,30	21,11	20,88	19,66	25,85	33,99	32,68	31,80	35,32	51,35	15,37	10,68	11,76	7,72	3,89
June	17,54	16,92	19,56	19,18	20,81	30,12	27,61	34,79	32,26	49,21	5,68	7,47	5,80	8,00	-2,83(a)
July	20,26	15,17	19,88	26,19	18,64	35,11	25,53	37,88	42,84	48,61	6,17	5,46	2,80	12,98	-7,01(a)
August	17,24	18,60	23,74	25,65	10,09	33,72	33,65	37,43	42,89	51,59	1,46	4,61	12,61	10,59	-10,30(a)
September	19,48	18,23	18,12	20,85	20,45	36,45	31,60	33,74	47,80	50,80	3,15	5,78	5,02	14,24	-7,18(a)
October	21,68	19,93	23,72	27,88	10,14	38,59	34,66	40,64	45,81	52,77	5,47	6,64	9,08	12,75	-10,85(a)
November	19,04	19,70	16,05	29,13	17,22	35,92	37,47	28,70	48,11	50,48	3,00	3,87	5,70	13,01	-12,78(a)
December	18,88	19,47	15,90	25,62	18,49	33,66	31,46	30,50	44,44	51,73	4,78	6,78	4,14	9,40	-11,53(a)
January	21,97	22,02	23,34	20,59	17,56	40,44	38,33	42,75	50,11	49,87	4,36	7,71	6,87	5,95	-12,85(a)
February	24,81	20,55	20,54	26,08	16,74	38,60	35,04	34,77	46,85	43,07	11,75	8,56	9,09	7,73	-7,81(a)
March	22,97	24,86	20,21	30,05	17,15	38,95	37,13	37,93	55,43	42,45	8,03	15,31	7,41	7,71	-6,07(a)
TOTAL	2,44,20	2,33,44	2,39,33	3,09,02	2,38,30	4,32,13	3,92,09	4,22,92	5,34,77	5,01,95	65,63	92,13	84,86	1,18,83	-79,25(a)

(a) Net imports.

No. 4.—VALUE OF TRADE IN PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES
(In thousands of Rupees)

	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	Percentage share of main classes in total trade in 1920-21
	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	
IMPORTS.					
Foreign Merchandise—	21,84,65	26,38,94	41,12,88	35,97,14	10.7
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	10,03,37	9,52,39	17,37,08	17,10,55	5.1
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,11,80,20	1,08,56,34	1,45,35,07	2,74,97,60	81.9
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,16,50	3,32,52	4,12,21	7,54,97	2.3
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified					
TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,07,97,24	3,35,60,26	100
EXPORTS.					
Indian Merchandise—	62,96,53	50,56,95	42,22,83	43,67,44	18.3
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	1,02,53,31	84,96,00	1,59,83,16	1,03,42,57	43.4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	61,88,07	69,39,66	1,03,24,60	86,91,11	36.4
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,12,36	2,04,09	3,70,92	4,29,22	1.9
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified					
TOTAL	2,19,50,27	2,15,96,70	3,09,01,51	2,38,30,34	100
RE-EXPORTS.					
Foreign Merchandise—	86,30	2,08,01	5,17,87	7,62,91	42.3
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	72,63	1,35,90	2,18,55	2,28,51	12.7
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,85,40	4,45,03	9,75,22	7,53,58	41.7
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	17,55	25,21	63,16	59,35	3.3
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified					
TOTAL	4,61,68	8,14,15	17,77,80	18,04,35	100
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	3,69,96,97	3,71,91,04	5,34,76,55	5,91,94,95	
Government Stores	5,93,69	13,27,33	19,69,48	21,12,42	—

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	21 1920-
	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.				
Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	22,99,27	18,50,30
Grain, pulse, and flour	19,68	53,29	3,08,91	5,06
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,90,91	3,60,96
Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	2,90,77	4,21,17
Other food and drink	83,52	1,89,12	2,32,27	2,44,03
Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,26,53	1,91,08
Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,01,86	2,93,91
Fruits and vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,89,60	1,67,82
Tea	22,29	47,39	63,76	40,21
Fish (excluding canned fish)	30,93	20,14	19,01	20,60
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	41,12,88	35,97,14
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
Oils	3,94,88	4,23,95	9,43,76	8,76,41
Silk	1,17,25	1,10,00	1,77,19	1,63,22
Seeds	7,72	58,19	1,25,90	51,50
Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	1,25,32	1,07,53
Gums, resins, and lac	25,52	22,90	71,61	47,61
Cotton	1,02,23	44,45	67,80	1,69,49
Tallow, stearine, and wax	16,79	17,71	24,15	48,99
Hides and skins, raw	13,86	15,67	19,96	10,46
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	80,89	30,41	12,86	30,37
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	3,51	3,28	8,28	17,55
Wool	16,20	18,29	7,48	6,50
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool (raw)	6,12	16,56	5,50	12,56
Miscellaneous	1,47,30	1,05,49	1,47,18	1,63,31
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,03,37	9,52,39	17,37,08	17,10,55
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
Yarns and textile fabrics—				
Cotton	52,18,03	52,48,21	59,07,93	1,02,12,00
Silk	2,76,79	2,82,03	5,92,43	5,59,31
Wool	3,03,38	1,81,70	1,59,85	5,53,00
Haberdashery and millinery	1,30,54	1,02,31	96,85	3,01,89
Others	50,47	84,57	1,51,68	2,08,16
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	16,23,73	31,23,58
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	9,53,32	24,03,56
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	5,02,00	4,86,93	7,14,74	16,15,73
Metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,39,94	9,34,55
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	4,58,73	14,13,05
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,56,23	3,48,19	4,53,62	14,08,08
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	3,73,81	5,16,47
Dyes and colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	3,23,48	5,72,42
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,84,88	2,06,64	3,12,71	9,12,49
Glassware and earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	2,74,47	4,27,67
Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	1,96,61	4,32,12
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	45,40	36,13	53,73	1,23,62
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	29,52	31,73	45,94	93,85
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	33,78	32,84	37,11	63,96
Miscellaneous	6,33,70	8,87,24	11,54,39	16,12,29
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,80,20	1,08,56,34	1,45,35,07	2,74,97,60
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	2,16,50	3,32,52	4,12,21	7,54,97
TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,07,97,24	3,35,60,26

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Average of five pre-war years 1900-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.				
Grain, pulse, and flour	R (1,000) 45,81.67	R (1,000) 37,41.80	R (1,000) 15,14.57	R (1,000) 25,64.04
Tea	13,00.78	17,54.57	20,60.50	12,14.98
Spices	86.88	1,03.35	1,57.17	83.32
Tobacco	36.00	50.23	42.82	74.92
Provisions and oilman's stores	45.63	60.27	61.74	74.38
Fruits and vegetables	48.64	57.20	62.74	60.84
Sugar	10.01	21.01	59.92	66.48
Fish (excluding canned fish)	38.02	42.00	50.52	56.02
Liquors	61	13	11	27
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,37.70	1,18.83	1,72.94	1,42.99
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96.53	69,56.05	42,22.83	43,67.44
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
Cotton	33,27.82	38,63.19	58,65.24	41,62.88
Jute	22,20.24	12,80.28	24,69.05	10,86.09
Seeds	24,30.00	12,17.42	26,26.00	16,83.48
Hides and skins, raw	10,31.00	9,68.21	23,40.62	5,24.84
Wool	2,68.39	3,89.42	4,61.27	2,25.72
Oils	91.91	1,87.22	3,22.25	1,77.78
Gums, resins, and lac	2,28.85	2,65.53	7,41.08	7,08.37
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14.82	1,99.83	1,50.37	2,46.59
Hemp	78.27	1,17.87	1,69.41	86.35
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	42.82	44.56	1,40.30	90.40
Wood and timber	98.14	68.42	1,42.09	1,23.86
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	75.77	48.46	82.08	1,60.13
Tallow, stearine, and wax	9.47	7.93	9.19	10.81
Miscellaneous	2,28.25	3,25.46	5,00.85	4,55.68
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,02,53.31	84,06.00	1,59,83.16	1,03,42.57
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
Yarns and textile fabrics—				
Jute	20,24.87	40,19.32	50,01.55	52,90.47
Cotton	11,40.54	11,72.71	27,41.33	18,27.13
Wool	25.80	21.20	67.88	84.42
Silk	7.00	5.87	5.02	5.17
Others	1.11	1.00	3.11	2.00
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	4,29.50	7,19.24	12,71.48	3,28.53
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	10,52.50	3,37.50	3,03.51	8,78.57
Dyes and colours	1,17.55	2,42.13	2,66.15	1,10.80
Metals, other than iron or steel, and manufactures thereof	22.40	47.41	58.08	1,19.02
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	31.80	33.75	46.82	69.44
Apparel	17.70	12.30	27.40	30.33
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	5.80	3.78	7.00	10.09
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	04	2.43	3.56	1.88
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	0.69	4.32	11.73	9.43
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1.02	1.73	2.83	11.34
Glassware and earthenware	1.80	1.21	2.00	2.20
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	24	55	1.69	35
Carrriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	39	37	51	27
Miscellaneous	3,00.30	3,11.94	5,01.48	4,09.61
TOTAL, CLASS III	51,88.07	69,39.66	1,03,24.00	86,91.11
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	2,12.36	2,04.09	3,70.02	4,29.22
TOTAL	2,19,50.37	2,15,06.70	3,09,01.51	2,88,80.84

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

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	50	62	93	66	180	R (1,000) 27.27	R (1,000) 41.13	R (1,000) 1,20.38	R (1,000) 67.80	R (1,000) 1,89.49
" waste		2	..	1	..	..	47	9	25	7	6
" manufactures—											
Piece goods, grey	Yds.	1,534,180	625,475	583,421	533,341	580,208	25,44.98	18,43.23	23,59.41	22,51.78	26,45.20
" white		793,345	502,353	286,036	322,017	421,784	14,28.48	14,20.48	13,13.05	15,00.33	21,80.50
" coloured		831,770	895,504	227,319	208,299	489,256	17,80.16	16,14.58	11,81.05	12,75.01	34,64.84
Twist and yarn	lb	44,171	19,400	38,085	15,097	47,333	4,16.42	4,29.52	8,86.63	4,35.95	13,67.83
Hosiery							1,19.76	1,02.52	87.27	1,45.06	1,90.88
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	38,038	6,173	4,588	4,878	10,706	88.92	15.90	20.77	17.03	47.22
Fents	Yds.	37,224	32,080	24,600	17,084	18,472	54.12	94.21	86.18	53.24	80.21
Thread, sewing	lb	1,705	1,755	1,360	1,075	1,496	39.00	61.80	58.36	49.55	91.20
Other sorts							1,52.09	60.35	61.50	83.09	1,47.12
TOTAL							66,57.66	56,92.90	61,76.11	59,75.80	1,03,81.55
Metals—											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	278	6	2	58	67	5,37.74	31.40	10.10	2,30.24	3,04.48
Tinned		53	32	32	42	50	1,25.26	1,68.76	1,77.02	1,89.35	4,42.26
Not galvanised or tinned		101	19	18	66	90	1,23.38	1,02.64	1,33.95	2,37.06	3,83.42
Bars and channel (steel)		205	7	28	71	148	2,06.58	32.09	1,84.32	2,18.77	4,72.03
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework		27	10	6	10	19	34.85	35.30	32.00	39.13	69.42
Pipes and fittings, cast		90	1	1	23	78	1,15.55	4.04	4.37	51.38	2,80.17
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought		47	7	8	10	25	72.38	15.44	24.34	33.72	1,04.91
Hoops and strips		27	14	12	36	42	64.72	78.88	81.21	1,79.56	3,05.00
Angle and spring		31	22	23	28	23	43.18	1,12.07	1,32.03	1,11.25	96.53
Nails, rivets, and washers		44	4	0	18	30	46.81	12.88	74.14	52.38	98.46
Screws		25	10	19	8	13	50.17	65.40	1,04.87	44.84	89.59
Nuts and bolts		2	..	2	1	2	11.70	3.62	33.73	18.10	24.23
Steel (cast)		7	1	..	1	1	14.02	1.53	1.39	2.03	6.07
Other sorts		4	1	1	3	7	13.03	6.70	9.39	18.58	43.87
TOTAL		1,010	182	181	427	712	16,00.79	7,75.80	12,40.99	16,32.64	51,24.75

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
							R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Metals—											
Tin	Cwt.	43	25	29	48	43					
Brass, etc.	"	438	59	88	391	562	65.31	41.69	56.91	79.09	66.87
							2,22.86	57.93	99.11	2,30.54	4,30.65
Copper, wrought	"	258	28	37	143	258	1,59.94	46.79	48.67	1,08.45	2,41.68
" unwrought	"	80	20	21	159	30	46.14	17.63	19.90	1,01.76	19.66
TOTAL	"	338	48	58	302	288	2,06.08	64.42	68.63	2,10.21	2,60.74
Lead	"	124	88	121	93	76	22.29	32.09	45.32	22.18	26.25
Zinc	"	135	71	94	132	76	28.62	33.63	46.13	42.29	29.19
Aluminium	"	26	1	12	23	63	21.38	2.28	22.38	25.35	87.65
German silver	"	26				7	22.16	55	4	22	10.42
Others	Tons	1	1	2	1	1	12.92	19.09	18.71	30.07	22.79
TOTAL OF METALS	"	1,076	168	203	477	769	22,02.41	10,27.40	16,05.22	22,72.58	40,64.31
TOTAL OF ORBS.	"	3	..	..	1	4	4.99	44	37	4.37	11.38
Machinery and millwork—											
Machine tools											
Textile, Cotton							1,78.75	1,16.54	1,65.32	1,30.76	3,67.38
" Jute							1,45.70	69.19	57.06	1,47.77	2,77.67
" Other sorts							3.54	3.11	6.98	13.94	27.70
Prime-movers							1,01.26	27.66	25.01	70.80	2,44.68
Electrical							51.73	28.98	39.07	1,24.07	2,16.86
Paper mill machinery							3.40	5.47	6.12	9.78	31.91
Sewing and knitting machines and parts							40.70	49.06	27.65	54.64	68.06
Bolles							35.54	10.99	22.70	61.44	1,58.74
Tea							21.34	12.61	15.08	22.34	39.11
Mining							14.35	5.33	10.92	15.57	29.76
Typewriters	No.	6	8	7	12	17	10.05	25.36	11.83	16.12	36.32
Rice and flour mill machinery							15.99	4.46	7.28	11.83	55.48
Other kinds							1,53.23	98.87	1,05.32	2,30.70	6,43.45
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,76.83	4,42.32	5,00.34	9,01.82	23,37.57
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Tons	795	471	507	409	236	14,17.06	15,03.73	15,36.50	21,82.60	16,94.59
" 15 D. S. and below	"	8	..	..	..	1	11.79	31	1	1.57	4.20
Molasses	"	90	39	10	72	105	39.03	22.62	18.82	89.39	1,04.71
Confectionery	"	4	..	..	1	2	26.33	5.03	5.58	21.25	39.36
Saccharin	"	..	..	..	..	..	1.48	23	15	4.46	7.44
TOTAL	"	897	510	526	482	344	14,95.69	15,31.98	15,61.36	22,99.27	18,50.30
Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carrages and wagons and parts							4,69.59	33.24	70.77	3,00.50	6,54.43
Locomotives							1,90.34	10.78	30.57	42.98	4,33.21
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron	Tons	111	..	..	88	37	1,37.75	53	42	72.01	1,29.08
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	"	91	..	..	9	32	96.72	..	..	18.93	77.62
Sleepers of wood	"	53	..	..	1	23	38.27	7	..	1.09	48.09
Bridgework	"	9	1	..	1	6	20.73	1.84	..	3.98	23.01
Other kinds	"	27	1	..	5	11	56.07	3.17	2.59	19.24	47.61
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	10,03.47	49.63	1,04.35	4,58.73	14,13.05
Motor cars and Motor cycles—											
Motor cars	No.	3	..	..	10	15	1,13.45	40.34	10.41	2,62.61	7,82.24
Motor cycles	"	1	..	..	2	6	10.68	2.02	1.00	16.86	53.50
Motor wagons	"	..	..	..	1	3	5.71	99	66	48.35	2,23.43
Parts and accessories	"	..	..	..	..	..	23.47	28.81	26.82	65.02	1,76.18
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,63.31	72.16	28.89	3,92.84	12,34.33
Hardware—											
Implements and tools							40.74	36.70	60.24	61.40	1,18.16
Lamps and parts							52.47	33.17	26.26	40.69	88.82
Builder's hardware							24.62	18.37	19.43	19.21	67.17
Agricultural implements							16.11	11.54	18.92	20.07	42.93
Enamelled ironware							27.67	18.60	11.19	29.32	42.98
Domestic hardware							18.70	6.61	5.54	10.15	27.13
Other sorts							2,14.50	1,46.50	1,79.25	2,55.78	5,21.19
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	3,94.81	2,71.55	3,20.83	4,36.62	9,08.38
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	68,850	31,384	12,755	94,135	57,192	2,85.65	1,86.41	1,06.22	6,62.34	4,30.73
other kinds	"	26,173	31,413	47,636	50,361	68,203	1,25.92	1,77.96	2,55.10	2,04.14	4,03.36
Animal	"	972	270	15	69	21	11.43	7.37	40	1.34	83
Vegetable	"	552	490	207	191	564	11.33	11.25	4.74	8.66	24.76
Essential	"	15	23	24	33	39	5.86	5.10	5.42	7.38	16.72
TOTAL	"	96,562	63,580	60,687	144,779	126,010	4,40.19	3,87.79	3,71.88	9,43.76	8,76.40
Paper and pasteboard											
Silk, raw	lb	—	—	—	—	—	1,58.77	2,31.12	2,72.07	2,34.46	7,30.34
waste	"	2,564	1,832	1,428	2,343	1,933	1,25.90	1,16.15	1,02.66	1,77.19	1,63.22
manufactures—	"	79	78	65	42	126	1.16	1.28	1.37	1.17	3.30
Piece goods	Yds.	27,338	18,124	17,240	29,135	22,433	1,91.85	2,05.33	2,74.96	5,23.99	4,10.70
Yarn, holls, and warps	lb	1,168	737	724	460	783	45.82	44.24	57.16	32.09	82.48
Mixed goods	Yds.	8,164	2,133	1,555	1,015	1,913	69.52	31.25	30.31	19.55	51.23
Other sorts	lb	60	38	73	79	79	2.94	4.50	8.48	16.80	14.91
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,37.19	4,02.75	4,74.94	7,70.79	7,25.84
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—											
Electrical							1,07.47	1,17.89	1,43.23	1,54.96	4,18.39
Musical							22.93	10.32	14.15	10.95	37.25
Scientific and philosophical							13.75	14.92	17.61	20.95	43.90
Photographic							12.16	13.77	23.54	11.47	29.50
Other kinds							25.79	15.55	18.27	23.61	52.07
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,82.10	1,72.45	2,16.80	2,21.94	5,81.11
Wool, raw											
manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	3,749	2,651	3,637	1,318	1,073	19.93	12.78	13.92	7.48	6.50
Shawls	No.	2,101	21	5,663	3,377	11,007	2,52.35	1,77.89	1,75.25	1,26.67	4,61.18
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,930	373	207	19	16	66.12	53	45	1.08	1.18
Hosiery	"	537	247	245	523	483	22.46	7.34	6.47	15.72	20.07
Yarn and knitting wool	"	1,059	217	265	94	325	14.45	13.13	14.03	6.27	32.05
Other sorts	"	1,393	230	164	274	551	7.63	7.00	18.24	5.94	24.73
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,62	3.83	2.93	4.17	13.80
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,05.16	2,22.50	2,31.34	1,67.33	5,39.51

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
							R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
Liquors—											
Whisky	Gals.	1,705	1,357	1,481	1,652	2,257	1,27.00	1,73.11	2,24.30	2,18.93	
Ale, beer, and porter	"	4,620	1,858	1,801	2,539	3,076	65.91	52.37	69.17	77.80	
Wines	"	338	215	277	320	396	29.11	23.84	36.12	45.08	
Cider	"	27	13	0	11	16	79	64	65	65	
TOTAL	"	6,786	3,443	3,568	4,528	5,745	2,23,71	2,49,60	3,30,21	3,37,41	
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	0,703	1,070	2,170	4,008	6,738	76.77	86.11	95.56	1,16.36	
Alizarine	"	6,470	168	1,605	2,028	3,882	28.21	11.70	21.38	22.07	
Others	"	—	—	—	—	—	36.41	43.29	42.05	59.46	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,41,39	1,41,10	1,58,99	1,88,89	
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	130	96	81	100	134	56.69	49.82	61.06	72.83	
Biscuits and cakes	"	83	16	0	47	42	44.81	8.24	4.66	39.68	
Farinaceous and patent foods	"	298	211	267	271	255	47.75	48.06	51.29	63.33	
Milk, condensed and preserved	"	181	56	42	68	62	41.51	34.81	28.10	40.19	
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	56.60	35.74	48.70	74.38	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	2,47,36	1,77,37	1,93,81	2,90,01	
Glass and Glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	80,45	84,81	23,18	51,14	
Bottles and phials	Gross	357	524	267	273	345	21,93	37,11	30,59	30,07	
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	32	17	9	20	20	24,44	23,58	13,86	19,94	
Sheets and plates	Sup. feet	17,958	7,867	5,300	12,225	17,253	22,35	22,88	18,23	36,01	
Funnels, globes, etc.	"	—	—	—	—	—	17,93	18,87	11,26	18,90	
Other glassware	"	—	—	—	—	—	27,43	25,26	21,54	43,75	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,94,53	1,62,46	1,24,61	1,99,81	
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	83,21	70,91	1,17,12	1,19,48	
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	45,42	28,67	31,86	16,96	
Hats, caps, and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	21,17	15,00	15,19	12,44	
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	10,64	9,06	7,57	5,90	
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	10,71	5,97	11,74	4,05	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,71,15	1,20,61	1,83,48	1,58,53	
Hatteries and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,59,98	87,39	1,06,59	90,85	
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb	1,501	3,401	4,094	4,160	6,201	59.50	1,43,36	1,83,16	1,69,93	
Others	"	847	1,316	1,269	1,620	1,404	16,79	26,91	31,45	33,24	
TOTAL	"	2,458	4,807	5,363	5,789	7,610	75,29	1,69,97	2,14,61	2,01,87	
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	663	1,013	949	708	915	33,09	1,15,56	1,06,56	57,72	
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	68,39	1,56,69	1,42,70	1,09,32	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,48	2,72,25	2,49,26	1,61,05	
Rubber raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	52,90	1,15,78	1,24,23	1,60,60	
Salt	Tons	607	337	421	446	621	87,66	2,20,08	2,33,10	2,00,52	
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Cwt.	147	804	27	92	131	65,85	75,68	30,06	92,60	
Bricks and tiles	No.	25,037	12,740	12,539	10,979	33,549	24,70	20,47	28,46	17,80	
Others	"	—	—	—	—	—	15,52	17,05	14,02	13,33	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,08,07	1,18,20	81,54	1,24,03	
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb	1,363	1,661	785	544	701	14,46	36,04	17,26	24,65	
Proprietary and patent medicines	lb	—	—	—	—	—	26,40	21,84	24,51	30,40	
Quinine salts	lb	117	65	94	74	94	15,37	15,85	23,26	23,32	
Cassia lignea	Cwt.	46	34	37	50	40	10,76	8,60	12,72	16,52	
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	50,08	51,05	68,94	87,52	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,17,07	1,33,38	1,46,69	1,82,50	
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	384	245	229	272	347	64,08	81,74	1,11,88	96,68	
Painter's materials	"	—	—	—	—	—	18,25	14,99	14,93	34,03	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	82,33	96,73	1,26,81	1,30,71	
Spices—											
Hotelnuts	lb	1,138	1,032	1,273	1,126	956	1,22,86	1,22,17	1,71,19	1,55,32	
Cloves	"	81	75	107	83	57	33,70	39,59	55,08	54,47	
Others	"	56	74	28	34	24	16,67	28,38	14,85	16,74	
TOTAL	"	1,275	1,181	1,408	1,243	1,037	1,73,23	1,90,14	2,40,92	2,26,53	
Stationary		—	—	—	—	—	69,98	64,46	69,97	78,25	
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	63,49	37,26	53,54	72,40	
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Cwt.	618	1,025	744	904	50	60,21	73,42	65,51	92,10	
Almonds	"	57	36	22	136	3	24,44	18,05	15,77	75,58	
Others	"	65	24	24	83	8	8,61	5,40	7,06	14,75	
Fresh fruits and vegetables	"	—	—	—	—	—	10,78	5,71	4,83	7,08	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,04	1,03,18	93,17	1,80,60	
Matches	Gross	13,894	17,227	11,119	15,015	12,399	89,65	2,34,84	1,04,75	2,04,88	
Wood and Timber—											
Timber	C. tons	90	80	97	68	62	74,63	1,13,00	64,77	1,22,63	
Others	"	—	—	—	—	—	12,35	19,72	85,99	35,31	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	86,98	1,32,72	1,00,10	1,57,94	
Bolting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	42,22	80,55	83,63	54,08	
Soap	Cwt.	363	352	190	300	313	75,06	1,13,31	1,00,11	1,22,25	
Boots and Shoes	pairs	3,295	713	913	600	1,071	70,26	28,85	32,05	37,78	
Iron chests	"	—	—	—	—	—	62,42	94,43	91,01	69,60	

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
						R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	34.72	21.89	19.10	32.15	91.43
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	25.38	7.04	10.80	28.62	82.32
Books, printed, etc.	31	29	27	21	27	49.36	47.57	50.80	42.35	68.00
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	35.51	23.68	38.55	37.11	63.96
Flax, raw	23	2	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Canvas	3,700	1,707	898	1,175	1,450	23.11	24.21	21.51	76.77	39.11
Piece goods	2,944	679	102	326	395	11.02	4.98	2.22	3.92	5.37
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	8.41	11.29	6.33	11.99	15.87
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	42.70	40.49	30.06	42.38	60.35
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—	1,07.20	66.60	37.85	52.90	65.97
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	44.17	25.89	35.15	52.44	59.10
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	23.33	10.07	19.20	33.90	35.20
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	24.01	11.84	13.08	13.32	54.54
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	22.03	26.77	39.56	40.21	54.50
Paper-making materials	248	72	42	111	189	17.87	17.18	11.13	15.84	49.91
Tallow and stearine	67	20	18	41	82	20.92	9.47	13.30	22.54	48.27
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	26.63	15.65	22.00	14.63	47.92
Pollaxes	—	—	—	—	—	10.89	16.71	14.11	21.35	42.52
Tea	4,773	9,686	11,146	7,376	5,434	22.86	60.83	88.91	58.75	40.21
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	53.10	23.45	17.15	20.39	39.56
Animals, living	13	11	7	3	5	40.46	54.30	35.54	16.25	39.15
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	559	25	68	39	87	1,06.64	7.43	23.54	12.86	30.37
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	1,847	649	476	490	1,356	11.32	0.58	10.34	7.06	28.49
Gums and resins	140	99	58	169	122	22.40	24.33	21.93	45.58	27.52
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	19.82	5.29	5.09	12.26	26.01
Jute, raw	..	1	..	..	..	33	2.75	..	..	3
Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	25.61	40.76	30.02	26.94	26.29
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	25.94	43.51	30.02	26.94	26.32
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	22.96	25.82	24.33	52.82	23.19
Ships, parts of	—	—	—	—	—	22.59	26.11	20.50	29.48	22.20
Fish (excluding canned fish)	193	87	88	117	124	31.26	15.71	15.17	19.02	20.59
Hides and skins, tanned	27	24	20	20	1	15.37	20.40	18.59	13.04	20.30
Cordage and rope	—	—	—	—	—	13.39	17.70	17.44	15.95	16.38
Pitch, tar, and dammar	255	184	142	155	100	12.51	11.11	12.40	11.74	14.92
Manures	9	2	..	5	5	10.42	6.78	12	9.12	12.10
Hides and skins, raw	2	2	1	1	1	15.16	17.74	12.90	10.06	10.46
Grains pulse and flour	18	4	59	167	2	27.98	7.73	1,12.35	3,08.91	5.06
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	2,43.82	3,08.87	4,96.35	3,94.52	7,13.50
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,99.87	3,53.16	4,06.76	5,34.55	6,47.68
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,83,24.79	1,50,42.51	1,09,93.41	2,07,97.24	3,35,60.26
Government Stores.										
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	1,82.18	17.84	44.10	3,57.79	1,00.49
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	91.78	27.58	16.34	44.07	1,23.10
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates	881	..	..	319	38	57.82	..	3	40.93	7.94
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	70.90	8.50	1.06	3.41	1.64
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,02.66	40.01	63.53	4,46.20	2,35.23
Metals—										
Iron and steel	28	14	15	18	25	39.00	45.30	61.08	72.87	93.51
Copper	42	79	82	75	71	25.44	65.54	85.42	58.62	40.39
Others	2	3	3	2	3	13.47	42.37	47.41	35.20	60.98
TOTAL	32	21	22	24	32	70.85	1,53.21	1,93.91	1,66.69	2,00.88
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	34.93	56.13	1,04.06	87.00	95.81
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	30.57	26.60	38.25	44.70	85.64
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	20.53	48.96	46.04	41.91	60.41
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	62.52	2,73.87	1,42.94	1,04.36	57.92
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	15.15	22.45	21.24	57.00	41.91
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	20.30	14.77	30.79	27.13	20.48
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	6.31	16.67	22.76	20.09	22.74
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	3.93	1,09.98	81.84	29.71	5.81
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	3.52	78.97	44.23	29.73	10.13
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	5.97	1,43.20	3,63.56	68.95	4.95
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	13.42	3,32.15	4,89.63	1,28.39	20.69
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5.38	36.57	26.48	11.10	12.24
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	5.81	80.92	1,79.15	42.16	9.01
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	205	6	8	..	..	3.89	48.62	1.85	1.95	8.82
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	41.42	1.64	26.66	10	..
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	74.11	2,31.40	5,85.54	1,93.32	2,66.86

