TWENTIETH ISSUE

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REPORT

ON THE

Production of Tea in India

IN THE

Calendar year

1914

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1915

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS

Departmental Publications.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

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2. Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year. As. 8. (2*a.*)
3. Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India :—
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21. Estimates of Area and Yield of principal Crops in India. As. 4. (2*a.*)
22. Report on the production of Tea in India. As. 8. (2*a.*)
23. Report on the production and consumption of coal in India. As. 8. (2*a.* 6*p.*)
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25. Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 expressed in Index numbers. As. 12. (5*a.*)
26. List of Factories and other large Industries in India. R4. (4*a.*)

[NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk (*) to be obtained from the officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.]

QUARTERLY.

27. Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) of India. As. 8. (2*a.*)
28. Rate List [of Stores purchased in England for Government Departments] in India. As. 8. (2*a.*)

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29. Accounts of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. As. 8. (2*a.*)
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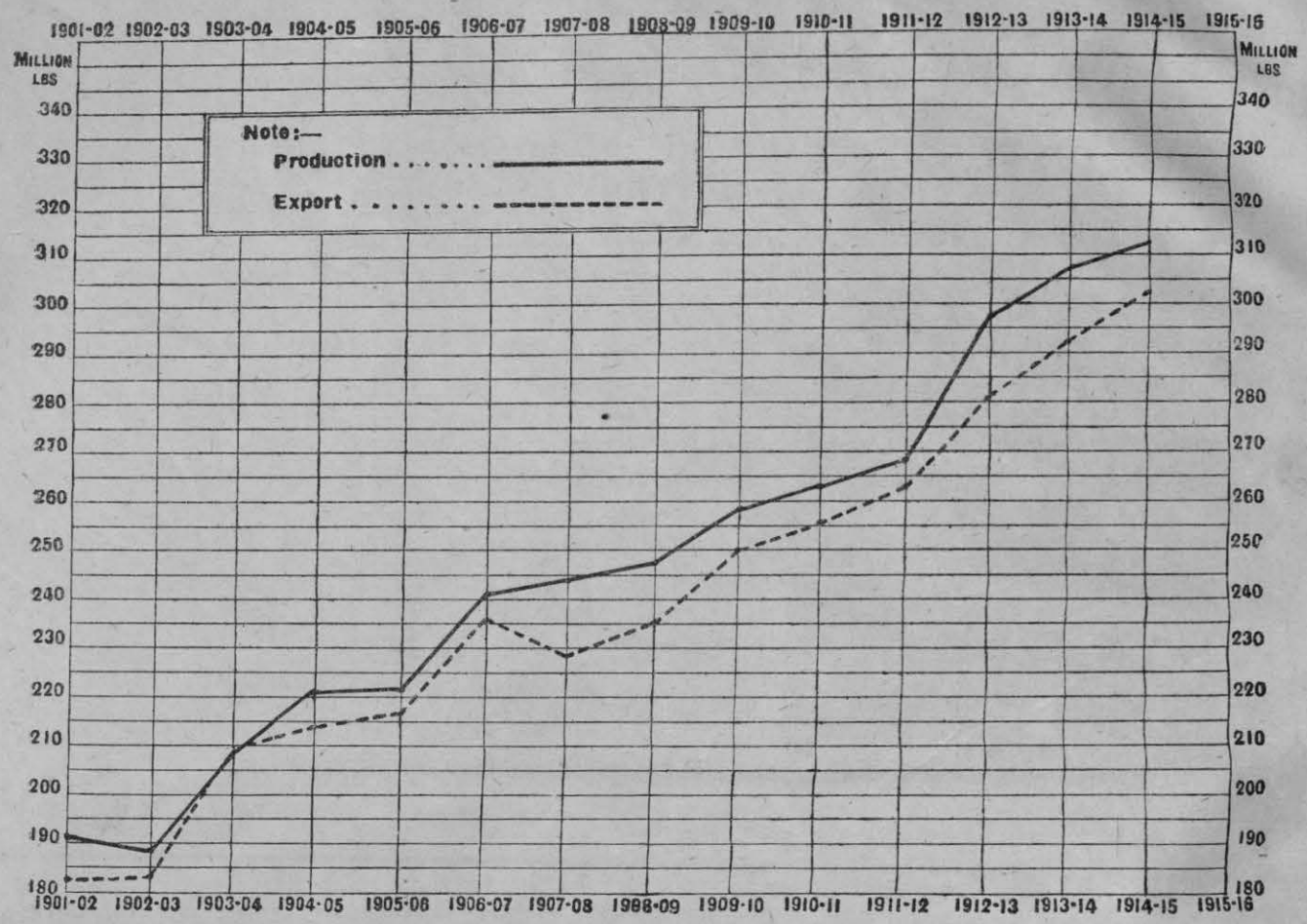

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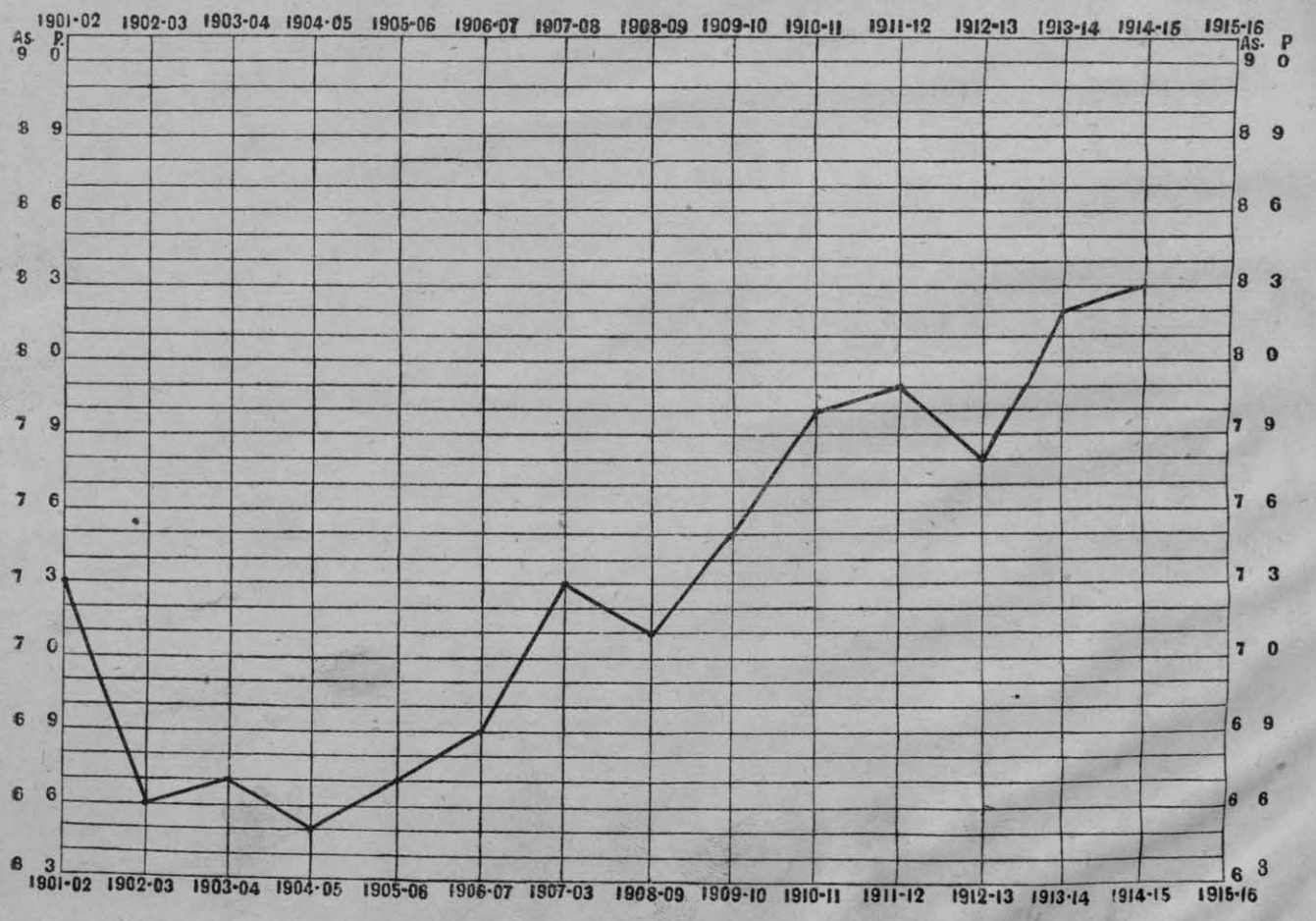

Report on the Production of Tea in India in the Calendar Year 1914

PART I.—REPORT

The Twentieth Report on the Production of Tea in India deals with the production in the calendar year 1914, and also as regards trade figures, with the fiscal year 1914-15. The export of the tea crop of one year, it may be noted, continues well into the next succeeding year. Part I gives the main features of the year, and Part II includes the statistical tables. A chart has also been added to illustrate the growth of the production and exports, and the variations in prices, of tea during the last fourteen years.

The year was a prosperous one for the tea industry. The production during the year surpassed the record crop of 1913. The war has certainly had a beneficial effect on the tea trade, which was fortunate in having a large outturn coupled with a high price. This price level was maintained throughout the year by the increased demand in the consuming markets. In the local markets, however, business was less satisfactory than last year. The despatch of British troops to Europe made a considerable difference to the demand for tea in India itself.

Area under tea.

The statistics of area are given in table No. 1 in Part II (pages 12 and 13). The total area under tea in 1914 was 622,600 acres, which is 2 per cent greater than that in the preceding year. The area abandoned in the year was 3,900 acres, while the new extensions (including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years) amounted to 16,400 acres. Thus the net increase during the year was 12,500 acres. The figures are for the most part those reported by planters. In the case of those plantations for which figures are not so reported, estimates have been prepared by local officers. In the year under review such estimates have been made in respect of 2 gardens out of a total of 297 gardens in Bengal, in respect of 26 gardens out of a total of 762 gardens in Assam, and in respect of 37 gardens out of a total of 256 gardens in Southern India. Including the estimated area, the total area under tea in 1914 was divided between the different provinces as shown in the margin. The percentage increase or decrease as compared with the preceding year is also stated. The cultivation of tea in India has been mainly concentrated in tracts where a heavy rainfall and a humid and equable climate permit of repeated flushes and pluckings of the leaf. Eighty-five per cent of the total area under tea in India lies in Assam (in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys) and the two contiguous districts (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri) of Northern Bengal. The elevated region over the Malabar Coast in Southern India (including the Native State of Travancore and the Madras districts of Malabar, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore) contains over 10 per cent of the total.

