

REPORT
ON THE
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
1909-1910,
WITH APPENDICES.



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1910

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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 1910.

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

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, 1910, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1904-05:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1904-05.	1906-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Increase or Decrease in 1909-10.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).								
Imports	Merchandise ...	59,03,96,043	86,51,83,024	39,06,17,864	44,81,60,812	40,43,14,617	39,64,29,963	-88,84,650
	Gold ...	6,31,83,343	9,08,71,008	10,30,82,968	13,78,06,840	6,88,09,187	19,90,90,323	+14,34,80,765
	Silver ...	8,18,90,187	4,04,31,187	6,77,41,074	9,60,40,601	12,06,09,617	9,08,93,895	-2,37,02,622
	Total, Imports ...	45,44,18,672	80,55,56,128	55,14,41,896	68,20,48,313	59,14,29,501	69,23,14,075	+11,08,63,484
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	2,49,57,543	2,76,60,186	2,57,08,072	2,90,42,132	2,30,30,111	2,63,38,166	+33,02,047
Exports	Indian Produce ...	26,76,37,937	46,73,66,614	42,76,35,046	45,49,80,122	39,40,03,709	52,91,01,883	+18,11,88,124
	Gold ...	3,62,56,367	5,06,67,030	3,43,27,164	3,36,86,983	3,46,47,372	3,33,37,396	-12,00,946
	Silver ...	3,73,74,513	77,38,790	1,37,63,806	1,04,07,070	1,47,34,609	1,50,04,968	+33,34,356
	Total, Exports ...	46,80,30,299	54,74,21,710	51,14,35,384	53,20,66,327	47,03,21,701	60,96,36,282	+13,96,14,581
	Total, Foreign Trade ...	93,04,98,961	1,04,80,77,836	1,05,28,77,280	1,21,41,04,640	106,17,42,292	1,20,92,50,357	+21,78,09,063
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).								
Imports	Indian Produce ...	14,22,01,948	14,72,84,214	15,03,78,648	18,23,70,035	17,16,47,700	17,37,77,193	+21,29,493
	Foreign Merchandise ...	61,34,676	63,66,399	63,32,418	66,40,807	73,31,116	81,43,492	+8,22,376
	Gold ...	1,02,118	9,680	1,522	10,692	9,711	1,186	-8,506
	Silver ...	10,63,411	10,73,791	8,52,107	8,40,743	3,97,426	4,01,507	+4,081
	Total, Imports ...	14,94,92,950	18,47,32,094	18,75,62,592	19,92,22,367	17,93,78,954	18,23,33,376	+29,47,423
Exports	Indian Produce ...	9,13,30,736	20,40,85,676	10,16,70,009	13,33,31,562	11,78,89,043	12,85,81,082	+1,07,31,050
	Foreign Merchandise ...	4,49,60,841	4,49,40,376	6,13,75,816	4,98,91,009	4,16,19,068	8,01,81,214	+55,64,546
	Gold ...	2,74,248	90,001	1,960	7,80,780	---	18,645	+18,645
	Silver ...	3,73,167	14,10,410	9,56,419	6,94,020	3,20,742	7,80,108	+4,49,363
	Total, Exports ...	13,96,58,710	18,04,96,200	16,40,04,194	17,16,68,571	16,27,99,453	17,05,62,096	+1,67,53,543
Total, Coasting Trade ...	28,93,51,780	20,52,28,974	20,15,66,786	26,39,20,936	24,31,75,406	24,18,76,372	+97,00,966	
Grand Total, Private Trade ...	1,20,98,49,621	1,38,43,06,780	1,36,44,44,010	1,67,80,26,578	1,39,30,17,698	1,61,11,26,729	+26,72,09,031	
(III) Government Transactions.								
Foreign ...		10,64,13,204	19,47,00,198	11,24,08,231	6,83,00,683	84,73,792	62,54,998	-32,16,704
Coasting ...		2,08,26,761	2,56,14,867	3,71,18,835	2,89,74,786	1,39,62,915	1,14,74,090	-24,84,445
Total Government Transactions ...		12,72,40,465	22,03,15,065	14,96,08,066	9,72,84,619	2,74,36,637	1,77,35,088	-57,01,549
Total Trade ...		1,33,70,99,086	1,57,46,21,845	1,50,40,49,076	1,67,53,10,197	1,41,73,64,335	1,67,88,61,817	+26,15,07,483

General Remarks.

The total trade of the Presidency has this year reached its highest figure. The total of 167·89 crores represents an increase of 26·15 crores or 18·45 per cent. over the figures of 1908-09, and even exceeds the total of the record year 1907-08.

The causes which affected the trade of India during the previous year, the monetary panic in America, and the bad season of 1908, have disappeared, and the imports and exports, especially during the latter half of the year, showed a healthy growth.

The trade of the year 1909-10 differentiates itself from that of previous years in several important particulars. A glance at the above table shows an extraordinary rise in the importation of gold and a large general increase in exports. If treasure be excluded, the imports show a slight drop of 89 lakhs or 2.2 per cent., but this is more apparent than real. At the value of the year 1908-09, the imports of the year under review would exceed the value of the imports of that year by some 61 lakhs. The drop in the imports of merchandise is mainly due to stoppage of Government orders for *railway plant and material*, and to the reduced importation of *textile mill machinery* owing to the setback caused by the liquidation of several mills in Bombay. The total deficit in these two descriptions alone amounts to 205.58 lakhs. The drop of 28 lakhs in *articles of food and drink* is welcome, as it shows the crops of the country are satisfactory. The growth in the resources of the country is indicated by the outstanding fact that the imports of *manufactured articles* have increased by nearly 143 lakhs, and this in spite of an exceptional rise in the price of cotton, and consequently in all articles made from this staple. The very large importation of gold is difficult to account for. A busy marriage season and increased prosperity may have to some extent influenced the imports, but speculative purchases by *Márwáris*, who still hold much of the precious metal, no doubt account for the larger portion. But if the condition of the imports is healthy, that of exports is healthier still. Here the increase is over 1,312 lakhs spread over all principal items of exports except *opium* which shows a drop of 60 lakhs, and the total 5,292 lakhs, is the largest ever reached before. The exports of *raw cotton* have only been surpassed in the years 1864 and 1865 of the American War. Large quantities of the *raw cotton* have for the first time gone to America to supply local deficiencies.

The total foreign trade of the Chief Port of Bombay (excluding Government transactions) amounted to nearly 130 crores—the largest figure ever reached—representing an increase of 23½ per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The depression of 1908-09, which continued to affect the earlier months of the year 1909-10, is fast disappearing, and activity is apparent in every department of industry, and with normal and seasonal rainfall the new year (1910-11) promises even to outstrip the year under review.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

2. The total sea-borne trade of the Chief Port with foreign countries and Indian ports is given in the following statement :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Increase or Decrease in 1909-10.
I.—Foreign Trade—							
Imports—							
Merchandise ...	Ra. 26,03,01,144	26,50,88,632	26,08,46,820	44,80,61,024	40,40,97,653	29,53,46,221	-88,51,372
Gold ...	8,31,83,343	9,08,71,008	16,30,69,088	13,74,06,740	5,46,09,467	19,99,80,222	+14,31,60,765
Silver ...	8,15,90,187	4,94,91,197	4,77,41,074	9,60,80,081	13,5,58,517	9,64,98,666	-2,37,02,122
Total, Imports ...	46,48,74,674	50,54,50,834	55,13,70,912	68,19,36,525	67,12,08,627	69,21,30,396	+11,09,36,771
Exports—							
Foreign Merchandise ...	2,46,87,548	2,76,80,021	2,57,08,972	2,90,42,133	2,30,36,076	2,63,28,188	+22,02,083
Indian Produce ...	20,75,31,741	46,73,40,772	42,76,26,343	46,93,34,919	59,74,16,829	52,91,57,654	+13,12,40,815
Gold ...	5,62,86,267	5,06,87,630	3,43,27,164	3,35,36,083	3,45,47,274	3,33,37,326	-12,09,946
Silver ...	3,74,78,543	77,38,380	1,87,69,308	1,04,97,080	1,47,24,609	1,80,68,966	+3,31,310
Total, Exports ...	46,60,14,098	54,23,96,803	50,16,27,788	59,20,16,124	47,02,34,785	60,69,08,108	+13,66,67,318
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	92,08,88,797	1,04,88,47,637	1,05,30,08,700	1,27,39,52,649	1,06,14,43,412	1,29,90,38,504	+24,74,94,069
II.—Coasting Trade—							
Imports—							
Indian Produce ...	12,08,48,688	12,25,54,080	12,88,47,448	15,79,25,064	14,91,72,008	14,97,80,740	+5,78,131
Foreign Merchandise ...	17,33,238	18,31,519	23,68,461	19,36,504	29,74,599	21,89,598	-1,58,001
Gold ...	90,491	6,850	1,523	10,602	9,711	1,188	-8,326
Silver ...	5,97,566	6,39,671	4,91,583	1,31,500	3,78,710	3,94,538	+22,133
Total, Imports ...	12,22,74,374	12,80,29,078	12,17,07,042	16,90,94,310	16,18,39,629	16,23,36,261	+4,06,732
Exports—							
Indian Produce ...	5,85,39,870	6,98,80,429	6,97,71,428	9,03,31,944	8,86,64,374	8,96,70,047	+83,05,673
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,13,63,112	4,60,81,787	4,11,98,769	4,96,94,693	4,44,87,908	4,00,16,144	+55,58,219
Gold ...	2,74,348	90,700	1,980	7,50,790	—	18,645	+1,545
Silver ...	33,25,504	12,11,041	7,94,568	4,44,680	2,02,301	6,82,524	+4,50,223
Total, Exports ...	10,66,06,083	11,68,12,957	11,17,68,768	14,11,22,097	13,90,34,580	14,08,67,360	+1,23,63,780
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	22,87,79,307	24,18,36,446	24,34,69,368	30,11,16,307	27,98,64,209	29,26,23,721	+1,37,69,508
Aggregate Total Trade ...	1,16,01,68,074	1,29,06,84,083	1,29,63,67,505	1,57,50,68,956	1,33,12,92,621	1,59,16,66,222	+26,03,63,601
Aggregate Government transactions							
... ..	11,06,78,088	21,86,33,488	14,88,70,689	9,70,80,394	2,31,68,779	1,78,08,697	-56,61,193
Total trade ...	1,27,08,47,162	1,51,04,22,568	1,44,52,37,664	1,67,21,49,350	1,35,44,61,400	1,60,94,64,919	+25,47,23,809

The trade of the Chief Port-Bombay (exclusive of Government Transactions) amounts to 159.16 crores as against 133.13 crores in 1908-09.

The *Foreign Trade* of the Chief Port in merchandise and treasure amounted to 129.90 crores and advanced by 24.76 crores or 23.55 per cent.

Imports of merchandise—reached a total value of 39.52 crores as against 40.41 crores in 1908-09, the decline being 89 lakhs or 2.2 per cent.

Exports of Indian merchandise—represented 40.74 per cent. of the total trade of the Chief Port and amounted to 52.92 crores as against 39.80 crores in the previous year. The increase here was 13.12 crores or 32.97 per cent.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise—increased by 33 lakhs to 263 lakhs or by 14.34 per cent.

Imports of gold—increased by 253.98 per cent. from 5.65 crores to 20 crores. *Exports* fell by 3.48 per cent. from 3.45 crores to 3.33 crores.

Imports of silver—fell by 19.67 per cent. from 12.05 crores to 9.69 crores. *Exports* advanced by 23.13 per cent. from 1.47 crores to 1.81 crores.

The *Coasting Trade*—increased by 1.28 crores to 29.26 crores or by 4.57 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE.

3. The following statement gives the value of the imports and exports of the Port of Bombay, grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the statistical accounts:—

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1904-05.	1906-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-09.	1909-1910.	Increase or Decrease in 1909-10.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.							
I.—Animals (Living)	22.13	20.39	21.13	17.84	11.24	13.34	+2.10
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	4,00.12	5,25.98	5,27.85	5,61.49	5,32.07	5,64.08	+31.01
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	71.38	83.08	1,01.28	1,14.26	96.78	90.96	-5.82
B.—Metals	2,13.34	3,01.04	3,14.56	3,39.00	4,31.10	4,01.00	-30.10
C.—Machinery and Millwork	1,02.73	1,75.03	2,57.80	2,94.10	2,74.09	1,97.73	-76.36
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	42.89	41.54	90.71	2,48.67	3,18.27	1,00.65	-1,47.62
Total of No. III	4,00.93	5,04.59	7,64.41	10,40.16	10,91.03	8,99.34	-2,31.69
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	1,16.51	1,34.77	1,39.42	1,47.65	1,36.12	1,64.29	+28.17
V.—Oils	1,14.95	79.62	77.46	93.12	1,13.31	96.61	-16.70
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	2,51.78	3,26.34	3,20.68	3,74.47	3,47.63	3,68.40	+20.77
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	10,42.79	14,19.61	13,77.09	15,75.24	11,87.36	13,02.74	+1,15.38
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	67.28	84.90	87.64	1,02.10	83.11	91.47	+8.36
C.—Other Articles	1,60.72	4,50.88	4,70.71	5,07.71	4,98.51	5,03.85	+5.34
Total of No. VII	14,70.79	19,55.49	19,45.44	22,45.75	17,69.28	19,02.10	+1,32.82
TOTAL, MERCHANDISE	20,03.01	26,60.88	28,05.46	34,80.51	40,40.29	36,52.40	-3,88.89
EXPORTS.							
<i>(Indian Produce and Manufactures)</i>							
I.—Animals (Living)	13	15	24	70	27	2.17	+2.20
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	2,56.70	4,00.20	1,94.18	2,00.44	1,54.25	3,22.66	+1,68.41
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	22.33	43.20	71.33	7.97	67.03	69.01	+1.98
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	3,44.71	2,90.43	2,39.04	2,09.31	3,63.75	3,68.70	+4.95
V.—Oils	9.16	10.58	4.37	7.87	7.53	7.95	+0.42
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	20,34.45	24,06.72	25,27.02	28,78.77	32,03.27	34,33.60	+2,30.33
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	8,46.52	12,81.66	11,04.26	9,76.02	10,36.56	10,89.76	+5.20
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	10.07	7.24	5.7	5.76	3.48	4.17	+0.69
C.—Other Articles	1,50.76	1,54.29	1,27.03	1,36.44	1,41.23	1,07.00	-34.23
Total of No. VII	9,77.35	14,23.21	12,37.06	11,18.28	11,80.27	11,50.93	-29.34
TOTAL, MERCHANDISE	36,75.21	46,73.41	42,76.28	45,99.39	39,79.17	42,91.84	+3,12.67
<i>(Foreign Merchandise)</i>							
I.—Animals (Living)	13	12	12	13	12	17	+5
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	23.09	41.31	23.94	36.43	35.81	34.09	-1.72
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	21.75	24.48	26.88	28.85	22.11	23.14	+1.03
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	6.07	7.70	7.65	7.20	8.55	6.94	-1.61
V.—Oils	4.23	3.40	1.27	1.01	1.79	1.60	-0.19
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	22.44	23.93	23.64	21	16.24	23.37	+7.13
VII.—Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	1,31.31	1,10.46	1,26.60	1,44.16	1,00.97	1,18.57	+17.60
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	10.34	9.95	11.71	13.44	10.79	12.21	+1.42
C.—Other Articles	30.02	29.01	23.74	37.03	30.01	19.78	-10.23
Total, MERCHANDISE	2,11.67	2,76.00	2,67.00	2,90.61	2,42.56	2,61.34	+18.78
TOTAL, EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE)	39,24.79	49,50.01	45,33.28	48,79.91	42,21.73	45,53.18	+3,31.45

Imports of merchandise form 42 per cent. of the total trade in merchandise. Their total value in 1909-10 was 39·52 crores as compared with 40·41 crores in the previous year. The decline was therefore one of 88½ lakhs or 2·2 per cent. The following statement compares the value of the imports in 1909-10 with the average values for each quinquennial period from 1880-81 to 1904-05, and the value in each year since that date. It shows also the centesimal variations, the average value from 1880-81 to 1884-85 being taken as 100 :—

	Rs.	Variation.
Average, 1880-81 to 1884-85	19,80,53,493	100·
Do. 1885-86 to 1889-90	24,67,68,354	124·6
Do. 1890-91 to 1894-95	27,30,04,040	137·9
Do. 1895-96 to 1899-1900	26,24,62,929	132·6
Do. 1900-01 to 1904-05	29,03,01,144	146·6
1905-06	36,50,88,632	184·4
1906-07	38,05,46,280	192·2
1907-08	44,80,51,024	226·3
1908-09	40,40,97,653	204·1
1909-1910	39,52,46,281	199·6

The decline of 89 lakhs in the year under review was chiefly confined to the class of *metals and manufactures of metals*—imports of which declined by 232 lakhs. The class—*articles manufactured and partly manufactured*, which contributes the largest amount and forms 48 per cent. of the total imports, advanced by 142 lakhs to 1,902 lakhs or by 8 per cent. In this class *cotton twist and yarn* improved by 26 lakhs in value, and 3¼ million lbs. in quantity; *grey piece-goods* advanced by 37 lakhs in value, and 35 million yards in quantity; *white piece-goods* by 24 lakhs in value, and 29 million yards in quantity; and *coloured piece-goods* by 30 lakhs in value, and 29½ million yards in quantity; *handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece* have, however, declined by 9 lakhs in value, and 3 million in number. There is a rise of 18 lakhs in value, and 2½ million yards in *pure silk piece-goods*, while *mixed silk-goods* declined by 7 lakhs in value, and ¼ million yards in quantity. *Apparel* also improved by 10 lakhs. In the third class—*metals and manufactures thereof*—the decline of 232 lakhs was shared by *hardware* (—6 lakhs), *metals* (—20 lakhs), *machinery* (—57 lakhs), and *railway plant and rolling stock* (—148 lakhs). Under *metals*, *copper* declined by 7 lakhs and *steel* by 20 lakhs in value and 3 lakhs cwt. in quantity; while *iron and metals unenumerated* have improved by 7 lakhs, *machinery other sorts* declined by 9 lakhs, *electrical* by 4 lakhs, *textile* by 22 lakhs and *other descriptions* by 23 lakhs. *Articles of food and drink* have declined by 28 lakhs. In this class, while imports of *grain and pulse* declined by 52 lakhs, (*wheat*—27 lakhs, *rice*—15 lakhs and *pulse*—10 lakhs), imports of *sugar* increased by 26 lakhs. The group of *chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials* has advanced by 22 lakhs, chiefly by increases in *drugs*, (12 lakhs), *alizerine*, (6 lakhs) and *aniline* (3 lakhs). In the fifth group of *oils*, *kerosine* has declined by 16 lakhs. Imports in the group of *raw materials* improved by nearly 21 lakhs, chiefly in *precious stones and pearls* (+30 lakhs), *ivory* (+13 lakhs), and *raw silk* (+7 lakhs), though there was a fall under *coal* of 8 lakhs, *cotton* of 19 lakhs and *teak wood* of 8 lakhs.

