

TWENTY-FIRST ISSUE

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REPORT
ON THE
Production of Tea in India
IN THE
Calendar Year
1915

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

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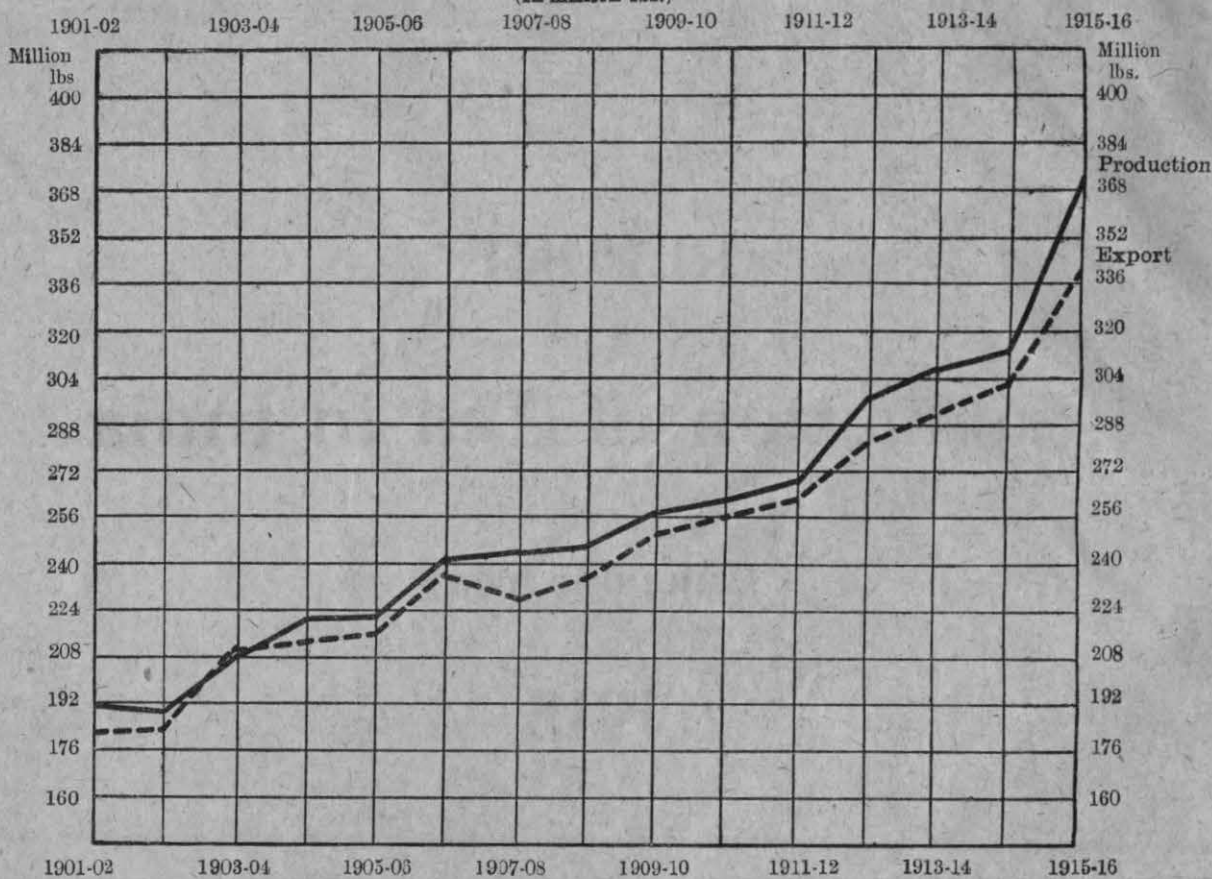
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PRODUCTION, EXPORT, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF TEA IN INDIA

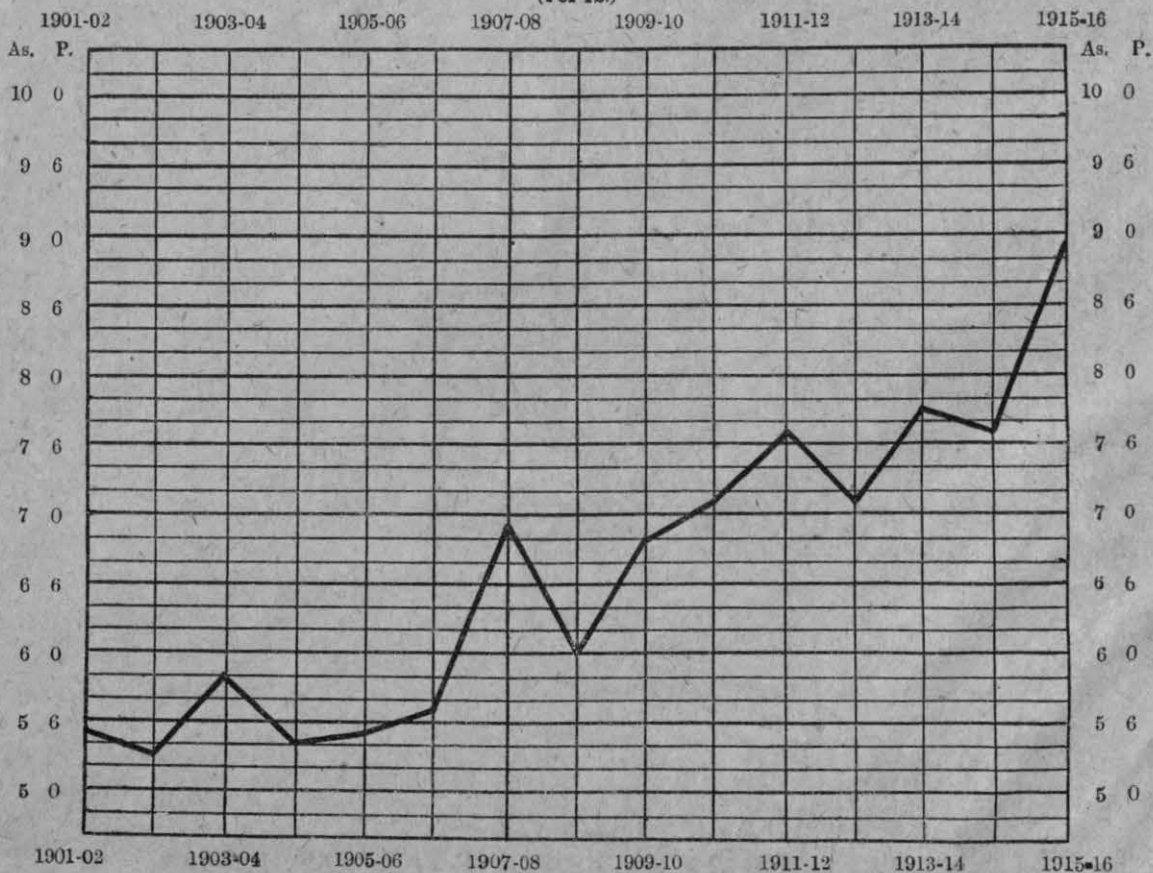
1. Production and Export

(In million lbs.)



2. Average Price (Calcutta Auction Sales)

(Per lb.)



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Report on the Production of Tea in India in the Calendar Year 1915

PART I.—REPORT

The twenty-first Report on the Production of Tea in India deals with the production in the calendar year 1915, and also as regards trade figures, with the fiscal year 1915-16. 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 fifteen years.

The special feature of the year 1914, namely, a large outturn coupled with remarkably high prices, also characterised the year under review. The record figures for 1913 and 1914 as regards production were again exceeded last year, a bumper crop being harvested.