	Area acres.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Assam	376,000	+2·3
Bengal	159,100	+2·0
Southern India	65,000	+2·2
Northern India	17,300	...
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	...
Burma	3,000	...

Out of the total area of 622,600 acres, for which either returns or complete estimates have been received, 566,500 acres were reported to have been plucked during the year as against 556,100 acres in the preceding year. On the remaining 56,100 acres, the plants were either too young to be plucked or were not plucked for other reasons. Details for each district are given in table No. 3 in Part II.

Number and size of plantations.

The total number of plantations was 4,405 in 1914 as against 4,380 in the preceding year. In Burma, where tea plants are grown scattered in the jungle, each village tract containing tea plants has been taken to represent one plantation. The plantations vary greatly in size in the different

provinces. In Assam 762 plantations are reported to have a total area of 376,048 acres under tea in 1914, that is, an average of 494 acres per plantation. In Bengal 536 acres is the average of 297 plantations, and in Travancore 409 acres of 95 plantations. In Madras, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa the average is much smaller, being about 163 acres, 129 acres, and 98 acres, respectively. In the Punjab, where tea cultivation is conducted on a small scale, the average area is only 3 acres. These figures, which refer to the year 1914, relate only to tea-bearing areas and do not include the area in the occupation of planters but not under tea cultivation. [For details for districts, see table No. 3 in Part II.]

Production of tea (both black and green).

The statistics of production are given in tables Nos. 2 and 3 in Part II. The total production of both black and green teas in 1914 is reported to have been 312,821,000 lbs, divided between the different parts of India as shown in the margin. Black tea represents 309,771,000 lbs. The net increase over the preceding year amounts to about 6 million lbs, or 2 per cent, almost entirely in black tea. It should, however, be borne in mind that these figures cannot be taken as entirely accurate, for, as already stated above under "Area" (page 1), estimates had to be made for as many as 65 gardens for which returns were not furnished by the planters.

	lbs
Assam	208,227,000
Bengal	75,373,000
Southern India	24,618,000
Northern India	4,321,000
Bihar and Orissa	282,000
Total	312,821,000

The marginal table shows the variations in the area and production of tea in each of the last ten years, the average of the ten years 1901 to 1910 being taken as 100 in each case. It is noticeable that, while the area under cultivation has increased by 18 per cent in the decade, the increase in production has been one of 41 per cent. Burma is excluded from these calculations for the reason that the produce of the Burma tea gardens is almost wholly converted into *letpet* (wet pickled tea), which is eaten as a condiment. In 1914, 602,800 lbs of *letpet* were manufactured as against only 4,500 lbs of leaf tea (black). In tables Nos. 2 and 3 in Part II, however, the reported figures of *letpet* have been converted into black tea equivalents, four pounds of *letpet* being taken to represent a pound of black tea.

[Decennial average 1901-1910=100]

	Variations in	
	Area	Production
1905	98	97
1906	99	105
1907	100	107
1908	102	108
1909	103	113
1910	105	115
1911	107	118
1912	110	130
1913	113	134
1914	116	137

Production in Burma.

Average production per acre.

The average production of tea per acre varies very greatly in the different districts. The marginal table shows the average production of manufactured tea (black and green) per acre plucked in each district in 1914. The highest production in the year was in Darrang (Assam), namely, 691 lbs per acre, and the lowest in Hazaribagh (Bihar and Orissa), namely, 26 lbs. The average production in the whole of India (excluding Burma) was 554 lbs per acre plucked, the same as in the previous year. The weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable from May to July. The following three months were only fair, and an early cold weather checked growth severely in November and December. Very few fine quality teas were made in any district, but the average throughout the season was good, In the Brahmaputra Valley districts of Assam a few of the second flush teas were very good and the autumnal crop was fairly good, but the bulk of the crop was of a plain, though useful, character. In Cachar and Sylhet the crop was well above the average and was very good throughout the season. In Jalpaiguri (Duars), the crop on the whole was fairly average. In Darjeeling

	lbs per acre
Darrang	691
Lakhimpur	621
Jalpaiguri	613
Sibsagar	585
Sylhet	572
Travancore	563
Nowgong	548
Cachar	547
Coimbatore	477
Malabar	444
Dehra Dun	419
Nilgiris	416
Kamrup	395
Chittagong	389
Darjeeling	353
Goalpara	310
Chittagong Hill Tracts	211
Kangra	209
Ranchi	140
Almora	123
Garhwal	51
Hazaribagh	26
Average	554

Quality of tea manufactured

the crop was disappointing throughout, particularly the second flush teas; the crop from this district was the poorest manufactured for some years past. The teas made in the Terai (Dehra Dun, Kangra, etc.) were, with few exceptions, inferior to those made in the previous season.

The figures of production given above include both black and green teas. The difference between the two kinds of tea arises from the different methods of preparation. Briefly the distinction is that the process of fermentation, which gives to black tea its colour, is avoided or arrested in the case of green tea. The total quantity of green tea reported to have been manufactured in the year under review is 3,050,000 lbs, as compared with 3,272,000 lbs in 1913 and 4,825,000 lbs in 1912. The quantity manufactured in each tract in the last two years is stated in the marginal table. A little less than two-thirds of the total quantity was manufactured in the Kangra Valley (Punjab) in the year under review. Bounties were paid on green tea from the Tea Cess Fund up to March 1909, but since that date no bounties have been paid and the production continues to decline.

Green tea.

	1913 lbs	1914 lbs
Northern India . .	2,007,696	1,814,356
Southern India . .	521,399	767,849
Surma Valley . .	468,858	214,523
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	273,663	253,562
Total .	3,271,616	3,050,290

Table No. 4 in Part II shows the quantity (in lbs) of Indian tea exported to each country during the last five years. The figures include the exports from the State of Travancore. The destinations given are the final destinations, either declared on export, or, in the case of shipments under optional bills of lading, reported subsequently to the Custom houses. It has been found by experience that the declared destinations are not in all cases the final destinations; the result is that the figures of exports from India do not in every case agree with the figures of imports into various countries, *e.g.*, the United Kingdom, Persia, China. Even when the final destinations are given, the figures do not as a rule agree, owing partly to the quantity on board the ships in transit at the end of the year and partly to the different periods for actual shipments and their arrivals. But the discrepancies tend to balance one another in a series of years.

Exports of Indian tea.

The total figures of exports by sea and by land in the last five years are given in the margin in thousands of pounds. Detailed figures of export to each country are given in table No. 4 in Part II. The most striking features of the trade of 1914-15 are as follows. The total exports by sea improved by 11 million lbs, or nearly 4 per cent, as compared with 1913-14. Shipments to the United Kingdom, to which 72 per cent of the exports of Indian tea is directed, increased by 28,231,000 lbs or 13·5 per cent. Of the other countries in Europe, France took 528,000 lbs and Italy 73,000 lbs more than in 1913-14. On the other hand, the exports to Russia, Germany, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, and Holland showed a decrease of 13,762,000 lbs, 513,000 lbs, 264,000 lbs, 113,000 lbs, and 30,000 lbs, respectively. The total exports to Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, showed a net decrease of 14,089,000 lbs, as compared with the year 1913-14. Of the African countries, shipments to all declined, the only exception being Natal, which showed an increase of 41,000 lbs. Of the American countries, the United States of America and Chile took 795,000 lbs and 138,000 lbs more than in 1913-14, while the exports to Canada declined by 614,000 lbs. In Asia, the best customers of Indian tea are China, Ceylon, and Turkey (Asiatic), and the exports to them declined by 2,698,000 lbs, 607,000 lbs, and 1,600,000 lbs, respectively. The Straits Settlements took 67,000 lbs less than in 1913-14. Shipments to Persia, Arabia, and Aden, however, increased by 1,803,000 lbs, 86,000 lbs, and 10,000 lbs, respectively. But the total exports to Asiatic countries declined by 3,428,000 lbs. Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands took between them some 1,286,000 lbs more than in 1913-14. Exports by land declined by 411,000 lbs or 19 per cent. The bulk of the exports by land goes to Afghanistan and other countries beyond the north-western frontier. If the exports both by sea and by land are taken together, the net increase in 1914-15 was nearly 11 million lbs or 3·7 per cent.

	By sea 1,000 lbs	By land 1,000 lbs
1910-11 . . .	254,392	2,046
1911-12 . . .	260,862	2,653
1912-13 . . .	278,601	3,214
1913-14 . . .	289,519	2,196
1914-15 . . .	300,771	1,786

Destinations of exports.

In view of the disorganisation of shipping and the consequent congestion of the docks and warehouses in Calcutta on account of the war, the trade

figures are quite satisfactory. The decrease in the exports to Russia and other important markets of Indian tea was made good by the increased shipments to the United Kingdom.

Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom.

The total quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is not consumed there. A considerable portion is re-exported from there to other foreign countries. The re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to each foreign country in each of the last five calendar years are given in table No. 5 in Part II. The total figures for the five years are stated in the margin. The total re-exports in 1914 advanced by 8,569,000 lbs or about 39 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The largest quantity went to Holland, which took 12,325,000 lbs, as against 2,026,000 lbs in 1913. Next comes Canada, which took 4,279,000 lbs as against 2,262,000 lbs in 1913. The United States of America and Russia took 3,016,000 lbs and 1,778,000 lbs through the United Kingdom, as against 2,176,000 lbs and 6,980,000 lbs, respectively, in the preceding year. In the last week of August a sudden demand from other European countries arose, which quickly grew to an abnormal magnitude. It was discovered that the ultimate destination of the commodity sent to the principal customers—Holland, Sweden, and Denmark—were the enemy countries, and the export was therefore stopped on the 17th November. Germany was not a tea-drinking nation but her troops wanted it, and Holland could supply any quantity from Java. The recognition of this fact led the Government to withdraw its embargo.

	lbs
1910	18,587,000
1911	17,997,000
1912	19,368,000
1913	21,830,000
1914	30,399,000

Exports of Indian and Ceylon tea exported direct and re-exported from United Kingdom.

