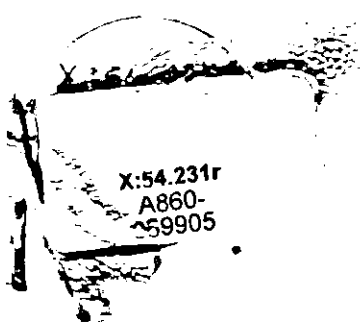


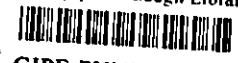
REPORT ON THE SEA-BORNE TRADE
AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION OF
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING
SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1914-15.

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REPORT

WITH

OF

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

AND

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

(INCLUDING ADMINISTRATION OF LAND CUSTOMS, THE
COTTON DUTIES ACT, AND THE MERCHANDISE
MARKS ACT),

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1914-1915

WITH APPENDICES.



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1915

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REPORT

ON THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
For the Official Year ending 31st March 1915.

SECTION I.—Review of the Sea-borne Trade.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1915, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1909-1910:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or Decrease in 1914-15.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).								
IMPORTS	Merchandise	30,87,43,435	47,35,44,000	49,35,16,427	50,77,81,049	62,53,39,790	46,10,18,379	- 10,43,20,401
	Gold	11,70,52,098	23,33,21,401	33,50,50,410	38,00,35,033	25,02,76,493	9,07,57,601	- 16,35,18,503
	Silver	8,61,60,009	8,27,70,048	9,51,46,883	8,28,90,373	6,64,28,584	8,07,73,530	+ 2,03,44,952
	Total, Imports	60,25,54,200	79,06,41,805	92,37,43,720	1,03,16,07,530	94,20,13,857	4,45,19,510	- 29,74,91,341
EXPORTS	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	2,63,57,113	3,20,28,602	3,57,13,184	3,33,95,691	3,38,24,579	3,29,75,044	- 1,00,48,634
	Indian Produce	45,42,35,425	50,77,66,803	59,51,96,104	55,78,33,911	66,00,31,215	46,20,00,460	- 19,26,01,755
	Gold	3,72,81,273	8,74,19,703	3,69,43,089	3,00,28,751	3,88,05,557	1,65,02,499	- 2,23,53,458
	Silver	1,20,60,473	1,50,84,705	5,87,00,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	40,10,673	- 60,03,324
	Total, Exports	53,08,34,282	63,59,99,803	72,55,59,131	65,00,50,138	74,40,01,751	51,16,64,676	- 23,29,97,175
Total, Foreign Trade		1,13,33,90,482	1,48,55,41,608	1,64,93,02,857	1,68,76,67,568	1,68,67,65,008	1,16,62,14,092	- 53,04,91,510
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).								
IMPORTS	Indian Produce	10,50,71,117	20,37,51,985	10,34,25,025	10,00,84,108	22,18,06,522	10,33,96,868	- 2,94,07,624
	Foreign Merchandise	69,00,626	92,41,597	87,47,713	98,44,327	1,02,10,602	1,10,47,324	+ 13,97,822
	Gold	6,000	2,065	7,065	0,437	7,494	34,945	+ 26,581
	Silver	6,12,505	4,52,01	5,24,071	4,48,429	2,45,591	2,54,320	+ 12,729
	Total, Imports	17,28,61,379	21,34,77,971	20,27,05,971	20,99,81,250	23,23,00,699	20,53,36,587	- 2,70,60,512
EXPORTS	Indian Produce	11,50,97,504	13,35,92,953	14,36,82,657	14,24,27,670	12,70,05,748	11,50,45,403	- 81,50,255
	Foreign Merchandise	4,62,03,197	5,11,13,776	4,90,96,453	5,11,99,798	4,01,05,708	4,13,76,737	- 78,18,971
	Gold	1,72,375	5,535	300	3,00,000	.....	.....	.....
	Silver	8,30,319	5,03,372	3,05,735	7,62,378	6,55,511	3,59,132	- 2,96,779
	Total, Exports	16,25,02,295	18,42,15,065	19,30,56,147	19,47,20,346	17,69,47,397	16,63,81,362	- 1,65,60,995
Total, Coasting Trade		33,49,53,673	39,76,93,636	39,57,01,121	40,17,01,635	40,93,46,106	37,17,19,949	- 4,36,26,517
Grand Total, Private Trade		1,46,83,44,155	1,88,32,35,204	2,04,50,93,978	2,08,93,89,203	2,09,60,52,074	1,62,10,34,441	- 57,41,18,633
(III) Government Transactions.								
Foreign		7,82,45,400	49,54,629	70,91,741	10,90,44,499	4,65,09,505	2,92,10,271	- 1,73,49,534
Coasting		2,34,29,360	2,07,04,022	61,47,637	40,48,423	2,34,96,741	1,18,95,611	- 1,16,01,130
Total, Government Transactions		10,16,75,290	2,55,58,651	1,32,39,378	11,45,92,922	7,00,56,546	4,11,05,882	- 2,89,56,664
• Total, Trade		1,57,00,19,445	1,90,87,93,855	2,05,83,33,406	2,20,39,82,125	2,16,61,08,620	1,66,20,39,923	- 60,30,69,697

General Remarks.

2. The trade of the Presidency in common with that of the rest of India and of the world has been profoundly influenced by the war in which Great Britain became involved on the 5th of August 1914. During the first four months of the year 1914-15 trade was somewhat slack owing to the preceding agricultural depression in parts of India, to the after-effects of the Banking crisis of the previous year, and to the heavy stocks of cotton piece-goods in the principal markets. But towards the close of July the outlook was favourable. The financial position of the Government of India was very satisfactory, and the Presidency Banks had large balances. The south-west monsoon was abundant and well distributed, and there was every reason to anticipate an early revival of trade activity. This anticipation was dispelled by the outbreak of hostilities. The sudden development of the diplomatic crisis in the last week of July threw the whole business world into confusion, and the financial and economic situation in London rapidly became exceptionally grave. On the 31st of July the London Stock Exchange was closed. Already practically all foreign Bourses had suspended operations, and international credit had collapsed. The foreign exchanges were disorganised, and arrangements for international payments broke down. In this emergency the British Government took prompt and effective action to re-establish credit, and a fair measure of confidence was soon restored. It was inevitable that India with her large foreign trade and with a currency system connecting her closely with the money markets of London and of the world should feel the effects of the European crisis. Even before Great Britain had become involved in the war a break in exchange was threatened. On the 3rd of August, however, the Government of India pledged itself to support exchange by all the means in its power, and announced its intention of selling sterling bills on London up to a maximum limit of £ one million a week. It also undertook to sell telegraphic transfers in order to guarantee immediate remittance. Steps were moreover taken to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve in India. The effect of these arrangements was to promote confidence by assuring adequate and continuous facilities for remittance.

But the difficulties arising in India out of the war were not financial only. The immediate effect of the outbreak of hostilities was the cessation of the considerable import and export trade of India with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, and later on with Turkey also, and a diminution of the trade with France. The curtailment of the export trade with these countries, combined with the dislocation of trade in other directions, seriously reduced the demand for, and lowered the values of, certain important export commodities, especially raw cotton and jute, seeds and hides and skins. The export trade was further prejudicially affected by restrictions, either partial or complete, imposed on Military and other grounds, in respect of the shipment of many important articles of commerce and by a serious shortage of tonnage owing to the requisitioning of vessels for Government purposes. It is not surprising, therefore, that the statistics for the year 1914-15 show a large falling off both in the import and export trade of the Presidency as compared with the preceding year.

The war has so overshadowed every other factor affecting trade that for the most part, in order to avoid tedious repetition, it will be taken for granted in subsequent pages of this report as the obvious cause of every recorded decline. The direct results of a state of war, as indicated by the loss of enemy markets and their partial replacement, are traced in paragraphs 8 and 9 below, and further information will be found in paragraph 40 wherein is discussed the distribution of trade by countries.

The aggregate value of the total trade of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind was Rs. 156 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 60 crores as compared with the total trade of the previous year. This decrease, which is attributable to the effects of the war, comprises a fall of Rs. 57 crores in private trade and of nearly Rs. 3 crores in Government transactions which declined from Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 4 crores owing to cessation of imports of silver for coinage. The

fall in the private trade comprises a shrinkage of Rs. 53 crores in the foreign trade and of Rs. 4 crores in the coasting trade.

3. The steady expansion of the foreign trade in private merchandise was naturally arrested and the value fell below that of the year 1910-11. The actual figure, Rs. 95 crores, is less than last year's figure by Rs. 36½ crores, to which decrease imports contributed Rs. 16½ crores, exports Rs. 19½ crores and re-exports Rs. 1 crore. In 1913-14 the trade with Germany was valued at Rs. 11 crores and with Austria-Hungary at Rs. 4·37 crores; in the current year these figures fell away by Rs. 5·91 crores and Rs. 2·43 crores respectively. Moreover, since the outbreak of war trade with Belgium has ceased entirely and that with France has been greatly curtailed.

Foreign Trade
(Private)
Merchandise.

4. For the second year in succession the value of treasure imported and exported contracted by Rs. 16 crores. The war, while it has greatly affected the movements of gold, has not interfered widely with its production, although decreased production in the Transvaal led to a slight decline in the world's output. Imports of gold on private account, which had fallen by Rs. 13 crores in 1913-14, again fell by Rs. 15·35 crores. The decrease under bullion was Rs. 6·57 crores, and that under sovereigns Rs. 8·7 crores. The fall is explained by the fact that the United Kingdom, Egypt and Australia—and for that matter nations and governments the world over—were naturally occupied in conserving and increasing their stocks of gold. Exports of gold bullion, consisting mainly of the produce of the Indian mines, were reduced by Rs. 1·93 crore to Rs. 1·5 crore, and there was a fall of Rs. 30 lakhs in the value of sovereigns exported to Bahrein Islands, Arabia and the Straits Settlements. There were practically no imports of gold on Government account; while sovereigns to the value of Rs. 80·7 lakhs were shipped with the expeditionary forces.

Treasure.

Imports of silver on private account rose by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 8·68 crores, but exports fell by Rs. 70 lakhs owing to the cessation of the demand for British dollars in China. There were no imports of silver bullion on Government account for coinage. Exports of silver on Government account consisted of Government of India rupees to the amount of Rs. 83¼ lakhs, which were mainly sent with the expeditionary forces.

After the disposal of the silver once held in London by the defunct Indian Specie Bank, the London market for a while regained its normal conditions which, owing to the enormous speculative commitments for a rise of certain operators, had not prevailed for three years. But normal conditions were again upset by the outbreak of the war. At the end of June the price of silver was as high as 26*d*; at the close of December it was only 22½*d*. The curtailment of credit and the heavy fall in the prices of raw textiles-cotton, jute and silk-combined with a greatly diminished demand from the East contributed materially towards this reduction of price. The lowness of the quotations, which ranged very much below the average obtaining since the closing of the Indian Mints, stimulated importation of silver into Bombay on a large scale. Indeed, had it been possible to deal for forward delivery, speculators in India would have been ready to take considerably larger quantities than they did. But the determination of London and America to keep resources liquid did much to prevent the locking up of cash which the stocking of silver would have involved.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

5. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined statement:—

L—Foreign Trade	Average for 8 years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or Decrease in 1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—							
Merchandise ...	38,56,05,074	47,34,12,484	49,34,05,502	50,76,27,163	62,51,94,230	46,07,04,903	-16,44,25,327
Gold ...	11,70,72,096	23,31,21,491	33,50,81,416	34,09,75,603	25,02,76,493	9,67,67,601	+ 15,35,18,892
Silver ...	8,61,60,069	9,27,70,049	9,61,46,881	8,29,90,879	6,61,28,584	8,07,73,536	+ 2,03,44,952
Total Imports ...	60,24,18,739	79,05,09,093	92,36,22,589	1,03,14,53,044	94,18,09,307	64,43,00,040	-29,75,09,267
Exports—							
Foreign Merchandise ...	2,53,57,073	3,26,28,662	3,67,13,134	3,33,05,337	3,88,24,678	2,28,76,944	-1,09,48,634
Indian Produce ...	45,41,00,005	59,77,29,081	59,51,43,740	58,77,08,000	60,01,09,179	46,82,47,004	-19,2,62,075
Gold ...	3,72,81,373	3,74,19,793	3,59,43,088	3,69,24,751	3,84,95,057	1,05,02,409	+ 2,17,33,458
Silver ...	1,20,60,473	1,80,84,708	5,57,06,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	40,16,073	- 6,93,323
Total Exports ...	63,07,05,322	68,58,62,241	72,55,06,677	65,00,44,603	71,46,30,675	51,16,42,180	-23,29,97,495
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	1,13,32,14,061	1,46,53,72,234	1,64,91,29,566	1,68,74,09,337	1,68,65,38,032	1,16,59,42,220	-53,05,96,762
II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—							
Imports—							
Indian Produce ...	14,18,48,090	17,80,27,016	16,72,65,585	17,07,51,000	19,57,08,383	16,76,36,137	- 2,81,62,246
Foreign Merchandise ...	21,40,072	23,57,279	21,81,146	34,06,314	28,00,673	53,35,874	+ 24,08,101
Gold ...	6,000	2,085	7,685	6,327	7,102	31,045	+ 26,643
Silver ...	3,62,132	3,96,203	4,04,720	3,20,493	1,83,102	2,93,933	+ 10,441
Total Imports ...	14,43,57,184	18,10,93,153	17,02,10,116	17,44,96,709	19,88,68,350	17,32,09,959	- 2,56,58,201
Exports—							
Indian Produce ...	8,08,93,847	8,63,99,010	10,67,53,665	10,75,00,633	8,84,92,105	8,40,18,392	- 44,73,803
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,50,09,881	5,00,64,608	4,80,10,076	5,09,93,075	4,89,07,751	4,12,06,113	- 77,63,638
Gold ...	1,72,275	6,833	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	9,67,029	3,92,365	2,59,234	6,83,603	6,12,198	-3,31,684	- 2,80,512
Total Exports ...	12,74,22,832	14,77,55,498	15,69,22,675	15,95,67,319	13,80,72,052	12,55,55,109	- 1,25,16,953
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	27,17,60,016	32,97,38,611	32,61,41,991	33,40,64,028	33,69,38,302	29,87,65,069	- 3,91,73,214
Total Private Trade ...	1,40,49,94,077	1,81,61,10,815	1,97,62,71,557	2,02,16,62,119	2,02,34,77,284	1,46,47,07,309	- 56,87,60,076
Aggregate Government Transactions ...	10,13,95,601	2,61,18,659	1,30,26,372	11,44,00,070	6,98,68,661	4,05,62,561	- 2,93,06,100
Total, Trade ...	1,50,63,89,738	1,84,02,29,504	1,98,82,07,929	2,13,59,02,189	2,09,33,45,945	1,49,52,60,569	- 59,60,76,076

The foreign trade of the Presidency proper is practically confined to its chief port. Bombay seems to have suffered more from the war than Calcutta, for while the aggregate value of the foreign trade of Calcutta declined by 24 per cent., that of Bombay declined by 31 per cent. The imports of merchandise into Bombay have fallen by 26 per cent., into Calcutta by 20·5 per cent., and into Karachi by 28·7 per cent. The decrease of Rs. 14·56 crores recorded at Calcutta and the larger decrease of Rs. 16·44 crores at Bombay are both attributable in the main to a contraction in the imports of the same classes of merchandise, namely, *cotton manufactures, metals and ores, sugar, machinery, hardware, wool manufactures, etc.* In Karachi the decrease of Rs. 4·68 crores was largely due to smaller arrivals of *cotton piece-goods and sugar*. In regard to exports of Indian produce the trade of Bombay fell away by 29 per cent., and that of Calcutta by 27 per cent. The determining factors at the former port were the smaller shipments of *seeds, grains and cotton twist and yarns* and the reduced prices of *raw cotton*; while in Calcutta exports of *jute (raw and manufactured), raw hides and skins, grains and cotton* show a marked contraction. Exports from Karachi, which declined by 18 per cent. in 1913-14, again declined by 26 per cent., *wheat, barley and seeds* being chiefly responsible for this result.

The value of the coasting trade of the port of Bombay has fallen to Rs. 29·87 crores. Both the import and export branches shared in the decrease of Rs. 3·82 crores; but the import branch suffered the more severely.

Freights.

6. The first half of the year 1914 was marked by a decline in the rates of freights in Europe. But with the outbreak of war a reaction set in, and owing to the scarcity of tonnage the rates rose abnormally. Freight rates in Bombay naturally rose in sympathy. The mere statement that the rates of homeward freights, which were 12/- per ton for general cargo in July 1914, had risen to 60/- per ton in March 1915 is a sufficient commentary on the position.

Prices.

7. The war has greatly altered the course of prices in England; until the end of July the general tendency was downward, but movements since then have been exceedingly erratic. In India the question of the food supply is of

primary importance to the Government, and the rise of food-grain prices created economic difficulties. Special measures were accordingly taken by Government to cope with the situation. Powers were taken by ordinance to call for returns of food stocks and to take over stocks unreasonably withheld from the market. Foremost among the economic difficulties was the rising price of wheat, a commodity peculiarly responsive to world factors. The export of wheat and wheat-flour was restricted to a fixed quantity up to the end of March 1915. In spite of this restriction prices continued to advance, and with the object of controlling prices and preventing distress in India the Government of India eventually decided to prohibit all private export of wheat during the year 1915-16.

The following table shows the extent to which fluctuations in prices have affected the volume of the foreign trade of Bombay in the year 1914-15 :—

	Imports.			Exports (Indian produce).		
	1914-1915.		1913-1914.	1914-1915.		1913-1914.
	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1913-1914.	Value shown in Returns.	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1913-1914.	Value shown in Returns.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	505.26	452.15	662.30	295.82	293.07	554.02
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	474.75	471.19	577.91	3,457.92	4,017.03	4,025.91
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	3,452.02	3,447.72	4,855.70	877.34	893.03	1,350.75
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including Parcel post)	145.66	153.88	156.03	51.39	50.59	60.11
Total Merchandise	4,607.69	4,527.94	6,251.94	4,682.47	5,250.22	6,603.00

These figures indicate that the quantitative decline in imports is 27 per cent., and in exports of Indian produce 20 per cent., while the prices of imported merchandise have been slightly higher and those of exports considerably lower. Under imports the most important variation is in respect of *sugar* (class I) imports of which were valued at Rs. 2.02 crores. If calculated at the prices prevailing in the previous year their value would have been Rs. 1.43 crore or Rs. 54 lakhs less. Variations in other classes call for no remarks. In the export trade the decrease in volume has been accentuated by a fall in prices, especially in the case of *raw cotton, seeds* and *raw hides*; while higher prices were obtained for *grain, pulse and flour*.