The statistics of area are given in table No. 1 in Part II (pages 12 and 13). The total area under tea in 1915 was 636,200 acres, which is 2 per cent greater than that in the preceding year. The area abandoned in the year was 5,800 acres, while the new extensions (including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years) amounted to 17,500 acres. Thus the net increase during the year was 11,700 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 7 gardens out of a total of 300 gardens in Bengal, in respect of 29 gardens out of a total of 779 gardens in Assam, and in respect of 44 gardens out of a total of 268 gardens in Southern India. Including the estimated area, the total area under tea in 1915 was divided

	Area acres.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Assam	383,800	+2.0
Bengal	161,300	+1.3
Southern India	68,300	+3.8
Northern India	17,800	-0.4
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	...
Burma	2,800	-5.4

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 districts of Malabar, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore) contains over 10 per cent of the total.

Out of the total area of 636,200 acres, for which either returns or complete estimates have been received, 584,900 acres were reported to have been plucked during the year as against 566,500 acres in the preceding year. On the remaining 51,300 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.

The total number of plantations was 4,437 in 1915, as against 4,405 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 779 plantations are reported to have a total area of 383,821 acres under tea in 1915, that is, an average of 493 acres per plantation. In Bengal 538 acres is the average of 300 plantations, and in Travancore 415 acres of 98 plantations. In Madras, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa the average is much smaller, being about 163 acres, 130 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 1915, 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).

	1915 lbs	1914 lbs
Assam	245,386,000	208,227,000
Bengal	89,526,000	75,373,000
Southern India	31,610,000	24,618,000
Northern India	4,876,000	4,321,000
Bihar and Orissa	293,000	282,000
Total	371,691,000	312,821,000

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 1915 is reported to have been 371,691,000 lbs, divided between the different parts of India (excluding Burma) as shown in the margin. Black tea represents 368,648,000 lbs. The net increase over the preceding year amounts to about 59 million lbs, or 19 per cent, 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 80 gardens for which returns were not furnished by planters.

[Decennial average 1901-1910=100]
Variations in

	Area	Production
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
1915	119	163

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 20 per cent in the decade, the increase in production has been one of 55 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 1915, 563,500 lbs of *letpet* were manufactured as against only 4,700 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.

Production in
Burma.

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 1915. The highest production in the year was in Darrang (Assam), namely, 798 lbs per acre, and the lowest in Garhwal (United Provinces), namely, 63 lbs. The average production in the whole of India (excluding Burma) was 637 lbs per acre plucked, as against 554 lbs in the previous year. The weather during June was cold and wet. In July there were heavy floods in parts of the Assam (Brahmaputra) Valley and in Cachar and Sylhet, which, however, quickly subsided. During autumn the season was very favourable for a prolific yield. Unusually warm weather prevailed towards the close of the year, which had the effect of prolonging the season. Considering the enormous

Average production
per acre.

	lbs per acre
Darvang	798
Lakhimpur	768
Jalpaiguri	710
Sibsagar	686
Sylhet	662
Nowgong	655
Travancore	612
Coimbatore	565
Nilgiris	543
Malabar	541
Cachar	528
Dehra Dun	516
Chittagong	461
Kamrup	448
Goalpara	441
Darjeeling	392
Chittagong Hill Tracts	218
Kangra	200
Ranchi	142
Almora	122
Tinnevely	100
Hazaribagh	81
Garhwal	63
Average*	637

Quality of tea
manufactured.

crop and the fact that the factories in many cases were heavily taxed to meet the increase, a useful standard was maintained throughout the season, with, on the whole, very little stalk, except during August and September, when a certain amount of carelessness in manufacture was evident, the result possibly of the very high prices ruling in July; as a consequence, the quality of Indian tea brought on the London market was unfortunately below the average. The Assam Valley districts produced an excellent second flush, and some of the finest teas made for many years were seen during June. In Cachar and Sylhet the

* Based on figures in columns 11 and 13 of Table 3 on page 15.

improvement effected in 1914 was well maintained and the standard was generally quite good. In Jalpaiguri good teas were seen early in the season, but quality fell away rapidly. Darjeeling teas maintained a useful standard, but with a marked absence of fine second flush tea. The teas made in the Terai (Dehra Dun, Kangra, etc.), except for a few early teas, were reported as disappointing.

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

	1915 lbs	1914 lbs
Northern India	1,838,105	1,814,356
Southern India	987,041	767,849
Surma Valley . . . . .	...	214,523
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	218,235	253,562
Total	3,043,381	3,050,290

in the year under review is 3,043,000 lbs, as compared with 3,050,000 lbs in 1914 and 3,272,000 lbs in 1913. 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.

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.

	By sea lbs (1,000)	By land lbs (1,000)
1911-12	260,862	2,653
1912-13	278,601	3,214
1913-14	289,519	2,196
1914-15	300,771	1,786
1915-16	338,490	1,943

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 1915-16 are as follows. The total exports by sea increased by nearly 38

million lbs, or 12.5 per cent, as compared with 1914-15. Shipments to the United Kingdom, to which over 73 per cent of the exports of Indian tea is directed, increased by 12,986,000 lbs or 5.5 per cent. Russia, which is the second best customer of Indian tea in Europe, took 17 million lbs more than in 1914-15. This recovery is remarkable. On the other hand, the exports to France and Italy decreased by 378,000 lbs and 67,000 lbs respectively, not to speak of the enemy countries to which export was prohibited. The total exports to Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, showed a net increase of 16,269,000 lbs, as compared with the year 1914-15. Of the African countries, shipments to almost all the countries increased, the most notable increases being in the case of Cape Colony (351,000 lbs) and Egypt (309,000 lbs). Of the American countries, the United States of America and Chile took 705,000 lbs and 724,000 lbs more than in 1914-15, while the exports to Canada declined by 2,108,000 lbs. In Asia, the best customers of Indian tea are China, Ceylon, Persia, and Turkey (Asiatic), and the exports to these countries increased by 1,556,000 lbs, 1,014,000 lbs, 4,826,000 lbs, and 1,097,000 lbs, respectively. The trade with China consists almost entirely of dust exported to Hankow for the manufacture of brick tea for the Russian market. Besides direct exports to Persia, a large quantity railed to Bombay was for transshipment to the Gulf. The total exports to the Asiatic countries increased by 9,594,000 lbs. Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands took between them some 1,400,000 lbs less than in 1914-15. Exports by land increased by 157,000 lbs or 9 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 1915-16 was nearly 38 million lbs or 12.5 per cent. Owing to the lateness of the crop and freight difficulties much tea remained for shipment at the close of the year.

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 1915 declined by 5,858,000 lbs, or about 19 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. The largest quantity went to Denmark, namely, 4,753,000 lbs as against 2,014,000 lbs in the preceding year. Canada also

	lbs
1911	17,997,000
1912	19,368,000
1913	21,830,000
1914	30,399,000
1915	24,542,000

took 4,432,000 lbs, as against 4,279,000 lbs in 1914. Holland, the United States of America, and Russia, on the other hand, took 3,426,000 lbs, 2,656,000 lbs, and 798,000 lbs through the United Kingdom, as against 12,325,000 lbs, 3,016,000 lbs, and 1,778,000 lbs, respectively, in the preceding year.

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

	Indian tea. lbs (1,000)	Ceylon tea. lbs (1,000)
Russia	39,028	25,789
Other European Countries	11,424	7,660
United States	5,523	15,308
Canada	13,761	11,175
Australia	9,315	21,944
Other Countries	32,006	29,423

for 1915 are stated in the margin (in thousands of pounds). Indian tea, which was ousted by Ceylon tea in the Russian market in 1914, regained its position in the year under review. 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 smaller quantities than in 1914.