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

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)				
		1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
							R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Jute, raw	Tons	768	278	308	592	472	30,82.84	6,45.38	12,72.01	24,69.96	16,36.09
" manufactures—	No.	308,769	758,391	583,096	342,720	583,908	12,53.01	19,47.85	22,33.40	19,67.79	23,90.93
Gunny bags	Yds.	1,001,162	1,196,826	1,103,211	1,275,125	1,362,739	15,69.42	23,07.25	20,09.47	31,14.81	23,53.86
Rope and twine	Cwt.	88	69	92	55	66	14.46	19.09	33.30	19.66	17.25
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	42	10.63	28.06	12.28	37.42
TOTAL JUTE		—	—	—	—	—	59,09.95	49,29.69	65,37.24	74,71.49	69,35.55
Cotton, raw	Tons.	531	365	184	428	371	41,04.25	42,65.74	30,98.36	58,65.24	41,62.88
" manufactures—	Yds.	43,717	76,378	62,416	74,692	48,440	71.08	1,73.91	1,89.65	2,95.90	2,21.90
Piece goods	Grey	45,038	110,939	93,397	119,552	90,151	1,40.82	3,71.51	4,47.13	5,68.54	5,17.68
Twist and yarn	Coloured	197,978	121,798	63,798	151,870	82,635	9,83.23	7,56.47	7,22.33	18,25.92	10,17.15
Other sorts	lb	—	—	—	—	—	16.86	31.56	56.99	1,33.77	70.30
TOTAL COTTON, EXCLUDING KAPOK AND WASTE		—	—	—	—	—	53,16.24	55,99.19	45,08.66	86,89.87	59,90.01
Grain, pulse, and flour—	Tons	31	25	35	34	35	20.71	14.94	20.96	23.84	30.77
Rice (in the husk)	"	2,420	1,930	2,018	618	1,060	26,39.94	20,66.07	22,06.50	9,91.18	17,89.20
Rice (not in the husk)	"	1,302	1,464	476	0	238	13,13.34	19,00.28	0,76.31	20.37	4,10.03
Wheat	"	79	72	31	48	61	1,25.11	1,50.94	81.45	1,48.02	1,71.96
Wheat flour	"	184	557	333	141	60	1,88.92	7,15.07	4,02.92	2,64.53	1,04.04
Pulse	"	191	359	227	2	6	1,56.57	4,04.08	2,76.77	2.70	13.70
Barley	"	84	15	5	7	13	86.42	18.05	8.43	16.95	28.28
Jawar and bajra	"	4	92	123	10	14	3.13	96.64	2,45.69	42.48	21.97
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		4,105	4,513	3,248	878	1,487	45,14.14	53,66.02	40,07.13	15,14.57	25,04.94
Seeds, essential	Tons.	8	11	7	7	7	14.58	31.97	21.63	24.61	22.23
Non-essential—	"										
Linseed	"	414	146	292	252	188	6,68.70	2,67.80	6,58.71	10,46.09	6,14.37
Groundnuts	"	278	115	17	112	104	4,88.14	1,85.74	37.40	4,23.10	2,25.16
Rapeseed	"	249	59	80	123	184	4,27.76	68.26	1,46.82	3,97.01	5,29.07
Sesamum (Oil)	"	112	16	2	49	12	2,69.53	34.51	7.06	23.48	46.94
Castor	"	135	98	82	8	16	2,00.50	1,78.82	2,30.14	23.13	35.12
Copa	"	38	6	..	11	3	1,55.97	21.93	2.10	59.18	14.65
Cotton	"	254	2	2	249	100	2,12.61	1.44	1.77	3,65.56	1,03.66
Mustard	"	5	2	2	3	1	10.61	6.17	7.32	15.56	5.22
Mowra	"	33	..	..	2	5	54.55	..	..	4.84	8.44
Ponpy	"	19	2	3	8	4	40.59	4.23	7.55	38.83	16.27
Other sorts	"	6	..	..	1	..	18.10	4.42	2.75	4.96	2.66
TOTAL		1,583	457	487	825	624	25,67.54	8,22.19	11,21.84	26,26.90	16,83.48
Tea	lb	280,474	359,184	323,668	379,165	295,762	14,97.51	17,67.31	17,77.57	20,56.50	12,14.98
Lac	Cwt.	830	322	239	378	309	1,96.68	3,77.78	2,04.86	7,26.37	7,58.25
Hides and skins, raw—	Tons.										
Cow hides	"	37	16	14	29	14	5,90.55	2,32.02	1,88.25	6,34.10	1,62.48
Buffalo hides	"	17	4	4	12	3	2,20.37	63.77	57.24	1,32.27	26.38
Goat skins	"	23	20	21	31	10	3,12.77	4,54.83	5,91.48	14,39.48	3,01.27
Calf skins	"	1	1	1	4	1	18.31	12.78	15.92	68.01	11.26
Other kinds	"	3	2	4	5	..	30.29	40.14	51.34	76.21	23.43
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.		81	43	44	91	31	11,72.29	8,03.54	9,84.23	23,40.62	5,24.84
Leather—	"										
Cow hides	"	8	17	25	22	4	1,47.40	4,71.48	7,02.95	7,15.43	98.11
Buffalo hides	"	1	1	..	2	..	11.27	18.95	6.65	40.97	5.25
Goat skins	"	4	1	1	2	1	1,01.06	64.93	1,07.10	1,72.83	73.34
Sheep skins	"	2	1	2	3	2	95.85	62.44	1,37.42	2,93.26	1,20.71
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	9.44	9.78	15.70	48.99	26.12
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,25.02	6,27.58	9,69.91	12,71.48	3,29.53
Wool, raw	lb	48,922	42,598	47,376	36,319	23,043	2,50.45	4,07.48	5,39.25	4,01.27	2,25.72
" manufactures—	"										
Carpets and rugs	"	1,041	777	944	2,320	2,892	23.02	14.92	14.77	62.02	80.29
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	2.08	1.13	2.78	4.76	4.18
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	2,75.55	4,23.53	5,56.80	4,68.65	3,10.14
Opium	Cwt.	17	12	15	9	11	3,42.60	2,40.77	3,12.91	1,96.03	2,52.61
Ores—	Tons										
Manganese ore	"	718	433	385	382	780	1,21.31	85.07	75.23	71.86	1,77.98
Others	"	8	21	58	16	44	33.20	1,22.73	1,80.37	61.02	68.81
TOTAL		726	454	443	398	824	1,54.61	2,08.40	2,55.60	1,52.88	2,46.29

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
							R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	Tons	85	53	10	42	50	44.84	32.60	13.16	46.82	59.74
Other metals	"	11	10	10	14	32	20.00	53.38	40.86	55.57	1,19.02
TOTAL METALS, ETC.	"	96	63	20	56	82	64.84	85.88	60.02	1,02.39	1,78.76
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	72	58	46	68	19,648	17.10	33.10	42.42	58.81	53.01
Mineral	"	22,309	19,074	24,851	37,854	19,648	21.41	19.36	26.43	37.96	21.22
Vegetable—											
Castor	"	1,007	2,085	1,659	297	806	13.28	38.30	44.72	9.91	7.64
Coconut	"	1,091	3,174	7,198	4,784	1,846	23.26	60.87	1,46.55	1,42.30	60.95
Others	"	1,612	2,539	2,900	2,327	..	22.91	54.73	91.31	73.27	34.96
TOTAL	"	25,991	26,030	36,654	45,800	..	98.56	2,06.36	3,51.48	8,22.25	1,77.78
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	23	75	125	112	125	78.87	1,62.10	2,50.31	1,68.77	1,55.14
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	724	256	144	631	1,144	69.21	23.80	15.63	32.68	1,50.13
Coffee	Cwt.	260	106	219	273	233	1,53.96	99.31	1,10.38	1,71.39	1,42.97
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	105	22	17	84	99	78.33	16.41	12.66	75.35	1,00.05
Other kinds	"	22	18	30	48	16	10.15	30.97	48.97	72.34	28.22
TOTAL	"	127	40	47	132	116	94.48	47.38	61.63	1,47.69	1,28.27
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	51	15	29	53	39	78.65	31.25	59.89	1,25.46	1,09.69
Sandal	"	—	—	—	—	—	10.29	7.85	1.58	9.32	4.40
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	9.17	2.13	9.57	11.30	12.41
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,07.11	41.23	71.04	1,46.08	1,26.50
Oilcake	Cwt.	3,606	1,731	1,744	2,862	95	1,38.04	70.03	84.44	1,39.50	1,16.63
Wool, bran, and pollards	Cwt.	303	484	486	529	25	77.41	11.20	9.68	1,17.88	1,14.18
Paraffin wax	"	—	—	—	—	—	67.31	1,10.99	1,11.85	1,18.61	1,11.61
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	11	31	23	33	10	21.29	1,52.21	1,24.85	1,32.76	41.21
Myrobalans	"	1,236	816	824	1,858	793	56.94	47.30	49.34	1,01.31	40.78
Turmeric	"	115	77	80	67	56	13.12	14.15	16.77	12.55	9.77
Others	"	105	51	69	79	97	12.68	8.33	14.02	18.39	18.19
TOTAL	"	1,467	975	1,996	2,037	956	1,04.03	2,22.59	2,04.99	2,65.01	1,09.95
Misc	Cwt.	54	66	56	61	71	45.38	86.29	89.85	86.17	1,01.14
Hemp, raw	"	712	307	480	742	408	1,02.35	79.44	1,46.80	1,69.41	86.15
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	124	99	115	122	48	43.49	51.83	61.37	65.41	20.50
Chillies	"	144	120	32	117	108	20.13	26.36	28.23	40.71	37.27
Ginger	"	82	63	34	69	53	18.40	16.74	9.88	21.58	15.08
Others	"	9	14	11	24	10	9.39	14.27	9.87	29.48	10.47
TOTAL	"	359	302	242	332	279	91.41	1,09.20	1,09.33	1,57.18	83.32
Cotr	Tons	39	20	13	39	30	90.03	46.40	35.50	1,03.94	99.94
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	27,817	20,244	31,506	28,950	23,308	31.77	35.58	82.38	73.96	63.46
Cigars	"	1,826	1,004	871	726	557	16.37	10.13	9.51	9.70	7.04
Others	"	390	616	600	1,201	822	80	5.30	4.47	8.91	4.42
TOTAL	"	30,023	21,864	32,983	30,877	24,685	47.94	51.01	96.36	92.62	74.92
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	49	49	39	35	53	34.04	37.84	35.35	37.07	50.36
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	19.50	32.53	26.45	24.67	23.62
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	54.44	70.37	61.80	61.74	74.18
galtetre	Cwt.	208	454	478	371	390	20.84	88.74	93.25	55.16	70.91
sugar	Tons	10	5	12	16	22	13.75	16.13	48.50	53.42	63.83
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried, salted or preserved	Cwt.	239	173	219	215	10	29.94	36.17	35.45	38.19	37.58
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	61.91	52.63	60.21	62.74	60.34
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	204	170	161	152	21.17	29.84	27.85	27.07	28.44
Fishmawr and sharkfins	"	9	7	6	9	11	11.64	9.41	10.30	14.61	18.27
Others	"	58	48	50	55	61	6.43	5.74	5.95	8.24	9.37
TOTAL	"	252	259	226	225	224	39.24	44.99	44.10	50.52	56.02
Drugs and medicines											
Silk, raw	lb.	1,203	805	955	1,451	1,161	24.74	48.04	65.01	41.31	33.40
manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	5.63	3.39	13.63	5.62	5.17
TOTAL SILK	"	—	—	—	—	—	30.42	51.43	78.69	46.93	38.57
Animals, living	No.	448	255	190	249	221	36.76	22.83	23.07	35.51	33.76
Birds	Cwt.	4	3	3	2	4	13.94	13.91	17.68	11.41	18.78
Apparel	"	—	—	—	—	—	15.11	9.65	12.55	14.18	17.17
Candles	lb.	8,395	9,676	9,787	11,479	5,648	23.63	27.93	30.57	35.55	16.90
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	60	159	55	62	54	10.53	12.16	11.70	13.16	13.58
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	4	3	3	5	3	13.36	11.51	12.23	40.73	10.68
Tallow, stearine, and wax	Cwt.	19	15	13	18	19	10.83	8.66	7.80	9.19	10.81
Horns, tips, etc.	"	80	20	31	66	41	15.90	5.27	8.56	16.88	8.17
Articles exported by post	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,20.78	1,46.39	1,69.13	2,00.74	2,67.91
All other articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,38.78	1,15.38	1,22.45	1,31.34	1,23.92
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,44,20.15	2,33,44.23	2,39,32.50	3,09,01.51	2,38,30.54

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

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		1918-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1918-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Sugar	Tons	10	42	41	68	78	R(1,000) 20.92	R(1,000) 1,70.41	R(1,000) 1,66.20	R(1,000) 3,50.81	R(1,000) 6,17.75
Cotton raw . . . . .	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	25.87
Cotton manufactures—											
Piece goods { Grey	Yds.	4,584	33,856	41,301	38,279	34,659	8.21	1,15.13	2,03.82	1,99.19	1,95.78
{ White	"	8,218	18,223	25,070	19,004	7,319	16.55	41.49	1,13.84	1,02.93	41.87
{ Coloured	"	48,018	37,965	47,698	31,304	18,992	1,14.25	1,68.31	2,51.15	1,86.46	1,14.85
Twist and yarn	lb	962	573	1,710	2,899	382	8.91	9.08	32.63	38.20	7.89
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	8.39	18.13	33.32	32.27	23.95
TOTAL COTTON		—	—	—	—	—	1,56.01	3,49.14	6,39.86	5,59.05	4,13.21
Wool, raw	lb	10,246	12,817	15,602	15,985	8,934	49.58	1,04.74	1,40.27	1,53.57	76.70
" manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	4.03	14.30	16.11	32.26	34.06
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	53.61	1,19.04	1,56.38	1,85.83	1,10.76
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	11.71	50.14	47.20	48.88	67.29
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	11.92	7.31	25.52	40.81	50.37
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	20	1	2	3	4	10.55	6.16	11.89	16.51	19.39
Others	"	1	..	..	1	1	11.71	3.41	6.23	33.85	19.66
TOTAL METALS AND ORES		21	1	2	4	5	22.26	9.56	18.12	40.86	39.25
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	14.19	8.40	19.73	30.73	29.99
Gums and resins	Cwt.	71	86	41	41	46	13.18	11.80	24.07	25.03	25.85
Silk, raw	lb	21	20	33	159	101	1.03	1.32	2.37	11.89	4.91
" manufactures—											
{ Piece goods	Yds.	1,010	603	1,797	2,032	887	8.66	8.39	29.36	36.89	17.26
{ Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	1.39	1.60	7.83	6.99	2.56
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	11.08	11.21	39.56	55.77	24.73
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	13.48	2.89	5.38	7.91	6.02
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	15.01	23.25	57.08	61.40	57.93
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,24.36	1,48.94	2,49.53	3,55.72	3,61.20
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,67.72	9,12.18	14,55.63	17,77.80	18,04.35

No. 10.—INCREASES AND DECREASES IN THE VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1920-21 AS COMPARED WITH 1919-20

IMPORTS

Increases as compared with 1919-20

	R(1,000)	Percentage		R(1,000)	Percentage
Cotton yarn	9,21.89	211	Machinery, electrical	94.79	78
" grey piece goods	3,98.42	175	" primemovers, etc.	1,74.02	246
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	8,41.48	214	Glass and glassware	1,37.81	69
Iron or steel—sheets and plates	3,72.62	57	Cotton, raw	1,01.70	150
" beams, pillars girders and bridgework	2,34.70	457	Chemicals	1,05.00	65
Cotton, white piece goods	5,93.17	37	Articles imported by post	3,13.98	81
" coloured	21,81.82	171	Copper—wrought	1,32.03	122
Wool, piece goods	3,34.50	264	Hosiery (cotton)	46.83	32
Railway carriages and wagons	8,63.93	118	Cement	49.53	50
" materials for construction	2,10.17	182	Paper	4,79.49	235
" Locomotives	3,90.22	910	Drugs and medicines	28.70	16
Hardware	4,71.76	108	Canned and bottled provisions	29.23	35
Machinery, etc., textile (cotton)	2,36.02	181	Bars and channel (steel)	2,53.26	116

Decreases as compared with 1919-20

Sugar 16 D. S. and above	4,88.02	22	Silk, raw	13.97	8
Wheat	2,58.38	100	Wood (timber)	20.99	17
Cloves	20.63	38	Tin, unwrought	12.14	16
Tea	13.54	25	Silk, piece goods	1,13.29	22
Kerosene oil	2,31.01	35	Matches	37.82	18

EXPORTS

Increases as compared with 1919-20

	R(1,000)	Percentage		R(1,000)	Percentage
Barley	11.00	408	Rapeseed	1,32.06	33
Rice	7,78.01	75	Bones (manure)	24.70	33
Wheat	8,89.87	10,13	Saltpetre	15.75	29
Wheat flour	23.93	16	Opium	56.68	20
Coal	67.13	82	Jute, gunny bags	5,33.14	29
Ice	81.89	4	Articles exported by post	67.17	33
Manganese ore	1,06.13	148			

Decreases as compared with 1919-20

Tea, black	8,41.06	41	Hemp, raw	1,03.25	55
Hides, raw	0,25.09	76	Jute	8,33.80	34
Skins	11,88.97	79	Wool	1,75.55	44
Jute gunny cloth	2,60.95	8	Indigo	91.55	70
Seeds—Cotton	2,61.91	72	Myrobalans	60.53	60
" Groundnuts	1,37.94	33	Hides, tanned	6,73.09	85
" Linseed	4,32.32	41	Skins	2,64.50	57
" Sesamum	1,87.79	89	Cotton twist	8,08.77	44
Oil—Coconut	81.36	57	" piece goods	1,22.90	14
Cotton raw	17,02.36	29	Oilcakes	66.87	36

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

A.—IMPORTS

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	67,635	67,623	78,388	61,959	62,206	58,821	54,514	61,338	104,983	204,603
Straits Settlements	1,985	2,057	2,232	2,250	2,502	2,589	3,498	3,738	5,934	4,814
Australia	731	636	611	568	447	643	595	1,446	3,244	1,205
Hongkong	609	635	655	632	884	746	900	1,188	2,747	2,371
Ceylon	461	504	539	523	637	823	1,604	1,953	2,512	1,910
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	270	223	259	209	322	477	605	1,232	1,667	1,381
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	—	474	427	692	1,051	1,386	1,542
Mauritius	1,277	2,150	1,685	1,158	1,419	550	728	1,707	1,282	872
Aden and Dependencies	295	353	292	623	321	472	661	596	1,020	926
Other countries of the British Empire	376	661	666	268	322	322	459	377	631	1,962
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	63,639	74,856	85,377	68,095	69,534	65,580	64,251	64,658	125,456	221,566
Foreign countries—										
United States of America	3,527	3,469	3,193	3,120	5,247	7,304	7,877	10,766	25,267	35,298
Japan	6,314	6,359	7,163	5,480	8,959	8,842	7,811	7,440	19,639	15,618
France	2,318	2,711	3,187	2,906	4,998	8,829	12,175	22,349	19,153	26,430
China	1,034	1,876	1,137	1,045	1,283	1,098	1,382	1,648	3,833	3,034
Persia	405	478	475	469	454	465	735	745	2,299	1,845
Dutch Borneo	408	373	598	609	604	408	201	274	1,892	1,419
France	1,427	1,453	1,794	1,175	1,320	1,358	1,087	1,231	1,769	8,637
Italy	838	1,048	1,464	1,015	1,337	1,649	1,181	611	1,369	4,134
Holland	804	972	1,035	855	801	661	410	160	991	3,032
Turkey, Asiatic	413	375	379	219	301	449	391	301	839	863
Siam	250	207	185	232	230	278	370	238	624	607
Switzerland	369	410	458	282	434	454	266	306	796	2,280
Belgium	1,642	2,029	2,838	1,086	154	26	4	4	698	5,328
Sweden	381	416	344	341	514	588	518	343	566	1,888
Arabia	316	352	383	215	327	241	263	265	542	553
Norway	137	161	155	175	367	441	434	602	477	1,702
Russia	76	345	39	24	68	164	87	—	153	218
Austria-Hungary	1,771	2,352	2,860	861	3	10	42	—	127	639
Germany	5,969	6,806	8,444	3,100	307	52	7	—	43	4,748
Egypt (a)	162	209	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	283	517	457	312	760	805	792	733	1,239	1,256
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	28,744	32,476	36,788	23,858	28,457	34,177	30,032	49,031	82,516	114,017
GRAND TOTAL	92,383	107,332	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	112,689	207,972	335,603

B.—EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	40,055	41,226	38,902	38,424	40,955	54,029	41,369	48,286	96,738	56,163
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	—	1,461	2,139	16,434	9,673	3,805	3,795
Ceylon	5,095	6,119	6,026	5,140	6,257	7,016	6,665	7,017	11,251	11,879
Straits Settlements	5,857	6,129	4,524	3,469	3,501	4,271	4,608	4,925	7,580	9,091
Australia	1,857	1,958	2,732	2,631	2,970	3,223	3,686	4,208	3,400	6,296
Hongkong	5,405	6,336	5,214	2,883	2,824	3,066	2,819	3,404	9,101	7,397
Canada	678	957	952	760	1,062	969	1,648	1,615	1,693	1,342
Aden and Dependencies	880	936	931	888	954	1,758	1,519	2,033	3,223	3,396
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	644	634	678	539	746	1,339	911	966	1,617	2,172
Other countries of the British Empire	2,880	3,146	2,909	3,095	3,218	4,260	5,347	5,836	5,680	8,003
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	64,041	67,491	62,928	57,829	72,948	82,010	84,886	88,343	144,288	109,534
Foreign countries—										
United States of America	10,445	12,580	14,567	11,611	14,178	20,835	20,378	22,182	48,782	37,850
Japan	11,163	12,489	15,130	10,443	12,302	18,835	22,774	19,658	46,863	24,239
France	9,176	10,524	11,813	5,696	6,285	9,591	5,761	5,983	15,882	8,198
Italy	4,225	4,620	5,202	4,578	5,969	6,479	5,705	6,475	7,877	6,706
Persia	828	748	938	725	1,208	2,387	3,687	4,077	5,288	3,960
China	6,735	7,348	3,809	2,000	3,588	4,082	2,920	1,932	11,014	8,449
Turkey, Asiatic	1,561	1,567	1,957	1,136	738	1,787	2,402	4,920	8,747	7,111
Java	2,851	2,168	1,297	1,235	1,233	1,895	1,799	2,352	2,004	3,057
Cuba	220	285	372	534	622	1,486	1,395	1,153	1,957	1,779
Argentine Republic	1,025	2,163	2,090	1,631	2,060	1,712	1,252	2,029	6,880	5,287
Indo-China	492	266	510	709	488	1,056	1,105	1,671	1,090	1,452
Chile	482	604	709	511	755	1,070	952	1,429	867	2,133
Spain	1,192	1,217	1,486	1,217	1,399	1,718	563	380	2,357	2,831
Russia	1,167	1,353	1,650	1,246	3,623	3,783	491	—	1	—
Holland	2,214	2,490	2,944	302	145	266	52	—	62	1,641
Belgium	8,905	8,778	8,064	3,514	154	—	—	7	10,103	12,840
Egypt (a)	1,164	1,280	1,208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	15,106	16,622	17,618	6,798	—	—	—	—	1,367	8,824
Austria-Hungary	5,076	4,850	6,074	3,020	—	—	—	—	98	866
Other countries	3,829	4,545	4,594	3,728	3,611	4,547	5,637	6,523	9,900	9,849
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	87,856	96,568	102,991	63,232	58,693	81,459	76,823	80,911	182,505	146,813
GRAND TOTAL	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061	131,641	163,969	161,709	169,254	326,793	256,347

No. 12.—VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY, WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14			Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19			1919-20			1920-21		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
British Empire—												
United Kingdom	61,051	37,530	98,581	55,708	46,411	102,119	104,983	96,738	201,721	104,603	56,163	260,766
Ceylon	484	5,496	5,980	1,110	6,419	7,529	2,512	11,251	13,763	1,910	11,879	13,789
Straits Settlements	2,057	5,154	7,211	2,915	4,155	7,070	5,934	7,580	13,514	4,814	9,091	13,905
Australia	674	2,093	2,767	741	3,351	4,092	3,244	3,400	6,644	1,205	6,296	7,501
Hongkong	5,405	6,175	6,830	870	2,987	3,857	2,747	9,101	11,848	2,371	7,397	9,768
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,761	867	2,628	1,111	957	2,068	1,322	1,323	2,605	872	1,886	2,758
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER POSSESSIONS)	67,867	62,642	130,509	64,424	77,185	141,609	125,456	144,288	269,744	221,586	109,534	331,120
Foreign Countries—												
Japan	2,429	11,242	13,671	10,276	16,802	27,078	19,153	46,863	66,016	26,430	24,239	50,669
United States of America	2,364	11,268	14,262	6,863	17,836	24,699	25,267	48,782	74,049	35,298	37,850	73,148
France	6,234	1,930	8,173	7,706	1,703	9,409	19,639	2,004	21,643	15,618	3,057	18,675
Italy	1,470	9,850	11,350	1,236	6,993	7,929	15,832	17,651	3,637	8,198	11,835	18,675
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	965	4,718	5,684	1,159	5,845	7,004	1,369	7,877	9,246	4,134	6,766	10,840
Persia	1,053	5,825										

No. 13.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

Countries	Average of five pre-war years 1900-10 to 1913-14			Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19			1919-20			1920-21		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
British Empire—												
United Kingdom	62.8	25.1	40.0	50.5	31.1	41.2	50.5	29.0	37.7	61.0	21.9	44.1
Ceylon . . . . .	.5	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	1.2	3.4	2.6	.6	4.6	2.3
Straits Settlements	2.1	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.6	2.3
Australia . . . . .	.7	1.4	1.1	.8	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	.4	2.4	1.3
Hongkong . . . . .	.7	4.1	2.7	.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.8	2.2	.7	2.8	1.7
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.8	.6	1.1	1.1	.0	.8	.6	.4	.6	.3	.7	.5
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.8	41.9	52.9	65.4	51.7	57.1	61.0	44.0	51.0	66.0	43.0	56.0
Foreign Countries—												
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.0	9.2	14.3	12.3	7.9	9.5	8.6
United States of America	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	12.1	14.9	13.8	10.5	14.8	12.4
Java	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	9.4	.6	4.0	4.6	1.2	3.2
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	.8	4.8	3.3	1.1	3.1	2.0
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	.6	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.6	1.8
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.4	2.8	.9	3.3	1.9
Perak . . . . .	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	.4	1.5	.9
Russia . . . . .	.1	.0	.6	.1	1.2	.8	.1	..	..	.1	..	.04
Holland . . . . .	.0	1.5	1.3	.6	.2	.3	.5	.5	.5	.9	.5	.7
Belgium	1.9	5.3	3.9	.3	.5	.4	.3	3.1	2.0	1.6	5.0	3.1
Germany	6.4	10.0	8.6	.7	.9	.8	..	.4	.3	1.4	3.4	2.3
Austria-Hungary	2.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.2	58.1	47.1	34.0	48.3	42.0	30.0	56.0	49.0	34.0	57.0	44.0

No. 14.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1913, 1918, 1919 AND 1920 *

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports				Exports (Domestic)			
	1913 (Pre-war year)	1918	1919	1920	1913	1918	1919	1920
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	768,735	1,285,206	1,626,150	1,938,742	527,080	501,419	708,373	1,335,509
France	336,853	892,055	1,771,111	1,416,198	240,508	188,008	348,527	897,390
Egypt (a)	28,591	52,474	48,036	103,753	42,130	46,402	77,804	87,657
Canada	135,474	187,086(c)	193,431(c)	274,812(c)	318,065	246,692	247,116	261,602
United States of America	373,458	631,503	813,402	1,090,875	1,285,337	1,259,974	1,614,746	1,683,504
British South Africa (11 months)	43,699	46,607	47,022	94,265	25,176	27,377	43,493	40,232
Japan (b)	74,381	160,433	220,328	237,506	145,159	176,118	182,810	186,849
Brazil (c)	67,166	52,817	78,177	124,406	63,031	61,168	130,085	102,535
Netherlands	145,826	50,096	235,478	277,077	116,128	31,768	117,600	141,788
Denmark	52,202	52,542	138,031	174,561	39,715	39,472	40,800	87,497
Sweden . . . . .	..	68,517	140,900	187,400	69,225	75,024	88,288	127,400
Australia	78,185	76,525	86,416	147,282	46,456	—	—	129,065
Argentina (e) . . . . .	..	33,165	45,942	—	..	160,293	206,193	..
British India (d)	125,274	178,123	208,312	718,193	166,298	162,827	193,215	277,994
Gold Coast . . . . .	..	—	—	13,553	..	—	—	11,331
Finland . . . . .	..	20,184	100,397	144,813	..	7,582	33,731	115,351
Belgium . . . . .	..	—	208,543	446,621	..	—	91,252	347,927

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

(a) Excluding trade with Sudan

(b) Trade of Japan proper with Foreign Countries

(c) Including silver bullion

(d) Inclusive of Government Stores

(e) Including silver bullion and specie

NOTE.—The figures in italics are based wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.