Exports of Indian merchandise in 1909-10 formed 55 per cent. of the total trade in merchandise. As compared with the previous year, their total value has advanced by 13·12 crores to 52·91 crores, or by 33 per cent. The following statement shows the progress made in the past 29 years :—

	Rs.	Percentage, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Average, 1880-81 to 1884-85	28,58,68,919	...
Do. 1885-86 to 1889-90	32,44,82,456	+ 3·86
Do. 1890-91 to 1894-95	34,76,20,928	+ 2·31
Do. 1895-96 to 1899-1900	29,80,48,578	— 4·96
Do. 1900-01 to 1904-05	36,75,21,741	+ 6·95
1905-06	45,73,40,772	+ 8·98
1906-07	42,76,28,353	— 2·97
1907-08	45,89,38,919	+ 2·93
1908-09	39,79,16,829	— 6·10
1909-10	52,91,57,654	+13·12

In the year under review, group No. VI, raw materials, which represents 65 per cent. of the total exports, has advanced by 12.32 crores to 34.34 crores or 56 per cent. The largest increases were in cotton, which increased by 871 lakhs in value, and 1½ million cwt. in quantity, and in seeds which increased by 291 lakhs in value, and 4.9 million owt. in quantity. Exports of goat skins advanced by 39 lakhs in value, and 97 thousand cwt. in quantity, and raw wool by 27 lakhs in value, and 4½ million lbs. in quantity. Next in importance is group, No. VII, in which, while cotton piece-goods advanced by 22 lakhs in value, and 130 lakhs yards in quantity, twist and yarn declined by 21 lakhs in value, and 13½ million lbs. in quantity. The other noticeable decline in this group is under other articles, in which articles exported by Post declined by 32 lakhs. In the group of articles of food and drink, exports of wheat advanced by 137 lakhs in value, and 22 lakhs cwt. in quantity. Under group, No. IV, chemicals, &c., exports of opium declined by 60 lakhs in value, and 9,260 chests in quantity. Under metals, exports of manyanese ore advanced by 2 lakhs, and totalled 63.83 lakhs.

Exports of foreign merchandise, which formed nearly 3 per cent. of the total merchandise, advanced by 33 lakhs to 263 lakhs. The increase was mainly under articles manufactured and partly manufactured, which advanced by 27 lakhs to 174.56 lakhs.

4. Variations in the average prices.—In the following table the average prices of certain representative articles of imports and exports are shown, the average prices of the year 1873-74 being taken as 100. The record for 1873-74 is followed by records of every tenth year, and of the last four years :—

	1873-1874	1883-1884	1893-1894	1903-1904	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1909-1910	1909-1910
	base year								
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.									
II.—Sugar, refined	100	121.77	107.43	76.76	76.37	67.90	69.72	77.00	76.83
III.—Metals—									
Copper	100	107.67	105.95	137.98	152.47	165.41	167.33	142.67	138.25
Iron	100	107.83	114.49	137.67	133.63	157.78	169.78	169.76	159.32
Steel	100	33.23	30.71	37.05	29.10	28.04	30.67	37.94	27.89
IV.—Dyeing and Tanning Materials—									
Aniline	100	...	109.39	78.48	74.48	78.29	78.40	78.48	73.25
V.—Oils—Kerosine	100	30.99	...	24.91	261.52	231.33	230.39	242.42	221.21
VI.—Raw Materials—Silk	100	85.08	41.33	54.48	41.90	41.90	49.00	53.31	50.67
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	123.48	128.70	108.96	119.42	109.28	133.04	126.51	110.91
Cotton—Piece-goods, Grey	100	87.00	60.00	65.21	87.98	105.98	120.58	100.00	98.82
" " White	100	81.82	92.21	84.02	107.49	115.38	107.60	115.38	105.99
" " Coloured, printed or dyed	100	80.70	10.66	90.10	100.00	100.00	100.00	113.23	100.00
Silk Piece-goods	100	58.24	100.00	100.00	105.48	111.76	117.65	117.65	111.76
Woollen Piece-goods	100	110.42	107.29	81.31	81.37	87.50	80.62	91.67	80.46
" " " "	100	124.10	113.26	108.43	103.61	110.25	119.26	110.97	100.00
EXPORTS.									
II.—Wheat	100	78.77	76.40	77.13	81.75	80.79	80.18	120.67	111.17
IV.—Opium	100	83.33	90.73	104.91	135.02	110.79	108.83	109.82	130.04
VI.—Raw Materials—									
Cotton	100	79.41	91.71	109.92	85.95	97.39	100.64	95.83	111.11
Seeds, Linseed	100	109.24	149.20	130.34	143.99	153.01	161.24	161.05	173.11
" Rape	100	100.44	149.11	126.88	148.44	179.84	182.44	201.31	174.84
" Tilor Jinjill	100	117.00	132.00	109.00	146.17	153.50	164.50	167.34	114.50
" Cotton	100	...	243.00	243.00	263.00	290.00	315.00	261.00	301.00
" Castor	100	79.98	82.43	64.51	99.43	113.25	111.19	92.19	97.04
Wool	100	68.38	109.30	106.98	130.23	141.90	144.19	130.23	132.56
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	73.68	69.81	66.04	79.28	81.13	79.25	77.56	81.19
Cotton—Piece-goods—									
Grey	100	68.75	75.00	61.26	67.60	67.60	63.75	63.75	67.60
White	100	127.93	110.51	67.56	62.18	69.16	59.16	69.16	62.18
Coloured	100	90.90	92.59	70.37	61.45	61.48	61.48	61.48	72.77

The prices of imported goods during 1909-10 were distinctly lower than last year, and a comparison by bulk of imports would be more in favour of the year under report. The prices of cotton piece-goods declined considerably, whites (13 per cent.), greys (8 per cent.) and coloured (6 per cent.). There was also a marked fall in the prices of other important items such as silk and woollen piece-goods, raw silk, aniline dye and copper. On the export side, the prices on the other hand show a considerable rise in cotton (23 per cent.) and in opium (41 per cent.). The extent, to which variations in total values have been the result of these fluctuations in prices, is shown in the following statement. Had the average prices of the last year been paid for the imports and exports of this year, the value of the imports would have been 41 crores, or 150 lakhs more than the recorded value of the year, and the value of the

exports, 48 crores, or 480 lakhs less than the recorded value during the year under review :—

	Imports.			Exports (Indian produce).		
	1909-1910.		1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1908-1909.
	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1908-1909.	Value shown in Returns.	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1908-1909.	Value shown in Returns.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Animals (living)	13 34	12 50	11 24	2 47	— 82	— 27
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	551 03	559 92	582 03	32 08	351 45	150 25
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	559 34	552 46	1,091 02	69 00	75 27	67 02
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, Dyeing and Tanning Materials	159 30	163 31	130 42	304 76	237 44	365 75
V.—Oils	96 94	99 15	113 31	7 95	7 24	7 34
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	368 40	379 11	847 63	3,433 80	3,059 13	2,202 27
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	1,302 78	1,397 06	1,187 36	1,039 76	995 57	1,085 55
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	83 47	84 09	83 11	4 17	4 16	3 19
C.—Other Articles	505 85	514 03	488 81	107 00	104 66	141 23
Total of No. VII	1,902 10	2,006 78	1,759 28	1,150 93	1,104 39	1,130 27
Total Merchandise	3,953 46	4,101 53	4,940 98	5,391 57	4,911 73	3,979 17

IMPORTS.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1909-1910.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the 5 years ending 1907-1908.		In 1908-1909.	In 1909-1910.
						Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
1 Cotton Manufacture	10,11,30,470	8,14,85,247	8,99,32,412	+ 84 47	22 76	91 9	90 5	90 1	1
2 Metals	3,14,31,896	4,21,23,683	4,01,09,180	— 20 28	10 15	58 9	55 1	57 1	2
3 Sugar	2,90,24,825	2,96,59,151	3,19,99,207	+ 24 46	8 10	2 4	1 3	1 6	3
4 Machinery and Millwork	1,95,11,996	2,54,69,043	1,97,72,534	— 56 96	5 00	92 3	93 3	95 3	4
5 Railway Plant and Boiling Stock	91,09,869	8,18,27,108	1,09,64,521	— 148 62	4 29	90 1	93 2	92 3	5
6 Silk Manufactures	1,33,96,103	1,46,36,768	1,58,37,129	+ 10 00	4 00	6 00	4 7	5 1	6
7 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	79,36,044	1,09,48,193	1,35,33,397	+ 26 84	3 42	92 4	91 6	91 8	7
8 Wool and Manufactures of	1,10,18,173	1,06,37,003	1,07,02,113	+ 6 5	2 71	67 2	68 9	71 7	8
9 Provisions	90,08,455	1,00,36,986	1,03,24,469	+ 2 87	2 61	24 4	24 0	23 3	9
10 Oils	91,88,080	1,13,30,887	96,63,775	— 16 47	2 45	6 5	8 0	7 7	10
11 Apparel	85,61,515	83,11,343	93,47,404	+ 10 36	3 37	48 2	50 6	52 6	11
12 Hardware and Cutlery	93,98,846	96,77,871	90,96,273	— 5 61	3 30	55 9	63 9	61 5	12
13 Jewellery	74,92,347	67,67,922	66,63,836	+ 31 31	3 25	6 7	6 9	4 4	13
14 Dyeing and Tanning Materials	71,00,021	71,08,211	80,66,814	+ 9 63	2 04	4 2	4 2	6 2	14
15 Silk, Raw	68,46,182	72,96,768	79,63,162	+ 6 94	2 02	007	—	—	15
16 Articles (not specified) imported by Post	57,72,287	60,48,927	68,43,548	+ 1 06	1 73	72 4	65 7	68 1	16
17 Glass and Glassware	57,73,718	52,13,569	59,73,937	+ 7 90	1 81	10 3	11 6	10 0	17
18 Coal	35,10,466	65,36,736	57,03,670	— 8 32	1 44	62 9	66 9	77 2	18
19 Liquors	58,54,959	62,30,147	53,63,835	+ 1 45	1 36	64 4	63 6	64 6	19
20 Paper and Pasteboards	44,28,900	38,94,575	43,19,515	+ 4 25	1 09	52 9	43 8	53 5	20
21 Carriages and Motor-cars, etc.	38,40,066	39,98,605	40,40,873	+ 66	1 02	84 2	87 5	85 0	21
22 Wood and Manufactures of	40,48,030	47,31,024	39,62,413	— 7 71	1 00	4 3	3 1	5 0	22
23 Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (except Tobacco)	33,48,463	29,11,746	38,19,170	+ 9 06	97	30 7	30 2	38 2	23
24 Spices	33,90,261	37,36,156	35,99,332	— 2 41	91	9	—	—	24
25 Cotton, Raw	47,16,130	51,70,177	52,97,675	— 18 82	63	70 6	60 2	50 0	25
26 Instruments and Apparatus	34,14,929	33,32,034	32,10,791	— 6 13	61	72 6	72 7	71 9	26
27 Ivory	17,63,484	16,89,721	20,94,639	+ 14 03	78	43 0	39 1	41 9	27
28 Chemicals	21,06,568	23,63,075	24,32,755	+ 50	62	66 7	70 3	65 6	28
29 Stationery	18,73,417	20,02,157	22,73,665	+ 8 55	57	65 2	70 4	65 2	29

REVIEW.

7 Foreign Trade.

	Average for 5 years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or Decrease 1909-1910.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1909-1910.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.		
						In the five years ending 1907-1908.	In 1908-1909.	In 1909-1910.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30) Matches	17,21,619	21,39,362	23,01,666	+ 73	56	15	3	1.1
31) Paints and Colours	19,25,161	20,69,753	21,02,335	+ 32	53	75.1	76.4	76.2
32) Leather and Manufactures of	17,27,900	19,75,643	18,83,103	- 93	43	93.2	93.5	94.2
33) Grain and Pulse	14,46,872	70,33,833	17,79,500	- 52.54	55	6	...	53
34) Soap	12,33,651	15,94,722	17,64,101	+ 259	56	87.0	86.6	94.1
35) Building and Engineering Materials	12,39,334	19,23,357	17,01,827	- 221	43	77.7	74.9	76.5
36) Books and Printed Matter	14,61,183	16,12,006	16,22,173	- 90	30	95.8	95.6	100.0
37) Tobacco	10,32,298	12,43,432	15,12,636	+ 279	40	81.0	66.2	50.1
38) Tea	15,93,705	18,01,185	14,20,857	- 380	36	8	4	1.1
39) Earthenware and Porcelain	11,31,719	12,53,817	13,66,030	+ 112	25	62.9	69.1	71.4
40) Gums and Resins	12,45,134	10,91,760	13,46,465	+ 256	34	2.0	1.1	2.4
41) Animals' living	23,06,280	11,24,370	13,34,660	+ 210	34	6.1	16.2	15.4
42) Toys and Requisites for Games	12,30,000	11,16,004	13,30,419	+ 202	23	36.2	40.0	38.4
43) Hides and Skins	12,41,169	10,45,536	12,79,797	+ 234	32	36.7	42.7	40.3
44) Clocks and Watches	9,17,730	8,94,401	8,35,777	+ 21	21	9.0	5.6	12.5
45) Tallow	4,79,083	6,30,889	7,39,261	+ 106	19	83.2	92.2	91.1
46) Umbrellas and fittings	8,94,586	7,64,965	6,94,733	- 70	18	73.1	54.9	80.0
47) Cabinetware and Furniture	6,36,925	6,65,219	6,98,850	+ 21	17	47.5	59.7	43.8
48) Flax and Manufactures of	7,27,900	9,38,056	6,61,146	- 277	17	88.7	91.1	100.0
49) Arms, Ammunition, etc.	4,86,099	6,10,653	6,23,946	+ 13	16	90.3	89.3	100.0
50) Seeds	2,57,866	2,68,277	4,87,656	+ 122	12	11.2	7.1	6.0
51) Caoutchouc	3,57,819	4,73,347	4,78,756	+ 05	12	76.0	73.9	80.0
52) Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	2,93,010	2,46,419	2,53,961	+ 108	10	91.5	99.2	100.0
53) Fireworks	4,44,301	2,92,624	2,32,617	+ 60	08	1.6	5.3	3.9
54) Jute, Manufactures of	3,50,369	4,10,746	3,20,967	- 90	08	83.0	95.9	100.0
55) Cordage and Rope	2,79,465	2,31,526	2,17,788	+ 86	08	56.6	69.0	66.6
56) Art. works of	2,63,279	2,55,022	2,24,701	- 36	09	50.2	63.2	50.0
57) Candles	2,31,897	1,63,632	1,75,235	- 07	04	46.3	49.3	50.0
58) Hops	1,70,428	80,108	80,146	- 10	02	93.8	84.9	100.0
59) Other Articles	43,60,913	54,01,660	55,12,198	+ 110	1.59	39.7	38.9	34.9
Total Merchandise	36,45,46,835	40,40,97,663	39,52,46,231	- 88.61	100.00	57.6	57.0	55.8
Treasure—								
Gold	11,36,01,167	5,65,09,467	19,99,90,222	+ 1,434.80	...	47.5	71.9	47.1
Silver	8,06,40,174	12,06,96,617	9,08,33,965	- 297.02	...	69.9	91.4	81.3
Total Treasure	19,31,41,341	17,71,06,084	29,08,24,187	+ 1,107.78	...	56.6	85.2	59.3
Total Imports	55,76,87,676	58,12,03,747	69,31,20,398	+ 1,100.27	...	57.3	63.6	57.2

Sources of imported merchandise:

In the above statement the percentage of British trade in each article is given for the first time.

In the year under review, the share of the United Kingdom amounted to 55.8 per cent. of the total, which is less by 1.2 per cent. than the percentage of the previous year. It is to be noted, however, that in some of the important items of trade such as *sugar, silk manufactures, oils, dyeing materials, raw silk, wood and wood manufactures, spices and matches*, the United Kingdom has practically no share, and if these items are excluded, the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports comes to 71 per cent., which is exactly the same percentage as in the previous year.

The principal features of the import trade of the year under review are noted below:—

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

6. The increase under this head is mostly in *horses*, the imports advancing by 307 in number and by over 2 lákhs in value. Shipments from Australia and Persia rose by 270 and 169, respectively. In both cases the average value is higher than in the preceding year. There was a small increase of 5 in the number of *horses* imported from the United Kingdom, but the total value of such imports decreased by a quarter of a lákhs.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

7. With a drop of 28 lákhs, the total imports aggregate 5.54 crores, a figure still considerably above the average of the decade. Large imports of *grain and pulse* from foreign countries only take place in times of scarcity. Owing to good seasonal crops, the diminution in imports of 28 lákhs is fully absorbed by the fall in imports of these necessaries of life (*grain and pulse* —52½ lákhs, *wheat* —27½ lákhs, *rice* —15 lákhs and *pulse* —10 lákhs).

