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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REPORT
ON THE
Production of Tea in India
IN THE
Calendar Year
1919

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

14513



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1921
4513

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1921

Publications of the Department of Statistics, India.

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MONTHLY.

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26. Calcutta Trade Fluctuations. As. 2.
27. Customs Revenue Statement. Half anna.
28. Joint Stock Companies registered in British India and Mysore. Half anna.

FORTNIGHTLY.

29. Wholesale and Retail Prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar, salt, etc., in India. As. 6.

WEEKLY.

30. Weekly Imports and Exports from Chief Ports of Wheat, Jute and Cotton. Half anna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

31. Index Numbers of Indian Prices from 1861—1918. As. 13. (3a.)
32. Crop Forecasts. Half anna each.
Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (May), Final (August). Special and supplementary (intermediate).
Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February).
Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jinjili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
Indigo.—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane.—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
33. Large Industrial Establishments in India. R2-12.
34. Registration and Publication of Statistics relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. R3-2.
35. A manual on the preparation of Crop Forecasts in India. As. 8.
36. Cotton Map of India, No. 1—Showing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts and States in India. As. 8.
37. Cotton Map of India, No. 2.—Showing the relative importance of cotton growing districts and States in India. As. 4.
38. Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of principal Crops in India for the period ending 1916-17. As. 12.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

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Report on the Production of Tea in India in the Calendar Year 1919

PART I.—REPORT

The twenty-fifth Report on the Production of Tea in India deals with the production in the calendar year 1919, and also as regards trade figures, with the fiscal year 1919-20. The reason for comparing the trade figures for the fiscal year with the production for the calendar year is that the export of the tea crop, produced in the calendar year, 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 statistics of area are given in table No. 1 (pages 12 and 13). The total area under tea in 1919 was 691,800 acres, which is 2 per cent greater than that in the preceding year. The area abandoned in the year was 6,100 acres, while the new extensions (including replanting in areas abandoned in previous years) amounted to 18,000 acres. Thus the net increase during the year was 11,900 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.

Special efforts were, however, made to procure returns direct from non-reporting gardens, and these efforts have so far been successful except in Southern India, as will be seen from the marginal figures. In the year under review estimates had to be made in respect of 28 gardens out of a total of 324 gardens in Southern India and 2 gardens out of 317 in Bengal. Including the estimated area, the total area under tea in 1919 was distributed among the different provinces as shown in the margin.

	Area (acres)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent	Number of plantations
Assam	411,900	+1.5	851
Bengal	173,200	+2.4	317
Southern India	85,400	+2.9	324
Northern India	17,500	+12.9	2,654
Bihar and Orissa	2,100	-4.5	22
Burma	1,700	-39.3	53

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-four per cent of the total area under tea in India lies in Assam (in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys) and in the two contiguous districts (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri) of northern Bengal. The elevated region over the Malabar Coast in Southern India (including the State of Travancore and the districts of Malabar, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore) contains over 12 per cent of the total.

Of the total area of 691,800 acres, for which either returns or complete estimates have been received, 643,000 acres were reported to have been plucked during the year, as against 625,800 acres in the preceding year. On the remaining 48,800 acres, the plants were either too young to be plucked or were not plucked at all. Details for each district are given in table No. 3.

The total number of plantations was 4,221 in 1919, as against 4,246 in the preceding year. In Burma, where tea plants are grown scattered in the jungle, each village tract having tea plants has been taken to represent one plantation. The plantations vary greatly in size in the different provinces. In Assam 851 plantations are reported to have a total area of 411,900 acres under tea in 1919, that is, an average of 484 acres per plantation. In Bengal the average size of 317 plantations is 546 acres, and in Travancore the average of 97 plantations is 471 acres. In Madras, the United

slightly less than those of the previous year. 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 1919-20 was nearly 55 million lbs or 17 per cent.

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 of it is re-exported 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. The total figures for the five years are stated in the margin. The total re-exports in 1919 were 12,770,000 lbs, as against 451,000 lbs in 1918.

	lbs
1915	24,541,000
1916	25,320,000
1917	3,281,000
1918	451,000
1919	12,770,000

Indian and Ceylon tea exported direct together with that re-exported from the United Kingdom

Table No. 6 shows the total of (a) Indian and (b) Ceylon tea exported direct by sea together with that re-exported from the United Kingdom to each principal foreign country in each of the last four calendar years. The figures for 1919 are stated in the margin. The total quantity of Indian tea that went to the Canadian market was 6,859,000 lbs, as against 2,657,000 lbs in the preceding year. The United States of America, which ordinarily prefers Ceylon to Indian tea, decreased its demand for Indian tea and took Ceylon tea in larger quantities. Australia, which also prefers Ceylon to Indian tea, decreased its demand for both.

	Indian tea lbs (1,000)	Ceylon tea lbs (1,000)
Russia	1,057	1,182
Other European Countries	11,347	10,839
United States	4,996	17,870
Canada	6,859	7,917
Australia	3,266	15,076
Other Countries	20,079	21,351
Total	47,604	74,235

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Continents in exports of Indian tea

The proportion (per cent) of exports of Indian tea 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 Indian tea sent to the United Kingdom rose from 86 to 88 and that to America from 2 to 5 in 1919-20, while as regards exports to other countries, especially Asia, the percentage was lower.

	1918-19 per cent	1919-20 per cent
By Sea—		
To United Kingdom	86.4	88.2
„ rest of Europe	0.6	0.5
„ Asia	6.5	2.8
„ America	2.3	4.9
„ Australia	2.3	2.0
„ Africa	1.0	0.8
By land	0.9	0.8
	100	100

Share of Indian ports in the tea trade

Table No. 7 shows the quantity of Indian tea shipped from Calcutta, Chittagong, South Indian ports, Bombay and Karachi, and Burma ports in each of the last five years. The figures for 1919-20 are stated in the margin.

	lbs (1,000)
From Calcutta	269,038
„ Chittagong	72,108
„ South Indian ports	29,485
„ Bombay and Karachi	8,557
„ Burma ports	8

Compared with 1918-19, the shipments from Calcutta in the year under report increased by over 44 million lbs or 19 per cent; the exports from the other ports with the exception of Bombay and Karachi also increased. Besides exporting direct by sea, Calcutta also sends a considerable quantity by rail to Bombay for shipment from the latter port. The supply of tea in Calcutta comes from Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Northern India; Chittagong obtains its supply mainly from Assam; Bombay and Karachi mainly from Calcutta and partly also from Northern India; and the South Indian ports mainly from Madras and the Travancore State.

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 shows the total reported exports by sea and land from India and those from Ceylon and China in each of the last twenty-four 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 the last twenty-four years the exports from India have increased by 154 per cent and those from Ceylon by 89 per cent, but the exports from China have declined by 62 per cent.

	1918-19 lbs (1,000)	1919-20 lbs (1,000)
India	326,646	382,034
Ceylon	180,818	208,561
China—		
Black and green	43,423	71,801
Brick, tablet, and dust	10,446	20,182

The total quantity of green tea exported from India to foreign countries, both by sea and by land, in 1919-20 amounted to 1,448,000 lbs, as compared with 1,833,000 lbs in 1918-19. Details for the last two years are given in the margin. The bulk of the exports was, as usual, by land, and was directed to countries

beyond the North-West Frontier.