No. 15.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1912-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	ARTICLES	1912-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)		£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
UNITED KINGDOM.						UNITED KINGDOM—contd.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian produce—contd.					
Apparel	481	389	578	741	1,606	saltpetre	39	534	454	185	212
Arms, ammunition, etc.	212	169	197	197	258	Seeds—					
Artificial silk yarn			16	116	60	Castor	544	688	1,165	80	157
Beating for machinery	256	610	516	475	1,311	Cotton	1,391	...	...	3,594	1,014
Bobbins			73	177	617	Linseed	1,648	1,406	3,685	7,033	4,475
Books and printed matter	215	303	324	390	609	Rape	180	354	625	2,041	588
Boots and shoes	421	157	153	149	570	Copra	9	55	...	383	22
Building materials	520	577	223	949	1,804	Others	30	193	27	356	663
Carriages and carts	118	36	47	172	497	Silk, raw	26	223	195	121	108
Chemicals, etc.	605	1,220	1,051	1,222	275	Spices	79	189	179	451	97
China clay		145	225	88	58	Sugar	31	...	...	239	371
Coal and coke, etc.	254	17	41	38	82	Tea	7,232	8,535	9,859	18,033	10,434
Cordage and rope	39	33	25	68	82	Wheat	5,695	746	71	1,028	1,028
Cotton—						Wood (mainly teak)	339	94	268	1,034	750
Raw	134	...	...	...	737	Wool, raw	1,621	2,717	3,593	4,018	2,254
Twist and yarn	2,378	2,294	2,238	3,536	7,953	Manufactures	122	6	29	45	457
Piece goods—						Other articles	743	811	1,153	3,494	2,607
Grey	16,684	10,484	9,677	19,239	18,720						
White	9,257	7,255	8,336	15,302	20,579	TOTAL	38,237	40,155	46,691	92,909	52,603
Coloured, etc.	10,224	9,619	6,242	11,221	30,537	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Other manufactures	1,261	1,530	1,295	1,505	3,018	Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	41	6	12	133	168
Cutlery	78	46	55	106	230	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	292	693	995	1,534	237
Cycles and parts	222	119	83	277	848	Wool, raw	332	510	588	1,471	2,405
Drugs and medicines	401	354	398	767	1,082	Other articles					
Dyeing and tanning substances	38	391	367	552	999	TOTAL	665	1,214	1,595	3,829	3,561
Earthenware and Porcelain	245	129	176	251	564	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.					
Flax manufactures	264	234	88	359	568	Imports therefrom—					
Glass and glassware	175	198	206	323	666	Apparel	55	4	...	...	40
Haberdashery and millinery	442	326	428	435	1,218	Boots and shoes	21	...	...	...	1
Hardware	1,505	749	767	2,052	5,252	Cotton manufactures	184	11	...	...	7
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	911	475	469	1,149	3,929	twist and yarn	41	...	...	...	1
Ivory	77	93	77	224	66	Glass and glassware	583	5	...	...	63
Jewellery, etc.	84	18	21	63	187	Haberdashery and millinery	149	1	...	...	5
Jute manufactures	95	87	51	150	158	Hardware	223	3	...	...	41
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	222	185	181	366	1,069	Matches	64	...	...	...	...
Liquors—						Metals	115	4	...	...	7
Ale, beer and porter	330	173	173	340	802	Paper and pasteboard	88	1	...	...	5
Spirit	515	832	1,037	1,477	2,063	Sugar	922	1	...	...	...
Wines	91	97	109	261	407	Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	37	5	...	...	8
Machinery and millwork	4,639	2,066	2,139	5,916	17,530	Other articles	338	7	...	...	...
Metals—						TOTAL	2,860	42	...	127	639
Copper	667	33	79	1,568	1,243	Exports of Indian produce—					
Iron	242	244	71	283	666	Coffee	49	...	...	...	8
Iron or steel	6,810	1,947	2,564	8,487	17,851	Cotton, raw	1,949	...	...	209	655
Lead	120	106	115	151	238	twist and yarn	1	...	...	...	1
Steel	402	152	147	1,298	3,736	Hides and skins	1,241	...	...	...	3
Others	1,096	132	118	2,612	4,361	Indigo	22	...	...	...	46
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	724	104	78	739	3,847	Jute, raw	1,319	...	...	...	7
Oils, mineral	155	135	217	261	412	Lac	27	...	...	...	1
vegetable, animal, etc.	142	83	18	101	218	Seeds	580	...	...	...	95
Packing engine and boiler	30	59	53	91	43	Rice (not in the husk)	1,370	...	98	...	18
Paints and colours	341	405	259	785	1,264	Other articles	92	...	...	...	27
Paper and pasteboard	695	413	358	877	3,126	TOTAL	6,650	...	98	357	850
Piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk		106	31	588	971	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Pitch, tar and Dammer	59	49	49	90	119	Miscellaneous articles	24	...	...	9	6
Polishes	66	102	83	184	308	BELGIUM.					
Provisions	1,007	288	221	1,154	1,790	Imports therefrom—					
Railway plant, etc.	6,219	311	642	4,093	13,478	Cotton manufactures, including yarn	502	...	...	14	740
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	211	465	552	825	1,154	Cutlery	12	...	...	3	4
Salt	136	108	160	391	359	Dyeing and tanning substances	90	...	...	15	133
Ships, parts of	142	143	104	276	199	Earthenware and porcelain	24	...	...	1	27
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	186	88	73	116	249	Glass and glassware	129	1	...	105	470
Soap	457	709	613	1,082	1,310	Hardware	42	...	...	3	41
Starch and farina	16	3	...	31	34	Machinery and millwork	16	...	...	...	74
Stationery	332	260	311	470	1,267	Matches	14	...	...	...	...
Sugar	186	45	4	183	322	Metals—					
Tallow	82	37	5	29	129	Copper	57	...	...	...	14
Ten- chests	331	271	241	333	775	Iron	102	...	...	30	175
Tobacco	419	1,036	1,013	1,357	1,597	Iron or steel	430	...	...	132	531
Toilet requisites	72	84	109	163	305	Steel	702	...	...	237	1,317
Toys and requisites for games	112	63	55	91	204	Paper and pasteboard	36	...	...	2	219
Umbrellas	126	94	47	90	245	Railway plant, etc.	50	2	...	2	64
Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,492	1,277	1,183	1,565	4,757	Other articles	633	1	4	154	1,117
Other articles	1,942	1,822	2,078	4,145	8,448	TOTAL	2,838	4	4	698	5,326
TOTAL	78,388	54,514	51,338	104,963	204,603	Exports of Indian produce—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Barley	145	...	...	...	...
Barley	817	88	...	...	...	Cotton, raw	2,821	...	...	3,130	4,219
Bran and pollards	234	4	...	816	286	Dyeing and tanning substances	47	...	...	55	33
Bristles and fibres	85	118	146	398	230	Hemp, raw	129	...	...	171	251
Coffee	369	87	237	473	603	Hides and skins	147	...	...	158	42
Colr. and manufactures of	192	202	122	744	403	Jute manufactures	115	...	...	410	637
Cotton, raw	957	3,066	1,369	3,729	1,982	raw	105	...	...	1,309	896
twist and yarn	9	28	42	70	78	Manganese ore	212	...	7	214	394
Manufactures	34	23	43	180	307	Manures	766	...	...	106	249
Drugs, medicines, etc.	37	34	36	141	174	Rice not in the husk	130	...	...	...	148
Dyeing and tanning substances—						Seeds—					
Catch and gambler	35	24	48	112	58	Castor	153	...	...	9	16
Indigo	43	223	170	61	59	Copra or coconut kernel	138	...	...	15	31
Myrobalsam	143	281	271	566	179	Groundnuts	199	...	...	380	544
Gram	69	...	...	...	...	Linseed	424	...	...	1,042	558
Hemp, raw (chiefly man)	295	435	809	1,446	479	Mowa	49	...	...	6	57
Hides and skins—						Poppy	80	...	...	2	...
Raw	315	1,244	1,346	3,235	1,034	Rape	40	...	...	8	...
Dressed or tanned	2,435	3,917	6,035	10,635	2,621	Sesamum (oil or linseed)	1,131	...	...	1,071	3,436
Horn and bournemouth	34	27	24	74	54	Others	558	...	...	251	62
Jute, raw	7,826	1,093	4,472	13,233	5,274	Wheat	17	...	...	50	6
Gunny bags	613	2,214	1,932	3,081	2,177	Other articles	1,010	...	...	1,014	711
cloth	568	1,013	1,257	2,626	2,220	TOTAL	8,043	...	7	9,455	12,651
Lac	400	453	536	2,069	1,525	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Manures	78	...	...	94	168	Miscellaneous articles	21	...	...	647	189
Manganese ore	231	335	398	355	693						
Other metals and ores	352	893	853	808	692						
Mica	183	575	599	741	561						
Oils	155	751	1,176	1,936	684						
Paraffin wax	129	141	183	327	239						
Provisions and oilman's stores	39	95	89	79	72						
Pulse—											
Beans											
Lentils	285	1,448	1,066	942	81						
Other pulses											
Rice (not in the husk)	1,130	3,103	1,670	6	1						

ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)		£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
FRANCE.						HOLLAND—contd.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian and Foreign					
Apparel	299	221	284	193	774	produce—					
Clocks and watches	17	..	1	2	36	Cotton, raw	73	..	..	809	240
Cotton manufactures, including						Hides and skins, raw	355	..	..	139	81
yarn	25	12	9	5	40	Lac	14	..	..	10	8
Dyeing and tanning substances	43	19	17	48	45	Rice (not in the husk)	2,023	52	34	..	65
Fruits and vegetables	52	18	6	179	103	Seeds, Linseed	106	..	..	105	4
Liquors	279	250	345	500	902	" Rape	39	..	..	232	..
Metals—copper	170	8	23	14	100	Wheat	6	..	..	1,078	160
Provisions	20	6	5	17	49	Other articles	325	..	28	..	..
Silk manufactures, including						TOTAL	2,944	52	82	1,641	1,392
yarn, etc.	164	108	149	82	137						
Woolen manufactures, including											
yarn, etc.	166	2	5	7	127						
Other articles	559	443	387	722	1,258						
TOTAL	1,794	1,087	1,231	1,769	3,037						
Exports of Indian produce—						ITALY.					
Coffee	383	95	99	516	260	Imports therefrom—					
Gram	219	..	10	..	..	Apparel	77	32	26	25	140
Cotton, raw	1,349	621	107	1,297	688	Chemicals	35	6	22	33	101
Hides and skins, raw	193	84	358	852	156	Cotton manufactures	603	455	112	170	1,291
Horn and hornmeal	38	7	26	43	6	" twist and yarn	58	2	..	36	74
Jute, raw	2,046	488	1,033	3,763	2,236	Dyeing and tanning substances	12	1	1	..	33
" bags and cloth	21	1,099	1,048	952	1,016	Fruits and vegetables	83	45	37	439	114
Lac	50	35	91	98	112	Haberdashery and millinery	50	44	43	42	175
Manitaneese ore	128	68	65	85	192	Silk manufactures, including					
Manures	79	2	..	56	81	yarn, etc.	128	101	66	78	193
Pulses—						Other articles	418	495	304	546	2,013
Beans	..	..	57	1	..	TOTAL	1,464	1,181	611	1,369	4,124
Lentils	..	215	183	68	..						
Other pulses	..	..	75	..	..	Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	153	220	856	..	..	Cotton, raw	2,121	2,268	2,774	3,509	3,685
Seeds—						Hides and skins, raw	564	777	469	797	307
Castor	207	166	324	23	20	Jute, raw	1,138	413	607	1,278	864
Groundnuts	2,821	518	61	2,882	1,033	Pepper	61	7	37	109	17
Linseed	1,267	157	112	1,773	432	Rice (not in the husk)	6	535	1,003	..	46
Mowra or mowra	5	..	..	18	21	Seeds—					
Poppy	174	20	46	333	144	Castor	114	57	24	94	45
Rape	612	30	148	642	297	Linseed	354	51	203	318	167
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	344	59	2	901	44	Seamum (til or jinjili)	223	15	..	763	234
Others	148	85	36	184	103	Others	106	2	121	463	560
Silk, raw	123	97	221	248	103	Wheat	288	1,325	278	..	233
Wheat	1,169	1,497	194	206	559	Other articles	1,189	234	896	391	626
Other articles	460	169	635	917	..	TOTAL	6,224	5,684	6,410	7,712	6,674
TOTAL	11,788	5,746	5,880	15,709	8,130						
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	25	12	82	173	68	Miscellaneous articles	38	21	65	165	32
GERMANY.						NORWAY.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	104	..	..	..	92	Carbide of calcium	3	1	..	9	23
Chemicals	84	..	..	..	75	Iron or steel—nails, screws,					
Cotton manufactures, including						nuts and washers	17	45	134	48	117
yarn	945	2	..	..	93	Matches	47	46	35	..	9
Cutlery	82	..	..	..	76	Milk, condensed and preserved	4	5	..	..	20
Dyeing and tanning substances	622	..	..	8	1,203	Paper and pasteboard	54	307	401	286	1,253
Glass and glassware	191	..	..	..	203	Pulp of wood for making					
Haberdashery and millinery	186	..	..	..	68	paper	6	..	19	45	153
Hardware	482	1	..	6	291	Wood—timber, other than					
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	102	..	..	..	61	railway sleepers	15	15	..	19	24
Liquors	158	..	..	..	67	Other articles	9	15	13	70	103
Machinery, etc.	288	..	..	..	171	TOTAL	155	434	602	477	1,702
Matches	17	..	..	..	8	Exports of Indian produce—					
Metals	2,573	..	..	..	865	Rice (not in the husk)	10	21	42	..	10
Oils	216	..	..	..	9	Hides (raw)	..	3	..	52	18
Paper and pasteboard	183	..	..	..	187	Linseed	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	62	..	..	..	350	Cotton (raw)	7	6	6	12	25
Silk manufactures, including						Jute (raw)	..	25	5	33	10
yarn, etc.	149	..	..	..	167	Other articles	16	69	157	144	400
Sugar	12	..	..	..	14	TOTAL	33	123	210	241	523
Toys and requisites for games	77	..	..	..	47						
Woolen manufactures, including						ROUMANIA.					
yarn, etc.	716	1	..	1	90	Imports therefrom—					
Other articles	1,195	3	..	27	591	Chiefly Kerosene	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,444	7	..	43	4,748	Exports of Indian produce—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Rice (not in the husk)	205	..	..	162	210
Coir, and manufactures of						Jute manufactures	42	..	..	3	..
Cotton, raw	159	..	..	1,104	3,436	Other articles	12	..	..	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	106	..	..	..	12	TOTAL	259	..	..	155	212
Fruits and vegetables	40	..	..	..	10						
Hemp, raw	69	..	..	8	381	RUSSIA.					
Hides and skins, raw	2,121	..	..	6	2,385	Imports therefrom—					
Jute, raw	4,499	..	..	198	701	Mineral oils	25	..	3	149	139
" gunny bags	114	..	..	..	..	Tea-chests	14	..	..	4	38
" cloth	87	..	..	..	..	Other articles	..	..	..	..	..
Lac	183	..	..	7	57	TOTAL	39	87	3	153	218
Manures	64	..	..	..	78						
Oils	69	..	..	..	17	Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	2,096	..	..	..	700	Cotton, raw	72	178	..	..	..
Seeds, Rape	651	..	..	..	701	Jute, raw	266	..	..	..	..
" Copra or coconut kernel	658	..	..	..	..	" goods	1	25	..	..	..
Linseed	537	..	..	58	34	Rice (not in the husk)	39	..	..	..	..
Mowra	310	..	..	..	..	Tea	1,110	266	..	1	..
Poppy	53	..	..	..	..	Other articles	148	22	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	271	..	..	..	45	TOTAL	1,626	491	..	1	..
Others	261	..	..	..	..		
Tea	25	..	..	..	46	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Wood (chiefly teak)	142	..	..	..	827	Miscellaneous articles	14	..	..	..	..
Other articles	1,054	..	..	65	..	TOTAL	14	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	17,571	..	..	1,886	8,800						
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						HOLLAND.					
Miscellaneous articles	42	..	..	1	24	Imports therefrom					
HOLLAND.						Cotton manufactures					
Imports therefrom						" twist and yarn	620	242	48	685	1,431
Cotton manufactures						Other articles	87	..	..	3	54
" twist and yarn	620	242	48	685	1,431	TOTAL	328	168	121	303	1,547
Other articles	87	..	..	3	54						
TOTAL	1,035	410	169	991	3,032	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
						Miscellaneous articles	14	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R 10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1910-20 are on the basis of R 15=£1.

ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)		£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
SPAIN.						EGYPT—contd.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Salt	83	214	59	300	248	Cotton, twist and yarn	52	438	363	929	447
Other articles	42	69	147	237	93	Indigo	14	176	118	229	43
TOTAL	125	283	206	537	341	Grain, pulse, and flour—					
						Rice (not in the husk)	371	20	10	1	263
Exports of Indian and Foreign						Wheat	13	7,963	3,797	54	655
produce—						Others	392	5,522	3,572	710	30
Cotton, raw	449	53	10	1,009	1,482	Jute, gunny bags	384	1,066	1,147	150	1,052
Hides and skins, raw	296	502	345	502	851	Seeds	54	72	5	1,220	84
Jute, raw	584	8	4	51	267	Other articles	180	1,010	446	720	720
Other articles	157					TOTAL	1,460	16,267	9,758	3,302	3,249
TOTAL	1,486	563	380	2,357	2,831	Exports of Foreign merchan-					
						dise—					
						Miscellaneous articles	52	167	215	503	545
SWEDEN.						GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	60	54	144	93	273	Miscellaneous articles	1	33	2	37	78
Matches	182	167	17	141	349	Exports of Indian produce—					
Paper and pasteboard	31	201	101	101	689	Cotton manufactures, includ-					
Other articles	68	96	81	231	577	ing twist and yarn	82	6	26	59	190
TOTAL	344	518	343	566	1,889	Grain, pulse, and flour	128	31	36	50	20
Exports of Indian and Foreign						Other articles	44	20	10	17	28
produce—						TOTAL	254	57	72	126	238
Cotton, raw	21	..	..	26	38	Exports of Foreign merchan-					
Rice (not in the husk)	151	..	59	..	43	dise—					
Wheat	82	..	35	313	191	Cotton manufactures, includ-					
Other articles	23	..	..	..	..	ing twist and yarn	38	5	13	14	26
TOTAL	282	..	94	839	272	Other articles	24	15	6	30	34
						TOTAL	62	20	19	44	60
TURKEY IN EUROPE.						ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALI-					
Exports of Indian and Foreign						LAND).					
produce—						Imports therefrom—					
Jute manufactures	36	..	..	225	116	Salt	45	169	157	246	186
Other articles	36	..	1	124	229	Other articles	8	8	4	14	14
TOTAL	72	..	1	349	345	TOTAL	53	177	161	260	200
						Exports of Indian produce—					
CAPE COLONY.						Grain, pulse, and flour	147	24	15	37	42
Imports therefrom—						Other articles	29	30	24	56	109
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	1	5	5	1	TOTAL	176	54	39	93	142
Exports of Indian and Foreign						Exports of Foreign merchan-					
produce—						dise—					
Jute, gunny bags	130	259	412	108	148	Miscellaneous articles	11	10	15	124	43
Rice (not in the husk)	41	74	85	17	144	MAURITIUS.					
Other articles	75	226	208	193	173	Imports therefrom—					
TOTAL	246	559	705	318	470	Sugar	1,676	720	1,704	1,279	869
						Other articles	9	3	3	3	3
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTO-						TOTAL	1,685	723	1,707	1,282	872
RATE (INCLUDING ZAN-						Exports of Indian produce—					
ZIBAR AND PEMBA).						Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Imports therefrom—						Rice (not in the husk)	504	383	360	621	624
Ivory, unmanufactured	17	48	71	217	106	Wheat flour	58	83	23	6	159
Spices (mainly cloves)	218	264	367	539	339	Other sorts	57	92	57	66	143
Other articles	24	293	794	911	936	Jute manufactures	52	59	98	135	202
TOTAL	259	605	1,232	1,667	1,381	Oils, vegetable	42	50	49	134	75
Exports of Indian produce—						Other articles	109	161	232	260	566
Cotton manufactures	78	162	190	592	711	TOTAL	822	828	824	1,272	1,771
Grain, pulse, and flour—						Exports of Foreign merchan-					
Rice (not in the husk)	211	214	204	192	177	dise—					
Other sorts	81	90	129	175	210	Miscellaneous articles	21	52	91	51	115
Other articles	136	178	138	350	347	NATAL.					
TOTAL	506	644	751	1,312	1,445	Imports therefrom—					
Exports of Foreign merchan-						Coal (including coke and					
dise—						patent fuel)	143	3	37	55	23
Cotton manufactures	73	76	103	184	300	Other articles	5	34	65	137	149
Other articles	99	191	112	321	427	TOTAL	148	37	102	102	163
TOTAL	172	267	215	505	727	Exports of Indian and Foreign					
						produce—					
EGYPT.						Rice (not in the husk)	204	249	146	107	101
Imports therefrom—						Jute, gunnybags	169	474	636	480	473
Cotton, raw	29	2	..	5	20	Oils, vegetable	18	83	49	63	47
Salt	76	493	785	552	443	Provisions	18	24	12	11	8
Sugar	2	70	68	329	381	Other articles	142	448	783	343	549
Other articles	93	118	236	500	698	TOTAL	551	1,258	1,626	1,004	1,178
TOTAL	200	692	1,091	1,386	1,542						

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R15=£1

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)		£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.						ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	100	39	68	158	194	Rice (not in the husk)	99	1,039	1,802	6,012	4,916
Exports of Indian produce—						Jute, gunny cloth	1,848	213	227	368	371
Cotton manufactures, includ- ing twist and yarn	60	58	173	173	204	Other articles	143				
Grain, pulse, and flour	98	231	363	41	53	TOTAL	2,090	1,252	2,029	6,380	5,287
Jute, gunny bags	124	45	90	57	203						
Oils	2	3	2	7	2						
Other articles	41	58	178	45	81						
TOTAL	325	305	806	323	543						
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						BRAZIL.					
Cotton manufactures, includ- ing twist and yarn	53	20	35	21	57	Exports of Indian produce—					
Other articles	20	21	20	36	40	Miscellaneous articles	103	273	571	708	530
TOTAL	82	41	61	57	103	TOTAL					
RÉUNION.						BRITISH GUIANA.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	2	..	..	..	..	Miscellaneous articles	54	59	59	21	45
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						TOTAL	709	952	1,429	867	2,133
Rice (not in the husk)	26	..	..	..	..		
Other articles	7	4	62	12	56	CHILE.					
TOTAL	33	4	62	12	56	Exports of Indian produce—					
CANADA.						Jute, gunny bags	663	809	1,117	621	1,997
Imports therefrom—						Rice (not in the husk)	30	6	15	..	11
Miscellaneous articles	6	50	34	48	1,330	Other articles	16	77	297	246	125
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						TOTAL	709	952	1,429	867	2,133
Jute, gunny cloth	375	828	1,278	1,020	851	ADEN.					
Tea	430	671	29	425	278	Imports therefrom—					
Other articles	147	49	308	242	210	Salt	112	483	390	604	675
TOTAL	952	1,548	1,615	1,693	1,339	Other articles	180	178	205	410	221
UNITED STATES.						TOTAL	292	661	595	1,020	926
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Arms, Ammunition and Mill- itary stores	7	..	..	..	..	Cotton, twist and yarn	52	70	278	205	371
Boots and Shoes	5	17	52	90	66	Cotton manufactures	91	288	410	666	844
Chemicals	2	196	95	107	218	Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Clocks and watches	33	13	24	50	98	Jawar and bajra	186	63	21	114	50
Cotton piece goods	173	230	222	471	739	Rice (not in the husk)	164	125	121	358	179
Drugs and medicines	31	64	105	229	187	Wheat flour	90	49	67	215	189
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	..	256	341	552	707	Spices	25	37	63	92	92
Hardware	255	507	683	1,329	2,255	Tobacco	80	70	105	31	230
Instruments and apparatus	97	220	421	809	1,335	Other articles	127	135	118	318	329
Iron and steel	232	2,241	3,695	5,432	5,199	TOTAL	816	887	1,178	1,089	2,290
Machinery and millwork	168	655	928	2,798	4,022	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Motor cars and cycles, etc.	154	300	187	3,091	8,459	Cotton manufactures	74	487	758	934	912
Oils, mineral	1,540	1,621	1,465	5,237	6,300	Other articles	41	145	97	300	194
Paper and pasteboard	9	185	400	593	674	TOTAL	115	632	855	1,234	1,106
Provisions and oilman's stores	32	371	413	625	712	MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					
Railway plant and rolling- stock	2	15	26	421	223	Imports therefrom—					
Spirit	41	62	71	117	126	Precious stones, etc.	141	43	30	121	128
Tobacco	16	12	305	480	1,569	Other articles	178	184	223	380	382
Wood and timber	84	156	58	148	326	TOTAL	319	227	253	501	510
Other articles	262	722	1,277	2,376	4,843	Exports of Indian produce—					
TOTAL	3,193	7,877	10,766	25,167	35,298	Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Jawar and bajra	18	6	1	10	5
Hides and skins—						Rice (not in the husk)	314	257	411	247	376
Raw	2,366	2,983	3,584	10,953	2,009	Other articles	128	257	296	432	380
Dressed or tanned	207	204	278	1,128	155	TOTAL	460	520	708	689	761
Indigo	5	405	158	5	2	WEST INDIES.					
Cotton, raw	55	111	40	395	197	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Colr manufactures	39	45	11	92	143	Jute gunny bags	368	1,299	971	1,977	2,020
Grain, pulse and flour	11	78	357	1	14	Rice (not in the husk)	157	389	550	101	290
Manures	54	..	6	32	167	Other articles	37	32	38	24	43
Paraffin wax	22	24	7	70	52	TOTAL	562	1,720	1,559	2,162	2,359
Jute—						EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—					
Raw	2,457	1,359	1,268	2,576	2,806	Cotton manufactures	145	139	171	282	285
Gunny bags	1,008	860	1,471	1,483	2,144	Other articles	90	104	96	220	229
“ cloth	6,816	10,599	13,151	19,167	18,648	TOTAL	235	243	257	502	494
Lac	588	1,822	880	4,785	5,306						
Manganese ore	107	73	11	41	432						
Mica	67	..	..	110	411						
Myrobalans	57	11	14	259	125						
Oil, vegetable	63	..	..	93	20						
Saltpetre	22	19	134	47	119						
Seeds											
Castor	204	211	..	23	83						
Linseed . . . . .	..	..	141	..	..				
Spices	64	31	82	77	96						
Tea	68	682	62	345	135						
Wool, raw	28	..	..	..	..		
Other articles	207	777	387	936	1,078						
TOTAL	14,516	20,307	22,043	48,621	34,742						

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R15=£1

ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)		£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.						HONGKONG—contd.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	64	36	12	41	42	Fish—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Fishmaws and sharkfins	34	32	41	105	102
Grain, pulse, and flour	228	341	118	200	522	Fruits and vegetables—					
Other articles	107	268	208	458	329	Dried, salted, or preserved	12	8	17	44	21
TOTAL	335	629	326	658	851	Other articles	66	56	89	237	146
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						TOTAL	112	96	147	386	269
Miscellaneous articles	98	153	141	386	247	CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).					
BARBEIN ISLANDS.						Imports therefrom—					
Imports therefrom—						Silk, raw	634	607	474	1,480	1,198
Preious stones, etc.	468	314	186	320	221	„ manufactures, including					
Other articles	18	16	8	10	15	Yarn, etc.	257	306	481	1,370	847
TOTAL	486	330	194	330	236	Tea	73	202	262	192	162
Exports of Indian produce—						Other articles	173	267	431	791	829
Rice (not in the husk)	201	227	278	316	679	TOTAL	1,137	1,382	1,048	3,833	3,034
Other articles	137	313	201	614	491	Exports of Indian produce—					
TOTAL	338	540	539	830	1,170	Cotton—					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Raw	226	330	214	1,980	3,329
Cotton manufactures	86	127	214	347	281	Twist and yarn	2,732	2,106	1,222	7,964	2,893
Other articles	79	56	69	206	175	Piece goods	6	1	..	29	5
TOTAL	165	183	283	553	456	Grain, pulse, and flour	50	25	8	..	48
BORNEO.						Jute manufactures, including					
Imports therefrom—						twist and yarn	338	285	306	619	945
Oils, mineral	598	199	269	1,903	1,400	Tea	338	102	16	4	..
Other articles . . . . .	..	11	5	..	23	Other articles	131	82	108	316	544
TOTAL	598	210	274	1,903	1,513	TOTAL	3,801	2,911	1,874	10,822	8,364
CEYLON.						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Imports therefrom—						Miscellaneous articles	8	9	58	192	85
Jute, gunny bags	59	96	78	63	79	INDO-CHINA.					
Melans	11	103	124	87	43	Imports therefrom—					
Seeds	2	534	807	1,066	342	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	..	39	45	3
Spices	183	234	274	299	330	Exports of Indian and foreign					
Tea	48	183	200	301	208	produce—					
Other articles	236	404	374	696	908	Jute manufactures, including					
TOTAL	539	1,604	1,963	2,512	1,910	twist and yarn	369	316	675	606	756
Exports of Indian produce—						Opium	130	627	766	388	519
Animals, living	158	85	105	206	197	Other articles	11	162	230	98	177
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	253	93	61	511	884	TOTAL	510	1,105	1,071	1,090	1,452
Coffee	40	52	45	78	32	JAPAN.					
Cotton manufactures	184	280	308	851	792	Imports therefrom—					
Fish (excluding canned fish)	175	230	215	341	370	Ale, beer, and porter	1	145	247	341	74
Flour, bran, etc.	16	21	19	44	41	Apparel	68	143	211	442	309
Fruits and vegetables	110	168	164	270	222	Brass, bronze, etc.	1	317	597	357	453
Grain, pulse, and flour—						Brushes and brooms	4	25	18	36	21
Rice	3,298	3,225	3,119	3,518	4,644	Buttons of all sorts . . . . .	..	80	63	150	147
Other sorts	179	371	356	1,439	1,150	Camphor	83	221	89	124	194
Jute manufactures	53	60	114	111	82	Cement . . . . .	..	39	89	97	4
Manures	67	144	213	583	253	Chemicals	10	371	112	404	135
Oilcakes	316	278	348	608	422	Coal, coke, etc.	84	..	15	2	36
Provisions and oilman's stores	43	40	37	96	98	Copper	274	351	264	300	74
Seeds	77	101	84	136	117	Cotton hosiery	556	611	491	1,224	1,393
Spices	105	137	177	317	240	„ piece goods	113	2,179	7,097	3,686	8,371
Tea	163	180	53	112	225	„ yarn	93	553	3,523	607	4,899
Wood and timber	18	16	56	15	414	„ other manufactures	36	106	153	378	265
Other articles	598	961	1,178	1,567	1,202	Cutlery . . . . .	..	31	29	88	47
TOTAL	5,864	6,439	6,742	10,793	11,385	Drugs and medicines (other					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						than camphor)	25	45	81	101	92
Cotton manufactures	52	71	67	89	69	Earthenware and porcelain	42	96	163	407	185
Other articles	110	155	218	369	425	Furniture and cabinetware	6	23	31	28	36
TOTAL	162	226	275	458	404	Glass and glassware—					
HONGKONG.						Bangles	1	192	164	347	436
Imports therefrom—						Beads and false pearls	40	119	82	164	238
Drugs and medicines	43	42	60	159	106	Bottles and phials	21	168	93	191	248
Grain, pulse, and flour	41	2	11	63	7	Funnels, globes, etc.	6	112	64	162	110
Silk, raw	142	100	143	264	257	Others	37	178	149	406	284
„ manufactures including						Haberdashery and millinery	101	107	124	217	298
Yarn, etc.	168	217	324	895	890	Hardware	41	455	618	745	758
Sugar, refined	23	120	90	702	509	Instrument, etc.	7	309	324	124	181
Other articles	238	419	560	664	602	Iron or steel . . . . .	..	227	603	89	50
TOTAL	655	900	1,188	2,747	2,371	Leather	3	18	22	54	42
Exports of Indian produce—						Machinery and millwork	10	134	164	85	121
Chemicals	68	7	18	76	105	Matches	260	1,346	1,042	1,873	1,296
Cotton—						Paints and painters' materials . . . . .	..	82	329	80	23
Raw	285	119	127	311	284	Paper and pasteboard	11	392	465	271	415
Twist and yarn	3,117	2,861	2,301	6,838	4,491	Provisions and oilman's stores	13	37	46	51	39
Grain, pulse, and flour	101	20	18	208	230	Rubber manufactures . . . . .	..	28	46	21	23
Jadestones	27	79	83	86	104	Silk, raw	7	25	60	..	62
Jute manufactures, including						Silk manufactures, including					
twist and yarn	51	250	258	479	633	Yarn, etc.	966	1,063	1,300	3,300	2,959
Opium	1,084	78	117	130	214	Soap	3	18	11	15	13
Other articles	389	309	335	587	885	Spice, ginger	24	29	6	7	2
TOTAL	5,102	2,723	3,257	8,715	7,128	Starch and farina . . . . .	..	99	25	86	27
						Stationery (excluding paper)	20	102	92	134	142
						Sugar 16 D. S. and above	2	169	19	86	7
						Tea-chests	7	228	303	103	62
						Toilet requisites	11	44	68	99	76
						Toys and requisites for games	34	80	105	247	180
						Umbrella fittings	45	50	49	97	92
						Wheat flour	2	..	..	..	..
						Wood—timber	3	126	72	102	22
						„ manufactures	7	62	117	145	199
						Woolen manufactures (in-					
						cluding yarn)	1	91	222	83	232
						Other articles	103	809	1,841	1,276	1,073
						TOTAL	3,187	12,175	22,349	19,153	26,430

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R15=£1.

ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	ARTICLES	1918-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)		£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
JAPAN—contd.						SIAM.					
Exports of Indian produce—						Imports therefrom—					
Cotton, raw	12,934	20,512	15,583	41,223	20,501	Wood, teak	141	240	106	730	535
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	88	22	72	257	244	Other articles	44	110	130	94	72
Jute, raw	110	110	113	345	189						
Jute manufactures	09	684	691	1,218	718	TOTAL	185	370	236	824	607
Manures	63	27	27	344	159						
Rice (not in the husk)	1,077	227	1,270	1	152	Exports of Indian produce—					
Pulse	52	113	1	11	24	Jute, gunny bags	305	390	239	310	199
Iron or steel	222	153	70	421	555	Other articles	817	560	492	878	798
Oilcake	201	25	2	185	110	TOTAL	622	950	731	1,188	997
Opium	120	190	430	406	390						
Paraffin wax	58	171	59	375	258	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Other articles	91	593	1,109	1,480	758	Miscellaneous articles	11	27	6	30	26
TOTAL	15,115	22,733	19,427	46,260	24,160						
						STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	10	41	231	597	80	Cotton manufactures, including yarn, etc.	35	21	31	142	56
						Drugs and medicines	20	27	32	58	49
JAVA.						Dyeing and tanning substances	56	86	101	125	100
Imports therefrom—						Matches	5	6	3	14	8
Sugar	7,096	7,682	7,223	10,314	15,276	Metals, tin	379	260	363	740	605
Other articles	67	120	217	325	342	Oils, mineral	78	23	45	367	415
TOTAL	7,163	7,811	7,440	10,639	15,618	Provisions and oilman's stores	191	191	273	530	420
						Rice (not in the husk)	117	13	..	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—						Shk, raw	32	1	7	1	97
Jute, gunny bags	465	688	968	1,046	1,222	Spices, betelnuts	638	596	873	1,256	1,105
Opium	472	300	400	500	750	" others	79	137	80	142	89
Rice (not in the husk)	231	450	526	78	493	Sugar	39	1,368	1,260	963	650
Other articles	87	342	404	332	441	Other articles	613	764	670	1,596	1,220
TOTAL	1,285	1,780	2,298	1,956	2,906	TOTAL	2,282	3,498	3,738	5,934	4,814
						Exports of Indian produce—					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Animals, living	64	51	21	54	70
Miscellaneous articles	12	19	54	48	152	Coal	119	42	36	143	262
						Cotton, twist and yarn	183	224	245	623	629
PERSIA.						" manufactures	482	565	812	1,438	1,541
Imports therefrom—						Fodder, bran, etc.	102	31	26	263	561
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	125	140	136	200	268	Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Mineral oils	103	388	384	1,470	671	Rice	1,915	1,712	2,091	1,922	2,851
Precious stones, etc.	11	8	1	12	77	Others	116	185	123	194	341
Wool, raw	83	78	41	58	24	Hides and skins, raw	25	7	16	49	72
Other articles	153	121	181	469	305	Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	273	222	347	842	427
TOTAL	475	735	745	2,299	1,345	Opium	227	72	33	113	17
						Provisions and oilman's stores	136	107	82	134	121
Exports of Indian produce—						Seeds	61	509	132	136	117
Cotton, twist and yarn	74	120	51	451	449	Tobacco	105	86	107	181	170
" manufactures	100	1,038	813	1,437	811	Other articles	560	600	617	1,161	1,532
Grain, pulse, and flour—						TOTAL	4,367	4,413	4,682	7,253	8,711
Rice (not in the husk)	123	228	241	112	120	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Others	27	275	50	130	156	Cotton manufactures	35	47	43	50	73
Indigo	6	100	18	29	33	Other articles	122	148	200	277	307
Tea, black	9	207	557	171	136	TOTAL	157	196	243	327	380
Other articles	100	148	323	321	296						
TOTAL	439	2,111	2,092	3,651	2,001	SUMATRA.					
						Imports therefrom—					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Oils, mineral	12	37	25	..	..
Cotton, twist and yarn	42	35	11	28	50	Other articles	1	4	13	5	5
" manufactures	280	744	1,136	1,436	720	TOTAL	13	41	38	5	5
Metals and ores	38	14	48	168	51	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Sugar	20	558	444	355	701	Coal, coke, and patent fuel	59	6	7	68	65
Other articles	119	175	840	622	437	Rice (not in the husk)	38	318	171	7	66
TOTAL	490	1,526	1,985	2,637	1,959	Other articles	36	94	58	85	157
						TOTAL	131	418	231	160	288

Note.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of ₹10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of ₹15=£1

ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	ARTICLES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)		£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
TURKEY IN ASIA.						AUSTRALIA—contd.					
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	28	22	10	11	7	Jute, bags and cloth	1,986	2,364	3,133	2,154	4,716
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	241	267	202	556	704	Oils	36	53	53	13	24
Grain, pulse, and flour	1	..	13	124	..	Rice (not in the husk)	124	187	64	..	304
Salt	71	..	..	..	..	Tea	316	326	219	369	226
Other articles	38	102	76	148	162	Other articles	267	651	790	858	1,016
TOTAL	379	391	301	839	843	TOTAL	2,729	3,661	4,259	3,394	6,286
Exports of Indian produce—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton goods	378	528	722	1,994	1,608	Miscellaneous articles	3	5	9	6	11
Indigo	37	18	29	182	38	NEW ZEALAND.					
Grain, pulse, and flour—						Imports therefrom—					
Rice (not in the husk)	666	326	627	569	650	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	8	2	12	1
Wheat flour	119	82	146	204	335	Exports of Indian produce—					
Others	102	221	80	108	299	Jute manufactures	274	206	459	440	599
Tea	102	104	443	339	310	Manures	12	37	138	18	7
Other articles	380	461	629	1,757	1,140	Other articles	87	173	..	134	252
TOTAL	1,784	1,740	2,676	5,213	4,376	TOTAL	373	606	597	592	858
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	40	247	1,046	933	495	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	1	2	1	5
Provisions	1	19	18	..	71	SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
Sugar	13	156	295	714	1,094	Exports of Indian produce—					
Other articles	119	240	885	1,687	1,075	Jute, gunny bags	170	99	186	248	121
TOTAL	173	662	2,244	3,534	2,735	Other articles	5	18	100	130	227
AUSTRALIA.						TOTAL	175	117	286	378	346
Imports therefrom—											
Coal	51	12	8	7	114						
Horses	159	279	173	36	182						
Railway plant, etc.	195	1	..	6	124						
Provisions and oilman's stores	27	183	257	261	225						
Other articles	179	120	1,008	2,934	560						
TOTAL	611	595	1,446	3,244	1,205						

No. 16.—IMPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1913-14, 1918-19 TO 1920-21 AND FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN 1913-14 AND 1920-21 (In thousands of £ sterling)

	Germany		Austria-Hungary		Japan				United States			
	1913-14	1920-21	1913-14	1920-21	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Apparel	104	92	55	40	68	211	442	309	3	40	39	185
Building and Engineering materials	101	23	4	7	..	102	101	15	13	74	66	87
Dyeing and tanning substances	622	1,203	1	10	..	38	3	5	..	341	552	767
Glass and glassware	191	204	583	433	105	562	1,270	1,311	12	15	60	66
Hardware	482	291	223	41	41	618	745	758	255	663	1,329	2,255
Instruments	102	81	25	4	7	324	125	181	97	421	809	1,335
Liquors	158	67	4	2	2	249	344	77	41	101	177	123
Machinery	288	171	13	..	10	164	84	121	168	928	2,798	4,028
Metals	2,573	865	115	..	276	2,415	885	757	302	3,828	168	6,555
Paper and pasteboard	183	187	88	7	11	465	271	415	9	400	594	874
Cotton piece goods—coloured	244	60	99	11	23	732	633	972	..	77	39	69

No. 17.—MONTHLY EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON (IN TONS) BY SEA FROM BRITISH INDIA DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS AND THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14

	TO JAPAN					TO OTHER COUNTRIES					TOTAL				
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
September	7,243	31,340	3,126	29,945	449	17,456	4,581	3,066	7,599	20,354	24,699	35,921	6,192	37,544	20,803
October	5,854	12,136	3,388	12,636	1,073	18,462	11,288	3,671	10,567	13,117	24,316	23,424	7,059	23,203	14,190
November	11,904	28,640	1,357	14,653	8,130	16,686	10,013	1,538	16,887	13,537	28,590	38,652	2,895	31,540	21,667
December	9,784	29,194	6,510	22,160	5,040	21,528	10,754	1,790	11,304	17,065	31,312	39,948	8,300	33,464	22,105
January	31,270	12,699	22,105	43,742	11,210	32,813	16,607	4,272	14,997	19,095	64,083	29,306	26,377	58,739	30,305
February	37,352	26,996	14,107	37,038	28,534	36,010	2,521	3,954	16,036	16,009	73,362	29,517	18,061	53,074	44,543
March	26,930	19,640	25,861	43,974	23,427	37,749	7,403	4,250	21,412	14,323	64,679	27,133	29,911	65,386	37,750
TOTAL	130,337	160,645	76,254	204,148	77,863	180,704	63,257	22,541	98,802	113,500	311,041	223,902	98,795	302,950	191,363
April	22,262	31,337	18,910	32,971	28,850	43,126	3,155	4,262	17,704	16,705	65,408	24,482	23,172	50,675	45,555
May	41,765	15,066	13,252	30,804	36,901	55,808	7,039	5,741	19,689	15,850	97,573	22,105	18,993	50,583	52,751
June	32,916	9,870	16,896	16,664	19,767	61,806	5,660	5,527	18,602	15,973	94,782	15,530	22,423	35,266	35,740
July	16,570	10,992	23,337	6,391	18,274	45,445	3,421	11,754	15,763	14,032	64,015	14,413	35,091	22,154	32,306
August	2,785	6,355	19,014	2,398	23,308	14,833	2,200	6,000	17,646	16,350	17,618	8,615	25,014	20,544	39,058
TOTAL	248,656	224,265	167,663	293,966	127,100	401,782	84,792	55,825	188,206	78,910	650,437	309,057	223,488	482,172	206,010

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R15=£1

**No. 18.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON (IN BALES OF 400 lbs)
TO THE PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS.**

	Average of five pre-war years 1900-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	bales of 400 lbs	bales of 400 lbs	bales of 400 lbs	bales of 400 lbs
United Kingdom	122,600	211,700	149,000	96,100
Other parts of the British Empire	29,700	21,100	17,600	18,000
Total British Empire	152,300	232,800	166,600	114,100
Japan	1,012,500	1,372,600	1,655,100	930,100
Italy	233,000	248,000	155,200	212,600
France	108,600	68,000	57,200	38,400
China (exclusive of Hong- kong, etc.)	31,400	48,000	77,300	177,200
Belgium	278,000	44,500	187,400	242,600
Spain	50,400	41,100	43,300	76,600
Germany	350,600	69,400	48,600	201,200
Austria-Hungary	167,400	32,800	8,800	34,100
Other countries	24,600	81,800	40,000	37,200
Total Foreign countries	2,255,100	1,956,000	2,229,800	1,959,700
Total (bales)	2,407,400	2,189,700	2,396,400	2,073,800
Total Value in R.(1,000)	33,27,83	33,63,19	58,65,24	41,62,88

**No. 19.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS AND
RAW COTTON.**

(In thousands of 2 sterling)

COUNTRIES	Average of five pre-war years 1900-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON—				
East African Protectorate	1	170	477	758
Egypt	30	8	5	20
United Kingdom	391	2	..	737
United States	184	..	..	..
Other countries	76	116	196	180
TOTAL	682	206	678	1,095
IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES (including twist and yarn)—				
United Kingdom	31,774	29,682	50,803	81,107
Japan	531	3,896	5,895	14,928
Italy	335	414	206	1,345
Holland	631	374	688	1,485
United States	177	224	541	974
Straits Settlements	53	30	142	60
France	19	9	5	40
Germany	558	37	..	93
Austria-Hungary	168	15	7	25
Belgium	285	40	14	740
Other countries	256	200	778	1,307
TOTAL	34,787	34,921	59,079	102,120
EXPORTS OF INDIAN COTTON MANUFACTURES (including twist and yarn)—				
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	2,756	1,877	7,993	2,898
Hongkong	2,580	2,097	6,840	4,498
Persia	172	670	1,888	1,260
Straits Settlements	647	778	2,061	2,170
Aden	188	448	801	1,215
Egypt	99	345	1,464	781
East African Protectorate (in- cluding Zanzibar and Pemba)	73	186	592	711
Turkey, Asiatic	397	398	2,569	1,008
Ceylon	240	247	851	792
United Kingdom	93	94	250	385
Portuguese East Africa	61	39	173	204
German East Africa	83	14	69	100
Other countries	315	667	1,782	1,656
TOTAL	7,604	7,818	27,418	18,271
EXPORTS OF INDIAN RAW COTTON—				
Japan	9,671	14,862	41,223	20,591
Italy	2,128	2,421	3,609	3,585
United Kingdom	1,149	1,082	3,729	1,082
Spain	484	343	1,009	1,484
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	285	423	1,980	3,029
France	1,009	605	1,297	683
Hongkong	219	168	311	284
Belgium	2,455	382	3,130	4,219
Germany	2,907	504	1,104	3,436
Austria-Hungary	1,575	280	209	655
Other countries	246	365	1,141	831
Total British Empire	1,410	2,196	4,769	2,384
Foreign countries	20,775	20,225	54,483	39,245
GRAND TOTAL	22,185	22,421	58,652	41,629

**No. 20.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY
COUNTS.**

	Average of five pre-war years 1900-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	Percentage of total in 1920-21
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375,000	2,191,000	458,000	7,591,000	16.9
" 21 to 30	4,374,000	3,194,000	1,407,000	4,190,000	8.9
" 31 to 40	23,213,000	17,530,000	6,852,000	22,842,000	48.2
Above No. 40	7,602,000	5,045,000	3,592,000	5,019,000	10.6
Coloured and Grey two folds (double)	—	—	1,288,000	4,244,000	9.6
Unspecified descrip- tions	5,230,000	5,109,000	1,900,000	3,447,000	7.8
TOTAL	41,794,000	34,063,000	15,097,000	47,833,000	100

**No. 21.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON
TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.**

	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538,000	466,952,000	431,188,000	443,471,000	67.2
" 21 to 30	146,363,000	174,069,000	183,657,000	190,086,000	30.2
" 31 to 40	18,099,000	20,987,000	17,080,000	15,024,000	2.3
Above No. 40	2,655,000	3,834,000	3,660,000	2,067,000	3
Wastes	602,000	395,000	275,000	355,000	..
TOTAL	646,757,000	666,227,000	635,780,000	660,003,000	100

No. 22.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

Countries	Average of five pre-war years 1900-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21.
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
China	169,953,000	110,234,000	128,550,000	63,426,000
Egypt	2,183,000	5,458,000	7,243,000	3,401,000
Straits Settlements	4,411,000	4,111,000	4,037,000	3,785,000
Persia	2,030,000	2,877,000	3,106,000	2,689,000
Siam	305,000	623,000	953,000	789,000
United Kingdom	688,000	1,240,000	656,000	655,000
Arabia, other than Maskat	144,000	1,061,000	38,000	54,000
Other countries	13,135,000	3,325,000	9,178,000	7,736,000
Total (all countries) lbs	192,844,000	129,685,000	151,870,000	82,535,000
Value in R.(1,000)	9,18,45	7,18,98	18,25,92	10,17,15

No. 23.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN COTTON PIECEGOODS.

Countries	Average of five pre-war years 1900-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards
Persia	7,314,000	31,537,000	34,411,000	18,624,000
Turkey, Asiatic	12,404,000	21,934,000	62,080,000	29,215,000
Straits Settlements	13,956,000	18,066,000	20,075,000	20,561,000
Aden and Dependencies	10,254,000	25,228,000	14,298,000	17,414,000
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	5,389,000	11,498,000	12,756,000	12,370,000
Ceylon	9,599,000	10,302,000	17,992,000	15,167,000
Other East African ports	16,335,000	14,048,000	8,937,000	23,328,000
Other countries	14,909,000	23,402,000	35,326,000	19,687,000
Total (all countries) yards.	90,220,000	156,609,000	196,556,000	146,365,000
Value in R.(1000)	2,08,95	4,30,43	8,73,62	7,50,63

NOTE—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R15=£1

10. 24.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW SILK AND SILK GOODS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	634	607	473	1,480	1,196
Hongkong	142	99	142	24	257
Straits Settlements	32	1	7	1	97
Other countries	31	67	62	27	82
TOTAL	839	774	684	1,772	1,632
EXPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	966	1,063	1,360	3,301	2,059
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	257	306	481	1,370	847
Hongkong	108	217	324	895	890
France	164	108	140	82	137
United Kingdom	185	88	73	117	249
Italy	128	101	66	78	193
Germany	140	..	..	..	107
Belgium	12	..	..	..	9
Austria-Hungary	17	1	..	5	..
Other countries	21	18	20	76	142
TOTAL	2,068	1,902	2,473	5,024	5,593
EXPORTS OF INDIAN RAW SILK—					
France	123	97	221	248	163
United Kingdom	26	223	105	121	108
Italy	12	..	3	7	39
United States	..	..	4	..	..
Other countries	4	..	10	37	24
TOTAL	165	320	433	413	334
EXPORTS OF INDIAN SILK MANUFACTURES (including yarn, etc.)—					
Straits Settlements	4	6	5	2	3
Federated Malay States	3	5	3	..	3
France	1	2	..	1	1
Adon and Dependancies	5	..	8	5	1
Tunis	5	..	..	..	..
Other countries	20	10	75	45	44
TOTAL	38	23	91	56	52

10. 25.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING YARN AND KNITTING WOOL).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,482	1,277	1,183	1,365	4,757
Japan	1	91	222	83	232
France	160	2	5	7	127
Belgium	30	..	..	..	37
Germany	716	1	..	1	90
Austria-Hungary	77	5	..	2	2
Other countries	90	22	39	141	285
TOTAL	2,563	1,398	1,449	1,699	5,530

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF APPAREL (EXCLUDING HOSIERY AND BOOTS AND SHOES).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	441	389	578	741	1,606
France	299	221	284	193	174
Japan	98	143	211	442	509
Italy	77	32	26	25	140
Austria-Hungary	55	4	..	..	40
Germany	104	..	..	..	92
Other countries	57	75	124	187	302
TOTAL	1,141	864	1,223	1,538	3,263

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	442	326	428	435	1,278
Japan	131	107	124	217	298
France	57	49	50	32	152
Italy	50	44	43	42	175
Switzerland	69	35	35	157	345
Austria-Hungary	149	1	..	..	5
Germany	183	1	..	..	68
Other countries	22	20	31	86	198
TOTAL	1,066	583	711	969	3,019

No. 28.—IMPORTS OF METALS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
IRON (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	242	244	71	283	666
Belgium	102	..	3	30	175
Sweden	30	7	..	25	63
Other countries	19	50	193	161	53
TOTAL	393	301	267	499	957
IRON OR STEEL—					
United Kingdom	6,810	1,947	2,584	8,487	17,851
United States	270	2,012	2,481	4,090	4,576
Belgium	4.9	..	..	132	931
Japan	..	227	663	39	50
Germany	877	..	..	..	252
Other countries	115	327	508	171	529
TOTAL	8,501	4,519	6,216	12,921	24,180
STEEL—					
United Kingdom	402	152	147	1,298	3,736
United States	12	179	1,047	1,260	679
Belgium	702	..	..	237	1,317
Germany	647	..	..	21	324
Other countries	14	20	623	1.1	1.66
TOTAL	1,777	351	1,817	2,006	6,162
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	667	33	79	1,508	1,243
Japan	274	361	284	309	74
France	170	8	23	14	106
Germany	192	..	..	..	34
Belgium	57	..	..	..	14
Austria-Hungary	3	..	..	..	..
Italy	2	..	..	..	..
Other countries	8	37	92	211	1,136
TOTAL	1,373	429	458	2,102	2,667
TIN—					
Straits Settlements	379	260	3.3	746	605
United Kingdom	44	10	5	22	45
Other countries	12	8	11	29	19
TOTAL	435	278	379	791	669
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	127	23	15	351	210
Belgium	29	..	..	20	38
Japan	..	172	197	18	..
Germany	33	..	..	..	2
Other countries	2	29	99	34	22
TOTAL	191	224	308	423	292
GERMAN SILVER—					
United Kingdom	97	2	..	2	78
Austria-Hungary	51	1	..	..	5
Germany	30	..	..	..	11
Other countries	..	1	..	..	10
TOTAL	148	4	..	2	104
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	120	106	115	151	223
Other countries	23	108	187	71	39
TOTAL	148	214	302	222	262
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	858	98	101	2,237	4,028
Other countries	859	431	853	623	1,383
TOTAL	1,717	529	954	2,860	5,411
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores).	14,683	6,849	10,701	22,726	40,648

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R15=£1.

No. 29.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

ARTICLES	(PRE-WAR YEAR) 1913-14			1918-19			1919-20			1920-21		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity	Value	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
	Tons.	Rs (1,000)	R. A.	Tons.	Rs (1,000)	R. A.	Tons.	Rs (1,000)	R. A.	Tons.	Rs (1,000)	R. A.
Sheets and Plates— Galvanised	277,595	5,37,74	193 11	2,500	19,19	775 13	58,400	2,30,24	391 3	60,600	3,04,48	456 1
Tinned	52,836	1,25,25	237 1	32,000	1,77,02	553 12	42,200	1,80,85	449 0	49,900	3,12,20	665
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,000	1,23,38	122 10	18,000	1,33,95	745 2	66,100	2,37,96	360 0	98,900	3,83,42	385
Bars and Channels— Iron	26,742	34,85	130 5	6,200	32,90	529 10	10,500	39,13	373 8	19,500	69,42	355 1
Steel	204,018	2,06,56	100 15	27,700	1,84,32	664 15	70,500	2,18,77	310 4	148,000	4,72,03	318 1
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	80,042	1,15,66	128 15	900	4,37	474 12	22,700	51,38	226 11	78,400	2,86,18	365
Cast pipes and fittings	50,248	99,01	161 2	7,700	28,34	369 9	10,500	33,72	321 2	25,100	1,04,91	417 1
Steel angle and spring	44,192	46,81	105 15	9,200	78,14	851 4	18,000	62,38	290 5	30,200	98,46	326
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,462	46,40	252 10	12,400	83,21	673 4	35,000	1,79,55	503 11	42,200	3,05,96	724 1
Hoops and Strips	30,700	43,18	140 4	23,100	1,32,03	574 14	28,100	1,11,25	396 9	23,200	99,53	429 1
Nails, rivets, and washers	25,976	59,17	200 1	18,800	1,64,87	875 11	8,900	44,84	561 1	13,100	83,58	673 1
Rails, chairs, and fishplates (excluding those for railways)	17,780	19,97	112 5	200	1,14	497 1	7,000	16,08	230 2	18,900	64,89	343
Wire	9,819	24,04	244 13	7,400	51,15	688 14	6,400	29,24	457 5	5,500	35,41	640
Wire nails	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,700	32,50	485 14	9,400	55,28	585
Wire rope	—	—	—	2,600	49,53	192 2	3,500	30,21	874 0	3,000	35,40	1,194
Bolts and Nuts	7,368	22,70	308 1	3,100	34,88	1,132 14	4,100	25,75	634 1	8,300	69,01	826
Other sorts	56,544	1,13,47	200 11	9,600	69,05	715 1	28,800	1,10,20	385 5	71,800	3,14,53	438
Total	1,018,248	16,09,79	167 3	181,400	12,44,99	686 5	426,900	16,32,64	382 6	711,000	31,29,75	439 1

No. 30.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	4,039	2,000	2,139	6,916	17,530
United States	108	656	928	2,798	4,026
Japan	10	134	164	85	121
Italy	4	14	14	21	30
Germany	288	..	..	..	171
Austria-Hungary	13	..	..	..	..
Other countries	50	79	91	198	498
TOTAL	5,172	2,949	3,336	9,018	22,370

No. 31.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, AND ACCESSORIES, AND RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Motor cars—					
United States	140	247	50	2,307	4,506
United Kingdom	515	12	10	276	2,134
Italy	2	9	..	8	106
France	33	1	..	1	145
Other countries	66	..	3	35	871
TOTAL	756	269	69	2,626	7,822
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	68	4	4	93	400
Other countries	3	9	3	70	135
TOTAL	71	13	7	169	535
Motor wagons—					
United Kingdom	24	3	3	159	675
United States	4	3	1	259	959
Italy . . . . .	..	1	..	33	217
Other countries	10	..	..	4	302
TOTAL	38	7	4	484	2,234
Parts of Motor cars and motor cycles and accessories—					
United States	10	101	109	424	881
United Kingdom	117	85	61	213	637
France	10	1	2	3	16
Other countries	20	6	7	10	218
TOTAL	167	192	179	650	1,762
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United States	155	360	167	3,091	6,480
United Kingdom	724	104	78	739	3,847
Italy	2	12	1	47	394
France	44	2	2	5	240
Germany	34	..	..	..	104
Belgium	45	..	..	..	283
Other countries	18	3	11	46	989
TOTAL	1,022	481	259	3,928	12,343

No. 31—continued

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	54	186	228	348	349
United States . . . . .	..	72	70	303	373
France	39	52	53	143	148
Italy	3	81	15	98	436
Japan . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..
Germany	16	..	..	..	4
Other countries	2	6	10	49	90
TOTAL	114	397	386	942	1,406
Rubber tubes for motor tyres—					
United Kingdom	10	45	42	85	124
France	7	35	13	61	80
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	6	..	..	..	1
Other countries . . . . .	..	17	19	56	85
TOTAL	22	97	74	202	290

No. 32.—IMPORTS OF RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Private—					
United Kingdom	6,219	811	642	4,093	13,478
Australia	105	..	..	6	124
Germany	201	..	..	..	..
Other countries	76	20	54	483	528
TOTAL	6,600	331	696	4,587	14,130
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,665	316	424	2,104	2,350
United States	1	1	..	2,298	..
Australia	13	..	..	..	..
Other countries	6	10	..	..	2
TOTAL	2,685	327	424	4,402	2,352

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

No. 33.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING OUT-LETTER, ETC.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Kingdom	1,505	749	707	2,052	5,252
United States	255	507	603	1,329	2,255
Japan	41	455	618	745	758
Sweden	22	22	12	49	197
Germany	482	..	..	6	231
Austria-Hungary	223	3	..	41	41
Belgium	42	..	..	3	41
Other countries	62	74	79	142	249
TOTAL	2,632	1,810	2,139	4,366	9,084

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of Rs10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of Rs15=£1.

No. 34.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Java	7,096	7,082	7,223	19,314	15,277
Mauritius	1,676	725	1,704	1,279	869
Straits Settlements	39	1,368	1,260	963	650
Hongkong	23	120	90	702	509
Egypt	2	26	17	329	381
United Kingdom	186	46	4	183	322
Japan	2	116	37	103	37
United States	1	21	15	45	53
Belgium	1	..	..	44	134
Germany	12	..	..	..	14
Austria-Hungary	922	1	..	..	..
Other countries	11	114	59	31	257
TOTAL	9,971	10,213	10,409	22,993	18,608

No. 35.—A IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS (VALUE).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	1,007	248	221	1,154	1,790
United States	33	371	413	625	712
Straits Settlements	191	191	273	530	420
Australia	27	183	257	269	225
Holland	93	21	3	54	118
Other countries	298	128	125	277	345
TOTAL	1,049	1,182	1,292	2,909	3,610

No. 35.—B IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS (QUANTITY)

ARTICLES	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	(Pre-war year.)			
Farinaceous and patent foods	cwt 29,800	cwt 207,000	cwt 271,000	cwt 255,000
Canned and bottled provisions	129,900	81,400	138,400	134,300
Milk (condensed and preserved)	131,100	41,600	67,700	61,800
Biscuits and cakes	83,400	6,200	47,300	41,300
Jams and jellies	18,700	16,500	7,100	16,700
Sago and hams	14,100	6,900	14,300	8,200
Cocoa and chocolate	4,800	5,900	9,600	7,200
Tea	11,300	4,200	7,300	10,000

No. 36.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United States	1,540	1,621	1,465	5,237	5,300
Borneo	598	199	209	1,004	1,400
Persia	203	388	384	1,470	671
Straits Settlements	78	28	45	367	415
United Kingdom	155	135	213	261	412
Sumatra	12	37	25	..	..
Germany	199	..	..	..	..
Russia	25	..	..	..	..
Other countries	34	19	8	26	41
TOTAL	2,744	2,427	2,409	9,265	8,341

No. 37.—IMPORTS OF ALE, BEER, AND PORTER (QUANTITY)

(In thousands of gallons)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	(Pre-war year.)				
United Kingdom	Gals. (000) 3,978	Gals. (000) 829	Gals. (000) 594	Gals. (000) 1,253	Gals. (000) 2,543
Japan	5	888	1,077	1,051	229
United States	1	22	91	121	2
Holland	8	60	2	6	105
Australia . . . . .	..	47	27	39	55
Germany	922	..	..	..	113
Other countries	12	12	10	7	29
Total	4,620	1,858	1,801	2,530	3,076

No. 38.—IMPORTS OF PULP OF WOOD (QUANTITY).

