

## CHAPTER IV.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total trade—Value per head—Gold and silver—Excess of exports—Land trade—Table of total trade—Sea-borne trade with countries, with tables of imports and exports—Sea-borne imports of merchandise, with tables of quantity and value—Imports of cotton goods, metals and metal manufactures, sugar, and mineral oil, with tables—Sea-borne exports and re-exports of merchandise, with tables of quantity and value.

**The Total Trade.**—The following table showing the trade of the last five years requires a few comments. During 1896-97 and 1897-98 severe famine affected vast areas, and exports declined heavily. The outbreak of plague in Bombay and Sind dislocated trade still further. Famine requirements and other causes gave rise to a drain of money, which entailed contraction of credit. Matters improved in 1898-99, a year of comparative prosperity. But 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 brought more troubles, famine and plague recurring with great severity. Yet, bad as things were, the total trade returns in 1900-1901 reached the highest point recorded; for, though exports declined, imports advanced, the probable explanation being that the high prices received for abundant crops in non-famine areas enabled the purchasing power of India as a whole to be maintained.

**Value of Trade per Head.**—The value of the trade per head of the population is small. The *per capita* value of the imports in 1900-1901 was about 4s. 8d. (or \$1.16), of the exports 5s. 4d. (or \$1.33), and of the total trade 10s. (or \$2.49).

**Gold and Silver.**—A remarkable feature of Indian trade is the constant net import of the precious metals. In the five years covered by the table, the transactions in gold and silver were exceptional, owing partly to the currency operations of the Government, partly

to the slackened demand of the natives for these metals for purposes of ornament in consequence of famine.

**Excess of Exports.**—Another prominent feature is the constant excess of exports over imports. This arises from the fact that India, besides her payments for imported goods, has to pay interest on loans raised in England for railways and general purposes, and has also to defray the charges incurred in England for services and stores of a civil and military character. The excess of exports also covers profits on capital invested industrially in India, as well as payments for ocean and coasting freights, India having very few ships of her own.

**Land Trade.**—The land trade is carried on with Persia, Afghanistan, Central Asia, Nepal, Tibet, Western China, and Siam. Cotton goods, European and Indian, constitute the chief exports over the land frontier, salt, provisions, and metals coming next. The chief imports are rice, teak, and provisions.

VALUE OF THE TOTAL TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN POUNDS  
STERLING.

	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<b>SEA-BORNE TRADE.</b>					
<i>Imports :</i>					
Private Merchandise ..	£ 47,863,000	£ 46,178,000	£ 45,587,000	£ 47,141,000	£ 50,852,000
Government Stores ..	2,882,000	2,920,000	2,481,000	3,062,000	3,078,000
Gold and Silver ..	8,728,000	13,687,000	11,930,000	13,982,000	16,384,000
Total Imports ..	59,468,000	62,785,000	59,998,000	64,185,000	70,314,000
<i>Exports :</i>					
Private Merchandise :					
Exports of Indian					
Produce, etc. ..	66,587,000	62,524,000	72,900,000	70,456,000	69,470,000
Re-exports ..	2,689,000	2,501,000	2,248,000	2,195,000	2,189,000
Government Stores ..	46,000	64,000	52,000	71,000	233,000
Gold and Silver ..	3,292,000	4,766,000	4,941,000	5,805,000	9,485,000
Total Exports ..	72,614,000	69,855,000	80,141,000	78,027,000	81,327,000
Total Sea-borne Trade..	132,082,000	132,640,000	140,139,000	142,212,000	151,641,000
<b>LAND TRADE.</b>					
<i>Imports :</i>					
Merchandise ..	3,196,000	3,349,000	3,667,000	4,096,000	4,277,000
Gold and Silver ..	562,000	408,000	394,000	597,000	456,000
Total Imports ..	3,758,000	3,757,000	4,061,000	4,693,000	4,733,000
<i>Exports :</i>					
Merchandise ..	2,878,000	2,722,000	3,092,000	3,365,000	3,617,000
Gold and Silver ..	418,000	565,000	432,000	355,000	763,000
Total Exports ..	3,291,000	3,287,000	3,524,000	3,720,000	4,380,000
Total Land Trade ..	7,049,000	7,044,000	7,585,000	8,413,000	9,113,000

## THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

## VALUE OF THE TOTAL TRADE IN DOLLARS.

	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<b>SEA-BORNE TRADE.</b>					
<i>Imports:</i>					
Private Merchandise ..	\$ 239,315,000	\$ 230,880,000	\$ 227,085,000	\$ 235,705,000	\$ 254,230,000
Government Stores ..	14,410,000	14,000,000	12,405,000	15,310,000	15,310,000
Gold and Silver ..	43,615,000	68,435,000	59,650,000	69,910,000	81,920,000
<b>Total Imports ..</b>	<b>297,340,000</b>	<b>313,925,000</b>	<b>299,990,000</b>	<b>320,925,000</b>	<b>351,570,000</b>
<i>Exports:</i>					
Private Merchandise:					
Exports of Indian					
Produce, etc. ..	332,935,000	312,620,000	364,500,000	352,280,000	347,850,000
Re-exports ..	13,445,000	12,505,000	11,240,000	10,975,000	10,095,000
Government Stores ..	280,000	320,000	260,000	355,000	1,165,000
Gold and Silver ..	16,460,000	23,830,000	24,705,000	26,525,000	47,425,000
<b>Total Exports ..</b>	<b>363,070,000</b>	<b>349,275,000</b>	<b>400,705,000</b>	<b>390,135,000</b>	<b>406,635,000</b>
<b>Total Sea-borne Trade ..</b>	<b>660,410,000</b>	<b>663,200,000</b>	<b>700,695,000</b>	<b>711,060,000</b>	<b>758,205,000</b>
<b>LAND TRADE.</b>					
<i>Imports:</i>					
Merchandise ..	15,980,000	16,745,000	18,335,000	20,480,000	21,385,000
Gold and Silver ..	2,810,000	2,040,000	1,970,000	2,985,000	2,280,000
<b>Total Imports ..</b>	<b>18,790,000</b>	<b>18,785,000</b>	<b>20,305,000</b>	<b>23,465,000</b>	<b>23,665,000</b>
<i>Exports:</i>					
Merchandise ..	14,365,000	13,610,000	15,460,000	16,825,000	18,085,000
Gold and Silver ..	2,090,000	2,325,000	2,160,000	1,775,000	3,815,000
<b>Total Exports ..</b>	<b>16,455,000</b>	<b>16,435,000</b>	<b>17,620,000</b>	<b>18,600,000</b>	<b>21,900,000</b>
<b>Total Land Trade ..</b>	<b>35,245,000</b>	<b>35,220,000</b>	<b>37,925,000</b>	<b>42,065,000</b>	<b>45,565,000</b>

It should be observed that in the tables in this chapter only merchandise imported or exported by private persons or firms is taken into account, unless Government stores are specially indicated. Gold and silver are excluded from all but the first table. The Indian rupees have been converted at fifteen rupees per pound sterling, and at three rupees per dollar. The figures are for the year ended March 31.

**Sea-borne Trade with Countries.**—The statistics of the quantities or values of goods imported and exported refer only to the countries whence the imports come, and to the destination of the exports, as shown in the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively; they do not indicate the prime origin of imports or the ultimate destination of exports. Thus, in 1899 Switzerland sent to India a large quantity of cotton goods, but no Swiss goods appear in the Indian trade returns, as the ports of shipment were probably Italian or French. The declarations in the shipping documents undergo scrutiny, and penalties may be inflicted for false

statements. The values are the wholesale values at the places of import or export, after deducting trade discount. Duty is not included in the value of dutiable goods. The trade returns are those of 'general' trade, 'special' trade not being distinguished; but foreign goods re-exported are shown separately from exports of Indian produce and manufactures. Transshipments are not included.

Nearly two-thirds of the trade of India is with Europe, but during ten years there has been no progress, for though imports from Europe have grown, exports thereto have steadily fallen. The Asiatic trade has progressed, especially in exports, and is now nearly one-fourth of the total. Exports to Africa, America, and Australia tend to increase.

The United Kingdom has become less important both as a central mart for Indian produce and as a depot for the export of Continental goods to India, owing chiefly to the establishment of direct steamship services, which save foreigners freight and agency charges. Nevertheless, the entrepot trade remains considerable, especially in jute, jute goods, and tea. Although British Indian trade has declined, partly through the falling off in emporium business, Great Britain still sends about 70 per cent. of India's imported merchandise, and takes nearly 30 per cent. of the exports of Indian merchandise.