The trade in waste tea increased during the year, the exports amounting to 7,911,000 lbs, as against 1,641,000 lbs in 1918-19. The shipments were directed to the United States and the United Kingdom for the manufacture of caffeine.

The quantity of tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in each of the last three years are stated in the marginal table. In the year under review India supplied 67 per cent of the total quantity consumed in the United Kingdom, Ceylon supplied some 27 per cent, and China only 1 per cent of the total. The average annual consumption of tea per head of population in the United Kingdom is 10 lbs, and of this quantity Indian tea constitutes over 6 lbs. The total quantity 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. The total quantity remaining on the 31st December 1919, was about

91 million lbs more than that on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

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 the marginal table. In the last decade Java has

increased her production.

Table No. 9 shows the imports into, and re-exports from, India of foreign tea (both black and green) by sea and land, and the balance left in the country for consumption, in the last six years. The figures for 1919-20 are stated in the margin. The total imports in 1919-20 were 13,173,000 lbs, or 3,868,000 lbs less than in 1918-19. Of this total, the imports by land across the frontier amounted to 5,797,000 lbs.* The quantity re-exported as foreign tea was 1,562,000 lbs, chiefly by

sea from Bombay to Persia, Turkey in Asia, Maskat, and the Bahrein Islands, and by land to Afghanistan, leaving some 12 million lbs for consumption in India. Foreign tea is blended under bond with Indian tea for re-exports abroad, and only 582,400 lbs were blended under special license in Calcutta during the year 1919-20.

As already explained, the reported figures of production are not strictly accurate, and consequently any estimate of the consumption *per capita* in India,

(a) Not available

(b) Not yet available as official reports have not been received

* Mainly imported from the Shan States (5½ million lbs) which cannot strictly be treated as foreign tea as the states constitute a part of Burma. Excluding this amount from the total imports the quantity of real foreign tea amounts to 7½ million lbs. This is only 2 per cent of the total Indian production. It can therefore hardly be said that there is any competition of foreign tea with Indian tea in the Indian market.

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 tea 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 1919-20 was R4,91,000 as against R4,51,000 in 1918-19 and R4,67,000 in 1917-18. It has been decided by the Committee to confine their activities to furthering consumption in India for the present, and practically the entire amount (R4,91,000) realised from the cess is to be used for this purpose during the ensuing season. It has recently been proposed to raise the tea cess to a maximum rate of one pie per lb.

Export duty

In addition to the duty levied under the Indian Tea Cess Act, an export duty of R1-8 per 100 lbs (equivalent to about 3 pies per lb) has been imposed with effect from the 1st March, 1916. The amount of export duty collected during 1919-20 was R54,51,000, as against R43,86,000 in 1918-19.

Duty on tea in foreign countries

Table No. 17 shows the rates of customs duties levied on tea in the different countries of the world.

Capital employed

According to the returns furnished to this Department by Registrars of Joint Stock Companies, the capital of Joint Stock Companies engaged in the production of tea during 1919 amounted to over R34 crores or about £23 millions, £1=R15, viz.:—

	R
Companies incorporated in India	6,80,13,933
" " " the United Kingdom	£18,259,264 = 27,38,88,960
TOTAL	34,19,02,893

The position of 64 companies, for which data are available both for 1919 and for the pre-war year, is as stated below:—

	Number of Companies	Ordinary paid up Capital	Dividends	Per cent	Index number (taking the dividends for 1913 as 100)
		R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
1913 (pre-war) year	64	175	36	20	100
1918	64	192	53	27	147
1919	64	198	42	21	117

Dividends and value of shares

Particulars are available concerning the present position of 128 companies incorporated in India, which have an aggregate paid-up capital of R4,24 lakhs. Of these companies, 94 companies declared dividends for 1918, amounting to 22 per cent on their aggregate capital of R3,22 lakhs. 71 companies have up to now declared dividends for 1919, amounting to 20 per cent on their aggregate capital of R2,21 lakhs. The value per R100 of joint stock capital as calculated on the prices of the shares of 115 companies quoted in the Calcutta share market was R213.7 in March, 1918, and R215.2 in March, 1919, and of 125 companies the value was R218.6 in March, 1920.

Present position of tea industry

The results of the Calcutta auction sales of the present season up to the end of September, 1920, compared with those of the corresponding period of the preceding 5 years, are shown in the table below:—

Season	Packages sold	Average price per lb
		No. A. P.
Season 1915-16 (up to end of September 1915)	424,913	10 0
" 1916-17 (" " " " 1916)	445,281	8 6
" 1917-18 (" " " " 1917)	279,740	6 9
" 1918-19 (" " " " 1918)	229,339	8 10
" 1919-20 (" " " " 1919)	258,647	8 1
" 1920-21 (" " " " 1920)	221,859	5 5

* For an account of the work of the Committee, see Appendix (pages 23-24)

The present position of the tea industry is anything but satisfactory. Stocks in all consuming countries are heavy and there is a plethora of undesirable common sorts. The large balance of last year's crop remaining unsold at a time when the new crop is coming into market is a disturbing influence. Looking to the immediate future, Russia may be counted out. The anticipated demand from the continent (Europe) has so far proved an illusion, and for the present the industry can only look for the development of increased demand from India, America, Canada, and the Colonies. The industry has also suffered through exchange difficulties, and until there is some prospect of a stable exchange, business is bound to be increasingly difficult. On the whole prospects of the industry appear to be decidedly gloomy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,

Calcutta, October 13, 1920.

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D. N. GHOSH,

Offg. Director of Statistics

PART II—TABLES

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

PROVINCES	Average 1922-1924	Average 1925-1927	Average 1928-1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Burma	76	72	1,208	1,382	1,408	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508
Assam (Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet)	116,204	111,500	117,880	122,870	127,000	132,310	137,520	142,730	147,940	153,150	158,360
Total Assam	116,280	111,576	119,088	124,270	128,508	133,818	139,028	144,238	149,448	154,658	159,868
United Provinces	2,344	2,411	2,493	2,575	2,657	2,739	2,821	2,903	2,985	3,067	3,149
Madhya Pradesh	4,992	5,180	5,368	5,556	5,744	5,932	6,120	6,308	6,496	6,684	6,872
Tamil Nadu	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984	1,071,984
Other and Orissa (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130
Madhya Pradesh	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130
Tamil Nadu	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130
Other and Orissa (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582

PART II—TABLES

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

PROVINCES	Average 1922-1924	Average 1925-1927	Average 1928-1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Burma	1,984	2,288	25,001	25,001	25,001	25,001	25,001	25,001	25,001	25,001	25,001
Assam (Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet)	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total Assam	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
United Provinces	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Madhya Pradesh	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Tamil Nadu	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Other and Orissa (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130
Madhya Pradesh	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130
Tamil Nadu	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130	1,504,130
Other and Orissa (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582	3,178,582