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	(Pre-war year.)				
Sweden	Tons 2,200	Tons 900	Tons 1,200	Tons 3,100	Tons 2,000
Norway	600	..	600	1,700	3,300
United States . . . . .	..	..	..	50	1,100
United Kingdom	4,600	..	..	100	200
Japan . . . . .	..	2,100	300	..	..
China . . . . .	..	500 (b)	..	..	..
Germany	2,400	100 (a)	..	..	1,800
Other countries	2,000	..	..	100	1,000
Total	12,400	3,600	2,100	5,500	9,400

(a) Cargoes of prize vessels.

(b) The country of origin is Canada.

No. 39.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT (QUANTITY).

Countries.	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	(Pre-war year.)				
United Kingdom	tons 121,900	tons 68,500	tons 8,500	tons 75,000	tons 123,900
Japan	1,000	7,700	12,200	9,100	400
Hongkong	1,000	6,300	6,200	4,000	2,500
Italy	1,100	80	..	..	..
Other countries	21,500	400	300	2,300	4,500
Total	146,500	83,700	27,200	91,300	130,700

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF JUTE, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
RAW JUTE—					
United Kingdom	7,820	1,093	4,472	13,208	5,254
United States	2,457	1,350	1,268	2,576	2,806
Franco	2,045	488	1,033	3,760	2,210
Italy	1,139	412	607	1,278	854
Spain	685	502	345	795	851
Brazil	103	270	532	642	412
Russia	266	..	..	..	..
Japan	110	110	113	345	169
Germany	4,499	..	..	158	2,373
Austria-Hungary	1,310	..	..	7	46
Belgium	105	..	..	1,300	904
Other countries	97	68	110	608	182
Total British Empire	7,841	1,122	4,466	13,310	5,273
Foreign countries	12,710	3,181	3,064	11,889	11,088
GRAND TOTAL	20,551	4,303	8,480	24,699	16,361
GUNNY BAGS—					
United Kingdom	613	2,214	1,032	3,081	2,177
Australia	1,669	1,997	2,640	1,768	4,302
Russia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
West Indies	308	1,299	971	1,977	2,026
Chile	663	869	1,117	1,621	1,967
United States	1,008	860	1,471	1,483	2,144
Egypt	385	1,065	1,147	710	1,050
Java	465	688	968	1,046	1,222
Franco	21	124	179	233	583
Siam	305	390	239	310	199
Natal	169	474	936	480	473
New Zealand	248	250	404	367	513
Straits Settlements	234	179	273	701	861
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	283	200	167	394	808
Indo-China	303	311	668	690	746
Hongkong	49	248	254	477	673
Portuguese East Africa	124	45	90	57	203
Japan	92	500	606	1,201	710
Peru	62	110	244	104	250
Mauritius	51	58	97	184	202
Cape Colony	130	259	412	108	148
Sandwich Islands	170	99	186	248	121
Turkey, Asiatic	117	1	8	225	86
Germany	114	..	..	..	..
Belgium	112	..	..	368	554
Turkey, European	25	..	..	209	102
Argentine Republic	116	195	142	265	206
Other countries	397	540	938	1,293	2,049
Total British Empire	3,368	7,230	7,512	8,395	10,769
Foreign Countries	4,985	6,762	7,377	10,703	13,140
GRAND TOTAL	8,353	12,992	14,889	18,678	23,909
GUNNY CLOTH—					
United States	6,816	10,599	13,151	10,167	18,698
Argentine Republic	1,848	1,039	1,802	6,012	4,916
United Kingdom	558	1,013	1,287	2,623	2,220
Canada	375	828	1,278	1,026	851
Australia and New Zealand	342	413	536	458	484
Uruguay	106	50	97	438	157
Germany	87	..	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	14	1	..	15	5
Ceylon	21	16	51	70	28
Other countries	229	1,423	1,594	1,356	1,180
Total British Empire	1,325	2,441	3,342	4,241	3,686
Foreign countries	9,071	12,941	16,454	20,907	24,823
GRAND TOTAL	10,396	15,882	19,796	31,148	28,509
OTHER JUTE GOODS (Including Twist and yarn)	100	198	147	289	547
TOTAL JUTE MANUFACTURES	18,849	28,562	35,102	50,015	52,995

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of Rs10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of Rs15=£1.

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE (IN TONS).

	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	301,000	231,300	310,700	136,000
Other parts of the British Empire	800	1,400	1,500	400
Total British Empire	302,700	232,700	312,200	136,400
United States	95,000	93,400	77,000	110,000
France	79,500	35,300	89,700	50,000
Italy	38,100	38,400	24,100	22,000
Brazil	2,000	11,800	15,200	8,700
Japan	3,000	5,300	10,000	7,300
Belgium	200	200	30,800	26,000
Spain	21,800	30,700	19,100	23,800
Germany	164,400	6,000	3,900	72,000
Austria-Hungary	41,000	2,300	200	1,300
Other countries	15,100	8,100	19,700	13,800
Total Foreign countries	401,700	231,500	279,900	336,000
Total Tons	704,400	464,200	591,800	472,400
Total Bales of 400 lbs.	4,280,600	2,530,800	3,314,200	2,645,500
Total value in R1,000	222,024	128,028	246,995	163,009

No. 44.—A EXPORTS OF WHEAT (IN TONS).

	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
BRITISH EMPIRE—				
United Kingdom	955,100	540,000	..	95,100
Egypt	3,000	268,600	..	30,200
Other parts of the British Empire	3,000	21,700	3,500	2,700
Total British Empire	961,100	809,300	3,500	128,000
Foreign countries—				
France	105,600	84,400	..	19,800
Italy	34,000	62,300	..	13,100
Belgium	137,900	..	..	22,200
Germany	16,500	500	..	27,700
Other foreign countries	12,200	24,600	5,100	20,800
Total foreign countries	316,200	177,400	5,100	103,600
Total (all countries) tons	1,308,000	986,700	8,600	231,600
Value in R1,000	159,006	101,341	2,037	41,004

No. 42.—MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

Season July—June—	Mill consumption July—June	Actual exports July—June
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)
1912-13	4,561	4,060
1913-14	4,409	4,310
1914-15	4,944	3,916
1915-16	5,770	3,157
1916-17	5,678	2,840
1917-18	5,447	1,756
1918-19	5,139	2,210
1919-20	5,227	3,400
1920-21	6,564	2,336

No. 44.—B EXPORTS OF WHEAT (VALUE).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	7,096	2,795	..	1,026
France	750	703	..	230
Italy	248	548	..	233
Turkey, Asiatic	18	68	68	74
Egypt	26	2,379	..	655
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory	15	22	3	18
Sweden	58	7	..	..
Germany	116	3	..	485
Belgium	975	39	..	391
Other countries	100	325	133	323
Total British Empire	7,932	5,361	84	2,342
Foreign countries	2,280	1,528	120	1,758
GRAND TOTAL	9,312	6,889	204	4,100

No. 43.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORTS OF GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH.

	GUNNY BAGS PERCENTAGE SHARES IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BAGS EXPORTED				GUNNY CLOTH PERCENTAGE SHARES IN THE TOTAL YARDAGE OF CLOTH EXPORTED			
	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average 1914-15 to 1918-19 war years	1919-20	1920-21	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	War Average 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	United Kingdom	9.0	33.0	17.0	9.0	4.4	11.5	7.8	7.0
Egypt	3.5	5.8	2.8	2.4	1	3	1	1
Russia	1	5.2	..	..	..	1.1	..	..
Australia	16.0	9.8	8.0	17.1	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0
Chile	11.1	0.1	4.5	10.2	1	1	..	..
United States	14.4	7.2	12.0	13.4	68.4	60.4	64.2	69.0
France	2	4.1	1.5	2.0	..	4.4	2.4	1.4
Cuba	3.0	2.8	0.2	4.2	..	1	..	..
Java	3.8	3.1	5.1	4.6	..	..	..	..
Argentine Republic	0	1.0	1.8	..	8	12.5	18.1	15.4
Straits Settlements	2.0	1.2	3.0	1.4	..	..	1	..
China	5.1	2.7	4.6	6.1	3	4	4	5
Belgium	1.7	1	2.0	2.9	..	..	..	2
Greece	3	..	2.1	8	..	..	..	..
Japan	1.0	1.8	0.2	2.0	1	1	1	..
Other countries	27.3	15.2	20.5	21.8	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

No. 45.—EXPORTS OF RICE AND PADDY.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Ceylon	2,815	3,222	3,802	4,363
United Kingdom	1,017	2,055	936	2,660
Straits Settlements	2,162	1,625	1,922	2,814
Java	1,177	512	78	493
West Indies	124	481	..	290
Mauritius	495	438	621	624
Sumatra	67	205	7	66
Turkey, Asiatic	416	337	569	656
Maskat Territory, etc.	200	280	247	376
Bahrain Islands	169	200	315	679
Holland	1,440	150	..	65
Natal	171	200	107	101
Zanzibar and Pemba	154	128	121	110
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory, etc.	32	124	162	454
Persia	72	152	112	129
Aden	166	117	358	179
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	82	32	..	48
Australia	140	155	..	304
East African Protectorate	64	87	71	67
Portuguese East Africa	87	132	40	51

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R15=£1.

No. 45—continued.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Sweden	79	52	..	43
Cape Colony	43	53	17	144
France	92	270	..	..
Egypt	350	124	1	262
Celebes and other Islands	24	28	..	..
Chile	36	18	..	11
Honkong	51	4	..	..
Belgium	71	13	190	273
Germany	277	38	..	156
Austria-Hungary	2,276	151	..	7-6
Japan	1,127	147	..	18
Roumania	93	314	1	152
German East Africa	122	7	..	..
Argentine Republic	110	17	39	7
Brazil	77	10	..	..
Philippines	7	9	..	..
Other countries	92	5	..	23
Total British Empire	254	802	479	1,216
Foreign countries	7,685	8,515	8,726	13,981
GRAND TOTAL	9,425	4,207	1,409	4,220
GRAND TOTAL	17,110	12,722	10,195	18,201

No. 46.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK. (QUANTITY.)

COUNTRIES	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	158,500	324,700	57,500	170,100
Ceylon	324,000	328,200	224,000	275,900
Straits Settlements	308,200	260,900	154,100	183,100
Mauritius	55,800	50,000	44,100	35,800
Egypt	54,200	16,800	100	15,700
Other parts of the British Empire	142,500	112,900	73,700	151,800
Total British Empire	1,043,800	1,098,500	554,100	832,400
Holland	240,200	23,500	..	3,600
Turkey Asiatic	61,100	30,500	12,800	29,000
Arabia	24,000	37,600	17,900	36,500
Java	167,700	82,000	0,000	27,700
Sumatra	10,300	32,900	800	5,900
Other Foreign countries	849,000	384,900	16,000	124,800
Total Foreign countries	1,354,100	501,400	63,500	227,500
Total exports (Tons)	2,397,900	1,684,900	617,600	1,059,900
Value in R1,000	256,855	188,825	99,118	178,920

No. 47.—EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	1,621	2,717	3,595	4,013	2,254
United States	28	..	..	..	..
Other countries	21	..	..	..	3
TOTAL	1,670	2,717	3,595	4,013	2,257

No. 48.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Kingdom	42	223	170	61	50
United States	8	408	153	5	2
Egypt	14	176	118	229	48
Persia	6	100	18	29	33
Japan	3	58	329	801	210
Turkey, Asiatic	37	17	16	182	38
France	..	..	..	1	..
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	1
Other countries	7	37	24	20	21
TOTAL	142	1,019	832	1,328	412

No. 49.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United States	688	1,822	880	4,785	5,306
United Kingdom	400	453	536	2,069	1,527
Germany	183	..	..	7	57
France	50	35	91	08	110
Holland	14	..	..	10	8
Austria-Hungary	27	..	..	..	1
Japan	18	118	180	89	180
Other countries	31	91	279	200	394
TOTAL	1,311	2,519	1,966	7,264	7,583

No. 50.—A EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Linsced—					
United Kingdom	1,648	1,406	3,685	7,083	4,475
France	1,267	157	112	1,773	462
Italy	325	51	203	318	167
United States	..	..	141	..	..
Belgium	424	..	..	1,042	556
Germany	537	..	..	58	34
Holland	105	..	..	..	6
Austria-Hungary	73	..	..	1	..
Other countries	79	171	250	242	442
TOTAL	4,458	1,783	4,391	10,167	6,144
Rape—					
United Kingdom	180	354	625	2,041	688
France	612	30	148	642	297
Italy	163	2	67	103	233
Belgium	1,131	..	..	1,971	3,456
Germany	651	..	..	..	701
Other countries	115	202	129	113	36
TOTAL	2,852	588	969	3,970	5,291
Sesamum (Til or Jiojio)—					
France	344	50	2	801	25
United Kingdom	..	14	..	..	..
Italy	223	15	..	763	234
Belgium	557	..	..	251	62
Austria-Hungary	310	..	..	102	24
Germany	271	..	..	..	..
Other countries	91	142	45	327	121
TOTAL	1,796	230	47	2,341	466
Groundnuts—					
France	2,620	518	61	2,882	1,083
United Kingdom	6	206	11	301	648
Belgium	109	..	..	380	544
Italy	..	..	..	343	312
Austria-Hungary	112	..	..	8	71
Other countries	317	514	178	317	194
TOTAL	3,254	1,238	250	4,231	2,852
Cotton—					
United Kingdom	1,392	..	..	3,594	1,014
France	10	..	..	..	..
Other countries	15	10	12	62	22
TOTAL	1,417	10	12	3,656	1,036
Castor—					
United Kingdom	644	688	1,105	80	157
United States	234	211	..	23	83
Belgium	154	..	..	9	16
France	207	136	324	23	26
Italy	114	57	24	94	45
Other countries	114	35	21	2	24
TOTAL	1,837	1,177	1,534	231	351
Copra or coconut kernel—					
France	91	61	..	57	13
United Kingdom	9	55	..	383	22
Germany	659	..	..	..	..
Russia	98	..	..	..	..
Other countries	184	24	14	62	111
TOTAL	1,040	140	14	502	146
Poppy—					
France	174	20	46	333	144
Belgium	80	..	..	..	..
Other countries	57	8	4	33	19
TOTAL	311	28	50	366	163
Mowra or Mowra—					
United Kingdom	..	..	..	16	6
Germany	310	..	..	..	..
Belgium	48	..	..	..	..
France	5	..	..	8	57
Other countries	1	..	..	19	21
TOTAL	364	..	..	40	84
Other seeds—					
Total seeds	288	285	212	451	302
Total British Empire	4,106	3,704	4,005	14,249	7,680
Foreign countries	13,011	1,777	1,474	12,020	9,165
GRAND TOTAL SEEDS	17,117	5,481	7,479	26,269	16,835

NOTE—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10=£1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R15=£1.

No. 50—continued.

B. PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL SEEDS IN THE
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Castor	7.8	21.6	20.6	9	2.1
Copra	0.1	2.0	2	1.9	0
Cotton	8.3	2	2	13.0	0.2
Groundnuts	19.0	22.0	3.3	16.1	10.0
Linseed	25.7	32.5	58.7	30.8	36.5
Rape	16.7	10.7	13.0	15.1	31.4
Sesamum	10.6	4.2	0	8.0	2.8
Others	6.0	6.7	3.6	3.4	3.2
Total (all kinds)	100	100	100	100	100

No. 51.—A EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.
(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	7,232	8,535	9,800	18,033	10,428
Russia	1,110	200	..	1	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	338	102	10	4	..
Canada	430	071	29	425	276
Australia and New Zealand	326	352	231	400	255
Ceylon	163	186	73	112	225
United States	00	083	02	345	128
Chile . . . . .	..	65	215	107	90
Turkey, Asiatic	102	104	443	330	310
Straits Settlements	24	12	11	13	11
Persia	0	207	597	171	136
Egypt	51	210	21	60	70
Germany	25	..	..	..	..
Arabia	10	92	90	104	73
Other countries	91	291	254	343	148
Total British Empire	8,225	10,200	10,344	10,251	11,373
Foreign countries	1,768	1,582	1,506	1,314	777
GRAND TOTAL	9,993	11,782	11,850	20,565	12,150

No. 51.—B EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA (QUANTITY IN LBS)

	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
BRITISH EMPIRE	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Kingdom	200,051,000	282,295,000	336,886,000	249,111,000
Canada	11,565,000	926,000	8,300,000	7,996,000
Australia	9,395,000	7,027,000	7,044,000	5,937,000
Ceylon	3,900,000	1,283,000	1,721,000	3,275,000
Egypt	1,594,000	601,000	1,184,000	1,780,000
Cape Colony	114,000	1,404,000	911,000	260,000
Other British Possessions	2,298,000	2,622,000	2,766,000	2,652,000
Total British Empire	237,917,000	298,068,000	358,812,000	270,911,000
Russia	33,398,000	..	20,000	..
United States	1,942,000	1,651,000	6,504,000	3,147,000
China	10,950,000	621,000	161,000	30,000
Turkey Asiatic	2,830,000	7,985,000	4,646,000	5,446,000
Persia	246,000	8,358,000	1,959,000	2,051,000
Chile	80,000	4,163,000	3,011,000	1,780,000
Other Countries	2,110,000	4,617,000	3,962,000	2,387,000
Total Foreign Countries	51,556,000	27,595,000	20,353,000	14,841,000
Total lbs	289,473,000	325,663,000	379,165,000	285,752,000
Total value in R(1,000)	14,07.51	17,77.57	205.650	121.498

No. 54.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHERS.

	QUANTITY				VALUE IN RUPEES			
	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Raw hides	55,800	10,100	54,700	18,400	82,960	26,141	82,524	20,015
Skins	24,300	25,000	34,500	11,700	33,904	67,214	161,246	32,350
cuttings	1,400	500	1,800	900	368	69	292	110
Tanned hides	8,700	25,500	24,000	4,100	15,879	71,175	78,792	114,831
Skins	6,500	3,000	4,000	2,700	26,370	25,521	40,698	20,241
Unwrought and manufactured leather (excluding boots and shoes)	—	—	—	—	243	205	1,000	1,230
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	159,731	190,415	331,210	85,435

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of R10 = £1. The figures for the years prior to 1919-20 are on the basis of R16 = £1.

No. 52.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Indo-China	130	627	766	386	510
Java	472	300	400	500	750
Japan	120	106	430	406	306
Siam	164	300	292	350	125
Straits Settlements	220	72	33	113	17
Hongkong	1,084	78	117	130	214
Other countries	84	32	46	75	205
TOTAL	2,280	1,605	2,086	1,960	2,526

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government Account.

No. 53.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Raw hides—					
United States	695	391	195	3,720	468
Italy	563	777	469	796	302
United Kingdom	106	357	980	2,336	347
Spain	226	..	21	550	214
France	70	7	19	196	27
Belgium	97	..	..	143	13
Germany	2,044	..	..	6	300
Holland	197	..	..	120	17
Austria-Hungary	1,229	..	..	3	12
Other countries	171	25	50	427	233
Total British Empire	222	879	1,010	5,511	434
Foreign countries	5,309	1,178	733	5,741	1,568
GRAND TOTAL	5,531	2,057	1,743	8,262	2,002
Raw skins—					
United States	1,068	2,502	3,390	13,233	2,130
United Kingdom	149	387	367	901	687
France	124	77	339	656	120
Holland	159	..	..	13	64
Holland	77	..	..	..	12
Germany	83	230	395	322	204
Other countries . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total British Empire	171	500	644	1,202	830
Foreign countries	2,089	2,706	3,837	13,023	2,806
GRAND TOTAL	2,260	3,206	4,481	16,125	3,235
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,031	8,201	4,727	7,208	1,033
Egypt	5	..	..	13	1
Other countries	23	8	18	600	114
Total British Empire	1,037	3,268	4,734	7,900	1,000
Foreign countries	22	1	11	679	56
GRAND TOTAL	1,059	3,269	4,745	7,879	1,146
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	1,404	655	1,308	3,600	1,488
United States	203	204	270	637	127
Japan	88	22	72	251	242
Other countries	04	23	51	113	167
Total British Empire	1,433	677	1,313	3,744	1,804
Foreign countries	326	237	888	926	420
GRAND TOTAL	1,759	904	1,701	4,670	2,024

(1) IMPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1920-21	Trade of 1920- 21 calculated at prices of 1913-14	Value declared in 1913-14	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) COM- PARED WITH 1913-14		
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, and TOBACCO						
Dates	1,14,75	66,06	60,21	+5,85	+48,69	+54,54
Ale, beer, and porter	1,00,87	43,81	65,91	-22,10	+57,06	+34,96
Spirit	2,35,26	1,25,92	88,97	+36,95	+1,29,34	+1,66,29
Canned and bottled provisions	83,79	41,13	56,89	-15,36	+42,66	+27,10
Betelnuts	1,46,04	1,07,03	1,22,86	-15,83	+39,01	+23,18
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	16,91,54	42,09	14,17,06	-13,74,97	+16,52,50	+2,77,53
Salt	2,23,13	89,69	87,66	+2,03	+1,38,44	+1,40,47
Cigarettes	2,56,30	2,26,18	58,51	+1,69,67	+28,12	+1,97,79
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	35,97,14	11,86,05	24,68,20	-12,80,15	+24,11,09	+11,30,94
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANU- FACTURED						
Coal	29,18	15,90	98,34	-82,44	+13,28	-69,16
Others—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	4,30,73	2,67,09	2,85,64	-18,55	+1,62,64	+1,45,09
Other kinds	4,03,37	3,22,90	1,25,92	+1,96,98	+80,47	+2,77,45
Silk, raw	1,6,22	94,94	1,25,90	-30,96	+68,23	+37,27
Timber	1,01,94	59,59	74,63	-15,04	+42,35	+27,31
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	17,10,55	10,23,66	10,55,76	-32,10	+6,86,89	+6,54,79
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED						
Boots and shoes	1,05,83	22,95	79,26	-56,31	+82,88	+26,59
Motor cars and cycles	8,35,74	6,45,74	1,24,13	+5,21,61	+1,90,00	+1,11,61
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	5,16,47	3,94,67	2,40,85	+1,53,62	+1,21,80	+2,75,62
Cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments	16,15,73	6,71,41	6,43,67	+27,74	+9,43,32	+9,72,06
Aniline dyes	2,63,10	53,30	76,77	-23,47	+2,09,10	+1,86,33
Paints and colours	1,32,47	79,39	64,08	+15,31	+73,68	+88,89
Glassware and earthenware	4,27,67	1,47,19	2,59,10	-11,11	+2,80,48	+1,68,57
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	24,08,56	9,38,67	8,26,26	+1,12,41	+14,09,89	+15,82,30
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	2,56,18	1,01,01	1,15,55	-14,54	+1,85,17	+1,70,63
Nails, rivets, and washers	88,58	26,30	50,17	-23,87	+62,28	+38,41
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	3,04,48	1,29,08	5,37,74	-4,08,66	+1,75,40	-2,33,26
Tinned	3,42,26	1,18,38	1,25,25	-6,88	+2,23,58	+2,17,00
Not galvanised or tinned	3,63,42	1,21,15	1,23,88	-2,23	+2,62,27	+2,60,04
Steel—						
Bars and channel	4,72,03	1,65,55	2,06,56	-41,01	+3,06,48	+2,65,47
Copper—						
Wrought	2,41,03	1,58,24	3,65,67	-2,07,43	+82,84	-1,24,59
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	65,88	64,07	63,49	+58	+1,51	+2,39
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	9,12,49	2,40,03	2,28,75	+11,28	+6,72,46	+6,83,74
Railway plant and rolling stock— Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron	1,29,07	43,31	1,31,75	-88,44	+85,76	-2,68
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	13,57,83	4,46,35	4,16,42	+29,93	+9,11,48	+9,41,41
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	47,22	40,61	88,92	-48,31	+6,61	-41,70
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	26,45,20	9,57,34	25,44,98	-15,87,64	+16,87,86	+1,00,22
White (bleached)	21,89,70	7,59,21	14,28,48	-6,69,27	+14,30,29	+7,61,02
Coloured, printed, or dyed	34,56,84	10,51,90	17,86,15	-7,34,25	+24,04,94	+16,70,69
Fents of all descriptions	86,21	26,41	54,12	-27,71	+59,80	+32,09
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	51,23	16,30	69,52	-53,29	+34,93	-18,29
Piece goods	4,10,70	1,57,48	1,91,85	-34,37	+2,53,22	+2,18,85
Wool—						
Piece goods	4,61,18	1,01,52	2,52,65	-1,70,83	+3,59,36	+2,08,53
Shawls	1,18	44	56,42	-55,98	+74	-55,24
Cement	1,39,43	61,74	65,85	-4,11	+77,69	+73,58
Matches	1,67,01	79,06	89,65	-10,59	+87,95	+77,36
Soap	1,40,94	65,91	75,06	-6,15	+72,03	+65,88
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	2,74,97,60	1,15,56,60	1,45,15,41	-29,28,61	+1,59,11,00	+1,29,82,19
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED						
	7,54,97	3,73,88	2,87,42	+85,96	+3,81,59	+4,67,55
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	3,35,60,26	1,41,69,69	1,83,24,79	-41,55,10	+1,93,90,57	+1,52,35,47

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.

(2) EXPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1920-21	Trade of 1920- 21 calculated at prices of 1913-14	Value declared in 1913-14	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) COM- PARED WITH 1913-14		Actual change recorded
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		
				Quantity	Value	
	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO						
Fruits and vegetables	60.34	64.70	61.91	+ 2.79	-4.36	-1.57
Rice not in the husk	17,89.20	11,65.64	26,39.94	-14,84.40	+ 6,33.66	-8,50.74
Wheat	4,10.03	2,69.63	13,13.34	-10,53.71	+ 1,50.40	-9,03.31
Wheat-flour	1,71.95	95.74	1,25.11	-29.37	+ 76.21	+ 46.84
Barley	13.70	4.98	1,50.57	-1,51.59	+ 8.72	-1,42.87
Gram	11.54	6.13	62.27	-57.14	+ 6.41	-50.73
Jawar and bajra	23.28	15.46	86.42	-72.96	+ 9.82	-63.14
Pulse	43.51	17.90	1,06.05	-88.75	+ 25.61	-63.14
Provisions and oilman's stores	74.18	67.95	54.44	+ 21.23	-1.49	+ 19.74
Spices	83.32	66.52	91.41	-24.89	+ 16.80	-8.09
Tea, black	12,11.51	14,76.16	14,94.10	-17.94	-2,61.65	-2,79.59
Coffee	1,42.97	1,38.01	1,53.06	-15.65	+ 4.96	-10.69
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).	43,67.44	35,41.47	64,74.35	-20,32.88	+ 8,25.97	-21,06.91
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
Coal	1,40.39	1,00.18	68.96	+ 40.22	+ 40.21	+ 40.43
Lac, shell	7,16.31	1,72.80	1,69.78	+ 3.02	+ 5,43.51	+ 5,40.53
Hides, raw	2,00.15	2,80.81	8,20.60	-5,48.79	-8.66	-6,29.45
Skins, raw	3,23.40	1,64.74	3,39.04	-1,74.30	+ 1,58.75	-15.55
Manganese ore	1,77.98	1,21.75	1,21.31	+ 10.44	+ 46.23	+ 56.67
Oils	1,77.78	1,81.11	98.56	+ 32.55	+ 46.67	+ 79.22
Seeds—						
Castor	35.12	23.09	2,00.60	-1,77.41	+ 12.03	-1,65.38
Copra or coconut kernel	14.65	1.32	1,55.97	-1,54.65	+ 13.33	-1,41.32
Cotton	1,03.66	74.06	2,12.51	-1,37.85	+ 29.99	-1,08.86
Groundnuts	2,85.16	1,82.09	4,88.14	-3,05.45	+ 1,02.47	-2,02.98
Linseed	6,14.37	3,04.48	6,68.76	-3,64.22	+ 3,09.86	-54.33
Raps	5,29.07	3,15.77	4,27.76	-1,11.49	+ 2,13.30	-1,01.31
Sesamum (oil)	46.64	28.42	2,69.53	-2,41.11	+ 18.22	-2,22.89
Cotton, raw	41,02.88	28,02.40	41,04.25	-12,41.85	+ 13,00.48	+ 65.63
Hemp, raw	86.15	68.00	1,02.35	-43.69	+ 27.49	-16.20
Jute, raw	16,30.09	18,95.00	30,82.64	-11,87.55	-2,59.00	-14,46.55
Wool, raw	2,25.72	1,17.52	2,56.45	-1,32.03	+ 1,08.20	-24.73
Teakwood	1,09.69	60.87	78.05	-17.78	+ 48.82	+ 31.04
Manures, bones	1,00.05	73.08	78.33	-4.05	+ 26.37	+ 21.72
Rubber, raw	1,55.14	42.32	78.67	-36.35	+ 1,12.82	+ 76.47
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	1,03,42.57	73,97.68	1,22,46.36	-48,48.68	+ 29,44.89	-19,03.79
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED						
Opium	2,52.61	2,20.04	3,42.00	-1,21.96	+ 32.57	-89.39
Myrobalans	40.78	36.55	56.94	-20.39	+ 4.23	-16.16
Hides, tanned or dressed	1,14.83	80.72	1,58.79	-78.67	+ 34.11	-43.96
Skins, tanned or dressed	2,02.40	1,06.45	2,63.79	-1,57.34	+ 95.95	-61.39
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	10,17.15	4,12.68	9,83.23	-5,70.55	+ 6,04.47	+ 33.92
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	2,21.80	77.50	71.08	+ 6.42	+ 1,44.30	+ 1,50.72
Coloured, printed or dyed	5,17.88	2,98.07	1,40.82	..	..	..
Jute—						
Gunny bags	23,90.93	18,15.29	12,53.01	+ 5,02.28	+ 5,75.04	+ 11,37.92
Gunny cloth	28,53.80	20,29.11	15,59.42	+ 4,09.89	+ 8,24.75	+ 12,94.44
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	98.06	69.15	88.91	-19.76	+ 29.81	+ 10.05
Oilcakes	1,26.63	84.79	1,38.04	-53.25	+ 31.84	-21.41
Paraffin wax	1,11.01	1,10.91	67.31	+ 43.60	+ 70	+ 44.30
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	86,01.11	59,49.32	64,50.11	+ 4,90.21	+ 27,41.79	+ 32,32.00
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED						
Ban and pollards	1,03.80	57.20	71.82	-14.62	+ 46.60	+ 31.98
TOTAL CLASS IV (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	4,20.22	2,70.21	2,40.33	+ 29.88	+ 1,59.01	+ 1,88.80
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	2,38,30.34	1,71,58.68	2,44,20.15	-72,61.47	+ 60,71.66	-5,80.81