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

The proportion (per cent) of exports consigned to the different parts of the world, to total exports from India by sea and by land, in the last two years is shown in the margin. The percentage of

	1914-15 per cent	1915-16 per cent
By Sea—		
To United Kingdom	78.4	73.5
„ rest of Europe	6.8	10.8
„ Asia	5.5	7.7
„ America	4.6	3.9
„ Australia	3.6	2.8
„ Africa	0.5	0.7
By land	0.6	0.6
	100	100

Indian tea sent to the United Kingdom rose very high in 1914-15, but declined appreciably in 1915-16. As regards exports to other countries in Europe, on the other hand, the percentage fell very low in 1914-15, but recovered in 1915-16. The percentage also rose in the case of Asia and Africa, while the shares of other continents declined to a certain extent.

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 1915-16 are stated in the margin

	lbs (1,000)
From Calcutta	248,295
„ Chittagong	53,108
„ South Indian ports	25,859
„ Bombay and Karachi	11,222
„ Burma ports	6

(in thousands of pounds). Compared with 1914-15, the shipments from Calcutta in 1915-16 increased by nearly 22 million pounds or 10 per cent, and those from Chittagong by 5 million pounds or 11 per cent. Shipments from Bombay and

Karachi and South Indian ports continued to increase.

Exports of tea from India, compared with those from Ceylon and China.

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 twenty 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 twenty years—those from India by 126 per cent and those from Ceylon by 95 per cent; but the exports from China have declined by 1 per cent.

	1914-15 lbs	1915-16 lbs
India	302,557	340,433
Ceylon	191,839	214,900
China—		
Black and green	117,338	143,662
Brick, tablet, and dust	81,125	93,777

The total quantity of green tea exported to foreign countries, both by sea and by land, in 1915-16 amounted to 1,745,000 lbs, as compared with 2,065,000 lbs in 1914-15 and 2,481,000 lbs in 1913-14. 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.

	1914-15 lbs	1915-16 lbs
From Calcutta and Chittagong	165,824	127,049
" South Indian ports	381,726	64,150
" Burma	500	—
By land	1,517,040	1,554,112

The trade in waste tea was considerable during the year. Exports rose from 3 million to 3·7 million lbs, mainly directed to the United States (3 millions) and the United Kingdom ($\frac{1}{2}$ million) for the manufacture of caffen.

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 57 per cent of the total quantity consumed in the United Kingdom, Ceylon supplied some 30 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 $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs, and of this quantity Indian tea constitutes nearly $3\frac{9}{10}$ lbs. 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 1915 was about 34 million lbs more than that on the corresponding

	1913 lbs (1,000)	1914 lbs (1,000)	1915 lbs (1,000)
Total quantity entered—			
Indian tea	172,844	184,885	182,142
Ceylon tea	91,518	90,727	92,770
China tea	9,683	13,033	12,773
Tea of other countries	31,646	29,918	29,744
TOTAL	305,691	317,663	317,429

	1913 lbs (1,000)	1914 lbs (1,000)	1915 lbs (1,000)
Quantity in bonded warehouses—			
Indian tea	161,191	86,074	89,196
Ceylon tea	14,717	9,875	16,583
China tea	13,644	10,918	18,203
Tea of other countries	8,453	10,981	17,957
TOTAL	138,005	117,848	151,939

	1913 lbs (1,000)	1914 lbs (1,000)	1915 lbs (1,000)
Consumption per head—			
All tea	6·68	6·89	6·84
Indian tea	3·78	4·01	3·93

date of the preceding year. The customs duty was raised to 1s. per lb from 21st September 1915, the highest levied since the budget of 1864. This enhancement of duty does not seem to have affected the home consumption of tea last year; for it will be seen from the marginal table above that the total of 317 $\frac{2}{3}$ million lbs entered for home consumption in 1915 was only slightly below that of the preceding year, although this may be due in part to the large Government contracts for the troops, and still more to the present prosperity of the industrial classes.

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

	1913 lbs (1,000)	1914 lbs (1,000)	1915 lbs (1,000)
Java	61,939	71,322	101,603
Japan	33,925	38,184	44,860
Formosa	23,931	22,936	23,150

may be noted that over the last decade Java is increasing her production, and she is now manufacturing tea of very good quality, which is becoming increasingly popular.

Foreign tea in India.

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 1915-16 are stated in the margin (in thousands of pounds). The total imports in 1915-16 were 11,890,000 lbs, or 2,100,000 lbs more than in 1914-15. About a sixth of this quantity was re-exported 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 9,909,000 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.

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

Consumption of tea in India.

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 1915-16 are stated in the margin (in thousands of pounds). The balance left in 1915-16 amounted to 41 million lbs as against 19 million lbs in 1914-15. This amount was not wholly consumed in India, but a large proportion must have remained for shipment in the following year. The average for the last five years is about 24 million lbs. There can be no doubt, however, that the consumption of tea in India is increasing. It is stated that a large number of new shops have been opened by the Tea Cess Committee for the sale of tea, and that periodical visits to these shops are made by the agents of the Committee to ensure that a sound article, properly infused, is sold. In Burma, in addition to leaf tea, about 18 million lbs of pickled tea (*Jetpet*), 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.

Tea sales and prices.

	Number of chests sold.	
	1914-15	1915-16
Assam Valley	166,351	278,766
Cachar	86,717	133,315
Sylhet	85,620	119,888
Jalpaiguri	137,159	263,646
Darjeeling	96,809	141,962
Other places	11,002	21,723
Total	583,658	959,300

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 1915-16 amounted to 959,000, as compared with 680,000* in 1914-15 and 850,000 in 1913-14.

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 1914-15 and 1915-16; 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 1888-89, the average of the ten years, 1901-02 to 1910-11, 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 1914-15 and 1915-16 are stated in the margin. The average prices of Broken Pekoe were 1 anna 3 pies higher than in the preceding year, and those of Pekoe and Pekoe Souchong were respectively 10 pies and 11 pies dearer than last year.

The average prices realised for all teas sold during 1915-16 at public auctions were 8as. 11p. against 7as. 7p. in 1914-15, and 7as. 9p. in 1913-14. The sales were much influenced by freight conditions, and price fluctuations were at times very violent. Opening at 9as. 6p. for good common Pekoe Souchong, the market rapidly hardened till it stood at 10as. 6p. at the commencement of July. Heavy crop returns with easier freight conditions brought about a

*Includes 96,000 packages sold privately.

reaction and rates fell rapidly until useful common tea stood at 6*as.* 6*p.* by the middle of September. Demand being then on such a small scale, a regulating Committee of sellers were elected and their restriction of sales proved most beneficial to the trade, and common tea rose again to 7*as.* 3*p.* by the end of October. As the season was known to be closing late, prices once more fell, much common leaf being obtainable at 5 *as.* at the end of December. Useful Pekoes, however, were up to 9*as.* by the end of January, and the season closed with good common leaf at 7*as.*

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton report that the sales of Indian tea in London on garden account from the 1st July 1915 to the 16th June 1916, amounted to 1,994,078 packages, as compared with 1,819,261 packages sold during the same period in the preceding year. The average price realised in 1915-16 was 10·87*d.* per lb as compared with 9·85*d.* per lb in 1914-15. Details for each district are given in table No. 15 in Part II.

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 the 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 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 the 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.* At the beginning of the present season (1915-16) this rate was increased after much correspondence to £2 7*s.* 6*d.* net per ton during the continuation of the war, freight to be paid at Calcutta on London measurements. In fixing this rate the Conference undertook to do their best to provide tonnage but refused a guarantee charter. The usual proportion space on all steamers loading outward and homeward was promised.