1. For a list of the years 1935 to 1938, see the Appendix.

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	32	304	3	6	307	1	308
Upper Chindwin	21	2,511	1,118	...	1,393	...	1,393
TOTAL	53	2,815	1,121	6	1,700	1	1,701
ASSAM—							
Cachar	163	62,650	834	787	62,603	220,306	282,900
Sylhet	152	88,547	281	1,846	90,112	197,290	287,402
Goalpara	7	820	...	313	1,133	4,910	6,043
Kamrup	25	3,743	15	53	3,781	18,778	22,559
Darrang	110	52,338	264	1,258	53,332	140,786	194,118
Nowgong	45	12,944	98	176	13,022	33,574	46,596
Sibsagar	178	96,590	297	2,052	98,345	212,058	310,403
Lakhimpur	171	88,319	583	1,835	89,571	196,655	286,226
TOTAL	851	405,951	2,372	8,320	411,899	1,024,357	1,436,256
BENGAL—							
Darjeeling	169	(a) 58,150	654	1,302	58,798	88,369	147,167
Jalpaiguri	120	108,197	913	1,699	108,983	153,485	262,468
Chittagong	27	(a) 5,409	246	122	5,285	25,339	30,624
" Hill Tracts	1	88	8	2	82	816	898
TOTAL	317	(a) 171,844	1,821	3,125	173,148	268,009	441,157
BIHAR AND ORISSA—							
Hazaribagh	1	90	60	...	30	60	90
Ranchi	21	2,088	5	...	2,083	3,444	5,527
TOTAL	22	2,178	65	...	2,113	3,504	5,617
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Almora	20	1,508	221	20	1,607	8,844	10,451
Garhwal	6	922	...	...	922	1,824	2,746
Dehra Dun	23	5,257	8	...	5,249	6,856	12,105
TOTAL	49	7,987	229	20	7,778	17,524	25,302
PUNJAB—							
Kangra	2,605	7,508	10	2,266	9,764	20	9,784
MADRAS—							
Nilgiris	157	(a) 16,539	58	670	17,151	32,980	50,131
Malabar	50	(a) 10,172	35	387	10,524	27,591	38,115
Coimbatore	17	(a) 10,958	300	1,335	11,993	22,212	34,205
Tinnevely	2	20	...	...	20	112	132
Madura	1	37	...	...	37	499	536
TOTAL	227	(a) 37,726	393	2,392	39,725	83,394	123,119
Total, British India	4,124	(a) 636,009	6,011	16,129	646,127	1,396,809	2,042,936
TRAVANCORE							
	97	(a) 43,903	88	1,826	45,641	44,552	90,193
TOTAL, INDIA	4,221	(a) 679,912	6,099	17,955	691,768	1,441,361	2,133,129

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

PLANTATIONS, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH DISTRICT IN INDIA IN 1919.

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
Garden labour permanent	Outside labour (permanent)	Outside labour (temporary)			1918		1919		
9	10	11	12	13	14				15
Number	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Black	Green	Black	Green	
...	833	...	307	...	9,079	...	37,459	...	BURMA—
...	2,392	70	1,390	3	101,266	...	101,036	...	Katha Upper Chindwin
...	3,225	70	1,697	3	(b) 110,345	...	(b) 138,495	...	TOTAL
78,813	3,520	2,915	59,567	3,036	31,550,831	456,800	30,287,985	409,945	ASSAM—
113,849	768	6,289	85,668	4,444	49,360,504	216,208	44,070,006	402,927	Cachar
1,018	57	315	711	422	325,975	...	291,359	...	Sylhet
2,371	568	745	3,111	670	1,045,158	...	603,671	...	Goalpara
105,212	3,796	4,533	49,659	3,673	30,812,348	3,185,895	32,223,410	...	Kamrup
15,869	1,242	2,500	12,657	365	7,306,062	...	7,218,859	...	Darrang
162,534	5,617	14,938	93,375	4,970	66,765,744	...	58,865,553	...	Nowgong
154,644	10,566	12,878	84,986	4,585	62,244,568	...	64,759,158	...	Sibsagar
634,310	26,134	45,113	389,734	22,165	249,411,190	3,858,903	238,320,001	812,872	Lakhimpur TOTAL
47,480	3,903	2,776	56,089	2,709	19,442,743	...	21,656,593	...	BENGAL—
97,937	876	2,863	102,276	6,707	68,685,123	...	75,973,439	...	Darjeeling
4,783	82	609	4,727	558	1,840,614	...	1,865,454	...	Jalpaiguri
70	...	3	78	4	14,281	800	15,022	900	Chittagong " Hill Tracts
150,270	4,861	6,251	163,170	9,978	89,932,761	800	99,510,508	900	TOTAL
4	5	...	30	...	1,592	...	1,365	...	BIHAR AND ORISSA—
691	1,262	45	2,083	...	17,548	304,724	25,098	386,048	Hazaribagh Ranchi
695	1,267	45	2,113	...	19,140	304,724	26,463	386,048	TOTAL
443	1,087	167	1,599	8	92,572	61,227	39,407	84,391	UNITED PROVINCES—
20	136	21	917	5	29,881	4,725	4,244	12,269	Almora
1,876	988	1,113	5,205	44	2,045,855	500	1,852,500	131,023	Garhwal Dehra Dun
2,339	2,211	1,301	7,721	57	2,168,308	66,452	1,896,151	227,683	TOTAL
1,201	3,228	10,203	9,662	102	186,612	1,202,117	67,998	1,663,220	PUNJAB— Kangra
6,817	2,690	1,566	13,084	4,067	4,965,892	960	4,526,242	38,000	MADRAS—
6,034	1,126	1,514	8,955	1,569	3,998,079	...	3,617,867	...	Nilgiris
291	8,607	1,747	6,121	5,872	1,530,732	...	2,263,620	...	Malabar
4	...	10	20	...	1,000	...	500	...	Coimbatore
14	...	...	37	...	21,770	...	23,129	...	Tinnevelly Madura
13,160	12,423	4,837	28,217	11,508	10,517,473	900	10,431,358	38,000	TOTAL
801,975	53,349	67,820	602,314	43,813	352,395,829	5,433,896	350,390,974	3,128,723	Total, British India
44,677	697	4,840	40,667	4,974	22,629,250	...	23,535,942	...	TRAVANCORE
846,652	54,046	72,660	642,981	48,787	375,025,079	5,433,896	373,926,916	3,128,723	TOTAL, INDIA

Includes 108,083 lbs in 1918, and 128,040 lbs in 1919, being the equivalents of 432,334 lbs and 512,161 lbs, respectively, of wet pickled tea (laps) reported in Burma.

No. 5—QUANTITY OF INDIAN TEA RE-EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN THE YEARS 1915 TO 1919

Re-exported to—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia	2,211,099	3,822,377	166,589	7	1,057,057
Denmark	4,753,450	1,666,260	75,060	207	955,988
Germany . . . . .	...	...	...	...	159,712
Holland	3,425,862	849,024	26,840	860	6,390,984
Belgium	54	69	499	...	357,081
France	985,260	611,861	261,415	1,442	191,335
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	74,506
Turkey, European . . . . .	...	...	...	...	328,886
" Asiatic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51,593
Portuguese East Africa	87,692	51,767	10,092	...	2,105
United States of America	2,655,876	4,700,742	541,740	626	157,562
Canada	4,431,973	3,313,622	873,221	4	519,713
Chile	839,997	1,993,813	265,251	...	74,220
Argentine Republic	883,540	1,141,024	133,891	...	113,999
Channel Islands	828,444	870,903	434,968	394,180	382,582
Union of South Africa	1,338,694	712,713	10,559	...	82,824
Newfoundland	49,352	78,514	11,036	...	9,227
Other countries	2,049,473	5,507,255	466,443	54,087	1,860,615
TOTAL RE-EXPORTED	24,540,766	25,319,944	3,280,604	451,413	12,769,989

No. 6—QUANTITY OF (a) INDIAN, AND (b) CEYLON, TEA EXPORTED DIRECT BY SEA, TOGETHER WITH THAT RE-EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, TO EACH PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRY IN THE YEARS 1916 TO 1919.