China comes second in the list, mainly owing to her large imports of Indian opium and cotton yarn. The China trade is, on the whole, unprogressive. As regards European countries, the development of German, Belgian, and Austro-Hungarian trade with India must be noted. It is due to the industrial progress made by these countries and to the establishment of direct steamers. Germany sends sugar, hardware and cutlery, salt, woollen goods, and a variety of cheap wares, and takes an increasing quantity of Indian produce. Imports from Belgium are mainly metals, dyes, and glass, but she purchases much less from India than Germany does. The trade with Austria-Hungary has steadily grown, largely on account of sugar imports, stimulated by bounties, while apparel, cotton and woollen goods, and glass and glassware are taken by India in growing quantities. Trade with Italy and France lacks elasticity. In brief, we may say that European countries show progress in their sales to India of apparel, cotton and woollen goods, glass and glassware, dyes, sugar, hardware and cutlery, and metals, while they take from India increasing quantities of raw cotton, rice, raw hides, oilseeds, jute, and wheat. Trade with the United States, though increasing, is as yet comparatively small. Petroleum forms the chief item in

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES INTO BRITISH INDIA IN POUNDS STERLING.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<b>EUROPE :</b>	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	33,531,000	30,970,000	31,355,000	32,502,000	32,451,000
Austria-Hungary .	992,000	1,432,000	1,619,000	1,589,000	2,091,000
Belgium ... ..	1,602,000	1,523,000	1,487,000	1,224,000	1,620,000
France ... ..	613,000	588,000	688,000	684,000	739,000
Germany ... ..	1,538,000	1,623,000	1,152,000	1,123,000	1,735,000
Holland ... ..	160,000	193,000	235,000	207,000	287,000
Italy ... ..	310,000	333,000	374,000	493,000	551,000
Russia ... ..	1,346,000	1,387,000	1,369,000	1,601,000	1,893,000
Other Countries ...	128,000	148,000	128,000	186,000	196,000
	40,220,000	38,197,000	38,407,000	39,609,000	41,563,000
<b>ASIA :</b>					
Aden ... ..	91,000	102,000	77,000	99,000	111,000
Arabia ... ..	330,000	333,000	296,000	539,000	379,000
Ceylon ... ..	455,000	714,000	468,000	410,000	505,000
China, Hong Kong	947,000	862,000	767,000	735,000	1,068,000
„ Treaty Ports	486,000	266,000	362,000	330,000	630,000
Japan ... ..	365,000	356,000	363,000	333,000	559,000
Java ... ..	94,000	139,000	130,000	183,000	178,000
Persia ... ..	457,000	462,000	389,000	552,000	476,000
Straits Settlements	1,223,000	1,606,000	1,337,000	1,290,000	1,545,000
Turkey in Asia ...	261,000	194,000	97,000	293,000	363,000
Other Countries ...	138,000	363,000	192,000	178,000	167,000
	4,852,000	5,402,000	4,478,000	4,942,000	5,981,000
<b>AFRICA :</b>					
Egypt ... ..	133,000	1,127,000	84,000	147,000	199,000
Mauritius ... ..	1,205,000	122,000	1,306,000	1,099,000	1,613,000
Zanzibar ... ..	137,000	104,000	156,000	163,000	116,000
Other Countries ...	35,000	48,000	30,000	44,000	27,000
	1,510,000	1,401,000	1,576,000	1,453,000	1,955,000
<b>AMERICA :</b>					
United States ...	973,000	954,000	903,000	823,000	833,000
Other Countries ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	18,000	1,000
	979,000	955,000	909,000	846,000	834,000
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b> ...	302,000	223,000	217,000	291,000	519,000
<b>Total</b> ... ..	47,863,000	46,178,000	45,587,000	47,141,000	50,852,000

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

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VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES INTO BRITISH INDIA IN DOLLARS.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<b>EUROPE :</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom	167,655,000	154,850,000	156,775,000	162,510,000	162,255,000
Austria-Hungary ...	4,960,000	7,160,000	8,095,000	7,945,000	10,455,000
Belgium ...	8,010,000	7,615,000	7,435,000	6,120,000	8,100,000
France ...	3,065,000	2,940,000	3,440,000	3,420,000	3,695,000
Germany ...	7,690,000	8,115,000	5,760,000	5,615,000	8,675,000
Holland ...	800,000	965,000	1,175,000	1,035,000	1,435,900
Italy ...	1,550,000	1,665,000	1,860,000	2,465,000	2,755,000
Russia ...	6,730,000	6,935,000	6,845,000	8,005,000	9,465,000
Other Countries	640,000	740,000	645,000	930,000	980,000
	201,100,000	190,985,000	192,030,000	198,045,000	207,815,000
<b>ASIA :</b>					
Aden ...	455,000	510,000	385,000	495,000	555,000
Arabia ...	1,650,000	1,665,000	1,430,000	2,695,000	1,895,000
Ceylon ...	2,275,000	3,570,000	2,340,000	2,050,000	2,525,000
China, Hong Kong ...	4,735,000	4,310,000	3,835,000	3,675,000	5,340,000
China, Treaty Ports ...	2,430,000	1,330,000	1,810,000	1,650,000	3,150,000
Japan ...	1,825,000	1,730,000	1,815,000	1,665,000	2,795,000
Java ...	470,000	695,000	650,000	915,000	890,000
Persia ...	2,235,000	2,310,000	1,945,000	2,760,000	2,330,000
Straits Settlements ...	6,140,000	8,030,000	6,685,000	6,450,000	7,725,000
Turkey in Asia	1,305,000	970,000	485,000	1,465,000	1,815,000
Other Countries	690,000	1,840,000	965,000	890,000	835,000
	24,260,000	27,010,000	22,395,000	24,710,000	29,905,000
<b>AFRICA :</b>					
Egypt ..	665,000	635,000	420,000	735,000	995,000
Mauritius ...	6,025,000	5,610,000	6,530,000	5,495,000	8,065,000
Zanzibar ...	685,000	520,000	730,000	815,000	580,000
Other Countries	175,000	240,000	150,000	220,000	135,000
	7,550,000	7,005,000	7,830,000	7,265,000	9,775,000
<b>AMERICA :</b>					
United States	4,890,000	4,770,000	4,540,000	4,140,000	4,165,000
Other Countries	5,000	5,000	5,000	90,000	5,000
	4,895,000	4,775,000	4,545,000	4,230,000	4,170,000
<b>AUSTRALASIA ...</b>	1,510,000	1,115,000	1,085,000	1,455,000	2,595,000
<b>Total ...</b>	239,315,000	230,890,000	227,935,000	235,705,000	254,260,000

VALUE OF EXPORTS (NOT INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) OF PRIVATE  
MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FROM BRITISH INDIA  
IN POUNDS STERLING.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
EUROPE:	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	21,098,000	19,464,000	21,337,000	20,589,000	20,918,000
Austria-Hungary	1,664,000	1,401,000	1,391,000	1,134,000	1,805,000
Belgium ... ..	2,035,000	2,019,000	3,161,000	2,274,000	2,365,000
France ... ..	4,237,000	3,751,000	5,211,000	4,435,000	3,988,000
Germany ... ..	5,024,000	4,788,000	5,497,000	5,009,000	6,138,000
Holland ... ..	398,000	199,000	315,000	234,000	313,000
Italy ... ..	2,018,000	1,783,000	2,203,000	1,809,000	2,042,000
Russia ... ..	171,000	73,000	83,000	82,000	162,000
Spain ... ..	114,000	137,000	101,000	111,000	290,000
Other Countries ...	95,000	117,000	121,000	84,000	147,000
	36,854,000	33,732,000	39,420,000	35,811,000	38,168,000
ASIA :					
Aden ... ..	523,000	566,000	710,000	590,000	437,000
Arabia ... ..	523,000	574,000	865,000	453,000	453,000
Ceylon ... ..	2,073,000	2,665,000	2,805,000	2,785,000	3,193,000
China, Hong Kong	5,501,000	5,039,000	5,294,000	5,300,000	5,282,000
„ Treaty Ports	3,620,000	3,016,000	3,178,000	4,077,000	2,547,000
Japan ... ..	2,717,000	2,772,000	3,477,000	4,224,000	1,390,000
Persia ... ..	278,000	361,000	470,000	244,000	344,000
Straits Settlements	3,339,000	2,862,000	3,763,000	3,662,000	4,572,000
Turkey in Asia ...	344,000	310,000	365,000	273,000	373,000
Other Countries ...	402,000	229,000	224,000	216,000	447,000
	19,320,000	18,396,000	21,151,000	21,824,000	19,038,000
AFRICA :					
Abyssinia... ..	114,000	55,000	171,000	109,000	54,000
Cape Colony ... ..	226,000	195,000	178,000	194,000	190,000
Egypt ... ..	3,236,000	2,632,000	4,565,000	3,581,000	3,002,000
Mauritius ... ..	751,000	749,000	847,000	648,000	835,000
Natal ... ..	260,000	174,000	245,000	233,000	246,000
Portuguese East Africa ... ..	118,000	73,000	80,000	96,000	162,000
Zanzibar ... ..	360,000	355,000	562,000	355,000	419,000
Other Countries ...	250,000	169,000	217,000	241,000	220,000
	5,315,000	4,402,000	6,865,000	5,462,000	5,128,000
AMERICA :					
United States ... ..	3,209,000	3,916,000	3,539,000	5,077,000	4,811,000
South America ... ..	957,000	1,141,000	850,000	1,053,000	876,000
Other Countries ...	146,000	113,000	170,000	164,000	175,000
	4,312,000	5,170,000	4,609,000	6,294,000	5,862,000
AUSTRALASIA ... ..	786,000	824,000	855,000	1,085,000	1,274,000
Total ... ..	66,587,000	62,524,000	72,900,000	70,456,000	69,470,000