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 1915 are stated in the margin. The total number of persons employed in the industry in 1915 is returned at 698,325, namely, 608,105 being permanently employed and 90,220 temporarily employed. Compared with the return of the previous year, there is an increase of 20,207 permanent employes and of 1,618 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. By the enactment of the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, important changes have been made in the system of recruitment of labour for tea gardens in Assam. Recruitment by contractors has been altogether abolished, as many abuses prevailed under this system, and a Board, designated the Assam Labour Board, has been established

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Assam	437,289	43,492
Bengal	106,671	26,670
Bihar and Orissa	197	970
United Provinces	2,699	2,643
Punjab	4,587	6,990
Madras	21,267	4,597
Travancore	32,228	4,743
Burma	3,187	115
TOTAL	608,105	90,220

of 1,618 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. By the enactment of the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, important changes have been made in the system of recruitment of labour for tea gardens in Assam. Recruitment by contractors has been altogether abolished, as many abuses prevailed under this system, and a Board, designated the Assam Labour Board, has been established

(April to July) of the present year are 37 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, as shown below :

<i>Exports to—</i>	April to July 1916	April to July 1915	April to July 1914 (pre-war year)
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
United Kingdom	54,441	39,369	36,614
Russia	5,787	1,267	5,565
France	15	12	6
Ceylon	1,379	1,635	1,055
All other countries	4,906	6,322	6,890
TOTAL	66,528	48,605	50,130

This increase over last year may not, however, be due to a larger crop this season, but to the surplus of last year's teas. Labour is plentiful, and, as shown on page 2, a steady increase in acreage is yearly coming into bearing. A crop on the basis of 1915 should be absorbed at remunerative rates to producers, provided, of course, that a satisfactory standard of quality is maintained. Although last season's teas have been described as fair average, there was a good deal of course plucking and careless manufacture, especially towards the close of the season. This was evidently adopted by some managers, particularly in Northern India, although the temptation must have been great, especially during the period of high prices for common kinds obtained early in the year. Quality compared very unfavourably with what was manufactured during the autumn of 1914. Well made useful liquoring tea will therefore be wanted, and this matter ought to be brought home to garden managers. Java has lately become a formidable competitor in the world's tea markets, since, as already stated, she is not only increasing her production of tea but is also improving its quality; and her methods of production are now forcing attention, even to the extent of being held up for imitation. It is also feared in some quarters that Russia, which, owing to the abolition of *vodka*, has recently had to pay substantial sums for tea, may very well desire to cultivate her own tea industry, especially as the country contains every possible variety of climate and soil and there would ostensibly be no appreciable difficulty in obtaining experts to set the new industry going.

Although the results of the Calcutta sales of the present season up to the end of July 1916 do not compare very favourably with those of the corresponding period of the last season, a glance at the results of the sales of the corresponding period of 1914, *i.e.*, preceding the outbreak of war, proves reassuring. The figures are given in the margin. It will be seen that the average price realised in the present season is 8 annas 11 pies, as against 7 annas 11 pies, the average price realised in the corresponding period of 1914. The smaller quantity sold may be due to regulation and withdrawals of under-bid tea. They would not have been withdrawn at present prices the year before last, but sellers' ideas of prices have naturally undergone a change with the deserved prosperity of this important industry.

	Packages sold	Average price per lb. A. P.
Season 1914-15 (up to 28th July 1914)	177,160	7 11
Season 1915-16 (up to 27th July 1915)	179,079	11 3
Season 1916-17 (up to 25th July 1916)	158,114	8 11

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
CALCUTTA,
September 9, 1916

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE GROWTH OF THE PLANTS.

Year	Month	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Light (hours)	Water (mm)	CO2 (ppm)	Plant Height (cm)	Leaf Area (cm²)	Stomatal Conductance (mmol m⁻² s⁻¹)	Photosynthesis (µmol m⁻² s⁻¹)
1961	Jan	5.2	78	12	10	350	15	0.5	1.2	
1961	Feb	6.1	75	14	12	360	18	0.6	1.5	
1961	Mar	7.3	72	16	15	370	22	0.7	1.8	
1961	Apr	8.5	68	18	18	380	28	0.8	2.2	
1961	May	10.1	62	20	22	390	35	0.9	2.8	
1961	Jun	12.3	55	22	28	400	45	1.0	3.5	
1961	Jul	15.1	48	24	35	410	55	1.1	4.2	
1961	Aug	18.2	42	26	42	420	65	1.2	5.0	
1961	Sep	21.5	35	28	50	430	75	1.3	5.8	
1961	Oct	25.1	28	30	60	440	85	1.4	6.5	
1961	Nov	28.3	22	32	70	450	95	1.5	7.2	
1961	Dec	31.5	15	34	80	460	105	1.6	7.8	
1962	Jan	34.8	10	36	90	470	115	1.7	8.5	
1962	Feb	38.1	5	38	100	480	125	1.8	9.2	
1962	Mar	41.5	0	40	110	490	135	1.9	9.8	
1962	Apr	45.2	0	42	120	500	145	2.0	10.5	
1962	May	49.1	0	44	130	510	155	2.1	11.2	
1962	Jun	53.3	0	46	140	520	165	2.2	11.8	
1962	Jul	57.8	0	48	150	530	175	2.3	12.5	
1962	Aug	62.5	0	50	160	540	185	2.4	13.2	
1962	Sep	67.4	0	52	170	550	195	2.5	13.8	
1962	Oct	72.5	0	54	180	560	205	2.6	14.5	
1962	Nov	77.8	0	56	190	570	215	2.7	15.2	
1962	Dec	83.3	0	58	200	580	225	2.8	15.8	

PART II—TABLES.

Year	Month	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Light (hours)	Water (mm)	CO2 (ppm)	Plant Height (cm)	Leaf Area (cm²)	Stomatal Conductance (mmol m⁻² s⁻¹)	Photosynthesis (µmol m⁻² s⁻¹)
1963	Jan	8.5	75	14	12	360	18	0.6	1.5	
1963	Feb	9.2	72	16	15	370	22	0.7	1.8	
1963	Mar	10.1	68	18	18	380	28	0.8	2.2	
1963	Apr	11.3	62	20	22	390	35	0.9	2.8	
1963	May	12.8	55	22	28	400	45	1.0	3.5	
1963	Jun	14.5	48	24	35	410	55	1.1	4.2	
1963	Jul	16.3	42	26	42	420	65	1.2	5.0	
1963	Aug	18.2	35	28	50	430	75	1.3	5.8	
1963	Sep	20.1	28	30	60	440	85	1.4	6.5	
1963	Oct	22.1	22	32	70	450	95	1.5	7.2	
1963	Nov	24.2	15	34	80	460	105	1.6	7.8	
1963	Dec	26.4	10	36	90	470	115	1.7	8.5	
1964	Jan	28.7	5	38	100	480	125	1.8	9.2	
1964	Feb	31.1	0	40	110	490	135	1.9	9.8	
1964	Mar	33.6	0	42	120	500	145	2.0	10.5	
1964	Apr	36.2	0	44	130	510	155	2.1	11.2	
1964	May	38.9	0	46	140	520	165	2.2	11.8	
1964	Jun	41.7	0	48	150	530	175	2.3	12.5	
1964	Jul	44.6	0	50	160	540	185	2.4	13.2	
1964	Aug	47.6	0	52	170	550	195	2.5	13.8	
1964	Sep	50.7	0	54	180	560	205	2.6	14.5	
1964	Oct	53.9	0	56	190	570	215	2.7	15.2	
1964	Nov	57.2	0	58	200	580	225	2.8	15.8	
1964	Dec	60.6	0	60	210	590	235	2.9	16.5	