	INDIAN TEA				CEYLON TEA			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia	38,161,190	12,485,328	7	1,057,057	26,259,397	14,303,430	155,713*	1,182,324
Other European countries	8,298,422	1,875,160	1,912,152	11,346,873	7,278,302	5,040,565	7,720,077	10,838,764
United States of America	7,108,956	17,394,828	6,963,979	4,996,282	14,544,152	23,201,656	9,063,169	17,870,139
Canada	10,258,743	22,712,985	2,657,363	6,859,400	9,203,950	13,518,101	2,281,077	7,916,959
Australia	5,374,437*	8,941,101*	8,732,916	3,265,477	20,626,510	23,636,071	32,424,341*	15,076,466*
New Zealand	350,873*	787,360*	517,159	330,957	5,039,998*	6,419,126*	2,797,211*	2,063,115*
Other Foreign countries	31,677,169	27,739,807	31,471,108	9,748,282	23,633,135	26,908,481	32,469,515	19,287,867
TOTAL	101,229,790	91,936,669	52,254,684	47,604,328	111,585,444	113,027,430	86,911,103	74,235,654

* Direct exports only

No. 7—QUANTITY OF INDIAN TEA SHIPPED FROM THE DIFFERENT PORTS IN INDIA, IN THE YEARS 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

From	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
From Calcutta	248,294,885	201,796,684	279,247,382	225,005,880	269,038,488
Chittagong	53,107,747	60,896,196	45,591,136	54,754,410	72,108,432
South Indian ports, including Travancore	25,859,691	24,944,470	24,903,116	27,065,951	29,484,599
Bombay and Karachi	11,221,804	3,767,409	9,447,385	16,836,039	8,556,772
Burma ports	6,060	34,323	3,378	940	8,107

No. 8—QUANTITY OF TEA EXPORTED BY SEA AND BY LAND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM INDIA, CEYLON, AND CHINA, IN THE YEARS 1896-97 TO 1919-20, WITH VARIATIONS IN INDEX NUMBERS, TAKING THE FIGURE FOR 1896-97 AS 100

	India		Ceylon *		CHINA †			
	lbs.		lbs.		Black and green		Brick, tablet, and dust	
		[]		[]	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]	119,390,000	[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]	171,558,924	[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]	109,259,733	[68]	82,274,400	[105]
1914-15	302,556,697	[201]	191,838,946	[174]	117,337,867	[73]	81,125,333	[103]
1915-16	340,433,163	[226]	214,900,383	[195]	143,662,000	[89]	93,776,667	[119]
1916-17	292,594,026	[194]	208,090,279	[189]	126,260,800	[78]	79,259,733	[101]
1917-18	360,631,933	[240]	195,231,592	[177]	89,115,333	[55]	60,936,666	[78]
1918-19	326,645,780	[217]	180,817,744	[164]	43,422,933	[27]	10,445,866	[13]
1919-20	382,033,694	[254]	208,560,943	[189]	71,801,200	[44]	20,182,400	[26]

* The figures for years previous to 1905-06 and also for 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1919-20 relate to the calendar year, as it has been found impossible to procure complete data for the official year
† For calendar year

No. 9—QUANTITY OF FOREIGN TEA IMPORTED INTO, AND RE-EXPORTED FROM, INDIA BY SEA AND BY LAND, IN THE YEARS 1914-15 TO 1919-20.

	IMPORTED FROM					Total imported	RE-EXPORTED TO					Total re-exported	Balance left in India
	Ceylon	China *	Java	Shan States †	Else-where ‡		Persia	Maskat	Turkey (Asiatic)	Afghanistan	Else-where		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
1914-15	1,745,084	3,067,082	68,361	4,203,024	706,919	9,790,470	180,105	51,118	29,448	395,360	263,131	919,163	8,871,308
1915-16	2,431,566	2,783,914	288,965	5,497,632	891,573	11,893,650	989,914	172,293	93,318	486,416	239,232	1,981,233	9,912,427
1916-17	1,985,835	1,972,619	74,562	5,855,696	744,055	10,632,767	427,112	117,769	35,166	521,696	282,510	1,384,253	9,248,514
1917-18	5,112,704	4,183,715	65,275	5,068,112	622,527	15,051,423	199,753	94,159	54,555	486,080	269,116	1,093,662	13,957,761
1918-19	6,468,126	4,303,930	188,329	5,509,664	481,326	17,041,277	643,459	207,414	813,978	544,432	193,622	2,407,905	14,633,372
1919-20	4,985,322	2,090,356	178,031	5,623,184	305,949	13,172,842	239,274	123,277	290,601	299,824	608,742	1,561,718	11,611,124

* Principally green tea

† Principally from the Straits

‡ The Shan States are treated, for the purposes of the transfrontier trade, as foreign territory, although they constitute, politically, a part of Burma

No. 10—QUANTITY OF TEA, GREEN AND BLACK, AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA, DURING THE YEARS 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

	Production	Deduct net exports to foreign countries	Add stocks from previous year	Deduct stocks left at end of year	Balance available for consumption
	1	2	3	4	5
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1915-16	372,202,674	330,520,736	†2,423,100	†13,000,000	31,105,038
1916-17	370,313,559	283,345,512	†13,000,000	\$61,000,000	38,968,047
1917-18	371,296,338	346,674,172	\$61,000,000	*43,500,000	42,122,166
1918-19	380,458,975	312,012,408	*43,500,000	61,500,000	50,446,567
1919-20	377,055,639	370,422,570	61,500,000	38,376,000	29,757,069

† Estimated stocks at Calcutta (normal elsewhere)

‡ Estimated stocks at Calcutta (Kidderpore) and Chittagong (normal elsewhere)

§ Estimated stocks at Calcutta (Kidderpore), Chittagong, Madras, and Bombay and also the amount held up at the gardens

* Estimated stocks at Calcutta (Kidderpore) and Chittagong, (Bombay and Madras being normal) and also the amount held up at the gardens

NOTE.—(1) Columns 4 and 5 have been obtained through the courtesy and assistance of the Indian Tea Cess Commissioner

(2) The stocks at the end of 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19 were abnormally high owing to lack of freight

No. 11—QUANTITY OF TEA (IN PACKAGES) SOLD AT THE AUCTION SALES IN CALCUTTA, IN THE YEARS 1910-11 TO 1919-20

Principal district	Number of packages sold in									
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Assam	188,030	191,572	225,881	209,686	192,031	285,771	327,124	309,098	287,816	244,232
Cachar	146,718	150,118	150,920	133,540	106,863	137,061	137,033	91,404	66,334	104,974
Sylhet	103,855	119,845	123,039	116,197	95,835	122,880	128,233	87,449	73,941	72,493
Doonars	202,357	205,350	229,688	240,169	163,951	269,670	272,244	134,782	127,848	217,552
Darjeeling	69,070	71,742	82,613	85,877	71,574	103,237	99,266	59,324	34,605	56,921
Chittagong	8,860	8,411	8,563	9,647	5,839	9,792	8,428	5,215	3,924	6,771
Terai	23,298	23,435	31,614	36,709	33,327	39,006	41,935	31,006	16,775	42,330
Chota Nagpur	1,613	1,719	1,636	1,387	900	1,725	210	7	13	4
Kumaon and Kangra	4,336	3,807	1,821	2,089	1,513	2,586	788	140	158	237
Dehra Dun	...	399	...	...	5,485	5,821	2,633	244	1,831	2,371
Madras	43	40	...	518	232	124	1,090	4,855	142	211
Nepal	910	780	533	1,069	...	872	900	437	434	1,041
Other places	76	162	60	974	250	...	...	91	765	...
Total	749,166	777,380	859,168	847,079	677,800	978,545	1,019,884	724,052	594,586	748,988

NOTE.—The figures from 1916-17 are those furnished by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. for publication in the *Indian Trade Journal* and they do not include second-hand tea, damaged tea, and dust from those concerns which sell only such teas on this market. The figures for the preceding years (1910 to 1915-16) were compiled from the *Indian Planters' Gazette*.