VALUE OF EXPORTS (NOT INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) OF PRIVATE  
MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FROM BRITISH INDIA  
IN DOLLARS.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
EUROPE :	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom	105,490,000	97,320,000	106,685,000	102,945,000	104,590,000
Austria - Hungary ...	8,320,000	7,005,000	6,955,000	5,670,000	9,025,000
Belgium ...	10,175,000	10,095,000	15,805,000	11,370,000	11,825,000
France ...	21,185,000	18,755,000	26,055,000	22,175,000	19,940,000
Germany ...	25,120,000	23,940,000	27,485,000	25,045,000	30,690,000
Holland ...	1,990,000	995,000	1,575,000	1,420,000	1,565,000
Italy ...	10,090,000	8,915,000	11,015,000	9,045,000	10,210,000
Russia ...	855,000	365,000	415,000	410,000	810,000
Spain ...	570,000	685,000	505,000	555,000	1,450,000
Other Countries	475,000	585,000	605,000	420,000	735,000
	184,270,000	168,660,000	197,100,000	179,055,000	190,840,000
ASIA :					
Aden ...	2,615,000	2,830,000	3,550,000	2,950,000	2,185,000
Arabia ...	2,615,000	2,880,000	4,325,000	2,265,000	2,265,000
Ceylon ...	10,365,000	13,325,000	14,025,000	13,925,000	15,965,000
China, Hong Kong ...	27,505,000	25,195,000	26,470,000	26,500,000	26,410,000
China, Treaty Ports ...	18,100,000	15,080,000	15,890,000	20,385,000	12,735,000
Japan ...	13,585,000	13,860,000	17,385,000	21,120,000	6,950,000
Persia ...	1,390,000	1,805,000	2,350,000	1,220,000	1,720,000
Straits Settlements ...	16,695,000	14,310,000	18,315,000	18,310,000	22,860,000
Turkey in Asia	1,720,000	1,550,000	1,825,000	1,365,000	1,865,000
Other Countries	2,010,000	1,145,000	1,120,000	1,080,000	2,235,000
	96,600,000	91,980,000	105,755,000	109,120,000	95,190,000
AFRICA :					
Abyssinia ...	570,000	275,000	855,000	545,000	270,000
Cape Colony ...	1,130,000	975,000	890,000	970,000	950,000
Egypt ...	16,180,000	13,160,000	22,825,000	17,905,000	15,010,000
Mauritius ...	3,755,000	3,745,000	4,235,000	3,240,000	4,175,000
Natal ...	1,300,000	870,000	1,225,000	1,190,000	1,230,000
Portuguese East Africa ...	590,000	365,000	400,000	480,000	810,000
Zanzibar ...	1,800,000	1,775,000	2,810,000	1,775,000	2,095,000
Other Countries	1,250,000	845,000	1,085,000	1,205,000	1,100,000
	26,575,000	22,010,000	34,325,000	27,310,000	25,640,000
AMERICA :					
United States ...	16,045,000	19,530,000	17,945,000	25,385,000	24,055,000
South America	4,785,000	5,705,000	4,250,000	5,265,000	4,380,000
Other Countries	730,000	565,000	850,000	820,000	875,000
	21,560,000	25,800,000	23,045,000	31,470,000	29,310,000
AUSTRALASIA ...	3,930,000	4,120,000	4,275,000	5,325,000	6,370,000
Total ...	332,935,000	312,620,000	364,500,000	352,280,000	347,850,000

the imports. Russia seems to be ousting America in petroleum, her only important article of trade with India. Japan, which used to import cotton-yarn from India, now takes heavy consignments of raw cotton instead. Large quantities of rice, wheat, and seeds go to Port Said to await orders for delivery in European ports. Hence the export trade with Egypt appears much greater than it really is. There is a large coasting and transit trade with Ceylon. The trade with Singapore, Aden, Hong Kong, and Zanzibar is really an entrepot trade, these being mainly receiving and distributing centres for the neighbouring regions. Australia takes tea and gunny bags and sends horses, while Mauritius sends sugar and takes rice and cotton goods.

**Sea-borne Imports of Merchandise.**—As the chief imports are dealt with in separate tables, only a few general remarks are needed here. The diversity of Indian soil and climate enables the people to satisfy all their urgent wants from the land, which most of them are engaged in cultivating. Demands for produce in one part of India can generally be met more cheaply and conveniently from another part than from abroad. Hence the demand for foreign goods is small per head of the population, and the important articles of trade are not numerous. Cotton goods form about 38 per cent., and metals and metal manufactures about 17 per cent., of the total imports. If we add to these sugar and petroleum, we account for two-thirds of the value of imported merchandise. Provisions (including groceries and canned goods), beer, wines, and spirits, paper and stationery, carriages and carts, tobacco, apparel, and woollen and silk goods, are bought in considerable quantities, and are largely consumed by European residents. Coal imports are declining. Imports of salt (as of coal) depend partly on freights, being sent as outward cargo from Liverpool or Hamburg in the busy season of the Indian export trade. Aniline and alizarine dyes, mostly from Belgium, Holland, and Germany, have been superseding Indian vegetable dyes, because they are cheaper and more easily worked. Matches, lamps, glass and glassware, Swiss and American clocks and watches, and umbrellas, are among the cheap articles for which a considerable demand has grown up among the natives.

**Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods.**—This trade is mainly in the hands of England, which does about 98 per cent. of the total. There is a tendency for imports of lower counts of twist

QUANTITY OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE  
IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Articles.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
Coal, Coke, etc. ... Tons	494,060	261,739	358,880	422,376	127,318
Cotton, Raw ... Cwt.	57,017	46,213	37,468	188,795	225,214
" Twist and Yarn ... Lbs.	50,173,890	58,290,717	45,545,668	42,621,854	34,808,334
" Piece Goods Yds.	1,996,991,128	1,860,597,913	2,069,099,893	2,191,342,906	2,002,820,214
Flax, Piece Goods, etc. ... Yds.	3,015,472	2,968,835	2,842,006	2,795,256	3,380,106
Glass, Sheet and Plate ... Sup. ft.	8,343,436	6,436,988	8,396,641	8,163,667	7,117,227
Grain and Pulse ... Cwt.	1,080,602	1,072,415	59,171	1,509,575	1,055,095
Horses ... No.	7,191	4,992	7,622	7,093	10,682
Ivory, Unmanufactured ... Lbs.	331,085	335,562	329,085	169,162	258,585
Liquors :					
Malt ... Galls.	3,025,833	2,838,572	3,231,025	3,211,984	3,231,444
Spirits, etc. ... "	1,193,560	1,217,491	1,208,348	1,244,917	1,253,303
Wines ... "	355,254	326,101	332,204	313,549	324,627
Metals :					
Iron ... Tons	194,481	196,896	164,517	149,007	169,992
Steel ... "	77,646	92,555	84,145	72,636	92,536
Brass ... Cwt.	9,827	13,198	8,729	10,196	11,899
Copper ... "	240,648	322,348	251,301	90,846	159,971
Zinc or Spelter ... "	44,830	62,708	74,714	77,080	71,572
Tin ... "	36,397	38,628	29,198	17,401	22,741
Lead ... "	123,484	114,283	100,795	108,249	122,264
Quicksilver ... Lbs.	260,141	316,208	254,274	192,373	266,937
Oil, Mineral ... Galls.	68,421,148	87,325,026	81,951,472	74,989,433	80,788,532
Salt ... Tons	328,304	486,716	411,865	416,636	347,737
Silk, Raw ... Lbs.	2,287,752	2,049,608	2,250,866	1,694,848	2,535,377
" Piece Goods, etc. ... Yds.	15,758,882	14,197,768	17,207,056	11,845,568	20,672,662
Spices ... Lbs.	78,903,491	93,241,454	87,989,038	101,344,689	97,791,074
Sugar ... Cwt.	2,861,400	4,608,630	4,077,499	3,890,862	5,276,790
Tobacco ... "	2,175,936	2,636,172	2,688,844	3,389,578	3,748,009
Umbrellas ... No.	3,790,897	4,021,950	3,036,658	3,099,766	2,913,797
Wool, Piece Goods Yds.	14,303,611	9,893,944	13,254,975	14,401,877	14,278,145
" Shawls ... No.	963,181	400,532	893,451	1,305,214	1,776,033
" Braids, Carpets, etc. ... Lbs.	1,777,423	2,078,093	2,309,340	2,361,441	2,741,065