The following table shows the variation in the average prices of certain important articles :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.						
Dyeing and Tanning Substances—						
Alizarine	100	113.63	106.82	83.18	90.91	64.76*
Aniline	100	71.30	71.30	72.22	73.15	69.41*
Metals and Ores—						
Copper	100	103.74	102.62	106.91	111.03	108.24
Iron and Steel	100	84.71	84.05	94.37	111.89	112.61
Oils—Kerosene	100	84.88	84.44	84.44	102.22	102.22
Sugar, refined	100	93.58	109.11	95.40	81.05	103.46
Textiles—						
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	175.44	164.91	159.85	169.43	157.89
" Piece-goods, Grey	100	130.39	145.45	145.45	145.45	154.55
" " White	100	133.33	160.00	141.03	150.00	151.31
" " Coloured, printed or dyed	100	123.00	131.25	131.25	131.25	131.25
Silk—Raw	100	107.20	125.14	124.86	133.80	133.75
Silk—Piece-goods	100	84.43	82.98	80.47	80.44	87.02
Woolen Piece-goods	100	106.33	121.43	122.03	113.10	125.00
EXPORTS.						
Wheat	100	105.03	101.01	111.07	111.47	132.50
Opium	100	360.14	373.93	393.61	419.59	...
Seeds—						
Linseed	100	175.16	184.78	169.43	121.44	120.70
Rape	100	114.51	123.04	140.00	138.89	144.60
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	137.43	146.25	150.70	112.60
Cotton	100	161.14	158.47	166.52	158.46	151.39
Castor	100	119.00	114.04	116.51	118.20	103.49
Textiles—						
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	173.98	163.46	167.91	134.32
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	156.00	166.67	160.00	166.67	150.67
Cotton—Piece-goods—						
Grey	100	125.00	132.33	133.33	133.33	133.00
White	100	105.26	115.70	142.11	115.96	142.11
Coloured	100	95.45	100.00	104.55	104.55	100.00
Wool, raw	100	122.02	122.92	125.00	127.08	131.25

* This average is really the average existing before the war.

FOREIGN TRADE.

8. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease in 1914-15.
	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,23'27	5,50'61	6,74'70	6,62'30	5,05'26	— 1,57'04
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured	4,49'84	6,60'72	7,93'42	5,77'91	4,74'75	— 1,03'16
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	35,15'30	35,25'46	40,63'03	46,55'70	34,92'02	— 13,73'68
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1,42'71	1,57'07	1,45'12	1,56'03	1,46'66	— 10'37
TOTAL, IMPORTS ..	47,34'12	49,33'86	56,76'27	62,51'94	46,07'69	— 16,44'25
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,20'98	3,59'80	5,47'13	5,54'02	2,95'22	— 2,58'20
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured	42,53'27	38,69'07	31,92'01	46,25'91	34,57'03	— 11,67'99
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	13,37'53	16,94'21	17,88'25	13,59'75	9,77'34	— 4,82'41
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	65'51	58'36	50'60	60'41	51'30	— 18'02
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ..	59,77'19	59,51'44	57,77'99	65,09'09	46,82'47	— 19,26'62
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	44'23	65'06	37'84	43'20	53'52	+ 10'32
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured	39'65	27'10	33'27	31'95	22'55	— 9'10
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	2,33'66	2,90'95	2,56'40	2,56'07	1,47'30	— 1,08'27
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (includ- ing parcel post)	14'75	4'03	6'44	7'03	4'59	— 2'44
Total, Foreign Merchandise ...	3,36'29	3,57'13	3,33'95	3,38'25	2,28'76	— 1,09'49
TOTAL, EXPORTS ...	63,03'58	63,08'57	61,11'94	68,47'34	49,11'23	— 20,36'11

Imports.—In all the four classes there has been a fall. In class I the decrease is due solely to *sugar*, imports of which fell by 2,613,671 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 1'81 crore in value. In class II the largest decline was in the imports of *precious stones and pearls, unset and coal, coke and patent fuel* which fell by Rs. 87 lákhs and Rs. 19¼ lákhs respectively. The most important trade headings are grouped in class III which represents more than 75 per cent. of the total import trade. The fall has been distributed over the articles in this class as follows :—*Yarn and textile fabrics* Rs. 7'27 crores, *iron and steel* Rs. 1'11 crore, *other metals* Rs. 1'36 crore, *cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments* Rs. 76 lákhs, *dyes and colours* Rs. 51 lákhs, *glassware and earthenware* Rs. 50 lákhs, *machinery and belting* Rs. 59 lákhs, *railway plant and rolling-stock* Rs. 48 lákhs and *apparel* Rs. 40 lákhs.

Exports.—The most important articles of the export trade are included in class II which shows a decrease of Rs. 11'68 crores owing to restricted shipments of *seeds* and reduced prices of *raw cotton*. The fall of Rs. 4'82 crores in class III is due mainly to smaller shipments of *twist and yarn*.

9. The outbreak of war divided the year 1914-15 into two periods, the first of four months of normal peaceful trading and the second of eight months under war conditions. The annexed table shows the value of each of the classes

of imports, exports and re-exports together with the increase or decrease in the two periods as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913-14 :—

Articles.	1913-1914. 4 months April to July.	1914-1915. 4 months April to July.	Increase or Decrease.	1913-1914. 8 months August to March.	1914-1915. 8 months August to March.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	1,08 29	1,36 72	+28 43	5,54 01	3,68 54	- 1,85 47
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	1,76 17	1,02 84	-13 33	4,01 74	3,11 91	- 89 83
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	15,84 46	15,57 33	-27 12	32,71 25	19,24 69	-13,46 56
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	46 66	60 55	+13 89	1,00 37	85 11	- 24 25
TOTAL, IMPORTS ...	19,15 67	19,17 44	+1 87	43,39 37	26,90 25	-16,46 12
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	2,44 50	1,32 96	-1,11 54	3,09 52	1,62 80	- 1,46 72
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	17,08 96	22,70 57	+5,61 61	29,16 95	11,87 35	-17,29 60
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	4,06 83	4,23 09	+15 26	9,52 92	4,55 25	- 4,97 67
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	26 21	33 19	+6 98	43 20	18 20	- 25 00
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	23,86 50	28,59 81	+4,72 31	42,22 59	18,23 66	-23,98 93
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	13 03	15 18	+2 15	30 17	38 34	+ 8 17
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	12 41	11 56	- 85	10 54	11 29	- 8 25
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	85 09	84 07	-1 02	1,70 68	63 73	- 1,07 25
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	2 14	2 76	+ 62	4 89	1 83	- 3 06
Total, Foreign Merchandise ...	1,12 67	1,13 57	+ 90	2,25 68	1,15 10	- 1,10 39
TOTAL, EXPORTS ...	24,69 17	29,72 38	+4,73 21	44,48 17	19,38 85	-25,09 32

If the four months preceding the war are compared with the same period of 1913-14, it will be seen that imports had advanced in value by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, exports by Rs. 4.72 crores and re-exports by nearly Rs. 1 lakh; while in the remaining eight months imports declined by Rs. 16.46 crores, exports by Rs. 23.99 crores and re-exports by Rs. 1.1 crore.

The share of Germany in the import and export trade in the principal articles for the year 1913-14 is shown below :—

<i>Imports.</i>		Percentage share.	<i>Exports.</i>		Percentage share.
Dyes—			Paper and pasteboard	...	21.1
Indigo, synthetic ...	...	98.6	Wool manufactures	...	20.5
Aniline ...	...	89.0	Haberdashery and millinery	...	19.6
Alizarine ...	...	88.6	Cement ...	...	19.5
			Glass and glassware ...	...	12.7
Metals—					
Aluminium ...	...	62.1	Seeds—		
Steel ...	...	51.0	Moha ...	...	85.0
Copper ...	...	40.0	Sesamum ...	...	16.4
Iron or steel ...	...	13.1	Rapeseed ...	...	15.8
Cutlery ...	...	42.3	Groundnuts ...	...	9.8
Toys ...	...	34.1	Linseed ...	...	9.0
Rubber ...	...	31.2	Castor ...	...	7.8
Ivory ...	...	30.8	Cow Hides ...	...	82.2
Chemicals ...	...	26.1	Myrabolams ...	...	15.8
Hardware ...	...	22.2	Cotton, raw ...	...	9.8

The following table gives similar details for Austria-Hungary :—

Imports.		Percentage share.			Percentage share.
Glass and glassware ...	...	52.4	Matches ...	...	9.0
Paper and pasteboard ...	...	15.2	Sugar ...	...	7.5
Haberdashery and millinery ...	...	14.8	<i>Exports.</i>		
Toys ...	...	14.1	Seeds—		
Wood—Timber ...	...	9.7	Sesamum ...	...	14.6
Stationery ...	...	9.7	Linseed ...	...	3.1
Hardware ...	...	9.4	Cotton, raw ...	...	7.8

Some of the articles previously imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary are now being replaced by importations from other countries, notably from Japan. Since the outbreak of war imports of *iron and steel* from America have increased; while Japan has supplied *copper* and *yellow metal sheets, Portland cement, glass lamps, chimneys, bottles and jars, glass bangles, and enamelled ware* in considerably larger quantities. The quality of *Japanese copper* and *yellow metal sheets* is said to be similar to that of the German article, but the price is a few annas lower. *Japanese glass bangles* are known as “reshmy” or “silky”, and they are more brittle than the Austrian product. Japan has moreover made good all the deficiency in imports of cheap *Austrian* and *Belgian matches*. The prices of the *Japanese matches* are still somewhat higher than those of the Austrian and Belgian articles, but the quality of late has greatly improved.

IMPORTS.

10. The following table shows imports arranged in the order of their comparative importance :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease in 1914-1915.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1914-1915.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1912-1913.	In 1913-1914.	In 1914-1915.	
1 Cotton Manufactures ...	Rs. 11,16,48,135	Rs. 16,61,60,708	Rs. 11,31,20,098	Rs. 6,20.25	24.85	89.8	88.0	91.7	1
2 Metals and Ores ...	4,67,76,133	7,16,69,666	4,69,02,133	- 2,47.67	10.18	54.9	83.0	60.0	2
3 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,38,59,041	4,26,64,503	3,78,63,000	- 47.91	8.22	88.7	94.0	96.5	3
4 Machinery and Millwork ..	2,17,72,314	3,08,68,216	2,55,20,188	- 53.68	5.54	92.8	90.9	94.7	4
5 Sugar ...	3,46,76,543	3,63,78,606	3,02,26,185	- 1,81.53	4.30	1.7	1.1	2.0	5
6 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,83,61,907	2,26,06,930	1,55,69,694	- 70.17	3.38	6.4	6.9	2.9	6
7 Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	1,21,73,078	1,49,63,661	1,53,38,567	- 18.15	2.90	90.0	84.6	80.1	7
8 Oils ...	1,12,46,110	1,34,36,631	1,28,22,727	- 6.13	2.78	9.8	9.0	9.1	8
9 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	89,66,664	1,36,92,109	1,17,41,766	- 18.60	2.65	61.7	63.2	63.9	9
10 Silk, Raw (including waste).	67,66,407	97,78,318	1,01,12,018	+ 3.34	2.20	1	1	...	10
11 Fruits and Vegetables ...	74,14,662	82,31,630	66,33,681	+ 4.02	1.67	1.3	9	8	11
12 Hardware ...	1,00,51,416	1,32,02,460	82,70,346	- 49.32	1.90	67.4	62.6	60.7	12
13 Wool Manufactures including yarn & knitting wool.	1,24,60,286	1,62,69,103	78,47,260	- 84.42	1.70	71.2	69.1	81.4	13
14 Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	62,16,665	84,17,398	64,66,667	- 19.21	1.41	66.4	34.6	43.4	14
15 Liquors ...	55,00,143	69,64,164	66,01,461	- 3.63	1.31	63.6	62.0	67.1	15
16 Instruments and Apparatus.	40,99,380	71,16,327	54,22,144	- 16.93	1.18	73.2	67.8	61.2	16
17 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	69,72,894	1,00,00,543	49,69,626	- 50.41	1.68	6.6	3.4	7.9	17
18 Matches ...	24,79,305	23,72,685	47,91,336	+ 22.19	1.04	7	3.7	2.2	18
19 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	37,55,664	43,76,267	47,66,631	+ 3.93	1.03	71.1	70.2	70.6	19
20 Spices ...	39,30,632	47,67,046	46,60,900	+ 3.63	1.01	1	1.1	2	20
21 Apparel ...	62,26,474	74,27,706	40,16,676	- 28.12	1.00	44.3	40.6	44.6	21
22 Paper and Pasteboard ...	46,27,267	58,22,801	46,66,671	- 12.37	0.99	62.8	46.4	70.7	22
23 Drugs and Medicines ...	37,26,669	49,88,087	48,61,629	- 6.36	0.94	40.6	40.0	41.2	23
24 Glass and Glassware ...	67,89,676	89,95,623	42,76,668	- 47.20	0.93	11.9	10.3	17.6	24
25 Wood and Manufactures of ...	42,78,843	41,63,127	42,02,124	+ 40	0.91	23	2.6	4.1	25
26 Haberdashery and Millinery.	66,61,342	73,63,667	37,18,136	- 26.86	0.81	42.8	39.1	46.6	26

REVIEW.

9 Foreign Trade.

	Average for 5 years ending 1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease in 1914-1915.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1914-1915.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article			
						In the five years ending 1912-1913.	In 1913-1914.	In 1914-1915.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Lakhs.					
27 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	37,68,343	58,22,330	36,12,074	- 19 00	79	70 3	70 0	80 6	27
28 Chemicals	27,22,060	31,47,011	31,10,100	+ 2 72	74	70 3	64 5	60 7	28
29 Soap	19,68,704	24,07,435	26,94,427	+ 3 07	63	55 0	58 2	54 5	29
30 Cotton, raw (including waste).	1,02,10,069	24,82,577	23,57,351	+ 3 75	62	57 8	72 0	1 7	30
31 Building and Engineering Materials.	20,52,669	33,55,163	23,27,130	- 5 38	61	71 4	70 0	70 0	31
32 Animals, living	19,39,425	19,30,072	27,38,125	+ 8 08	59	15 8	31 6	8 4	32
33 Paints and Painter's Materials	24,16,320	27,15,321	25,03,483	- 1 22	50	79 1	63 1	67 6	33
34 Grain, Pulse and Flour	21,62,310	10,74,858	26,25,647	+ 8 51	55	7	7	4	34
35 Stationery	24,90,051	32,13,017	23,58,450	- 6 65	51	68 0	63 3	71 6	35
36 Books printed and Printed Matter.	17,09,487	22,88,964	22,77,007	- 1 12	49	94 4	96 0	97 5	36
37 Seeds	4,95,995	5,52,340	22,72,912	+ 17 20	40	7 5	10 1	1 8	37
38 Rubber	6,47,060	24,72,390	21,53,823	- 3 10	47	63 3	58 0	60 0	38
39 Tea	18,28,750	18,29,619	21,30,397	+ 3 11	46	8	8	2	39
40 Precious Stones and pearls unset.	61,03,782	1,06,79,665	10,76,725	- 87 03	43	---	---	---	40
41 Ivory	24,31,524	22,90,079	10,53,764	- 3 36	42	41 7	50 2	68 5	41
42 Tobacco	14,01,853	16,90,640	18,58,546	+ 1 98	41	71 4	70 7	78 7	42
43 Earthenware and Porcelain	15,70,108	21,68,575	18,31,570	- 3 37	40	68 7	63 0	62 5	43
44 Wool, raw	10,05,724	14,17,295	12,51,116	- 1 66	37	10 0	15 7	0	44
45 Flax and Manufactures of ..	9,07,364	14,16,378	12,37,571	- 1 70	27	94 4	93 5	96 2	45
46 Leather and Manufactures of.	24,50,562	14,22,450	12,30,235	- 1 92	27	81 6	87 9	92 6	46
47 Tallow and Stearine	9,47,106	12,99,291	12,25,447	- 7 4	27	68 2	64 2	60 0	47
48 Boots and Shoes	14,92,500	23,02,130	11,06,538	- 11 06	24	80 0	80 0	94 5	48
49 Toys and Requisites for games.	14,58,936	19,65,407	8,08,336	- 10 07	18	33 3	26 4	44 0	49
50 Gums and Resins	14,53,347	16,20,074	7,93,429	- 7 27	17	1 3	3 6	5 0	50
51 Umbrellas and fittings	8,67,066	13,60,738	7,50,013	- 6 11	16	33 3	32 6	30 7	51
52 Jute, Manufactures of	4,06,377	5,97,275	7,20,026	+ 1 23	16	69 0	71 7	69 0	52
53 Clocks and Watches	9,00,416	11,92,310	7,13,229	- 4 70	15	10 0	8 3	9 6	53
54 Hides and Skins—Raw	6,28,360	6,87,543	6,00,631	- 1 68	15	4 4	---	---	54
55 Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,21,704	7,95,083	6,33,040	- 1 02	14	81 6	84 3	90 3	55
56 Jewellery	10,78,279	6,20,378	6,27,241	- 0 3	14	72 7	61 7	62 0	56
57 Fish	6,83,718	5,92,299	6,24,673	+ 3 2	14	5	---	---	57
58 Furniture and Cabinetware...	7,97,326	9,62,747	5,95,768	- 3 67	13	57 0	46 6	54 9	58
59 Cutlery	6,07,998	9,65,674	5,60,941	- 4 05	13	12 8	30 0	63 0	59
60 Cordage and Rope	2,78,614	3,97,709	5,04,328	+ 1 07	11	65 2	48 7	44 1	60
61 Fireworks	4,85,469	4,50,401	4,54,623	+ 0 4	10	3 1	4 2	2 5	61
62 Oil-cloth and fire-cloth	4,01,080	5,27,535	4,00,632	- 1 18	10	88 5	83 8	60 9	62
63 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	9,30,064	8,10,300	3,64,776	- 4 48	10	91 5	63 7	78 6	63
64 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,10,723	7,13,204	3,59,553	- 3 24	10	65 0	55 7	67 3	64
65 Candles	1,71,693	1,37,949	1,17,864	- 20	10	49 7	50 0	67 5	65
66 Art. works of	2,49,556	1,64,884	85,738	- 78	10	6 4	43 9	43 2	66
67 Hops	1,12,451	55,983	37,421	- 18	10	91 9	80 4	64 6	67
68 Other Articles	61,78,253	97,96,127	59,65,379	- 17 91	1 54	45 2	54 5	61 0	
Total, Merchandise	46,07,55,536	62,51,94,231	46,07,68,000	- 16,11 25	100 00	55 3	55 0	62 1	
Treasure—									
Gold	24,11,67,432	25,02,76,403	9,67,57,691	- 15,35 10	---	45 3	65 4	79 7	
Silver	9,76,00,944	6,64,28,254	8,67,74,536	+ 2,67 45	---	87 4	81 3	81 9	
Total, Treasure	33,88,28,276	31,67,05,077	18,35,31,137	- 15,51 74	---	69 8	69 5	80 7	
Total Imports	80,55,84,111	94,18,99,307	64,43,00,040	- 29,78 99	---	67 4	61 8	67 4	

Imports of merchandise have fallen by Rs. 16 44 crores and those of gold by Rs. 15 35 crores, but imports of silver have risen by Rs. 2 03 crores. Of the

articles not specially mentioned in the paragraphs below the following call for comment. *Articles imported by post*, which represent 2·55 per cent. of the total trade, decreased in value by Rs. 18½ lakhs. Imports of *precious stones and pearls, unset* have receded by Rs. 87 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of *pearls* from the Persian Gulf to which the trade is mostly confined. Imports of *glass and glassware* have declined by Rs. 47 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of *glass bangles* from Austria-Hungary and *glass beads and false pearls* from Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Japan. A small advance is recorded in imports of *fruits and vegetables* which is due to larger importations of *almonds* from Italy. Imports of *instruments and apparatus* have fallen by nearly Rs. 17 lakhs, and of *paper and pasteboard* by Rs. 12·36 lakhs. Imports of *spices* have risen owing to larger receipts of *betelnuts* from the Straits Settlements. There has been a material advance in the imports of *Japanese matches*. The increase of Rs. 8 lakhs in the imports of *animals, living* is due to larger arrivals of *horses* from Australia.