Coffee.—The imports are smaller by 826 cwt. or 17 per cent. The peculiar feature of the trade is the heavy drop of about 55 per cent. in the imports of British Empire grown *coffee*. This means that cheap *Brazilian coffee* imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary still holds its own. The exports of *Indian coffee* advanced from 1,971 cwt. to 2,199 cwt., though the coastwise imports fell off from 3,716 cwt. to 3,294 cwt. The *East Indian* and, particularly, *Indian coffee*, is losing its hold on the home market, the complaint being that consignments are carelessly prepared, and the fine quality of past years replaced by inferior qualities.

Hops.—The imports are the lowest in the decade.

Liquors.

	1909-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	1,109,700	11,75,011	1,210,797	13,12,354	+107,098	+1,37,343
Spirits	445,097	31,79,758	439,597	31,76,010	-7,490	-3,748
Wines	103,518	8,94,354	109,375	8,95,521	+5,857	+11,137
Total	1,658,315	32,49,123	1,759,769	33,83,885	+106,095	+1,44,739

Ale, beer and porter.—There is a rise of more than a hundred thousand gallons in quantity, and 1.37 lákhs in value. The imports last year were exceptionally low. Owing to increased local production, there does not seem any likelihood of this sub-head assuming the large proportions of previous years.

Spirits and wines.—There is a trifling drop of Rs. 3,742 in the former, and a rise of Rs. 11,137 in the latter. *Brandy* shows a drop of Rs. 40,000 in value, there being an advance of 1,172 gallons in quantity, indicating the predominance of cheaper brands. *Whisky* imports drop by 10,045 gallons or 5 per cent., but in value by Rs. 31,697 or 2¼ per cent. only. Out of the *whisky* imports of 11.23 lákhs, 11.13 lákhs or 99 per cent. is of British origin. Of the total imports of *sprits and wines* amounting to 53.83 lákhs, the share of the United Kingdom is 34.82 lákhs or 64½ per cent., of France 11.93 lákhs or 22 per cent., and of Germany 2.80 lákhs or 5 per cent.

Provisions.—The two principal items under this head *almonds* and *dates* between them total 57.96 lákhs, and form 56 per cent. of the total. Imports of *almonds* show a heavy drop of 7.47 lákhs, imports from France and Italy falling off by 3.13 and 6 lákhs, respectively. This is counter-balanced by an increase of 3.60 lákhs in the imports from Persia. *Dates* have advanced by 6.52 lákhs to 38.80 lákhs, the largest importation in the decade. The advance in imports from Asiatic Turkey amounts to 6.34 lákhs, and from Muscat .76 lákhs. Persian imports are down by .55 lákhs.

Spices show a further drop of 2·41 lakhs. The two principal items under this head are *betelnuts* and *cloves*; the imports of the former have improved by 2·91 lakhs. Ceylon imports are better by 1·80 lakhs, and Singapore imports by 1·13 lakhs. The drop in *cloves* of 1·83 lakhs would have been larger, but for an increase of ·53 lakh in imports of *dragon cloves* from Germany. The total imports of *cloves*, 21·82 lakhs, are still much above the average of the decade, and form 60 per cent. of the total of this group.

Sugar (refined).—The following table shows the quantities and sources of supply of the imports of this article during the last five years:—

Whence imported.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	108,955	10,48,114	14,265	1,51,315	1,627	39,215	1,739	32,035	1,831	36,103	+152	+3,178
Austria-Hungary ...	517,149	48,01,082	463,373	41,47,639	23,003	21,74,740	403,680	44,93,207	197,665	18,83,573	-276,965	-26,69,723
Belgium ...	67,279	6,09,777	60,144	6,29,861	2,855	27,899	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	86,214	7,96,611	3,480	31,389	238	3,143	267	3,671	374	4,403	+67	+1,131
Germany ...	202,731	18,16,759	544,501	46,35,501	41,412	3,67,467	35,437	3,30,662	20,000	2,05,031	-8,938	-7,631
Mauritius ...	1,683,129	1,65,89,237	1,820,864	1,58,09,845	2,062,039	1,86,67,035	1,979,779	1,85,19,981	1,709,336	1,74,86,374	-201,114	-20,22,607
Reunion ...	35,183	3,42,133	104,016	8,14,870	11,677	93,963	19,903	1,75,342	...	...	-19,666	-1,75,342
Egypt ...	65,940	7,57,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong ...	67,014	6,33,183	14,666	1,86,982	26,304	3,39,030	23,635	3,31,818	33,682	4,16,960	+10,047	+4,85,142
Java ...	217,617	21,81,194	404,312	39,49,015	502,756	76,93,242	415,612	39,42,424	1,157,711	1,13,11,897	+77,101	+73,69,273
Straits Settlements ...	8,158	86,280	...	...	11	161	...	...	107	977	+107	+977
Other places ...	433	9,224	1,720	16,540	3,267	31,001	94	1,734	311	4,006	+217	+3,301
Total ...	3,60,289	2,98,73,416	3,431,261	2,91,98,256	3,284,012	2,90,02,164	2,930,274	2,88,70,064	3,207,517	3,13,81,020	+277,333	+28,40,966
Re-exports ...	139,976	16,19,425	108,740	9,68,649	72,707	6,66,984	80,824	7,01,214	113,596	11,58,609	+32,738	+3,47,315
Exports in Coasting Trade ...	605,150	64,74,027	617,913	60,18,273	617,001	61,62,273	497,032	49,46,736	524,041	52,99,743	+27,012	+3,53,006

The imports of *refined sugar* have advanced by 25·40 lakhs, bringing up the total to 3·13 crores, a record figure. The outstanding feature of the trade this year has been the enormous quantity of *Java cane sugar* imported, and the firm and steady prices ruling throughout the year. The expectations regarding the *beet crop* have not been fully realised. The *Cuban crop* also, which at one time promised to be abundant, has been disappointing. Though *cane* cultivation has received an impetus from the Brussels' convention which reduced *beet* to its natural value by depriving it of the artificial support on which it depended for so many years, it is not yet able to overtake the increasing demand, and the result has been that both the visible supplies and crop prospects of *beet* and *cane* have not lowered the tone of the market. Prices have advanced throughout the year. There has been a steady rise of from 4½d. to over 2s. per cwt. in the prices ruling from the beginning of the year to its close, and the firmness still continues both in *beet* and *cane sugar*. This increase is reflected in the prices ruling in Bombay, where the price of ordinary crystals—*beet ex-godown*, has risen from Rs. 10-14-0 on 2nd April 1909, to Rs. 13-4-0 per cwt. on 31st March 1910, and of *Mauritius* ordinary grain from Rs. 10-8-0, to Rs. 12-6-0.

Having regard to the countries from which imports have been received, it is noticeable that shipments of *beet* from Austria-Hungary and Germany have fallen by 21 lakhs, reducing the imports from these countries to about 7 per cent. of the total imports of *sugar*. Mauritius sends a lakh and three-quarters less than last year. The 1909-10 Mauritius crop is the largest on record, being no less than 250,000 tons, and it was to be expected that a much larger quantity than last year's would come to India. But failure of *beet* to satisfy the demand of the European markets, has made the Mauritius merchant naturally ambitious to take advantage of the European markets. A unique feature of the sugar-trade has been that, for the first time, Mauritius has sold to the United Kingdom, 20,000 tons of *white crystals* for March-April delivery, and there is no doubt, other large parcels will find their way to Europe. The shipments to India from April forward, of *Mauritius sugar*, are expected to be heavy, and though they may temporarily affect the prices a little, there is bound to be an exceptionally strong tone in the market till the prospects of new crops are assured. Shipments to the United Kingdom of *Mauritius sugar* from the Indian stocks, are now taking place.

Imports of *sugar* from Java have risen by 73·69 lakhs, the total being 1·13 crores, the largest on record. The American Government having decided

to admit the *Manilla sugars* to the extent of 300,000 tons, free of duty, into the United States, imports from the Philippines will now be entirely absorbed by America, and the *cane sugar* produced in the Dutch Islands will be more and more attracted to India. *Java sugar* is becoming a formidable rival, not only to the development of the indigenous sugar industry of India, but also to *Mauritius sugar*. It is the outcome of cheap labour of an Indian standard combined with the advantages of the latest machinery, and the most recent scientific processes.

Tea.—The distribution of foreign imports, as well as the imports of Indian *tea* from Calcutta, is shown in the following table:—

Imports.	1906-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1908.		1909-1910.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Ceylon	1,425,068	4,96,126	624,694	2,21,374	1,340,186	4,70,068	1,896,866	6,81,560	1,892,968	5,27,970	-203,927	-1,58,690
Green	...	...	1,661	767	210	210	...	...	300	130	+780	+1,330
Hongkong	61,180	23,692	15,621	15,483	230,468	68,461	45,975	22,821	46,536	26,369	+561	+2,548
Green	6,267	3,408	1,045	399	9	7	2,065	1,637	12,620	5,053	+9,984	+3,426
China	200,454	1,29,125	107,764	69,365	169,327	79,009	263,631	1,49,941	262,806	1,58,062	+175	+3,101
Black	1,090,130	6,94,374	900,812	7,61,155	1,099,848	6,75,351	1,470,709	7,99,409	1,131,749	6,02,996	-328,941	-1,96,511
Java	161,661	1,15,602	222,145	2,28,966	282,689	1,90,218	196,929	1,30,181	126,967	69,697	-60,943	-40,564
Other Countries	20,346	15,764	13,370	10,693	61,303	26,093	61,225	15,686	20,815	16,678	-410	+1,222
Total	2,926,740	14,78,466	1,990,326	13,26,322	3,071,227	12,10,808	3,867,019	16,01,166	3,804,739	14,20,967	-662,790	-2,70,229
Calcutta	1,963,870	9,76,101	2,417,843	11,70,308	3,264,491	11,80,745	2,969,264	16,17,170	3,075,199	16,23,289	+66,213	+1,06,118
Exports.												
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>												
Persia	264,150	2,72,406	307,580	1,94,750	260,068	2,20,989	189,966	1,77,546	121,611	92,371	-69,264	-26,174
Turkey in Asia	189,919	1,01,359	69,203	61,329	422,139	2,71,703	869,892	2,45,991	163,464	1,26,163	-2,07,029	-1,09,623
Russia	29,720	13,721	...	...	25,860	25,141	71,649	49,926	20,462	24,611	-42,067	-26,316
Other Countries	197,748	1,38,154	169,406	1,09,326	162,006	1,13,732	180,923	1,15,897	152,776	1,07,798	-26,166	-7,601
Total	761,536	4,20,640	496,199	3,06,414	960,080	6,41,614	1,262,409	5,39,360	496,719	3,60,946	-365,655	-1,78,113
<i>Indian Produce.</i>												
Persia	666,666	3,25,609	666,666	2,79,508	625,892	4,70,069	260,234	1,24,497	141,269	71,279	-119,061	-68,211
Turkey in Asia	603,625	2,91,720	639,646	3,15,197	964,329	4,80,817	701,406	3,74,320	693,075	4,64,323	+191,669	+91,012
Russia	84,389	45,183	73,968	35,593	40,448	20,572	63,063	20,079	31,798	17,144	-26,275	-12,945
Other Countries	872,368	1,70,406	404,763	1,34,366	244,001	1,69,718	269,991	1,20,019	268,600	1,20,780	+48,609	+20,762
Total	1,719,068	8,36,838	1,881,069	6,14,714	2,264,670	11,61,172	1,379,794	6,68,966	1,374,746	7,14,612	+44,868	+45,067

The imports have further diminished in value by 3.80 lakhs. There is a drop of 1.54 lakhs in imports from Ceylon, 1.93 lakhs from China, and .40 lakh from Java. One of the reasons why imports have suffered, is the unsatisfactory state of trade routes in Persia and of the Persian ports by which the tea finds its way to Asiatic Turkey, which forms the principal market to which this tea is re-exported from this port.

Re-exports have thus been on a smaller scale, being 1.79 lakhs under those of last year. Imports of *Indian tea* from Calcutta have advanced by 1.06 lakhs.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

8. This important group shows a material decrease of 2.32 crores which is nearly wholly confined to *railway plant and rolling stock*—1.49 crores and *machinery and millwork*—.57 crore. Last year's imports were exceptionally large, but the lack of funds in the year 1908-09 impeded the progress of railways, and deterred mill and other industrial concerns from sending forward orders. The total imports of 8.59 crores are, however, larger than the average of the decade.

A.—*Hardware and cutlery.*—The value of the trade with the principal sources of supply during the last five years is shown below:—

	1906-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-08.	1909-10.	Increase or decrease in 1909-10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From United Kingdom—						
Cutlery	2,41,726	3,15,420	3,69,999	3,96,181	2,79,681	-20,809
Sewing machines	2,79,483	3,07,901	1,86,991	1,86,207	2,81,490	+66,283
Agricultural implements	66,220	60,886	6,781	6,787	18,712	+13,926
Other implements	2,09,200	3,09,643	3,18,728	2,67,063	2,46,278	-24,475
Enamelled ironware	11,908	3,420	...	...	6,470	-26,678
Lampware	2,35,233	2,10,667	1,80,526	2,66,498	2,54,221	-2,177
Hardware, other sorts	27,09,499	45,80,343	64,26,620	51,10,673	45,02,266	-6,08,708
Total	60,33,667	52,48,320	65,06,802	61,61,367	56,51,536	-4,79,229
From Germany	14,61,410	21,16,554	26,01,224	16,01,289	14,63,344	-27,945
„ Austria-Hungary	6,29,560	5,19,183	7,23,777	7,61,334	6,69,040	-62,294
„ Belgium	6,81,624	7,64,623	7,54,165	6,06,498	6,39,070	+72,972
„ United States	3,23,517	3,70,908	4,63,122	3,63,378	3,79,223	-3,045
„ Russia	5,029	...	...	100	1,620	+1,520
„ Other countries	2,20,334	6,07,172	5,18,617	3,16,085	3,69,467	+47,382
Total	63,06,481	1,01,26,936	1,18,27,617	86,77,671	80,96,573	-5,81,098

There is a further decline of 5·81 lákhs which reduces the imports to 90·96 lákhs. Of the decrease, 4·89 lákhs or 84 per cent. relates to *hardware—other sorts*. This heading includes all manner of articles, from pins to small parts of machinery, which are dutiable. There is a small diminution in most descriptions. *Lampware* has advanced by ·57 lákhs, more than half this amount being made up of cheap Japanese imitations. There is an advance of ·96 lákhs in *sewing machines*; this advance is entirely confined to English manufactures.

B.—Metals.—The value and quantity of the trade under this head were as follows for each of the last five years:—

	1906-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		Increase or decrease in 1909-10.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Brass	4,734	2,86,048	5,486	3,40,346	7,117	4,98,934	8,929	4,65,373	5,648	2,14,502	-3,280	-1,50,273
Copper	182,046	99,99,002	125,036	80,35,431	164,807	1,07,29,178	284,373	1,87,61,386	379,386	1,50,00,647	-4,987	-7,50,640
German Silver	7,635	6,99,733	7,639	7,46,399	10,744	11,27,011	7,125	6,98,620	9,305	8,38,438	+2,080	+1,58,818
Iron	868,975	87,78,265	1,079,723	92,54,465	1,044,098	92,14,118	1,077,031	96,22,941	1,129,030	99,92,213	+62,009	+3,61,302
Lead	18,168	2,37,640	10,772	1,70,365	16,470	2,28,843	26,059	3,65,754	37,238	2,36,040	+1,169	-18,714
Quicksilver	1,197	3,08,829	1,165	2,00,632	777	1,32,811	1,079	1,88,783	861	1,63,001	-196	-25,182
Steel	2,035,193	1,13,67,332	1,754,376	1,04,97,640	2,045,703	1,33,49,825	2,106,639	1,29,25,264	1,844,655	1,09,41,423	-331,784	-19,63,841
Tin	5,809	6,06,160	7,965	11,72,908	11,483	15,56,391	11,139	12,98,463	11,796	13,19,125	+637	+25,692
Zinc or Spelter	29,063	5,64,849	34,279	7,66,143	20,799	4,58,367	26,543	5,18,204	29,716	5,76,739	+3,174	+58,535
Metals, unenumerated	3,630	2,18,091	3,630	2,72,063	7,982	5,29,232	4,047	3,32,233	12,714	6,27,462	+7,707	+2,66,229
Total	3,155,640	3,04,03,377	3,030,053	3,14,66,468	3,329,970	3,79,00,710	3,613,863	4,21,28,883	3,350,459	4,01,00,183	-263,799	-20,27,703

There has been a drop in quantity of 263,393 cwt. or about 7½ per cent., though the decrease in value is only 20 lákhs or about 4½ per cent. The depression which characterized the trade in *iron* and *steel* in the United Kingdom and the continent in the year 1908, continued to affect the earlier months of the year under report, and though the prices have not gone up as they should have, business became brisker in the later months. Prices in India were steady, and have been slightly improving towards the close of the year.

Copper.—The imports of *copper* show a drop of 10½ lákhs or 4½ per cent. The drop in quantity is only 4,987 cwt. or a little over 1½ per cent. This is due to the high priced *copper* shipped in the earlier months of the year. Another noticeable feature of the trade is, that the imports of *unwrought copper—tiles, ingots, etc.*, advanced from 6·77 lákhs to 9·04 lákhs, the increase being confined mainly to shipments from Japan; whereas there is a drop of 8 lákhs in *yellow metal sheets* and *braziers*, the decrease being in shipments from the United Kingdom. The world's production of *copper* increased by 85,000 tons in the year 1909, but at the same time there has been an increase in consumption, notably in America and Germany. The fluctuations in prices were, however, much less violent than in previous years, and cautious dealing has maintained prices. The stocks in the Port Trust godown on the last day of the year were 681 tons of *copper braziers*, and 671 tons of *yellow metal braziers*, against 623 and 1,203 tons, respectively, last year. Latterly there is noticeable in Bombay, a tendency in favour of larger quantities of *unwrought copper* for subsequent manufacture into *yellow metal sheets* locally. This business will of course depend mainly upon the price of *copper*, but the experiment is being tried on a larger scale every year.