Table No. 6 in Part II shows the total of (*a*) Indian, and (*b*) Ceylon tea exported direct by sea and re-exported from the United Kingdom to each principal foreign country in each of the last four calendar years. The figures for 1914 are stated in the margin (in thousands of pounds). Russia, which had hitherto preferred Indian to Ceylon tea, took more of Ceylon than of Indian tea in the year under review, though it took considerably less of both kinds than in the preceding year. The United States of America and Australia, which ordinarily prefer Ceylon to Indian tea, and Canada, which usually takes Indian and Ceylon teas in about equal quantities, took both kinds in larger quantities than in 1913.

	Indian tea.	Ceylon tea.
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
Russia	12,945	14,864
Other European Countries	18,089	7,639
United States	5,705	15,840
Canada	15,700	14,509
Australia	10,077	22,537
Other Countries	22,905	24,834

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and continents in exports of Indian tea.

The proportion (per cent), to total exports from India by sea and by land, of exports consigned to the different parts of the world in the last two years is shown in the margin. The percentage of Indian tea sent to the United Kingdom fell low in 1912-13. A slight improvement took place in 1913-14, but in 1914-15 the percentage rose very high. As regards exports to other countries in Europe, the set-back experienced in 1911-12 was made good in 1912-13. There was a slight decline in 1913-14, and in 1914-15 the percentage fell very low. The shares of other continents remained practically the same as in the preceding year.

	1913-14 per cent	1914-15 per cent
By Sea—		
To United Kingdom	71·7	78·4
„ rest of Europe	11·9	6·8
„ Asia	6·9	5·5
„ America	4·7	4·6
„ Australia	3·3	3·6
„ Africa	0·8	0·5
By land	0·7	0·6
	100	100

Share of Indian ports in the tea trade.

Table No. 7 in Part II shows the quantity of Indian tea shipped from Calcutta, Chittagong, Bombay and Karachi, South Indian ports, and Burma, in each of the last five years. The figures for 1914-15 are stated in the margin (in thousands of pounds). Compared with 1913-14, the shipments from Calcutta in 1914-15 increased by nearly 18 million pounds or 8 per cent, but those from Chittagong declined by 8 million pounds or 15 per cent. Shipments from Bombay and Karachi and South Indian ports continued to increase.

	1,000 lbs
From Calcutta	226,732
„ Chittagong	47,925
„ South Indian ports	22,033
„ Bombay and Karachi	4,077
„ Burma ports	3

Exports of tea from India, compared

It is interesting to compare the exports of tea from India, Ceylon, and China, the three rival tea-supplying countries in the world's market. Table

No. 8 in Part II shows the total reported exports by sea and land from India and those from Ceylon and China in each of the last nineteen years, with the ratio of increase or decrease in each year as compared with 1896-97, the figures for that year being taken as 100 in each case. The actual figures for the last two years are shown in the margin (in thousands of pounds). The exports from India and Ceylon have increased almost steadily in the nineteen years—those from India by 101 per cent and those from Ceylon by 74 per cent; but the exports from China have declined by 17 per cent. with those from Ceylon and China.

	1913-14 1,000lbs	1914-15 1,000 lbs
India	291,715	302,557
Ceylon . . .	197,419	191,839
China—		
Black and green .	103,038	114,689
Brick, tablet, and dust	70,062	84,308

The total quantity of green tea exported to foreign countries, both by sea and by land, in 1914-15 amounted to 2,065,000 lbs, as compared with 2,481,000 lbs in 1913-14 and 4,607,000 lbs in 1912-13. Details for the last two years are given in the margin. The bulk of the exports was by land, and was directed to countries beyond the north-west frontier. The exports of green tea are declining as a result of the restricted manufacture owing to a decreased demand. Export of green tea.

	1913-14 lbs	1914-15 lbs
From Calcutta and Chittagong	35,899	165,824
„ South Indian ports	511,066	381,726
„ Burma . .	1,028	560
By land . . .	1,932,560	1,517,040

The quantities of each kind of tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in each of the last three years are stated in the marginal table (in thousands of pounds). In the year under review India supplied 58 per cent of the total quantity consumed in the United Kingdom, Ceylon supplied some 29 per cent, and China only about 4 per cent of the total. The average annual consumption of tea per head of population of the United Kingdom is $6\frac{2}{3}$ lbs, and of this quantity Indian tea constitutes nearly $3\frac{4}{5}$ lbs. The consumption per head in New Zealand and Australia exceeds even that in the United Kingdom, namely, 7·45 lbs in New Zealand and 6·83 lbs in Australia. In Canada it is 4·83 lbs per head, in Holland 2 lbs, and in Russia only a little over 1 lb. The quantity of each kind of tea, which remained in the bonded warehouses or entered to be warehoused in the United Kingdom on 31st December in each of the last three years, is also stated in the margin (in thousands of pounds). The total quantity remaining on 31st December 1914 was about 17 million lbs less than that on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom.

	1912	1913	1914
Total quantity entered—	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
Indian tea . .	165,298	172,844	184,886
Ceylon tea . .	93,529	91,518	90,727
China tea . .	10,576	9,683	13,033
Tea of other countries.	26,006	31,646	29,018
TOTAL .	295,409	305,691	317,664
Quantity in bonded warehouses—			
Indian tea . .	93,648	101,191	86,574
Ceylon tea . .	17,476	14,717	11,080
China tea . .	17,529	13,644	12,045
Tea of other countries.	9,839	8,453	11,779
TOTAL .	138,492	138,005	121,478
Consumption per head—	lbs	lbs	lbs
All tea . .	6·47	6·64	6·84
Indian tea . .	3·62	3·75	3·98

The tea-supplying countries of the United Kingdom other than India, Ceylon, and China, are Java, Japan, and Formosa. The official figures of exports from these countries for the last three years, so far as available, are stated (in thousands of pounds) in the marginal table. It may be noted that over the last decade Java is increasing her production. Exports of tea from Java, Japan and Formosa.

	1912-13 1,000 lbs	1913-14 1,000 lbs	1914-15 1,000 lbs
Java . . .	63,834	(a)61,939	(b)
Japan . . .	39,548	33,925	38,184
Formosa(a) . .	24,153	23,931	22,936

Table No. 9 in Part II shows the imports into, and re-exports from, India of foreign tea by sea and land, and the balance left in the country for consumption, in the last five years. The figures for 1914-15 are stated in the margin (in thousands of pounds). The total imports in 1914-15 were 9,790,000 lbs, or 1,251,000 lbs more than in 1913-14. About a tenth of this quantity was re-exported Foreign Tea in India.

	1,000 lbs
Imported from	
Ceylon . . .	1,745
China . . .	3,067
Elsewhere . . .	4,978
Total	9,790
Re-exported . .	919
Balance left . .	8,871

(a) For calendar year. (b) Not yet available.

as foreign tea, chiefly from Bombay to Persia, Turkey in Asia, Maskat, and the Bahrein Islands by sea, and by land to Afghanistan, leaving some 8,871,000 lbs for consumption in India. Part of this remainder no doubt was used for blending with Indian teas, and the blend, when exported, would doubtless be treated as Indian produce in the customs declarations.

Consumption of Tea in India.

As already explained, the reported figures of production are not strictly accurate, and consequently any estimate of the consumption *per capita* in India as a whole is vitiated at the outset. In table No. 10 in Part II, however, is shown the balance of leaf tea, green and black, left in the country after deducting net exports (*i.e.*, exports *minus* imports) from production in each of the last five years. The figures for 1914-15 are stated in the margin (in thousands of pounds). The balance left in 1914-15 amounted to 19 million lbs as against 23 million lbs in 1913-14. The average for the last five years is about 19 million lbs. In Burma, in addition to leaf tea, about 15 million lbs of pickled tea (*letpet*), mostly imported from the North Shan States, are consumed annually. The consumption of pickled tea in Burma is estimated to be about 1·4 lbs per head of population.

	1,000 lbs.
Production	312,976
Net exports	293,685
Balance	19,291

Tea sales and prices.

Table No. 11 in Part II shows the number of chests of tea of the different producing districts sold at the auction sales in Calcutta in each of the last ten years. The figures for the principal districts for the last two years are stated in the margin. The total number of chests sold in 1914-15 amounted to 680,000 (including 96,000 packages sold privately), as compared with 850,000 in 1913-14 and 864,000 in 1912-13.

	Number of chests sold.	
	1913-14	1914-15
Assam Valley	210,278	166,351
Cachar	133,697	86,717
Sylhet	115,157	85,620
Jalpaiguri	240,939	137,159
Darjeeling	124,728	96,809
Other places	25,378	11,002
Total	850,177	583,658

Tables Nos. 12 and 13 show the number of chests of each grade of tea sold and the prices realised at the auction sales in Calcutta in 1913 and 1914; while table No. 14 illustrates the variations (expressed in index numbers) in the average prices of the three principal grades of tea, namely, Broken Pekoe, Pekoe, and Pekoe Souchong, sold at the auction sales since 1888, the average of the ten years, 1901 to 1910, being taken as 100 in each case; the average declared values of exports of all descriptions of tea are also given with variations in index numbers. The figures for 1913 and 1914 are stated in the margin. The average prices of Broken Pekoe were 3 pies lower than in the preceding year, but those of Pekoe and Pekoe Souchong were slightly higher.

	1913			1914		
	Price		Index	Price		Index
	a.	*p.*	number	*a.*	*p.*	number
Broken Pekoe	8	1	122	7	10	119
Pekoe	7	5	126	7	8	130
Pekoe Souchong	6	10	135	6	11	136
Declared value	8	2	117	8	3	118

The average prices realised for all teas sold during 1914-15 at public auctions and privately were 7*as.* 7*p.* against 7*as.* 9*p.* in 1913-14, and 7*as.* 1*p.* in 1912-13, and the auctions were closed from 28th July to 20th October 1914. The sales opened on the 26th May with an average price of 8*as.* 2*p.* per lb; by the end of July this had fallen to 7*as.* 10*p.* when the sales ceased: on re-opening, the third sale (the first two being hardly representative) gave an average of 7*as.* 2*p.* on the 3rd November. From then the rates steadily advanced and the last sale closed with an average of 8*as.* 4*p.* per lb.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton report that the sales of Indian tea in London on garden account from the 1st July 1914 to the 18th June 1915, amounted to 1,819,261 packages, as compared with 1,791,451 packages sold during the same period in the preceding year. The average price realised in 1914-15 was 9·85*d.* per lb as compared with 9·25*d.* per lb in 1913-14. Details for each district are given in table No. 15 in Part II.