11. **Apparel.**—Imports of *apparel* have fallen by Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 46 lakhs owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and France. Imports from China increased by Rs. 45 thousand. Imports of *boots and shoes* from the United Kingdom have fallen by Rs. 9½ lakhs.

12. **Chemicals and Chemical Preparations.**—These imports, which in the previous year showed some falling off, have risen by Rs. 2¼ lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying 80·7 per cent. of the total. The largest single item is *sulphuric acid*, imports of which were valued at Rs. 2·36 lakhs.

13. **Coal.**—

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-15.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	142,771	29,11,469	188,097	20,10,058	125,679	28,18,810	- 13,108	- 1,00,249
Japan ...	75,680	11,86,260	62,664	10,16,698	36,806	6,19,697	- 25,759	- 5,97,591
Australia ...	70,117	12,03,664	28,769	434,510	16,804	3,11,272	- 4,901	- 1,23,238
Natal ...	112,052	18,83,608	95,207	17,11,413	23,751	4,16,373	- 69,459	- 12,88,110
Holland ...	41,768	7,01,430	48,075	9,43,252	18,859	3,57,370	- 30,117	- 5,85,876
Portuguese East ...	38,220	6,43,206	60,050	11,84,732	61,321	11,24,040	- 4,720	- 60,686
Africa ...	55,734	10,79,224	6,004	1,17,835	41,315	8,24,463	+ 35,311	+ 7,06,648
Transvaal ...	10,947	3,62,619	4,295	87,300	1,150	23,000	- 3,146	- 82,300
Other countries ...								
Total ...	602,296	99,01,379	447,641	84,17,398	327,737	64,90,057	-119,904	-19,21,311
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	706,687	1,09,36,465	693,122	1,11,34,224	603,616	90,23,360	- 80,006	-15,10,858

The English coal trade experienced a notable decline in activity during the first seven months of the year 1914, and the outbreak of hostilities threw the industry for a time into complete confusion. The export trade suffered the direct loss of business with the enemy countries; but the restriction of output—attributable partly to the enlistment of many skilled miners—and the phenomenal rise in ocean freights eventually forced prices to a very high figure. Imports into Bombay from the United Kingdom again declined by 13 thousand tons in quantity and by Rs. 1 lakh in value, and those from all foreign countries by 120 thousand tons and Rs. 19 lakhs, shipments from all countries except the Transvaal showing a fall. Imports by sea from Calcutta were further reduced by 89,606 tons in quantity and by Rs. 15 lakhs in value.

14. **Drugs and Medicines.**—Imports have fallen by Rs. 6·36 lakhs to Rs. 43½ lakhs. The value of *proprietary and patent medicines*, which came chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, decreased by Rs. 2·83 lakhs to Rs. 8·75 lakhs. Imports of *camphor*, which are almost exclusively of Japanese origin, have improved by Rs. 2 lakhs. Imports of both *assafœtida* and *cassia lignea*, the former from Persia and the latter from Hongkong and China, have declined by Rs. ¾ lakh and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. Imports of *quinine* have also fallen by Rs. 1·84 lakh.

15. **Dyeing and Tanning Substances.**—Imports have fallen by 50 per cent. to Rs. 49·59 lakhs. The bulk of the two most important items of this group, *aniline* and *alizarine dyes*, ordinarily come from Germany. Imports of *synthetic indigo*, another German speciality, have also declined by Rs. 3½ lakhs

The improvement in the imports of *saffron* noticed last year has not been maintained and the trade in this article, which is almost equally divided between France and Spain, has receded by Rs. 2 lákhs.

16. Hardware.—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From United Kingdom—				
Agricultural implements ...	21,942	56,007	50,025	— 5,982
Buckets of tinned or galvanised iron ...	3,17,690	2,08,287	1,47,870	— 1,18,307
Builders' hardware, such as locks, &c. ...	2,94,791	1,99,594	1,82,545	— 17,049
Enamelled ironware ...	7,375	13,138	8,740	— 3,398
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools ...	7,02,063	8,22,637	7,44,778	— 77,859
Lamps, metal and glass, and part of lamps other than glass ...	3,19,471	3,89,405	2,33,442	— 1,05,963
Other sorts ...	49,42,780	52,38,233	41,46,480	— 10,91,753
Total ...	68,05,121	69,35,270	55,14,850	— 14,20,420
From Germany ...	28,68,143	29,38,127	9,87,925	— 19,50,202
.. Austria-Hungary ...	10,70,170	12,44,757	4,43,385	— 8,01,372
.. Belgium ...	2,56,521	2,76,273	95,747	— 1,80,525
.. Japan ...	1,55,879	2,34,393	2,04,177	— 29,216
.. United States ...	7,82,175	11,04,861	7,83,019	— 3,21,842
.. Other countries ...	3,50,802	4,09,761	2,41,113	— 1,68,648
Total ...	1,21,90,571	1,82,02,460	52,70,240	— 40,32,204

The total value of imports under *hardware* fell by Rs. 49 lákhs, of which Rs. 27 lákhs were on account of Germany and Austria-Hungary and Rs. 14 lákhs on account of the United Kingdom. The most important of the items separately enumerated under this head is *implements and tools, other than agricultural*, imports of which from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 7·44 lákhs. The greater portion of the imports from the United Kingdom represents articles of a miscellaneous character included under the head "other sorts."

17. Liquors.—

	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Imperial Gallons.	Rs.	Imperial Gallons.	Rs.	Imperial Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer, and Porter Liquid.	1,237,086	13,56,120	1,215,633	13,35,091	— 21,453	— 1,050
Cider and other fermented liquors "	3,683	10,504	2,763	10,649	— 325	— 155
Spirits—						
Whisky Proof.	155,335	12,74,134	164,211	13,27,320	+ 8,876	+ 1,03,186
Brandy "	107,533	10,29,003	103,747	9,50,734	— 3,786	— 39,269
Spirits—Other Sorts Liquid.	163,540	13,74,450	178,027	11,91,521	+ 14,487	— 1,82,929
Wines "	111,770	9,98,047	92,660	7,56,176	— 19,110	— 2,41,871

Ale, Beer and Porter.—The decline was due to the loss of trade with Germany, and imports from the United Kingdom showed a small increase. A noteworthy feature was the arrival of 8,101 gallons of *beer* valued at Rs. 14,699 from Japan, as against only 22 gallons last year.

Spirits.—Imports of *whiskies* from the United Kingdom have risen by 10,000 proof gallons to 162,000 proof gallons. Imports of *brandies* from the United Kingdom and France have increased in quantity but decreased in value. Imports of *gin* amounted to 20,000 proof gallons, of which 14,000 proof gallons came from the United Kingdom and 5,000 proof gallons from Holland. Of the total imports of *rum*, which totalled 16,000 proof gallons and showed a fall of 5,000 proof gallons, 13,000 proof gallons were supplied by Germany during the first four months of the year. Imports of *spirituous medicinal preparations* decreased by 3,715 proof gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1 lakh in value. Imports of *perfumed spirit* have also declined by 2,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 65,000 in value. Imports of spirit for methylation from Java have risen by 37,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 42,000 in value.

Wines show a fall of 19,000 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 2·41 lákhs in value. Imports of *champagne* from France fell by 5,000 gallons and those of *port* from the United Kingdom by 4,000 gallons.

18. **Machinery and Mill-work.**—The value of the imports under this head has declined by Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 2·55 crores. *Electrical machinery and sewing and knitting machines* are the only items which do not show a decrease. In spite of smaller arrivals from Germany imports of the former have advanced by Rs. 5 lakhs owing to the fact that many mills in Bombay are being refitted with machinery to be worked by power from the Tata Hydro-Electric Works. The growing popularity of *sewing and knitting machines* for household use is evinced by a rise of Rs. 2·36 lakhs in the value of the imports. The United Kingdom's share in the trade advanced from 79 per cent. to 92 per cent., while Germany's share fell from 18 per cent. to 5·8 per cent.

19. **Metals and Ores.**—

	1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium Cwt.	29,118	19,45,029	17,714	14,09,737	7,073	6,45,025	- 10,041	- 8,45,113
Brass "	9,708	5,29,227	12,831	7,65,177	7,942	4,43,465	- 4,882	- 3,21,662
Copper "	262,200	1,37,70,414	452,393	2,46,03,345	262,824	1,39,93,817	- 189,574	- 1,07,09,529
German Silver "	4,010	3,95,684	11,043	10,10,540	5,545	5,23,949	- 5,499	- 4,86,591
Iron and Steel—								
Bars and channel (steel) ... Tons.	42,370	43,65,818	74,571	72,22,201	39,507	27,43,337	- 44,364	- 44,78,8
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised "	31,497	71,09,451	50,473	93,12,908	51,239	94,09,601	+ 836	+ 96,795
Tinned "	8,169	21,47,903	10,359	25,96,125	9,906	23,09,894	- 433	- 2,86,231
Not galvanised or tinned ..	20,213	25,28,532	21,979	32,53,317	16,704	20,12,198	- 9,974	- 12,41,121
Other sorts of iron and steel "	93,127	1,28,80,432	117,059	1,73,12,909	63,656	1,21,64,209	- 33,994	- 52,08,639
Total of Iron and Steel	201,046	2,91,11,536	270,941	3,97,57,357	192,013	2,86,39,297	- 87,920	- 1,11,19,060
Lead Cwt.	23,646	3,81,981	32,732	5,48,970	31,951	5,64,201	- 781	+ 15,325
Quicksilver Lbs.	160,005	3,02,369	99,044	1,40,164	54,836	76,301	- 45,088	- 63,863
Tin Cwt.	10,720	10,85,949	15,153	22,45,035	13,605	15,71,320	- 1,553	- 6,73,709
Zinc or spelter "	37,970	8,12,237	42,235	8,05,277	11,672	2,23,552	- 30,563	- 5,81,395
Metals and ores unenumerated "	4,797	3,05,201	6,334	2,12,948	3,680	2,31,150	- 2,724	+ 18,202
Total ... ..	.....	4,93,33,685	.....	7,16,69,550	.....	4,69,02,133	.....	- 2,47,67,423

Imports have fallen by Rs. 2·47 crores to Rs. 4·69 crores, every item showing a decrease. The most important articles under this head are *copper* and *iron and steel* which are specially dealt with below.

Copper.—During the opening half of 1914 there was acute depression in the copper market, owing mainly to the indifferent demand for the metal and to the accumulation of supplies in the United States. But the war eventually strengthened the market by causing a drastic reduction in output, especially in the United States, and it also created a demand for the metal for special purposes. In February 1914 standard cash touched £67 a ton, the highest point of the year. Thereafter there was a steady decline which the war so accelerated that in October the price had dropped to £49—the lowest point touched since 1902. Then a recovery set in, and at the end of December the price was up to £56 12s. 6d.

Imports into Bombay amounted to 262,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 1·39 crore or a fall of 189,000 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 1·07 crore in value. The decrease is due to smaller importations of *braziers and sheets* and *mixed or yellow metal for sheathing* from the United Kingdom and Germany, although imports of *braziers and sheets* from Japan advanced by 10,000 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 5·45 lakhs in value.

Iron and steel.—The feature of the opening months of 1914 was a declining trade under the stress of severe competition from abroad, particularly from

Germany. The war caused more depression; but, as in the case of *copper*, there was a recovery after October. Imports into Bombay have fallen by Rs. 1.11 crore.

Sheets and plates, galvanised, which represent 27 per cent. of the total trade under *iron and steel*, show a slight increase owing to a revival of trade with the United States. *Bars and channel (steel)*, most of which ordinarily come from Germany and Belgium, have fallen by Rs. 45 lakhs. *Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework*, imports of which are usually divided between the United Kingdom and Germany, have declined by Rs. 17½ lakhs, and *pipes and fittings*, mainly of British origin, by Rs. 5 lakhs. *Hoops and strips* from the United Kingdom have dropped by Rs. 1 lakh and those from the United States have risen by an equal amount.

Minor Metals.—

Tin.—The price of *tin* again fluctuated widely, the two extremes recorded during 1914 being £187 15s and £120. Imports into Bombay fell away by Rs. 6½ lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the Straits Settlements, but importations from the United Kingdom rose by 835 cwt.

Aluminium.—The market for *aluminium* was only partially affected by the depression in other metals and the fluctuations in price were not remarkable. Imports into Bombay decreased by 10,000 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 8.45 lakhs in value.

20. *Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.*—The total number fell by 321 and the value by Rs. 15.41 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by 108 in number, and by Rs. 8 lakhs in value.

21. *Oils (mineral).*—

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—								
Russia ... Bulk ...	6,064,320	23,67,272	80,630	40,611	682,661	2,73,122	+ 406,025	+ 2,32,511
Roumania ... Bulk ...	3,168,003	9,80,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States ... { Bulk ...	6,287,672	19,58,708	7,033,304	27,34,042	11,695,736	53,00,012	+ 4,662,430	+ 25,65,070
{ Case ...	2,259,511	13,28,345	3,957,585	26,78,365	1,770,562	10,00,075	- 2,187,023	- 14,79,190
Dutch Borneo ... { Bulk ...	5,561	2,172	6,534,505	26,93,973	4,497,025	16,39,436	- 2,040,590	- 8,59,542
{ Case ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,023	3,952	+ 5,023	+ 2,002
Persia ... { Bulk ...	.....	.....	1,130,180	5,41,784	1,138,113	5,51,273	+ 1,933	+ 9,509
{ Case ...	119,401	82,206	8	5	.....	.....	- 8	- 5
Straits Settlements including Labuan ... { Bulk ...	2,525,951	9,60,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Case ...	294	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries ... { Bulk ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Case ...	33	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Kerosene ... { Bulk ...	18,021,737	62,95,826	14,700,627	60,15,395	17,064,435	70,03,843	+ 3,113,866	+ 10,46,448
{ Case ...	2,378,529	14,10,670	3,957,593	25,78,870	1,775,585	11,12,637	- 2,182,008	- 14,79,313
Total ...	20,400,265	77,06,496	18,748,220	85,94,265	10,687,020	80,66,500	+ 931,500	+ 4,72,235
Other sorts—								
United States ... Other sorts ...	2,078,541	18,44,047	2,316,037	15,94,639	2,411,001	17,77,564	+ 94,964	+ 1,82,823
Dutch Borneo ... { Fuel Oil ...	897,290	1,10,200	755,171	1,17,995	.....	.....	- 755,171	- 1,17,995
{ Other sorts ...	.....	.....	180	125	.....	.....	- 180	- 128
Straits Settlements ... { Fuel Oil ...	803,075	1,30,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Other sorts ...	100	159	416	705	1,016	560	+ 600	- 139
Persia ... { Fuel Oil ...	17,300	2,725	2,130,230	3,32,849	2,310,621	3,30,140	+ 180,301	- 2,708
{ Other sorts ...	110	95	8	5	.....	.....	- 8	- 5
Other countries ... { Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	48,134	90,065	.....	.....	- 48,134	- 90,065
{ Other sorts ...	1,425,391	14,34,800	1,673,581	17,70,054	617,984	8,96,156	- 825,717	- 8,82,928
Total other sorts ... { Fuel Oil ...	1,770,745	2,70,380	3,017,749	5,40,009	2,310,621	3,30,140	- 1,048,124	- 2,10,768
{ Other sorts ...	3,504,205	27,92,150	3,991,222	33,74,631	3,259,581	26,74,250	- 731,311	- 7,00,275
Total ...	5,274,950	30,78,578	7,008,971	39,15,469	5,570,602	3,04,420	- 1,776,480	- 9,11,043
Grand Total ...	25,681,215	1,07,85,074	26,104,191	1,25,09,734	25,239,522	1,20,70,920	- 644,680	- 4,38,803
Kerosene—								
Burma ...	16,510,070	60,34,025	19,893,350	90,87,915	20,011,716	93,06,156	+ 118,396	+ 2,40,241

Exceptional activity prevailed in the petroleum industry in the United States of America during the greater part of the year 1914. The principal European oil-fields were naturally completely disorganized from August onwards. Imports of *kerosene oil* from foreign countries amounted to over 19½ million gallons valued at Rs. 90·66 lakhs, showing a small increase both in quantity and value. *Burma oil*, of which 20 million gallons were received, has kept ahead of foreign oil both in quantity and value. Among foreign countries the United States is much the largest supplier of both *bulk* and *case oils*. Imports of *bulk oil* from Dutch Borneo have fallen, but those from Russia have recovered from the decline recorded last year. Imports of *Persian oil* have slightly improved. Imports of *liquid fuel* have decreased by 1 million gallons owing to cessation of shipments from Dutch Borneo. Imports from Persia have advanced by 159,391 gallons. Imports of *petrol*, which is supplied only by Burma and the United States, have further increased by 61,000 gallons.