No. 12—QUANTITY OF TEA (IN PACKAGES) SOLD, AND THE AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND REALISED AT THE AUCTION SALES IN CALCUTTA, DURING THE LAST SEVEN TEA SEASONS, 1913-14 TO 1919-20

SEASON	ASSAM		CACHAR		SYLHET		DARJEELING		DOOARS		TERAI		ALL OTHER PLACES		TOTAL	
	Pack-ages	Price	Pack-ages	Price	Pack-ages	Price	Pack-ages	Price	Pack-ages	Price	Pack-ages	Price	Pack-ages	Price	Pack-ages	Price
		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
1913-14	209,686	8 2	133,540	6 11	116,197	6 11	85,877	10 3	240,169	7 7	36,709	7 3	24,901	6 10	847,079	7 9
1914-15	192,031	7 10	106,863	6 10	95,835	7 1	71,574	9 7	163,951	7 3	33,327	7 —	14,219	6 11	677,800	7 7
1915-16	285,771	9 5	137,061	8 1	122,880	8 —	103,237	10 9	269,670	8 7	39,006	8 7	20,920	8 2	978,545	8 11
1916-17	327,124	9 —	137,033	7 10	128,233	7 9	99,266	10 9	272,244	8 4	41,935	8 —	14,049	7 6	1,019,884	8 8
1917-18	309,098	8 2	91,404	6 3	87,449	6 4	59,324	7 11	134,782	6 5	31,006	6 1	10,989	6 8	724,052	7 7
1918-19	267,816	9 1	66,334	6 8	73,941	6 10	34,605	9 7	127,848	7 —	16,775	6 10	7,267	6 11	594,586	8 —
1919-20	244,232	8 4	104,974	7 4	72,493	7 1	56,921	9 7	217,552	8 —	42,330	7 3	10,481	7 —	748,988	8 —

NOTE.—The figures in this table are taken from the Annual Review of the Calcutta Tea Market published by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.

No. 13—AVERAGE PRICES OF INDIAN TEA SOLD AT AUCTION SALES IN CALCUTTA, AND AVERAGE DECLARED VALUES OF EXPORTS FROM 1888-89 TO 1919-20, WITH VARIATIONS EXPRESSED IN INDEX NUMBERS, AVERAGE OF 1901-02 TO 1910-11 BEING TAKEN AS 100 IN EACH CASE

Season	Average price of Indian tea		Average declared value of exports by sea		Season	Average price of Indian tea		Average declared value of exports by sea			
	Price per lb.	Variation	Value per lb.	Variation		Price per lb.	Variation	Value per lb.	Variation		
	As.	P.	As.	P.		As.	P.	As.	P.		
1888-89	8	2	136	8 8	124	1904-05	5	4	89	6 5	92
1889-90	7	7	126	8 2	117	1905-06	5	5	90	6 7	94
1890-91	7	3	121	7 10	112	1906-07	5	7	93	6 9	96
1891-92	7	—	117	7 11	113	1907-08	6	11	115	7 3	104
1892-93	8	10	147	8 9	125	1908-09	6	—	100	7 1	101
1893-94	7	4	122	8 4	119	1909-10	6	10	114	7 5	106
1894-95	9	5	157	9 4	133	1910-11	7	1	118	7 10	112
1895-96	7	5	124	8 11	127	1911-12	7	7	126	7 11	113
1896-97	7	—	117	8 9	125	1912-13	7	1	118	7 8	110
1897-98	6	2	103	8 6	121	1913-14	7	9	129	8 3	118
1898-99	5	9	96	8 2	117	1914-15	7	7	126	8 3	118
1899-1900	5	11	99	8 4	119	1915-16	8	11	149	9 5	135
1900-01	5	1	85	8 —	114	1916-17	8	8	144	9 2	131
1901-02	5	5	90	7 3	104	1917-18	7	3	121	7 10	112
1902-03	5	3	87	6 6	93	1918-19	8	—	133	8 9	125
1903-04	5	10	97	6 7	94	1919-20	8	—	133	8 8	124

NOTE.—Figures of price from 1888-89 to 1900-01 relate to the mean of the average prices of the three principal grades, Broken Pekoe, Pekoe, and Pe Souchong, published in the preceding years' Reports, and those from 1901-02 are the average prices of all grades of tea as published by Messrs Thomas & Co.

**No. 14—QUANTITY (IN PACKAGES), AND AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND, OF
INDIAN TEA SOLD IN LONDON IN 1915-16 AND 1916-17, AS REPORTED
BY MESSRS. GOW, WILSON, AND STANTON**

Producing District	1915-16 (a)		1916-17 (a)	
	Number of Packages	Average price per lb.	Number of Packages	Average price per lb.
Assam (Brahmaputra Valley)	926,926	<i>d.</i> 10·91	732,043	<i>d.</i> 13·19
Cachar and Sylhet (Surma Valley)	280,437	9·72	247,886	11·59
Chittagong	7,593	9·57	7,700	11·70
Darjeeling	92,609	11·87	64,894	13·83
Dooars (Jalpaiguri)	261,364	10·47	215,138	11·94
Terai (Dehra Dun, Kangra, etc.)	18,341	10·33	13,814	11·43
Nilgiris and Wynaad (Malabar)	29,597	10·12	32,618	12·65
Travancore	94,071	10·09	77,182	11·71
TOTAL	1,710,938	10·62	1,391,275	12·57

(a) Figures relate to the period from 1st July to 20th April of each season. Later quotations are not available.

**No. 15—RATES OF FREIGHT CHARGED ON TEA FROM CALCUTTA TO LONDON,
IN THE YEARS 1900 TO 1919.**

Year	Rate			Year	Rate		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1900	1	15	—	1910	1	12	6
1901	1	8	9	1911	1	12	6
1902	1	11	3	1912	1	15	—
1903	1	13	9	1913	1	15	—
1904	1	15	—	1914	1	15	—
1905	1	11	3	1915	2	7	6
1906	1	11	3	1916	2	7	6
1907	1	16	3	1917	3	15	—†
1908	1	12	6	1918	15	—	—†
1909	1	12	6	1919	6	—	—(a)

Note.—The rates are the minimum rates per ton (50 cub. ft.) obtaining in August of each year. (a) Less 5 per cent.

* Subject to a rebate of 5s.

† From October 1917 the rate increased to £15-0-0.

‡ Relates to the rate at the beginning of June 1918, the rate was nominal from the middle of June 1918 to the end of the year. At the end of January 1919 it was reduced to £6-0-0 less 5 per cent.