No. 55.—B. VOLUME AND VALUE OF THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF 1920-21 CALCULATED AT PRICES OF 1919-20

(1) IMPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles.	Value declared in 1920-21	Trade of 1920-21 calculated at prices of 1919-20	Value declared in 1919-20	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) COMPARED WITH 1919-20		Actual change recorded
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		
				Quantity	Value	
	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, and TOBACCO						
Dates	1,14,75	93,52	92,19	+1,33	+21,23	+22,56
Ale, beer, and porter	1,00,87	85,44	77,80	+7,64	+15,43	+23,07
Spirit	2,55,26	2,72,04	1,67,25	+1,04,79	-16,78	+88,01
Canned and bottled provisions	81,79	65,16	72,35	-7,68	+18,64	+10,96
Betelnuts	1,46,04	1,25,44	1,55,32	-26,88	+17,00	-9,28
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	16,94,59	12,02,17	21,82,00	-9,20,43	+4,32,42	-4,88,01
Salt	2,28,13	2,01,54	2,09,52	+82,02	-63,41	+18,61
Cigarettes	2,56,30	2,51,32	1,68,83	+82,69	+4,98	+87,67
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).	35,97,14	31,07,92	41,12,88	-10,04,96	+4,89,22	-5,15,74
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
Coal	29,18	29,95	11,96	+14,99	+2,23	+7,22
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	4,30,73	4,00,35	6,02,34	-2,61,99	+30,38	-2,31,61
Other kinds	4,03,37	3,29,92	2,64,14	+64,88	+74,35	+1,39,23
Silk, raw	1,63,22	1,46,15	1,77,19	-31,04	+17,07	-13,97
Timber	1,01,94	1,13,03	1,22,63	-9,60	-11,09	-20,69
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	17,10,55	15,06,74	17,37,07	-2,30,33	+2,03,81	-20,52
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED						
Boots and shoes	1,05,83	63,21	37,78	+25,43	+42,62	+68,05
Motor cars and cycles	8,35,74	4,45,62	2,70,47	+1,66,15	+390,12	+5,56,27
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	5,16,47	3,99,30	2,73,81	+25,49	+1,17,17	+1,42,66
Outfry, hardware, implements, and instruments	10,15,73	12,95,72	7,14,74	+5,80,98	+3,20,01	+9,00,99
Aniline dyes	2,63,19	1,91,36	1,16,36	+75,00	+71,74	+1,40,74
Paints and colours	1,52,47	1,22,30	90,08	+25,62	+30,17	+5,79
Glassware and earthenware	4,27,67	2,84,54	2,74,47	+10,07	+1,43,13	+1,53,20
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	24,08,56	19,63,94	9,58,32	+10,05,62	+4,44,62	+14,50,24
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	2,86,18	1,77,27	51,38	+1,25,89	+1,08,91	+2,34,80
Nails, rivets, and washers	88,58	73,76	44,84	+28,92	+14,82	+33,74
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	3,04,48	2,62,71	2,30,24	+32,47	+41,77	+74,24
Tinned	3,42,26	2,24,22	1,89,35	+34,87	+1,18,04	+1,52,91
Not galvanised or tinned	3,83,42	3,61,58	2,37,96	+1,23,62	+21,84	+1,45,46
Steel—						
Bars and channel	4,72,03	4,59,21	2,18,77	+2,40,44	+12,82	+2,53,26
Copper—						
Wrought	2,41,08	1,91,27	1,08,45	+82,82	+49,81	+1,32,63
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	65,88	69,61	78,02	-8,41	-3,73	-12,14
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	9,12,49	5,72,30	3,12,71	+2,59,59	+3,40,19	+5,99,78
Railway plant and rolling-stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron	1,29,07	71,37	7201	-64	+57,70	+57,00
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	13,57,83	13,67,94	4,35,95	+9,31,99	-10,11	+9,21,88
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	47,22	45,08	17,03	+28,05	+2,14	+30,19
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	29,45,29	24,36,88	22,51,78	+1,85,10	+2,08,32	+3,93,42
White (bleached)	21,89,50	20,60,74	15,96,33	+4,70,41	+1,22,76	+5,93,17
Coloured, printed, or dyed	34,56,84	29,84,46	12,75,01	+17,09,45	+4,72,38	+21,81,83
Fents of all descriptions	80,21	57,26	53,24	+402	+28,95	+32,97
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	51,23	36,93	19,55	+17,38	+14,39	+31,69
Piece goods	4,10,70	4,03,79	5,23,99	-1,20,20	+6,91	1,13,29
Wool—						
Piece goods	4,01,18	4,12,78	1,26,67	+2,86,11	+48,40	+3,34,51
Shawls	1,18	94	1,08	-14	+24	+10
Cement	1,39,43	1,32,17	92,60	+39,57	+7,26	+46,83
Matches	1,67,01	1,08,43	2,04,83	-36,40	-1,42	37,82
Soap	1,40,94	1,32,82	1,22,23	+10,59	+8,12	+18,71
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).	2,74,97,60	2,29,87,57	1,45,35,07	+84,52,50	+45,10,03	+1,29,62,53
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED						
	7,54,97	7,17,43	4,12,21	+3,05,22	+37,54	+3,42,76
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	3,35,60,26	2,83,19,66	2,07,97,24	+75,22,42	+52,40,60	+1,27,63,02

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. 55—B.—contd.

(2) EXPORTS

Articles	Value declared in 1920-21	Trade of 1920- 21 calculated at prices of 1919-20	Value declared in 1919-20	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) COM- PARED WITH 1919-20		
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO						
Fruits and vegetables	60.34	66.96	62.74	+4.22	-6.62	-24.0
Rice not in the husk	17,89.20	17,00.13	9,91.18	+7,03.95	+80.07	+7,94.02
Wheat	4,10.03	6,69.94	20.37	+5,39.57	-1,49.91	+3,89.66
Wheat-flour	1,71.95	1,66.56	1,48.02	+33.54	-14.61	+23.93
Barley	13.70	9.88	2.70	+7.18	+3.82	+11.00
Gram	11.04	12.03	10.80	+1.14	-49	+65
Jawar and bajra	23.28	28.83	18.95	+11.88	-3.55	+6.33
Pulse	43.51	44.30	31.56	+12.74	-79	+11.95
Provisions and oilman's stores	74.18	77.99	61.74	+16.25	-3.81	+12.44
Spices	83.32	1,11.80	1,67.17	-45.37	-28.48	-73.85
Tea, black	12,14.51	15,41.83	20,56.47	-5,14.64	-3,27.32	-8,41.96
Coffee	1,42.97	1,46.78	1,71.30	-24.61	-3.81	-28.42
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	43,07.44	48,06.01	42,22.83	+5,83.18	-4,38.57	+1,44.61
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
Coal	1,40.39	1,38.26	82.26	+56.00	+11.13	+67.13
Lac, shell	7,16.31	5,07.27	6,80.09	-1,18.82	+1,49.04	+30.22
Hides, raw	2,00.15	2,60.97	8,25.24	-5,44.27	-80.82	-6,25.09
Skins, raw	3,23.49	5,10.84	15,12.46	-10,01.02	-1,87.35	-11,88.97
Manganese ore	1,77.98	1,45.61	71.86	+73.75	+32.37	+1,06.12
Oils	1,77.78	1,68.30	3,22.25	-1,53.86	+0.39	-1,44.47
Seeds—						
Castor	35.12	39.36	23.13	+16.23	-4.24	+11.99
Copra or coconut kernel	14.65	12.85	50.18	-37.33	+1.80	-35.53
Cotton	1,03.65	1,46.85	3,65.56	-2,18.71	-43.20	-2,61.91
Groundnuts	2,85.16	3,93.80	4,23.10	-29.30	-1,08.64	-1,37.94
Linseed	0,14.37	7,81.27	10,46.69	-2,65.42	-1,69.90	-4,32.32
Rape	5,20.07	6,94.12	3,97.01	+1,97.11	-65.95	+1,32.06
Sesamum (oil)	46.64	56.23	2,34.43	-1,78.20	-9.59	-1,87.79
Cotton, raw	41,62.88	50,74.79	58,63.24	-7,90.45	-9,11.91	-17,02.36
Hemp, raw	86.16	1,04.16	1,89.41	-85.26	-18.00	-1,03.26
Jute, raw	18,76.09	19,71.62	24,69.95	-4,93.33	-3,35.53	-8,33.86
Wool, raw	2,25.72	2,53.47	4,01.27	-1,47.80	-27.75	-1,75.55
Teakwood	1,09.69	93.65	1,25.46	-31.81	+16.04	-15.77
Manures, bones	1,00.05	89.28	75.35	+13.01	+10.79	+24.70
Rubber, raw	1,55.14	1,87.79	1,98.77	+19.02	-32.05	-13.03
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	1,03,42.57	72,09.65	1,59,83.16	-37,73.51	+31,32.92	-56,40.59
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED						
Oplum	2,52.61	2,40.37	1,96.03	+44.34	+12.24	+56.58
Myrobalans	40.78	43.21	1,01.31	-53.10	-2.43	-60.53
Hides, tanned or dressed	1,14.83	1,36.33	7,87.92	-6,51.54	-21.55	-6,73.09
Skins, tanned or dressed	2,02.40	2,54.93	4,66.96	-2,12.03	-52.53	-2,64.50
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	10,17.15	9,90.42	18,25.92	-8,35.50	+20.73	-8,08.77
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	2,21.80	1,84.67	2,05.90	-1,11.83	+37.73	-74.10
Coloured, printed or dyed	5,17.88	4,61.53	5,68.54	-1,07.01	+56.35	-50.66
Jute—						
Gunny bags	23,90.98	28,88.10	18,57.79	+10,25.31	-4,92.17	+5,33.14
Gunny cloth	23,53.86	32,46.57	31,14.81	+1,31.76	-3,92.71	-2,60.95
C hr, manufactured (excluding rope)	98.90	80.87	1,03.08	-22.21	+18.09	-4.12
Oilcakes	1,16.63	1,20.84	1,83.50	-62.68	-4.21	-68.87
Paraffin wax	1,11.61	1,11.91	1,18.51	-6.60	-30	-6.90
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	86,91.11	94,73.95	1,03,24.60	-3,50.65	-7,82.84	-16,33.40
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED						
Brass and pollards	1,03.80	87.70	1,10.77	-23.07	+16.10	-6.97
TOTAL CLASS IV (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	4,20.22	4,02.81	3,70.92	+31.89	+26.41	+58.30
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	2,38,30.34	2,18,02.42	3,09,01.51	-90,09.09	+19,37.92	-70,71.17

No. 57—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

(In thousands of rupees)

		GOLD							
		IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
		Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
		R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	5,70,20	6,12,77	3,36,26	1,26,97	6,93,14	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	22,11,42	10,41,22	71,48	7,14	5,91,49	..
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	..	9,76	..	..	..	..
Sweden		..	..	..	12,74	..	..	..	..
France		63,08	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary		9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asiatic Turkey	Private	59,88	28,15	73	2,34,08	4,16	13	..	1,471
	Government . . . . .	..	76	..	1,90	..	3,72	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	43,53	18,52	47	92,11	18	..	..	..
	Government	21	..	15,00	56,55	..	60	7,50	11
Arabia	Private	53	69	..	10,66	2,71	66	..	999
	Government . . . . .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands	Private	36	1,15	..	13,56	11,24	1,60	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,05
Persia	Private	35	15	7	6	1,96	59	..	..
	Government	6	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	5,15	12,03	5,57	6,16	..	3
Straits Settlements		60,80	3,94	8,31	62,73	29,34	8,44	..	8,11
Java		2	14,77	..	..	27	62	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	1,27,66	50	14	45	..	13,72
	Government . . . . .	..	..	2,44,24	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	..	..	..	63,60	..	12,56,83
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	..	..	1	31	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	9,00	..	..
Natal	Private	5,60	2,27,34	3	4,39	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	68	66,06	9	15	..	..
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	89,06	..	..
United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	3,62,79	47,24	..	..	..	8,58,42
	Government . . . . .	..	..	5,80,08	..	..	61,59	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand)	Private	6,14,81	46,02	20,37	62,89	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	1,53,22	6,77,33	6,21	..	45,00	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	19,59,77	10,97,08	12,51,50	3,92,07	2,00,01	6,93,14	21,39,60
	Government	27	1,54,13	37,28,07	11,06,88	71,76	1,27,11	5,08,09	6,96

No. 57.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER—*continued*

(In thousands of rupees)

		SILVER							
		IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
		Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
		R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	80	6,99,01	48	2,44	..	5,17
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	82,71	5,32	..	4,11	..	2
Asiatic Turkey	Private	14,70	5,62	6,50	19,51	2,24	37	..	..
	Government	..	35	91	8	3	85,41	1,87	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	1,39	3,77	1,03	27,89	16	3	..	..
	Government	21	4,99	..	..	19	4,99	2,66	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	1,51	29,82	27,54	10,32	4	12,59
	Government	15	12	..	5	..	99	1,41	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	..	15,94	48,21	34,51	..	6,53
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	7,52	..
Ptrak	Private	9,39	5,70	1,10	5,06	10,86	4,26	..	24,54
	Government	5,52	5,65	44,45	22,27	30	6,91	3,25	..
Hojam Island	Private	..	5	..	..	..	2,71	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	6	..	..
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	10	11,03	59,51	33,02	34,80	19,84
	Government	28	7,62	93,31	..	60	80	..	30,00
Straits Settlements	Private	8,82	28,83	2,30	24,27	15,48	11,20	23,98	1,03,02
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java		..	..	..	..	..	18	..	4,11
Siam	Private	78	2,42	3	..	5,20	1,38	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	67,13	6,096	1,29	1,75,15	1,65,55	1,20	..	1,06,80
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	8,99,40	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	3	9,42	..	7,41	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	40	..	3	46,07	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	5,15	31	..
Natal		..	32	3	..	2	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	2,03	33	6	4,28	25,20	26,32	..	29,44
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	2,90	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	Private	1,87	9,84	..	..	6,60	2,23	..	1,26,36
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	6,77	17,21	..	49,54	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	17,81,46	..	..	..	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand)	Private	78,33	33,73	..	1,84	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	81,19	1,10	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	15,24	10,72,75	3,67,34	1,76,79	58,82	4,40,56
	Government	3,53,00	22,36,64	29,83,49	28,82	1,12	1,26,82	17,03	30,62

No. 58.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1920-21

Months.	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER	
	Private	Government	Private	Government
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	3,40,643	4,05,66,830	26,60,224	..
May	-3,48,458	1,93,20,520	1,25,35,389	..
June	2,80,222	2,45,95,598	1,31,13,594	12,27,153
July	50,70,768	2,19,34,615	-31,62,805	..
August	2,82,54,055	32,98,045	38,20,200	49,772
September	2,49,66,913	-27,824	-9,19,151	7,505
October	65,34,110	-75,000	-69,37,269	-9,72,622
November	-93,99,097	-90,000	-82,25,314	-10,00,000
December	-3,04,52,542	3,60,625	-29,35,743	..
January	-4,70,50,689	-86,250	77,54,569	5,32,043
February	-1,89,73,943	..	98,23,348	38,12,6
March	-4,80,31,733	..	2,98,21,073	-1,690
TOTAL	-8,68,09,751	10,96,92,162	6,32,19,601	-1,19,713

No. 59.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING											
	1873-74	1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1. Production . . . . .	..	..	..	..	463	1,220	1,967	2,287	2,243	2,258	2,624(a)	2,783
2. Imports . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,867	3,403	8,067	11,273	21,858	6,587(a)	45,376(a)	23,574
3. Exports . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,310	1,804	4,547	6,000	3,091	2,009(a)	3,076(a)	21,166
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	1,547	1,600	4,120	6,233	18,767	4,578(a)	42,281	2,104
5. Net addition, to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	2,010	2,735	6,087	8,500	21,010	6,830	44,886	4,891
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	430	8,687	4,380	12,740	11,284	4,487	24,171
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	+406	+1,780	-2,167	+2,983	-683	+27,112	-20,316
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	2,010	2,330	4,397	10,667	18,027	7,519	17,773	23,627
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,285	3,963	12,504	25,700	34,853	37,660	67,460	105,873	184,770	248,106	307,078	312,560
10. Net progressive absorption	1,285	3,963	12,504	25,766	34,853	37,211	58,873	101,493	172,029	237,122	268,983	294,136

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

(a) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 60.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA *

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING								1919-20	1920-21
	1883-84	1888-89	1893-04	1898-00	1903-04	1908-00	1913-14	1918-19		
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1. Exports of Merchandise—excluding Government Stores	52,680	59,053	69,940	71,633	83,018	110,206	149,411	140,427	326,793	256,347
2. Imports of Merchandise—excluding Government Stores	31,960	39,014	46,167	46,527	52,286	74,567	97,232	98,535	200,801(c)	335,603
3. Net Exports	20,714	20,039	24,773	25,106	30,732	35,639	52,179	50,892	125,992	-79,256 (d)
4. Imports of treasure and funds (private account)	20,007	20,492	24,413	23,953	29,341	36,827	52,464	27,294	30,671	-29,222
Net imports of—										
Gold	2,753	2,053	1,400	1,500	6,367	8,589	19,242	5,206(a)	10,970(a)	-8,881
Silver	4,167	5,973	8,140	4,167	3,413	5,405	4,806	1,992(b)	-148(b)	7,417(b)
Net imports of treasure	6,920	8,026	9,540	5,667	9,780	13,994	24,048	7,197	10,822	-1,464
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports) . . . . .	..	..	..	353	587	360	581	255	1,344	562
Enfaced Rupee paper (net exports)	660	114	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on—										
Enfaced Rupee paper	567	580	660	553	467	373	297	199	276	228
Council drafts paid in India through—										
Treasury	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	17,627	22,207	24,204	9,942	34,648	..
Gold Standard Reserve . . . . .	..	..	..	..	880	1,233	2,168	2,761	..	..
Currency . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	267	1,107	10,037	2	..
Telegraphic Transfers Issued by the Bank of Montreal and paid in India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,256	..
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	567	..	..
Reverse drafts paid in London . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,607	31	3,664	18,677	28,548
Not	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	18,507	22,100	27,538	19,643	18,220	-28,548
Balance of Trade in favour of India	707	..	360	1,153	1,386	..	..	21,598	95,321	..
Balance of Trade against India . . . . .	..	453	..	..	..	1,188	285	..	..	50,034

NOTE.—The Rupee figures for 1919-20 and 1920-21 have been converted at the rate of ₹10=£1. The figures for the years previous to 1919-20 are on the basis of ₹15=£1.

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapters I and VI.

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

(b) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at £773,000 in 1916-17, £515,000 in 1917-18 and £39,000 in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (£756,000) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (£77,000) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (£18,000), and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (£240,000) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (£30,000), (2) the value of 'silver other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (£98,000) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (£165,000), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (£63,000).

(c) Excludes £4,687,000 the value of railway plant imported but not paid for by private remittances, and £2,584,000 the value of wheat imported on Government Account and paid for in London.

(d) Net imports.

No. 61.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES

No. 62.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

Articles	Per	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	Prices 1920-21 expressed in index number—(1913-20=100)
		(Pre-war year)	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt	8 14 7	26 11 8	35 14 0	134
Molasses	"	2 2 7	6 3 11	4 15 7	80
Average	"	"	"	"	107
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	gal.	1 6 10	3 1 0	3 4 6	107
Spirit—brandy	"	7 15 5	18 13 11	17 4 4	91
Whisky	"	6 9 0	16 2 8	16 14 3	103
present in drugs	"	17 0 1	23 1 1	23 4 2	101
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 7 8	0 12 0	1 0 3	135
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt	16 0 6	23 5 11	27 12 10	119
Milk, condensed	lb	0 4 6	0 8 6	0 10 4	121
Canned provisions	Cwt	44 10 4	67 0 10	83 5 4	124
(c) Spices—					
Bete-nuts	lb	0 1 7	0 2 0	0 2 2	108
Cloves	"	0 5 11	0 9 5	0 8 5	89
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 6 4	46 16 3	36 11 10	78
Average	"	"	"	"	107
Oils—					
Kerosene	gal.	0 6 8	0 11 3	0 12 0	107
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	0 15 1	2 14 2	2 13 11	99
goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 6 9	0 7 4	109
" white	"	0 2 11	0 7 11	0 8 4	105
" coloured	"	0 3 5	0 9 10	0 11 4	115
handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 9	0 5 7	0 4 10	87
Average	"	"	"	"	107
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	4 14 7	7 9 0	8 7 1	112
goods, mixed	Yd.	0 13 8	1 14 10	2 10 10	139
piecegoods	"	0 11 3	1 12 9	1 13 4	102
(b) Wool—					
piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	112
shawls	No.	2 10 10	5 12 5	7 4 4	126
Average	"	"	"	"	118
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 0 0	5 10 5	9 14 1	175
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	54 12 0	75 13 0	93 6 9	123
Iron, bars and channels	Ton	130 4 11	373 8 0	355 11 10	95
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	"	123 14 6	226 10 0	305 3 4	161
Nails, etc.	"	200 1 3	531 1 0	673 11 10	120
Pipes, etc.	"	161 1 9	321 2 2	417 11 0	130
Sheets, galvanised	"	193 11 5	394 2 6	456 13 3	110
" tinned	"	237 1 2	449 0 6	683 6 9	153
" not galvanised	"	122 10 2	360 0 1	383 1 9	107
Tubes	"	252 10 5	503 10 8	724 11 3	144
Steel, bars and channels	"	103 15 2	310 4 2	318 15 2	103
Flat, block, etc.	Cwt	153 5 5	160 0 5	157 10 9	95
Nails, chains, etc.	"	5 14 7	9 13 3	17 5 9	177
Average	"	"	"	"	127
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	453 10 8	1,005 0 7	946 10 4	94
(b) Fruits, Coconuts	"	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 1 4	133
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Anilino	lb	0 12 8	2 13 5	3 14 6	138
Alizarine	"	0 7 0	1 1 4	1 14 2	174
(d) Chemical—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt	3 12 3	5 6 2	6 3 0	115
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine, salts	lb	13 2 0	31 5 7	37 9 2	120
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	"	3 10 10	4 0 10	4 1 0	101
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt	16 0 10	26 14 9	22 9 0	84
(h) Hides—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 10 0	2 4 0	2 11 2	118
Piecegoods	"	0 4 6	1 1 0	1 5 9	123
(i) Coal	Ton	18 7 11	31 5 5	33 14 11	108
(j) Wood, timber	c. Ton	77 10 0	180 3 11	166 6 7	92
(k) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt	30 15 11	55 0 6	68 12 0	107
(l) Other manufactured articles—					
Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb	0 13 5	1 2 8	1 12 0	150
(m) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt	75 13 1	98 2 10	226 14 0	231
Sheet and plate	ft.	0 2 0	0 4 9	0 6 7	130
(n) Paints and colours	Cwt	43 14 10	35 8 10	43 14 10	124
(o) Printing paper	"	12 3 4	31 10 9	51 1 0	161
(p) Soap	"	20 11 0	39 9 8	44 15 0	114
(q) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 5	2 0 3	2 13 0	113
Average	"	"	"	"	127
2. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 3 3	0 3 4	0 4 1	22
Cement	Cwt	2 3 11	5 0 8	5 5 4	106
Pitch, tar, etc.	"	4 6 11	7 9 2	8 10 7	108
Average	"	"	"	"	111
General Average ^a	"	"	"	"	142

Articles	Per	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	Prices 1920-21 expressed in index number—(1913-20=100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	5 7 4	8 0 5	8 4 5	103
Wheat	"	5 7 5	11 12 6	8 10 0	73
Wheat flour	"	7 14 0	15 5 7	14 2 3	92
Barley	"	4 1 9	8 2 4	11 4 10	139
Average	"	"	"	"	102
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	4 10 5	9 6 7	8 10 11	92
3. Tea					
Coffee	Cwt	0 8 3	0 8 8	0 6 10	79
Average	"	"	"	"	97
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 6 1	80
Chilies	"	0 2 0	0 4 2	0 3 2	76
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	lb	0 10 1	0 15 4	0 13 7	89
Average	"	"	"	"	82
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt	7 6 11	13 10 7	11 4 10	83
Copra	"	20 0 9	23 9 3	26 1 3	111
Cotton	"	3 11 10	7 5 6	5 3 0	71
Groundnuts	"	8 12 6	18 14 10	13 11 4	72
Limesed	"	8 1 3	20 11 8	16 4 10	79
Rapeseed	"	8 9 5	16 2 7	14 6 6	89
Sesamum	"	12 0 2	23 12 2	19 11 4	83
Oils—					
Castor	Gal	1 6 1	3 5 10	2 7 11	74
Coconut	"	2 2 1	3 0 2	3 4 10	110
Oilcake	Cwt	3 15 0	6 6 7	6 2 3	96
Average	"	"	"	"	87
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	401 2 5	417 5 8	348 5 2	83
Gunny bags	No.	0 5 5	0 8 8	0 1 2	83
cloth	Yd.	0 2 4	0 3 11	0 3 4	85
Average	"	"	"	"	84
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt	38 10 1	18 7 7	53 2 8	78
" yarn	lb	0 7 11	1 3 3	1 3 9	103
" piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 7	0 6 4	0 7 3	114
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 8 7	113
Average	"	"	"	"	102
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb	0 8 2	1 1 8	0 15 8	89
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt	74 5 8	75 6 1	54 4 2	72
" tanned	"	91 3 10	164 0 0	149 9 5	86
skins, raw	"	69 10 11	219 8 2	137 14 5	63
" tanned	"	291 15 11	480 3 5	377 11 11	79
Average	"	"	"	"	75
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 14 4	18 12 10	22 13 2	121
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt	194 11 1	400 2 5	402 12 9	99
Myrobalans	"	4 9 8	5 7 2	5 2 3	94
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	"	11 8 1	14 10 8	18 3 2	124
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	0 1 10	0 4 6	0 4 4	108
Cigars	"	0 11 9	1 5 6	1 3 5	90
Opium	Cwt	2,028 11 9	2,138 9 11	2,245 10 1	105
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	"	14 0 11	25 8 4	21 1 11	83
(e) Lac, shell	"	61 10 6	202 6 6	255 9 5	126
(f) Coal	Ton	9 9 0	12 1 7	13 1 5	108
(g) Wood, timber	c. Ton	89 7 3	84 0 4	138 1 5	164
(Other than teak wood)					
(a) Manures—Bones	Ton	74 5 0	90 0 6	100 14 8	112
(b) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt	338 2 10	149 14 8	123 10 8	82
Cor unmanufactured	"	11 8 3	12 0 0	11 15 11	99
Mica	"	84 3 5	142 1 0	141 14 4	99
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb	0 4 6	0 4 11	0 4 9	99
Paraffin wax	Cwt	22 3 3	22 6 5	22 6 5	99
Average	"	"	"	"	101
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 0 2	238 5 11	270 5 0	117
General Average ^a	"	"	"	"	95

^a This is an unweighted average, each commodity receiving the same importance in the calculation of the general average and not receiving a weight according to its importance in the total trade.

No. 64.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA AT THE END OF MARCH, 1921, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1920, 1919, AND 1918 AND 30TH JULY, 1914 (THE PERIOD JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR)

ARTICLES	30th July 1914 (pre-war period)	AT THE END OF				ARTICLES	30th July 1914 (pre-war period)	AT THE END OF			
		March 1918	March 1919	March 1920	March 1921			March 1918	March 1919	March 1920	March 1921
Food Grains—Cereals	100	89	159	151	128	8. Cotton (raw and manufactures)	100	317	278	313	256
Rice (average)	100	83	123	147	127	Raw	100	335	292	179	98
Wheat	100	117	169	152	152	Manufactures	100	311	300	351	301
Barley	100	85	180	127	104	9. Silk, raw	100	150	146	165	147
Food Grains—pulses	100	95	155	160	122	10. Wool, raw	100	136	156	154	140
Peas (average)	100	76	142	140	121	11. Hides and Skins (average)	100	99	159	211	86
Gram, dahl	100	91	159	172	106	12. Metals (average)	100	291	266	220	255
Dal (average)	100	127	172	186	132	Copper brailer	100	176	..	182	125
Average, food grains (cereals and pulses)	100	92	157	155	126	Iron hoops	100	392	..	249	310
Sugar (average)	100	181	222	321	369	Galvanised corrugated sheets	100	459	353	235	235
" Java T. M. O. white	100	171	222	338	407	Tin block	100	137	144	164	164
" Mauritius	100	..	229	336	396	13. Other raw and manufactured articles	100	191	181	218	239
Tea (average)	100	104	109	87	71	Coal (average)	100	260	140	164	324
Other articles of food	100	225	186	192	186	Kerosene oil	100	168	199	198	204
Salt, Liverpool (ex duty)	100	485	237	310	216	Saltpetre	100	160	110	132	138
Oil seeds (average)	100	90	150	166	122	Shellac T. N.	100	298	235	574	295
Linsced	100	89	144	150	126	Indigo (good to fine)	100	186	270	241	241
Poppy seed	100	84	151	164	118	14. Building materials (Teak wood)	100	146	146	127	153
Rapeseed	100	96	156	153	123	GENERAL AVERAGE	100	176	180	198	176
Oil, mustard	100	80	128	135	90						
Rute (raw and manufactures)	100	180	107	132	87						
Raw (pucca bales)	100	89	88	118	81						
Manufactures	100	301	125	150	91						

No. 65.—PERCENTAGE RISE IN FOOD PRICES (RETAIL) IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN INDIA IN MARCH 1921, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR LEVEL (JULY 1914)

	Percentage rise over the pre-war level (July 1914=100).	Percentage rise over the pre-war level (July 1914=100).
Germany	(a) 794	
Belgium	334	Holland (Amsterdam)
Italy (Rome)	286	Australia
France (Paris)	258	Canada
Norway	209	New Zealand
Denmark	(b) 176	South Africa
Sweden	153	United States
United Kingdom	149	India (retail)
Switzerland	(c) 112	unweighted
		99
		81
		78
		69
		60
		53
		68*

NOTE.—The information regarding foreign countries compiled from the Labour Gazette of the Ministry of Labour, London
 *Average of 5 principal port towns (Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon)
 (a) Relates to April 1921 (b) Relates to January 1921. (c) Relates to June 1921.