Freights.

Table No. 16 in Part II shows the course of freight charges on tea from Calcutta to London during the last twenty years. The rates are the minimum rates (per ton of 50 cub. ft.) that obtained in August, the month in which the largest quantity of tea is known to be ordinarily shipped. Up to 1907 the rates fluctuated considerably from year to year, the highest being £2 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1899 and the lowest £1 3*s.* 9*d.* in 1896. From 1908 to 1911 the rate remained

stationary at £1 12*s.* 6*d.* In 1912, an agreement was entered into, in continuation of a previous agreement, between the shipping companies concerned and a large number of tea shippers, fixing the rate of freight on tea for a period of five years as from 1st April 1912. Until the 9th August, 1914, freight for tea remained steady at the rates in force in the two previous years, *viz.* £1 15*s.* per ton, subject to a rebate of 5*s.* On the 10th August, that is to say, immediately after the outbreak of war, the Liners' Conference, Calcutta, demanded a surcharge of 25 per cent on the agreement rate of £1 10*s.* From then on to the 14th September, the rates were £1 10*s.* *plus* a surcharge of 25 per cent. The demand of the Liners' Conference formed the subject matter of a prolonged controversy with the result that a recommendation was made by the Committee of the London Association, after consultation with the Conference there, that the agreement should be temporarily altered for the present tea season (1914-15) to the extent of shippers paying a surcharge based on the Government insurance rate and fluctuating with it. In consequence a slight relief was afforded and the rate which was £1 17*s.* 6*d.* in the middle of September fell to £1 10*s.* *plus* a surcharge of 5*s.* until 17th December. From that date until the close of the year the rate was £1 10*s.* *plus* a surcharge of 3*s.* 9*d.*

Labour.

The number of persons employed in the tea industry in each district in the year under review is given in table No. 3 in Part II. The total numbers for each of the provinces for 1914 are stated in the margin. The total number of persons employed in the industry in 1914 is returned at 676,500, namely, 587,898 being permanently employed and 88,602 temporarily employed. Compared with the return of the previous year, there is an increase of 15,365 permanent employés and a decrease of 5,777 in the number of temporary hands. In Southern India, the work is sometimes done by contract, and in this case no record of the labour employed is available, and the figures are therefore not complete. The Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Bill was passed on the 24th March 1915. The Act carries with it the abolition of the recruiting contractor and the creation of a Labour Bureau to supervise recruiting. The effect of the Act will be to open up large areas which are at present closed for recruitment.

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Assam	429,317	40,108
Bengal	100,598	29,840
Bihar and Orissa	338	1,062
United Provinces	2,535	2,846
Punjab	4,238	6,522
Madras	19,968	3,467
Travancore	27,334	4,571
Burma	3,570	186
TOTAL	587,898	88,602

Wages.

The average monthly wages of labourers (Act and Non-Act) employed in the tea gardens in Assam in the five years 1910-11 to 1914-15 are given in table No. 17 in Part II. The figures for 1914-15 are stated in the margin. The averages are calculated on the figures for September and March of monthly cash wage (including *ticca*, diet, rations, subsistence allowance, and bonus) per head of the total number on the books. It is stated in the Resolution of the local Administration on Immigrant Labour in Assam for 1913-14 that the tea garden cooly is able to supplement his cash earnings on the garden by private cultivation and gets other privileges such as free fuel and grazing, which add largely to the amount of his money income.

		R	a.	p.
Act labourers	Men	6	0	8
	Women	5	12	9
Non-Act labourers	Men	6	0	5
	Women	4	10	3
	Children	2	13	3
	Average	5	1	1

Tea Cess Fund.

In 1903 an Act, known as the Indian Tea Cess Act (IX of 1903), was passed at the request of the tea trade for promoting its sale and manufacture. Under this Act a duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ pie per lb is levied on all Indian teas exported. The whole of the amount collected is made over to a fund, known as the Tea Cess Fund, which is placed in the hands of a Committee appointed for the purpose, and Government merely acts as a revenue collecting agency. The total amount collected in 1914-15 was R3,94,000, as against R3,79,000 in 1913-14. The allotments for the season 1915-16 have been to the United States (R1,80,000), to the United Kingdom (R90,000), to the continent of Europe (R75,000), and to India (R90,000). The allotment of R90,000 for work in India is highly satisfactory and full of promise for increasing the consumption and pushing the sale of tea in India. The services of an expert to direct the

work have, it is understood, been secured. Owing to the war, about R1,50,000 of the sums allotted in 1914-15 to the United States and the continent of Europe were not spent. This sum was used as follows :—R75,000 for the purchase of tea for the use of the field hospitals of the Allied troops and the Belgian refugees in England; R30,000 for the distribution of tea to the Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom; R15,000 to the Vice-Consul for Russia in Calcutta for the purchase of tea for the Russian field hospitals; R30,000 for the purchase of tea for the field hospitals of the Allied troops outside the United Kingdom. Up to March 1909 a portion of the collection was paid to the planters in India as bounty on the manufacture of green tea, but, as already stated above, no such bounty has been paid since that date.

Duty on tea in foreign countries.

Table No. 18 in Part II shows the rates of customs duties levied on tea in the different countries of the world as they stood on the 1st April 1914. It will be seen that in Russia, which consumes the largest quantity of Indian tea next to the United Kingdom (*vide* tables Nos. 4 and 5 in Part II), the existing rates of duty are high as compared with those in other countries consuming Indian tea to any considerable extent. If the abolition of *vodka* drinking in Russia could be accompanied by a reduction of the duty on tea, the consumption of the latter would probably increase proportionally.

Capital employed.

According to the returns of the Registrars of Indian Joint Stock Companies and the accounts of the companies registered in the United Kingdom as reported by the Indian Tea Association, the capital of Joint Stock Companies engaged in the production of tea during 1914 amounted to about R30 crores or over £20·1 millions, *viz.*:—

		R
Companies registered in India		4,30,56,603
,, ,, ,, the United Kingdom .	£17,284,348	=25,92,65,220
		30,23,21,823

Dividends and value of shares.

Particulars are available concerning the present position of 98 companies registered in India, which have an aggregate paid-up capital of R3,01 lakhs. Of these companies, 91 companies declared dividends for 1913, amounting to 17·7 per cent on the aggregate capital of R2,82 lakhs. 86 companies have up to now declared dividends for 1914, amounting to 15·6 per cent on their aggregate capital of R2,60 lakhs. The value per R100 of joint stock capital as calculated on the prices of the shares of 92 companies quoted in the Calcutta share market was R166 in March, 1914, and of 95 companies was R181 in March, 1915.

Similar details are available regarding 68 companies registered in the United Kingdom with sterling capital of £10·4 millions (R1,5,63 lakhs). The total dividends declared in 1913 by 65 companies out of them with an aggregate capital of £10·2 millions (about R15,26 lakhs) amounted to 13·3 per cent. In 1914 the dividends so far declared by 42 companies come to 8·4 per cent on their aggregate capital of about £8·7 millions (R12,91 lakhs).

Messrs. Barry and Company of Calcutta issued in June 1915 a summary of the audited accounts for the past year of 102 joint stock tea companies incorporated in Calcutta, representing a total paid-up capital of R3,15,60,810. It shows a surplus on the year's working, exclusive of commission on profits and debenture interest, of R65,37,000, the average profit being 20·7 per cent on the capital involved. Out of the above sum dividends have been paid representing an average return to shareholders of 16·3 per cent. Classified according to districts, the results are shown below :—

Districts	Number of companies	Approximate area	Actual crops	Paid-up Capital	Capital per acre	Realised gross average per lb	Cost per lb including sale charges	Profits earned on capital			Dividends paid		
								1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
		Acres.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.	As. P.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assam Valley . .	25	23,110	11,759,814	82,17,210	356	8 1·50	6 2·12	17·42	17·68	14·24	14·41	13·36	9·40
Cachar and Sylhet .	27	25,242	11,916,206	86,41,300	342	7 4·64	5 5·11	16·90	15·21	13·04	11·37	11·90	10·02
Darjeeling . .	28	17,857	6,855,144	67,15,800	376	8 10·61	6 5·26	15·60	18·19	13·39	12·98	14·17	10·78
Duars (Jalpaiguri) .	22	27,799	15,712,187	79,86,500	287	8 2·39	5 7·41	32·53	39·95	30·49	27·54	29·58	26·21
Total .	102	94,008	46,243,351	3,15,60,810	336	8 1·13	5 9·91	20·71	22·03	17·39	16·33	16·62	13·17

The prospects of the tea industry continue bright. The demand for supplies for troops coupled with the prohibition of the manufacture of *absinthe* in France and of the sale of *vodka* in Russia will no doubt result in a larger demand and (according to some) a demand which may temporarily outstrip production. It may be interesting to note that the exports by sea from British India of Indian tea in the present year are 14 per cent higher than the corresponding period (April to August) of last year. The exports by sea from British India in thousands of pounds in April to August, 1914, 1915, and the normal average of the three years, 1911 to 1913 are :— Present position of tea.

	April to August 1914	April to August 1915	Average for corresponding periods of the three years 1911 to 1913
	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs
United Kingdom	66,283	74,970	61,149
Ceylon	1,274	1,961	1,826
France	6	42	13
Russia	5,750	7,412	7,279
All other countries	10,980	11,566	10,548
TOTAL	84,293	95,951	80,815

The exports in the five months of the present year (1915) are 11,658,000 lbs more than in the corresponding period of the year under report (1914) and 15,136,000 lbs more than the normal. Owing to the times being abnormal it is unsafe to estimate with any pretence at accuracy the immediate future of the tea position. It would seem (1) that the ordinary supply for the United Kingdom for the remaining months of 1915 is assured; and (2) that some increase in production on last year is possible. The important factor confronting the tea-planter at the present time is (1) whether the consumption at 1*s* 10*d*. and 2*s*. will be the same as at 1*s*. 2*d*. and 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb. and (2) whether the consumption in the United Kingdom will be affected, should it be necessary to impose an additional duty to meet the heavy war expenditure. In the Boer war when the duty was raised to 8*d* per lb, the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom fell from 6·17 lbs per head of population to 5·99 lbs and it began to recover only in 1906 when the duty was again reduced to 5*d*. Since 1906 consumption has increased, and in 1914 it stood at 6·84 lbs per head. In 1915, the deliveries up to date are a very little ahead of 1914. On the whole it seems at the moment as if the intentions of the Home Government as regards the tea duty were the key of the position.*

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
CALCUTTA,
The 17th September, 1915.