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF AREA (IN ACRES) UNDER

PROVINCES	Average 1885—1889	Average 1890—1894	Average 1895—1899	Average 1900—1904	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Burma	76	720	1,233	1,486	1,502	1,521	1,520	1,406	1,502	1,502
Assam { Brahmaputra Valley Cachar and Sylhet	115,890	141,458	177,880	205,679	205,352	207,358	204,702	205,999	207,276	207,276
	95,411	107,637	129,097	132,571	132,834	132,282	133,576	131,822	131,930	131,930
<i>Total Assam</i>	<i>211,301</i>	<i>249,095</i>	<i>306,977</i>	<i>338,250</i>	<i>338,186</i>	<i>339,640</i>	<i>338,278</i>	<i>337,821</i>	<i>339,206</i>	<i>339,206</i>
Bengal	73,169	95,625	118,452	135,097	135,129	135,158	135,956	134,668	136,153	136,153
Bihar and Orissa (a) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	8,345	8,621	8,036	8,083	8,252	8,121	8,033	7,953	7,934	7,934
Punjab	8,794	9,068	9,895	9,610	10,235	9,324	9,399	9,347	9,412	9,412
Madras	5,558	5,385	7,016	7,263	6,184	6,613	8,845	8,565	8,552	8,552
Travancore and Cochin	3,352	7,186	15,682	24,931	25,279	24,880	24,580	24,712	25,245	25,245
TOTAL INDIA	310,595	375,700	467,291	534,720	524,767	525,257	526,611	524,472	528,004	528,004

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTION (IN POUNDS) OF

PROVINCES	Average 1885—1889	Average 1890—1894	Average 1895—1899	Average 1900—1904	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Burma	1,884	25,584	67,661	62,986	65,217	45,360	69,173	67,426	107,308	107,308
Assam { Brahmaputra Valley Cachar and Sylhet	33,686,486	51,839,546	61,565,799	76,407,744	72,530,943	73,862,668	78,649,026	81,708,581	86,622,872	86,622,872
	26,990,887	37,318,196	49,287,320	64,698,005	62,365,374	58,254,610	66,550,075	70,488,824	65,281,934	65,281,934
<i>Total Assam</i>	<i>66,677,373</i>	<i>89,157,742</i>	<i>110,853,119</i>	<i>141,105,749</i>	<i>134,896,317</i>	<i>132,117,278</i>	<i>145,199,101</i>	<i>152,197,405</i>	<i>151,904,806</i>	<i>151,904,806</i>
Bengal	19,376,597	29,186,317	39,213,983	48,707,734	46,203,980	46,027,823	50,888,084	53,885,829	53,570,740	53,570,740
Bihar and Orissa (a) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	1,634,190	1,894,513	2,040,658	2,299,486	2,420,337	2,139,305	2,067,270	2,573,090	2,474,713	2,474,713
Punjab	1,634,074	1,799,603	2,154,685	1,933,931	2,086,522	1,616,445	1,914,821	1,916,739	1,432,308	1,432,308
Madras	935,369	1,095,590	588,762	1,171,594	826,595	1,066,662	1,460,059	1,652,622	1,762,738	1,762,738
Travancore and Cochin	342,713	1,735,803	3,505,938	6,107,429	4,608,154	5,360,309	7,241,638	9,073,880	10,147,584	10,147,584
TOTAL INDIA	90,692,295	124,895,152	158,374,806	201,388,369	191,107,122	188,373,182	208,840,145	221,366,991	221,400,197	221,400,197

IN EACH PROVINCE IN INDIA FROM 1885 TO 1915.

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	PROVINCES
1,669	1,724	1,693	1,695	1,700	1,715	3,000	2,998	2,836	Burma
208,575	210,704	212,457	214,543	218,178	222,428	226,012	231,900	237,517	Brahmaputra Valley
133,757	134,938	135,562	135,701	136,098	139,243	141,835	144,475	146,304	Cachar and Sylhet
342,332	345,642	348,019	350,244	354,276	361,671	367,847	376,375	383,821	Total Assam
139,516	141,553	143,254	145,868	146,756	150,497	156,089	159,304	161,306	Bengal
...	...	...	...	2,249	2,282	2,160	2,160	2,153	Bihar and Orissa (a)
7,961	8,066	8,066	7,884	7,612	7,797	7,978	7,994	7,946	United Provinces
9,411	9,393	9,376	9,397	9,381	9,315	9,322	9,892	9,875	Punjab
10,974	14,626	15,723	18,099	20,593	24,396	26,278	26,955	27,625	Madras
25,966	27,103	29,174	30,367	32,008	34,160	37,430	38,809	40,656	Travancore and Cochin
537,849	548,127	555,305	563,554	574,575	591,833	610,104	624,497	636,218	TOTAL INDIA

IN EACH PROVINCE IN INDIA FROM 1885 TO 1915.

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	PROVINCES
129,642	118,438	64,741	67,576	76,495	83,287	153,797	155,218	145,534	Burma
94,443,488	96,569,046	104,605,258	105,043,093	106,397,298	122,293,047	124,824,497	132,785,369	162,847,198	Brahmaputra Valley
69,745,889	69,887,813	70,245,944	70,051,976	72,655,719	76,505,236	74,897,453	75,441,735	82,538,722	Cachar and Sylhet
164,194,327	166,456,859	174,851,202	175,095,069	179,053,017	198,798,283	199,721,950	208,227,104	245,385,920	Total Assam
60,216,558	59,971,647	60,920,725	64,674,243	64,653,923	70,524,169	80,108,705	75,373,201	89,526,057	Bengal
...	...	...	...	285,442	269,072	311,630	282,414	293,207	Bihar and Orissa (a)
2,294,594	2,009,856	2,206,630	2,045,275	2,534,708	2,656,805	2,579,072	2,379,164	2,905,945	United Provinces
1,237,545	1,437,509	1,413,701	1,418,854	1,489,163	1,930,985	2,129,835	1,941,300	1,969,638	Punjab
3,470,551	4,436,365	5,325,710	5,645,219	5,795,407	7,555,831	7,089,045	8,607,641	11,361,580	Madras
12,749,355	12,593,843	13,353,699	14,323,117	14,714,537	16,059,657	15,155,635	16,010,166	20,248,787	Travancore and Cochin
244,292,572	247,024,517	258,136,408	263,269,353	268,602,692	297,873,089	307,249,669	312,976,208	371,836,668	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	3	4	330	...	330
Upper Chindwin	20	2,655	166	5	2,494	...	2,494
Myitkyina	35	14	2	...	12	...	12
TOTAL	90	2,998	171	9	2,836	...	2,836
ASSAM—							
Cachar	159	60,452	652	749	60,549	216,534	277,083
Sylhet	136	(b)84,023	721	2,453	85,755	195,483	281,238
Goalpara	4	697	...	20	717	530	1,247
Kamrup	22	3,075	22	87	3,140	17,232	20,372
Darrang	94	45,815	400	2,086	47,501	119,633	167,134
Nowgong	42	12,546	115	208	12,639	34,411	47,050
Sibsagar	167	90,727	356	1,700	92,071	192,057	284,128
Lakhimpur	155	79,040	302	2,711	81,449	163,918	245,367
TOTAL	779	376,375	2,568	10,014	383,821	939,798	1,323,619
BENGAL—							
Darjeeling	157	(b)53,428	122	718	54,024	78,227	132,251
Jalpaiguri	118	101,284	1,164	2,459	102,579	159,339	261,918
Chittagong	24	4,508	...	111	4,619	16,458	21,077
" Hill Tracts	1	84	1	1	84	149	233
TOTAL	300	159,304	1,287	3,289	161,306	254,173	415,479
BIHAR AND ORISSA—							
Hazaribagh	1	90	...	...	90	1,950	2,040
Ranchi	21	2,070	7	...	2,063	3,444	5,507
TOTAL	22	2,160	7	...	2,153	5,394	7,547
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Almora	23	1,847	75	30	1,802	10,485	12,287
Garhwal	6	942	20	...	922	4,451	5,373
Dehra Dun	32	5,205	22	39	5,222	6,003	11,224
TOTAL	61	7,994	117	69	7,946	20,938	28,884
PUNJAB—							
Kangra	2,917	(b)9,892	23	6	9,875	2,540	12,415
MADRAS—							
Nilgiris	120	(b)14,251	863	1,450	14,878	22,370	37,248
Malabar	45	9,263	146	219	9,336	25,824	35,160
Coimbatore	4	(b)3,401	...	...	3,401	1,450	4,851
Tinnevely	1	10	...	...	10	1	11
TOTAL	170	26,965	1,009	1,669	27,625	49,645	77,270
Total British India	4,339	585,688	5,182	15,056	595,562	1,272,488	1,868,050
COCHIN (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRAVANCORE	98	38,809	610	2,457	40,656	34,114	74,770
TOTAL INDIA	4,437	624,497	5,792	17,513	636,218	1,306,602	1,942,820

(a) No information

(b) Revised since the publication of last year's report

PLANTATIONS, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH DISTRICT IN INDIA IN 1915.