No. 66.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF SUGAR PER CWT

	CALCUTTA				BOMBAY.				LONDON			
	SUGAR, JAVA, Ds. 16—18—10				SUGAR, MAURITIUS, 1ST QUALITY				SUGAR, GRANULATED,			
	1918-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1918-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1918-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	9 13 11	13 8 5	18 12 1	29 9 8	10 10 0	20 0 0	26 4 0	34 6 0	13 6	46 9	57 9	80 0
May	10 7 5	14 4 8	21 3 7	38 1 9	10 12 0	19 0 0	27 0 0	39 14 0	12 9	57 9	57 9	89 0
June	10 0 7	12 4 8	21 6 4	44 3 9	10 14 0	19 0 0	30 12 0	48 10 0	12 1 1/2	57 9	57 9	112 0
July	9 5 0	11 13 2	25 6 3	46 4 5	10 10 0	19 0 0	34 0 0	51 2 0	12 1 1/2	57 9	57 9	112 0
August	8 6 9	12 14 11	26 8 8	47 10 3	..	20 4 0	29 0 0	53 6 0	12 1 1/2	57 9	57 9	112 0
September	8 7 9	14 12 10	23 7 8	44 14 8	10 4 0	19 4 0	29 0 0	53 2 0	12 1 1/2	57 9	57 9	112 0
October	8 4 8	15 10 5	26 9 4	44 3 9	10 6 0	19 8 0	32 0 0	52 10 0	12 1 1/2	57 9	57 9	112 0
November	8 3 4	15 13 2	29 6 11	39 7 7	10 4 0	17 12 0	33 4 0	36 10 0	12 1 1/2	57 9	57 9	96 0
December	7 12 6	13 12 6	30 12 9	29 4 3	9 12 0	19 0 0	36 8 0	33 14 0	11 9	57 9	66 0	80 0
January	8 0 3	15 10 5	30 10 0	32 10 8	9 11 0	20 8 0	37 0 0	29 6 0	11 6	57 9	66 0	72 0
February	8 2 8	16 10 9	33 11 0	30 1 10	9 10 0	22 0 0	37 0 0	36 6 0	11 6	57 9	66 0	72 0
March	8 2 8	17 11 1	33 0 1	36 1 1	9 10 0	22 4 0	36 2 0	41 6 0	11 6	57 9	66 9	67 6

No. 67.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF COTTON BROACH AT BOMBAY PER CANDY OF 784 LBS

	1915-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
April	R a. p. 302 8 0	R a. p. 710 8 0	R a. p. 488 12 0	R a. p. 481 0 0
May	281 8 0	681 0 0	511 12 10	467 6 5
June	293 0 0	684 0 0	552 12 0	447 14 0
July	290 0 0	741 0 0	614 0 0	437 8 0
August	283 4 0	914 14 0	532 3 2	436 12 0
September	315 0 0	885 4 0	471 4 0	..
October	319 6 0	814 12 0	506 4 0	..
November	310 7 0	638 3 2	556 2 0	..
December	302 7 0	596 0 0	552 14 0	326 8 0
January	294 4 0	625 0 0	558 4 0	328 2 0
February	279 5 0	547 0 0	504 14 0	302 6 0
March	272 2 0	469 8 0	481 4 0	260 8 0

No. 68.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF RICE IN CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

	CALCUTTA				RANGOON.			
	BALLAM, NO. 1, PER MAUND OF 82 1/2 LBS				NGAJIN AND NGAKYAUK PER MAUND OF 82 1/2 LBS			
	1918-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1918-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April	5 7 0	4 1 6	6 5 0	7 10 0	3 10 9	2 5 0	3 11 2	4 15 9
May	5 8 0	4 3 6	7 11 0	8 3 0	3 13 0	2 3 4	3 13 3	5 7 7
June	5 13 0	4 3 6	7 12 6	8 9 0	3 11 11/2	2 7 1	4 3 9	5 7 4
July	6 4 0	4 4 0	7 18 6	8 13 0	3 8 9	2 8 10	4 4 2	5 3 5
August	6 0 0	4 5 0	8 3 0	8 6 0	3 8 2	2 13 1	4 4 3	5 4 3
September	6 9 0	5 14 0	10 3 0	8 7 6	3 6 8	3 12 3	4 4 3	5 11 0
October	5 14 0	5 14 0	10 2 0	8 11 0	3 8 11	4 4 5	4 4 3	5 11 0
November	5 14 0	5 13 0	9 5 0	8 10 6	3 4 2	4 3 11	4 4 3	5 11 0
December	5 8 0	7 12 6	9 10 0	7 13 0	3 4 8	3 11 3	3 14 9	5 0 8
January	5 8 0	6 15 0	9 12 0	7 8 0	3 5 8	3 9 1	4 0 3	4 5 9
February	6 3 0	6 2 6	8 0 0	7 3 0	3 6 4	3 7 6	4 15 5	4 4 1
March	6 0 0	6 5 0	7 0 0	6 13 0	3 8 8	3 9 7	4 14 11	4 6 8

No. 69.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF WHEAT IN LONDON AND IN KARACHI

Price in the first week of	English Wheat Gazette average per 480 lbs. (a)				Canadian No. 1 Manitoba per 495 lbs.				Indian Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs (b)				Karachi White in Karachi (5% barley, 3% dirt and 30% red) per candy of 555 lbs (c)			
	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.
April	31 4	72 11	72 6	72 8	39 6	81 10½	84 3	100 6	40 2	80 0	80 0	..	31 8	41 8	56 8	44 0
May	31 8	73 6	73 2	82 8	39 11	81 10½	84 3	100 6	39 4	80 0	80 0	..	31 12	42 0	54 0	45 0
June	32 7	73 11	73 2	72 10	39 11	81 10½	84 3	100 6	37 8	80 0	80 0	..	30 8	42 0	52 8	41 8
July	33 1	74 4	73 4	78 0	39 6	81 10½	84 3	100 6	37 0	80 0	..	..	30 4	41 8	51 8	44 8
August	33 10	74 8	73 3	84 10	38 9	81 10½	83 6	100 6	38 9	80 0	..	..	29 12	44 0	54 0	41 4
September	35 1	72 5	73 4	90 11	38 3	82 3	83 6	100 6	36 9	80 0	..	..	29 0	44 0	54 0	43 8
October	31 3	72 8	73 4	90 6	37 0	82 3	83 6	100 6	36 0	80 0	..	..	29 6	52 0	49 0	49 0
November	30 1	72 4	72 0	90 6	35 0	84 1½	83 6	122 10½	36 0	80 0	..	..	28 14	53 0	49 8	48 8
December	30 9	72 4	72 7	90 0	35 9	84 1½	83 6	109 9	37 8	80 0	..	..	30 4	55 0	52 8	49 4
January	31 0	72 2	72 7	84 11	35 9	84 1½	83 6	107 9	36 9	80 0	..	104 7	30 0	56 0	52 8	49 0
February	31 1	72 7	72 6	84 2	36 3	84 3	83 6	92 7½	37 6	..	..	82 0	31 0	55 8	52 8	48 8
March	31 6	72 6	72 7	72 5	37 9	84 8	83 6	92 7½	37 6	..	..	74 10	31 4	60 8	48 0	49 4
AVERAGE	31 11	73 0	72 11	82 11	37 9	82 11	70 5	102 5	37 5	80 0	80 0	87 2	30 5	48 15	52 3	46 2

(a) Compiled from The 'Economist' and 'Corn Trade News'
 (b) Compiled from Router's telegrams up to 1919-20 and from 'Corn Trade News' from January 1921

(c) Compiled from Karachi Price Current and Market Report

No. 70.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF JUTE ~~BY~~ GROUP IN CALCUTTA PER BALE OF 400 LBS

	1913-14		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	R s.	p.	R s.	p.	R s.	p.	R s.	p.
April	69	0 0	41	0 0	74	0 0	70	0 0
May	70	0 0	39	8 0	75	0 0	72	0 0
June	70	0 0	37	0 0	71	0 0	70	0 0
July	69	0 0	43	0 0	81	0 0	65	0 0
August	74	0 0	50	0 0	95	0 0	71	0 0
September	78	0 0	74	0 0	88	0 0	74	0 0
October	83	0 0	75	0 0	83	0 0	86	0 0
November	81	0 0	78	0 0	80	0 0	86	0 0
December	85	8 0	76	0 0	68	0 0	71	0 0
January	84	8 0	77	0 0	74	0 0	74	0 0
February	77	0 0	79	0 0	73	0 0	71	0 0
March	78	0 0	70	0 0	74	0 0	68	0 0

No. 71. STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS (NET) IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1914 AND FROM 1918 TO 1921 OF CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON AND *vice versa*.

Articles.	Rate per	FAMHOY				
		1914	1918	1919	1920	1921
FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON						
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	3 12	19 4	19 4	19 4	12 0 4
Dead weight	Ton 20 cwts	5 0	19 4	19 4	19 4	14 6 4
Measurement goods	Ton 50 c. ft.	5 0	19 4	19 4	19 4	14 6 4
Rice, grain and sugar	Maud	0 2	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 8 4
Flour and Wheat	"	0 1½	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6 4
FROM RANGOON TO CALCUTTA						
Rice	Ton 20 cwts	3 0	22 0	22 0	14 6	4 0
Timber	Ton 50 c. ft.	6 0	62 8	52 8	23 0	18 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutta

No. 72.—FREIGHTS DURING THE 1ST WEEK OF JANUARY 1914, AND IN 1919 TO 1921, OF A SUBSIDISED NON-BRITISH FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CALCUTTA TO

	Rate per	PENANG				SINGAPORE				HONGKONG			
		1914	1919	1920	1921	1914	1919	1920	1921	1914	1919	1920	1921
		R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.
Measurement	Ton (50 c. ft.)	8 0	75 0	40 0	25 0	10 0	75 0	40 0	25 0	12 0	110 0	65 0	40 0 4
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton (20 cwts)	4 8	75 0	40 0	12 8	4 8	75 0	40 0	12 8	6 0	110 0	65 0	15 0 4
Gunnies	Ton (50 c. ft.)	5 0	70 0	35 0	20 0	5 0	70 0	35 0	20 0	5 0	100 0	55 0	30 0 4
Rape cake	Ton (20 cwts)	4 8	50 0	30 0	15 0	4 8	50 0	30 0	15 0	6 0	70 0	40 0	20 0 4
Pig Iron	Ton (20 cwts)	5 0	*	30 0	15 0	6 0	*	30 0	15 0	6 0	*	30 0	15 0 4

	Rate per	SHANGHAI				KOBE				YOKOHAMA AND MOJI			
		1914	1919	1920	1921	1914	1919	1920	1921	1914	1919	1920	1921
		R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.
Measurement	Ton (50 c. ft.)	12 0	140 0	80 0	50 0	12 0	140 0	80 0	50 0	16 0	150 0	90 0	60 0 4
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton (20 cwts)	12 0	140 0	80 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	80 0	20 0	16 0	150 0	90 0	25 0 4
Gunnies	Ton (50 c. ft.)	5 0	130 0	70 0	40 0	8 0	130 0	70 0	40 0	10 0	140 0	80 0	50 0 4
Rape cake	Ton (20 cwts)	6 0	90 0	40 0	..	6 0	90 0	40 0	25 0	8 0	100 0	45 0	30 0 4
Pig Iron	Ton (20 cwts)	7 0	*	82 8	20 0	16 0	*	180 0	140 0	15 0	*	100 0	150 0

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

* To be arranged
 † Converted at the rate of 2s. per Rupee, the rate of conversion in 1914 was 1s. 4d. per Rupee

No. 73.—STATISTICS OF AVERAGE MARITIME FREIGHTS, IN 1900, 1910, 1913, 1914, AND 1919 TO 1921

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1900	1910	1913	1914	1919	1920	(Average for first three months)			
									1914	1919	1920	1921
(Average for first three months)												
CALCUTTA (a)												
Rice	London	Ton	£ 1 1 5	£ 1 0 1	£ 1 7 6	£ 1 4 0	£ 5 10 7	£ 5 15 9	£ 1 1 3	£ 4 14 2	£ 6 11 3	£ 3 2 3
Wheat	"	"	1 1 5	1 0 1	1 7 6	1 4 0	5 10 7	5 15 9	1 1 3	4 14 2	6 11 3	3 2 3
Linseed	"	"	1 8 9	1 2 7	1 10 0	1 6 5	6 0 10	6 6 0	1 2 11	5 4 2	7 4 2	3 7 6
Hapsseed	"	"	1 7 4	1 5 1	1 12 6	1 9 3	6 17 11	7 0 3	1 6 3	5 19 2	8 4 2	3 14 6
Jute	"	"	1 6 1	1 2 7	1 10 0	1 6 8	6 6 8	6 6 0	1 3 9	6 7 4	7 4 2	3 7 6
Cotton	"	"	1 6 1	1 2 7	1 10 0	1 6 8	6 1 9	6 6 0	1 3 9	5 8 0	7 4 2	3 7 6
Tea	"	"	1 19 5	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 16 6	6 15 10	7 8 11	1 15 0	6 19 8	9 0 0	5 10 6
Hides	"	"	2 2 3 9	2 5 0 0	2 10 0 0	2 12 11	7 16 9	6 18 11	2 10 0	8 2 6	7 10 2	3 14 6
Shellac	"	"	1 14 6	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 13 3	7 5 8	7 4 4	1 15 0	7 10 2	8 4 2	3 16 10
Rice	Liverpool	"	1 2 6	1 0 6	1 7 6	1 4 0	5 10 7	5 15 9	1 1 3	4 14 2	6 11 3	3 2 3
Wheat	"	"	1 2 6	1 0 6	1 7 6	1 4 0	5 10 7	5 15 9	1 1 3	4 14 2	6 11 3	3 2 3
Linseed	"	"	1 1 5	1 3 0	1 10 0	1 6 5	6 0 10	6 6 0	1 2 11	5 4 2	7 4 2	3 7 6
Jute	"	"	1 1 4	1 3 0	1 10 0	1 6 8	6 0 9	6 6 0	1 3 9	6 7 4	7 4 2	3 7 6
Cotton	"	"	1 6 7	1 3 0	1 10 0	1 6 8	6 1 9	6 6 0	1 3 9	5 8 0	7 4 2	3 7 6
Jute	Dundee	"	1 8 6	1 3 0	1 10 7	1 8 2	6 6 8	6 6 0	1 3 9	6 7 4	7 4 2	3 7 6
Saltpetre	New York	"	0 18 9	1 2 7	1 10 10	1 6 9	6 9 6	5 16 0	1 5 8	6 0 10	6 7 5	2 15 5
Linseed	"	"	1 5 7	1 4 0	1 12 11	1 9 7	6 18 6	6 9 2	1 7 9	6 7 0	7 10 1	3 5 5
Rice	Mauritius	Bag of 2 mds.	£ 1 2 9	£ 1 1 0	£ 1 2 6	£ 1 6 4	£ 5 14 0	£ 5 14 0	£ 1 8 4	Nominal	£ 5 14 0	£ 4 6 6
BOMBAY (b)												
Wheat	London	Ton	£ 0 14 9	£ 0 13 0	£ 0 17 6	£ 0 13 7	£ 5 9 0	£ 4 8 10	£ 0 13 5	£ 3 15 0(5)	£ 5 17 2	£ 1 19 4
Seed	"	"	0 14 9	0 15 0	0 17 6	0 14 5	4 17 6	3 7 8	0 14 4	4 8 2	4 5 3	1 9 7
Cotton	Liverpool	"	0 16 8	0 16 0	0 18 0	0 13 9	5 2 6	3 6 8	0 14 0	6 8 4	4 5 0	1 1 8
Wheat	"	"	0 16 8	0 15 0	0 18 6	0 14 8	5 0 9	4 7 7	0 12 6	3 15 0(5)	5 17 2	1 14 3
Seed	"	"	0 16 8	0 16 6	0 17 8	0 13 6	4 16 5	3 5 10	0 14 0	4 8 0	4 0 6	1 5 0
MADRAS (c)												
Cotton	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 12 6	1 8 1	6 5 3	6 9 0	1 10 0	5 13 9	7 5 0	..
Indigo	"	"	2 18 9	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 16 3	7 10 8	8 0 5	2 12 6	6 6 8	8 15 0	..
Sugar and jaggery	"	20 cwt	1 8 9	1 0 11	1 12 6	1 6 4	6 1 0	6 8 4	1 6 0	5 5 0	7 0 0	..
Coffee (in bags)	"	18 "	1 13 9	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 12 1	7 13 8	8 0 5	1 10 0	7 2 6	8 15 0	..
Myrobalan	"	20 "	1 10 0	1 8 2	1 16 3	1 9 8	7 3 2	7 13 4	1 7 11	6 5 0	8 5 0	..
Groundnut	Marcellies	20 "	1 10 0	1 3 9	1 11 0	1 6 6	8 5 0(5)	0 7 8	1 5 6	..	8 5 0	2 2 6
Hides and Skins	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	2 6 3	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 2 10	6 13 2	7 3 4	2 0 0	0 0 0	7 15 0	..
Gingelly Seed	"	20 cwt.	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 16 3	1 9 8	6 18 2	7 7 6	1 7 11	6 0 0	8 5 0	..
KARACHI (d)												
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 16 0	0 15 0	0 17 0	0 14 6	5 8 7	4 11 0	0 12 8	4 18 4	5 10 0	1 7 5
Cotton	"	"	1 2 6	0 16 3	0 18 3	0 15 6	5 10 6	4 11 3(7)	0 14 0	5 8 4	5 15 0	..
Wool	"	"	1 5 0	1 1 3	1 2 6	1 0 5	5 13 4	4 5 6	0 18 4	4 17 6	5 6 8	1 15 4
RANGOON (e)												
Rice	Singapore	Bag of 225 lbs	R 0 10 0	R 0 9 0	R 0 8 4	R 0 9 5	R 2 12 6	R 1 10 7	R 0 8 7	R 3 2 9	R 1 12 6	R 0 11 4
"	Penang	"	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 4	0 7 7	2 8 6	1 6 7	0 6 7	2 14 9	1 8 6	0 8 1
"	Bombay	Ton	9 0 0	7 8 0	9 9 0	8 0 10	25 11 0	24 0 0	8 11 2	34 5 4	21 9 7	18 0 0

(a) Compiled from Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current
 (b) " " Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current and Bombay Market Report
 (c) " " Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current
 (d) Compiled from Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current
 (e) Compiled from Morrison & Co.'s Market Report.
 (f) Average of 8 months as available
 (g) Relates to December, quotations for other months are not available
 (h) Relates to Government Cargo
 (i) Compiled from Corn Trade News

NOTE.—The blanks in the table indicate that no quotations were available

No. 74.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS FROM CALCUTTA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND NEW YORK (U. S. AMERICA) FROM OCTOBER 1919 TO APRIL 1921.

Articles.	Rate per	October 1919	January 1920	April 1920	July 1920	October 1920	January 1921	April 1921
		(1st week).	(1st week).	(1st week).	(1st week).	(1st week).	(1st week).	(1st week).
From Calcutta to the United Kingdom.								
Rice	Ton	7 0 0	6 5 0	7 15 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 2 6	2 15 0
Wheat	"	7 0 0	6 5 0	7 15 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 2 6	2 15 0
Jute	50 C.ft.	7 10 0	7 0 0	7 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	3 0 0
Gunnies	Ton	8 5 0	7 15 0	8 5 0	6 12 6	6 12 6	5 0 0	3 6 3
Cotton	"	7 10 0	7 0 0	7 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	3 0 0
Linseed	"	7 10 0	7 0 0	7 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	3 0 0
Rape Seed	"	8 10 0	8 0 0	8 5 0	6 12 6	6 12 6	5 0 0	3 6 3
Poppyseed	"	9 0 0	8 10 0	9 2 6	7 7 6	7 7 6	5 10 0	3 13 9
Tea	50 C.ft.	6 11 3	8 10 0	7 10 0	7 13 9	5 12 6	6 10 0	3 15 0
Shellac	Ton	8 10 0	8 0 0	8 12 6	6 17 6	6 17 6	5 2 6	3 8 9
Hides (salted)	50 C.ft.	9 7 6	7 15 0	8 5 0	6 12 6	6 12 6	5 0 0	3 6 3
From Calcutta to Antwerp—								
Linseed	Ton	9 15 0	7 10 0	8 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 0
Jute	50 C.ft.							
From Calcutta to Hamburg—								
Linseed	Ton	9 15 0	7 10 0	8 15 0	7 5 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 0
Jute	50 C.ft.							
Calcutta to New York (U.S.A.)—								
Saltpetre	Ton	8 15 0	7 8 3	6 10 0	5 15 0	5 5 0	4 10 0	1 10 0
Jute	"	9 5 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	5 15 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
Gunnies	"	9 5 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	5 15 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
Linseed	"	9 5 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	5 15 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
Shellac	"	9 10 0	8 6 8	7 5 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 2 6	2 5 0

The rates from Calcutta to the United Kingdom are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s. per ton.
 NOTE.—Compiled from the Calcutta Prices Current published by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in respect of freights to the United Kingdom and America, those to Antwerp and Hamburg from a freight broker's office.

No. 77.—APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES OF IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, ITALY, RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES, AND JAPAN, DURING THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14, ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA

Principal Articles	United Kingdom	Austria-Hungary	Belgium	France	Germany	Holland	Italy	[Russia]	United States	Japan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coffee	18	47	5	70	32	Free	..	..	..	..
Cotr, manufactures of	Free	45	Free	Free	53	5	37	..	Free	..
Cotton—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	2	49	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—										
Tobacco, manufactured	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning materials—										
Indigo	Free	Free	..	Free	..	..	..	16	Free	24
Myrobalams	Free	Free	Free	7	22	..	Free	9	Free	Free
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Coconut kernel	Free	14	3	Free	Free	Free	..	6	..	..
Grain and Pulse—										
Pulse	Free	..	Free	..	18	Free	..	..	..	16
Rice not in the husk	Free	23	Free	50	30	Free	66	115	41	26
Wheat	Free	..	Free	40	37	Free	41	..	..	19
Other sorts	Free	..	Free	20	23	Free	..	..	37	13
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Free	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Free	..
Skins, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Free	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	15	51
Jute—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	27	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	24 to 31	10	29	19 to 75	5	23	..	10*	18 to 42
Lac	Free	2	Free	3	Free	Free	5	6	Free	Free
Metals	Free	Free	Free	Free	41	Free	Free	..	Free	5
Mica	Free	..	5	..	Free	Free	..	..	15 to 30	Free or 30
Oils—										
Castor	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coconut	Free	..	Free	1	4	16	..	..	Free	..
Seeds—										
Castor	Free	..	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..	Free	..
Cotton	Free	..	..	Free	Free	..	..	..	..	..
Earthnut	Free	Free	Free	Free	8	..	10	14	..	..
Linseed	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	18	..	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	Free	..	Free	Free	9	Free	..	..	..	..
Poppy	Free	..	Free	Free	6	Free	..	..	..	..
Rape	Free	12	Free	Free	9	Free	16	..	..	..
Til	Free	Free	Free	Free	6	Free	16	10	..	..
Other sorts	Free	Free	Free	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—										
Raw	Free	..	Free	Free	..	..	Free	..	..	..
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Free	64	..	289	55	5	104	104	12	..
Sugar, unrefined	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	60	119	..	97	63	..	..	278	Free	..
Wood	Free	Free	Free	4 to 10	1 to 6	Free	13	..	Free	5
Wool—										
Raw	Free	..	..	..	Free	Free	..	..	8	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	60	..

NOTE.—When the value of exports is approximately £1,000, the columns have been left blank with dots, thus ""
* Gunny cloth is admitted free and bags only pay a 10-per cent duty

No. 78.—CUSTOMS TARIFF—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—
1	HOPS.		(d) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
2	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 36.)		(e) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		(f) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.	13	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.	14	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.
	METALLIC ORES.		QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona.
4	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.		HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.	15	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; also component parts of these implements provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
6	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported uncut, and PEARLS, unset and imported unperced.	16	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter-dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
	SEEDS.	17	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
6	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	18	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.		METALS.
7	COTTON, raw.	19	CURRENT NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
8	WOOL, raw.	20	GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and coin.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		PAPER.
9	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	21	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
10	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	APPAREL.	22	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.
11	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	23	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		MISCELLANEOUS.
12	The following ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:— (a) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 43, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (c) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.	24	ART, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not. BOOKS printed including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—	25	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
		26	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, and medals and antique coins.
		27	

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

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		Rs. a.
	FISH.		
28	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time, prescribe.
	LIQUORS.		
29	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Six annas and six pies.
30	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
31	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	30 0
32	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (b) If tested	Ditto.	25 0
33	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	18 12
34	WINES— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit: Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to 'All other sorts of Spirit.'	Ditto.	and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	SUGAR.		
35	SUGAR: all sorts including molasses and saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 122).	Ad valorem	Ditto. 9 0 4 8 15 per cent.

* Revised tariff introduced from 1st March, 1921. For old tariff see Table 75 of the Review of the Trade of India in 1919-20.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

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

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
36	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
TOBACCO.			
37	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
38	CIGARS AND CIGARETTE*	<i>Ad valorem</i>	75 per cent.
39	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	2 4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.			
40	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
OILS.			
41	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the classes of petroleum included in No. 42.	Imperial gallon	One anna and six pies.
NOTE.—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 6 annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.			
42	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes, and petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
43	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles	Each	R 15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	15
	(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers	"	15
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	15
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas-guns and rifles	"	5
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	3
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	"	2
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms	Each	1 or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
44	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas	R A. 24 0
MISCELLANEOUS.			
45	Matches—		
	(1) In boxes containing not more than 100 matches	Per gross of boxes	0 12
	(2) In boxes containing more than 100 matches	For every 100 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 12

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

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.			
46	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 67).		
47	FODDER, BEAN AND POLLARDS.		
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
48	VINEGAR in casks.		
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
49	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE. IRON OR STEEL, old.		
WOOD AND TIMBER.			
50	FIREWOOD.		
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
51	COPPERAS, green.		
HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.			
52	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of a railway company.		
MACHINERY.			
53	MACHINERY , namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY ; (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery: Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery, and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. Note.—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof, made of substances other than metal.		

No. 78—continued

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

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

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
54	Iron, angle. " bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. " pig. " rice bowls.	58	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely cylinders, girders and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by, or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein: Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways, and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
55	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. " " beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also rigging, guttering and continuous roofing. " " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing. " " hoops and strips. " " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts. " " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like. " " rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 58, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars. " " sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 98. " " wire, including fencing wire, piano-wire and wire-ropes, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 99.	59 60	MISCELLANEOUS. AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts. PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitring machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (see No. 98).
56	STEEL, angle. " bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages. " cast including spring blistered and tub steel. " ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.	61 62 63	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf. SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections. TEE-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.		
57	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.		

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 11 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
	FISH.	85	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
84	FISH, excluding salted fish (see No. 28).		CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
85	FISHMAWS, including signally and sozille, and sharkfins.	86	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including jankshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof not otherwise specified, and including motor vans if imported with all their parts assembled and also including motor lorries and the following component parts of motor lorries, namely:—chassis, solid tyres, wheels, bodies, axles and gear boxes (see No. 125).
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
86	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	87	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
87	FLOUR.	88	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (see No. 127).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.	89	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
88	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 48).	90	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
89	SPICES, all sorts.		DYES AND COLOURS.
90	TEA.	91	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
91	COFFEE.	92	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
92	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.		GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	93	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain; all sorts except glass, bangles, beads and false pearls (see No. 129).
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.		HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
93	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.	94	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES; all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	OILS.		MACHINERY.
94	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils excluding petroleum as defined in Nos. 41 and 42.	95	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	SEEDS.		METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
95	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India (see No. 6).	96	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.		METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
96	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.	97	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.		PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
97	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	98	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (see No. 21).
	WOOD AND TIMBER.		
98	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
99	CANES AND RATTANS. COWRIES AND SHELLS. IVORY, unmanufactured. PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut and PEARLS imported pierced (see No. 6). All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.		
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	APPAREL.		
84	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (see Nos. 130 and 131), and articles made of silk (see No. 132).		

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 11 per cent *ad valorem*—continued

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		MISCELLANEOUS—contd.	
99	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton piecegoods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (see No. 132); Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk (see No. 132); Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags (see No. 23); Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread; Woolen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	105	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described; for steam; sailing rowing and other vessels.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	106	MATS AND MATTING.
100	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 24.	107	OILCAGES.
101	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.	108	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
102	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks; cement, chalk and lime, clay pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.	109	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 53 and 58.
103	CANDLES.	110	PERFUMERY.
104	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	111	PITCH, TAR AND DAMPER.
		112	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
		113	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber; not otherwise specified (see No. 138).
		114	SOAP.
		115	STARCH AND FARINA.
		116	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
		117	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
		118	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
			IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
		119	CORAL.
		120	UMBRELLAS, INCLUDING PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES; AND FITTINGS THEREFOR.
		121	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem*,

No.	Names of Articles.	No.	Names of Articles.
I.—Food Drink and Tobacco—		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.	
122	CONFECTIONERY.	126	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.
II.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		127	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		128	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
123	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	129	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE—
124	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 43 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 89), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.		GLASS BANGLES AND BRADS and false pearls.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.		METALS.
125	MOTOR CARS, motor cycles, motor scooters, bicycles and tricycles and parts and accessories thereof: provided that such parts or accessories as are ordinarily also used for other purposes shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	130	GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
		131	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
		132	YARNS AND TEXTILES FABRICS.
			SILK FINCE-GOODS, and other manufactures of milk.
			MISCELLANEOUS.
		133	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.
		134	FIRE-WORKS.
		135	IVORY, manufactured.
		136	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
		137	PRINTS, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post card
		138	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles motor scooters, bicycles and tricycles.
		139	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 37 to 39) and matches (No. 45)
		140	TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.