* Since the above was written the duty on tea (which was 5*d* per lb until November 1914 when it was raised to 8*d*) has been raised to 1*s*. in Mr. McKenna's second War Budget of the present financial year introduced on September 21.

PART II—TABLES.

No. 1—Abstract statement of Area (in acres) under Tea

PROVINCES	Average 1885—1889	Average 1890–1894	Average 1895—1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Burma	76	720	1,233	1,479	1,502	1,521	1,520	1,406	1,[illegible]
Assam — Brahmaputra Valley	115,890	141,458	177,880	204,985	205,352	207,358	204,702	205,999	207,276
Assam — Cachar and Sylhet	95,411	107,637	129,097	132,342	132,834	132,282	133,576	131,822	131,930
Total Assam	*211,301*	*249,095*	*306,977*	*337,327*	*338,186*	*339,640*	*338,278*	*337,821*	*339,206*
Bengal	73,169	95,625	118,452	134,572	135,129	135,158	135,956	134,668	136,153
Bihar and Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	8,345	8,621	8,036	8,055	8,252	8,121	8,033	7,953	7,934
Punjab	8,794	9,068	9,895	9,745	10,235	9,324	9,399	9,347	9,412
Madras	5,558	5,385	7,016	6,107	6,184	6,613	8,845	8,565	8,552
Travancore and Cochin	3,352	7,186	15,682	25,202	25,279	24,880	24,580	24,712	25,245
Total India	310,595	375,700	467,291	522,487	524,767	525,257	526,611	524,472	528,004

No. 2—Abstract statement of the Production (in pounds) of Tea

PROVINCES	Average 1885—1889	Average 1890–1894	Average 1895—1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Burma	1,884	25,584	67,661	67,752	65,217	45,360	69,173	67,426	107,308
Assam — Brahmaputra Valley	39,686,486	51,839,546	61,565,799	75,287,500	72,530,943	73,862,668	78,649,026	81,708,581	86,622,872
Assam — Cachar and Sylhet	26,990,887	37,318,196	49,287,320	65,831,144	62,365,374	58,254,610	66,550,075	70,488,824	65,281,934
Total Assam	*66,677,373*	*89,157,742*	*110,853,119*	*141,118,644*	*134,896,317*	*132,117,278*	*145,199,101*	*152,197,405*	*151,904,806*
Bengal	19,376,597	29,186,317	39,213,983	46,533,255	46,203,980	46,027,823	50,888,084	53,885,829	53,570,740
Bihar and Orissa (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	1,634,190	1,894,513	2,040,658	2,297,429	2,420,337	2,139,305	2,067,270	2,573,090	2,474,713
Punjab	1,634,074	1,799,603	2,154,685	2,135,130	2,086,522	1,616,445	1,914,821	1,916,739	1,432,308
Madras	935,369	1,095,590	538,762	852,032	826,595	1,066,662	1,460,059	1,652,622	1,762,738
Travancore and Cochin	342,718	1,735,803	3,505,938	4,253,164	4,608,154	5,360,309	7,241,638	9,073,880	10,147,584
Total India	90,602,205	124,895,152	158,374,806	197,257,406	191,107,122	188,373,182	208,840,146	221,366,991	221,400,197

IN EACH PROVINCE IN INDIA FROM 1885 TO 1914.

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	PROVINCES
1,498	1,669	1,724	1,693	1,695	1,700	1,715	3,000	2,998	Burma
206,698	208,575	210,704	212,457	214,543	218,178	222,428	226,012	231,900	Brahmaputra Valley } Assam
132,530	*133,757*	134,938	135,562	135,701	136,098	139,243	141,835	144,148	Cachar and Sylhet } Assam
339,228	*342,332*	*345,642*	*348,019*	*350,244*	*354,276*	*361,671*	*367,847*	*376,048*	*Total Assam*
136,484	139,516	141,553	143,254	145,868	146,756	150,497	156,089	159,054	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	2,249	2,282	2,160	2,160	Bihar and Orissa (a)
7,949	7,961	8,086	8,066	7,884	7,612	7,797	7,978	7,994	United Provinces
9,425	9,411	9,393	9,376	9,397	9,381	9,315	9,322	9,320	Punjab
10,144	10,974	14,626	15,723	18,099	20,593	24,396	26,278	26,245	Madras
27,480	25,986	27,103	29,174	30,367	32,008	34,160	37,430	38,809	Travancore and Cochin
532,208	537,849	548,127	555,305	563,554	574,575	591,833	610,104	622,628	TOTAL INDIA

IN EACH PROVINCE IN INDIA FROM 1885 TO 1914.

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	PROVINCES
112,589	129,642	118,438	64,741	67,576	76,495	83,287	153,797	155,218	Burma
95,864,861	94,448,438	96,569,046	104,605,258	105,043,093	106,397,298	122,293,047	124,824,497	132,785,369	Brahmaputra Valley } Assam
66,603,173	69,745,889	69,887,813	70,245,944	70,051,976	72,655,719	76,505,236	74,897,453	75,441,735	Cachar and Sylhet } Assam
162,468,034	*164,194,327*	*166,456,859*	*174,851,202*	*175,095,069*	*179,053,017*	*198,798,283*	*199,721,950*	*208,227,104*	*Total Assam*
60,688,193	60,216,558	59,971,647	60,920,725	64,674,243	64,653,923	70,524,169	80,108,705	75,373,201	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	285,442	269,072	311,630	282,414	Bihar and Orissa (a)
2,290,169	2,294,594	2,009,856	2,206,630	2,045,275	2,534,708	2,656,805	2,579,072	2,379,164	United Provinces
1,237,694	1,237,545	1,437,509	1,413,701	1,418,854	1,489,163	1,930,985	2,129,835	1,941,300	Punjab
3,094,498	3,470,551	4,436,365	5,325,710	5,645,219	5,795,407	7,555,831	7,089,045	8,607,641	Madras
11,186,294	12,749,355	12,593,843	13,353,699	14,323,117	14,714,537	16,059,657	15,155,635	16,010,166	Travancore and Cochin
241,077,471	244,292,572	247,024,517	258,136,408	263,269,353	268,602,692	297,878,089	307,249,669	312,976,208	TOTAL INDIA

No. 3.—Detailed statement of Area and Production of Tea, number and area of

District	Number of plantations on the 31st December	Planted area as per previous year's statement	Area abandoned during the year	New extensions during the year (including re-planting in areas abandoned in previous years)	**Total area under tea**	Areas in the occupation of planters but not under tea cultivation	Total area of plantations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Burma—							
Katha	35	329	...	...	329	...	329
Upper Chindwin	18	2,657	4	2	2,655	...	2,655
Myitkyina	38	14	...	...	14	...	14
Total	91	3,000	4	2	2,998	...	2,998
Assam—							
Cachar	159	60,127	401	726	60,452	216,631	277,083
Sylhet	132	(b)81,708	313	2,301	83,696	189,869	273,565
Goalpara	4	707	10	...	697	480	1,177
Kamrup	21	2,901	...	174	3,075	16,547	19,622
Darrang	87	44,177	351	1,989	45,815	105,844	151,659
Nowgong	42	12,475	175	246	12,546	34,504	47,050
Sibsagar	165	(b)87,927	367	3,167	90,727	189,239	279,966
Lakhimpur	152	77,825	597	1,812	79,040	161,641	240,681
Total	762	367,847	2,214	10,415	376,048	914,755	1,290,803
Bengal—							
Darjeeling	156	(b)52,632	91	637	53,178	79,082	132,260
Jalpaiguri	116	98,841	215	2,658	101,284	154,848	256,132
Chittagong	24	4,533	71	46	4,508	15,975	20,483
" Hill Tracts	1	83	...	1	84	149	233
Total	297	156,089	377	3,342	159,054	250,054	409,108
Bihar and Orissa—							
Hazaribagh	1	90	...	...	90	1,950	2,040
Ranchi	21	2,070	...	...	2,070	3,448	5,518
Total	22	2,160	...	...	2,160	5,398	7,558
United Provinces—							
Almora	24	1,847	3	3	1,847	10,218	12,065
Garhwal	6	942	...	...	942	6,126	7,068
Dehra Dun	32	5,189	..	16	5,205	5,684	10,889
Total	62	7,978	3	19	7,994	22,028	30,022
Punjab—							
Kangra	2,915	9,322	17	15	9,320	2,524	11,844
Madras—							
Nilgiris	115	13,871	290	700	14,281	16,953	31,234
Malabar	43	9,774	651	140	9,263	27,116	36,379
Coimbatore	3	2,633	...	68	2,701	1,450	4,151
Total	161	26,278	941	908	26,245	45,519	71,764
Total British India	4,310	572,674	3,556	14,701	583,819	1,240,278	1,824,097
Cochin (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	95	37,430	301	1,680	38,809	28,078	66,887
TOTAL INDIA	4,405	(b)610,104	3,857	16,381	622,628	1,268,356	1,890,984

(a) No information
(b) Revised since the publi...

LANTATIONS, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH DISTRICT IN INDIA IN 1914.