22. **Provisions and Oilman's stores.**—The figures have improved by Rs. 3·93 lakhs to Rs. 47·68 lakhs. The largest single item in this class is *canned and bottled provisions*, chiefly from the United Kingdom, imports of which were valued at Rs. 13·85 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 2·17 lakhs.

23. **Railway plant and Rolling-stock.**—Imports have fallen by Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 3¼ crores. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade is 95·5 per cent.

Imports of *carriages and wagons and parts thereof*, show a decline of Rs. 21 lakhs, while arrivals of *locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof* increased by an equal amount. With the exception of *bridge work* from the United Kingdom and *sleepers of wood* from Siam and the United States of America, imports from which countries increased by Rs. 14 lakhs, all materials for construction show decreases.

24. Sugar (refined).—

Whence imported.	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	2,737	56,662	2,342	44,484	1,579	33,240	— 703	— 11,244
Austria-Hungary ...	433,092	41,09,292	311,616	28,29,253	22,806	2,07,946	— 288,809	— 26,21,307
Germany ...	67,669	6,34,293	6,316	69,774	55	631	— 6,261	— 69,693
Mauritius ...	2,462,583	3,69,82,862	2,126,975	1,88,55,179	1,051,330	1,16,21,141	— 1,075,645	— 72,34,038
Hongkong ...	14,971	2,33,284	10,927	1,49,356	38,245	4,29,134	+ 17,318	+ 2,79,773
Java ...	873,335	69,79,031	1,799,391	1,55,29,749	511,393	65,85,824	— 1,288,988	— 89,43,925
Egypt ...	89	1,700	7	75	39,907	680,643	+ 39,900	+ 5,90,463
Japan ...	5,860	68,845	2,518	28,568	14,057	2,06,773	+ 11,489	+ 1,78,305
Other places ...	11,913	1,24,463	3,739	42,572	2,377	39,118	— 1,302	— 3,754
Total ...	3,673,433	4,01,67,967	4,262,000	3,75,39,310	1,671,779	1,97,04,400	— 2,591,121	— 1,78,34,910
Re-exports ...	92,417	10,56,257	87,958	10,10,825	192,245	24,61,255	+ 104,262	+ 14,50,460
Exports in Coasting Trade ...	592,670	63,50,341	588,943	60,59,327	353,916	42,54,491	— 233,027	— 17,14,836

Imports of *sugar* have fallen by 2,591,121 cwt. or 60 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 1·78 crore or 48 per cent. in value. Mauritius contributed 1,075,645 cwt. and Java 1,286,988 cwt. to this decrease. Imports of *beet sugar* from Austria-Hungary have fallen by 288,809 cwt. A special feature was the arrival of *Egyptian sugar* valued at Rs. 5·8 lakhs. Imports from Hongkong and Japan have advanced by Rs. 2·8 lakhs and Rs. 1·78 lakh respectively. In the first four months of the year under review the average price in Bombay for *Mauritius sugar equal to 16 Dutch standard and over* was Rs. 9-12-0 per cwt. But since the war it has steadily risen from Rs. 11-0-0 in the first week of August 1914 to Rs. 16-8-0 in March 1915.

Re-exports increased by 104,262 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 14½ lakhs in value owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom and British East Africa.

Before the war London prices were low and fluctuations small. The action taken by the home Government after the outbreak of hostilities is too well known to need comment here. It is sufficient to say that though wholesale prices had trebled in a week, sugar which had been sold as high as 55/- was speedily reduced to 30/- and a further reduction of 2/6 per cwt. was announced at the close of October.

Estimates of the beet and cane crops in 1914-15 as compared with the previous year's production are as follows :—

			1913-14	1914-15.
			Tons.	Tons.
Beet Sugar	...	...	8,254,700	5,700,000
Cane Sugar	...	...	7,170,729	6,982,000
		Total	15,425,429	12,682,000

25. Tea.—

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.		
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	
IMPORTS.									
Ceylon	Black	1,658,237	7,94,437	1,282,446	6,03,491	1,608,467	7,11,706	+ 230,011	+ 1,18,215
	Green	5,935	2,248	10,033	3,724	...	...	- 10,033	- 3,724
Hongkong	Black	122,605	56,200	123,921	54,712	78,150	39,329	- 45,771	- 15,383
	Green	1,871	2,339	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
China	Black	510,501	2,00,024	368,160	1,89,757	379,618	1,59,234	+ 21,863	- 29,523
	Green	1,027,076	4,60,581	1,808,906	6,82,257	2,791,064	11,22,980	+ 422,168	+ 2,40,063
Java	Black	104,824	71,621	77,405	65,000	69,361	53,219	- 9,134	- 11,781
Other Countries		67,769	49,032	51,325	40,678	86,541	52,880	+ 35,218	+ 12,203
	Total	3,400,408	16,37,091	3,772,282	18,28,619	4,412,391	21,39,207	+ 640,109	+ 3,10,658
Calcutta		3,639,619	18,53,375	1,471,190	9,06,014	628,074	3,97,089	- 846,110	- 5,07,336
EXPORTS.									
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>									
Arabia		126,027	69,930	191,127	1,49,806	97,743	73,415	- 63,384	- 76,390
Persia		121,064	93,805	92,198	76,091	109,471	89,222	+ 17,278	+ 13,141
Turkey in Asia		246,906	1,62,066	134,574	71,896	28,976	18,293	- 165,593	- 53,603
Russia		8,808	5,039	3,054	2,293	2,400	1,932	- 664	- 361
Other Countries		56,298	33,420	41,898	23,185	31,385	20,927	- 10,811	- 7,353
	Total	559,243	3,68,179	462,844	3,28,280	270,605	2,03,669	- 192,579	- 1,24,571
<i>Indian Produce.</i>									
Straits Settlements		254,840	1,46,727	246,035	1,45,347	144,346	97,950	- 101,689	- 47,397
Arabia		248,413	1,30,720	561,216	3,18,610	790,191	4,33,940	+ 228,975	+ 1,15,324
Persia		64,867	35,069	148,553	91,610	1,984,512	12,07,256	+ 1,839,959	+ 11,15,616
Turkey in Asia		1,115,579	6,01,009	1,419,523	8,29,480	687,901	5,63,212	- 631,662	- 2,76,278
Russia		2,380	1,150	216	135	...	...	- 210	- 135
Other Countries		289,470	1,78,090	228,814	1,39,800	226,199	1,45,239	- 415	+ 5,339
	Total	1,975,645	10,95,395	2,004,197	15,24,969	40,39,149	24,37,516	+ 1,434,982	+ 9,12,566

Imports of *foreign teas* have again risen by 640 thousand lb. owing chiefly to larger arrivals of *China green* and *Ceylon black*. But shipments of *black tea* from Hongkong and Java have receded by 45 thousand lb. and 9 thousand lb. respectively. There were no imports of *green tea* from Ceylon and Hongkong. Imports from Calcutta fell considerably, and the figures are the lowest on record. Much of the *tea* which arrives in Bombay is exported or re-exported. Persia took the place of Turkey in Asia as the largest buyer of *Indian tea*.

26. Textiles.—

Cotton Manufactures and *Cotton Twist and Yarn*.—These two important groups represent 27 per cent. of the total trade and are closely connected with the Lancashire industry. The year 1914 witnessed the most severe crisis in Lancashire since the cotton famine of 1862 and the following year. Even before the outbreak of war conditions were unfavourable, as overtrading during the last two years had resulted in the markets of the world being surfeited with all kinds of cotton goods. India in particular was burdened with heavy stocks of piece-goods. It may therefore be held that the economic difficulties arising out of the war only accentuated an already existing depression.

Imports of *cotton manufactures* have fallen by Rs. 5.2 crores to Rs. 11.31 crores and those of *twist and yarn* by Rs. 16.15 lakhs to Rs. 1.33 crore.

The following table shows the imports into Bombay of *grey, white* and *coloured piece-goods* from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1905-1906	207,126,091	2,65,23,147	217,846,042	3,17,07,768	214,151,160	3,00,14,406
1906-1907	244,000,937	3,57,97,379	170,368,836	3,40,14,401	108,859,125	3,72,32,054
1907-1908	186,616,467	2,73,37,775	234,927,228	3,75,81,078	216,617,878	4,42,69,770
1908-1909	142,015,443	2,09,15,323	132,470,716	2,20,10,015	161,175,702	3,09,85,200
1909-1910	177,055,170	3,46,29,119	161,971,184	2,44,84,326	180,714,647	3,39,98,125
1910-1911	196,169,756	3,01,31,824	197,400,299	3,18,32,923	238,148,800	4,83,73,242
1911-1912	172,424,169	2,82,38,443	166,790,568	3,19,76,437	231,267,629	4,84,17,530
1912-1913	228,959,030	3,68,24,655	226,711,625	3,83,47,496	274,645,660	5,07,05,370
1913-1914	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,80,464	345,803,566	7,41,71,668
1914-1915	169,762,433	2,62,01,453	167,169,953	3,12,54,132	216,414,003	4,48,60,002
Increase or Decrease in 1914-15	-35,721,791	-33,02,436	-72,569,815	-1,19,36,712	-129,389,563	-2,93,11,666

All the three descriptions show considerable decreases, the fall being specially marked in *coloured piece-goods*.

The local mill industry passed through a period of depression in 1913. At the beginning of 1914, however, conditions had somewhat improved, but in spite of a fall in cotton prices large accumulations of stocks precluded any real resumption of activity. The war occasioned a temporary loss of credit, but this was restored by the financial assistance given by the Government of India to the Presidency Banks for facilitating the financing of trade.

The production of *yarn* for the calendar year was 657,737,280 lb. as against 680,221,711 lb. in 1913. The shipments of *yarn* to China have been greatly reduced and it is generally recognized that a diminution of Indian exports is inevitable in view of the increased output of indigenous yarn in China and the larger imports into that country of yarn from Japan.

The production of cloth was 926 million yards as against 942 million yards in 1913-14.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.			Total local produce all counts.
	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total.	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total.	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1910-1911	1.91	8.36	9.06	32.41	19.87	52.08	425
1911-1912	2.64	10.73	13.27	30.59	20.88	51.57	441
1912-1913	2.12	12.08	14.20	33.23	20.34	53.57	486
1913-1914	2.36	8.99	11.34	33.96	19.85	53.81	480
1914-1915	4.18	7.70	11.88	31.18	16.50	47.77	449

Imports of yarn have fallen to 14.88 million lb., of which 31s and upwards represent 51 per cent., while of the output of the local yarns the lower counts represent 96 per cent.

The largest trade in *cotton manufactures* and *yarn* is with the United Kingdom, which supplied 91 per cent. of the former and 86 per cent. of the latter. Out of a total of Rs. 10.82 crores worth of *cotton piece-goods* the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 10 crores, of which *coloured piece-goods* were valued at about Rs. 4 crores. Next to the United Kingdom Italy was the largest supplier of *coloured piece-goods*. The decline of Rs. 2.93 crores under this class is mostly attributable to smaller imports from the United Kingdom of *prints and chintz, cambrics, saris and scarves and shirtings*. A contraction in the imports of all the principal descriptions of *white piece-goods* except *long cloths and shirtings* accounts for a fall of Rs. 1.19 crore under that head. The decline of Rs. 33 lakhs in the imports of *grey piece-goods* as compared with the declines in the other two classes is very small and is due to restricted demand for *grey dhuties, saris and scarves and jaconets and madopolams*. Imports of *drills* from the United States and *shirtings and sheetings* from Japan have advanced.

Imports of *handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece*, supplied mostly by the United Kingdom, were valued at Rs. 14.21 lakhs or a decrease of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. Imports of *hosiery*, mainly of Japanese manufacture, fell from Rs. 25 lakhs to 10 lakhs, and those from Germany receded by Rs. 4 lakhs.

Imports of *haberdashery and millinery* declined by Rs. 35.84 lakhs to Rs. 37.99 lakhs. Nearly half of these imports were of British origin.

Imports of *raw silk* have risen by Rs. 2.8 lakhs to Rs. 99½ lakhs owing to larger arrivals from Japan. But shipments from China and Hongkong, which are still the chief sources of supply, have declined.

There was a decrease of Rs. 70 lakhs in the imports of *silk manufactures*, the total value of which came to Rs. 1.56 crore. *Pure silk piece-goods* imported chiefly from China, Hongkong and Japan, represent 68 per cent. of the total trade. Japan was the principal supplier of *silk yarn, noils and warps*. Imports from Italy, which ranks next in importance, fell heavily. *Goods of silk mixed with other materials* are all of European manufacture and come mainly from Germany, France and Italy. Their imports receded by nearly Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 16.37 lakhs. Imports of *silk manufactures* into Bombay represent 80 per cent. of the total trade with British India.

Imports of *raw wool* have fallen by Rs. 1.66 lakh owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. The value of the consignments from Persia, which is the principal country of supply, was nearly the same as in the previous year, but there was a quantitative decline of 100,000 lb. Imports of *woollen manufactures* have declined by Rs. 8½ lakhs. *Woollen piece-goods*, chiefly from the United Kingdom, fell by Rs. 64 lakhs, *carpets and rugs* and *hosiery* by Rs. 8½ lakhs and *shawls*, almost wholly from Germany, by Rs. 6 lakhs.

27. **Tobacco.**—A further improvement of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs is due to increased importations of *cigarettes* from United Kingdom and Egypt. Imports of *unmanufactured tobacco* have also increased owing to larger arrivals from Egypt. There were practically no shipments from Turkey.

28. **Wood.**—Imports of *teak* from Siam have risen by 1,046 cubic tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.79 lakhs in value. Java also supplied *teak* in larger

quantities. Imports of *deal and pine wood* from European countries fell by Rs. 3.31 lakhs while those of *Jarrah wood* from Western Australia have improved by Rs. 2.57 lakhs. Shipments of *timber* from the Straits Settlements showed little variation.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

29. The foreign merchandise re-exported from Bombay ordinarily goes mainly to Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia and the East African littoral. In the prevailing circumstances a large decline in this trade was to be expected, and the figures for the year under review are only Rs. 2.28 crores as against Rs. 3.38 crores in the preceding year. All articles except *refined sugar* have participated in this decrease. The most important item of trade is *cotton manufactures*, exports of which have contracted by Rs. 60½ lakhs; but shipments of *refined sugar* have advanced by Rs. 14½ lakhs owing to the persistent demands of the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the principal articles and their value for the last 10 years:—

Principal Articles.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	276.6	257.1	290.4	230.3	263.4	326.2	357.1	333.9	338.2	224.6
Apparel	9.9	11.3	13.4	10.8	12.2	15.1	18.1	7.9	8.5	8.4
Cotton Twist and Yarn	6.1	5.1	8.4	5.0	8.5	7.8	7.1	6.0	8.4	5.4
Cotton Manufactures	122.7	112.6	126.7	95.0	102.2	136.1	160.1	142.6	131.6	71.0
Fish	11.1	11.0	11.1	8.2	5.6	6.2	8.2	9.8	7.5	5.5
Fruits and Vegetables	4.4	5.7	5.5	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.5	9.4	8.0	8.8
Glass and Glassware	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.1	4.5	3.2	2.1
Gums and Resins	10.0	8.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	10.6	9.7	12.2	13.1	7.7
Haberdashery and Millinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	12.4	5.2
Hardware	9.0	9.5	10.8	7.6	7.8	11.8	12.3	10.2	9.2	5.9
Ivory, unmanufactured	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.5	4.6	2.9	2.4	2.1	0.5
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver	3.3	6.2	7.8	3.8	5.4	8.0	4.4	5.7	6.1	2.1
Metals and Ores	14.6	10.2	16.5	12.6	13.5	17.2	14.3	16.0	19.0	11.4
Silk Goods	6.0	6.1	5.2	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.7	7.7	9.1	5.1
Spices	2.9	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.2	2.6	4.4	1.6	8.1	4.8
Sugar, refined	15.1	9.7	6.7	7.9	11.4	13.0	36.5	10.6	10.1	24.6
Tea	5.2	3.0	0.4	5.4	3.6	4.5	2.7	8.9	3.2	3.0
Woollen Goods	4.7	4.7	3.6	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.6	3.8	3.5	2.1

The destination of these re-exports is shown in the subjoined table:—

Countries.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Persia	69.27	42.39	- 26.88	United Kingdom	32.76	46.90	+ 14.24
Arabia	67.16	37.40	- 30.06	Other European Countries	20.17	7.40	- 2.77
Turkey, Asiatic	24.40	13.34	- 11.06	Aden	10.01	10.04	- .07
East Africa	52.27	35.23	- 15.99	Hongkong	13.09	9.75	- 3.34
				Ceylon	14.05	8.63	- 5.42

It will be seen that re-exports to all countries except the United Kingdom have declined.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

30. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports in 1914-1915.	
1 Cotton, Raw	20,32,07,503	29,70,31,890	21,96,00,649	— 4,74'12	53'32	1
2 Seeds	10,40,58,731	12,54,89,123	6,41,92,333	— 6'13'06	13'71	2
3 Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,57,80,793	9,21,60,293	6,03,74,432	— 3'17'26	12'89	3
4 Grain, Pulse and Flour	2,74,70,688	4,54,21,691	1,94,15,591	— 2'50'07	4'15	4
5 Wool, Raw	1,14,36,483	1,21,09,084	1,10,84,784	— 10'26	2'87	5
6 Leather	70,74,761	71,20,891	97,80,808	+ 26'40	2'09	6
7 Cotton Manufactures	1,12,81,423	1,17,06,097	84,48,545	— 33'40	1'81	7
8 Metals and ores	79,03,656	1,10,21,045	65,93,160	— 44'28	1'41	8
9 Hides and Skins, Raw	51,40,273	68,52,839	59,00,066	— 9'52	1'20	9
10 Articles exported by Post	46,08,616	60,74,462	47,95,092	— 18'70	1'02	10
11 Hemp, Raw	32,38,524	36,50,945	45,41,487	+ 8'00	'97	11
12 Myrabolans	39,35,373	27,63,190	39,60,131	+ 2'94	'65	12
13 Tea	6,07,220	13,24,998	24,37,590	+ 9'12	'52	13
14 Spices	19,53,341	21,04,274	20,51,010	— 1'43	'44	14
15 Fruits and Vegetables	12,62,217	32,03,464	15,61,330	— 6'43	'33	15
16 Provisions and Oilman's Stores	13,52,730	16,56,044	15,46,851	— 1'02	'39	16
17 Oil cakes	8,28,902	18,34,500	14,71,662	— 3'62	'32	17
18 Tobacco	8,02,326	12,28,743	10,34,746	— 1'84	'23	18
19 Dyeing Substances except Myrabolans	7,39,337	7,62,579	9,85,016	+ 3'23	'21	19
20 Manures	14,15,140	21,21,195	9,43,913	— 11'77	'20	20
21 Wool Manufactures	8,48,294	7,79,810	7,09,651	— '70	'15	21
22 Oils	9,09,786	10,32,144	6,09,519	— 4'23	'13	22
23 Gums and Resins	7,02,710	9,72,151	5,62,118	— 4'10	'12	23
24 Fish	7,17,278	5,31,607	5,13,942	— '68	'11	24
25 Jute Manufactures	5,76,904	6,38,299	4,05,630	— 2'32	'09	25
26 Wood and Manufactures of wood	3,97,916	5,31,700	3,09,276	— 1'65	'03	26
27 Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	10,55,053	5,07,661	3,44,858	— 1'03	'07	27
28 Books, printed and Printed Matter	3,73,401	4,41,330	3,20,423	— 1'21	'07	28
29 Sugar	3,01,303	4,69,434	2,68,976	— 1'80	'06	29
30 Furniture and Cabinetwar	2,01,687	3,14,710	1,94,733	— 1'20	'04	30
31 Apparel	3,80,000	3,50,184	1,03,443	— 1'57	'04	31
32 Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)	3,53,605	3,78,768	1,91,543	— 1'88	'04	32
33 Silk and articles made of Silk	3,30,613	3,10,939	1,85,203	— 1'26	'04	33
34 Toys and Requisites for Games and Sports	2,04,190	2,41,038	1,47,108	— '04	'03	34
35 Opium	3,91,15,446	1,40,62,500	.....	— 1,40'62	.....	35
36 Other Articles	35,11,506	36,70,013	33,70,060	— 3'31	'71	36
Total Merchandise	59,55,49,221	60,00,00,199	46,52,47,064	— 10,28'62	100'00	
Treasure—						
Gold	3,50,35,246	3,88,95,957	1,65,02,490	— 2,23'94	.....
Silver	2,75,03,356	1,10,10,001	40,16,673	— 60'03	.....
Total Treasure	6,31,38,602	4,99,05,958	2,05,19,163	— 2,83'97	.....
Total Exports	59,86,87,823	71,08,15,097	48,57,66,226	— 22,20'40	.....