N.B.—A ton = 2,240 lbs. and a cwt. = 112 lbs.

and yarn to decline, partly because they are being ousted by similar yarns made in Indian mills, partly because the wider distribution of imported piece-goods has partially displaced native cloths woven from imported yarns. The bulk of the present yarn imports consists of coloured yarns of medium counts (26 to 40). The quantities of yarn imported in the last ten years have been almost stationary.

The imports of cotton piece-goods form by far the most important branch of Indian trade. In recent years, however, these imports have been on the whole unprogressive. This may be due in part to recent famines, but probably it is due still more to the growth of the Indian mill industry. Grey (unbleached) goods, which form the

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE  
IMPORTED INTO BRITISH INDIA BY SEA FROM FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES IN POUNDS STERLING.

Articles.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel .. .. .	1,011,000	816,000	920,000	976,000	1,027,000
Arms, Ammunition, etc. .. .	178,000	171,000	193,000	169,000	156,000
Books, Paper, and Stationery .. .	685,000	538,000	656,000	622,000	666,000
Building and Engineering Materials .. .	111,000	137,000	135,000	128,000	142,000
Carriages, Carts, etc. .. .	150,000	190,000	212,000	177,000	187,000
Chemicals .. .	258,000	304,000	283,000	300,000	368,000
Coal, Coke, etc. .. .	658,000	357,000	464,000	540,000	204,000
Cotton :					
Raw .. .	85,000	69,000	58,000	308,000	467,000
Twist and Yarn .. .	2,217,000	2,329,000	1,701,000	1,693,000	1,659,000
Manufactures .. .	17,616,000	15,268,000	16,452,000	18,001,000	18,281,000
Drugs and Medicines .. .	389,000	369,000	345,000	336,000	411,000
Dyeing and Tanning Materials .. .	488,000	512,000	518,000	429,000	451,000
Flax Manufactures .. .	101,000	104,000	91,000	98,000	123,000
Glass and Glassware .. .	469,000	384,000	442,000	511,000	508,000
Grain and Pulse .. .	370,000	407,000	21,000	485,000	689,000
Hardware, Cutlery, Implements, etc. .. .	1,084,000	977,000	958,000	1,060,000	1,228,000
Horses .. .	241,000	145,000	215,000	198,000	318,000
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. .. .	216,000	204,000	227,000	260,000	309,000
Ivory, and Manufactures of .. .	154,000	163,000	161,000	187,000	112,000
Jewellery and Precious Stones .. .	427,000	381,000	350,000	735,000	481,000
Leather, and Manufactures of .. .	189,000	123,000	132,000	127,000	118,000
Liquors :					
Malt, etc. .. .	317,000	308,000	321,000	304,000	318,000
Spirits .. .	551,000	547,000	571,000	571,000	576,000
Wines .. .	223,000	203,000	206,000	190,000	189,000
Machinery and Millwork .. .	2,338,000	1,905,000	2,037,000	1,695,000	1,505,000
Matches .. .	190,000	278,000	258,000	232,000	265,000
Metals :					
Iron .. .	1,846,000	1,915,000	1,539,000	1,613,000	2,093,000
Steel .. .	642,000	758,000	684,000	667,000	955,000
Copper .. .	716,000	947,000	748,000	353,000	611,000
Other Metals .. .	434,000	500,000	482,000	528,000	629,000
Oils :					
Mineral .. .	2,061,000	2,425,000	2,163,000	2,120,000	2,805,000
Animal and Vegetable .. .	284,000	330,000	205,000	164,000	190,000
Paints and Colours, etc. .. .	227,000	216,000	223,000	231,000	269,000
Porcelain and Earthenware .. .	148,000	187,000	125,000	138,000	134,000
Provisions .. .	1,025,000	1,137,000	1,021,000	1,125,000	1,317,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock (for Companies' Lines) .. .	1,706,000	1,889,000	1,883,000	1,851,000	894,000
Salt .. .	419,000	579,000	441,000	408,000	377,000
Silk :					
Raw .. .	584,000	447,000	532,000	384,000	678,000
Manufactures .. .	911,000	766,000	908,000	758,000	1,111,000
Spices .. .	408,000	497,000	593,000	611,000	586,000
Sugar .. .	2,101,000	3,190,000	2,678,000	2,251,000	3,770,000
Tobacco .. .	175,000	190,000	195,000	223,000	254,000
Umbrellas .. .	205,000	224,000	162,000	182,000	180,000
Wood, and Manufactures of .. .	188,000	169,000	118,000	150,000	174,000
Woolen Manufactures .. .	1,128,000	766,000	1,016,000	1,172,000	1,408,000
All other Articles .. .	2,212,000	1,957,000	1,954,000	1,950,000	2,200,000
Total .. .	47,863,000	46,178,000	45,587,000	47,141,000	50,852,000

great bulk of the trade, have fallen off in quantity in recent years, while white (bleached) goods have slightly increased, and coloured,

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE  
IMPORTED INTO BRITISH INDIA BY SEA FROM FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES IN DOLLARS.

Articles.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Apparel .. .. .	5,055,000	4,080,000	4,600,000	4,880,000	5,135,000
Arms, Ammunition, etc. .. .	865,000	855,000	965,000	845,000	780,000
Books, Paper, and Stationery .. .	3,175,000	2,690,000	3,280,000	3,110,000	3,330,000
Building and Engineering Materials	555,000	685,000	675,000	640,000	710,000
Carriages, Carts, etc. .. .	750,000	950,000	1,000,000	885,000	785,000
Chemicals .. .. .	1,290,000	1,520,000	1,415,000	1,500,000	1,840,000
Coal, Coke, etc. .. .	3,265,000	1,785,000	2,320,000	2,700,000	1,020,000
Cotton :					
Raw .. .. .	425,000	845,000	290,000	1,540,000	2,335,000
Twist and Yarn .. .. .	11,085,000	11,645,000	8,505,000	8,165,000	8,205,000
Manufactures .. .. .	88,080,000	76,340,000	82,260,000	90,005,000	91,155,000
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	1,695,000	1,845,000	1,725,000	1,680,000	2,055,000
Dyeing and Tanning Materials .. .	2,440,000	2,560,000	2,590,000	2,145,000	2,255,000
Flax Manufactures .. .. .	565,000	520,000	455,000	490,000	615,000
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	2,345,000	1,920,000	2,210,000	2,555,000	2,515,000
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	1,850,000	2,035,000	105,000	2,425,000	3,195,000
Hardware, Cutlery, Implements, etc. .. .. .	5,170,000	4,885,000	4,765,000	5,300,000	6,140,000
Horses .. .. .	1,205,000	725,000	1,075,000	990,000	1,590,000
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. .. .	1,080,000	1,020,000	1,185,000	1,300,000	1,545,000
Ivory, and Manufactures of .. .	770,000	815,000	805,000	985,000	560,000
Jewellery and Precious Stones .. .	2,135,000	1,905,000	1,750,000	3,675,000	2,405,000
Leather, and Manufactures of .. .	695,000	615,000	660,000	635,000	590,000
Liquors :					
Malt, etc. .. .. .	1,585,000	1,540,000	1,605,000	1,520,000	1,565,000
Spirits .. .. .	2,755,000	2,735,000	2,855,000	2,855,000	2,880,000
Wines .. .. .	1,145,000	1,015,000	1,030,000	950,000	945,000
Machinery and Millwork .. .. .	11,695,000	9,525,000	10,185,000	8,475,000	7,525,000
Matches .. .. .	950,000	1,390,000	1,265,000	1,160,000	1,825,000
Metals :					
Iron .. .. .	9,230,000	9,575,000	7,695,000	8,065,000	10,465,000
Steel .. .. .	3,210,000	3,790,000	3,420,000	3,385,000	4,775,000
Copper .. .. .	3,580,000	4,735,000	3,740,000	1,765,000	3,055,000
Other Metals .. .. .	2,170,000	2,500,000	2,410,000	2,640,000	3,145,000
Oils :					
Mineral .. .. .	10,255,000	12,125,000	10,815,000	10,600,000	11,525,000
Animal and Vegetable .. .. .	1,170,000	1,650,000	1,025,000	820,000	995,000
Paints and Colours, etc. .. .	1,135,000	1,080,000	1,115,000	1,155,000	1,845,000
Porcelain and Earthenware .. .	715,000	685,000	625,000	665,000	670,000
Provisions .. .. .	5,125,000	5,685,000	5,105,000	5,625,000	6,585,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock (for Companies' Lines) .. .	8,530,000	9,195,000	9,415,000	9,255,000	4,470,000
Salt .. .. .	2,095,000	2,895,000	2,205,000	2,040,000	1,885,000
Silk :					
Raw .. .. .	2,920,000	2,235,000	2,660,000	1,920,000	3,390,000
Manufactures .. .. .	4,555,000	3,830,000	4,540,000	3,765,000	5,555,000
Spices .. .. .	2,015,000	2,485,000	2,965,000	3,055,000	2,930,000
Sugar .. .. .	10,505,000	15,950,000	13,390,000	11,255,000	13,850,000
Tobacco .. .. .	875,000	950,000	875,000	1,115,000	1,270,000
Umbrellas .. .. .	1,025,000	1,120,000	810,000	910,000	900,000
Wood, and Manufactures of .. .	940,000	845,000	590,000	750,000	870,000
Woolen Manufactures .. .. .	5,840,000	3,830,000	5,080,000	5,880,000	7,040,000
All other Articles .. .. .	11,060,000	9,785,000	9,770,000	9,750,000	11,450,000
Total .. .. .	239,315,000	230,890,000	227,935,000	235,705,000	254,260,000