German silver.—There is an advance of 1·59 lákhs in this metal, which brings the total to 8·28 lákhs—a figure larger than the average of the decade. The price has dropped by more than 14 per cent. since 1907-08—the year of largest imports—and the heavy stocks held have been cleared off.

Iron and steel.—Imports of *iron* have increased by 3·69 lákhs and totalled 99·92 lákhs—the largest in the decade. A noticeable feature of the trade is the improvement in the smaller descriptions, and an advance by over 6 lákhs in the imports from the United Kingdom. There is a drop of 10 lákhs or 15 per cent. in the imports of *steel*, most of the larger descriptions showing diminished imports. Between *iron* and *steel*, the imports total 209·33 lákhs.

The extent to which the displacement of *iron manufactures* by *steel* has affected the position of the United Kingdom in these trades, will appear from the following statement :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1905-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-10.	
	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.
Iron												
United Kingdom	837.96	43.61	1,079.73	62.54	1,044.08	67.14	1,077.02	66.23	1,120.03	66.92	+52.01	+3.66
Belgium	569.52	45.50	859.21	51.42	810.23	50.70	859.58	57.31	941.50	53.41	+41.94	+6.10
Belgium	134.74	8.66	131.66	10.43	135.06	11.77		7.04	70.08	6.39	-4.29	-7.66
Steel												
United Kingdom	1,408.74	60.78	1,754.37	104.97	2,045.70	133.43	2,168.54	129.25	1,844.85	109.41	-321.69	-19.64
Belgium	389.13	27.29	611.94	45.62	603.48	61.43	650.62	45.62	645.30	47.61	-6.32	+1.79
Germany	637.68	42.91	984.36	49.39	1,240.05	67.28	1,251.15	66.94	1,091.91	54.64	-159.22	-12.70
Germany	130.64	7.05	48.89	3.12	163.78	6.5	160.62	10.66	81.50	5.34	-88.12	-5.76
United States	38.15	2.27	77.09	5.0	74.57	5.9	35.11	2.66	14.90	.93	-20.21	-1.68

In the imports under these heads, there is a drop of 16.14 lakhs, or about 8 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom is 131.01 lakhs or 62½ per cent., Belgium coming next with 61.02 lakhs or 29 per cent., and Germany following with 9.09 lakhs or 4.3 per cent. There has been a further drop in shipments from Belgium of 163,500 cwt., whereas the imports from the United Kingdom have advanced by 76,620 cwt. This clearly tends to show that Germany is losing the advantages she enjoyed over the United Kingdom in respect of her *iron* and particularly *steel* products, and that the latter country can produce as cheap an article as is wanted by the consuming districts.

Tin.—With a slightly lower range of prices, the imports have advanced by 657 cwt. or nearly 6 per cent. The total imports of 11,796 cwt. are the largest in the decade.

C.—Machinery and mill-work.—There is a further setback again in this important head, of 57 lakhs, mostly due to a reduced demand for *textile machinery* which is down by 22.26 lakhs, *steam engines* by 9.09 lakhs, and *electrical machinery* by about 4 lakhs. *Other descriptions* also show a large decrease of 22.43 lakhs. The textile mill industry during the last two years has not been in a flourishing condition, and this year, a heavy failure of a mill agent led to the liquidation and sale of several mills, creating a panic; and as the recent additions of looms and spindles have been found more than necessary to meet the demand, a temporary cessation in extensions and renewals of existing machinery has taken place. Of the total imports of 1.97 crores, the imports from the United Kingdom total 1.88 crores or 95½ per cent., leaving 9 lakhs or 4½ per cent. to be shared between other countries, imports from Germany and the United States being reduced to 3.45 and 1.36 lakhs, respectively.

D.—Railway plant and rolling stock.—Imports of these have receded by 1.48 crores, though the total imports, 1.69 crores, represent the largest figure in the decade excepting last year's. The year 1908-09 was a lean financial year, and the Government of India stopped all extension of railway construction, excepting only such renewals as were consistent with economy, with the result that all the items suffer. There is a heavy drop in *carriages* and *trucks* of 1.23 crores. This head was more than ordinarily inflated last year, owing to the demand of the trade for *rolling stock*. *Locomotive engines*, etc., diminished by 34½ lakhs. *Sleepers* and *keys*, etc., of *steel* and *iron* declined by 6.90 lakhs. The only heading which shows an appreciable increase, is that of *sleepers of wood*, which advanced by 4.29 lakhs, the increase being confined to imports from Australia.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

9. There is an appreciable increase of 21.86 lakhs which brings up the total to 1.58 crores—the largest in the decade. The increase is spread over all the heads: *chemicals* + 4.8 lakh, *drugs, medicines and narcotics* + 11.76 lakhs, and *dyeing and tanning materials* + 9.62 lakhs.

Chemicals.—With an increase of 4.8 lakh, the total imports amounted to 24.32 lakhs. The continuous increase of these imports indicates the gradual expansion of industrial concerns.

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.—The total of 53·31 lákhs, showing a rise of 11·76 lákhs over last year, is the largest in the quinquennial period. *Assafætida* rose by 1·44 lákhs and *camphor*, particularly *refined cake*, by 2·61 lákhs or 56 per cent. in value, and by over a quarter of a million pounds or 86 per cent. in quantity. The phenomenal drop in prices during the last two years had upset the market last year, but these cheap purchases have enabled the importers to minimize their losses, and the imports this year are the largest in the decade. *Cassia lignea* and *proprietary and patent medicines* improved by 1·55 lákhs each, and *quinine* by 1·05 lákhs, the latter indicating the prevalence of fever in the country.

Tobacco.—There has been a rise of 2·69 lákhs or about 22 per cent., of which Rs. 13,000 is in *unmanufactured*, and 2·56 lákhs in *manufactured tobacco*. *Cigars* and *other sorts* have advanced each by ·26 lákhs and *cigarettes* by 2·04 lákhs. The increase in *cigarettes* by 22½ per cent., indicates the popularity of foreign *cigarettes* in this country. The enhanced duties on *tobacco* took effect from the 25th February 1910, and have affected the imports for the last weeks of the year. It is expected that these duties will materially affect the imports next year. Of the total imports of 15·12 lákhs, the share of the United Kingdom is 9·95 lákhs or 66 per cent., Egypt following next with 1·91 lákhs or 12½ per cent. The imports from the United Kingdom have advanced by 1·48 lákhs, or 9½ per cent. of the total.

Dyeing and tanning materials.—With an advance of 9·62 lákhs or 13½ per cent., the total imports aggregate 80·65 lákhs—the highest figure in the decade. *Alizarine dyes* have advanced by 5·41 lákhs, the share of the United Kingdom being 1·64 lákhs. *Aniline dyes* rose by 2·57 lákhs. *Cochineal* shows a decline of ·53 lákhs or 22 per cent. in value, but the drop in quantity is only 114 cwt. or less than 5 per cent. *Synthetic indigo* continues to make steady progress, and the imports have increased by 1·04 lákhs or 73 per cent. In 1904-05 the imports were only 508 cwt. against this year's 1,750 cwt.—an increase of 244 per cent. *Saffron* shows a small advance of ·28 lákhs or 4½ per cent.

V.—OILS.

10. The *mineral oils*, particularly *kerosine*, predominate in this group. The imports show a drop of 15·95 lákhs or 15 per cent. The decline is due entirely to *kerosine*, imports of which were less by over 16½ lákhs.

The following table gives the imports of *mineral oils* for four years :—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosine—										
Russia	{ Bulk 517,892	1,37,868	6,290,619	21,42,178	2,987,424	11,78,015	17,26,465	7,63,149	-1,230,900	-4,34,866
	{ Case 778,404	8,82,540	111,667	57,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	{ Bulk 2,748,936	8,88,074	9,034,306	26,66,913	11,841,848	36,20,032	17,29,328	3,64,184	-10,311,619	-37,36,466
	{ Case .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	{ Bulk 7,039,786	24,81,174	691,348	1,47,901	.....	.....	10,423,743	32,69,619	+10,423,743	+32,69,619
	{ Case 1,744,633	10,09,085	2,121,631	13,54,566	4,259,641	26,34,109	2,359,714	15,74,226	-1,901,927	-10,60,883
Dutch Borneo	{ Bulk .....	.....	.....	.....	1,039,710	8,99,492	8,936,936	16,02,391	+2,675,430	+11,08,909
	{ Case .....	.....	.....	.....	73,928	44,447	15,094	9,770	-38,434	-35,117
Sumatra	{ Bulk 2,781,824	9,40,121	.....	.....	2,021,618	8,19,240	.....	.....	-2,021,618	-8,19,240
	{ Case 40,563	23,040	.....	.....	27,734	15,779	.....	.....	-27,734	-15,779
Other countries	{ Bulk .....	.....	.....	.....	11,16,343	6,17,978	.....	.....	-1,116,343	-6,17,978
	{ Case 6	3	15	7	.....	.....	59	43	+59	43
Total, Kerosine	{ Bulk 14,945,311	44,37,134	18,191,299	51,96,991	19,721,436	64,32,687	17,244,660	65,99,133	-1,390,276	-6,43,844
	{ Case 2,648,710	13,06,674	2,230,263	14,12,663	4,352,403	20,97,778	2,373,997	18,69,039	-1,978,406	-11,14,737
Total	17,594,021	57,43,808	20,421,562	66,09,654	24,077,139	85,30,465	19,618,657	84,68,172	-3,358,063	-16,58,261
Other sorts—										
Russia	{ Other sorts 1,669,468	9,76,744	40,518	4,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	{ Fuel Oil .....	.....	2,103,577	12,96,510	1,864,469	8,09,683	1,700,082	11,45,010	+4,94,692	+2,46,327
	{ Other sorts .....	.....	690,179	79,083	1,829,424	2,09,622	673,162	96,169	-1,166,252	-1,11,453
Dutch Borneo	{ Fuel Oil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Other sorts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	{ Fuel Oil 7,234	13,011	10,100	18,919	36,344	14,878	.....	.....	-26,344	-14,878
	{ Other sorts 43,304	4,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumatra	{ Fuel Oil 28,268	36,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Other sorts 314,403	2,94,590	606,245	4,16,224	646,991	4,69,355	699,946	4,13,642	-138,046	55,713
Other countries	{ Fuel Oil 43,369	4,970	69,179	79,043	1,829,424	2,09,622	673,162	96,169	-1,166,252	-1,11,453
	{ Other sorts 1,916,381	13,11,022	2,460,610	17,33,299	3,034,723	13,91,516	2,177,997	18,69,032	+196,274	+1,73,196
Total, Other sorts	1,959,749	13,16,022	2,529,819	18,12,319	3,964,187	16,03,139	3,951,159	18,69,931	-1,016,994	+63,543
Grand Total	19,553,770	70,59,830	22,951,381	84,21,973	28,041,326	1,01,33,604	23,600,816	1,03,38,103	-4,378,070	-18,94,878
Kerosine—										
Burma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,467,246	38,50,166	12,738,841	50,33,062	9,636,358	47,20,270	11,060,224	50,83,019	+1,413,968	+3,62,749

There is a decrease in imports of *kerosine in bulk* from Russia, which is partially made up by increased imports from the United States and Borneo. During the year there was no importation of *case oil* from Russia, and imports from the United States have fallen off by about 11 lakhs.

Other sorts.—Though declining in quantity by over a million gallons, these increased in value by 64 lakh, indicating a higher range of prices.

The imports of *Burma oil* coastwise have improved by nearly 1½ million gallons in quantity and by 3·63 lakhs in value.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS.

11. With an increase of 21 lakhs, the total of 3·68 crores is the largest figure under this group in the decade excepting the year 1907-08. There has been a decrease in the imports of *coal*—8 lakhs, *cotton*—18·83 lakhs, and *teak wood*—8 lakhs, but these are counterbalanced by increases in *ivory* +13 lakhs, *jewellery* +29 lakhs and *silk* +7 lakhs.

Coal.—In the following statement the foreign imports for 5 years are contrasted with those from Calcutta during the same period:—

	1906-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease, 1909-10.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	115,490	21,75,984	196,019	28,00,069	179,242	26,19,085	188,892	26,51,346	256,349	43,90,803	+66,654	+7,26,257
Japan ...	20,787	2,87,086	1,914	26,612	2,134	32,091	10	110	—	—	-10	-110
Australia ...	6,259	79,460	20,147	3,44,945	19,018	3,13,236	113,821	18,16,991	22,339	3,49,737	-91,482	-14,67,244
Nearl ...	15	150	75	975	35,294	5,70,110	54,151	9,14,329	57,478	8,25,056	+3,227	+81,273
Other Countries ...	5,790	1,13,619	2,431	40,358	901	13,543	8,791	1,40,620	6,493	1,39,274	-327	-2,346
Total ...	148,311	28,56,189	220,596	42,12,759	226,503	45,47,291	365,464	65,36,396	313,626	57,03,670	-21,638	-8,32,716
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	763,530	89,51,123	906,033	1,36,61,386	930,068	1,27,26,759	819,331	1,19,66,493	691,311	89,19,814	-1,56,920	-21,46,679

Imports of foreign *coal* have dropped by 8 lakhs. Their total value, however, is still above the average of the decade. It is a noticeable feature of the coal trade that imports from the United Kingdom have advanced by 7½ lakhs and form 77 per cent. of the total. Imports from Australia resume their normal proportions, last year being an exceptional one. The imports of *Indian coal* from Bengal coastwise have further decreased by 21½ lakhs. They emphasise the remarks made in this connection last year.

Cotton.—The imports show a decline of 29,741 cwt. or 24½ per cent. in quantity, and of 18·83 lakhs or 36½ per cent. in value. The high prices ruling for *American cotton* naturally affected imports. Under such conditions *cotton* is attracted from unlikely quarters, and there has been an increase of 4 lakhs or 230 per cent. in imports from Persia.

Gums and resins.—Advanced by 2·58 lakhs or about 24 per cent. There is a material rise in *olibanum* or *frankinsense* of 1·45 lakhs; *gums arabic*, *Persian (false)*, and *other sorts* also show increases.

Ivory.—There has been an exceptional rise of 14·04 lakhs or 52 per cent. in *ivory*. The total figure of 30·94 lakhs is the largest in the decade. This large increase is no doubt partly due to the large number of marriages which took place in the year under review. The bulk of the imports consisted of *ivory bangles* or *rings*, which form essential ornaments of Hindu women in Kathiawár, Cutch, Gujarát and Márwár, and for which a brisk demand was expected. The quantity imported, however, was exceptionally large, and a portion will probably go into stock for next year.

Jewellery.—Imports have advanced by 29·17 lakhs. The increase is entirely in *unset pearls*. Prices, which fell towards the end of 1907, are slowly improving. The best of these imports find their way to the European and American markets. Imports from Bahrein advanced by over 12 lakhs, and from Muscat by about 14 lakhs. Persian imports fell by 3 lakhs.

Raw silk.—With an increase of 6·85 lakhs, the total is brought up to 79·83 lakhs—a figure as high as that of the record year 1907-08. The range of prices in that year, however, was higher, and therefore imports in quantity this year are 232,608 lbs., or 13½ per cent. better. *Cochin chinás* seem to be more in demand this year, and the imports amounting to 44·53 lakhs are the largest in the decade. Both Chinese and Japanese supplies were ample, particularly the Chinese, and as the demand from America and Europe was not very active, prices were kept down.

Wood teak.—The following table shows the quantity and value imported from the two chief sources of supply during the last 5 years :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-10.	
	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.
Siam ...	81,836	49,92,830	44,974	41,99,166	39,836	36,31,824	36,545	34,04,508	32,107	29,92,237	-4,439	-2,11,271
Burma ...	13,233	11,02,714	22,125	18,16,740	23,074	19,86,680	33,035	27,16,961	40,708	33,47,175	+7,763	+6,92,214

There is a heavy drop of 5·12 lakhs or 15 per cent. in imports from Siam. *Burma teak* has, however, improved by 6·31 lakhs or by over 23 per cent. The chief importers are interested both in the Siamese and the Burmese timber trade, and therefore arrange imports to suit their convenience. The total imports of *timber* from Siam and Burma this year amounted to 72,905 cubic tons, the largest quantity as yet imported. There is an increase of 1·32 lakhs in the imports from Java. *Australian timber*, almost entirely in the shape of *railway sleepers*, has been imported to the extent of 8·67 lakhs.

Wool (raw) has improved by 1·53 lakhs or 30 per cent., the rise being confined to Persia 70 lakh and Asiatic Turkey 76 lakh.

VII.—ARTICLES, MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

12. The imports of this group which total 19·02 crores and form nearly one-half of the total imports of merchandise, improved by 1·43 crores or over 8 per cent. Increase under this group is a fair indication of good trade and prosperous seasons. The principal head *A.—cotton and other fabrics* has improved by 1·15 crores, *B.—apparel* by 10·36 lakhs and *C.—other articles* by 17 lakhs.