31. The effect of the war on the trade of Bombay has already been discussed in the opening paragraphs of this report; but it may be added that the dislocation was especially marked on the export side. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported dropped by Rs. 19'26 crores to Rs. 46'82 crores. The trade is practically monopolised by *raw cotton*, *seeds*, *cotton twist and yarn*, *grain, pulse and flour*, and *raw wool*, which represent 86½ per cent. of the total exports and which all show substantial decreases. The cessation of export of *opium* resulted in a fall of Rs. 1'4 crore.

32. In the subsequent paragraphs the seven leading commodities are dealt with in detail. Of the remaining items *hides and skins (raw)*, *articles exported by post*, *manures*, and *fruits and vegetables*, show appreciable decreases, while exports of *leather (hides and skins-tanned)*, *hemp (raw)*, *tea*, *myrabolams* and *other dyeing substances* have advanced.

33. Noticeable features in the exports of *treasure* are a decrease in shipments of *gold*, due to the smaller output of the Indian mines, and the cessation of shipments of *British dollars* to China.

34. **Grain, pulse and flour.**—The value of the exports under this head has fallen by Rs. 2·6 crores, and their percentage to the total exports from 6·87 to 4·15 per cent. The share of Bombay in the aggregate shipments from British India is 5·7 per cent. The chief descriptions of articles included in this group and their destinations are shown in the following statement:—

Wheat.	1913-14.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,675,118	90,96,103	2,388,152	1,29,98,670	16,013	1,28,103	- 2,372,139	- 1,29,70,567
Belgium ...	8	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy ...	1,271,606	70,37,008	745,232	41,37,750	.....	.....	- 745,232	- 41,37,750
France ...	911,728	49,01,814	1,347,376	74,36,111	100,983	6,21,601	- 1,246,333	- 68,14,500
Other countries ...	118,629	8,35,932	231,042	15,72,061	113,655	7,71,583	- 118,287	- 8,90,478
Total ...	3,977,077	2,19,61,909	4,712,802	2,61,44,592	230,651	15,21,287	- 4,482,151	- 2,16,23,305
Wheat-flour ...	621,004	51,61,096	693,547	58,19,827	469,390	41,20,318	- 224,151	- 16,99,512
Barley ...	1,857,448	71,93,270	170,354	7,22,068	7,890	36,337	- 162,491	- 6,55,731
Rice ...	600,181	36,80,839	677,079	42,53,184	505,522	39,40,391	- 72,157	- 4,12,823
Gram ...	672,486	26,00,218	158,653	7,50,007	4,643	2,92,396	- 113,010	- 4,55,508
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse.	973,822	50,03,892	1,375,882	77,31,113	1,848,894	95,95,892	+ 273,032	+ 18,64,779
Total Grain, Pulse and Flour.	8,402,318	4,69,56,212	7,038,927	4,54,21,691	2,907,996	1,94,15,591	- 4,780,931	- 2,60,96,100

The principal item in this group is *wheat*, exports of which have fallen by 224,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·46 crores in value owing to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Shipments of *wheat-flour* receded by Rs. 16·9 lakhs. The special measures taken by Government in connection with these two articles have already been mentioned in paragraph 7. The trade in *barley* and *gram* was on a much reduced scale, and shipments of *rice* contracted by 72,000 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 4·12 lakhs in value. The larger demands of Aden, Red Sea Ports, Egypt and Italian East Africa caused exports of *jawar* and *bajra* to advance by Rs. 24·45 lakhs.

35. **Metals and Ores.**—*Manganese Ore* occupies the predominant position in this class.

Manganese ore—	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
To United Kingdom ...	210,133	37,16,028	180,386	32,77,549	- 29,747	- 4,37,479
.. United States ...	106,327	16,01,206	65,745	9,60,175	- 40,582	- 6,15,030
.. France ...	80,497	16,70,887	43,325	7,80,435	- 37,172	- 7,80,652
.. Belgium ...	158,495	28,13,258	63,900	9,75,258	- 104,595	- 18,37,997
.. Other countries ...	38,302	6,69,379	11,930	2,30,489	- 26,372	- 4,38,899
Total ...	606,734	1,03,74,954	565,286	62,68,897	- 241,438	- 41,10,057

Exports of this ore amounted to 365,000 tons valued at Rs. 62·59 lakhs. The decrease of

241,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 41·16 lakhs in value was the result of smaller shipments to Belgium, France, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The share of Bombay in the total exports of manganese ore from British India was 83 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta have fallen by 13,521 tons and those from Madras by 22,500 tons.

36. **Seeds.**—Exports of *seeds*, which rank second only to *cotton* in the export statistics, represent 13·71 per cent. of the total export trade—the percentage in the previous year was 18·99—and amounted to 9 million cwt. valued at Rs. 6·42 crores, or a decrease of 7 million cwt. in quantity and Rs. 6·13 crores in value. All descriptions have contributed to this decrease. Shipments from Calcutta have also fallen by 3,881 tons. The share of Bombay in the total exports of these staples from British India amounts to 51 per cent. and that of Calcutta to 23 per cent. Shipments of *linseed* which form 22·8 per cent. of the total exports of *seeds* have declined by nearly 100,000 tons owing to reduced

shipments to all countries on the continent of Europe except Italy. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 24,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 33·42 lakhs in value. The decrease of 54,000 tons in exports of *sesamum* is due to smaller shipments to the continent of Europe. Exports of *rape seed* have fallen by 19,000 tons owing to contracted shipments to all countries in Europe except the United Kingdom. *Cotton seed* is mainly exported to the United Kingdom whose takings decreased by 69,000 tons. Exports of *castor seed* have declined by 42,000 tons owing to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and Belgium. The chief customers for *groundnuts* ordinarily are France and Belgium. Shipments to the former have fallen by 24,000 tons and to the latter by 6,800 tons.

	1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>								
France	990,568	1,09,37,001	2,067,841	1,72,00,135	516,424	44,28,732	-1,571,417	-1,28,67,404
Holland	106,420	24,43,204	159,518	13,33,764	9,001	74,250	-159,518	-12,59,514
Italy	472,084	53,51,623	613,139	46,70,654	622,711	48,62,841	+ 9,605	+ 22,187
Germany	209,835	23,75,273	360,618	30,60,107	59,511	5,26,705	-301,167	-25,42,402
Belgium	1,442,402	1,70,01,704	708,312	58,03,121	374,446	33,24,574	-333,666	-25,68,547
United Kingdom	111,106	13,07,400	89,402	7,42,824	586,880	45,81,000	+ 497,478	+ 33,42,070
Austria-Hungary	78,698	8,58,134	13,004	10,09,581	17,694	1,58,485	-112,200	-9,41,098
Other countries	187,794	18,90,056	70,557	6,49,042	43,631	3,42,458	-35,953	-3,06,684
Total	3,609,076	4,20,81,822	4,229,421	3,49,54,228	2,230,443	1,81,32,945	-1,907,978	-1,60,21,283
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjili—</i>								
France	347,355	89,57,156	503,463	45,13,741	245,332	27,49,067	-143,131	-17,64,674
Belgium	236,750	27,30,997	536,779	64,62,281	44,095	5,40,643	-401,783	-50,21,438
Italy	108,540	12,20,007	278,460	32,51,155	189,746	19,63,332	-89,114	-12,07,793
Austria-Hungary	278,948	32,46,256	269,837	32,36,084	67,574	7,04,502	-291,281	-24,41,583
Germany	148,810	17,12,341	295,556	36,36,216	22,399	2,53,001	-278,157	-33,66,225
Other countries	81,879	9,65,253	88,581	10,37,627	210,743	24,76,447	+ 123,167	+ 14,38,829
Total	1,262,360	1,38,38,689	1,866,675	2,21,27,104	789,774	87,71,212	-1,085,301	-1,33,65,892
<i>Rape Seed—</i>								
France	468,194	42,16,521	373,845	33,45,675	206,034	19,65,422	-167,911	-13,79,853
Belgium	286,072	24,70,107	144,514	12,57,221	64,760	6,18,095	-79,756	-6,39,126
Germany	159,778	17,02,664	166,971	14,47,154	31,108	2,27,052	-141,973	-12,19,203
United Kingdom	107,000	85,000	36,228	2,91,394	38,403	3,02,529	+ 2,175	+ 11,135
Other countries	98,310	8,07,269	323,640	28,05,627	316,223	28,13,702	-6,817	+ 8,075
Total	1,057,370	97,81,501	1,044,595	91,46,501	650,417	49,25,130	-394,151	-32,18,371
<i>Cotton Seed—</i>								
United Kingdom	1,860,301	73,33,494	5,147,039	1,92,70,633	3,768,026	1,36,55,063	-1,379,012	-56,15,775
Other countries	13,059	53,328	55,449	1,99,741	71,623	2,60,210	+ 15,574	+ 50,499
Total	1,850,284	73,50,700	5,202,487	1,94,70,374	3,839,649	1,39,05,203	-1,363,438	-55,65,276
<i>Castor Seed—</i>								
United Kingdom	609,374	50,18,873	574,246	45,49,070	609,542	42,13,523	-204,704	-23,35,547
United States of America	359,156	26,14,003	302,554	27,55,715	370,463	20,30,020	-92,068	-7,29,005
France	238,146	14,10,183	303,074	27,27,585	213,023	15,05,067	-140,461	-12,21,918
Belgium	186,749	14,40,506	232,447	22,72,192	113,382	8,37,259	-179,065	-14,34,903
Italy	97,117	7,11,389	218,811	15,91,131	219,676	14,60,397	+ 885	+ 1,30,734
Other countries	92,465	7,05,370	196,625	14,89,628	37,903	2,49,178	-158,722	-12,40,453
Total	1,631,010	1,23,34,165	2,307,767	1,73,53,321	1,464,615	1,02,92,672	-843,172	-70,92,649
<i>Groundnuts—</i>								
France	632,437	63,94,856	753,441	75,03,009	270,015	24,42,277	-483,026	-50,61,632
Belgium	136,627	13,23,506	162,150	10,09,144	24,742	2,50,775	-137,378	-13,55,369
Other countries	156,081	14,94,650	137,774	15,47,627	127,575	9,79,767	-128,599	-5,68,100
Total	970,038	92,12,514	1,072,035	1,00,57,950	422,632	36,72,819	-648,333	-69,86,161
Other Seeds	879,570	69,43,333	1,200,515	1,17,56,410	350,136	32,60,272	-829,379	-4,67,158
Total, Seeds	11,293,917	10,30,80,634	10,022,515	12,54,98,125	9,768,060	6,41,92,333	-7,151,752	-6,13,05,750

37. **Textiles.—Cotton (raw).**—Even before the month of August there had been a considerable decline in cotton prices, and the outbreak of war caused a further serious slump. The financing of the new crop seemed likely to be attended by grave difficulties. These, however, were largely overcome by the timely assistance given by the Government of India through the Presidency Banks, and it was soon found that there were no grounds for alarm. It is remarkable that in spite of the loss of markets and the dislocations occasioned by the war, the quantity of *raw cotton* exported from Bombay exceeded even last year's record figure. The increase amounted to 154,000 cwt. and though the total value fell by nearly Rs. 4½ crores by reason of the decline in prices, it represented 53·32 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce as against 44·95 per cent. in the preceding year. The distribution of the shipments is shown in the following table:—

	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	141,690	57,50,261	573,455	1,14,10,413	+231,565	+ 63,00,153
Austria-Hungary ...	537,805	2,15,02,501	367,563	1,30,30,472	-170,242	- 79,02,119
Belgium ...	602,038	2,13,14,342	498,331	1,75,24,244	-104,304	- 47,00,093
France ...	448,329	1,73,30,093	442,407	1,53,01,000	- 5,922	- 20,39,093
Germany ...	831,471	2,01,05,080	720,190	2,47,84,552	-141,231	- 44,10,528
Italy ...	648,238	2,43,56,003	842,155	2,24,07,321	+193,917	- 19,19,376
Switzerland ...	.....	.....	20,064	3,00,002	+ 20,064	+ 3,00,002
Sweden ...	5,910	2,29,570	27,291	7,78,477	+ 21,472	+ 5,49,907
Spain ...	129,252	52,39,853	167,911	59,70,110	+ 38,659	+ 7,30,257
Russia ...	19,037	7,40,500	39,400	15,30,559	+ 20,763	+ 7,00,692
Hongkong ...	98,377	20,65,252	57,013	20,02,952	- 11,364	- 6,63,300
China ...	77,307	31,08,075	120,859	31,43,722	+ 43,352	+ 85,647
Japan ...	4,027,531	10,58,72,701	40,62,402	12,07,94,328	+ 24,901	-3,40,78,463
Other countries ...	41,963	13,17,160	34,737	9,10,400	- 7,226	- 4,06,717
Total ...	7,608,257	29,70,31,890	7,763,701	24,06,69,040	+154,444	-4,74,12,241

The total area under *cotton* in India in 1914-15 was estimated at 24,632,000 acres. This is 388,000 acres or nearly 2 per cent. short of the figures of the previous year; but the total estimated yield is 5,232,000 bales of 400 lb. each or 3 per cent. higher than the preceding year's revised figure. The share of the Bombay Presidency including Native States is estimated at 1,721,000 bales as against 1,614,000 bales. The chief consumers of the *Indian cotton* are the local and Japanese mills. Shipments to Japan were the largest and amounted to 4 million cwt. valued at nearly Rs. 13 crores. The elimination of Austria-Hungary and Germany as buyers of this staple and the reduced demand from Belgium and France since the outbreak of war resulted in a loss of trade to the extent of Rs. 1·91 crore. Receipts into Bombay of *Indian cotton* in the year under review totalled 2,765,937 bales as against 3,376,705 bales in the previous year.

Cotton prices in Bombay generally moved in sympathy with those prevailing in New York. The trend of prices of all descriptions was high at the beginning of the year 1914, and the average might be put at Rs. 250 per candy. By the end of July the price was about Rs. 200. Thereafter it speedily dropped to Rs. 120 and remained at that figure till the end of the year. In the new year it rose to Rs. 150 and that may perhaps be regarded as approximately the natural price.

Cotton Yarn.—

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	688,589	2,72,433	301,534	1,34,745	454,050	1,93,200	+ 152,516	+ 64,455
Austria-Hungary ...	54,000	33,212	18,443	11,584	.....	.....	- 26,714	- 11,504
Germany ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	65	+ 130	+ 65
Turkey in Europe ...	517,000	2,29,227	234,000	1,00,000	104,800	84,305	- 39,200	- 18,701
East African Protectorate ...	17,944	9,315	35,862	21,434	19,311	9,395	- 16,551	- 12,129
Egypt ...	2,168,000	9,88,214	1,600,000	7,54,482	1,523,000	7,09,537	- 66,000	- 44,945
Aden ...	2,085,400	11,89,350	1,500,000	7,83,300	1,450,000	6,80,000	- 24,000	- 9,300
Arabia ...	493,110	3,07,303	300,000	2,38,523	30,000	20,000	- 30,000	- 21,574
China and Hongkong ...	171,948,517	8,21,96,000	160,600,515	8,18,40,537	111,310,669	5,10,04,037	- 65,279,855	- 2,98,85,060
Japan ...	.....	.....	20	10	10	10	- 10	- 10
Java ...	237,550	1,48,777	248,720	1,30,804	89,570	47,002	- 151,850	- 91,802
Persia ...	1,874,450	11,45,060	1,809,570	11,07,700	1,708,800	10,37,000	- 36,770	- 89,701
Straits Settlements ...	4,203,650	24,92,303	4,391,103	26,22,134	4,576,701	23,50,000	+ 85,922	+ 2,71,131
Turkey in Asia ...	6,400,980	30,85,074	7,200,802	33,08,730	4,400,400	22,31,200	- 2,761,402	- 13,47,531
Other countries ...	1,210,682	6,19,818	1,431,662	7,55,873	1,604,064	8,34,254	+ 172,512	+ 74,411
Total ...	191,859,407	9,27,06,603	185,920,865	9,21,00,283	127,532,924	6,03,74,432	- 68,067,941	- 3,17,25,861

There was a large decrease in the exports of *Indian yarn* amounting to 58 million lb. in quantity and Rs. 3.17 crores in value. Shipments to China and Hongkong, the principal markets, have fallen by 55 million lb. Exports to Turkey in Asia, the next largest market for *Indian yarn*, have declined by 2½ million lb., while shipments to the Straits Settlements have continued to advance.