printed, and dyed goods have fluctuated considerably. Recovery in grey goods, which are increasingly produced in India, seems impro-

## THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN AND MANUFACTURES  
FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN POUNDS STERLING.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<b>COTTON TWIST &amp; YARN:</b>	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	2,153,000	2,257,000	1,618,000	1,564,000	1,572,000
Austria-Hungary ...	35,000	32,000	30,000	16,000	21,000
Other Countries ...	29,000	40,000	53,000	53,000	66,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,217,000</b>	<b>2,329,000</b>	<b>1,701,000</b>	<b>1,633,000</b>	<b>1,659,000</b>
<b>COTTON MANUFACTURES:</b>					
United Kingdom ...	17,210,000	14,766,000	15,881,000	17,276,000	17,368,000
Austria-Hungary ...	133,000	116,000	143,000	164,000	136,000
Germany ...	39,000	45,000	67,000	96,000	118,000
Holland ...	56,000	63,000	74,000	84,000	134,000
Italy ...	37,000	55,000	77,000	152,000	153,000
United States ...	64,000	119,000	60,000	51,000	110,000
Other Countries ...	77,000	104,000	145,000	178,000	212,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>17,616,000</b>	<b>15,268,000</b>	<b>16,452,000</b>	<b>18,001,000</b>	<b>18,231,000</b>

IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN AND MANUFACTURES  
FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN DOLLARS.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<b>COTTON TWIST AND YARN:</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom ...	10,765,000	11,285,000	8,090,000	7,820,000	7,860,000
Austria-Hungary ...	175,000	160,000	150,000	80,000	105,000
Other Countries ...	145,000	200,000	265,000	265,000	330,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>11,085,000</b>	<b>11,645,000</b>	<b>8,505,000</b>	<b>8,165,000</b>	<b>8,295,000</b>
<b>COTTON MANUFACTURES:</b>					
United Kingdom ...	86,050,000	73,830,000	79,405,000	86,380,000	86,840,000
Austria-Hungary ...	665,000	580,000	740,000	820,000	680,000
Germany ...	195,000	225,000	335,000	480,000	590,000
Holland ...	280,000	315,000	370,000	420,000	670,000
Italy ...	185,000	275,900	385,000	760,000	765,000
United States ...	320,000	595,000	305,000	255,000	550,000
Other Countries ...	385,000	520,000	720,000	890,000	1,060,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>88,080,000</b>	<b>76,340,000</b>	<b>82,260,000</b>	<b>90,005,000</b>	<b>91,155,000</b>

bable. Handkerchiefs, shawls, lace and net, canvas and hosiery, are not yet being supplanted to any great extent by the native manufactures. But the general progress of the indigenous industry, seen in the wider resort to fine spinning and in the increasing number of up-country mills for the supply of local wants, points to a time when India will be able to furnish practically the whole of the cotton goods she requires.

**Imports of Metals and Metal Manufactures.**—Iron is the most important of the imported metals, though it has shown little progress in recent years, mainly owing to its replacement by steel, particularly the cheaper and commoner kinds of steel used in hooping cotton-bales, etc. The substitution of ready-made tools and implements for the rough native ones formerly made from imported iron, and the competition of pig-iron and castings from the Barakar Ironworks, are further causes of the decline in imported iron. Steel is increasing in importance. Together steel and iron form about 90 per cent. in quantity of the imported metals. The kinds of iron chiefly imported are pig, sheets and plates, galvanized and tinned, bar, pipes and tubes, nails, screws, rivets and washers, wire, and angle, bolt, and rod. Steel is imported mainly in the form of bars, plates and sheets, beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework, and hoops. In the supply of iron and steel Belgium has broken down the practical monopoly once possessed by England, mainly owing to the cheapness of its products; while the United States has sent increased supplies in recent years. Austria-Hungary now practically monopolizes the trade in enamelled ironware. Of other metals, copper alone is of any note. It is imported for the manufacture of domestic and other utensils, and the demand fluctuates greatly according to price and according to the material condition of the people. Lead is imported mainly for tea-chests.

The great extensions in railway construction in recent years, as well as the constant need of repairs and renewals, have caused increasing imports of permanent-way material and rolling-stock. Most of the lines are now in the hands of Government, and the imports for the State lines are consequently much larger than for companies' lines. Imports of railway stores from other countries than England have been comparatively small, though in recent years America has supplied some steel rails, engines, etc., the orders turning on lower prices and quicker delivery.

IMPORTS OF THE CHIEF METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES  
FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN POUNDS STERLING.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<b>IRON (including Government Stores):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	£ 1,489,000	£ 1,622,000	£ 1,197,000	£ 1,427,000	£ 1,669,000
Belgium .. .. .	477,000	398,000	373,000	284,000	437,000
United States .. .. .	—	2,000	20,000	80,000	49,000
Other Countries .. .. .	92,000	87,000	74,000	66,000	85,000
Total .. .. .	2,058,000	2,109,000	1,664,000	1,866,000	2,290,000
<b>STEEL (including Government Stores):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	398,000	433,000	396,000	470,000	573,000
Belgium .. .. .	287,000	358,000	290,000	204,000	340,000
United States .. .. .	—	—	11,000	46,000	56,000
Other Countries .. .. .	15,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	71,000
Total .. .. .	698,000	811,000	726,000	738,000	1,040,000
<b>RAILWAY PLANT (Rails, Sleepers, etc., for State and Companies' Lines):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	2,570,000	2,352,000	1,736,000	1,429,000	1,183,000
United States .. .. .	—	22,000	32,000	89,000	73,000
Other Countries .. .. .	14,000	6,000	4,000	18,000	12,000
Total .. .. .	2,584,000	2,380,000	1,772,000	1,481,000	1,268,000
<b>RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK (for State and Companies' Lines):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	727,000	1,185,000	1,466,000	1,924,000	1,263,000
United States .. .. .	—	—	11,000	105,000	86,000
Other Countries .. .. .	—	3,000	1,000	25,000	80,000
Total .. .. .	727,000	1,188,000	1,478,000	2,054,000	1,329,000
<b>MACHINERY AND MILLWORK (including Government Stores):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	2,358,000	1,927,000	2,058,000	1,772,000	1,529,000
United States .. .. .	5,000	10,000	9,000	20,000	24,000
Other Countries .. .. .	23,000	17,000	19,000	33,000	37,000
Total .. .. .	2,386,000	1,954,000	2,086,000	1,825,000	1,590,000
<b>HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including Government Stores):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	958,000	890,000	831,000	898,000	1,027,000
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	66,000	59,000	47,000	84,000	110,000
Belgium .. .. .	32,000	46,000	46,000	45,000	57,000
Germany .. .. .	102,000	79,000	88,000	107,000	155,000
United States .. .. .	8,000	7,000	20,000	16,000	26,000
Other Countries .. .. .	17,000	14,000	14,000	18,000	25,000
Total .. .. .	1,183,000	1,095,000	1,048,000	1,168,000	1,400,000

Imports of machinery and millwork have increased with the industrial development of India. The requirements to be met are chiefly those of cotton and jute mills and tea-gardens. This head includes steam-engines and parts, which, in fact, constitute the largest proportion of the total value. America is sending larger quantities of engines, boilers, agricultural and pumping machinery, etc., but England still has the bulk of the trade.