Persons employed (daily average)		Area that has been plucked during the year	Area that has not been plucked during the year	Quantity (in lbs) of manufactured tea				District
Permanent	Temporary			1913		1914		
				Black	Green	Black	Green	
9	10	11	12	13				14
		Acres	Acres					
								BURMA—
583	...	329	...	8,596	...	8,702	...	Katha
2,987	141	1,392	1,263	143,173	...	142,723	...	Upper Chindwin
...	45	6	8	2,028	...	3,793	...	Myitkyina
3,570	186	1,727	1,271	(c) 153,797	...	(c) 155,218	...	TOTAL
								ASSAM—
52,824	4,575	56,814	3,638	31,046,513	468,525	30,981,895	80,010	Cachar
80,747	5,821	77,575	6,121	43,382,082	333	44,245,317	134,513	Sylhet
228	82	577	120	276,290	...	178,810	...	Goalpara
2,158	1,383	2,764	311	935,053	...	1,090,619	...	Kamrup
54,813	4,151	42,009	3,806	26,373,922	...	29,043,497	...	Darrang
11,505	2,235	11,728	818	6,564,397	...	6,425,476	...	Nowgong
112,307	9,912	84,678	6,049	46,787,131	...	49,526,481	...	Sibsagar
114,735	11,949	74,968	4,072	43,887,704	...	46,520,486	...	Lakhimpur
429,317	40,108	351,113	24,935	199,253,092	468,858	208,012,581	214,523	TOTAL
								BENGAL—
30,167	12,141	50,986	2,192	17,401,964	...	17,990,786	...	Darjeeling
67,012	17,259	90,969	10,315	61,120,139	...	55,730,811	...	Jalpaiguri
3,359	436	4,197	311	1,569,182	...	1,634,498	...	Chittagong
60	4	81	3	15,676	1,744	15,906	1,200	" Hill Tracts
100,598	29,840	146,233	12,821	80,106,961	1,744	75,372,001	1,200	TOTAL
								BIHAR AND ORISSA—
10	6	45	45	1,925	...	1,160	...	Hazaribagh
328	1,056	2,006	64	37,786	271,919	28,892	252,362	Ranchi
338	1,062	2,051	109	39,711	271,919	30,052	252,362	TOTAL
								UNITED PROVINCES—
961	636	1,722	125	179,822	43,109	168,913	43,712	Almora
235	67	792	150	42,881	3,852	39,147	1,264	Garhwal
1,339	2,143	5,077	128	2,309,408	...	2,126,128	...	Dehra Dun
2,535	2,846	7,591	403	2,532,111	46,961	2,334,188	44,976	TOTAL
								PUNJAB—
4,238	6,522	9,285	35	169,100	1,960,735	171,920	1,769,380	Kangra
								MADRAS—
9,957	1,992	11,762	2,519	3,438,676	183,062	4,565,344	323,493	Nilgiris
7,696	720	6,645	2,618	2,546,696	305,316	2,641,157	307,397	Malabar
2,315	755	1,614	1,087	615,295	...	770,250	...	Coimbatore
19,968	3,467	20,021	6,224	6,600,667	488,378	7,976,751	630,890	TOTAL
560,564	84,031	538,021	45,798	288,855,439	3,238,595	294,052,711	2,913,331	*Total British India*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	COCHIN
27,334	4,571	28,450	10,359	15,122,614	33,021	15,873,207	136,959	TRAVANCORE
587,898	88,602	566,471	56,157	303,978,053	3,271,616	309,925,918	3,050,290	TOTAL INDIA

(c) Includes 150,395 lbs in 1913 and 150,708 lbs in 1914, being the equivalents of 601,580 lbs and 602,833 lbs respectively, of wet pickled tea (*lelpet*) reported by B...

No. 4.—Statement showing the quantity of Indian Tea exported by sea* (distinguished according to countries of final destination) and by land, in the years 1910-11 to 1914-15

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
By Sea—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	183,026,821	192,914,786	198,431,279	209,073,152	237,303,792
Austria-Hungary	43,277	82,725	124,516	158,734	45,606
Belgium	18,645	4,864	2,780	2,376	1,547
Denmark	13,884	10,680	3,281	13,330	20
France	64,370	73,925	51,563	33,945	561,558
Germany	388,851	628,838	645,746	701,140	187,958
Greece	200	10	...	260	...
Holland	38,759	153,557	91,185	30,090	...
Italy	1,652	1,278	2,084	1,395	74,017
Norway	6,870	11,064	5,140	4,275	850
Roumania	54	...	1,794	475	...
Russia	31,121,482	26,414,310	33,126,071	33,398,209	19,636,087
Sweden	4,114	4,131	3,831	2,928	100
Turkey, European	274,069	413,604	250,644	271,999	7,726
Other countries in Europe	3,425	1,830	6,518	22,861	37,647
Total, Europe, excluding United Kingdom.	31,979,652	27,800,816	34,315,153	34,642,017	20,553,116
Egypt	860,823	1,311,130	1,643,585	1,593,680	686,062
East African Protectorate	139,873	166,079	267,907	280,900	272,467
Africa, East (Italian)	42,843	59,183	115,409	88,498	86,420
Africa, East (other ports)	74,735	95,796	134,095	163,405	95,464
Cape Colony	148,912	115,844	137,393	113,659	33,779
Madagascar	12,543	11,145	11,660	10,860	2,799
Mauritius	12,155	49,362	51,583	57,675	47,128
Natal	46,406	90,311	122,790	84,929	126,130
Zanzibar and Pemba	81,957	86,953	94,346	93,471	54,457
Other countries in Africa	...	222	112	115	7,811
Total, Africa	1,420,247	1,986,025	2,578,886	2,487,192	1,412,517
Canada	8,444,730	10,571,880	11,447,083	11,564,565	10,950,615
United States	2,343,392	3,145,605	2,306,702	1,942,237	2,737,534
Argentine Republic	1,000	...	870	...	...
Chile	18,696	26,100	54,500	80,000	217,660
West Indies	50	...	20	...	55
Other countries in America	130	...	40	2,500	10,916
Total, America	10,807,998	13,743,585	13,809,215	13,589,302	13,916,780

* Including shipments from the State of Travancore

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF INDIAN TEA EXPORTED BY SEA (DISTINGUISHED ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION) AND BY LAND IN THE YEARS 1910-11 TO 1914-15—*contd.*

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
By Sea—contd.					
Aden	141,801	220,083	251,857	178,548	188,963
Arabia	111,828	237,958	250,213	304,580	390,776
Bahrein Islands	269,586	337,357	516,970	550,530	501,906
Ceylon	4,570,029	4,315,479	4,214,551	3,899,677	3,292,620
China—Hongkong	47,412	73,252	59,689	56,448	20,272
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	8,216,823	5,007,671	9,111,217	10,950,205	8,288,630
Japan	102	754	16,510	1,466	1,160
Persia	312,614	416,443	372,628	246,205	2,049,234
Siam	5,232	8,856	8,178	10,565	7,505
Straits Settlements	462,108	593,642	667,257	663,824	596,324
Sumatra	28,362	37,190	50,462	23,331	23,086
Turkey, Asiatic	3,641,510	3,133,312	4,399,145	2,829,625	1,229,826
Turkistan (Russian)	...	...	148,080	302,650	...
Other countries in Asia	3,161	12,441	3,344	4,764	3,969
TOTAL, ASIA	17,810,568	14,394,438	20,070,101	20,022,418	16,594,271
Australia, New Zealand and Fiji Islands	9,347,200	10,022,732	9,396,855	9,704,752	10,990,605
TOTAL BY SEA	254,392,486	260,862,382	278,601,489	289,518,833	300,771,081
By Land—					
Khelat	14,672	4,368	560	224	1,232
Persia	59,584	115,696	113,232	172,816	249,872
Afghanistan—					
Northern and Eastern	1,224,272	1,737,792	2,225,888	1,024,352	510,048
Southern and Western	265,328	239,904	201,040	300,944	172,816
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	312,256	361,984	316,736	339,136	535,024
Badakhshan	...	...	...	1,792	2,576
Ishkoman	...	...	...	...	224
Kashgarh Yarkhand	...	...	...	560	896
Chinese Turkistan	...	...	...	448	63,728
Waziristan	..	...	...	4,928	5,712
Kurram Valley	37,856	42,896	45,808	49,168	46,480
Central Asia	77,504	60,480	236,656	238,224	118,160
Tibet	15,680	21,168	14,448	10,528	28,224
Nepal	5,600	784	1,008	784	2,352
Sikkim	29,008	59,808	48,832	34,043	27,328

No. 4.—Statement showing the quantity of Indian Tea exported by sea (distinguished according to countries of final destination) and by land in the years 1910-11 to 1914-15—*concld.*

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
By Land—contd.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Bhutan	...	112	...	...	...
Nágá and Mishmi Hills	...	...	448	1,456	6,944
North Siam	224	224	...	112	112
North Shan States	4,144	8,176	9,184	16,688	13,888
Total by Land	2,046,128	2,653,392	3,213,840	2,196,208	1,785,616
Total by Sea	254,392,486	260,862,382	278,601,489	289,518,833	300,771,081
GRAND TOTAL	256,438,614	263,515,774	281,815,329	291,715,041	302,556,697

No. 5.—Statement showing the quantity of Indian Tea re-exported from the United Kingdom to Principal Foreign Countries, in the years 1910 to 1914.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Re-exported to—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia	5,429,103	4,081,917	5,332,395	6,979,883	1,777,630
Denmark	263,186	225,258	287,851	269,372	2,014,303
Germany	737,804	660,685	794,824	764,954	476,073
Holland	1,353,705	1,428,020	1,737,696	2,026,331	12,325,173
Belgium	83,468	94,950	98,356	115,575	89,108
France	77,440	80,766	92,297	124,649	670,775
Austria-Hungary	167,382	222,550	184,095	259,119	156,585
Turkey, European	96,546	73,646	59,724	81,954	39,170
" Asiatic	55,901	75,187	172,962	170,992	96,190
Portuguese East Africa	199,142	191,404	179,845	184,743	167,363
United States of America	1,641,003	2,099,763	1,901,292	2,175,972	3,015,805
Canada	2,148,879	2,679,991	2,128,809	2,262,313	4,279,394
Chile	1,257,695	1,221,533	1,408,709	1,393,651	880,125
Argentine Republic	962,875	1,141,157	818,842	955,949	726,917
Channel Islands	1,020,594	785,842	1,014,432	792,082	690,946
Union of South Africa	1,731,532	1,509,988	1,630,190	1,593,440	1,387,246
Newfoundland	55,255	52,856	63,718	71,330	44,397
Other countries	1,305,901	1,371,847	1,462,473	1,607,665	1,562,036
Total Re-exported	18,587,411	17,997,360	19,368,510	21,829,974	30,399,236

No. 6.—Statement showing the quantity of (a) Indian, and (b) Ceylon, tea exported direct by sea and re-exported from the United Kingdom to each principal Foreign Country in the years 1911 to 1914.