**No. 16—AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF LABOURERS EMPLOYED IN TEA
GARDENS IN ASSAM, DURING 1910-11 TO 1919-20**

	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 —	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 —
1912-13	5 11 2	5 1 6	5 15 —	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 — 8	5 12 9	6 — 5	4 10 3	2 13 3
1915-16	5 12 1	5 9 11	6 — 4	5 2 6	2 14 5
1916-17	6 2 11	6 6 5	6 1 —	5 3 8	3 — 7
1917-18	8 1 6	7 9 5	6 4 3	5 1 2	2 13 5
1918-19	8 10 11	†8 13 2	(b)6 5 9	†5 1 5	3 1 5
1919-20	(a)	(a)	6 12 10	5 14 3	3 7 7

Note.—These averages are not the mean of district averages, but are calculated independently by dividing the total earnings of two typical months (September and March) by the total number of coolies on the books

(a) There were practically no "Act labourers" during the year

(b) Revised figure

No. 17—RATES OF CUSTOMS DUTIES LEVIED ON TEA IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

	Pre-war figures	Latest figures after the out-break of war		Pre-war figures	Latest figures after the out-break of war	
	Per lb. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. Rs. A. P.		Per lb. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. Rs. A. P.	
Russia—			Union of South Africa—			
(1) Imported by the European Frontier:—			In packets or tins, not exceeding 10 lbs each in weight	— 6 —	— 7 —	
<i>Brick tea, black or green</i>	— 8 —	— 8 8	In larger packets or in bulk	— 4 —	— 5 —	
<i>All other kinds</i>	1 6 3	1 11 8	Canada—			
(2) Imported by the European Frontier or the Black Sea:—			Imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom	Free	—15(b)	
<i>Tea of Ceylon or Indian origin</i>	1 6 3	1 6 3	All other tea	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	—15	
(3) Imported across the frontier of the Semiryechensk Province of the Steppes, Irkutsk, or the Amur:—			Australia—			
<i>Black bohea, flower green and yellow</i>	1 2 —	1 7 5	In packets not exceeding 20 lbs in weight	— 1 —	— 1 —	
(4) Imported into the Amur and the Trans-Baikal region of Irkutsk:—			All other tea	Free	Free	
<i>Brick tea</i>	Free	Free	New Zealand—			
<i>All other tea</i>	1 2 —	1 2 —	In packages of 5 lbs or over (net weight of tea):			
(5) Imported through the Customs House of Irkutsk or westward across the frontier of Siberia or of the Steppes or the Semiryechensk:—			If the produce of some part of the British Dominions	Free	Free	
<i>Tea in bricks</i>	— 2 7	— 3 4	Otherwise	— 2 —	— 2 —	
<i>Tea in tablets of the Russian manufacture</i>	— 10 7	— 13 4	In packages of less than 5 lbs.:			
			If the produce of some part of the British Dominions	— 2 —	— 2 —	
			Otherwise	— 2 5	— 2 5	
Germany—			Chile—			
For consumption as tea	— 5 4	(a)	In bulk	} — 8 2 {	— 7 4	
For the manufacture of theine	Free	(a)	In paper or card-board packets		— 8 2	— 8 2
			In packets of tin plate or other material		— 9 —	— 9 —
France—			United Kingdom—			
Imported directly from a country out of Europe	— 9 1	(a)	If consigned from, and grown or produced in the British Empire	} — 5 — {	— 10 —	
Imported from European entrepôts	— 11 8	(a)	Otherwise		— 12 —	— 12 —
Spain—			Sweden	— 3 —	(a)	
Tea, and imitations thereof, and "yerba maté" (Paraguay tea)	— 7 —	(a)	Norway	— 6 —	(a)	
Tea transhipped in a European port	— 7 5	(a)	Denmark	— 4 3	(a)	
Austria-Hungary—			Holland	— 2 3	(a)	
Imported by sea	— 9 9	(a)	Belgium	Free	(a)	
Imported by land	— 11 —	(a)	Portugal	1 8 6	(a)	
Japan—			Italy	10 11	(a)	
Black tea	— 4 2	(a)	Greece	1 4 —	(a)	
Black tea dust	— 1 3	(a)	Turkey <i>ad valorem</i>	11 per cent	(a)	
Other tea	— 1 1	(a)	Egypt <i>ad valorem</i>	8 per cent	8 per cent	
Persia—			East African Protectorate <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent	10 per cent	
White tea	— 7 —	(a)	United States	Free	(a)	
All other tea	— 4 6	(a)	Argentine Republic	— 4 7	(a)	
			Ceylon	— 4 —	— 4 —	
			China <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent	(a)	
			Straits Settlements	Free	Free	

(a) No information available regarding any change of the pre-war rate

(b) General Tariff; British Preferential Tariff=15 per cent

APPENDIX.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Half-yearly Meeting of the Indian Tea Cess Committee held on Friday the 30th July, 1920.

MR. H. W. NEWBY then addressed the meeting as follows:—GENTLEMEN,—Your Chairman has asked me to give a summary of the work undertaken in India since August 23rd, 1919, on which day he detailed progress to that date. In August, 1919, there remained 37 towns of 20,000 and over, which still required propaganda work of a vigorous nature, 52 towns in which tea is already a little known, and 37 in which just a little work is required. Owing to the fact that propaganda work was organised in 43 new towns during the year 1919, work in no other new towns has been organised since. But work in quite a number of towns in which we have been working for some years is now rapidly nearing completion, and some of these being amongst the largest in India will release quite an appreciable staff to work in untouched towns. When I was in the United Provinces in March-April, I decided that after certain arrangements had been made, which are now complete and only await re-inspection, 6 large towns would require no more work except for alterations in advertisements at the changes of seasons. My Southern India representative reports that our work in some 7 towns in Southern India can also be stopped and I am starting almost immediately to inspect the towns and hope to confirm my representative's opinion. Work in several towns in Bengal, Eastern Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa is also on the point of completion. Many of the towns in which we are relinquishing work have populations of 100,000 and over and most of the towns requiring work are towns of between only 20,000 and 40,000; so I am now arranging quite a large transfer of activity. A year hence, there will be a further lot of towns completed and more new towns taken up and I anticipate that two years hence there will be very few large towns in which the merits of tea have not been proclaimed.

Our work in the Army has been heavy, embodying the encouragement and stabilization of the 240 rooms previously opened. We have also opened 17 new tea rooms, besides 9 common divisional tea rooms on the Frontier. Very few new rooms have been or are likely to be opened because the majority of units that have no tea arrangements are either not large enough to support a tea room, or else their movements are uncertain. The Frontier operations necessitating frequent movements of battalions has meant a lot of work for us in trying to arrange tea supplies at the new quarters, and there is still plenty of work to be done in the existing rooms.

The work on Lines of Communication has been progressive. Possibly those of you who travel on the E. B. Ry. and the A. B. Ry., will have noticed the arrangements on those lines, and I think we have done almost as much as we can on them, beyond such inspections as their General Traffic Managers may like to ask us to undertake from time to time. Tea arrangements at 8 stations on the M. & S. M. Ry., 27 stations on the S. I. Ry., 29 on the E. B. Ry., and 8 stations on the A. B. Ry., are now being supervised by us. We have promises of further stations on the S. I. Ry., and M. & S. M. Ry., and I think there is little doubt that if our work continues satisfactory, we shall be allowed to extend our work over the whole of these systems. The B. N. Ry. has welcomed suggestions by us and adopted some of them. The O. & R. Ry. has granted us permission to start a tea room at one station as a trial and if it is approved of, they will allow us to open stalls throughout their system.