Cotton Manufactures—Piece-goods.—

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—								
Aden and Dependencies ...	6,048,317	15,86,155	5,162,807	8,87,021	8,610,632	13,62,562	+ 3,456,925	+ 6,04,631
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	1,712,280	2,97,413	1,111,450	1,83,710	1,748,802	2,39,166	+ 637,442	+ 55,756
Turkey in Asia ...	5,713,584	8,39,255	10,229,444	14,65,129	3,671,743	5,05,008	- 6,557,699	- 9,59,821
East African Protectorate ...	3,707,987	6,42,806	2,977,076	5,20,690	2,611,510	4,57,626	- 365,557	- 63,164
Portuguese East Africa ...	4,638,217	6,60,237	4,501,406	6,90,442	4,266,945	5,94,338	- 231,461	- 80,101
Italian East Africa ...	386,988	60,601	467,350	67,510	292,005	40,898	- 193,545	- 26,914
German East Africa ...	9,941,372	12,96,783	5,589,380	10,31,033	2,458,163	4,31,018	- 3,131,212	- 5,47,015
Siam ...	2,132,450	3,06,033	2,127,000	3,39,155	1,561,039	2,28,914	- 565,961	- 1,10,341
Persia ...	3,631,022	5,59,242	3,608,071	5,93,673	2,775,720	4,13,579	- 892,051	- 1,86,094
Other countries ...	4,691,341	7,46,117	6,104,528	9,98,120	3,715,982	5,87,893	- 2,418,544	- 4,05,203
Total, Grey ...	42,002,058	69,92,307	42,049,110	67,33,289	31,752,448	49,14,800	- 10,295,662	- 19,18,899
White ...	60,977	18,767	170,268	37,193	96,629	25,482	- 75,029	- 11,741
Coloured ...	17,020,067	38,82,001	18,965,941	43,96,170	13,530,324	30,18,103	- 5,465,817	- 13,47,717
Total, Piece-goods ...	69,093,092	1,03,94,035	61,215,339	1,11,66,652	45,377,401	79,58,285	- 15,817,008	- 31,58,157

The expansion in the shipments of Indian cotton cloth noticed last year has not been maintained and the exports of all descriptions have fallen by 15 million yards in quantity and Rs. 31¼ lakhs in value. Aden has recovered its position as the chief market for Indian cloth.

Wool.—Exports of *wool (raw)* of which about 98 per cent. was shipped to the United Kingdom amounted to 17½ million lb. valued at Rs. 1.1 crore. This represents a decrease of 2½ million lb. in quantity and Rs. 10 lakhs in value. The decrease is due to restrictions placed by Government upon exports.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

GOLD AND SILVER.

Private.

	Average for 6 years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—							
Imports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc. ...	6,46,92,919	11,37,63,114	11,37,48,299	12,67,07,062	13,69,29,619	7,31,73,033	— 6,57,53,698
Coin—Sovereigns and other ...	3,04,11,906	11,62,10,640	21,62,46,830	24,97,03,640	10,03,75,844	2,23,42,240	— 6,09,03,604
British Gold Coins ...	24,77,182	33,47,701	69,85,394	24,34,692	29,11,030	12,33,423	— 7,71,602
—Other coined gold ...							
Total ...	9,76,52,196	23,33,21,461	33,50,70,416	38,00,35,701	25,02,76,403	9,67,57,601	— 15,35,18,892
Exports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc. ...	3,26,10,600	3,20,20,317	3,35,18,610	3,38,67,591	3,18,74,606	1,60,47,000	— 1,63,27,297
Coin—Sovereigns and other ...	43,34,547	41,38,241	6,17,477	25,71,075	41,61,830	11,21,040	— 39,30,550
British Gold Coins ...	3,30,220	3,61,235	18,07,001	4,89,105	3,69,191	3,33,700	— 35,311
—Other coined gold ...							
Total ...	3,72,51,273	3,74,19,793	3,59,43,083	3,69,28,751	3,84,95,957	1,66,02,490	— 2,23,03,458
Net Imports ...	6,02,70,823	19,59,01,668	29,91,37,328	34,40,6,852	21,13,80,536	8,02,55,102	— 13,11,25,424
Silver—							
Imports—							
(a) Bullion—Bar ...	7,82,35,268	9,97,43,896	9,19,16,591	7,72,00,715	6,99,09,470	7,63,69,109	+ 1,83,59,689
—Other kinds of un-coined silver ...	206	.....	.....	.....	1,550	18,50,420	+ 16,49,879
(b) Coin—Government of India Rupees ...	48,98,639	27,91,499	31,40,130	56,39,843	73,45,194	65,70,425	— 7,74,759
—Other coin ...	30,70,655	2,40,664	10,164	60,320	72,390	1,63,513	+ 1,11,133
Total ...	8,61,00,608	9,27,76,048	9,51,46,891	8,28,00,878	8,04,23,564	8,67,73,538	+ 2,03,44,652
Exports—							
(a) Bullion—Bar and other kinds ...	6,68,826	1,48,777	11,417	6,200	.....	.....	.....
(b) Coin—Government of India Rupees ...	77,79,261	87,69,360	84,76,461	1,33,25,613	89,05,202	30,22,000	— 46,63,269
—British Dollars ...	39,51,946	72,84,837	5,00,01,338	1,25,40,725	21,39,133	.....	— 31,89,212
—Straits Dollars ...	73,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 6,124
—Other coin ...	4,69,189	18,91,762	2,37,469	20,40,247	65,660	68,728	+ 73,122
Total ...	1,29,10,472	1,60,84,705	5,87,00,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	40,16,679	— 60,93,328
Net Imports ...	7,32,10,196	7,46,91,343	3,64,49,176	5,49,09,093	5,54,18,563	8,27,56,863	+ 2,73,88,250
Gold and Silver—							
Imports ...	16,87,12,764	32,60,97,509	43,02,27,207	46,38,26,491	31,07,07,077	18,31,31,137	— 13,31,73,940
Exports ...	5,62,41,745	5,65,94,498	9,99,40,938	4,48,69,639	4,09,05,058	2,05,19,172	— 2,13,66,736
Net Imports ...	13,84,71,019	27,05,03,011	33,05,77,494	39,89,75,945	26,97,09,119	16,30,11,965	— 10,37,87,154

38. The chief features in the movements of *treasure* have already been mentioned in paragraph 4. The net imports of gold were valued at Rs. 8 crores only as against Rs. 21.14 crores in 1913-14.

The following table shows the sources of imports of *bar* and *sovereigns* :—

	United Kingdom.		Australia.		Egypt.		Asiatic Turkey.		Aden and Dependences.		France.	
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bar	1,38	721	39	9	667	56	69	44	42	29	1	.....
Sovereigns	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The United Kingdom has supplied almost all the *bar gold*, while the greater portion of *sovereigns* came from Egypt. As regards *silver*, the increase in the imports of *bar silver* has more than made up the fall noticed last year; but exports of *Government of India rupees* have fallen further to Rs. 39 lakhs and those of *British dollars* have practically ceased. The net imports of *silver* amounted to Rs. 8.27 crores or an increase of nearly Rs. 2¼ crores.

The aggregate value of the net imports of *gold* and *silver* has fallen for the second year in succession, and the total recorded—Rs. 16.3 crores—is the lowest since 1909-10.

Government.

39. The total value of *treasure* imported and exported on Government account fell from Rs. 3.8 crores to Rs. 1.67 crore. The imports, which consisted of *Government of India rupees*, amounted to Rs. 2 lakhs only; and the value of exports, consisting of *sovereigns* and *Government of India rupees* shipped with the expeditionary forces, amounted to Rs. 1.64 crore.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

40. The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the periods stated:—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	Percentage to total exports.		1913-1914.	1914-1915.
					1913-1914.	1914-1915.					1913-1914.	1914-1915.		
United Kingdom and British Possessions—														
United Kingdom ...	26,05'94	36,23'25	29,62'43	- 7,60'83	57'95	63'12	7,30'53	8,55'64	7,84'54	- 71'10	12'33	15'98	33'98	35'31
Hongkong ...	60'25	55'07	61'10	+ 6'03	'68	1'38	5,25'04	6,31'39	3,32'44	- 2,91'95	9'09	6'91	5'20	4'21
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	2,00'07	1,00'55	1,17'18	- 73'37	3'05	2'51	14'58	9'37	10'49	+ 1'12	'13	'21	1'51	1'34
Aden and Dependencies ...	25'96	25'37	56'43	+ 31'06	'40	1'32	87'22	96'58	97'44	+ '86	1'39	1'08	'93	1'02
Straits Settlements ...	55'03	67'27	66'99	- '28	1'08	1'46	44'33	58'00	48'18	- 9'82	'84	'98	'85	1'21
Bahrain Islands ...	41'97	71'30	15'11	- 56'19	1'14	'33	33'21	32'49	25'10	- 7'39	'46	'51	'79	'45
Australasia ...	45'16	39'73	41'37	+ 1'64	'64	'90	2'91	2'31	3'65	+ 1'34	'03	'08	'32	'47
Other British Possessions ...	55'22	63'29	58'67	- 4'63	1'01	1'27	97'03	1,14'42	1,00'79	- 13'63	1'65	2'05	1'35	1'68
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions ...	30,89'49	41,35'53	32,79'28	- 8,56'55	66'16	71'17	15,34'65	18,00'20	14,09'03	- 3,90'57	25'91	29'70	44'97	46'26
Foreign Countries—														
Europe—														
Belgium ...	59'94	1,00'91	36'83	- 64'08	1'61	'80	4,70'00	4,71'48	2,57'95	- 2,13'53	6'79	5'26	4'34	3'09
France ...	99'51	1,38'97	95'25	- 43'72	2'32	2'06	4,83'97	6,87'54	3,24'72	- 3,62'82	9'80	6'81	6'26	4'41
Germany ...	4,10'54	6,02'42	2,25'92	- 3,76'50	9'64	4'90	3,27'85	5,02'15	2,87'73	- 2,14'42	7'23	5'86	5'37	5'40
Italy ...	78'04	1,35'62	1,00'33	- 35'29	2'17	2'18	3,52'20	4,16'13	3,44'28	- 71'85	5'99	7'01	4'19	4'67
Austria-Hungary ...	1,24'53	1,07'00	44'22	- 1,23'33	2'68	'96	2,11'86	2,60'25	1,49'64	- 1,10'61	3'88	3'05	3'31	2'04
Spain ...	4'29	5'53	3'63	- 1'90	'09	'08	60'72	61'03	63'32	+ 7'30	'88	1'39	'50	'76
Holland ...	10'58	29'63	25'67	- 3'96	'47	'58	27'37	20'53	4'52	- 16'01	'30	'09	'38	'33
Sweden ...	15'13	17'42	15'72	- 1'70	'28	'31	7'13	2'35	7'93	+ 5'58	'03	'16	'15	'25
Russia ...	12'96	1'25	2'79	+ 1'54	'03	'06	6'80	13'96	23'68	+ 12'70	'20	'54	'12	'31
Norway ...	7'93	10'00	10'93	+ '93	'16	'24	'43	'96	1'91	+ '95	'01	'04	'08	'13
Switzerland ...	33'36	40'10	25'29	- 14'81	'64	'55	'32	...	4'32	+ 4'82	...	'09	'30	'31
Other Countries ...	11'67	2'31	1'40	- '91	'04	'03	4'17	4'66	2'58	- 2'11	'06	'05	'06	'04
Total, Europe ...	8,77'48	12,51'82	5,68'03	- 6,83'79	20'02	12'76	10,53'81	24,60'07	14,80'87	- 9,60'70	35'27	30'14	28'06	21'73
Asia—														
Japan ...	1,37'52	2,02'52	2,04'38	+ 1'85	3'24	4'43	9,68'59	16,42'48	12,99'96	- 3,42'52	23'64	26'47	13'98	15'50
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	1,21'28	1,36'68	1,36'46	- '20	2'19	2'96	6,90'36	4,10'72	2,63'57	- 1,46'85	5'91	5'37	4'15	4'21
Turkey ...	40'67	34'77	18'04	- 16'73	'56	'40	1,08'07	1,42'62	87'34	- 55'18	2'05	1'78	1'34	1'11
Persia ...	53'36	69'07	53'30	- 15'77	'94	1'20	93'06	2,10'14	87'74	- 22'40	1'59	1'79	1'28	1'50
Java ...	1,10'43	1,58'80	89'02	- 69'78	2'54	1'50	5'19	1'82	'95	- '87	'03	'02	1'22	'74
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ...	39'63	43'81	23'64	- 20'17	'70	'51	40'43	45'20	35'38	- 12'82	'69	'72	'70	'68
Siam ...	28'73	25'27	30'74	+ 5'47	'40	'67	12'34	17'08	15'08	- 2'00	'26	'31	'32	'43
Other Countries ...	12'99	36'58	21'08	- 15'50	'59	'50	35'90	46'48	23'76	- 22'70	'08	'48	'62	'49
Total, Asia ...	5,44'49	6,97'48	5,60'02	- 1,38'66	11'16	13'17	19,62'94	24,19'42	18,14'10	- 6,03'33	34'35	28'94	23'61	24'95
Africa—														
Egypt ...	13'89	13'63	17'07	+ 3'44	'23	'37	43'98	59'92	51'40	- 8'52	'96	1'04	'56	'72
Other Countries ...	6'81	15'68	14'06	- 1'60	'25	'31	73'25	1,03'53	69'11	- 34'72	1'40	1'41	'90	'67
Total, Africa ...	20'70	29'31	31'13	+ 1'84	'47	'68	1,17'23	1,63'75	1,20'51	- 43'24	2'35	2'45	1'46	1'39
America	1,38'97	1,37'50	1,48'61	+ 11'11	2'20	3'22	89'88	1,13'69	86'02	- 27'27	1'04	1'77	1'91	2'47
Grand Total ...	46,07'55	62,51'94	46,07'69	- 16,44'25	100'00	100'00	50,57'71	69,47'33	49,11'23	- 20,36'10	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

The war has of course effected some striking changes in the shares of the two main geographical divisions of trade, namely the British Empire and continental Europe. The share of the former has risen from 45 per cent. to 49 per cent., while that of the latter has fallen from 28 per cent. to 21 per cent. The share of foreign countries in Asia, which absorb nearly one-fourth of the total trade, has risen by 1½ per cent. only.

The United Kingdom.—Imports, which amount to 62 per cent. of the total import trade, have fallen by Rs. 7·6 crores or 21 per cent. owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of *cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling-stock and metals*. Exports have also fallen by Rs. 71 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of *wheat and cotton seed*.

Other British Possessions.—Imports declined by Rs. 95·73 lakhs owing mainly to shorter receipts of *sugar* from Mauritius and of *pearls* from Bahrein Islands. Exports also show a large decrease amounting to Rs. 3·19 crores for which the cessation of exports of *opium* and smaller shipments of *cotton twist and yarn* to Hongkong are responsible.

Continental Europe.—Imports have fallen by Rs. 6·64 crores and exports by Rs. 9·7 crores. This abnormal decrease is of course explained by the stoppage of trade with enemy countries and the large falling off in that with neutrals. It is, however, of some interest to note that shipments to Spain, Sweden and Switzerland expanded, while Russia and Norway increased both their imports and exports.

Asia.—Imports show a decrease of Rs. 1·37 crore, due chiefly to smaller arrivals of *sugar* from Java. Exports declined by Rs. 6 crores owing to contracted shipments of *cotton yarn* to China and to reduced prices of *raw cotton*, though the latter commodity was exported in large quantities to Japan. Among foreign countries in Asia, Japan occupies the predominant position, her share being 4 per cent. in the imports and 26 per cent. in the exports. Japan's percentage of the whole trade has risen from 10·78 in 1912-13 and 13·98 in 1913-14 to 15·8 per cent. in the year under review.

Africa.—The trade is comparatively small. Imports show a small increase while exports have fallen by Rs. 43 lakhs.

America.—The share in the total trade has risen from 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent. owing to an expansion in imports, but exports have dropped by Rs. 27½ lakhs.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

41. *Stores.*—Imports on Government account advanced from Rs. 79·67 lakhs to Rs. 93·15 lakhs owing to larger receipts of *hardware, machinery and telegraph materials*. Imports of *arms, ammunition and military stores* declined markedly. Exports rose from Rs. 5·42 lakhs to Rs. 32·32 lakhs chiefly as a result of the despatch of supplies to the Persian Gulf and East Africa for the use of the expeditionary forces.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

42. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade decreased by 256 to 1,419 and their burthen by 851,543 tons to 3,378,080 tons or by 20 per cent.

Particulars are shown in the following statement:—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1914-1915.		Increase or Decrease in 1914-1915.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo	663	1,902,109	657	1,656,794	- 105	- 335,375
	{ In ballast	101	271,281	86	145,705	- 45	- 125,576
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	143	14,682	169	15,733	+ 17	+ 841
	{ In ballast	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		905	2,278,332	772	1,819,222	- 133	- 460,110
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo	619	1,818,005	663	1,359,300	- 166	- 4,58,705
	{ In ballast	39	121,231	67	158,055	+ 29	+ 66,824
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	113	12,086	117	12,703	+ 4	+ 446
	{ In ballast	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		770	1,951,291	847	1,529,858	- 123	- 391,433
Grand Total		1,675	4,229,623	1,419	3,378,080	- 256	- 851,543

The distribution of tonnage according to flag shows significant changes. The share of Great Britain, which had declined for two years past, rose by 6 per cent. to 71 per cent. Japan comes next with a percentage that has advanced from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. while the share of Germany has fallen from 11 per cent. to 4 per cent. and that of Austria-Hungary from 8 per cent. to 3 per cent. The share of France also shows a loss of 3 per cent.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

43. The aggregate Customs Revenue consisting of import duties, export duties and excise duty on cotton manufactures of Indian origin amounted to Rs. 3,71,13,133, showing a decrease of Rs. 27,21,758.