A.—YARN AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Twist and yarn.—The years 1908-09 and 1909-10 have been very unsatisfactory years for the textile industry of Lancashire. In the beginning of the year the yarn market was much disorganized owing to the lack of a sufficiently strong demand, and orders had to be accepted at nearly 15 per cent. under the prices paid in 1907. As orders began to come forward, the price of American and subsequently of Egyptian *cotton* began to rise, and the rate for American *mid uplands* which was 4·93d. in the last week of March 1909, had risen to 8·50d. by the end of December, and during the last 3 months of the year, rates continued at a high level. Manufacturers were forced to work short time and use other devices to tide over the difficulty, but as no relief came in the shape of cheap raw material, they were obliged to accept orders to keep a certain number of spindles going, involving a loss of from 5 to 8 per cent. on actual capital used. Bombay was not slow to take advantage of this situation, and the imports of *twist and yarn* show an increase of over 25·84 lakhs or 23½ per cent.

(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.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1907-1908	4·29	7·99	12·18	26·76	18·03	44·79	491
1908-1909	1·71	8·30	10·01	27·04	17·30	44·34	473
1907-1908	1·60	9·15	10·75	25·36	22·92	48·28	467
1908-1909	1·98	10·06	11·04	25·92	23·57	49·49	498
1909-1910	2·64	12·55	15·19	27·71	17·98	45·69	437

The marginal table furnishes a comparison between the principal counts imported, and the same counts locally produced, together with the total local produce of all counts.

The imports of *yarn* have increased by over 4 million lbs., the rise in 26s to 30s and in "31s and upwards" alone amounting to 3·55 million lbs. While the imports of *foreign yarn* in these counts have increased, the local production suffered a setback of 6·79 million lbs. or over 11½ per cent. From this it is evident that the local mills cannot as yet produce these higher counts sufficiently cheaply, and that their *yarn* is not so well liked by Eastern handloom weavers as English *yarn*.

Stocks of *yarn* on March 31st, 1910, were 9,020 bales (of which 120 were *Indian cotton yarn*) against last year's 12,899 bales. These figures show that the consumption is keeping pace with imports.

Of the total imports of *foreign yarn* of the value of 1·35 crores, the share of the United Kingdom was 1·28 crores or over 94½ per cent. Next follow

Italy with 8·67 lákhs, Belgium with 1·76 lákhs and Austria-Hungary with 1·80 lákhs. The imports of *lower count grey yarn*, noticed last year as coming from Austria-Hungary, have practically disappeared. Re-exports of *foreign yarn* improved by 8 lákhs, and are equal to the full percentage of the decade. Persia, the chief buyer of this *yarn*, takes 7 lákhs out of the 8·55 lákhs exported.

Cotton piece-goods.—This important sub-head, which suffered so heavily last year, has been steadily making up lost ground, and the imports this year have advanced by over 92 lákhs or 12½ per cent. *Greys* have improved by 37·14 lákhs, *whites* by 24·74 lákhs, and *prints and coloured-goods* by 30·13 lákhs.

In the following table the imports of *grey, white and coloured piece-goods* are contrasted during the last 10 years :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1900-1901	199,920,274	2,30,90,738	196,926,987	2,28,48,068	109,905,217	1,98,46,612
1901-1902	191,601,000	2,29,80,696	219,882,283	2,61,19,267	179,622,416	2,02,64,122
1902-1903	201,514,205	2,32,86,061	141,461,437	1,79,50,427	183,737,769	2,47,52,626
1903-1904	179,661,269	1,97,73,196	137,131,364	2,25,23,790	192,877,461	2,26,76,415
1904-1905	173,764,260	2,25,47,649	211,251,281	2,37,22,189	189,110,223	2,62,64,729
1905-1906	207,126,091	2,26,22,147	217,906,028	2,17,07,753	214,151,199	2,20,14,406
1906-1907	244,600,987	2,57,97,379	170,268,639	2,40,14,491	196,899,126	2,72,22,664
1907-1908	198,618,407	2,72,27,775	234,927,229	2,75,61,678	216,547,378	4,48,09,770
1908-1909	148,016,433	2,06,16,322	182,479,719	2,20,10,015	151,178,702	2,09,86,320
1909-1910	177,026,170	2,46,29,118	161,971,124	2,44,84,326	191,714,947	2,20,96,425
Increase or Decrease in 1909-10	+28,009,737	+27,12,796	+29,500,418	+24,74,311	+28,539,145	+21,12,226

The year 1909-10 brought with it an improved demand. A plentiful rainfall, and a busy marriage and festival season, produced a strong demand, which contrasted favourably with the dull business of the previous *Sivastha* year. There has been an increase in the imports of *piece-goods* of over 94 million yards or 22 per cent. in quantity, though the increase in value is only 92 lákhs or 12½ per cent. The increase would have been larger but for the abnormal rise in the price of *cotton* since June 1909. The bulk of *cotton piece-goods*, shipped in the year 1909-10, represents purchases made in the latter half of 1908 and the first half of 1909, when manufacturers at home were inclined to accept low prices to keep their looms going. During the latter half of the year only hand to mouth business has been done, as the prices of *piece-goods* in India could not respond to the advance in the American and Egyptian raw material. It is interesting to note that *greys* have increased 24½ per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value, *whites* 22½ per cent. in quantity and 11½ per cent. in value and *prints and coloured goods* 19½ per cent. in quantity and 9½ per cent. in value. It is somewhat surprising to find that the Indian Mills have not been able, by increased production, to discourage the importation of *foreign greys* in such heavy quantity, and at such comparatively high prices. It certainly appears that neither, when raw material is cheap as last year, nor when it is dear as in the present year, are Indian manufactures in a position to compete with imports not only of *all cotton goods*, but of *greys* which are the easiest to produce. The total exports of *cotton yarn* and *piece-goods* of local manufacture from Bombay amount to 10·23 crores against 10·21 crores last year. The advance is only 1·64 lákhs or ·015 per cent.

The stocks of *cotton piece-goods* in the Port Trust godowns, on the 31st March 1910, were 15,836 bales and 83,341 cases against 24,857 bales and 38,689 cases on the same date last year. Deliveries, in spite of heavy imports this year, have thus been brisk, and a large portion of the stocks, held over from last year as well as the fresh imports, has gone into consumption.

Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom was 7·63 crores or 92½ per cent., which is the same percentage as last year. Italy and the United States of America follow with 15 and 12 lákhs, respectively, while Holland and Belgium each share between 8 and 9 lákhs.

Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece have declined by over 9 lákhs, which reduces the imports to the lowest figure in the quinquennial period.

Hosiery.—Imports have improved by '18 lákhs. Imports from Japan have declined by '61 lákhs, and there have been small increases in imports from the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary. The imports from Japan, however, still continue to dominate, being 8'40 lákhs or about 55 per cent.

Silk manufactures.—The total imports show an increase of a little over 10 lákhs. The imports surpassed all the records of previous years, and amounted to over a crore and half (1'58 crores) in value. The outturn of Chinese and Japanese *raw silk* was very large. The exports of Japanese *raw silk* totalled 140,000 bales during the year, against 125,000 bales in 1908-09, and 105,000 bales in 1907-08. As a result, prices gave way, not only for the raw material, but for manufactures. The market tone for *silk goods* is set by the American demand for the raw material, which in turn is dependent on the general activity of American industries. This demand was not of such a character as to give a spurt to the trade in the European markets, with the result that business in French and Italian *silk fabrics* was dull. The result is reflected to a certain extent, in imports to Bombay and Burma, which have a large *silk piece-goods* trade.

Pure silk piece-goods.—The increase here is 17'80 lákhs. Imports from China have advanced by 4'71 lákhs, and from Japan 7'35 lákhs. *French silks*, which were exceptionally low last year, have advanced by 5'18 lákhs. Of the total imports, which were valued at 98'78 lákhs, the imports from China and Japan absorbed 89'61 lákhs or over 90 per cent. *Mixed silk piece-goods*, which mostly come from European countries, show a drop of 7 lákhs or 23 per cent. Cold weather interfered with the rearings of the *cocoons* in Europe, and forgetting that the European crop is only one-fourth of the world's production, the reellers in France and Italy for a long time maintained very high prices, and thus lost business.

Silk yarn, noils and warps.—As observed in last year's report, China and Japan have been making strenuous efforts in this line. While the total imports amounting to 86'02 lákhs show a small decrease of '67 lákhs, the imports from Japan have increased by 2'02 lákhs. Italy had at one time practically the monopoly of this trade, but has dropped out of it within the last few years. This year, however, imports from Italy show an increase again of 2'23 lákhs.

Woolen manufactures.—The trade has been in a very flourishing condition at home, and contrasts favourably with the other staple trade of the United Kingdom—the *cotton manufactures*. The price of the raw material has been kept at a high level, although the visible supply of *raw wool*, particularly of the Australasian clip, is very large, and imports have been very considerable. The demand from America and all over the world has improved, and there has been steady and profitable business both in *yarn* and *manufactures* throughout the year. Imports to India from the United Kingdom are of comparatively modest dimensions, and consist mostly of inferior but durable makes. The imports into Bombay were slightly less than last year's, *viz.*, 99'92 lákhs against 1 crore, but there is a drop of 91 lákhs in imports to the whole of India. *Piece-goods* show a drop of 3'42 lákhs, but other descriptions counterbalance this falling-off. *Carpets and rugs* have gone up by 1'21 lákhs, *hosiery* by 1'71 lákhs, *knitting wool* by '40 lákhs and *other sorts* by '98 lákhs. *Shawls*, which are mostly imported from Germany, have declined by 1'78 lákhs. Of the total imports of 99'92 lákhs, the share of the United Kingdom is 74'52 lákhs or 74½ per cent. against last year's 72 per cent. Imports from Germany amounted to 17'76 lákhs, or less than 18 per cent., and from Austria-Hungary, to 3'52 lákhs or 3½ per cent.

B.—Apparel.

Apparel shows an increase of 10'36 lákhs or 11 per cent. It is spread over all the sub-heads: *apparel proper* (+4'41 lákhs), *boots and shoes* (+ '36 lákhs), *gold and silver thread* (+ 2 lákhs), and *haberdashery and millinery* (+ 4'20 lákhs). The only drop is in *hatter's ware* (-59 lákhs). Of the total imports of 93'47 lákhs, the share of the United Kingdom is 49'10 lákhs or over 52 per cent., of Austria-Hungary 12'46 lákhs or 13 per cent., of Germany 7'48

lákhs or 8 per cent., of Japan 6·78 lákhs or 7 per cent., and of France and Italy more than 5 lákhs or 6 per cent. each.

C.—Other Articles.

With an advance of 17 lákhs, the imports under this head amount to 5·05 crores, the largest figure in the decade excepting the year 1907-08. Most of the different items show an increase. *Glassware* imports have advanced by 7·60 lákhs, of which increase, *bangles* alone account for 6·46 lákhs. *Beads and false pearls* show a drop of 2·47 lákhs. Japan for the *first time* contributes to the imports. *Jewellery* and *gold and silver plate* advanced by 2·04 lákhs. *Matches*,—though the total advance is only ·72 lákhs, the imports from Japan have improved by 2·62 lákhs. *Soap, stationery, and toys and game requisites* improved by over 2 lákhs each. *Carriages and carts* show an advance of ·56 lákhs, but *cycles* have advanced by 1·65 lákhs, and *motor cars and motor cycles* by 3·20 lákhs. *Articles imported by Post* show a drop of 1·06 lákhs.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

13. The Port of Bombay is a centre of distribution of *foreign merchandise* to the Persian Gulf and the East African littoral. The value of re-exports, which stood at 230·3 lákhs, increased this year by 33·10 lákhs to 263·4 lákhs, which is the highest total in the decade, with the exception of the year 1907-08.

The following table gives the principal sub-heads and their values for the last 10 years :—

Principal Articles.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Increase or Decrease in 1909-10.
Total Value (in lákhs of Rupees).	244·4	253·2	237·1	265·1	257·9	276·6	257·1	290·4	230·3	263·4	+ 33·1
Apparel	9·6	10·2	9·8	11·4	10·5	9·9	11·3	13·4	10·8	12·3	+ 1·4
Coffee	·6	·6	·6	·3	·2	·7	·6	·4	·5	·4	— ·1
Cotton Twist and Yarn	6·1	8·4	7·6	5·7	8·8	6·1	5·1	8·4	5·0	8·5	+ 3·5
Cotton Manufactures	109·9	121·7	99·2	120·2	115·1	122·7	112·5	126·7	93·0	102·2	+ 7·2
Glass and Glassware	3·7	3	2·9	3·3	3·3	3·3	3·6	3·3	2·2	2·4	+ ·2
Gums and Resins	5·7	6·6	7·4	9·9	11·8	10	8·9	7·1	7·9	6·9	— ·1
Hardware and Cutlery	7·1	7·4	6·9	6·6	8	9	9·5	10·8	7·6	7·8	+ ·2
Ivory, unmanufactured	3·5	4·6	6·7	6·1	5·5	3·9	3·3	4·1	4·1	6·5	+ 1·4
Jewellery	1·6	3·1	1·8	1·8	6·8	3·3	6·2	7·8	3·8	5·4	+ 1·6
Metals	14·3	10·8	11·3	20·2	9·7	14·6	16·2	16·8	12·6	13·5	+ ·9
Oil—Kerosine	5·5	2·6	1·5	4·2	3·4	2·1	·8	·7	·5	...	— ·5
Provisions	9·2	14·5	14·3	19	18·3	16·8	18·4	17·4	16·6	14·7	— 1·9
Silk Goods	5·1	6·1	7	6·7	5·8	6	6·1	5·2	4·1	4·4	+ ·3
Spices	1·6	2·3	3	2·2	4·0	2·9	1	4·6	3·5	3·2	— ·3
Sugar, refined	7·1	6·1	2·2	3	4·2	15·1	9·7	6·7	7·9	11·4	+ 3·5
Tea	13·1	8·3	10·4	6·4	6·3	5·2	3	6·4	5·4	3·6	— 1·8
Woolen Goods	4·1	3·9	3·1	3·4	5·3	4·7	4·7	3·6	2·6	3·2	+ ·6

With the exception of *coffee, gums and resins, kerosine oil, spices* and *tea*, items of comparatively small dimensions, all other articles show advances, which in the case of *cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, and sugar*, are substantial, and in keeping with the larger imports of these articles.

All the principal countries, with which this trade is carried on, have shared in the advance, except Hongkong and Turkey in Asia. Hongkong took 2·43 lákhs less, and Turkey in Asia —·92 lákhs. The drop in exports to Hongkong is entirely confined to *fish maws*. The share of the principal countries in the re-export trade of Bombay during the last two years was as under :—

Countries.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or Decrease in 1909-10.	Countries.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or Decrease in 1909-10.
Peru	Lákhs. 4·01	Lákhs. 4·97	Lákhs. + ·96	United Kingdom	Lákhs. 27·42	Lákhs. 34·50	Lákhs. + 7·08
Arabia	15·82	20·15	+ 4·33	Other European Countries	14·45	26·39	+ 11·94
Turkey, Asiatic	24·37	23·45	— ·92	Aden	14·75	14·81	+ ·06
East Africa	30·47	37·72	+ 7·25	Hongkong	15·30	12·77	— 2·53
				Ceylon	10·13	10·69	+ ·56

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

14. The value of the exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* increased by 13·12 crores or about 33 per cent.; they total no less than 52·91 crores. This total is the largest of the century, and is higher than the figure for the year 1907-08 by 16 per cent. Most sub-heads show increases which are, however, specially marked in *Nos. II and VI*. Exports of *articles of food and drink* improved by 1·66 crores, the increase in *wheat* alone being 1·37 crores. The exports of *raw materials*—the most important group in the export trade—increased by 12·31 crores. *Raw cotton* advanced by 8·70 crores and *seeds* by 2·91 crores. Exports of *manufactured articles* have, however, declined by 29·34 lakhs in value.

In the following table the relative values of the more important exports are shown. The chief exports are separately discussed in the subsequent paragraphs :—

	Average for 6 years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports in 1909-1910.		
					Rs.	Lakhs.	
1 Cotton, Raw	15,62,59,458	13,78,52,723	22,40,02,070	+ 870·40	43·80	1	
2 Seeds	7,30,07,524	6,18,53,925	9,09,39,537	+ 290·85	17·18	2	
3 Cotton Twist and Yarn	9,56,84,419	9,27,16,785	9,06,41,629	— 20·75	17·13	3	
4 Grain and Pulse	2,80,90,682	1,08,61,259	2,62,26,982	+ 186·76	4·96	4	
5 Opium	2,02,13,216	2,06,14,513	2,45,60,726	— 69·54	4·64	5	
6 Hides and Skins	84,69,034	89,33,180	1,30,41,231	+ 41·08	2·63	6	
7 Wool, Raw	1,00,81,061	93,98,186	1,21,26,129	+ 27·37	2·30	7	
8 Cotton Manufactures	90,37,019	94,20,847	1,16,60,007	+ 22·39	2·20	8	
9 Metals	46,74,623	64,69,967	67,62,793	+ 1·93	1·28	9	
10 Myrabollams	32,49,126	43,13,514	39,45,277	— 3·68	·75	10	
11 Hemp, Raw	30,61,634	33,87,066	29,96,456	— 3·91	·57	11	
12 Provisions	18,50,992	20,19,089	27,32,410	+ 7·13	·53	12	
13 Articles exported by Post... ..	27,39,039	56,23,110	24,09,626	— 22·13	·46	13	
14 Spices	18,98,636	12,65,807	15,47,134	+ 2·81	·29	14	
15 Manures	15,10,066	11,23,119	14,03,549	+ 2·60	·26	15	
16 Drugs and Narcotics (excluding Opium)	12,07,008	10,43,157	11,47,836	+ 1·03	·22	16	
17 Wool Manufactures	6,96,189	7,47,543	9,05,283	+ 1·91	·17	17	
18 Horn and Hornmeal	8,11,788	7,63,589	8,95,635	+ 1·32	·17	18	
19 Oils	9,29,589	7,32,397	7,94,653	+ ·61	·15	19	
20 Fodder, Bran and Cattle-Food	12,12,246	8,79,929	7,85,768	— ·94	·14	20	
21 Dyeing Materials except Myrabollams	5,81,411	6,64,909	7,78,659	+ 1·14	·15	21	
22 Tea	11,87,399	6,68,906	7,14,512	+ ·46	·13	22	
23 Fruits and Vegetables	5,70,017	7,63,722	6,51,407	— 1·12	·12	23	
24 Gums and Resins	5,77,623	5,33,336	5,93,064	+ ·49	·11	24	
25 Jute Manufactures	5,06,611	4,20,863	4,00,730	+ ·40	·09	25	
26 Apparel	7,67,916	3,46,820	4,16,707	+ ·86	·48	26	
27 Silk and articles made of... ..	12,75,237	4,23,432	3,95,301	— ·47	·07	27	
28 Books and Printed Matter	3,43,681	2,59,915	3,31,954	— ·28	·06	28	
29 Wood and Manufactures of	2,53,735	2,72,107	2,10,581	+ ·37	·06	29	
30 Sugar	2,08,900	2,71,810	2,05,516	+ ·24	·06	30	
31 Cabinetware and Furniture	2,08,960	2,01,562	2,19,625	+ ·18	·04	31	
32 Toys and Requisites for Games	2,12,653	2,07,467	1,94,903	— ·23	·06	32	
33 Other Articles	21,44,090	21,59,668	24,80,121	+ 3·20	·47	33	
Total Merchandise	44,40,94,407	39,79,16,529	52,91,57,664	+ 1,312·41	100·00		
Treasure—							
Gold	2,83,25,618	2,46,47,373	3,33,37,326	— 12·10	.....	
Silver	1,72,98,779	1,47,34,609	1,90,64,965	+ 23·34	.....	
Total Treasure	5,56,14,397	4,92,81,982	5,14,02,291	+ 21·24	.....	
Grand Total Exports	49,96,08,804	44,71,98,511	58,05,59,955	+ 1,333·65	.....	