Last but not least, I am glad to inform you that I concluded final arrangements yesterday for undertaking work on the East Indian Railway. We start work on the 15th of next month, and I hope that our technical knowledge will be the means of improving supplies of tea for intermediate and 3rd class passengers.

Travelling widely, as I do, I am glad to report that partly perhaps on account of the advice which we are always giving and willing to give, and partly in emulation of the tea arrangements we are supervising on some lines the whole of the tea arrangements for intermediate and 3rd class passengers on the railways throughout India have greatly improved during the last few years.

The tea arrangements inaugurated by us on the I. G. S. N. and R. S. N. Companies, and also the C. S. N. Co. have been carried on successfully for 15 months, without any assistance from us, proving that the work is definitely established. The Steamer Agents at Goulundo and Barisal have kindly written me that the work has greatly increased the popularity of tea in the districts reached by the steamers.

As regards Mines, I have recently been in Jherria and Ranegnuge and find that without doubt a large number of the miners are now drinking tea. In all the bazaars there are good stocks and a very fair sale of Pice Packets. But I think that better use might have been made of some of the excellent tea rooms put at our disposal by Colliery Managers. I came to the conclusion that a better class of contractor might be employed, and am now in communication with several experienced Calcutta contractors, and intend to do my utmost to make better use of these rooms. Quite a large number of extra rooms are now being allotted to us and it should be well worth while for enterprising contractors to push trade in this growing district. I cannot recommend that our efforts in this district should cease. In addition to the large number of new mines which are being opened up, the existing Iron works, Engineering works, and other factories are being extended, and new works opened, and the population must be increasing rapidly, and the district therefore must continue to be an advantageous one for us to exploit.

During the year 10 shops have been built for us by the proprietors of the Mines in the Kolar Gold Fields and have proved an immediate success. Besides these, 26 Hot Tea shops have been opened in the bazaar and 108 Pice Packet sellers arranged.

The Director of Statistics has issued this year, a new edition of that very valuable work "Large Industrial Establishments in India," which gives the number of persons employed in each. You may be sure we are endeavouring to make satisfactory arrangements for the supply of tea at or around all the largest works. During the year 11 special tea rooms have been arranged through the kind assistance of large employers of labour and out of the 98 large works employing 2,500 hands and over I know that all but 6 have plenty of good tea readily available for the employees. I have no representative near these 6 and do not know whether they have tea arrangements or not. They will be attended to in the ordinary course of our progress. Very many smaller works are also being catered for. The figures we receive from contractors are not reliable, but what we have received from the mills up and down the Hooghly show a rough increase of 25 per cent during the year ending March 31st, 1920, over the year ending 31st March, 1919. I should like to again take the opportunity of pointing out that the Committee owe a debt of gratitude to the proprietors of mills who have either adapted or specially built tea rooms entirely at their own expense. Some proprietors have indeed spent thousands of rupees, yet buildings in works have not cost the Tea Cess Committee a single anna.

Summarizing the total result, the number of shops arranged during these 11 months has been 1,198 Hot Tea Shops and 7,497 Pice Packet Shops and the number of Pice Packet Envelopes issued during the year has been 69,10,500, bringing the total up to date to about 1,70,00,000. The benefit does not end here because many shopkeepers when they understand the system don't bother about the envelopes finding it quicker to wrap the tea in screws of paper. Some too sell one pie's worth and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice worth and of course very many sell in larger quantities.

During the 11 months 105 Special demonstrations have been held at Fairs, Melas and other gatherings.

It may interest the Committee to know that since we started work, we have supplied from stock over Rs. 34,000 worth of copper and brass utensils. We always keep a stock of these, so that there may be no delay when opportunities offer for arranging tea supplies; we invoice them at cost price. Before tea became popular, we used to supply many poor contractors on credit. I am glad to say of this large amount we have recovered or will recover the whole sum except a few hundred rupees, which proves that the work is almost invariably so successful as to permit contractors to refund their debts. Large numbers of contractors have themselves purchased their utensils direct from copper and brass workers so that the value of suitable utensils brought into use has been very considerable, which has certainly greatly assisted in popularizing tea, which previously you must know was frequently made, through ignorance in tin kettles in which of course tea is spoiled.

It may also interest you to know that we have 723 Gramophones and 7,945 Vernacular Records in use throughout India, also 193 Harmoniums and quantities of table games helping to popularize tea rooms. Amongst the gramophone records are a specially prepared speech on the "Benefits of Drinking Tea" and a Hot Tea Song.

Great progress has been made in showing shop keepers the advantage of using properly air tight containers for tea. Wholesalers are instructed in the best methods of cutting the lead of the chests so as to preserve the tea, and retailers are persuaded to use a specially designed air-tight container, and arrangements have been made for their manufacture and sale in all towns in which we are working. These containers cost us nothing, the shop keepers buy them direct from the manufacturers.

We have our own carpenters constantly at work making Hot Tea Sign Boards for hanging outside shops. We put out about 1,700 annually and probably some 7,000 are now displayed all over India. I consider these very fine advertisements. They will last for years and instantly catch attention in all the towns in which they are displayed.

Although the price of paper has risen considerably, our handbill and poster expense has been no heavier. I attribute this to the more efficient and competent work of the outside members of the staff for this means less waste.

While on the subject of Staff, I want to emphasize that experience shows more and more, that the best results are obtained by workers and their work and not by subsidy. For this reason I have now 142 outside workers, which is the highest number on record. Supervision also has greatly improved, partly because every year my old supervisors become more efficient by experience, and partly because the termination of the War has allowed me to engage young and energetic men, for this outdoor work requires great physical strength and energy, and the introduction of younger blood is a great advantage.

The foregoing is, of course, only an outline of the results of the work, but from it you will see that our original programme is rapidly nearing completion. But you will remember that I pointed out at the Meeting in March, that the towns with 20,000 and over cover 16 million souls, whilst the scattered population numbered 298 million souls. I mentioned that I was experimenting as to how far it would be practicable to introduce tea into the huts and villages throughout India thus reaching as nearly as possible the entire population. The experiments have already proved that the work will be difficult, but I should not yet like to express an opinion as to how far it would be practicable. You see I have been experimenting over a period which covered the hottest time of the year and also the long Ramzan Fast. Conditions, too, vary throughout India, and I have not cared to distract my superintendents from the work they already had in hand. Now however that I feel that they are getting on the top of their work I have asked the superintendents of each district to undertake experiments in single thanas and I trust that by next meeting I shall be able to give you a fair idea of what can be done and the probable cost and duration of the undertaking.

At the last Half-yearly Meeting in March, I mentioned that the high price of sugar was a great hindrance to our work. Since then the hindrance has become more pronounced. Most people who used to sell a cup of tea for a pice now charge two, and those who charge two now charge an anna. It is patent that a doubled price must affect sales. Listen to this letter received only yesterday, and you will realize some of our difficulties. At the same time it will give you an indication of the business some of these tea rooms do.

From—J. BULGIN, LT., Tea Room Pres. 2-39th Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne, U.P. To—H. W. NEWBY, Esq.
I am having a good deal of trouble here, trying to get sugar at a reasonable price for the Tea Room. Up to now I have obtained my sugar from the S. & T. Corps at -2/5 per pound. Sugar is no longer issued by the S. & T. Corps and I have been forced to buy from the Bazaar at rates varying from annas 6 to annas 8 per pound. This makes a considerable difference in the sale price of my tea and I shall be much obliged if you could recommend me to some firm from whom I could buy in bulk at wholesale price. My present monthly expenditure of sugar is over 350 pounds and this will greatly increase when the battalion returns in the Autumn.