Import duties.—The revenue from import duties for the last five years is shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1914-1915 fell by Rs. 24,07,766 or by about 7 per cent. to Rs. 3,26,21,400,

though there was a large increase of Rs. 45 lakhs in the duty on *silver*. *Cotton manufactures* and *sugar* are largely responsible for this deficit. The fluctuations in the important items of receipt are shown below :—

Head.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Import Duty ...	3,55,56,805	2,90,84,817	3,41,00,429	3,50,29,166	3,26,21,400	

	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.		1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Silver ...	76.96	121.99	+45.03	Wool, articles made of—	8.13	3.69	-4.23
Cotton manufactures ...	57.33	35.93	-18.41	Hardware and cutlery ...	8.20	6.31	-2.08
Liquors ...	37.31	35.09	-1.58	Dyeing and Tanning materials ...	5.38	2.04	-2.74
Petroleum ...	20.10	21.06	+ .96	Cigarettes ...	3.46	3.28	-.21
Sugar ...	24.90	8.36	-16.54	Cigars ...	.44	.28	-.16
Metals ...	20.68	13.18	-7.50	Tobacco, other manufactured and unmanufactured.	1.67	1.57	-.10
Silk and articles made of silk ...	16.47	13.40	-3.07				

Export duties.—The collections for the last five years on account of export duties on *rice*, *husked* or *unhusked*, and *rice-flour* which are the only articles subject to duty on export are shown in the margin. The

gross collections during 1914-1915 increased by Rs. 22,768 or by 9½ per cent., owing chiefly to larger exports of *rice* to Bahrein Islands and British East Africa.

Tea cess.—The cess of one-fourth of a pie per pound on all *Indian tea* exported from Bombay beyond the limits of British India produced a net sum of Rs. 5,557 as against Rs. 3,723 in 1913-1914.

BALANCE OF TRADE (FOREIGN TRADE).

44. The following statement gives the excess of imports over exports (including treasure and Government transactions) for each of the five years from 1910-1911 to 1914-1915 :—

Year.	Private.				Private and Government.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-1911 ...	79,95,09,993	69,55,62,241	...	11,36,47,752	60,40,47,392	69,61,81,561	...	11,25,33,741
1911-1912 ...	92,39,27,889	72,55,46,077	...	19,81,16,212	92,39,27,328	72,55,46,079	...	20,37,17,319
1912-1913 ...	1,03,14,63,644	65,00,44,603	...	37,54,86,041	1,10,40,11,319	69,14,36,317	...	41,25,61,063
1913-1914 ...	94,15,99,397	74,46,39,675	...	19,72,59,432	98,79,16,318	74,81,81,999	...	23,27,74,119
1914-1915 ...	64,45,00,140	51,10,42,180	...	13,29,57,660	65,28,02,653	53,13,20,223	...	12,25,12,045

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

45. The Coasting Trade between the Chief Port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement:—

a.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,67,69,815	1,36,10,821	- 21,49,994	1,60,36,239	1,49,84,450	- 11,50,789
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	61,11,668	71,63,610	+ 10,72,045	29,10,636	39,97,705	+ 10,87,169
Káthiáwár	4,15,23,533	2,97,35,133	- 1,17,88,400	2,26,66,613	2,26,16,630	+ 1,50,017
Goa	2,65,61,009	2,33,06,757	- 26,02,252	44,04,631	38,51,763	- 5,53,068
Other Ports	5,44,846	4,49,746	- 1,05,100	7,12,469	7,16,343	+ 3,844
Total	7,47,50,653	6,12,67,246	- 1,34,83,707	3,06,94,679	3,13,82,531	+ 6,87,852
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,44,64,785	1,63,53,532	- 82,10,953	1,51,50,476	69,84,054	- 81,75,422
Madras	1,04,24,230	1,62,46,223	- 11,78,007	1,73,74,171	1,26,95,316	- 46,78,855
Burma	4,00,45,345	4,42,41,426	- 18,03,919	73,91,470	67,12,546	- 6,78,924
Sind	1,44,85,344	1,64,13,650	+ 19,28,306	4,84,97,082	5,15,63,926	+ 30,66,844
Total	10,44,19,704	9,51,55,131	- 92,64,573	8,54,22,199	7,79,55,852	- 1,04,66,347
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,07,636	1,12,406	+ 4,770	51,318	51,430	+ 112
State of Travancore	36,07,364	27,95,321	- 8,12,043	10,74,571	4,36,120	- 6,38,451
Other Ports	10,834	31,087	+ 11,253	11,81,951	5,13,032	- 6,68,919
Total	37,34,684	29,38,813	- 7,96,071	23,07,840	10,00,582	- 13,07,258
Grand Total	19,60,65,356	17,29,72,011	- 2,50,93,345	13,74,69,856	12,62,23,416	- 1,23,30,441
Treasure	2,00,594	2,37,978	+ 37,084	6,12,196	3,31,684	- 2,80,512
Total	19,68,66,260	17,32,09,989	- 2,50,56,261	13,80,72,053	12,55,55,099	- 1,25,16,953

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the chief port shows a decline of Rs. 3·82 crores to Rs. 29·87 crores. Both imports and exports have fallen, the former by Rs. 2·57 crores to Rs. 17·32 crores and the latter by Rs. 1·25 crore to Rs. 12·55 crores. The decline in imports is due to smaller arrivals from Káthiáwár (— Rs. 1·18 crore), Bengal (— Rs. 82 lákhs), Burma (— Rs. 18 lákhs), Goa (— Rs. 27 lákhs) and the Continental Ports (— Rs. 21 lákhs). Imports from Cutch and Sind have advanced by Rs. 11 lákhs and Rs. 19 lákhs respectively. Smaller shipments to Bengal (— Rs. 82 lákhs) and Madras (— Rs. 47 lákhs) have materially contributed to the decline in the export trade. Shipments to Sind and Cutch, on the other hand, have improved by Rs. 31 lákhs and Rs. 11 lakhs respectively.

Imports.— More than half of the import trade is represented by *raw cotton* (Rs. 5·56 crores), *grain, pulse and flour* (Rs. 3·68 crores), *coal* (Rs. 96 lákhs) and *kerosene oil* (Rs. 93 lákhs). The value of almost all the principal articles has fallen. Imports of *cotton (raw)* declined by Rs. 1·37 crore owing to smaller arrivals from Káthiáwár (— Rs. 1 crore) and Sind (— Rs. 31 lákhs) though imports from Cutch improved by Rs. 10 lákhs. The fall of Rs. 7½ lákhs under *grain, pulse and flour* is explained by a decline of Rs. 9 lákhs in the imports of *jawár and bájra* from Sind and of Rs. 12 lákhs in those of *rice* from Burma. Arrivals of *wheat* from Sind and Goa have, however, improved by Rs. 26 lákhs and Rs. 11 lákhs respectively. Imports of *coal*, exclusively from Bengal, have receded by Rs. 15 lákhs; but those of *kerosene oil* from Burma show a small expansion. Imports of *jute manufactures*, entirely of Bengal origin, declined by Rs. 58 lákhs, while those of *ghee* from Káthiáwár advanced by Rs. 11 lákhs. Fluctuations in other articles call for no special remarks.

Exports.— *Cotton piece-goods*, which represent the greater portion of this branch of the trade, declined by Rs. 1·3 crore in the preceding year and have again declined by Rs. ½ crore to Rs. 5·21 crores. Shipments to Bengal contracted by Rs. 31 lákhs and those to Madras by Rs. 14 lákhs, but the Sind trade expanded by Rs. 12 lákhs. Exports of *cotton twist and yarn* further receded from Rs. 1·44 crore to Rs. 1·16 crore, shipments to Bengal having fallen by

Rs. 35 lakhs. Exports of *raw cotton* declined by Rs. 14 lakhs as Bengal and Madras took smaller supplies. A fall of Rs. 18 lakhs in the exports of *sugar* is accounted for by diminished shipments to Káthiáwár and the continental ports. The only head which shows a recovery from a fall in the previous year is *grain, pulse and flour*, exports of which rose by Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 1.45 crore. This was due to a greater demand for *rice* from Cutch, Káthiáwár, Goa, and the continental ports.

Treasure.—Imports and exports of *treasure* declined by Rs. 2.44 lakhs to Rs. 5.69 lakhs.

Government transactions.—Imports of *treasure* consisting mainly of *Government of India rupees* were valued at less than Rs. ½ lakh as against Rs. 1.74 lakh in the previous year. Exports also declined from Rs. 2.08 crores to Rs. 1.02 crore. The principal export transactions by Government were the shipments of *Government of India rupees* of the value of Rs. 22 lakhs to Cutch and of *sovereigns* valued at Rs. 75 lakhs to Burma. The aggregate value of the imports and exports of *stores* has declined from Rs. 23.32 lakhs to Rs. 11.07 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade decreased from 77,596 to 69,054 with a fall in tonnage from 4,931,387 to 4,185,848 tons. The number of vessels entered declined from 47,587 to 43,824 and their burthen from 2,378,183 to 2,015,978 tons. Vessels clearing numbered 25,230 with a tonnage of 2,169,870 tons, showing a decrease of 4,779 vessels and of 383,334 tons.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
FOREIGN TRADE.

46. The total value of the trade advanced from Rs. 1,60,626 to Rs. 2,71,872.

Imports, which consist chiefly of *dates* (Rs. 2,24,399) from Bassorah, *coal* (Rs. 10,101) from the United Kingdom and South Australia and *stone and marble* (Rs. 13,937) from Muskat, advanced in value from Rs. 1,44,550 to Rs. 2,40,476.

Exports consisting chiefly of *jawár and bájra* (Rs. 19,215) to Other Native States in Arabia also advanced from Rs. 22,076 to Rs. 22,396.

Shipping.—The number of vessels (all Native craft) engaged in this trade was 39 of 1,868 tons as against 60 of 4,917 tons in the previous year.

Customs Revenue.—The collections of *import duty* advanced from Rs. 1,00,067 to Rs. 1,06,073 and those of *export duty* from Rs. 23,529 to Rs. 29,424.

COASTING TRADE.

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ports within Presidency—													
port ...	21,57,392	21,17,149	1,11,83,104	1,16,62,219	34,30,840	32,05,339	59,59,617	57,59,743	42,06,237	26,90,621	2,70,33,060	2,65,15,067	-15,19,993
port ...	36,31,303	31,99,804	67,25,075	53,29,635	91,11,233	80,54,088	53,08,821	44,20,029	28,80,346	19,43,340	2,78,09,449	2,38,75,578	-40,13,871
Total ...	59,01,076	53,16,953	1,79,08,179	1,69,91,853	1,25,51,073	1,22,49,427	1,12,68,438	1,01,88,772	71,86,573	46,33,970	5,49,02,509	4,93,70,642	-55,31,867
Ports not within the Presidency—													
port ...	3,08,310	2,86,714	5,93,534	5,88,577	42,954	57,104	1,88,177	2,25,607	26,05,040	20,32,207	37,78,695	37,90,149	+ 11,454
port ...	3,47,825	3,79,829	6,91,196	6,25,483	3,97,941	4,57,989	9,01,099	10,47,112	24,05,419	23,05,236	47,73,271	44,78,648	+ 2,94,623
Total ...	6,56,135	6,66,543	12,84,730	12,14,060	3,50,895	5,15,093	11,40,276	12,72,719	50,71,059	43,37,443	85,51,966	82,68,797	+ 2,83,169
Ports in other Presidencies—													
port ...	4,04,665	4,36,070	16,44,818	16,45,436	1,12,540	1,40,830	84,139	60,425	4,09,166	4,44,142	26,53,375	27,29,009	+ 75,634
port ...	4,13,407	1,86,749	10,97,346	5,62,109	31,92,020	32,71,512	7,75,417	8,40,692	5,01,162	5,13,516	6,79,632	56,63,636	+ 2,15,717
Total ...	8,28,072	6,22,819	27,42,164	22,07,545	33,04,560	34,12,342	9,39,556	9,01,117	9,10,328	9,57,658	33,33,007	33,92,645	+ 59,638
Ports not within other Presidencies—													
port ...	...	...	1,350	3,904	10,361	11,624	...	...	41,927	26,479	53,638	42,046	- 11,592
port ...	...	...	...	...	3,09,070	4,00,511	...	...	455	96	3,09,529	4,00,677	+ 91,148
Total ...	...	...	1,350	3,904	3,19,431	4,12,135	...	...	42,382	26,575	54,036	42,092	- 10,944
Imports—	2,67,277	28,31,930	1,31,23,794	1,78,9,175	36,98,704	35,04,897	62,28,331	60,45,773	73,22,160	67,63,127	3,54,80,625	3,29,74,211	- 25,06,414
Export ...	49,03,400	37,65,379	81,24,217	68,97,589	1,20,20,370	1,30,84,100	70,28,337	63,16,883	59,50,376	42,25,107	3,88,31,400	3,17,68,816	- 70,62,584
Total ...	74,72,677	66,06,312	2,12,48,011	2,47,96,764	1,68,25,074	1,65,88,997	1,32,56,668	1,23,62,656	1,32,72,536	1,09,88,234	4,43,12,025	3,47,43,027	- 95,68,998
Treasure ...	12	...	74,392	77,017	...	...	1,000	...	20,582	4,818	95,986	81,935	- 14,051
Grand Total ...	74,72,689	66,06,312	2,19,22,403	2,47,74,451	1,68,25,074	1,66,88,997	1,32,56,670	1,23,62,668	1,32,93,118	1,10,93,052	4,43,12,025	3,47,43,027	- 95,68,998

47. The total value of the private trade declined from Rs. 7.24 crores to Rs. 6.69 crores, of which 43 per cent. represented the value of the trade with the chief port—Bombay.

Imports declined by Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 3.2 crores and *exports* by Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 3.47 crores.

Except in the case of Uran range the trade of all the five ranges into which the subordinate ports of the Presidency are divided has declined.

Spices are the principal articles of trade in Kánara; *grain and pulse* in Ratnágiri; *salt, liquor and mowra flowers* in Uran; *salt, rice and wood* in Tháua, and *raw cotton* in Surat.

Treasure.—The value of *treasure*, chiefly consisting of *Government of India rupees*, declined from Rs. 95,896 to Rs. 81,835.

Government Transactions.—The transactions in *treasure* advanced from Rs. 23,699 to Rs. 5,53,464, and the value of *stores* rose from Rs. 1,64,186 to Rs. 1,89,857.

Shipping.—The total number of vessels engaged in the interportal trade was 128,860 of 2,674,887 tons as against 138,461 of 3,008,578 tons in the previous year.

SECTION II.—General Administration.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

48. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 3,31,43,377 during the year under report as against Rs. 2,55,98,096 during the previous year.

Net Receipts.

Year.	Rs.
1910-1911 ...	3,54,84,109
1911-1912 ...	2,88,81,933
1912-1913 ...	3,37,12,040
1913-1914 ...	3,42,04,452
1914-1915 ...	3,19,69,971

49. The total net receipts, after deduction of refunds and drawbacks, for a period of five years are shown in the margin. Details of the last two years are shown in the statement attached (Appendix I).

Import Duties.

Year.	Rs.
1910-1911 ...	3,50,98,987
1911-1912 ...	2,85,33,864
1912-1913 ...	3,33,71,268
1913-1914 ...	3,43,70,320
1914-1915 ...	3,14,76,683

50. Import duties (after deduction of refunds and drawbacks) represent 98.4 per cent. of the year's total receipts. The collections on account of import duty during the last five years are shown in the margin.

Export Duties.

51. Export duty on rice and rice flour shipped to foreign countries realized Rs. 2,60,191 as against Rs. 2,37,421 in the previous year. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 2,55,156.

Expenditure.

52. Details of expenditure for the last two years have been shown in the attached Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 10,35,873 as against Rs. 9,46,899 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 3.2 per cent. as compared with 2.7 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of establishment, which includes the cost of establishment of the Commissioner's Office as well as the cost of establishment maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, represented 2.6 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 7,61,734 to Rs. 8,52,586.

Refund of Import Duties.

53. Refunds of import duties increased from Rs. 2,64,677 to Rs. 7,99,823. Claims for refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 70,861, showing an increase of Rs. 15,829 over the figures of 1913-14. The value of the goods exported to Kashmir rose in 1914-15 from Rs. 9,17,141 to Rs. 10,04,233 and the amount of duty refunded from Rs. 55,032 to Rs. 70,861 showing an increase of Rs. 87,192 in value and of Rs. 15,829 in refunds. The apparently disproport-

tionate increase in the amount of refunds as compared with the increase in value is explained by the larger exportation of silver bars. Exports of merchandise *via* the Nushki-Seistan route, in regard to which a rebate of $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the import duty is refunded on arrival in Seistan, show a decrease; claims for Rs. 2,384 were presented to this Department as against Rs. 6,307 in 1913-14.

54. Payments of drawback refunds of $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods by sea to foreign ports decreased from Rs. 3,94,798 to Rs. 3,46,833. Re-exports of oils, sugar, silver and liquors have however risen. Oil exports consist mostly of petroleum which is shipped chiefly to Marmagoa. The increase in the exports of sugar is due to large shipments made to the United Kingdom after the declaration of war. Abnormal shipments of silver to Goa account for the increase under this head; while a rise in the exports of liquors is due to considerable shipments under claim for drawback for the use of Government Transports. An all round decrease is noticeable in other items. Drawbacks.

55. 1,404 Import General Manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 1,744 in 1913-14. Customs Documents, Import.

The number of country craft from dutiable ports or carrying cargoes of salt or spirit from Customs ports decreased from 3,042 to 2,902. Country Craft.

The number of Bills of Entry presented for dutiable goods was 150,225 as against 230,604, while that for free goods was 42,661 against 55,261 in the previous year.

56. 1,423 Export General Manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 1,724 in the previous year. Manifests of Country Craft to foreign ports totalled 1,705 as against 1,624. The number of Export General Manifests of Country Craft for Customs Ports was 24,134 against 28,284. Export.

Shipping Bills numbered 117,037 against 151,006 in the previous year. Salt Tranship Permits increased from 835 to 909.

57. Drawback Bills decreased from 4,931 to 3,506. Drawback.

58. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 768 against 728 of the previous year. Passes for bonded goods numbered 6,274 against 5,866. Bonds.

59. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven amendments were made by the Examining Staff during the year under report. These resulted in a recovery of additional duty amounting to Rs. 70,369 on imports and Rs. 174 on exports, and in a decrease of Rs. 1,217 in payments of drawback refunds. In addition, in 52 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 492 were disallowed owing to failure to establish identity of the goods entered for shipment. Amendments of documents.