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

15. The trade of this group is very insignificant, amounting to a few thousand rupees only.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

16. Exports in this group advanced by 1·66 crores or 106 per cent. The principal items under this head are *grain and pulse, provisions, spices and tea.*

Grain and Pulse.—Exports under this sub-head have increased by 1·57 crores or 150 per cent. *Wheat* forms an important item in this group. The main portion of the wheat exports goes to Europe. *Other grain and pulse* mostly find their way to the East Coast of Africa, Aden, and the Persian Gulf. The share of the United Kingdom in the exports has this year risen from 5 to 39 per cent. The distribution is shown below:—

	1905-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<i>Wheat.</i>												
United Kingdom ...	920,373	44,61,039	306,632	14,96,924	355,673	18,98,049	9,309	28,195	1,370,505	65,61,031	+ 1,361,130	+ 65,34,833
Belgium ...	97,405	4,62,287	4,000	18,000	20,000	1,07,000	.....	.....	421,720	24,28,895	+ 421,720	+ 24,28,895
France ...	1,397,697	66,08,826	28,872	1,37,618	93,071	4,37,594	8,049	47,455	259,218	18,02,091	+ 281,169	+ 16,74,619
Other countries ...	1,039,778	49,67,217	117,893	6,99,912	54,718	3,50,909	38,969	3,08,255	195,742	13,06,769	+ 186,773	+ 9,97,448
Total ...	3,465,203	1,65,02,387	469,537	23,52,334	563,462	27,83,549	56,220	3,81,906	2,247,183	1,40,97,720	+ 2,190,957	+ 1,87,15,913
<i>Wheat flour ..</i>	7,73,903	55,36,386	6,61,368	48,60,009	5,68,751	43,78,614	4,03,110	36,36,593	424,595	39,49,607	+ 21,485	+ 1,13,014
Rice ...	688,956	33,40,031	539,282	36,56,614	465,749	33,89,943	556,415	38,64,160	695,711	39,80,402	+ 139,266	+ 1,25,231
Gram ...	74,122	3,60,356	68,549	3,06,582	83,684	4,07,269	57,170	3,68,541	120,979	6,61,152	+ 63,809	+ 2,92,611
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse.	1,591,106	79,67,368	761,131	34,75,708	812,822	41,39,700	417,476	24,11,007	868,049	38,42,901	+ 440,573	+ 14,31,894
Total Grain and Pulse.	6,762,410	3,36,96,177	2,470,147	1,46,61,412	2,494,168	1,51,46,075	1,400,397	1,06,61,259	4,346,617	2,62,36,982	+ 2,566,120	+ 1,66,75,723

Wheat and wheat-flour.—The *wheat* shipped in the present year was mainly drawn from the crops of 1908-09, in which year the acreage of cultivation increased by 13·3 per cent. with a 25 per cent. higher yield. Prices in the United Kingdom and the Continent were firm, being to some extent influenced by the Patten corner in American *wheat*, but exceptionally abundant harvests from Russia, the Plate, and Australia, prevented any severe rise and relieved the strain. Prices were steadily maintained to the end of the year. Shipments were attracted to the United Kingdom from all parts of the world and totalled in the year 1909 over 447 million quarters, or 55 millions more than the previous year. They have had, however, no appreciable effect in reducing quotations.

Shipments of *wheat* from Bombay rose to 1·41 crores—an unusually large quantity—and of *wheat-flour* to 36·48 lákhs, one noticeable feature of the trade being the unusually large shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of other classes of *grain and pulse* also show a steady advance. *Provisions* have advanced by 7·13 lákhs to 27·32 lákhs and *spices* by 2·81 lákhs to 15·47 lákhs.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

17. Owing to the improved condition of the *iron and steel* trade, ship-

	1909-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom ...	2,157,480	17,09,772	2,599,822	19,59,878	+ 322,342	+ 1,60,106
.. United States ...	1,90,010	12,45,015	3,154,860	16,39,359	+ 494,790	+ 3,94,345
.. Belgium ...	1,676,101	14,03,380	1,691,099	16,02,990	+ 11,998	+ 3,92,189
.. Other countries ...	1,214,320	12,44,308	1,236,320	11,81,360	+ 22,000	- 62,948
Total ...	6,737,911	61,84,373	7,681,972	63,83,475	+ 944,061	+ 1,99,103

ments of *manganese ore*, the principal item under this head, tended again to assume normal

proportions. The previous depression had brought about a slump in prices of *manganese*, the trade however showed signs of recovery in the latter months of the year. From the table in the margin, it will be seen that shipments to the United Kingdom (+ 1·60 lákhs) and the United States (+ 3·94 lákhs) have improved to the extent of 5·54 lákhs, but shipments to the continent have not yet assumed their usual proportions. Of the total exports of 67·62 lákhs under *metals*, the shipments of *manganese ore* amount to 63·83 lákhs or over 94 per cent. The exports from Bombay form 80 per cent. of the total exports from India.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.

18. With a drop of 60·99 lákhs, the total value of this group is reduced to 3·04 crores. The principal item under this group is *opium*, shipments of

which show a decrease of 59·54 lakhs. Exports to China are fixed by Government at a definite quantity per calendar year. The number of chests exported under Government restrictions, was 1,2726½ against 2,1936½ chests of the previous year, and the fall in value would have been larger but for the higher range of prices realized during the year. *Dyeing and tanning materials* also show a drop of 2·54 lakhs.

V.—OILS.

19. The trade under this head is very limited. There is an increase of ·61 lakh which brings the total up to 7·94 lakhs. The increase is entirely confined to larger shipments of *til-oil* which has advanced by ·82 lakh.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

20. This important division, which suffered so heavily last year, has recovered in a remarkable manner. With an increase of 12·31 crores or nearly 56 per cent. the total shipments rose to 34·33 crores, the largest figure in the decade. The exports exceed those of the exceptional year 1907-08, by 5·55 crores or 19 per cent.

The following table gives the value of the exports of the leading commodities of this group:—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or Decrease.	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Cotton	13,78,52,725	22,49,02,070	+8,70,49,347			
Fodder, Bran and Cattle-food	8,70,929	7,85,768	-84,161			
Gums and Resins	5,31,836	5,81,004	+49,168			
Hemp	33,87,066	29,96,446	-3,90,620			
Hides and Skins	2,04,733	71,69,255	+69,64,522			
Horn and Hourmeal	7,03,698	8,93,635	+1,90,037			
Manures—Animal Bones	10,30,500	10,21,323	-9,177			
Seeds	6,18,53,945	9,09,48,527	+2,90,94,582			
Silk, raw	1,83,757	83,449	-1,00,308			
Wool, raw	93,86,186	1,21,35,129	+27,36,943			

Shipments of *raw cotton* and *seeds* were quite exceptionally heavy, the former advancing by 8·70 crores and the latter by 2·91 crores. There was also an increase of 42·52 lakhs in *hides and skins* and 27·37 lakhs in *raw wool*. Compared with these large increases, the decreases are moderate, 3·92 lakhs in *hemp* and 1 lakh in *raw silk*.

Raw cotton.—The distribution of the exports of this staple is shown in the following table:—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease.	
	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.
United Kingdom	140,304	88,18,227	241,228	91,99,180	+101,079	+53,80,953
Austria-Hungary	308,087	94,09,209	621,200	1,92,67,475	+213,113	+98,58,164
Belgium	530,933	1,42,97,776	693,183	3,08,28,408	+162,250	+65,30,632
France	362,268	1,07,88,336	407,984	1,50,49,973	+45,716	+42,61,637
Germany	591,814	1,61,80,168	694,446	2,02,98,938	+102,632	+41,18,770
Italy	617,122	1,78,47,800	656,666	2,34,38,726	+39,544	+55,90,926
Russia	626	16,600	3,076	1,56,876	+2,450	+1,39,276
Spain	78,077	23,04,826	94,677	24,41,170	+16,600	+11,36,344
Hongkong	88,791	26,44,906	194,516	33,91,271	+105,725	+7,46,365
China	94,260	30,94,672	217,608	79,52,464	+123,348	+48,57,792
Japan	1,862,627	5,68,66,326	2,698,344	9,96,71,177	+835,717	+4,28,04,851
Other countries	39,397	10,18,851	71,060	23,09,406	+31,663	+12,90,555
Total	4,703,068	13,78,52,723	6,312,817	22,49,02,070	+1,610,349	+8,70,49,347

The cotton crop of the year 1908-09, though not very good, was much better than that of the previous year. But the crop of the year 1909-10 was satisfactory in every way. The rainfall in the cotton producing area was not only general but timely, and the cultivators were lucky in securing a splendid harvest. *Cotton* began to arrive in Bombay unusually early, just as a strong demand began to show itself from abroad, owing to the smaller crop

and consequently higher prices of the American cotton. It is estimated that the total yield for the year 1909 amounted to 2,622,000 bales, against 2,005,000 bales of the previous year, and was about 19 per cent. over the decennial average. It is noticeable that for the last two years, the supplies from the Compta and Dhárwár districts of this Presidency have been increasing at a very rapid rate. The supply from these parts, which in the year 1907-08 only totalled 226,000 bales, reached the record figure of 243,000 bales this year, representing an advance of 95 per cent. over the previous ten years' average of 125,000 bales. The total exports of *raw cotton* in the year under report amounting to 6½ million cwt. in quantity and 22½ crores in value, are abnormally high. Such figures have not been approached since the days of the cotton famine in connection with the American War. In quantity the exports this year exceed those of the remarkable year 1865-66 by 32 per cent., but the extraordinary prices of those times gave a greater total value. The quantity shipped from Bombay forms 72 per cent. of the total exports from India. Of the 8·70 crores increase, the Far East took 5 crores or 56 per cent. Shipments to China advanced by 56·03 lákhs, to Japan by 4·31 crores and to other countries by 12·90 lákhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 53·80 lákhs, to Austria-Hungary by 98·58 lákhs, to Belgium by 65·28 lákhs, to France and Germany by 42 lákhs each, to Italy by 55·90 lákhs, and to Spain by 11·36 lákhs. A considerable quantity of *Indian raw cotton* is reported to have found its way to the Southern States of America indirectly.

Seeds are only next in importance to *raw cotton* under this group and have advanced by 2·91 crores or 47 per cent. in value and over 4½ million cwt. or 53½ per cent. in quantity. The Bombay exports, 9·09 crores, form 48½ per cent. of total exports of *seeds* from India.

Linseed, rape seed, sesamum and *cotton seed* are the principal *seeds* which contribute to the volume of export trade. Shipments of *linseed* advanced in quantity by 759,821 cwt. or 71½ lákhs, of *rape seed* by 500,517 cwt. or 21 lákhs, of *sesamum* or *til seed* by 909,871 cwt. or 68·91 lákhs and of *cotton seed* by 1,683,907 cwt. or 60·85 lákhs. The distribution of these exports is shown in the following table:—

	1906-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.
Linseed—												
France	1,064,501	78,83,401	746,831	86,01,146	699,333	80,30,373	668,654	60,49,148	691,756	69,30,709	+7,102	+2,71,859
Holland	609,386	56,24,000	16,970	1,36,946	139,260	13,17,449	—	—	87,476	4,69,780	+87,476	+4,69,780
Italy	410,363	26,48,130	329,023	40,23,107	599,411	44,78,988	419,731	39,08,936	513,037	44,23,386	+94,306	+11,23,460
Germany	899,443	24,01,761	106,119	13,38,797	116,307	3,26,373	87,685	3,13,897	326,996	13,39,909	+207,311	+16,21,981
Belgium	304,934	31,72,979	196,797	14,82,395	364,085	23,09,635	64,403	6,34,083	344,537	30,61,817	+280,136	+28,17,164
United Kingdom	180,109	9,33,322	37,703	3,63,379	63,929	5,45,081	199	1,871	18,084	180,769	+14,968	+1,69,894
Austria-Hungary	74,423	820,317	123,343	9,43,994	69,398	5,25,751	26,999	2,16,398	140,046	13,09,307	+71,648	+9,81,345
Other countries	48,302	3,61,336	16,901	1,33,097	3,107	89,339	3,730	35,709	3,257	23,553	+297	+7,945
Total	3,079,767	2,17,87,060	1,839,087	1,89,34,946	2,250,183	1,80,59,844	1,080,380	64,48,586	1,790,171	1,66,00,024	+709,821	+71,84,439
Til or Jirgill—												
France	699,034	49,89,000	974,300	89,45,467	499,539	53,37,236	637,348	60,98,326	961,376	84,36,063	+434,224	+23,42,639
Belgium	499,513	59,95,965	680,840	64,94,765	340,399	39,81,513	173,561	16,66,999	537,431	49,09,377	+43,918	+39,01,398
Italy	30,004	2,63,630	189,316	14,87,374	30,961	9,23,189	197,549	19,30,861	192,096	17,39,729	-5,461	-3,01,156
Austria-Hungary	55,010	4,72,160	185,736	17,30,659	143,678	15,64,090	365,510	36,33,999	329,460	29,39,323	-36,051	-6,94,396
Germany	113,935	9,99,439	223,700	21,09,237	139,029	15,02,317	75,409	716,656	317,731	19,45,390	+143,312	+13,36,033
Other countries	84,073	8,39,423	142,993	12,61,017	60,239	6,67,077	71,903	7,54,060	71,769	6,67,532	-43	-67,429
Total	1,304,449	1,13,63,337	2,366,144	2,30,29,444	1,364,739	1,39,06,020	1,410,173	1,38,16,906	2,320,044	2,07,06,936	+909,571	+28,91,029
Rape—												
France	187,139	6,99,307	393,139	29,89,523	633,116	65,42,350	399,397	36,02,300	416,374	32,46,849	+130,977	+4,56,043
Belgium	137,004	9,29,767	317,363	17,74,693	743,349	64,80,254	694,624	39,53,861	371,739	29,17,933	-36,885	-11,36,068
Germany	103,218	6,66,081	199,747	14,74,266	697,099	44,37,394	78,915	7,09,727	306,074	23,04,935	+230,159	+15,09,606
United Kingdom	18,399	1,23,164	33,023	3,39,991	71,823	5,40,728	40,913	3,61,971	14,093	1,91,373	-36,390	-3,20,699
Other countries	97,999	6,51,892	67,548	5,13,994	180,365	13,78,831	47,357	4,03,739	349,396	18,27,383	+302,039	+14,29,644
Total	492,621	31,92,151	981,333	70,29,325	1,994,165	1,77,79,064	960,105	61,09,299	1,390,623	1,03,19,426	+409,571	+21,00,239
Cotton Seed—												
United Kingdom	2,308,393	87,80,300	2,466,986	1,04,70,186	3,071,481	96,01,561	3,244,211	91,08,861	4,999,987	99,46,189	+2,646,446	+88,48,306
Other countries	3,78,159	9,15,431	328,361	9,10,943	563,609	16,36,437	303,463	38,46,100	140,944	4,62,309	-781,339	-37,83,393
Total	3,087,440	97,06,731	3,811,317	1,13,80,716	3,635,190	1,12,38,097	3,547,674	1,29,54,961	5,440,931	1,04,08,498	+1,683,907	+80,85,013
Other Seeds	2,371,865	1,80,90,092	2,139,591	3,70,71,713	3,227,006	2,39,36,328	2,640,960	2,91,49,006	3,672,088	3,69,84,079	+1,081,343	+68,36,473
Total Seeds	30,777,361	3,11,78,649	11,661,909	7,14,94,854	12,371,237	8,67,10,155	9,086,173	6,18,72,349	13,978,699	9,09,39,537	+4,396,364	+2,90,66,161

One noticeable feature of the oil-seed trade in England this year has been the large imports into that country of *soya bean*—the *Manchurian bean*—estimated at 400,000 tons. The prices of both *linseed* and *cotton seed* ruled very high, and the *soya bean* has been found to form an effective substitute and in consequence has been well in demand by the seed crushing industry of the United Kingdom. Owing to decreased shipments from the Argentine, America, and Russia, the price of *linseed* has maintained its high level, and though shipments from India have been larger, they were mainly directed to the continent. The rape seed crop in India was a very large one, and shipments were 50 per cent. more than those of the previous year. Prices at home have not fluctuated much. In the first few months of the year, *rape seed* had to contend against the *soya bean* from which a good burning oil can be prepared, and also against the large shipments of Japanese *rape oil*, but a drop in prices stopped this latter competition, and though the business done has been large, the prices realised were generally low. The sesamum or til crop was also a good one and exports from India advanced by 63 per cent. These *oil seeds* mostly go to the continent. The total quantity of *seeds* exported this year from Bombay, nearly 14 million cwt., is the largest in the decade.