	Indian				Ceylon			
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1911	1912	1913	1914
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia	31,886,290	36,707,948	41,463,848	12,944,641	22,540,873	19,346,900	22,770,798	14,863,870
Other European countries	5,316,889	5,866,373	6,074,643	18,088,665	5,286,882	6,069,891	5,809,693	7,639,248
United States of America	5,132,360	4,567,022	4,055,825	5,704,922	14,763,181	15,421,510	14,449,912	15,839,885
Canada	13,249,465	13,329,341	13,612,034	15,699,850	11,327,490	12,929,449	11,900,279	14,508,675
Australia	7,990,074	10,038,546	9,432,961	10,076,728	17,385,223	19,179,372	21,061,629	22,536,737
New Zealand	502,064*	412,885*	353,169*	412,914*	4,661,226*	5,046,598*	5,153,207*	6,679,761*
Other Foreign countries	22,093,613	26,315,164	28,347,690	22,491,735	17,616,569	19,381,298	20,642,355	18,153,740
Total	86,170,755	97,237,279	103,340,170	85,419,455	93,581,444	97,375,018	101,787,873	100,221,916

* Direct exports only

No. 7.—Statement showing the quantity of Indian tea shipped from the different ports in India, in the years 1910-11 to 1914-15.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
From Calcutta	181,610,107	185,420,275	197,447,622	209,163,850	226,732,365
From Chittagong	53,194,860	55,555,705	59,179,890	56,246,642	47,924,783
From Bombay and Karachi	1,451,089	1,498,660	1,978,530	2,625,195	4,077,467
From South Indian ports including Travancore	18,127,359	18,372,052	19,980,612	21,474,288	22,033,109
From Burma ports	9,071	15,690	14,835	8,858	3,357

No. 8.—Statement showing the quantity of tea exported by sea and by land to Foreign Countries from India, Ceylon, and China, in the years 1896-97 to 1914-15, with variations in index numbers, taking the figure of 1896-97 as 100.

	India		Ceylon *		China †			
					Black and green		Brick, tablet & dust	
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
1896-97	150,421,245	[100]	110,095,194	[100]	161,538,933	[100]	78,567,333	[100]
1897-98	152,344,905	[101]	114,460,318	[104]	137,097,600	[85]	75,781,867	[98]
1898-99	158,539,488	[105]	122,395,518	[111]	147,967,200	[92]	68,017,067	[87]
1899-1900	177,163,999	[118]	129,661,908	[118]	153,669,067	[95]	71,205,067	[91]
1900-01	192,300,658	[128]	149,264,603	[136]	144,270,933	[90]	52,190,667	[66]
1901-02	182,594,356	[121]	144,275,608	[131]	119,330,000	[74]	42,740,533	[54]
1902-03	183,710,931	[122]	150,829,707	[137]	128,226,933	[79]	78,512,400	[100]
1903-04	209,552,150	[139]	149,227,236	[135]	140,607,867	[88]	83,813,600	[107]
1904-05	214,300,325	[142]	157,929,333	[143]	132,366,933	[83]	61,493,733	[78]
1905-06	216,770,366	[144]	171,256,703	[156]	112,152,533	[69]	70,784,267	[91]
1906-07	236,090,328	[157]	171,558,110	[156]	108,864,534	[67]	79,506,133	[101]
1907-08	228,187,826	[151]	181,126,298	[164]	130,022,266	[80]	84,940,000	[108]
1908-09	235,089,126	[156]	181,436,718	[165]	129,265,733	[80]	80,885,733	[103]
1909-10	250,521,064	[167]	189,585,924	[172]	120,174,800	[74]	79,617,600	[101]
1910-11	256,438,614	[170]	186,925,117	[170]	123,947,734	[77]	84,158,943	[107]
1911-12	263,515,774	[175]	184,720,534	[168]	137,788,933	[85]	57,251,467	[73]
1912-13	281,815,329	[187]	186,632,380	[169]	127,826,800	[79]	69,733,200	[89]
1913-14	291,715,041	[194]	197,419,430	[179]	103,038,000	[64]	70,061,600	[89]
1914-15	302,556,697	[201]	191,838,946	[174]	114,689,200	[71]	84,307,733	[107]

* The figures for years previous to 1905-06 relate to the calendar year as it has been found impossible to procure complete data for the official year

† For calendar year

No. 9.—Statement showing the quantity of Foreign tea Imported into, and re-exported from, India by sea and by land, in the years 1910-11 to 1914-15.

	Imported from			Total imported	Total re-exported	Balance
	Ceylon	China *	Elsewhere †			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1910-11	1,250,743	2,537,548	4,448,140	8,236,431	842,362	7,394,069
1911-12	1,834,429	4,083,225	5,048,386	10,966,040	758,486	10,207,554
1912-13	1,897,439	1,813,865	5,177,334	8,888,638	3,221,332	5,667,306
1913-14	1,517,295	2,598,292	4,423,393	8,538,980	1,276,844	7,262,136
1914-15	1,745,084	3,067,082	4,978,304	9,790,470	919,162	8,871,308

* Principally green tea

† Principally from Java, the Straits, and the North Shan States

No. 10.—Statement showing the quantity of tea, green and black, available for consumption in India, during the years 1910-11 to 1914-15.

	Production	Net exports to foreign countries	Balance
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1910-11	263,269,353	249,044,545	14,224,808
1911-12	268,602,692	253,308,220	15,294,472
1912-13	297,878,089	276,148,023	21,730,066
1913-14	307,249,669	284,452,905	22,796,764
1914-15	312,976,208	293,685,389	19,290,819

No. 11.—Statement showing the Number of chests of tea sold at the Auction Sales in Calcutta, in the years 1905-06 to 1914-15.

Principal districts	Number of chests sold in									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Assam	152,406	154,265	179,956	184,645	176,529	186,228	191,217	230,292	210,278	166,351
Cachar	135,841	144,063	147,199	141,371	158,736	143,977	147,370	151,060	133,697	86,717
Sylhet	87,481	101,737	117,877	112,845	111,234	102,308	117,301	122,966	115,157	85,620
Jalpaiguri	153,422	182,813	177,484	186,190	188,912	198,870	201,562	231,053	240,939	137,159
Darjeeling	85,839	88,132	79,383	90,292	81,983	92,818	99,055	116,614	124,728	96,809
Chittagong	8,553	12,562	8,752	7,750	7,750	8,613	8,304	8,321	9,643	4,527
Kangra Valley	...	...	2,046	900	1,066	2,549	2,025	1,203	2,326	1,001
Kumaon	1,332	519	1,592	1,798	2,283	1,742	1,811	1,217	1,022	202
Nepal	423	486	539	1,052	386	876	2,516	643	1,099	...
Chota Nagpur	290	1,516	1,254	461	323	325	189	759	1,206	706
Dehra Dun	503	113	204	20	367	...	363	...	8,877	4,455
Nilgiris	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	1,205	69
	626,090	686,206	716,296	727,324	729,569	738,306	771,713	864,232	859,177	583,658*

* Exclusive of 96,000 packages of lower grade teas sold privately from 28th July to 20th October 1914, when tea auctions in Calcutta did not take place

No. 12.—Statement showing the number of chests* of each grade of tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta in 1913 and 1914.

		Flowery Pekoe, Broken Flowery Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Broken Orange Pekoe	Broken Pekoe	Pekoe	Pekoe Souchoung, Pekoe Fannings	Souchong, Fannings, Broken Souchongs, Broken Pekoe Souchongs, mixed, etc.	Dust	Total
Assam (Brahmaputra Valley)	1914	36,938	23,399	39,508	32,150	28,665	5,691	166,351
	1913	47,725	30,024	51,282	45,230	28,695	7,322	210,278
Cachar	1914	9,484	11,605	22,220	25,839	13,917	3,652	86,717
	1913	17,519	18,656	33,375	38,712	20,246	5,189	133,697
Sylhet	1914	12,470	12,614	26,711	19,038	9,853	4,934	85,620
	1913	19,157	16,513	34,981	25,861	11,629	7,016	115,157
Jalpaiguri, Western Duars	1914	28,109	18,130	30,740	37,521	15,649	7,010	137,159
	1913	58,564	28,137	60,189	63,544	18,798	11,707	240,939
Darjeeling	1914	36,130	9,014	23,969	18,141	6,129	3,426	96,809
	1913	44,603	12,148	32,278	26,764	4,722	4,213	124,728
Chittagong	1914	413	359	1,438	1,160	851	306	4,527
	1913	993	663	3,268	2,762	1,460	497	9,643
Kangra Valley	1914	206	127	174	305	125	64	1,001
	1913	375	210	507½	599½	572½	61½	2,326
Kumaon	1914	...	24	132	39	7	...	202
	1913	92	56	305	357	212	...	1,022
Nepal	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1913	562	...	127	260	95	55	1,099
Chota Nagpur	1914	124	156	200	91	134	1	706
	1913	247	228	337	196	179	19	1,206
Dehra Dun	1914	2,559	50	697	440	289	420	4,455
	1913	3,433	129	1,996	2,116	704	499	8,877
Other places	1914	12	8	75	13	...	3	111
	1913	168	467	225	168	140	37	1,205

* Includes packages withdrawn from sale

No. 13.—Statement showing the average prices per pound realised at auction sales in Calcutta in 1913 and 1914.