IMPORTS OF THE CHIEF METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES  
\*FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN DOLLARS.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<b>IRON (including Government Stores):</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom .. .. .	7,445,000	8,110,000	5,985,000	7,135,000	8,845,000
Belgium .. .. .	2,385,000	1,990,000	1,865,000	1,420,000	2,435,000
United States .. .. .	—	10,000	100,000	445,000	245,000
Other Countries .. .. .	460,000	435,000	370,000	330,000	425,000
Total .. .. .	10,290,000	10,545,000	8,320,000	9,330,000	11,450,000
<b>STEEL (including Government Stores):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	1,980,000	2,165,000	1,980,000	2,350,000	2,885,000
Belgium .. .. .	1,435,000	1,790,000	1,495,000	1,020,000	1,700,000
United States .. .. .	—	—	55,000	230,000	250,000
Other Countries .. .. .	75,000	100,000	100,000	90,000	355,000
Total .. .. .	3,490,000	4,055,000	3,630,000	3,690,000	5,200,000
<b>RAILWAY PLANT (Rails, Sleepers, etc., for State and Companies' Lines):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	12,850,000	11,760,000	8,680,000	7,145,000	5,915,000
United States .. .. .	—	110,000	160,000	195,000	365,000
Other Countries .. .. .	70,000	30,000	20,000	65,000	60,000
Total .. .. .	12,920,000	11,900,000	8,860,000	7,405,000	6,340,000
<b>RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK (for State and Companies' Lines):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	3,635,000	5,925,000	7,380,000	9,620,000	6,815,000
United States .. .. .	—	—	55,000	525,000	180,000
Other Countries .. .. .	—	15,000	5,000	125,000	180,000
Total .. .. .	3,635,000	5,940,000	7,390,000	10,270,000	6,645,000
<b>MACHINERY AND MILLWORK (including Government Stores):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	11,790,000	9,635,000	10,290,000	8,860,000	7,645,000
United States .. .. .	25,000	50,000	45,000	100,000	120,000
Other Countries .. .. .	115,000	85,000	95,000	165,000	135,000
Total .. .. .	11,930,000	9,770,000	10,430,000	9,125,000	7,900,000
<b>HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including Government Stores):</b>					
United Kingdom .. .. .	4,790,000	4,450,000	4,155,000	4,490,000	5,135,000
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	330,000	295,000	235,000	420,000	550,000
Belgium .. .. .	160,000	230,000	230,000	225,000	285,000
Germany .. .. .	510,000	395,000	440,000	535,000	775,000
United States .. .. .	40,000	35,000	100,000	80,000	130,000
Other Countries .. .. .	85,000	70,000	70,000	90,000	125,000
Total .. .. .	5,915,000	5,475,000	5,230,000	5,840,000	7,000,000

Hardware and cutlery comprise, besides ordinary cutlery and ironmongery, various implements and tools and sewing-machines. Sewing-machines are increasingly used by natives in the bazaars. The articles under hardware and cutlery have greatly increased in number and variety in recent years, and the cheap wares supplied by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium have competed actively with British products. These articles have doubtless progressed,

IMPORTS OF SUGAR FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES  
IN POUNDS STERLING.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mauritius ... ..	1,169,000	1,094,000	1,279,000	1,068,000	1,599,000
Austria-Hungary ... ..	87,000	696,000	723,000	569,000	1,032,000
Germany ... ..	584,000	853,000	289,000	41,000	305,000
China, Hong Kong... ..	119,000	223,000	140,000	244,000	384,000
Java ... ..	66,000	117,000	113,000	171,000	150,000
Other Countries ... ..	76,000	207,000	134,000	158,000	300,000
Total ... ..	2,101,000	3,190,000	2,678,000	2,251,000	3,770,000

IMPORTS OF SUGAR FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN DOLLARS.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mauritius ... ..	5,845,000	5,470,000	6,395,000	5,340,000	7,995,000
Austria-Hungary ... ..	435,000	3,480,000	3,615,000	2,845,000	5,160,000
Germany ... ..	2,920,000	4,265,000	1,445,000	205,000	1,525,000
China, Hong Kong ... ..	595,000	1,115,000	700,000	1,220,000	1,920,000
Java ... ..	330,000	585,000	565,000	855,000	750,000
Other Countries ... ..	380,000	1,035,000	670,000	790,000	1,500,000
Total ... ..	10,505,000	15,950,000	13,390,000	11,255,000	18,850,000

owing to their cheapness, which forms the chief recommendation to the poorer natives. The United States has lately sent more hardware and electrical apparatus.

**Imports of Sugar.**—The imports of sugar have shown an enormous growth in the last twenty-five years. Until about the year 1895 Mauritius supplied the bulk of India's demands, but the production of beet-sugar at a rapidly diminishing cost, and the aid given to German and Austro-Hungarian sugars by State bounties, have enabled these European sugars to compete severely with Mauritius and Asiatic cane-sugar in the Indian markets. In 1899 the Government of India imposed countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugars on the ground that they menaced the native sugar

IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES  
IN POUNDS STERLING.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia ... ..	1,231,000	1,373,000	1,339,000	1,565,000	1,870,000
United States ... ..	605,000	720,000	637,000	469,000	320,000
Sumatra ... ..	17,000	219,000	90,000	—	—
United Kingdom ... ..	98,000	93,000	84,000	64,000	90,000
Other Countries ... ..	100,000	20,000	13,000	22,000	25,000
Total ... ..	2,051,000	2,425,000	2,163,000	2,120,000	2,305,000

IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN  
DOLLARS.

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Russia .. ...	6,155,000	6,865,000	6,695,000	7,825,000	9,350,000
United States ... ..	3,025,000	3,600,000	3,185,000	2,345,040	1,600,000
Sumatra ... ..	35,000	1,095,000	450,000	—	—
United Kingdom ... ..	490,000	465,000	420,000	320,000	450,000
Other Countries ... ..	500,000	100,000	65,000	110,000	125,000
Total ... ..	10,255,000	12,125,000	10,815,000	10,600,000	11,525,000

industry. It will be seen that Mauritius still furnishes the largest amount of sugar, but Austria-Hungary has greatly improved its position; while German sugar, after a temporary decline, is again advancing. Supplies of cane-sugar from China and Java have also increased.

**Imports of Mineral Oil.**—The natives have learned to appreciate the cheapness and superior brightness of imported mineral oils as compared with their own impure, vegetable oils. Russian oil, which is increasingly sent in bulk, has by its cheapness completely out-distanced American case oil, although it is inferior in quality. The enhanced output of Burma mineral oil, especially in the last two years, serves to provide a considerable part of India's needs. Sumatra, after sending oil for three years, ceased to do so, but new

wells are now said to be in operation there, and the trade may possibly be resumed.

**Sea-borne Exports of Merchandise.**—While manufactured articles constitute the bulk of the imports, exports consist mainly of raw materials or partly manufactured goods, rice and raw cotton heading the list. The chief exports may be classified as food-stuffs (rice, wheat, tea, and coffee), raw materials (seeds, jute, cotton, silk, teak, coal, wool, hides and skins), dyes and narcotics (indigo and opium), and goods wholly or partly manufactured (cotton yarn and cloth, jute bags and cloth, dressed hides and skins, etc.). The proportion of this last class is increasing.

Rice is largely cultivated in Burma for exportation, and forms three-fourths of the Burma exports. It is husked at the chief Burmese ports. Indian rice is distributed all over the world, but there is increasing competition with India in the rice trade, especially from Siam, Java, and Cochin China. Rice which would ordinarily be exported abroad is diverted to India proper during famine time, hence the figures for most years in the table are rather below normal. Rice is the only article now subject to an export duty.