Silk.—Trade in this line has almost ceased. For many years it led a spasmodic existence, and the chances in its favour do not seem to be very bright. The shipments were mostly experimental in *Cashmere cocoons*.

Wool.—Exports have advanced by 27·37 lakhs. The shipments are almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom, which has taken 1·20 crores out of 1·21 crores—the total export figure.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

21. The exports in this important group total 11·50 crores, showing a decrease of 29·34 lakhs or 2½ per cent. This decrease is almost entirely confined to *articles exported by Post*, which were less in value than in the previous year by 82·13 lakhs. Principal items, such as *textile fabrics*, show an advance of 5·87 lakhs.

A.—Yarn and Textile Fabrics.

The following table shows the quantity, value and destination of *Indian yarns* exported during the last five years :—

	1906-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or Decrease in 1909 1910.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	5,900	1,000	466,433	1,55,200	5,721,023	22,00,205	1,930,738	6,75,670	610,961	1,65,213	1,310,923	4,83,463
Austria-Hungary ...												
Free Ports	63,300	24,054	444,800	1,50,000	6,207,220	25,08,408	641,600	1,93,920	314,800	1,14,200	200,000	77,500
Germany—Free Ports												
Porte	80	80	3,540	1,750	4,820,708	19,20,448	881,710	1,20,720	2	2	361,710	138,118
Belgium	8,000	3,000	4,000	1,400	2,50,688	9,75,463	347,568	1,24,208	10,708	8,908	330,908	125,602
Turkey in Europe	68,000	23,900	319,530	1,09,100	1,451,868	5,27,066	340,340	1,10,130	42,240	17,717	200,000	89,400
British East Africa	61,254	26,068	84,068	30,350	63,349	27,076	17,130	7,100	17,000	7,947	84	775
Egypt	674,400	2,78,134	1,135,710	4,29,728	2,803,316	11,44,008	2,071,800	8,13,334	19,37,310	7,97,379	144,400	19,061
Aden	1,438,112	6,19,566	1,849,810	8,30,208	1,902,134	7,98,894	1,637,230	6,52,408	19,00,181	6,37,493	302,931	164,690
Arabia	818,458	4,05,969	808,000	3,90,466	604,463	2,98,722	403,798	2,13,388	429,834	2,39,030	+21,034	24,071
China	203,350,940	10,06,27,188	210,124,488	9,19,11,458	100,512,484	6,69,99,981	300,833,020	8,28,01,184	107,311,036	7,92,12,174	12,221,072	30,8700
Japan			80,000	30,000								
Java	121,486	67,379	73,170	41,081	28,100	21,086	80,180	61,074	51,328	20,067	38,556	19,917
Peru	1,443,674	7,02,086	2,237,836	11,20,903	2,723,400	8,74,402	1,757,500	9,07,316	2,340,870	12,90,206	560,370	318,909
Straits Settlements	8,980,838	36,81,708	8,083,366	34,30,337	8,069,126	33,77,949	4,864,344	23,94,958	5,163,068	23,17,872	89,311	431,545
Turkey in Asia	2,970,300	12,12,080	4,428,360	17,99,048	6,476,858	26,62,043	6,605,001	31,84,150	10,062,298	43,81,237	1,370,867	982,774
Other countries	793,878	3,41,308	719,867	3,59,018	4,634,146	17,00,000	1,641,348	6,14,308	1,268,048	6,67,088	1,66,300	33,303
Total	277,217,700	11,64,55,004	288,319,001	9,20,00,500	207,706,000	6,81,07,061	226,341,601	9,27,16,758	211,908,213	9,08,61,880	-12,379,200	-30,75,126

Exports of *yarns and twist* have declined by over 13½ million lbs. or 6 per cent. Last year's cheapness of the raw material and this year's dearness seem both in turn to have adversely affected the trade in locally made *yarn*. Shipments to China decreased, as also the shipments to all the European countries where, it was hoped, the locally produced *yarn* was getting a foothold. There is a drop of about 13½ million lbs. in shipments to China, and of 1½ million (or 76 per cent.) lbs. to Europe. Shipments to Eastern countries have advanced by 2½ million lbs., Asiatic Turkey taking over 1½ million lbs., and Straits Settlements and Persia taking over ½ a million lbs. each.

There has been a reduction in the outturn of *twist and yarn* in the Presidency. The total, 437 million lbs., is less by 31 million lbs. than last year's output.

Exports to foreign countries show a drop of 14 million lbs., and the distribution coastwise has fallen off by about 5 million lbs.

Cotton manufactures.—The value, quantity and distribution, is shown in the following table:—

	1906-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1908.		1908-1908.		Increase or Decrease in 1909 1910.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Long Cloth—												
Exports to Portuguese East Africa...	3,083,427	3,36,986	2,410,080	2,66,908	1,082,793	1,04,188	840,070	89,037	1,842,380	1,56,016	+ 792,500	+ 88,968
Aden	2,062,214	4,25,969	2,798,291	4,02,300	1,563,913	2,34,187	2,319,215	3,36,576	1,646,687	2,60,561	- 633,748	- 75,924
Turkey in Asia	1,293,586	1,68,737	1,430,580	2,12,947	3,007,578	2,18,874	1,733,130	2,69,547	2,072,814	3,01,976	+ 339,684	+ 42,329
Italian East Africa...	1,216,070	1,46,960	897,810	70,060	446,287	57,481	756,715	92,010	391,394	44,742	+ 376,317	+ 47,268
British East Africa...	2,120,986	2,44,694	1,159,980	1,41,938	632,290	1,12,518	34,013	8,241	125,920	17,680	+ 91,908	+ 12,419
Other countries	2,214,430	2,94,825	2,765,141	3,71,424	1,621,004	2,55,649	2,194,592	2,88,194	2,464,984	3,30,214	+ 289,291	+ 44,089
Total	12,061,208	16,55,061	11,129,773	14,97,868	7,726,481	10,68,461	7,819,224	10,79,808	8,373,083	11,11,167	+ 543,708	+ 40,356
T Cloth—												
Exports to British East Africa...	2,462,884	2,16,685	2,742,761	2,41,714	2,081,688	2,00,701	1,600,730	2,08,079	1,608,188	2,21,628	+ 7,437	+ 12,888
Portuguese East Africa	1,200,008	1,20,134	1,081,034	1,72,980	2,087,793	2,19,580	2,999,981	3,08,208	2,398,067	2,27,969	+ 358,100	+ 24,741
Italian East Africa	2,430	1,67,118	639,078	76,331	538,680	68,824	741,830	85,429	802,490	1,00,111	+ 80,680	+ 11,682
German East Africa...	964,374	1,16,825	1,465,530	1,96,815	1,462,691	1,93,290	1,775,874	2,28,690	2,817,180	3,96,339	+ 1,461,282	+ 1,56,689
Siam	1,003,510	1,23,331	1,692,908	2,28,437	1,423,643	2,00,108	1,869,314	2,21,210	1,697,123	2,06,287	+ 107,808	- 14,948
Straits Settlements	868,180	1,14,344	121,640	17,808	42,600	5,500	79,170	11,545	79,842	10,229	+ 672	- 1,316
Other countries	20,151,254	12,07,009	6,667,678	7,94,270	7,864,210	11,84,872	18,983,264	19,21,137	18,098,669	20,30,217	+ 1,492,298	+ 1,06,080
Total	17,892,894	21,25,427	12,900,261	19,26,820	15,478,261	21,26,823	22,269,287	29,22,280	26,298,454	29,20,749	+ 3,089,719	+ 2,58,409
Chaddars—												
Exports to British East Africa...	1,871,507	2,21,997	1,987,987	2,25,429	1,894,219	2,22,155	390,848	79,185	1,007,489	1,21,479	+ 4,14,911	+ 1,15,210
Portuguese East Africa	1,280,989	2,24,375	890,989	1,43,035	1,023,564	1,77,008	1,040,868	1,98,091	1,286,319	2,29,968	+ 308,458	+ 27,907
German East Africa	1,134,503	1,49,291	1,573,953	2,72,261	1,844,794	2,40,029	2,014,786	2,73,008	2,698,963	5,37,629	+ 683,576	+ 1,04,632
Aden	1,099,189	1,23,927	1,261,530	2,22,908	519,707	1,12,485	806,203	1,25,341	423,581	94,893	- 363,672	- 40,633
Other countries	817,812	1,43,251	645,839	1,27,531	803,828	1,45,728	1,006,509	2,06,687	1,166,884	1,96,684	+ 180,875	+ 57,907
Total	5,899,909	10,21,261	6,229,890	11,41,786	5,224,607	11,04,426	5,299,206	9,92,160	6,904,649	12,17,212	+ 1,284,448	+ 2,26,188
Domestics												
Sheetings	3,699,156	5,69,989	4,299,127	6,77,089	3,904,673	5,91,889	2,226,797	4,09,892	4,670,333	7,29,054	+ 2,043,545	+ 2,74,198
Dhoties	1,533,291	2,23,950	425,466	75,413	128,009	28,822	93,722	13,634	184,577	30,633	+ 80,851	+ 17,098
Drills and Jeans	1,094,743	1,74,282	777,163	1,44,529	363,099	99,139	617,906	86,622	89,713	84,903	- 120,442	- 21,719
Other sorts	1,192,108	2,08,063	80,700	8,119	90,820	17,789	121,880	21,344	77,830	15,025	- 63,540	- 9,319
	6,264,148	8,46,459	2,708,237	8,26,066	4,691,517	7,26,469	2,864,025	6,20,242	4,155,061	6,12,127	+ 206,839	+ 38,066
Total, Grey	59,249,246	69,91,873	49,614,106	5,873,028	29,121,266	37,71,297	42,872,016	69,22,899	50,081,891	72,40,982	+ 7,129,614	+ 10,17,233

In the exports of *cotton manufactures*, there has been an increase of over 7 million yards or a little less than 17 per cent. in quantity, and 10·17 lakhs or a little more than 16 per cent. in value.

Roughly speaking, the total quantity of woven goods, produced in the Bombay Presidency, was 800 million yards, out of which 50 million yards were exported to Far Eastern countries. The distribution coastwise amounted to 260 million yards, being an increase of 44½ million yards. It may be assumed that a quantity equal to the coastwise distribution was carried over the country by rail. These figures would indicate that there must be very large stock held by the mills. Thus though at first sight it may appear a matter for congratulation that the local mills have produced such a large quantity as 800 million against last year's 678 million yards, the economic aspect of the question is not so satisfactory. A disproportionately large quantity seems to have been produced as a matter of mere speculation.

Exports of *cotton manufactures* have improved by 22·40 lakhs which bring the total up to 1·16 crores—the largest figure in the decade. *Grey goods* have improved by 10 lakhs to 72·40 lakhs and *coloured* by 11 lakhs to 39·28 lakhs. The distribution coastwise has also increased by 64 lakhs to 422 lakhs. As observed before, these figures do not necessarily mean that this large quantity has actually changed hands or gone into consumption.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

GOLD AND SILVER.

Private.

	Average for 5 years ending 1904-1905.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—Imports—								
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	9,02,19,633	9,25,54,908	7,98,23,025	9,25,47,799	6,13,69,127	7,29,29,415	8,24,45,229	.....
Coin—Sovereigns and other	4,37,49,242	2,29,79,228	2,49,47,929	9,55,78,729	1,32,87,940	12,29,03,631	10,98,59,161	.....
" —Other coined gold	21,15,590	21,37,017	22,46,628	22,21,261	18,49,690	24,58,278	2,94,268	.....
Total	24,55,24,465	11,84,71,153	10,70,17,582	19,03,47,789	17,96,06,757	24,11,91,324	6,07,84,575	.....
Exports—								
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	2,29,71,889	2,29,79,918	2,29,71,876	2,29,04,613	2,21,94,878	2,27,29,119	2,44,799	.....
Coin—Sovereigns and other British	20,19,989	1,80,78,428	20,22,900	20,000	21,69,781	2,06,121	.....	18,89,063
" —Other coined gold	1,64,439	2,06,229	4,22,908	6,26,781	1,84,115	2,12,086	.....	47,971
Total	2,51,56,317	4,12,64,575	2,54,87,684	2,55,31,404	4,38,44,774	4,35,51,326	.....	12,08,046
Net Imports	4,99,27,077	4,02,13,298	8,15,30,908	16,48,16,385	13,57,61,983	19,76,40,000	14,46,90,711	.....
Silver—Imports—								
(a) Bullion—Bar	6,61,79,008	6,21,16,968	5,97,29,372	6,29,22,971	11,44,97,299	6,29,09,191	.....	2,46,78,097
" —Other kinds of uncoined silver	2,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,091	1,091	.....
(b) Coin—Government of India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupees	29,17,429	29,27,298	46,25,271	79,44,729	69,44,294	21,29,064	.....	29,06,700
" —Other coin	1,17,20,927	65,47,327	22,26,621	22,10,945	64,224	27,29,714	.....	.....
Total	8,18,20,127	6,94,91,197	6,77,42,974	9,60,80,681	12,06,56,617	8,96,39,069	.....	2,27,02,021
Exports—								
(a) Bullion (Bar and other kinds)	12,04,643	2,43,047	2,29,097	5,67,429	12,21,129	10,09,927	.....	2,97,123
(b) Coin—Government of India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupees	69,29,219	71,46,229	1,29,79,229	69,22,599	44,29,926	79,19,419	29,09,921	.....
" —British Dollars	1,92,60,649	2,400	5,029	29,24,212	91,24,479	77,58,089	.....	12,78,619
" —Straits Dollars	1,08,19,508	2,06,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" —Other coin	64,621	77,929	69,291	2,22,929	29,115	29,27,549	.....	.....
Total	2,74,78,443	77,29,299	1,27,29,299	1,04,97,991	1,47,24,929	1,20,09,926	22,21,299	.....
Net Imports	4,94,11,944	4,17,22,907	5,50,13,685	8,55,82,790	10,59,31,688	7,76,29,143	.....	2,79,29,972
Gold and Silver—Imports	13,17,46,145	11,17,46,145	13,73,62,583	25,66,69,370	29,64,68,544	33,12,78,393	11,97,78,149	.....
Exports	7,26,24,410	5,83,96,010	4,80,91,479	4,60,24,072	4,92,61,291	5,14,06,291	21,24,410	.....
Net Imports	5,91,21,735	5,33,50,135	8,92,71,104	21,06,45,298	24,72,07,253	27,98,72,102	9,73,37,739	.....

22. *Gold*.—Imports increased from 5·65 crores to 20 crores, exports declining from 3·45 crores to 3·33 crores. Imports of *bar* increased by 3·34 crores and *sovereigns* by 10·97 crores. The extraordinary imports of *sovereigns* took place between December 1909 and March 1910. Quotations for *Council Bills* were high, and it paid the Exchange Banks to remit by *sovereigns* rather than by *Bills*. The following is the source of imports of *bar* and *sovereigns* during 1908-09 and 1909-10 :—

	United Kingdom.		Australia.		Egypt.		Asiatic Turkey.		Aden and Dependencies.		France.	
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Bar	200	637	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sovereigns	46	246	12	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Silver.—Imports declined by 2·37 crores to 9·69 crores, but exports increased from 1·47 crores to 1·81 crores. Imports of *bar* from the United Kingdom declined by 3 crores to 3 crores, which accounts for the decline in the total imports of *silver*.

Silver is always an article of speculation with the Native Shroffs. General trade being restricted last year, the Shroffs had a larger amount of capital available for silver speculations. Thus a larger amount of duty was collected in the year 1908-09 than in any of the preceding five years. The general revival of trade this year led to less attention being given to speculations in *silver*, and later in the year the enhancement of the duties militated against the imports reaching as high a figure as in the preceding year. The imports of *silver* this year, however, are the highest in the decade with the exception of last year.

Transactions in *Government of India rupees* resulted in an excess of exports over imports of nearly 42 lakhs in 1909-10. Transactions in *other coins* (including *British* and *Straits dollars*) also resulted in excess of exports over imports of 58·40 lakhs.