		As. p.	*As. p.*	*As. p.*	*As. p.*	*As. p.*	*As. p.*	*As. p.*
Assam (Brahmaputra Valley)	1914	9 7	8 3	7 11	7 3	7 3	6 4	8 0
	1913	10 1	8 6	7 7	7 3	7 1	6 7	8 2
Cachar	1914	7 11	7 5	7 5	6 10	6 9	6 2	7 1
	1913	7 10	7 4	6 11	6 7	6 5	6 5	6 11
Sylhet	1914	8 1	7 2	7 5	6 9	6 6	6 1	7 1
	1913	8 1	7 1	6 11	6 5	6 3	6 3	6 11
Jalpaiguri, Western Duars	1914	8 4	7 10	7 6	7 2	6 11	6 7	7 6
	1913	8 5	7 11	7 4	7 2	7 1	6 9	7 7
Darjeeling	1914	10 1	8 5	8 7	7 4	7 4	6 8	8 9
	1913	10 11	9 7	9 4	7 7	7 10	7 0	9 4
Chittagong	1914	8 0	7 10	7 4	6 6	6 4	5 11	6 11
	1913	8 0	7 8	7 1	6 5	6 3	6 7	6 11
Kangra Valley	1914	7 10	6 8	7 6	6 6	6 7	6 8	7 0
	1913	7 10	7 2	7 0	7 1	7 1	6 6	7 2
Kumaon	1914	...	6 6	7 4	6 7	6 9	...	7 1
	1913	8 1	7 0	7 1	6 4	5 6	...	6 7
Nepal	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1913	6 9	...	6 7	5 10	4 2	5 6	6 3
Chota Nagpur	1914	8 0	8 4	6 9	5 8	6 0	3 9	7 0
	1913	8 6	8 9	6 7	5 10	5 8	4 4	7 1
Dehra Dun	1914	6 11	6 1	6 11	6 3	5 11	6 0	6 8
	1913	7 3	6 9	6 8	6 5	6 4	6 0	6 9
Other places	1914	7 11	7 6	6 11	6 6	...	5 0	7 0
	1913	7 11	7 3	6 11	6 8	6 6	6 9	7 1

No. 14.—Statement showing the average prices of principal grades of tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta, and average declared values of exports from 1888 to 1914, with variations expressed in index numbers, average of 1901 to 1910 being taken as 100 in each case.

	Broken Pekoe		Pekoe		Pekoe Souchong		Average declared value for all descriptions	
	Price per lb.	Variation	Price per lb.	Variation	Price per lb.	Variation	Value per lb.	Variation
	As. p.		As. p.		As. p.		As. p.	
1888 . .	10 3	155	8 1	137	6 3	123	8 8	124
1889 . .	9 9	148	7 5	126	5 7	110	8 2	117
1890 . .	8 10	134	7 2	122	5 8	112	7 10	112
1891 . .	8 8	131	7 1	120	5 3	104	7 11	113
1892 . .	11 3	171	8 9	149	6 5	127	8 9	125
1893 . .	9 3	140	7 3	123	5 5	106	8 4	119
1894 . .	11 8	177	9 5	160	7 3	142	9 4	133
1895 . .	9 0	136	7 4	124	5 11	116	8 11	127
1896 . .	8 8	131	6 10	116	5 5	107	8 9	125
1897 . .	7 6	113	6 1	103	4 11	96	8 6	121
1898 . .	7 0	106	5 8	96	4 7	90	8 2	117
1899 . .	6 10	103	5 9	97	5 1	100	8 4	119
1900 . .	6 0	91	5 0	85	4 2	81	8 0	114
1901 . .	6 1	92	5 2	88	4 5	88	7 3	104
1902 . .	6 1	92	5 2	88	4 3	84	6 6	93
1903 . .	6 6	99	5 10	99	5 2	102	6 7	94
1904 . .	5 10	88	5 4	90	4 6	89	6 5	92
1905 . .	6 3	95	5 2	88	4 2	82	6 7	94
1906 . .	6 8	101	5 7	95	4 7	90	6 9	96
1907 . .	7 2	109	6 10	116	6 2	121	7 3	104
1908 . .	6 6	98	6 0	102	5 2	102	7 1	101
1909 . .	7 8	116	6 9	115	6 0	118	7 5	106
1910 . .	7 3	110	7 0	119	6 4	125	7 10	112
1911 . .	7 9	117	7 7	129	6 9	133	7 11	113
1912 . .	7 5	112	6 11	117	5 9	113	7 8	110
1913 . .	8 1	122	7 5	126	6 10	135	8 2	117
1914 . .	7 10	119	7 8	130	6 11	136	8 3	118

No. 15.—Statement showing the number of packages and average price per pound of Indian Tea sold in London in 1913-14 and 1914-15, as reported by Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton.

Producing District	1913-14		1914-15	
	Number of Packages	Average price per lb.	Number of Packages	Average price per lb.
		d.		d.
Assam (Brahmaputra Valley) .	933,416	9·74	918,321	10·26
Cachar and Sylhet (Surma Valley)	296,100	8·33	325,977	9·21
Chittagong	5,131	8·34	8,262	8·97
Darjeeling	80,525	11·62	102,771	10·56
Duars (Jalpaiguri) . . .	280,548	8·80	276,979	9·54
Terai (Dehra Dun, Kangra, etc.)	15,414	8·72	16,826	8·92
Nilgiris and Wynaad (Malabar) .	54,960	8·54	44,926	9·98
Travancore	125,357	8·52	125,199	9·60
Total .	1,791,451	9·25	1,819,261	9·85

No. 16.—Statement showing the rates of Freight charged on tea from Calcutta to London, in the years 1895 to 1914.

Year	Rate			Year	Rate		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1895 . .	1	15	0	1905	1	11	3
1896 . .	1	3	9	1906	1	11	3
1897 . .	1	7	6	1907	1	16	3
1898 . .	1	18	9	1908	1	12	6
1899 . .	2	1	3	1909	1	12	6
1900 . .	1	15	0	1910	1	12	6
1901 . .	1	8	9	1911	1	12	6
1902 . .	1	11	3	1912	1	15	0 *
1903 . .	1	13	9	1913	1	15	0 *
1904 . .	1	15	0	1914	1	15	0 *

Note.—The rates are the minimum rates per ton (50 cub. ft.) obtaining in August in each year

* Subject to a rebate of 5*s*.

No. 17.—Statement showing the average monthly wages of labourers employed in tea gardens in Assam, during 1910-11 to 1914-15.

	Act Labourers.		Non-Act Labourers.		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Children
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1910-11 . .	5 11 0	5 1 6	5 11 6	4 6 7	2 11 11
1911-12 . .	5 8 4	4 15 11	5 15 11	4 7 9	2 11 0
1912-13 . .	5 11 2	5 1 6	5 15 0	4 9 5	2 13 1
1913-14 . .	5 11 5	5 5 9	6 1 3	4 11 5	2 13 7
1914-15 . .	6 0 8	5 12 9	6 0 5	4 10 3	2 13 3

Note.—These averages are not the means of the district averages, but are calculated independently by dividing the total earnings of two typical months by the total number of coolies on the books

No. 18.—Statement showing the rates of Customs duties levied on tea in principal countries of the world as they stood on 1st April 1914.*

	Per lb. Rs. A. P.
Russia—†	
(1) Imported by the European Frontiers:—	
Brick tea, black or green	0 8 0†
All other kinds	1 6 3†
(2) Imported by the European Frontier or the Black Sea:—	
Tea of Ceylon or Indian origin	1 6 3
(3) Imported across the frontier of the Semiryechensk Province of the Steppes, Irkutsk or the Amur:—	
Black bohea, flower green and yellow	1 2 0†
(4) Imported into the Amur and the Trans-Baikal region of Irkutsk:—	
Brick tea	Free
All other tea	1 2 0
(5) Imported through the Customs House of Irkutsk or westward across the Frontier of Siberia or of the Steppes or the Semiryechensk:—	
Tea in bricks	0 2 7†
Tea in tablets of the Russian manufacture	0 10 7†
Germany—	
For consumption as tea	0 5 4
For the manufacture of theine	Free
France—	
Imported directly from a country out of Europe	0 9 1
Imported from European entrepôts	0 11 8
Spain—	
Tea, and imitations thereof, and "yerba maté" (Paraguay tea)	0 7 0
Tea transhipped in a European port	0 7 5
Austria-Hungary—	
Imported by sea	0 9 9
Imported by land	0 11 0
Japan—	
Black tea	0 4 2
Black tea dust	0 1 3
Other tea	0 1 1
Persia—	
White tea	0 7 0
All other tea	0 4 6
British Colonies and territories in South Africa—	
Tea, the produce of South Africa or tea grown within the South African Colonies Union	Free
Other tea	0 4 0
Canada—	
Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, also tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom	Free
All other tea	*ad valorem* 10 per cent
Australia—	
In packets not exceeding 20 lbs in weight	0 1 0
All other tea	Free
New Zealand—	
Tea in packages of 5 lbs or over (net weight of tea):	
If the produce of some part of the British dominions	Free
Otherwise	0 2 0
Tea in packages of less than 5 lbs.:	
If the produce of some part of the British dominions	0 2 0
Otherwise	0 2 5
Tea being the produce of and being imported from the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the Colony of Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Southern Rhodesia	0 1 0
United Kingdom	0 5 0‡
Sweden	0 3 0
Norway	0 6 0
Denmark	0 4 3
Holland	0 2 3
Belgium	Free
Portugal	1 8 6
Italy	0 10 11
Greece	1 4 11
Turkey	*ad valorem* 11 per cent
Egypt	*ad valorem* 8 per cent
British East Africa	*ad valorem* 10 per cent
United States	Free
Argentine Republic	0 4 7
Chile	0 8 2
Ceylon	0 4 0
China	*ad valorem* 5 per cent
Straits Settlements	Free

* Later information not available

† Since the 25th March 1915, the rates have been altered temporarily to 8 annas 7 pies and Rs. 1-11-2 under (1), Rs. 1-7-5 under (3), and 3 annas 4 pies and 13 annas 4 pies under (5), respectively

‡ Raised to 8 annas with effect from November 1914

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37. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India with an Introductory Memorandum. As. 4 (1*a.*)
38. Statistical Tables showing for each of the years 1901-02 to 1913-14 the estimated value of the Imports and Exports of India at the prices prevailing in 1899-1900 to 1901-02. As. 8. (1*a.*)
39. Memorandum and Statistical Tables relating to prices and freights in India since the outbreak of war. R2-8.

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ANNUAL.—Tariff Schedules for 1915. As. 6. (1*a.*)

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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2. Indian Cotton Seed: Its Industrial Possibilities, As. 12. (2*a.*)
3. Indian Wheat and Grain Elevators, 1913. 2nd edition. R1-4. (3*a.* 6*p.*)
4. Catalogue of Indian Manufactures, 1911. As. 4. (2*a.*)
5. Memorandum on the development of the Sea-borne Trade of India in selected articles in ten years ending 1912-13. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 14th August 1913.) Prepared in the Department of Statistics.
6. Burma Rice—1912. As. 8. (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REPORT

ON THE

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IN THE

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