I am considering also the advisability of experimenting in a few places with the propagation of the sale of tea with salt. You know of course that tea and salt is largely drunk by tea garden labourers and therefore must be palatable if the taste is acquired. Certainly the almost imperceptible cost of a cup of tea and salt would bring tea within the reach of the very poorest of the poor. With tea and salt at its present price, a cup of tea, excluding fuel and labour, would cost less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of a pice, and if sold at 1 pice per cup would yield 225 per cent gross profit, and if sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ pice per cup, or two cups of tea for a pice, would yield 388 per cent profit. Compare this with the cost of a cup of tea, sugar and milk, at to-day's cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pice per cup, which if sold at 1 pice per cup only yields 36 per cent profit and at 2 pice 172 per cent profit. So you see tea and salt can be sold at a quarter of the price of tea, sugar and milk and yet yield more than double the percentage of profit.

This meeting serves an opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the Chairman who has readily given me much time in counsel, and active help, and to the Executive Committee, all of whom have assisted me from time to time by advice, and introductions, and many other practical ways, and always with unflinching urbanity.

INDEX

	PAGES		PAGES
Area abandoned	1, 14	Imports of foreign tea	5, 19
„ newly extended	1, 14	Indian ports of shipment, share of	4, 18
„ not plucked	1, 15	Japan tea, exports of	5
„ plucked	1, 15	Java tea, exports of	5
„ under tea	1, 12—15	Labour	7, 15
Assam Labour Board	7	Labour Board	7
Auction Sales in Calcutta	6, 7, 20	Letpet	2, 6
„ „ in London	7, 21	„ consumption of	6
Capital employed in Indian tea Industry	8	Machinery, imports of—	6
Chart illustrating the growth of production and exports and variations in prices of tea	<i>Frontispiece</i>	New extensions	1, 14
Chests for packing tea, imports of—	6	Pickled tea	2, 6
China, exports of—	4, 19	Plantations, number and size of	1, 14
Climatic conditions	2, 3	„ average area of each	1—2
Consumption of tea in—		Ports, share of Indian — in tea trade	4
India	5, 6, 19	Present position of tea industry	8—9
United Kingdom	5	Prices of tea in—	
Consumption per head of population of tea in—		Calcutta	6, 20
Burma (pickled tea)	6	London	21
United Kingdom	5	Production of tea	2, 3, 12, 13, 15
Customs duties on tea in foreign countries	8, 22	„ per acre, average	2
Destinations of exports of Indian tea	3, 4	„ green tea	8, 15
Dividends declared by tea companies	8	„ pickled tea	2
Duty on tea in foreign countries	8, 22	Profits of tea companies	8—9
„ „ „ India	9	Quality of tea manufactured	2—3
Exports of tea from—		Re-exports from —	
Ceylon	4, 5, 19	India	4, 19
China	5, 19	United Kingdom	4, 18
Formosa	5	Sales of tea—	
India	3—5, 16—19	Calcutta	6, 20
Japan	5	London	21
Java	5	Season, conditions of tea—	2, 3
Share of continents in the total — from India	4	Tea Cess Fund	8
Share of U. K. and continents in — of Indian tea	4	Tea Cess Committee, Proceedings of—	23—24
Export duty in India	8	Tea chests, imports of—	6
Formosa tea, exports of—	5	Tea machinery, imports of—	6
Freights on tea from Calcutta to London	6, 7, 21	Tea sales	6, 20
Gardens	1	Tea shares, value of—	8
„ persons employed in	7, 15	Tea shops	23, 24
Green tea, exports of	5	United Kingdom, quantity entered for home consumption in the— quantity in bonded warehouses in the—	5
Green tea, production of	3, 15	Value of tea shares	8
		Variation in area and production	1, 2
		Wages	7, 21
		Waste tea, exports of	5

INDEX

1	Introduction	1
2	Chapter I	2
3	Chapter II	3
4	Chapter III	4
5	Chapter IV	5
6	Chapter V	6
7	Chapter VI	7
8	Chapter VII	8
9	Chapter VIII	9
10	Chapter IX	10
11	Chapter X	11
12	Chapter XI	12
13	Chapter XII	13
14	Chapter XIII	14
15	Chapter XIV	15
16	Chapter XV	16
17	Chapter XVI	17
18	Chapter XVII	18
19	Chapter XVIII	19
20	Chapter XIX	20
21	Chapter XX	21
22	Chapter XXI	22
23	Chapter XXII	23
24	Chapter XXIII	24
25	Chapter XXIV	25
26	Chapter XXV	26
27	Chapter XXVI	27
28	Chapter XXVII	28
29	Chapter XXVIII	29
30	Chapter XXIX	30
31	Chapter XXX	31
32	Chapter XXXI	32
33	Chapter XXXII	33
34	Chapter XXXIII	34
35	Chapter XXXIV	35
36	Chapter XXXV	36
37	Chapter XXXVI	37
38	Chapter XXXVII	38
39	Chapter XXXVIII	39
40	Chapter XXXIX	40
41	Chapter XL	41
42	Chapter XLI	42
43	Chapter XLII	43
44	Chapter XLIII	44
45	Chapter XLIV	45
46	Chapter XLV	46
47	Chapter XLVI	47
48	Chapter XLVII	48
49	Chapter XLVIII	49
50	Chapter XLIX	50
51	Chapter L	51
52	Chapter LI	52
53	Chapter LII	53
54	Chapter LIII	54
55	Chapter LIV	55
56	Chapter LV	56
57	Chapter LVI	57
58	Chapter LVII	58
59	Chapter LVIII	59
60	Chapter LIX	60
61	Chapter LX	61
62	Chapter LXI	62
63	Chapter LXII	63
64	Chapter LXIII	64
65	Chapter LXIV	65
66	Chapter LXV	66
67	Chapter LXVI	67
68	Chapter LXVII	68
69	Chapter LXVIII	69
70	Chapter LXIX	70
71	Chapter LXX	71
72	Chapter LXXI	72
73	Chapter LXXII	73
74	Chapter LXXIII	74
75	Chapter LXXIV	75
76	Chapter LXXV	76
77	Chapter LXXVI	77
78	Chapter LXXVII	78
79	Chapter LXXVIII	79
80	Chapter LXXIX	80
81	Chapter LXXX	81
82	Chapter LXXXI	82
83	Chapter LXXXII	83
84	Chapter LXXXIII	84
85	Chapter LXXXIV	85
86	Chapter LXXXV	86
87	Chapter LXXXVI	87
88	Chapter LXXXVII	88
89	Chapter LXXXVIII	89
90	Chapter LXXXIX	90
91	Chapter LXXXX	91
92	Chapter LXXXXI	92
93	Chapter LXXXXII	93
94	Chapter LXXXXIII	94
95	Chapter LXXXXIV	95
96	Chapter LXXXXV	96
97	Chapter LXXXXVI	97
98	Chapter LXXXXVII	98
99	Chapter LXXXXVIII	99
100	Chapter LXXXXIX	100
101	Chapter LXXXXX	101

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TWENTY-FIFTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REPORT
ON THE
Production of Tea in India
IN THE
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1919

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS

[No. 1358]