60. The value of the goods bonded at the Public Warehouse amounted to Rs. 17,36,428 on which duty amounting to Rs. 8,56,974 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 16,56,660 and Rs. 6,81,949 respectively. The steady increase in the value of bonded goods noticeable since the introduction of the system of reducing and bottling spirits in bond has been maintained, the year's transactions showing an increase of Rs. 79,768 over the previous year's figures. Clearances for home consumption during the year amounted to Rs. 6,53,811 in value, yielding Rs. 6,65,125 in duty as against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 5,93,934. Bonding Transactions. Public Warehouses.

61. The transactions at the P. & O. Company's warehouse, which have no commercial significance, were valued at Rs. 5,50,557. Private Warehouses. P. & O. Company's Warehouse.

The value of the goods bonded by Messrs. Phipson & Co. at their Private Licensed Warehouse amounted to Rs. 4,36,415 on which duty amounting to Rs. 2,69,652 was leviable. Other Private Warehouses.

The value of the kerosene oil bonded by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Standard Oil Company, and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Company, was Rs. 51,29,419 on which the duty leviable was Rs. 10,34,217.

A special feature in connection with the work at the Bottling Warehouse was the bottling of Indian Rosa Rum, of which import by land into Bombay was permitted in order to make good the shortage of European wines and spirits—chiefly of German and Austrian origin—occasioned by the war. The importation of Cawnpore Rum and Baroda Brandy was also permitted. There were 38 Reducing (including 6 colouring) and 302 Bottling operations of Foreign wines and spirits; while 34 Reducing and 1 Bottling operations of Indian Rosa Rum were performed. The quantity of Foreign wines and spirits bottled for home consumption was 16,302·5 Imperial Gallons and of Indian Rosa Rum 3,310 Imperial gallons—a total of 19,612·5 Imperial gallons. There was no racking during the year.

Customs Offences.

62. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,417 as against 2,675 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases 454 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. Out of the remaining 1,963 cases no penalty was imposed in 416 cases. The Collector passed orders in 8 out of these 1,963 cases and the rest were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Customs.

Out of 10 appeals made to the Collector, in 7 cases the Assistant Collector's decisions were upheld and in 3 cases the penalty imposed was either reduced or remitted.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 14,392 as against Rs. 16,376 in 1913-1914. Some 53 parcels of preparations containing opium &c. and 14 parcels of arms and ammunition were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting their transmission by post. A few parcels were passed under special orders and the rest were either confiscated or ordered to be re-shipped. Two seizures of cocaine were made by the Preventive Department, involving the capture of about 5½ lb, valued at Rs. 7,920. The importer in one case was an Italian steward on the s. s. "Firenze" belonging to the Marittima Italiana Steam Navigation Company, and in the other case a Pathan fireman on the s. s. "Morea" belonging to the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. The former was sentenced to 4 months and the latter to 8 months rigorous imprisonment.

Seven cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition were detected by the Preventive Department. In 6 out of the 7 cases convictions were obtained, and the offenders were either fined or sentenced to imprisonment.

63. No goods were taken over by Government under section 32 of the Act in the year under report.

Continental Ports.

64. The number and result of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act during the year under report and the previous year are shown below:—

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1913-14	524	6	518	Rs. a. p. 15,552 7 8	Rs. a. p. 3,428 4 5
1914-15	451	8	443	7,010 3 4	1,902 5 9

The number of cases adjudicated has increased by 32 in the Northern Division and by 41 in the Southern Division. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 98·9 as compared with 98·9 in the previous year. The most common offences were, as in the previous year, those of deviation from route of voyage, and landing of goods in excess or short of the manifested quantity.

Land Customs.

65. The number of duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese and Káthiáwár Frontiers remained unchanged during the year.

66. The receipts at the Custom Houses on the Land Frontiers were :—

			1913-14.	1914-15.
			Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontier	...	...	1,45,131	1,60,837
Káthiáwár Frontier	...	...	1,44,264	1,33,369
Total			2,89,395	2,94,206

67. The increase on the Portuguese Frontier is due mainly to large importations of electrical appliances for the Mysore State and to unusually large imports of coconuts at the Land Customs Stations on the Goa Frontier. The increase in these latter imports was due partly to a good crop in Goa, and partly to the risks believed to be attendant on transport of goods by sea consequent on the activities of the "Emden". There was also a poor rice crop in Goa during the year under report and consequently an increase in exports of rice.

68. The decrease on the Káthiáwár Frontier is due mainly to a decline in the imports of ghee, dry chillies and wearing apparel, and in dates.

69. The duty collected on salt imported at the duty-collecting stations on the Goa Frontier has been excluded from the above statement and credited to "Salt."

70. No separate expenditure is charged against Land Customs, one-tenth of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and Continental Customs Department being debited to "Customs."

71. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle Rock during the year amounted to 3,865,436 gallons against 4,604,731 gallons in the previous year. The importations of case oil fell from 636,703 gallons to 350,480 gallons, and of bulk oil from 3,968,028 to 3,514,956. Though the decrease is large the total amount of oil imported is greater than that imported in 1912-13, *viz.*, 3,756,716 gallons. In that year there was a decrease in importations of case oil of 115,785 gallons. This was attributed largely to the fact that the general public prefer to obtain their oil in small quantities rather than in cases of two tins each. The same cause was probably operative in the year under report, and it is also possible that owing to the unusual risk attending transport by sea down the coast oil was landed in Bombay which would otherwise have been shipped to Goa. There were no importations at the Viramgám Custom House during the year under report.

72. The following table shows the quantity of rice exported to Goa free of duty *via* the Diggi and the Kundal Custom Houses during the year compared with the previous year under the concession granted in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5728 of 29th June 1896 :—

Names of Custom Houses.	1913-14.			1914-15.		
	Quantity.		Duty foregone.	Quantity.		Duty foregone.
	Mds.	s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	s. t.	Rs. a. p.
Diggi	12,553 13 0	2,353 12 0	14,510 2 0	2,720 10 2
Kundal	3,358 34 0	629 12 7	3,839 6 50	719 13 6
Total		...	15,912 7 0	2,983 8 7	18,349 8 50	3,440 7 8

The increase has been explained above. The concession has now been withdrawn by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2792 of 8th March 1915.

73. There was for reasons given in paragraph 67 an increase at Castle Rock in the import and export traffic of dutiable goods. There was a decrease in the import and export through traffic, the former owing to cessation of imports of coal *via* Mormugao and the latter owing to the fact that ships ceased to sail from Mormugao for European ports.

Offences.

74. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 1,044 compared with 1,031 in the previous year, 819 in the Northern Division compared with 745 in 1913-14 and 225 in the Southern Division compared with 286 in the previous year. There was a considerable decrease on both Frontiers in the amount of silver confiscated.

Resumé of the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1914-15.

75. The production of woven goods for the year 1914-15 as compared with that for the preceding year 1913-14 is shown in the following statement :—

Year.			Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1913-14	...	Lb.	138,569,908	55,326,544	24,146,278	218,042,730
1914-15	...	Lb.	133,368,204	65,580,983	23,216,107	222,165,294
Increase	...	Lb.	.....	10,254,439	.....	4,122,564
Decrease	...	Lb.	5,201,704	.....	930,171	.....

76. It will thus be seen that the total production of woven goods rose from 218,042,730 lb. in 1913-14 to 222,165,294 lb. in 1914-15, the increase being spread generally over the various kinds of grey goods. Coloured goods on the other hand have shown a decrease probably due to the insufficient supply of dyes. The rise in the Presidency total was solely due to the fact that a greater number of looms were at work in Ahmedabad and large quantities of goods were issued at low rates so as to avoid interest on locked up capital.

The percentage of bleached, coloured and calendered goods to the total production was respectively, 71, 21.76 and 63.42 as against 70, 25.62 and 62.75 of the previous year.

77. The production of hosiery goods fell from 322,237 lb. in 1913-14 to 209,270 lb. in the year under report. The decrease is generally noticed in all kinds of hosiery except socks and stockings.

78. The following table shows the production of yarn :—

Year.			Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1913-14	...	Lb.	355,024,696	68,952,737	55,705,542	479,682,975
1914-15	...	Lb.	322,153,282	72,487,652	53,915,558	448,556,492
Increase	...	Lb.	.....	3,534,915	.....	.....
Decrease	...	Lb.	32,871,414	.....	1,789,984	31,126,483

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards to the total production is 31 as against 32.21 for the year 1913-14.

79. The following table summarises the collection of duty recovered and the drawback paid during the year 1914-15 as compared with the last year :—

Year.	Receipts.				Drawback.	Net revenue.				
	Duty.		Miscellaneous.			Duty.		Miscellaneous.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1913-14	45,68,187	15 2	115	10 0	41,998	14 4	45,26,194	0 10	115	10 0
1914-15	42,31,643	9 4	85	6 3	40,974	2 11	41,90,571	4 8	83	8 0
Decrease	3,36,644	5 10	30	3 9	1,019	11 5	3,35,622	12 2	32	2 0

The decrease is mostly due to the reduction in tariff valuations consequent on the present war. Except in the case of six mills the duty was recovered without much difficulty. In the case of one mill however the duty has been in arrears since July last. Recovery certificates have been despatched to the Collector concerned and the duty is being recovered.

80. Exemption of duty on goods exported to foreign countries was granted for 6,976,897 lb. in 1914-15 as against 7,151,500 lb. in 1913-14 and drawback for 1,886,477 lb. as against 1,913,789 lb. in 1913-14.

81. The number of mills working in the Bombay Presidency is shown in the following table :—

Kind of Mill.	1913-14.				1914-15.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning	32	16	6	54	32	18	5	55
Do. and Weaving.	43	31	16	90	45	33	16	94
Weaving	5	10	4	19	6	12	6	24
Hosiery	2	2	.....	4	2	2	...	4
Total	82	59	26	167	85	65	27	177

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

82. Cases under the Act numbered 454 during the year under report as compared with 670 in the previous year.

A comparative classified statement of cases during the last two years is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1913-1914	306	114	160	670	.....	402	268	3	607
1914-1915	210	73	171	454	.....	168	296	2	452

83. In two cases goods were detained on application by parties who claimed a right in a trade mark. In one of the two cases the goods were released as the party withdrew his objection. In the other a deposit was taken pending execution of an indemnity bond, but the party failed to execute the bond and the goods were released. The goods under detention at the close of the year 1913-14 in a case mentioned in last year's report were subsequently released as the party did not comply with the provisions of the Act after the execution of the bond.

84. There were 214 cases of false trade description as to country of origin. In 3 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions

suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 211 were cases in which goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India bore names of British Indian dealers or were described in such a manner as to suggest British or British Indian origin.

85. There were 171 detentions under clause (f). Of these 136 related to cotton goods, 10 to woollen goods, 6 to cotton and woollen goods, 18 to cotton and silk goods and 1 to woollen and silk goods. In 8 cases figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds." In 15 cases the length was stamped, not on the pieces, but on the wrappers or on tickets attached to the goods. In 15 cases the number of cut pieces and the number of yards were not marked. In 58 cases the length was so stamped that it could easily be rubbed off. In one case the length was stamped on an innerfold of the cloth, and in the remaining 74 cases it was not stamped at all.

86. The statement prescribed by paragraph 67 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II.

87. In 197 cases in which infringements of the provisions of the Act were detected the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks and without penalties. In some instances the importers were warned, and in others written guarantees were taken that the offences would not be repeated. In 88 cases correction of the offending marks was insisted on, but no penalties were imposed. In 143 cases small penalties were imposed. In 25 cases in which the circumstances of importation were such as to require more serious notice heavier penalties were imposed, or the goods were confiscated subject to payment of a redemption penalty in lieu of confiscation; and in one case the goods were ordered to be re-shipped without penalty.

88. All the 454 cases were disposed of by Assistant Collectors of Customs, viz., 453 cases by the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House, and one case by the Assistant Collector, Import Department.

89. There was one appeal to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House, out of the 453 cases disposed of by him, and the order of the Assistant Collector was upheld.

90. The net recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 1,663-8-0.

91. Five thousand and sixty-eight packages of general merchandise, 1,657 bundles of galvanised corrugated sheets, 163 boxes of iron tin plates, 1,397 basic steel sheets, 85 drums of turpentine, 1,385 casks of Portland cement, 101 barrels of red lead and 100 bundles of copper sheets were detained at this Custom House during the year.

92. The more important cases detected are summarised below :—

Ribbons.—In a consignment of embroidered ribbons the wrappers on the cards were marked "Real Gold Barnasee Ribbons." This marking constituted a false trade description as the ribbons were made of brass metal and not of gold. A penalty of Rs. 100 was imposed and the goods were allowed to pass after obliteration of the objectionable marks.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.—In 5 consignments of galvanized corrugated sheets the ascertained weight of each bundle was found to be less than the marked weight. Penalties were imposed and the consignments were passed after obliteration of the incorrect marking.

Silk Handkerchiefs.—In two consignments of silk handkerchiefs, the sizes of the handkerchiefs were found to measure less than the sizes marked on the boxes. The marking on the boxes therefore amounted to a false trade description. Nominal penalties were imposed and the consignments were passed after removal of the offending marks.

Cotton and Woollen Blankets.—In a consignment of cotton and woollen blankets imported from Hamburg the tickets attached to the goods were stamped "Jacquard Woollen Blankets." The marking of the word "Woollen"

on the tickets attached to goods composed of cotton and woollen fabrics was a false trade description. A penalty of Rs. 25 was imposed and the consignment was passed after erasure of the word "Woollen."

Trimmings.—In a consignment of trimmings the labels on the boxes were stamped "Silk Rushes." The marking was a false trade description as the goods were made of cotton and not silk. A penalty of Rs. 20 was imposed and the consignment was passed after removal of the offending words.

Lemon Oil.—In a consignment of oil of lemon the description "Oil of Lemon finest quality" on the tins containing oil which was not genuine constituted a false trade description. The consignment was passed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 20 after the tins had been stamped with the qualifying expression "not genuine."

Bombay, 15th May 1915.

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Custom House and (2) the Continental Sea Customs Ports and Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1914-15 as contrasted with those for 1913-14.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.		1914-15.	1913-14.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Controlling.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imports, Sea Customs	3,26,33,339	2,50,29,795	1,06,072	1,00,066	2,41,329	2,39,566	3,29,70,740	3,53,68,747	Commissioner of Customs ...	41,920	41,920	
Exports do.	2,60,191	2,37,422	29,424	23,629	33,560	28,078	3,23,175	2,89,029	Personal Assistant to do. ...	6,250	5,750	
Recovery of the cost of establishment entertained on behalf of Private Firms	21,385	19,973	160	412	...	...	21,545	20,394	Office Establishment	17,412	17,005
Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	13	33	...	...	...	...	13	33	Total Rs.	65,582	61,575
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Banded Light Dues	425	543	...	...	...	...	425	543	Executive.		
Overtime work fees	1,52,682	1,93,16	...	...	...	...	1,52,682	1,93,163	Collector of Customs	28,900	30,362
Warehouse rent	3,552	9,189	1,017	770	...	...	4,569	9,907	Assistant Collectors	53,649	59,593
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents	36,021	54,484	1,675	1,895	220	164	37,916	56,403	Customs Subordinate Establishment	4,10,025	2,56,933	
Confiscations and Penalties	17,509	20,349	2,333	4,564	9,934	13,001	29,776	38,204	Statistical Establishment ... ..	...	61,543
Sale-proceeds of forms, Trade Reports, etc.	37	140	...	...	...	...	37	140	Statistical Establishment (Chief Account Office) ...	...	7,209
Other items	28,223	33,037	4,777	4,629	10	23	33,010	37,659	Preventive Establishment	2,93,930	2,62,117	
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Bānsda and Dharampur ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	9,153	9,153	9,153	9,153	Total Rs.	7,87,001	9,97,159
Grand Total	3,31,43,377	3,55,98,090	1,46,468	1,36,173	2,94,206	2,89,395	3,35,83,041	3,60,23,664	Total, Pay Rs.	8,62,586	7,61,734	
Deduct—									Allowances.			
Refunds, Imports	7,99,924	2,64,677	23	212	6,370	3,330	8,00,217	7,68,228	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	30,541	30,720	
Do. Exports	5,038	6,592	...	48	1,358	477	6,394	6,915	Overtime work fees	1,12,952	1,11,156	
Do. Miscellaneous	21,713	28,776	1,673	67	420	1,106	23,806	30,000	Total, Allowances	1,43,323	1,45,376	
Evenbacks	3,46,833	3,94,799	...	...	...	...	3,46,833	3,94,799	Contingencies.		
Total	11,73,406	6,93,644	1,898	325	8,148	4,962	11,83,250	6,98,961	Fixed contingencies including Umbrellas, Kambhis, Lighting charges, etc.	6,274	6,621	
Customs Net Revenue	3,10,69,971	3,49,04,452	1,43,762	1,36,848	2,86,058	2,84,413	3,13,99,791	3,53,24,711	Purchase and repairs of Dead Stock Articles	1,341	570	
									Carriage of Tents and Records	2,115	1,979	
									Repairs of Tents	2	...	
									Clothing to Peons	2,335	3,611	
									Do. to Crews	313	317	
									Do. to Salesmen	400	...	
									Official Postage and Service			
									Telegrams	2,755	2,346	
									Rewards	3,190	4,977	
									Bout Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores ...	7,732	6,062	
									Petrol for Motor Launches ...	247	3,407	
									Coal for steam launches ...	...	1,210
									Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	5,806	2,210	
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames	833	465	
									Scales and Weights	162	15	
									Supply of medicines	74	17	
									Cart and Coolie hire	517	...	
									Purchase of Books and Publication	216	358	
									Rents, Rates and Taxes including water cess	2,268	2,914	
									Purchase of a carpet	15	...	
									Do. of a bicycle	156	...	
									Do. of safes	802	...	
									Contribution for the maintenance of the customs club	2,400	2,200	
									Total, Contingencies	89,954	39,759	
									Add—1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined S&L and the Continental Customs Department ...	1,71,625	1,69,846	
									Total Rs.	12,74,499	11,71,344	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 67 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.

Class of Cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced .	2	...	...	...	2	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(a) As between the United Kingdom or the British India and a foreign country.	108	39	54	10	211	
(b) As between two foreign countries .	3	...	...	...	3	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	4	16	16	3	39	
(2) As to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) As to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) As to the material of which goods were composed ...	3	7	7	11	28	
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright. ...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods.	77	26	66	2	171	
Total ...	197	88	143	26	454	