Wheat from India was at one time expected to compete severely with American wheat in European markets, but seriously bad harvests in India always cause a practical stoppage of exports, and Europe could not depend on India for that continuity of supply which is essential. Indian wheat exports reach a high level only when crop failures in North America, Argentina, or Russia cause a sensible rise in prices, and when India has at the same time a surplus to spare. European demand is the chief factor in prices. Karachi and Bombay are the great wheat ports. It should be noticed that the rice areas enjoy a more uniform and favourable climate than the wheat areas; that wheat goes to Europe mainly for food, while rice is used for food, starch, and distillation; and that the demand for rice is steady, while that for wheat is fluctuating, the Indian wheat merely serving to fill up deficiencies in markets normally supplied from other sources.

The export of oilseeds has greatly extended in recent years. The most important is linseed, the bulk of which goes to England, Germany, and France. Next come sesamum or gingelly (til or jinjili), exported mainly to France, Belgium, and Italy; rapeseed, taken chiefly by France, Belgium, and Germany; castor-seed, sent

mainly to England and France; and poppy-seed, mostly exported to France and Belgium.

One of the best-known Indian exports is tea, the production of which has extended enormously in spite of a steady decline in prices. Low prices, however, have stimulated consumption. The superior strength and quality of Indian tea have given it a popularity over teas that are lower in price. About nine-tenths of Indian tea is exported to the United Kingdom, but some portion of this is re-exported to Europe and America. The undoubted superiority of Indian over other teas should give it a much wider sale in the United States and Canada when the preparation of green tea for those markets is undertaken.

Indian coffee has suffered from severe vicissitudes—bad seasons, disease, and, above all, the enormous production of cheap Brazilian coffee. But the generally superior quality of Indian coffee should ensure its sale even at higher prices.

India has a practical monopoly of jute cultivation, and the quantity exported has largely increased, while values have advanced still more. But jute is subject to violent fluctuations in output, quality, and price, and the trade is consequently very speculative. The crop being grown on a limited area in Bengal, the season is the most material factor in the supply, and the whole crop is affected. Again, if jute prices rule low, the cultivators plant rice or other crops instead, until restricted supplies of jute cause a rise in price, which prompts further cultivation of the fibre.

Jute manufactures now constitute one of the chief Indian industries, and an increasing quantity of raw material is absorbed by the Calcutta mills. Raw jute and jute manufactures form together the leading commodity among exports. The export returns, however, are incomplete, since they can take no account of the large quantities of bags and cloth sent out as coverings for rice, seeds, cotton, and other produce. The foreign demand for jute cloth has grown remarkably in recent years, more than one-half going to the United States, which also takes much raw jute. Australia is the best customer for gunny-bags. England takes large supplies of both raw and manufactured jute, partly for re-export. Germany and France buy a large quantity of raw jute, while gunny-bags and cloth are widely distributed in Asia, South America, and Europe. Calcutta, the centre of the jute industry, has the advantage of cheap and

abundant labour, and plentiful supplies of raw material produced in the immediate neighbourhood.

India exports large quantities of short-stapled raw cotton, chiefly to Japan; but considerable supplies are also sent to the European Continent and to China. There is a large and increasing export of Indian cotton yarns of low counts (20s. and under) to China. Bombay and Madras export grey or coloured cotton piece goods for Asiatic and African consumption.

There is normally a large export of hides and skins, but this trade is especially brisk in times of drought, when the lack of fodder causes high cattle mortality. During most of the years shown in the following table these special conditions prevailed. Horns and animal bones, which are crushed at the chief ports, are also largely exported. The United States takes most of the raw skins (sheep, goat, deer, etc.), while most of the raw hides go to the Continent. The exportation of tanned and dressed hides and skins has increased faster than that of the raw material.

Opium is a Government monopoly, and its manufacture is conducted under careful restrictions. The article yields a revenue of about £4,500,000 (\$22,500,000) annually. China is still the largest consumer, though Chinese opium is being sold in increasing quantities, and tends to diminish the demand for the much finer but more costly Indian drug.

Indigo is suffering from the competition of the synthetic indigo produced in Germany. The best Indian indigo is cultivated in Behar under European supervision. As the crop is subject to great vicissitudes, which affect both quantity and quality, and cause wide variations in price, and as vegetable indigo has to compete both with artificial indigo and aniline dyes, there is a tendency to restrict the cultivation. Fruitful efforts have recently been made to increase the output per acre and to improve the quality of the dye. Although Bengal (or Behar) indigo is the best and the best known, Madras exports a considerable quantity of indigo of an inferior quality.

Among other exports raw wool is the most important. Fine hand-woven Indian shawls are less in demand owing to change of fashion, and carpets and rugs are now the leading articles in an expanding export of woollen goods. Bengal silk and silk goods were once important, but both are of comparatively low quality, and have therefore suffered in competition with those from other countries. Saltpetre still forms a considerable export, though not so great as

QUANTITY OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE  
EXPORTED (AND RE-EXPORTED) TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Articles.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
Coal, etc. ... ..	Tons 137,509	212,861	327,247	218,877	541,458
Coffee ... ..	Cwt. 215,986	233,108	281,556	288,006	248,144
Coir (excluding Cordage) ... ..	" 292,881	338,188	367,884	428,068	462,256
Cotton :					
Raw ... ..	" 5,216,751	3,722,999	5,411,626	4,373,474	3,576,838
Twist and Yarn ... ..	Lbs. 197,391,297	201,725,688	221,164,381	242,001,755	119,296,641
Piece Goods ... ..	" 144,949,651	131,210,155	130,365,090	137,057,484	130,982,049
Grain and Pulse :					
Rice ... ..	Cwt. 28,281,277	26,834,552	37,946,886	32,278,438	31,342,788
Wheat ... ..	" 1,910,626	2,392,607	19,520,496	9,704,087	50,021
Wheat Flour ... ..	" 599,791	505,283	682,662	557,894	497,346
Other Sorts ... ..	" 989,599	1,108,551	1,320,474	1,554,981	803,415
Hides and Skins, Raw ... ..	" 654,723	908,905	812,572	1,411,516	1,471,743
" Dressed &					
" Tanned ... ..	" 341,729	366,198	297,571	323,290	469,969
Indigo ... ..	" 169,523	133,849	185,187	111,420	102,491
Jute, Raw ... ..	" 11,464,356	15,023,325	9,864,545	9,725,245	12,414,582
" Bags ... ..	No. 165,945,531	197,619,914	180,896,140	168,323,849	202,908,199
" Cloth ... ..	Fards 169,410,010	242,951,051	280,382,410	307,021,259	365,214,990
Lac (of all sorts) ... ..	Cwt. 206,470	218,803	182,116	288,450	227,063
Manures (chiefly animal bones) Tons	76,293	72,664	74,071	110,927	113,465
Metals ... ..	Cwt. 1,318,054	1,869,438	1,476,554	2,404,479	3,025,773
Oils (mainly vegetable) ... ..	Galls. 4,684,933	4,257,917	5,496,210	6,290,783	5,383,587
Opium ... ..	Cwt. 86,386	78,280	92,327	93,378	96,881
Rice-bran ... ..	Tons 102,416	118,491	111,515	136,006	127,503
Saltpetre ... ..	Cwt. 528,452	417,786	365,256	397,385	346,888
Seeds ... ..	" 11,400,745	12,562,420	19,284,039	15,786,779	10,907,947
Silk :					
Raw ... ..	Lbs. 1,588,439	1,728,684	1,564,369	2,080,513	1,701,794
Piece Goods ... ..	Fards 2,821,258	2,688,450	1,812,268	1,698,022	1,717,307
Spices ... ..	Lbs. 34,061,537	27,514,587	32,804,163	27,725,003	24,181,854
Sugar ... ..	Cwt. 1,348,473	690,237	498,567	693,965	609,457
Tea ... ..	Lbs. 153,482,194	154,121,582	159,805,650	176,386,820	192,193,469
Teak Timber ... ..	Cub. tons 64,415	81,935	77,454	77,822	74,374
Wool, Raw ... ..	Lbs. 41,444,139	44,962,232	38,613,146	41,703,826	20,020,487

N.B.—A ton = 2,240 lbs., and a cwt. = 112 lbs.

formerly. Coir and cocoanut oils and other products of the cocoanut palm are increasingly exported from Madras. Tobacco exports are unprogressive. Teak exports have fluctuated widely, owing to forest restrictions and Siamese competition, and to variations in the demands for shipbuilding and railways. Spices are less prominent than formerly in Indian trade; but pepper and ginger are still of some importance. The export of lac and lac goods is an old trade, and business has recently shown a revival. Among exports exhibiting recent progress are rice-bran and oil-cake for cattle-food, petroleum, paraffin wax, coal, mica, manganese ore, bristles and fibres, provisions, and paper-making materials.

**Re-exports of Merchandise.**—Re-exports by sea form only about five per cent. of the total imports into India. The items are many and various, but by far the most important are European

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE  
EXPORTED (AND RE-EXPORTED) BY SEA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
IN POUNDS STERLING.