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			1914		1915		
9	10	11	12	13				14
		Acres	Acres	Black	Green	Black	Green	
676	...	330	...	8,702	...	8,107	...	BURMA—
2,511	80	1,264	1,230	142,723	...	133,972	...	Katha
...	35	3	9	3,793	...	3,455	...	Upper Chindwin
								Myitkyina
3,157	115	1,597	1,239	(c) 155,218	...	(c) 145,534	...	TOTAL
54,457	4,998	57,010	3,539	30,981,895	80,010	30,084,829	...	ASSAM—
84,438	5,523	79,218	6,537	44,245,317	134,513	52,453,893	...	Cachar
370	102	677	40	178,810	...	298,542	...	Sylhet
2,230	1,404	2,701	439	1,090,619	...	1,209,471	...	Goalpara
58,241	4,834	43,800	3,701	29,043,497	...	34,944,545	...	Kamrup
12,213	2,576	11,765	874	6,425,476	...	7,705,581	...	Darrang
115,302	11,093	86,240	5,831	49,526,481	...	59,197,782	...	Nowgong
110,038	12,962	77,480	3,969	46,520,486	...	59,491,277	...	Sibsagar
								Lakhimpur
437,289	43,492	358,891	24,930	208,012,581	214,523	245,385,920	...	TOTAL
32,199	11,008	51,778	2,246	17,990,786	...	20,303,591	...	BENGAL—
71,148	15,214	94,752	7,827	55,730,811	...	67,226,565	...	Darjeeling
3,256	446	4,290	329	1,634,498	...	1,978,015	...	Jalpaiguri
68	2	82	2	15,906	1,200	16,386	1,500	Chittagong
								" Hill Tracts
106,671	26,670	150,902	10,404	75,372,001	1,200	89,524,557	1,500	TOTAL
7	8	40	50	1,160	...	3,239	...	BIHAR AND ORISSA—
190	962	2,037	26	28,892	252,362	73,233	216,735	Hazaribagh
								Ranchi
197	970	2,077	76	30,052	252,362	76,472	216,735	TOTAL
862	391	1,701	101	168,913	43,712	166,551	40,779	UNITED PROVINCES
258	70	772	150	39,147	1,264	45,593	2,660	Almora
1,579	2,182	5,132	90	2,126,128	...	2,650,362	...	Garhwal
								Dehra Dun
2,699	2,643	7,605	341	2,334,188	44,976	2,862,506	43,439	TOTAL
4,567	6,990	9,854	21	171,920	1,769,380	174,972	1,794,666	PUNJAB—
								Kangra
9,718	2,386	11,219	3,659	4,565,344	323,493	5,140,751	949,619	MADRAS—
7,923	1,034	7,421	1,915	2,641,157	307,397	3,993,840	24,037	Nilgiris
3,625	1,175	2,216	1,185	770,250	...	1,252,333	...	Malabar
1	2	10	...	(d)	(d)	1,000	...	Coimbatore
								Tinnevely
21,267	4,597	20,866	6,759	7,976,751	630,890	10,387,924	973,656	TOTAL
575,877	85,477	551,792	43,770	294,052,711	2,913,331	348,557,895	3,029,996	Total British India
32,228	4,743	33,072	7,584	15,873,207	136,959	20,235,402	13,385	COCHIN
								TRAVANCORE
608,105	90,220	584,864	51,354	309,925,918	3,050,290	368,793,287	3,043,381	TOTAL INDIA

(c) Includes 150,708 lbs in 1914 and 140,866 lbs in 1915, being the equivalents of 602,833 lbs and 563,462 lbs respectively, of wet pickled tea (istpet) reported by Burma

(d) Not reported

NO. 4.—QUANTITY OF INDIAN TEA EXPORTED BY SEA* (DISTINGUISHED ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION) AND BY LAND, IN THE YEARS 1911-12 TO 1915-16

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>By Sea—</i>	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	192,914,786	198,431,279	209,073,152	237,903,792	250,290,291
Austria-Hungary	82,725	124,516	158,734	45,606	...
Belgium	4,864	2,780	2,376	1,547	...
Denmark	10,680	3,281	13,330	20	...
France	73,925	51,563	33,945	561,558	183,171
Germany	628,838	645,746	701,140	187,958	...
Greece	10	...	260	...	...
Holland	153,557	91,185	30,090	...	...
Italy	1,278	2,084	1,395	74,017	6,980
Norway	11,064	5,140	4,275	850	1,044
Roumania . . . . .	...	1,794	475	...	...
Russia	26,414,310	33,126,071	33,398,209	19,636,087	36,590,118
Sweden	4,131	3,831	2,928	100	2,376
Turkey, European	413,604	250,644	271,999	7,726	...
Other countries in Europe	1,830	6,518	22,861	37,647	38,019
TOTAL, EUROPE, EXCLUDING UNITED KINGDOM.	27,800,816	34,315,153	54,642,017	20,553,116	36,821,708
Egypt	1,311,130	1,643,585	1,593,680	686,062	994,973
East African Protectorate	166,079	267,907	280,900	272,467	364,729
Africa, East (Italian)	59,183	115,409	88,498	86,420	178,263
Africa, East (other ports)	95,796	134,095	163,405	95,464	89,331
Cape Colony	115,844	137,398	113,659	33,779	384,443
Madagascar	11,145	11,660	10,860	2,799	7,388
Mauritius	49,362	51,583	57,675	47,128	50,593
Natal	90,311	122,790	84,929	126,130	185,229
Zanzibar and Pemba	86,953	94,346	93,471	54,457	105,174
Other countries in Africa	222	112	115	7,811	...
TOTAL, AFRICA	1,985,025	2,578,886	2,487,192	1,412,517	2,360,123
Canada	10,571,880	11,447,083	11,564,565	10,950,615	8,842,135
United States	3,145,605	2,306,702	1,942,237	2,737,534	3,442,968
Argentine Republic . . . . .	...	870	...	...	...
Chile	26,100	54,500	80,000	217,660	942,180
West Indies . . . . .	...	20	...	55	...
Other countries in America . . . . .	...	40	2,500	10,916	11,570
TOTAL, AMERICA	13,743,555	13,809,215	13,589,302	13,916,780	13,238,853

* Including shipments from the State of Travancore

No. 4.—QUANTITY OF INDIAN TEA EXPORTED BY SEA (DISTINGUISHED ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION) AND BY LAND IN THE YEARS 1911-12 TO 1915-16—*contd.*