EXPORT TARIFF

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

No. 79.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS IN 1920-21 AS COMPARED WITH 1919-20, AND THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14

	1913-14			1919-20			1920-21		
	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage
	Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.		
Bengal	1,339	3,976,000	22.9	1,260	3,748,000	28.8	1,590	4,375,000	31.5
Bombay	1,755	4,235,000	24.4	1,972	4,391,000	33.6	1,775	4,252,000	27.5
Sind	1,123	2,021,000	11.6	1,240	1,112,000	8.0	1,483	1,687,000	10.9
Madras	3,237	4,367,000	25.1	2,588	2,150,000	18.3	2,476	2,462,000	15.9
Barma	1,098	2,738,000	15.7	1,168	1,599,000	12.3	1,179	2,197,000	14.2
Bihar and Orissa	15	49,000	.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,617	17,386,000	100	8,228	13,000,000	100	8,503	15,473,000	100

No. 80.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA

Nationality of vessels	AVERAGE OF FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS 1909-10 TO 1913-14		AVERAGE OF FIVE WAR YEARS 1914-15 TO 1918-19		1919-20		1920-21		Percentage share of each nationality to the total tonnage in 1920-21
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
ENTERED									
British	2,478	6,140,146	2,272	4,248,086	2,169	5,202,866	2,444	6,113,299	75.93
British Indian	312	170,316	320	112,633	263	124,772	332	144,038	1.80
Foreign—									
Japanese	65	105,701	202	461,923	199	473,403	228	614,036	7.63
Dutch	47	114,408	86	206,149	36	104,566	68	237,543	2.95
Norwegian	55	77,334	97	129,399	53	69,669	51	89,114	1.11
Italian	46	128,221	57	152,767	46	139,559	52	162,954	2.05
Chinese	..	..	26	27,382	8	16,737	10	21,456	.27
Greek	5	11,140	21	43,080	8	21,461	7	19,324	.24
Swedish	4	9,756	21	48,254	17	41,674	28	78,884	.98
French	27	82,914	14	34,153	16	23,360	19	41,738	.52
Spanish	..	..	6	16,610	5	10,303	2	5,772	.07
Russian	16	27,871	18	25,427	6	13,758	6	12,419	.15
American	240	740,200	11	25,455	49	129,228	126	375,610	4.67
German	115	338,071	7	28,449	..	..	3	14,037	.17
Austro-Hungarian	7	12,685	9	18,068	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	..	..	..	14	15,459	18	22,764	.28
Total Foreign	636	1,788,209	592	1,268,895	456	1,058,577	613	1,695,651	21.07
Native Craft	800	60,805	1,476	118,561	1,184	112,082	942	92,887	1.15
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,115,476	4,660	5,748,976	4,072	6,498,296	4,331	8,046,475	100
CLEARED									
British	2,456	6,181,438	3,309	4,432,232	2,171	5,286,014	2,298	5,750,777	77.43
British Indian	322	183,416	298	69,896	279	69,946	381	123,639	1.67
Foreign—									
Japanese	65	102,946	208	479,036	207	481,373	191	481,359	6.48
Dutch	46	111,535	87	206,953	36	100,585	51	161,602	2.18
Norwegian	54	76,544	95	128,016	51	59,260	51	83,704	1.13
Italian	36	98,237	51	134,789	39	122,209	57	178,793	2.41
Chinese	..	..	25	27,268	12	21,917	11	24,230	.33
Greek	5	12,051	24	48,778	7	18,397	6	17,271	.23
Swedish	4	10,205	18	42,965	13	29,499	19	53,371	.72
French	28	80,778	14	35,817	23	38,327	17	38,577	.52
Spanish	..	..	7	17,275	7	13,734	2	5,772	.07
Russian	16	28,291	20	27,785	12	21,952	4	11,086	.15
American	234	688,524	10	22,623	40	101,491	112	344,810	4.64
German	119	350,605	9	29,550	..	..	4	16,624	.22
Austro-Hungarian	8	16,408	9	21,418	11	9,787	10	37,673	.51
Other nationalities	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign	615	1,672,214	594	1,277,444	459	1,018,811	544	1,455,132	19.59
Native Craft	858	63,062	1,728	145,536	1,248	126,926	949	97,148	1.31
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100,129	4,929	5,925,108	4,156	6,501,696	4,172	7,426,746	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,215,605	9,589	11,674,083	8,228	12,009,992	8,503	15,473,221	..

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

No. 81.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS TO PRODUCTION				
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Rice	8	5	9	2	4
Wheat	14	14	6	0.8	3
Sugar	4	2	5	5	1
Cotton (raw)	59	51	26	44	58
Jute (raw)	48	18	32	38	44
Linseed	107	29	125	58	45
Rape and Mustard	28	5	11	11	10
Sesamum	28	4	0	10	3
Groundnut	37	11	3	13	13
Indigo	41	35	07	77	25

NOTE.—For the wheat, linseed, rape, mustard and groundnut crops the production of one year has been compared with the exports of the following year.

No. 82.—IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND NET IMPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER (MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE) OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Years	Imports	Per-centage share of total Trade	Exports	Per-centage share of total Trade	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL TRADE
	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
1904-10	8.45	55	682	45	1.63	15.27
1910-11	9.19	55	7.43	45	1.76	16.62
1911-12	10.58	54	8.33	46	1.55	19.21
1912-13	11.50	52	10.47	48	1.03	21.97
1913-14	12.02	56	9.42	44	2.60	21.44
Average (pre-war)	10.31	54	8.59	46	1.72	18.90
1914-15	11.42	55	9.49	45	1.93	20.91
1915-16	11.98	56	9.50	44	2.48	21.48
1916-17	12.52	55	10.35	45	2.47	23.17
1917-18	14.75	53	13.26	47	1.49	28.01
1918-19	15.96	52	14.88	48	1.08	30.84
Average (war period)	13.39	54	11.50	46	1.89	24.89
1919-20	17.02	52	15.92	48	1.10	32.94
1920-21	18.16	53	15.81	47	2.25	33.97

No. 83.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

(In thousands of rupees)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
IMPORTS					
Grain and Pulse	2,14.20	1,92.27	2,64.71	2,07.63	2,52.00
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	64.81	1,11.63	1,03.14	2,84.89	1,93.64
Metals and manufactures thereof	20.25	2,80.78	1,28.78	1,09.58	1,61.63
Wool, raw	1,05.47	1,44.51	1.49.16	1,28.89	1,18.98
Provisions—					
Oil (clarified butter)	72.44	56.27	61.59	87.00	86.77
Pickled tea (jetpet)	33.40	29.26	33.60	34.70	36.73
Tea	25.97	28.75	33.56	33.41	40.96
Spices	23.33	22.50	25.14	23.19	21.03
Animals, living (for sale)—					
Cattle	89.47	31.94	26.23	45.99	55.11
Other animals	70.52	65.57	56.47	51.07	80.13
Seeds	50.44	38.31	57.18	90.99	78.41
Silk, raw	18.10	37.47	83.58	73.95	78.98
Wood—					
Timber, teak	46.12	22.95	27.01	35.75	36.45
Timber, other than teak	12.34	19.08	20.67	11.90	53.30
Hides and skins	64.80	39.10	44.32	41.14	38.39
Jute, raw	36.31	20.82	25.62	21.84	28.88
Drugs and medicines	13.16	17.00	16.85	16.62	22.78
Tobacco	13.39	16.05	12.04	16.23	22.60
EXPORTS					
Cotton, piecegoods—					
Foreign	2,77.28	2,92.93	3,32.27	3,44.64	2,73.85
Indian	64.76	1,05.92	1,55.76	1,79.04	1,06.31
Cotton, twist and yarn—					
Foreign	44.85	47.50	64.35	61.74	42.37
Indian	46.74	60.70	1,04.19	1,07.53	73.99
Cotton, raw	7.59	8.57	10.03	19.62	36.93
Metals and manufactures thereof	64.40	1,66.50	1,10.11	1,92.92	2,24.04
Grain and Pulse	20.48	24.53	29.03	39.51	1,29.20
Provisions	38.79	44.75	50.39	62.65	58.15
Sugar	26.64	47.85	61.28	49.37	96.45
Spices	30.00	28.23	31.94	35.08	34.44
Salt	24.60	31.10	33.24	31.13	30.89
Tea	16.84	13.68	28.17	22.13	14.31
Oils	23.70	37.51	47.72	79.82	74.14
Railway materials	48	55.30	25.98	43.64	64.46
Dyeing materials	8.61	10.59	16.73	21.80	26.93
Animals, living (for sale)	12.32	12.71	14.13	14.97	19.80
Tobacco	13.83	19.67	20.34	20.81	19.37
Leather	18.61	24.25	24.30	22.72	18.54

No. 84.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES WITH PRINCIPAL FRONTIER COUNTRIES

(In thousands of rupees)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
AFGHANISTAN					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	26.15	43.98	38.99	1,73.79	47.81
Hides and skins	4.8	5.20	6.19	5.19	4.00
Provisions—ghi	11.20	8.73	4.21	5.66	8.01
Wool, raw	74.36	93.68	94.61	79.99	51.35
All other articles	12.45	20.53	35.07	31.66	20.78
TOTAL	128.84	172.12	179.07	296.29	132.65
Exports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	6.22	6.04	17.01	13.27	2.32
Piecegoods	88.80	89.79	152.48	137.67	77.76
Leather	9.60	16.29	16.86	14.12	8.87
Metals and manufactures thereof	8.24	6.74	6.03	4.29	4.6
Sugar	7.00	24.98	47.95	15.06	33.27
Tea	12.30	8.13	17.49	11.01	4.73
All other articles	28.17	35.35	43.25	45.68	26.91
TOTAL	152.93	186.72	303.07	241.10	154.32
DIR, SWAT, AND BAJAUR					
Imports therefrom—					
Grain and pulse	20.95	14.71	11.65	10.23	9.50
Hides of cattle	10.46	4.59	3.87	3.39	3.14
Provisions—ghi	24.25	13.41	13.02	17.19	19.59
Wood—timber	4.46	7.83	5.90	2.77	1.83
All other articles	17.57	8.83	13.01	5.53	7.35
TOTAL	78.19	49.37	47.45	39.11	41.41
Exports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	16.36	17.81	18.72	14.71	6.74
Piecegoods	42.83	51.42	55.60	52.46	56.25
Grain and pulse	1.21	68	79	46	2.18
Spices	4.08	1.52	1.50	79	67
All other articles	22.28	10.92	12.08	11.89	16.57
TOTAL	86.77	82.35	88.59	80.31	82.41

No. 84—continued (In thousands of rupees)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
CENTRAL ASIA					
Imports therefrom—					
Charas	5.69	6.09	7.81	8.26	11.73
Silk, raw	5.55	16.51	20.41	10.44	37.16
All other articles	2.09	3.61	4.73	6.73	8.83
TOTAL	13.33	26.21	32.95	24.43	47.72
Exports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	7.84	26.32	42.47	51.25	25.84
Dyeing materials	34	2.91	4.23	7.46	15.10
Paints and colours	32	64	3.79	10.01	21.65
Silk manufactures	3.63	12.35	9.71	7.54	8.18
All other articles	6.05	12.40	13.26	11.25	15.06
TOTAL	18.18	55.02	73.46	87.51	85.83
PERHIA					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk	92	6	13	58	23.64
Wool, raw	6	40	14	2.35	23.64
All other articles	1.64	86	3.75	2.35	12.23
TOTAL	2.62	1.32	4.02	2.93	35.97
Exports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	7.58	13.98	15.36	42.21	12.54
Leather	5.06	4	4	2.1	4.76
Sugar	26	2.77	12.13	6.19	34.50
All other articles	8.73	5.82	10.24	52.77	53.50
TOTAL	21.63	22.57	37.77	1,03.48	1,03.30
NEPAL					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	33.99	17.92	16.64	27.13	29.80
Dyeing materials	5.47	11.37	6.88	8.46	15.61
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	7.26	23.09	17.61	42.26	88.78
Rice—husked	68.97	69.59	97.49	65.63	82.61
—unhusked	90.39	69.45	1,03.76	74.50	1,09.53
Hides of cattle	20.67	8.97	6.59	1.89	7.04
Jute, raw	36.23	20.82	23.32	21.84	28.88
Provisions—ghi	31.86	30.66	41.51	62.41	54.61
Linseed	9.53	9.31	12.36	16.28	16.36
Mustard and rape	30.98	20.49	37.16	63.77	49.05
Spices	12.60	13.69	13.7	13.07	11.19
Tobacco	12.37	13.58	9.45	11.66	16.97
All other articles	69.23	76.13	83.47	1,00.21	1,06.50
TOTAL	4,32.75	3,84.41	4,77.13	5,20.13	5,96.93
Exports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	21.42	15.34	24.96	25.42	22.72
Piecegoods	75.83	82.18	84.71	1,15.53	1,03.13
Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass and copper) of metals	19.83	15.81	19.58	19.08	22.31
Oils	10.39	13.02	10.79	12.43	11.63
Salt	12.02	13.83	15.67	15.72	14.90
Spices	11.99	15.13	15.50	19.04	18.56
Sugar	10.24	11.58	11.02	17.80	17.67
Tobacco	7.45	8.43	8.32	9.14	9.08
All other articles	35.63	35.49	37.22	50.09	62.03
TOTAL	2,04.80	2,10.81	2,28.07	2,90.45	2,82.03
TIBET					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals living (for sale)	3.92	6.18	4.27	3.24	4.62
Berak	1.40	6.97	6.98	5.44	4.41
Hides and skins	83	3.78	6.26	5.29	4.12
Wool, raw	22.00	40.03	43.13	44.69	41.38
All other articles	5.08	7.52	5.32	7.8	6.79
TOTAL	33.23	64.48	68.96	65.74	61.32
Exports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	7.14	3.97	4.43	5.62	5.92
Grain and pulse	2.73	3.29	3.54	4.38	4.66
Metals and manufactures of metals	96	3.34	2.45	4.01	6.46
Silk manufactured	1.04	1.20	1.65	3.30	2.80
All other articles	7.75	10.87	10.52	14.73	11.50
TOTAL	19.62	22.67	22.55	32.04	31.34
SIKKIM					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	7.96	4.82	5.68	5.26	9.28
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	7.41	13.48	15.01	31.37	32.33
Grain and Pulse	4.91	3.52	4.50	6.02	5.56
All other articles	10.67	6.36	7.05	8.40	8.77
TOTAL	30.99	28.18	32.44	51.05	55.94
Exports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	1.61	1.24	2.21	2.97	3.96
Grain and Pulse	1.56	1.70	1.44	1.63	1.52
Provisions	3.42	2.11	2.01	3.83	3.76
All other articles	9.42	6.05	6.76	8.04	5.24
TOTAL	16.01	11.10	12.42	16.47	15.08
BRUTAN					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals living (for sale)	2.49	5.10	2.33	1.08	1.51
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	97	1.92	43	1.12	1.15
Lac	45	35	37	1	1.42
Musk	1.17	1.04	56	13	1.64
Wool, manufactured	9.43	4.23	1.01	11	2.23
All other articles	6.17	6.74	4.37	2.78	3.78
TOTAL	20.68	19.38	9.07	5.23	11.73
Exports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	81	1.10	35	15	91
Piecegoods	2.69	2.19	63	62	1.05
Silk	6.79	5.85	2.10	79	1.91
Spices	1.31	79	46	37	6.0
All other articles	5.86	4.82	3.20	1.53	3.14
TOTAL	17.66	14.75	6.74	3.36	7.01
SEAN STATES					
Imports therefrom—					
Horses, ponies and mules	7.75	3.24	2.56	3.02	2.52
Cattle	29.75	8.81	5.26	9.37	11.93
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	18.96	23.25	26.02	29.82	36.86
Rice—husked	5.64	5.54	6.14	6.11	3.55
Lac	1.71	3.51	3.61	10.99	7.84
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly lead)	16.84	2,63.72	1,12.74	94.74	1,43.49
Pickled tea (jetpet)	33.29	29.25	32.54	34.56	36.68
Tea, foreign	24.18	26.50	30.91	32.36	39.51
Wood—timber (

No. 84.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES WITH PRINCIPAL FRONTIER COUNTRIES—contd.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
SIAM STATES—contd.					
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	12.30	16.46	22.56	18.38	13.16
Piecegoods	65.46	85.91	84.45	79.08	54.77
Grain and pulse	1.57	4.98	9.02	15.11	20.84
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron)	30.60	1,32.45	71.52	1,66.90	1,87.33
Oils	7.75	18.68	29.43	57.96	54.83
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	7.54	8.98	11.32	10.82	12.18
dry, unsalted or salted	7.67	7.20	7.05	8.51	7.87
Railway materials	4.8	55.30	25.98	43.83	64.46
All other articles	49.15	1,59.30	1,47.47	95.48	96.85
TOTAL	1,92.70	4,89.20	4,07.60	4,85.52	5,17.44
Imports thereto—					
Iao	37	1.64	1.73	1.82	2.39
Silk—raw	11.84	19.16	55.00	53.04	43.80
Tobacco	1	7	22	3.01	3.20
All other articles	16.70	12.98	13.17	15.59	16.88
TOTAL	28.92	33.84	70.12	73.40	68.27
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	25.86	41.43	72.20	80.93	58.30
Piecegoods	21.98	17.52	6.89	9.39	14.47
All other articles	8.31	9.07	21.07	25.39	28.63
TOTAL	56.15	68.02	1,00.76	1,15.71	1,01.40
Imports thereto—					
Cattle	16.82	3.58	3.13	8.29	11.56
Elephants	—	—	—	8.48	14.59
Silk—manufactured	7.87	3.54	4.77	10.80	9.01
Wood—timber (teak)	10.63	4.71	12.02	12.12	7.66
All other articles	8.60	13.00	12.15	12.06	6.29
TOTAL	43.92	25.43	32.07	51.75	50.01
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	3.82	3.24	4.05	4.07	5.38
Piecegoods	3.53	3.71	2.73	4.92	6.13
Silk manufactures	1.69	61	91	84	1.05
All other articles	7.54	6.65	5.84	11.04	11.50
TOTAL	16.58	14.21	13.53	20.87	24.06
KARENENSE					
Imports thereto—					
Animals, living (for sale)	10.88	60	60	51	88
Metals and manufactures of metals—					
Wolfram	—	—	13.55	13.24	16.51
Wood—timber (teak)	21.33	8.36	6.61	8.95	12.52
All other articles	2.32	11.98	14	13	20
TOTAL	34.53	20.94	20.90	22.83	30.11
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	40	20	64	86	65
Metals and manufactures of metals	81	4.21	4.97	4.19	1.00
Provisions	1.14	32	62	55	71
Spices—betelnuts	94	28	25	38	28
All other articles	2.25	92	1.80	2.04	2.07
TOTAL	56.4	5.93	8.28	8.02	4.69

No. 85.—EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS ACROSS THE LAND FRONTIER.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—					
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern	37.96	38.51	53.04	26.25	12.30
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	30.54	1.25	87.40	34.81	28.01
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	34.13	34.00	81.98	33.03	44.15
Kurram Valley	10.51	5.25	13.25	9.45	5.89
Nepal	60.21	67.56	54.79	82.51	69.49
Western China	21.56	17.52	6.87	9.39	14.46
Shan States, North	29.74	62.53	57.10	42.01	26.61
" South	33.52	32.80	28.82	34.18	26.59
Other countries	19.11	36.61	52.2	72.01	46.16
TOTAL	2,77.25	2,92.91	3,32.27	3,44.64	2,73.66
Cotton piecegoods—Indian—					
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	10.66	21.70	44.51	66.22	31.40
Persia	6.66	18.08	13.68	29.19	6.09
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	8.69	17.42	23.62	19.43	12.10
Nepal	15.92	24.02	29.32	33.02	33.64
Other countries	23.13	28.20	44.03	30.68	23.08
TOTAL	64.76	1,05.92	1,55.76	1,79.04	1,06.31
GRAND TOTAL, FOREIGN AND INDIAN	3,42.04	3,98.83	4,88.03	5,23.68	3,79.96

No. 86.—(A) IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL ACROSS THE LAND FRONTIER

(Quantity in maunds)

	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds
From Tibet—				
Into Bengal (via Kalimpong)	45,000	79,000	82,000	66,000
" United Provinces	13,000	10,000	14,000	15,000
" Kashmir	9,000	13,000	13,000	11,000
" Punjab (mainly from Chinese Tibet)	11,000	5,000	7,000	8,000
TOTAL	78,000	113,000	116,000	100,000
Afghanistan	178,000	189,000	150,000	105,000
Other Countries	45,000	35,000	10,000	54,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	301,000	337,000	276,000	259,000

No. 86.—(B) IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL ACROSS THE LAND FRONTIER

(In thousands of rupees)

	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
From Afghanistan				
"	74.36	94.61	79.99	51.35
Tibet	22.00	48.13	41.69	41.38
Other countries	9.11	11.42	4.21	26.25
TOTAL	1,05.47	1,40.16	1,25.89	1,18.98

No. 87.—VALUE OF COASTING TRADE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS					Grand Total Imports and Exports		
	MERCHANDISE			Treasure	Total Imports	MERCHANDISE			Treasure	Total Exports	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total			Indian	Foreign	Total					
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
1009-10	48.19	5.16	53.35	90	54.25	44.23	7.12	51.40	92	52.32	1,04.75	1.32	1,06.57
1910-11	40.28	5.31	54.59	58	55.17	41.84	7.34	49.18	60	49.78	1,03.77	1.18	1,04.95
1911-12	48.32	5.48	53.80	39	54.19	42.49	7.21	49.70	86	50.06	1,08.50	75	1,04.25
1912-13	52.50	5.57	58.07	53	58.60	47.84	7.75	55.59	58	56.12	1,13.66	1.06	1,14.72
1913-14	57.57	5.64	63.21	97	64.18	47.62	7.89	55.51	78	56.29	1,18.72	1.75	1,20.47
Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	51.17	5.43	56.00	68	57.28	44.82	7.46	52.28	64	52.02	1,08.88	1.32	1,10.20
1914-15	53.03	4.84	57.87	46	58.33	46.15	6.70	52.85	32	53.17	1,10.72	78	1,11.50
1915-16	51.50	5.10	56.78	48	57.26	45.42	7.04	52.46	29	52.75	1,09.24	77	1,10.01
1916-17	54.11	6.17	60.28	34	60.62	45.05	8.22	53.27	29	53.56	1,13.56	63	1,14.18
1917-18	57.10	7.52	64.62	99	65.61	44.80	10.09	54.89	74	55.13	1,19.01	1.78	1,20.74
1918-19	78.49	9.08	87.57	74	88.31	56.88	10.87	67.75	75	68.50	1,55.32	1.49	1,56.81
Average of 5 years ending 1918-19	58.80	6.56	65.42	60	66.02	47.56	8.58	56.14	48	56.62	1,21.56	1.08	1,22.64
1919-20	1,03.65	10.87	1,14.52	81	1,15.33	86.40	13.95	1,00.35	1,02	1,01.37	2,14.87	1.88	2,16.70
1920-21	1,02.02	10.24	1,12.26	1,01	1,13.27	81.71	13.27	94.98	96	95.94	2,07.24	1.97	2,09.21

No. 88.—SHARE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN THE COASTING TRADE (MERCHANDISE ONLY)

	1913-14 Pre-war year		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	R (lakhs)	Share per cent	R (lakhs)	Share per cent	R (lakhs)	Share per cent	R (lakhs)	Share per cent	R (lakhs)	Share per cent
Bombay	40.84	34.4	45.85	38.6	59.94	38.6	50.68	37.5	80.09	38.6
Burma	29.61	24.9	29.56	22.3	37.18	24.0	53.93	25.1	48.35	23.3
Bengal	24.72	21.4	19.63	16.7	25.63	16.7	36.14	17.0	37.68	18.4
Bihar and Orissa	58		24		35		37			
Madras	14.02	11.8	13.21	11.1	18.10	11.7	22.03	10.2	22.96	11.1
Sind	8.95	7.5	13.49	11.3	14.12	9.0	21.73	10.2	17.77	8.6
Total	1,18,72	(100)	1,19,01	(100)	1,55,32	(100)	2,14,87	(100)	2,07,24	(100)

No. 89.—COASTWISE IMPORTS INTO BRITISH INDIA OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in lakhs of rupees)				
	1913-14 Pre-war year	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14 Pre-war year	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Coal tons	1,604	252	235	404	1,084	2.21	65	75	1.27	3.17
Cotton—raw "	94	97	86	85	85	7.57	12.07	17.28	13.79	12.30
" Twist and yarn lbs.	82,512	19,065	21,696	28,340	38,999	1.67	1.57	2.80	3.57	5.76
" Piecegoods—grey yds.	152,644	130,683	102,549	169,871	200,178	2.60	3.33	3.33	7.00	9.38
" " white "	6,123	9,208	7,897	11,443	4,932	15	32	38	60	31
" " coloured, printed or dyed "	60,470	48,360	50,570	63,901	56,775	1.37	1.44	2.04	3.23	3.17
Rice in the husk tons	312	61	33	54	73	2.17	41	19	52	68
" not in the husk "	721	522	841	1,747	1,146	8.60	5.56	14.03	32.12	23.15
Jute—Gunny bags no.	78,964	29,613	58,985	47,250	54,906	2.82	1.30	3.37	2.53	2.60
Kerosene oil gals.	104,178	104,855	115,027	104,024	100,176	3.88	4.11	4.07	5.08	5.28
Wood—Teak cubic tons	122	116	88	136	195	1.54	1.93	1.72	2.65	3.92

No. 90.—COASTWISE EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in lakhs of rupees)				
	1913-14 Pre-war year	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1913-14 Pre-war year	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Coal tons	2,299	227	110	223	1,410	2.17	23	12	27	1.78
Cotton—raw "	28	42	32	51	84	2.10	4.76	5.21	6.83	4.09
" Twist and yarn lbs.	34,148	21,660	23,019	30,213	39,425	1.77	1.61	2.71	3.77	5.32
" Piecegoods—grey yds.	132,494	98,888	83,924	156,202	188,598	2.15	2.30	3.06	7.04	9.02
" " white "	4,771	6,405	5,101	10,983	7,131	9	18	24	45	37
" " coloured, printed or dyed "	76,287	68,766	53,151	97,950	66,846	1.76	2.19	2.28	4.95	4.15
Rice in the husk tons	306	61	52	88	95	2.14	40	30	78	91
" not in the husk "	712	578	927	1,920	1,097	7.49	5.81	10.57	25.79	18.40
Jute—Gunny bags no.	80,878	36,832	50,045	46,719	55,728	2.78	1.40	2.39	2.21	2.35
Kerosene oil gals.	111,042	109,677	119,138	108,669	106,078	3.74	3.71	4.14	3.92	3.61
Wood—Teak cubic tons	134	140	113	177	214	1.23	1.62	1.23	2.01	2.96

No. 91.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF JAPANESE VESSELS WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED WITH CARGOES IN THE COASTING TRADE FROM 1917-18 TO 1920-21

	Entered with Cargoes								Cleared with Cargoes							
	1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Bengal	34	73,541	33	88,939	41	98,565	16	36,544	19	44,459	19	41,253	27	54,996	41	80,887
Bombay	7	9,764	6	11,254	5	9,384	23	61,330	19	45,458	18	53,797	7	20,112	15	44,747
Sind	4	6,248	..	..	..	..	1	1,937	2	2,698	1	1,855	1	2,834	4	10,925
Madras	11	31,730	7	17,690	8	14,427	11	26,442	..	..	3	4,710	5	8,795	9	27,270
Burma	30	70,846	36	89,079	42	83,703	36	68,303	42	87,713	31	77,526	46	103,688	41	97,743
TOTAL	86	192,179	82	206,962	96	211,079	92	194,606	82	180,333	72	179,141	86	190,425	110	261,072

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Aden	12, 19, 27, 28, 37	63, 68	63, 68	..	Canada	8, 9, 17, 23, 27, 29, 30	64, 68	63, 64, 68	..
Afghanistan	33, 34	99, 100	99, 100	..	Candles	61	87
Agricultural implements	9	57	Canned and bottled provisions	11	58, 79, 81	..	87
Ale. beer, and porter	11	58, 75, 79	..	87	Canvas, flax	..	59	..	87
Alizarine dyes	13	58	..	87	Cape Colony	27	67	67	..
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Aluminium	7	57	Carpets and rugs	26	57	60	..
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Animal oil	..	57	Castor oil (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>)	22	..	61	87, 93
Animals, living	..	59	61	..	" seed	21	..	60, 77, 80, 82	87, 93
Apparel	12, 32	55, 58, 59, 73	56, 61, 62	..	Cement	..	58, 62, 75, 79, 81
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Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	15, 21	..	60, 80, 82	87, 88	Chillies (<i>Capsicum Spr.</i>)	61	87
Bars and channel	6	56, 62, 79, 81	..	74, 87	China	8, 11, 17, 18, 23, 27, 30, 31, 37	63, 64, 69	63, 64, 69	..
Beams, pillars, girders and bridge-work	6	56, 62, 79, 81	..	74, 87	Chrome ore	26
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Grain, pulse, and flour	12, 50, 21	55, 59	56, 60	..	" nails, rivets, and washers	56, 79, 81	..	74, 87
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3. CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1920.

(Abbreviations—S—Scanty, F—Fair, N—Normal, Ex—Excess)

Province and Sub-division	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER			
	week ending				week ending				week ending				week ending					week ending			
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st	28th
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	S	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	S	F	N	S	S	S	S	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	
Konkan	F	N	F	S	N	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	F	Ex	F	S	S	
Bombay, Deccan	N	F	N	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	S	F	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	
Sind	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	S	S	
Bengal	F	F	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	S	
Assam	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	F	F	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	S	F	Ex	S	
Chota Nagpur	S	N	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	
Bihar	S	F	S	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	N	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	
United Provinces—																					
East	S	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	
West	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	S	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	
Punjab—																					
East and North	F	S	F	N	S	N	F	N	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	F	S	F	S	S	S	
South-west	S	Ex	S	S	S	F	F	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	N	S	S	
North-West Frontier Province	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	
Central Provinces—																					
Berar	S	S	N	S	N	F	S	N	S	S	S	S	F	F	S	F	F	S	S	S	
West	S	S	Ex	F	N	N	F	Ex	S	F	S	S	N	N	F	S	S	S	S	S	
East	F	S	Ex	S	N	N	F	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	S	
Central India—																					
West	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	Ex	F	F	S	F	S	S	S	
East	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	S	
Rajputana—																					
West	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	F	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
East	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	
Madras—																					
Malabar	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	S	F	N	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	
South-east	F	S	F	F	F	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	
Deccan	F	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	F	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	
Coast North	S	F	Ex	S	F	F	F	N	N	S	N	F	F	N	S	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	
Burma—																					
Lower	F	N	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	
Upper	S	S	N	F	N	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	N	F	
Bay Islands	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	
Hyderabad—																					
North	F	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	S	F	F	S	N	F	S	S	F	N	S	S	S	S	
South	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	F	F	F	Ex	S	S	
Mysore	F	S	F	Ex	F	S	F	F	S	N	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	S	
Kashmir	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	
Baluchistan	S	F	S	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	

Note.—The redder the Statement, the scantier the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the Statement, the more abundant the monsoon.

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