Articles.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel .. .. .	241,000	205,000	194,000	196,000	226,000
Coal, Coke, etc. .. .	95,000	143,000	224,000	219,000	396,000
Coffee .. .. .	1,079,000	1,040,000	1,190,000	1,004,000	822,000
Coir, and Manufactures of Cotton :	179,000	210,000	225,000	259,000	282,000
Raw .. .. .	8,648,000	5,915,000	7,460,000	6,617,000	6,758,000
Twist and Yarn .. .	4,841,000	4,713,000	4,457,000	4,872,000	2,829,000
Manufactures .. .	1,801,000	1,665,000	1,642,000	1,741,000	1,804,000
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Opium)	91,000	98,000	97,000	165,000	154,000
Dyeing and Tanning Materials :					
Indigo .. .. .	2,914,000	2,088,000	1,980,000	1,795,000	1,424,000
Other sorts .. .	446,000	340,000	353,000	461,000	406,000
Grain and Pulse :					
Rice .. .. .	7,068,000	7,840,000	10,543,000	8,733,000	8,817,000
Wheat .. .. .	558,000	894,000	6,480,000	2,606,000	20,000
Other sorts .. .	707,000	674,000	1,111,000	780,000	543,000
Hides and Skins :					
Raw .. .. .	2,157,000	2,997,000	2,770,000	4,593,000	4,659,000
Dressed and Tanned .. .	2,511,000	2,548,000	2,197,000	2,838,000	2,997,000
Jute :					
Raw .. .. .	7,034,000	6,753,000	4,627,000	5,331,000	7,245,000
Manufactures .. .	8,476,000	3,954,000	3,866,000	4,177,000	5,224,000
Lac (of all sorts) .. .	983,000	714,000	581,000	758,000	710,000
Manures (chiefly Animal Bones)	282,000	263,000	272,000	409,000	394,£30
Metals .. .. .	188,000	169,000	159,000	289,000	428,000
Oils (mainly Vegetable) .. .	494,000	457,000	611,000	595,000	491,000
Opium .. .. .	5,349,000	4,065,000	4,751,000	5,469,000	6,804,000
Provisions .. .. .	413,000	429,000	489,000	500,000	468,000
Rice-bran .. .. .	170,000	179,000	163,000	216,000	285,000
Saltpetre .. .. .	881,000	266,000	233,000	256,000	226,000
Seeds :					
Linseed .. .. .	2,370,000	1,913,000	3,422,000	3,002,000	2,971,000
Rape or Mustard .. .	894,000	1,652,000	1,878,000	1,352,000	888,000
Gingelly, Til, or Sesamum	885,000	1,068,000	1,524,000	1,840,000	1,027,000
Other Sorts (Poppy, Castor, etc.)	1,224,000	1,101,000	1,077,000	1,046,000	1,206,000
Silk :					
Raw .. .. .	359,000	358,000	313,000	477,000	354,000
Manufactures .. .	159,000	123,000	117,000	117,000	119,000
Spices .. .. .	844,000	825,000	426,000	387,000	372,000
Sugar .. .. .	611,000	294,000	255,000	301,000	169,000
Tea .. .. .	5,351,000	5,664,000	5,516,000	6,118,000	6,455,000
Wood, and Manufactures of Wool :	586,000	722,000	727,000	731,000	716,000
Raw .. .. .	1,233,000	1,334,000	1,150,000	1,201,000	820,000
Manufactures .. .	167,000	169,000	169,000	196,000	228,000
All other Articles .. .	2,277,000	1,733,000	1,894,000	2,209,000	2,407,000
Indian Produce and Manufactures	60,587,000	62,524,000	73,900,000	70,456,000	69,470,000
Foreign ditto (Re-exports)	2,689,000	2,501,000	2,248,000	2,195,000	2,139,000
Total .. .. .	89,276,000	85,025,000	75,148,000	72,651,000	71,609,000

cotton goods and metals shipped to the Persian, Arabian, and East African coasts. Ivory, gums, spices, pearls, wool, etc., coming from those coasts, are largely re-exported to England. Owing to

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE  
EXPORTED (AND RE-EXPORTED) BY SEA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
IN DOLLARS.

Articles.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Apparel .. .. .	1,205,000	1,025,000	970,000	980,000	1,180,000
Coal, Coke, etc. .. .	475,000	715,000	1,120,000	1,095,000	1,980,000
Coffee .. .. .	5,395,000	5,200,000	5,950,000	5,020,000	4,110,000
Coir, and Manufactures of .. .	895,000	1,050,000	1,125,000	1,295,000	1,410,000
Cotton :					
Raw .. .. .	43,240,000	20,575,000	37,300,000	33,085,000	33,765,000
Twist and Yarn .. .. .	24,205,000	23,565,000	22,285,000	23,360,000	14,145,000
Manufactures .. .. .	9,005,000	8,825,000	8,210,000	8,705,000	9,020,000
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Opium) .. .. .	455,000	490,000	485,000	825,000	770,000
Dyeing and Tanning Materials :					
Indigo .. .. .	14,570,000	10,190,000	9,900,000	8,975,000	7,120,000
Other sorts .. .. .	2,230,000	1,700,000	1,765,000	2,305,000	2,030,000
Grain and Pulse :					
Rice .. .. .	39,840,000	39,200,000	52,715,000	43,665,000	44,085,000
Wheat .. .. .	2,790,000	4,470,000	32,400,000	13,030,000	100,000
Other sorts .. .. .	3,585,000	3,370,000	5,555,000	3,650,000	2,715,000
Hides and Skins :					
Raw .. .. .	10,785,000	14,985,000	13,850,000	22,965,000	23,205,000
Dressed and Tanned .. .. .	12,555,000	12,740,000	10,985,000	11,915,000	14,985,000
Jute :					
Raw .. .. .	35,170,000	33,765,000	23,135,000	26,905,000	36,235,000
Manufactures .. .. .	17,880,000	19,770,000	19,330,000	20,885,000	26,120,000
Lac (of all sorts) .. .. .	4,065,000	3,570,000	2,905,000	3,790,000	3,550,000
Manures (chiefly Animal Bones) .. .	1,410,000	1,315,000	1,360,000	2,045,000	1,970,000
Metals .. .. .	940,000	845,000	795,000	1,195,000	2,140,000
Oils (mainly Vegetable) .. .. .	2,170,000	2,285,000	3,055,000	2,975,000	2,455,000
Opium .. .. .	26,745,000	20,325,000	23,755,000	27,345,000	31,520,000
Provisions .. .. .	2,065,000	2,145,000	2,445,000	2,500,000	2,340,000
Rice-bran .. .. .	850,000	895,000	815,000	1,080,000	1,175,000
Saltpetre .. .. .	1,905,000	1,330,000	1,165,000	1,280,000	1,130,000
Seeds :					
Linseed .. .. .	11,850,000	9,565,000	17,110,000	15,010,000	14,855,000
Rape or Mustard .. .. .	1,320,000	8,260,000	9,390,000	6,780,000	4,440,000
Gingelly, Til, or Sesamum .. .. .	4,425,000	5,340,000	7,920,000	6,700,000	5,185,000
Other Sorts (Poppy, Castor, etc.) .. .	6,120,000	5,565,000	5,385,000	5,230,000	6,030,000
Silk :					
Raw .. .. .	1,795,000	1,790,000	1,590,000	2,385,000	1,770,000
Manufactures .. .. .	795,000	615,000	585,000	585,000	595,000
Spices .. .. .	1,720,000	1,625,000	2,130,000	1,935,000	1,860,000
Sugar .. .. .	3,055,000	1,470,000	1,275,000	1,505,000	845,000
Tea .. .. .	26,755,000	28,320,000	27,580,000	30,590,000	32,275,000
Wood, and Manufactures of .. .. .	2,680,000	3,610,000	3,635,000	3,655,000	3,580,000
Wool :					
Raw .. .. .	6,165,000	6,670,000	5,750,000	6,005,000	4,100,000
Manufactures .. .. .	885,000	845,000	845,000	980,000	1,140,000
All other Articles .. .. .	11,385,000	8,665,000	9,470,000	11,045,000	12,035,000
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. .	332,935,000	312,620,000	364,500,000	352,280,000	347,350,000
Foreign ditto (Re-exports) .. .. .	13,445,000	12,505,000	11,240,000	10,975,000	10,695,000
Total .. .. .	346,380,000	325,125,000	375,740,000	363,255,000	358,045,000

the increase of direct communication between those coasts and Europe, India's re-export trade, which is chiefly concentrated in Bombay, shows a tendency to decline.