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
<i>By Sea—contd.</i>	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Aden	220,083	251,857	178,548	188,963	536,428
Arabia	237,958	250,213	304,580	390,776	760,045
Bahrein Islands	337,357	516,970	550,530	501,906	802,055
Ceylon	4,315,479	4,214,551	3,899,677	3,292,620	4,306,962
China—Hongkong	73,252	59,689	56,448	20,272	98,903
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	5,007,671	9,111,217	10,950,205	8,288,630	9,765,693
Japan	754	16,510	1,466	1,160	15,289
Persia	416,443	372,628	246,205	2,049,234	6,875,565
Siam	8,856	8,178	10,565	7,505	11,561
Straits Settlements	593,642	667,257	663,824	596,324	663,955
Sumatra	37,190	50,462	23,331	23,086	11,831
Turkey, Asiatic	3,133,312	4,399,145	2,829,625	1,229,326	2,327,156
Turkistan (Russian) . . . . .	...	148,080	302,650	...	...
Other countries in Asia	12,441	3,344	4,764	3,969	12,497
TOTAL, ASIA	14,394,438	20,070,101	20,022,418	16,594,271	26,188,540
Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji Islands	10,022,732	9,396,855	9,704,752	10,990,605	9,590,672
TOTAL BY SEA	260,862,382	278,601,489	289,518,833	300,771,081	338,490,187
<i>By Land—</i>					
Khelat	4,368	560	224	1,232	672
Persia	115,696	113,232	172,816	249,872	431,200
Afghanistan—					
Northern and Eastern	1,737,792	2,225,888	1,024,352	510,048	445,424
Southern and Western	239,904	201,040	300,944	172,816	110,208
Tirah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	152,992
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	361,984	316,736	339,136	535,024	437,696
Badakhsban . . . . .	...	...	1,792	2,576	2,240
Ishkoman . . . . .	...	...	...	224	...
Kashgarh Yarkhand . . . . .	...	...	560	896	2,240
Chinese Turkistan . . . . .	...	...	448	63,728	53,984
Waziristan . . . . .	...	...	4,928	5,712	2,464
Kurram Valley	42,896	45,808	49,168	46,480	68,768
Central Asia	60,480	236,656	238,224	118,160	107,968
Tibet	21,168	14,448	10,528	28,224	59,696
Nepal	784	1,008	784	2,352	1,232
Sikkim	59,808	48,832	34,043	27,328	30,240

No. 9.—QUANTITY OF FOREIGN TEA IMPORTED INTO, AND RE-EXPORTED FROM, INDIA BY SEA AND BY LAND, IN THE YEARS 1911-12 TO 1915-16.

	IMPORTED FROM			Total imported	Total re-exported	Balance
	Ceylon	China *	Elsewhere †			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1915-16	2,431,566	2,783,914	6,674,138	11,889,618	1,981,223	9,908,395

* Principally green tea

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

No. 10.—QUANTITY OF TEA, GREEN AND BLACK, AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA, DURING THE YEARS 1911-12 TO 1915-16.

	Production	Net exports to foreign countries	Balance
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1915-16	371,836,668	330,524,768	41,311,900

No. 11.—NUMBER OF CHESTS OF TEA SOLD AT THE AUCTION SALES IN CALCUTTA, IN THE YEARS 1906-07 TO 1915-16.

Principal districts	Number of chests sold in									
	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Assam	154,265	179,956	184,645	176,529	186,228	191,217	230,292	210,278	166,351	278,766
Cachar	144,063	147,199	141,371	158,736	143,977	147,370	151,060	133,697	86,717	133,315
Sylhet	101,737	117,877	112,845	111,234	102,308	117,301	122,966	115,157	85,620	119,888
Jalpaiguri	182,813	177,484	186,190	188,912	198,870	201,562	231,053	240,939	137,159	263,646
Darjeeling	88,132	79,383	90,292	81,983	92,818	99,055	116,614	124,728	96,809	141,962
Chittagong	12,562	8,752	7,750	7,750	8,613	8,304	8,321	9,643	4,527	11,790
Kangra Valley . . . . .	...	2,046	900	1,066	2,549	2,025	1,203	2,326	1,001	1,682
Kumaon	519	1,592	1,798	2,283	1,742	1,811	1,217	1,022	202	902
Nepal	486	539	1,052	386	876	2,516	643	1,099	...	1,356
Chota Nagpur	1,516	1,254	461	323	325	189	759	1,206	706	1,130
Dehra Dun	113	204	20	367	...	363	...	8,877	4,455	4,863
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
Other places . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	1,205	69	...
TOTAL	686,206	716,296	727,324	729,569	738,306	771,713	864,232	850,177	583,658*	959,300

* 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.—NUMBER OF CHESTS* OF EACH GRADE OF TEA SOLD AT AUCTION SALES IN CALCUTTA IN 1914-15 AND 1915-16.

		Flowery Pekoe, Broken Flowery Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Broken Orange Pekoe	Broken Pekoe	Pekoe	Pekoe Souchoong, Pekoe Fannings	Souchoong, Fannings, Broken Souchoong, Broken Pekoe Sou- chongs, mixed, etc.	Dust	Total
Assam (Brahmaputra) Valley	{ 1915-16	63,274	40,644	65,740	60,091	40,100	8,917	278,766
	{ 1914-15	36,938	23,399	39,508	32,150	28,665	5,691	166,351
Cachar	{ 1915-16	15,294	19,374	32,092	36,336	24,616	5,623	138,315
	{ 1914-15	9,484	11,605	22,220	25,839	13,917	3,652	86,717
Sylhet	{ 1915-16	19,536	19,236	34,451	26,039	13,708	6,918	119,888
	{ 1914-15	12,470	12,614	26,711	19,038	9,853	4,934	85,620
Jalpaiguri, Western Duars	{ 1915-16	52,806	41,063	55,845	73,533	28,859	11,540	263,646
	{ 1914-15	28,109	18,130	30,740	37,521	15,649	7,010	137,159
Darjeeling	{ 1915-16	49,253	12,046	37,818	26,367	11,322	5,156	141,962
	{ 1914-15	36,130	9,014	23,969	18,141	6,129	3,426	96,809
Chittagong	{ 1915-16	990	1,185	2,929	3,758	2,310	618	11,790
	{ 1914-15	413	359	1,438	1,150	851	306	4,527
Kangra Valley	{ 1915-16	295	321	454	335	209	68	1,682
	{ 1914-15	206	127	174	305	125	64	1,001
Kumaon	{ 1915-16	72	44	321	331	134	...	902
	{ 1914-15	...	24	132	39	7	...	202
Nepal	{ 1915-16	467	...	167	676	32	14	1,356
	{ 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	{ 1915-16	197	108	404	150	210	61	1,130
	{ 1914-15	124	156	200	91	134	1	706
Dehra Dun	{ 1915-16	2,529	8	1,087	442	414	383	4,863
	{ 1914-15	2,559	50	697	440	289	420	4,455
Other places	{ 1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1914-15	12	8	75	13	...	3	111

* Includes packages withdrawn from sale

No. 13.—AVERAGE PRICES PER POUND REALISED AT AUCTION SALES IN CALCUTTA IN 1914-15 AND 1915-16.

		As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Assam (Brahmaputra) Valley	{ 1915-16	12 3	9 8	9 3	8 4	8 5	7 7	9 7
	{ 1914-15	9 7	8 3	7 11	7 3	7 3	6 4	8 0
Cachar	{ 1915-16	9 9	8 6	8 5	7 8	7 7	7 7	8 2
	{ 1914-15	7 11	7 5	7 5	6 10	6 9	6 2	7 1
Sylhet	{ 1915-16	9 10	8 0	8 3	7 6	7 3	7 2	8 1
	{ 1914-15	8 1	7 2	7 5	6 9	6 6	6 1	7 1
Jalpaiguri, Western Duars	{ 1915-16	9 11	9 1	8 6	8 1	8 3	7 10	8 8
	{ 1914-15	8 4	7 10	7 6	7 2	6 11	6 7	7 6
Darjeeling	{ 1915-16	11 10	10 2	9 7	8 8	8 10	7 11	10 1
	{ 1914-15	10 1	8 5	8 7	7 4	7 4	6 8	8 9
Chittagong	{ 1915-16	10 6	8 8	8 1	6 10	6 8	6 11	7 7
	{ 1914-15	8 0	7 10	7 4	6 6	6 4	5 11	6 11
Kangra Valley	{ 1915-16	9 8	9 1	8 6	9 4	9 2	7 5	9 0
	{ 1914-15	7 10	6 8	7 6	6 6	6 7	6 8	7 0
Kumaon	{ 1915-16	8 2	8 7	8 0	7 6	7 0	...	7 9
	{ 1914-15	...	6 6	7 4	6 7	6 9	...	7 1
Nepal	{ 1915-16	9 3	...	7 9	7 7	6 8	7 2	8 2
	{ 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	{ 1915-16	9 2	9 10	7 6	6 11	6 9	5 7	7 8
	{ 1914-15	8 0	8 4	6 9	5 8	6 0	3 9	7 0
Dehra Dun	{ 1915-16	9 7	7 7	8 4	7 9	7 7	7 4	8 9
	{ 1914-15	6 11	6 1	6 11	6 3	5 11	6 0	6 8
Other places	{ 1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1914-15	7 11	7 6	6 11	6 6	...	5 0	7 0

No. 14.—AVERAGE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL GRADES OF TEA SOLD AT AUCTION SALES IN CALCUTTA, AND AVERAGE DECLARED VALUES OF EXPORTS FROM 1888-89 TO 1915-16, WITH VARIATIONS EXPRESSED IN INDEX NUMBERS, AVERAGE OF 1901-02 TO 1910-11 BEING TAKEN AS 100 IN EACH CASE.

	<i>Broken Pekoe</i>		<i>Pekoe</i>		<i>Pekoe Souchong</i>		Average declared value of exports by sea for all descriptions		
	Price per lb.	Variation	Price per lb.	Variation	Price per lb.	Variation	Value per lb.	Variation	
	<i>As.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>p.</i>	
1888-89	10	3	155	8 1	137	6 3	123	8 8	124
1889-90	9	9	148	7 5	126	5 7	110	8 2	117
1890-91	8	10	134	7 2	122	5 8	112	7 10	112
1891-92	8	8	131	7 1	120	5 3	104	7 11	113
1892-93	11	3	171	8 9	149	6 5	127	8 9	125
1893-94	9	3	140	7 3	123	5 5	106	8 4	119
1894-95	11	8	177	9 5	160	7 3	142	9 4	133
1895-96	9	0	136	7 4	124	5 11	116	8 11	127
1896-97	8	8	131	6 10	116	5 5	107	8 9	125
1897-98	7	6	113	6 1	103	4 11	96	8 6	121
1898-99	7	0	106	5 8	96	4 7	90	8 2	117
1899-1900	6	10	103	5 9	97	5 1	100	8 4	119
1900-01	6	0	91	5 0	85	4 2	81	8 0	114
1901-02	6	1	92	5 2	88	4 5	88	7 3	104
1902-03	6	1	92	5 2	88	4 3	84	6 6	93
1903-04	6	6	99	5 10	99	5 2	102	6 7	94
1904-05	5	10	88	5 4	90	4 6	89	6 5	92
1905-06	6	3	95	5 2	88	4 2	82	6 7	94
1906-07	6	8	101	5 7	95	4 7	90	6 9	96
1907-08	7	2	109	6 10	116	6 2	121	7 3	104
1908-09	6	6	98	6 0	102	5 2	102	7 1	101
1909-10	7	8	116	6 9	115	6 0	118	7 5	106
1910-11	7	3	110	7 0	119	6 4	125	7 10	112
1911-12	7	9	117	7 7	129	6 9	133	7 11	113
1912-13	7	5	112	6 11	117	5 9	113	7 8	110
1913-14	8	1	122	7 5	126	6 10	135	8 3	118
1914-15	7	10	119	7 8	130	6 11	136	8 3	118
1915-16	9	1	138	8 6	144	7 10	154	9 5	135

No. 15.—NUMBER OF PACKAGES AND AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND OF INDIAN TEA SOLD IN LONDON IN 1914-15 AND 1915-16, AS REPORTED BY MESSRS. GOW, WILSON, AND STANTON.

Producing District	1914-15		1915-16	
	Number of Packages	Average price per lb.	Number of Packages	Average price per lb.
Assam (Brahmaputra) Valley	918,321	<i>d.</i> 10.26	1,090,863	<i>d.</i> 11.24
Cachar and Sylhet (Surma Valley)	325,977	9.21	328,551	10.00
Chittagong	3,262	8.97	8,405	9.77
Darjeeling	102,771	10.56	92,850	11.88
Duars (Jalpaiguri)	276,979	9.54	301,956	10.62
Terai (Dehra Dun, Kangra, etc.)	16,826	8.92	18,517	10.45
Nilgiris and Wynaad (Malabar)	44,926	9.98	38,159	10.67
Travancore	125,199	9.60	114,777	10.49
TOTAL	1,819,261	9.85	1,994,078	10.87

No. 16.—RATES OF FREIGHT CHARGED ON TEA FROM CALCUTTA TO LONDON,
IN THE YEARS 1896 TO 1915.

Year	Rate			Year	Rate		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
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
1905	1	11	3	1915	2	7	6

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

* Subject to a rebate of 5s.

No. 17.—AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF LABOURERS EMPLOYED IN TEA
GARDENS IN ASSAM, DURING 1910-11 TO 1915-16.

	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
1915-16	6 8 10	5 9 7	5 13 11	5 0 1	2 13 8

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.—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.		Per lb. Rs. A. P.
Russia—†		Union of South Africa—	
(1) Imported by the European Frontiers:—		In packets or tins, not exceeding 10 lbs each in weight	0 7 0
<i>Brick tea, black or green</i>	0 8 0†	In larger packets or in bulk	0 5 0
<i>All other kinds</i>	1 6 3†		
(2) Imported by the European Frontier or the Black Sea:—		Canada—	
<i>Tea of Ceylon or Indian origin</i>	1 6 3	Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, also tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom	Free
(3) Imported across the frontier of the Semiryechensk Province of the Steppes, Irkutsk or the Amur:—		All other tea	<i>ad valorem</i> 10 per cent
<i>Black bohea, flower green and yellow</i>	1 2 0†		
(4) Imported into the Amur and the Trans-Baikal region of Irkutsk:—		Australia—	
<i>Brick tea</i>	Free	In packets not exceeding 20 lbs in weight	0 1 0
<i>All other tea</i>	1 2 0	All other tea	Free
(5) Imported through the Customs House of Irkutsk or westward across the Frontier of Siberia or of the Steppes or the Semiryechensk:—		New Zealand—	
<i>Tea in bricks</i>	0 2 7†	Tea in packages of 5 lbs or over (net weight of tea):	
<i>Tea in tablets of the Russian manufacture</i>	0 10 7†	If the produce of some part of the British dominions	Free
		Otherwise	0 2 0
Germany—		Tea in packages of less than 5 lbs.:	
For consumption as tea	0 5 4	If the produce of some part of the British dominions	0 2 0
For the manufacture of theine	Free	Otherwise	0 2 5
France—		United Kingdom	0 12 0
Imported directly from a country out of Europe	0 9 1	Sweden	0 3 0
Imported from European entrepôts	0 11 8	Norway	0 6 0
Spain—		Denmark	0 4 3
Tea, and imitations thereof, and "yerba mate" (Paraguay tea)	0 7 0	Holland	0 2 3
Tea transhipped in a European port	0 7 5	Belgium	Free
Austria-Hungary—		Portugal	1 8 6
Imported by sea	0 9 9	Italy	0 10 11
Imported by land	0 11 0	Greece	1 4 0
Japan—		Turkey	<i>ad valorem</i> 11 per cent
Black tea	0 4 2	Egypt	<i>ad valorem</i> 8 per cent
Black tea dust	0 1 3	East African Protectorate	<i>ad valorem</i> 10 per cent
Other tea	0 1 1	United States	Free
Persia—		Argentina Republic	0 4 7
White tea	0 7 0	Chile	0 8 2
All other tea	0 4 6	Ceylon	0 4 0
		China	<i>ad valorem</i> 5 per cent
		Straits Settlements	Free

* Later information regarding foreign countries not available. The duties levied in the United Kingdom and the British Possessions are as they stood in October 1915

† 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

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