The total value of *treasure*, imported and exported on Government accounts declined from 46.53 lakhs to 8.68 lakhs. Imports of *gold* amounted to Rs. 1,35,000 against Rs. 15 only in the previous year. Exports of *gold* declined from Rs. 36,06,729 to Rs. 80,000 in the year under report chiefly in *sovereigns*. Imports of *silver* declined from Rs. 10,46,131 to Rs. 6,90,909. No *silver* was exported on Government account last year. During 1909-10 the exports amounted to Rs. 12,000.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

23. The following table shows how the trade of Bombay with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated :—

	Imports (Merchandise).					Exports (Merchandise).					Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	Average for 5 years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Average for 5 years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1908-1909.	1909-1910.		
		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	Percentage to total imports.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	Percentage to total exports.
United Kingdom and British Possessions—														
United Kingdom	20,00.43	20,08.49	23,04.84	—28.65	87.00	53.79	5,78.40	5,09.28	7,89.01	+240.63	13.10	13.06	34.09	31.17
Hongkong	64.51	63.30	56.74	—6.46	1.59	1.44	5,15.14	5,30.27	4,91.84	—33.93	12.61	9.85	7.19	5.76
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,71.62	196.30	175.53	—21.27	4.87	4.44	31.96	14.08	16.74	—22.99	.83	.80	2.86	2.02
Aden and Dependencies	18.77	18.58	31.53	+3.01	.46	.85	1,12.32	71.08	70.13	—5.06	1.69	1.37	1.08	1.43
Straits Settlements	32.95	69.37	44.13	—25.24	1.73	1.12	60.55	45.27	60.66	+5.39	1.07	.91	1.29	1.00
Bahrein Islands	18.38	20.47	33.70	+12.23	.68	.96	7.83	31.12	37.89	+6.73	.56	.50	.88	.70
Australasia	23.73	45.67	24.97	—20.80	1.13	.63	8.46	9.11	1.92	—1.19	.08	.08	.59	.29
Other British Possessions	37.96	53.39	54.43	+4.69	1.33	1.39	91.89	79.41	85.07	+25.66	1.59	1.53	1.61	1.47
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions	34,67.96	37,77.37	39,30.98	—1,56.80	99.73	99.34	12,78.15	12,78.01	15,06.99	+2,31.95	30.26	27.15	40.10	43.43
Foreign Countries—														
Europe—														
Belgium	1,09.42	203.76	1,99.68	—3.10	3.02	3.05	6,63.99	3,91.99	4,29.16	+1,37.26	6.39	7.72	5.99	6.81
France	37.09	60.30	83.43	+3.13	1.99	2.11	4,30.83	3,29.49	4,61.13	+1,34.64	7.43	8.37	4.97	5.79
Germany	1,66.21	163.87	1,77.64	—7.75	4.50	4.46	3,57.87	3,25.79	3,31.39	+1,08.59	5.36	6.02	4.98	5.39
Italy	71.71	71.94	71.73	—21	1.78	1.81	2,79.99	3,51.17	3,36.05	+82.28	6.01	6.08	3.04	4.29
Austria-Hungary	1,20.55	137.32	1,16.63	—20.65	3.40	3.06	1,63.18	1,40.84	2,48.31	+1,07.85	2.33	4.47	3.37	3.84
Spain	.63	.20	.19	—	.01	.01	50.08	23.53	34.71	+11.13	.05	.03	.29	.37
Holland	23.76	13.10	18.57	+4.47	.23	.47	40.51	8.23	12.16	+8.96	.09	.21	.20	.33
Sweden	9.95	15.00	12.29	—2.74	.37	.31	4.89	4.70	11.12	+6.23	.11	.20	.24	.28
Russia	43.83	13.66	8.16	—4.33	.31	.21	13.10	3.40	7.68	+4.28	.08	.14	.20	.17
Norway	6.90	9.83	10.33	+7.5	.24	.26	.08	.12	.12	—	.01	.01	.11	.11
Other Countries	10.27	60.99	6.76	—33.23	.63	.13	9.04	3.97	2.26	—1.71	.10	.04	.46	.07
Total, Europe	7,36.90	7,65.31	7,08.90	—41.71	18.94	17.79	17,25.99	13,79.90	18,00.25	+4,20.26	39.40	38.08	34.78	37.18
Asia—														
Japan	72.24	89.97	1,06.16	+19.20	3.23	3.69	5,30.55	5,06.27	6,29.91	+4,99.46	13.69	17.98	7.98	11.63
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	72.34	96.94	1,07.97	+11.53	2.38	3.73	6,63.42	6,79.96	6,36.64	+5.68	16.16	12.94	9.41	9.35
Turkey	33.57	45.78	36.64	—7.14	1.08	.98	66.66	1,19.90	1,30.85	+17.25	3.76	2.66	1.81	1.70
Java	41.45	40.15	60.04	+9.89	.90	1.27	90.97	76.23	69.99	+13.71	1.88	1.62	1.41	1.47
Muskat or Oman	39.35	46.77	1,30.71	+73.84	1.16	3.06	.86	.80	.79	—	.02	.01	.59	1.29
Siam	66.79	31.15	46.97	+14.63	.77	1.16	66.02	33.55	27.72	+4.17	.80	.80	.78	.66
Other Countries	30.96	34.53	24.26	—10.23	.66	.63	9.03	9.43	12.42	+3.00	.22	.23	.33	.39
Total, Asia	3,60.38	399.12	5,19.18	+1,14.61	9.98	13.00	14,69.91	14,96.91	19,63.26	+4,78.37	38.32	38.93	29.84	36.04
Africa—														
Egypt	21.17	27.43	18.39	—12.26	.63	.39	60.55	69.20	31.77	—33.43	1.61	.69	1.16	.63
Other Countries	6.97	6.40	9.86	+7.25	.15	.17	69.36	56.14	69.19	+11.04	1.31	1.19	.78	.76
Total, Africa	27.09	34.08	28.09	—12.00	.84	.56	1,09.70	1,25.34	1,00.96	—32.99	2.92	1.88	1.91	1.39
America	64.30	68.25	92.63	+27.67	1.61	3.25	29.91	45.75	1,03.91	+87.16	1.99	1.98	1.25	3.00
Grand Total	34,67.96	40,40.98	39,30.98	—28.83	1,00.00	1,00.00	67,10.97	48,09.23	56,54.96	+13,45.66	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00

This paragraph deals with fluctuations in trade with specific countries and groups of countries.

Trade with the *United Kingdom* improved by 5.3 per cent. That with *British Possessions other than the United Kingdom* fell by 6.2 per cent. Trade with *Europe* (continental) increased by 26 per cent., with *Asia* by 31 per cent. and that with *America* by 77 per cent. The *African* trade on the other hand showed a decline of 21.7 per cent.

United Kingdom.—The import trade fell by 4.3 per cent., but the export trade increased by 48 per cent. The percentage to the total trade, however,

declined from 34.09 to 31.17 per cent. The decline in the import trade was chiefly due to a fall in the value of *railway materials* and *machinery*. The increase in the export trade was due to large shipments of *raw cotton*, *oil-seeds* and *raw wool*.

British Possessions other than the United Kingdom.—Import trade declined by 12.2 per cent. The decline was due to a fall in imports of *sugar* from Mauritius, of *rice* from Straits Settlement, and of *coal* and *wheat* from Australia. The export trade declined by 1.9 per cent. Trade with Hongkong alone declined by 7.5 per cent. due to a fall in the shipments of *twist and yarn* and *opium*.

Europe.—In regard to the imports which fell by 8 per cent., all countries showed diminished trade, except Holland, France, and Norway, which enjoyed slight increases. Roumania and Austria-Hungary were the heaviest losers, the former lost in *kerosine oil* and the latter in *sugar*. Of the export trade, however, which improved by 47 per cent., all the countries have received a greater share. Exports to Belgium increased by 46.9 per cent., to France by 40.7 per cent., to Germany by 47.7 per cent., to Italy by 32.4 per cent., and to Austria-Hungary by 77.1 per cent. The increased trade with these countries was due to heavy shipments of *raw cotton* and *oil-seeds*. It will be seen that in this group France has gone ahead of Germany and takes the second place in the list.

Asia.—Both the import and export trade increased, the former by 31 per cent. and the latter by 32 per cent. The increase in the import trade was chiefly due to heavy imports of *sugar* from Java. The heavy shipments of *raw cotton* to Japan and China increased the value of the export trade. Exports to Japan were exclusively confined to this article. There was a heavy decline in shipments of *opium* to China, which has been partly made up by an increase under *cotton*. In this group Japan takes first rank in the list displacing China and Java goes up from 6th to 5th in rank.

Africa.—The trade with this division forms only 1.29 per cent. of the total trade. A decline in the imports of *raw cotton* and *silk yarn* from Egypt and in the shipments of *oil-seeds* to that country, has reduced the total value of the trade with this division by 21.7 per cent.

America.—Increases in the imports of *kerosine oil* and of *cotton piece-goods* from the United States and in the shipments to that country of *raw skins*, have raised the trade with this division by 77 per cent.

Distribution of Foreign Trade according to the new system of registration.

In the following table the distribution of foreign trade according to the country of shipment and consignment for imports, and of discharge and final destination for exports during the year 1909-1910 has been shown:—

	Imports.		Exports.			Imports.		Exports.	
	Value according to the country of shipment.	Value according to the country of consignment.	Value according to the country of discharge.	Value according to the country of final destination.		Value according to the country of shipment.	Value according to the country of consignment.	Value according to the country of discharge.	Value according to the country of final destination.
British Empire—	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Foreign Countries—	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
United Kingdom	2,204.94	2,214.90	719.02	755.02	<i>continued.</i>				
Aden and Dependencies	31.59	31.59	78.13	78.13	Asia—				
Bahrein Islands	39.70	39.69	37.69	37.81	Turkey, Asiatic	38.04	38.08	130.28	137.88
Ceylon	10.93	10.90	33.90	33.99	Muskat	45.07	45.07	37.73	37.87
Straits Settlements	63.12	49.33	50.48	45.31	Perak	50.04	49.08	40.90	32.19
Hongkong	54.74	56.74	491.35	491.35	Java	130.71	130.81	30	3.31
Natal	8.71	8.71	4.90	4.90	Borneo (Dutch)	16.10	16.10		
Mauritius and Dependencies	175.53	175.53	18.75	18.75	Siam	24.35	24.35	18.42	13.42
Zanzibar and Pemba	24.03	24.03	19.31	19.31	China	107.99	107.97	681.84	683.90
British East Africa	6.31	6.31	19.71	19.71	Japan	105.18	105.12	908.82	1,000.88
Australia	51.04	25.37	1.88	1.88	Other countries	5.29	5.91	5.87	7.77
Other countries	2.61	2.60	7.68	6.44	Africa—				
Foreign Countries—					Egypt	15.22	16.06	24.73	26.07
Europe—					Portuguese East Africa	3.19	3.19	27.03	27.03
Russia	6.36	6.36	7.88	7.83	German East Africa	.43	.44	27.34	27.31
Sweden	12.59	11.07	11.13	11.31	Italian East Africa	3.56	3.71	3.98	7.70
Norway	10.33	7.56	.12	.73	Other countries	.19	.17	3.11	3.11
Germany	177.64	224.31	234.99	336.33	America—				
Holland	18.57	16.67	12.00	12.31	United States	93.98	93.35	100.31	100.70
Belgium	159.06	80.48	439.16	436.58	Brazil			5.00	2.60
France	63.43	84.49	454.14	436.06	Total	2,823.46	2,823.46	5,264.76	5,264.76
Spain	.19	3.21	24.71	22.30					
Italy	71.73	66.08	236.05	233.91					
Austria-Hungary	116.63	100.03	248.21	257.82					
Roumania		3.64							
Switzerland		21.33		33					
Other countries		1.79	2.28	2.29					

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

24. *Stores*.—The value of *stores* imported increased by Rs. 7,60,768 to Rs. 50,29,045. *Stores* imported on Government account consisted of numerous articles of small values. Imports of *metals* improved by 6½ lakhs to 11½ lakhs, *machinery* by ½ lakh to 4½ lakhs and *coal* by 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs. *Railway materials*, however, declined by 2 lakhs to 6 lakhs. Exports of *stores* declined by Rs. 1,92,591 to Rs. 3,59,954. The only article of importance is *arms and ammunition* which declined by Rs. 77,090 to Rs. 1,13,222.

Treasure.—Remarks on *treasure* have been made in paragraph 23.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

25. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in foreign trade increased by 55 to 1,571, and the tonnage by 359,733 to 3,561,241 tons or by 11 per cent.

The particulars of the shipping during the year, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement :—

Vessels.		1906-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	With cargo	683	1,713,846	696	1,679,309	+13	-34,537
	In ballast	29	50,672	113	205,080	+84	+154,408
Sailing Vessels	With cargo	315	24,338	248	14,343	-67	-10,000
	In ballast	1	114	7	796	+6	+682
Total		1,028	1,988,970	1,064	1,999,528	+36	+10,558
Cleared—							
Steamers	With cargo	465	1,233,283	528	1,404,946	+63	+171,663
	In ballast	49	112,149	48	122,199	-1	+9,050
Sailing Vessels	With cargo	139	18,008	108	11,883	-31	-6,125
	In ballast	1	114	7	796	+6	+682
Total		654	1,563,554	683	1,649,224	+29	+85,670
Grand Total		1,682	3,552,524	1,747	3,648,752	+65	+96,228

69·8 per cent. of the total tonnage of the shipping was British, 7·8 per cent. Austro-Hungarian, 6·9 per cent. German, 4·8 per cent. French, 4·1 per cent. Italian, 4·1 per cent. Japanese as against 67·6 per cent. British, 6·5 per cent. Austro-Hungarian, 8 per cent. German, 5·2 per cent. French, 4·5 per cent. Italian and 5·3 per cent. Japanese in the preceding year. The remaining 2·5 per cent. was divided between other European colours and Native Craft.

CUSTOMS REVENUE (FOREIGN TRADE).

26. The aggregate Customs Revenue, consisting of Import Duties, Export Duties, and 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on *cotton manufactures of Indian origin*, declined by Rs. 3,28,137 to Rs. 2,55,63,344 or by 1 per cent.

Import Duties.—The revenues from Import Duties for the last five years are shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1909-1910 declined by Rs. 9,35,425 or about 4 per cent. The fluctuations in

Head.	1906-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty	1,89,78,293	1,92,96,577	2,25,62,676	2,24,96,025	2,15,60,600

the important items of receipt are shown below :—

	1906-08.	1909-10.	Increase or decrease.		1906-08.	1909-10.	Increase or decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Silver	53·44	28·01	—18·43	Petroleum	14·83	14·00	—82
Cotton piece-goods	20·48	21·29	+8·01	Metals	12·67	12·64	—33
Liquors	20·28	20·08	+1·12	Silk raw and silk piece-goods	11·93	12·15	+22
Sugar	16·10	15·28	+1·72	Woolen goods	5·00	4·94	—56

Export Duties.—The revenues from Export Duties on *rice, husked or unhusked*, including *rice-flour*, for the last five years, are shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1909-1910 increased by Rs. 45,351

Head.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Export Duty ...	Rs. 1,90,429	Rs. 1,97,368	Rs. 1,65,092	Rs. 2,41,078	Rs. 2,86,429

or about 19 per cent., the increase being due to larger exports of *rice* to Aden and the Gulf Ports.

Tea Cess.—The cess of one-fourth of a pie per pound on all *tea* produced in India and exported from Bombay beyond the limits of British India, brought in during the year a net sum of Rs. 1,953.

BALANCE OF TRADE (FOREIGN TRADE).

27. The following statement gives the excess of exports over imports or of imports over exports (including treasure and Government transactions) for each of the five years from 1905-1906 to 1909-1910 :—

Years.	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.
1905-1906 ...	80,64,50,834	84,23,06,803	3,79,45,969	.....	80,06,61,116	82,41,86,719	2,45,25,603	.....
1906-1907 ...	85,18,70,313	80,24,37,795	.....	4,99,42,517	84,83,36,800	80,18,47,823	.....	16,18,89,373
1907-1908 ...	68,19,38,835	63,20,15,184	.....	14,99,23,651	74,93,74,506	83,26,89,086	.....	21,70,66,680
1908-1909 ...	58,13,08,637	47,02,94,785	.....	11,09,09,852	58,05,14,063	67,48,94,068	.....	11,21,29,886
1909-1910 ...	68,21,20,368	60,69,03,103	.....	8,52,26,265	68,79,26,442	60,78,04,067	.....	9,06,61,386

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

28. In the following statement the trade of the Chief Port—Bombay—is shown by Provinces :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1906-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or Decrease.	1906-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,00,01,996	1,09,28,745	+9,26,749	1,22,24,533	1,37,61,135	+15,37,602
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch ...	29,78,375	27,94,804	-1,83,571	31,33,667	31,20,345	-13,322
Kāthiāwār ...	2,40,70,408	2,76,14,911	+35,44,503	1,79,06,906	1,79,87,900	+8,099
Coa ...	1,12,45,826	1,79,23,979	+66,78,153	41,21,806	46,12,542	+4,90,736
Other Ports ...	6,47,370	4,08,227	-2,39,143	11,37,407	5,90,740	-5,46,667
Total ...	3,99,41,969	4,96,46,921	+97,04,952	2,68,26,216	2,69,71,286	+1,45,070
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal ...	2,44,16,550	2,27,71,265	-16,45,285	2,12,12,670	2,09,21,784	-2,90,886
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	52,967	29,265	-23,702	10,291	22,143	+11,852
Madras ...	1,25,08,098	1,30,78,215	+5,70,117	1,29,26,097	1,29,26,508	+49,411
Burma ...	2,79,26,808	2,22,24,665	-57,02,143	71,70,477	72,02,698	+32,221
Sind ...	1,03,02,808	1,22,26,785	+19,23,977	2,94,20,068	4,08,09,241	+1,13,89,173
Total ...	9,16,26,164	9,13,61,928	-2,64,236	6,06,46,241	6,79,02,384	+72,56,143
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ...	.....	1,15,204	+1,15,204	.....	78,211	+78,211
State of Travancore ...	26,15,417	26,51,975	+36,558	6,69,378	6,66,126	-3,252
Other Ports ...	51,692	26,496	-25,196	7,11,413	7,25,280	+13,867
Total ...	27,82,526	27,94,675	+12,149	13,88,169	13,99,693	+11,524
Grand Total ...	15,15,47,208	15,19,40,333	+3,93,125	12,76,28,379	12,98,06,191	+21,77,812
Treasure ...	2,21,421	2,26,023	+4,602	2,02,201	7,01,169	+4,98,968
Total ...	15,18,29,339	15,22,28,261	+3,98,922	12,80,24,580	13,05,07,360	+24,82,780

The aggregate coasting trade of the Chief Port advanced by 1·27 crores to 29·26 crores. The recovery was practically due to expansion in exports to Sind which contributed 104 lákhs to the total increase. There has been a noticeable falling off in imports from Burma and Sind, but it has been counterbalanced by larger receipts from Goa and Káthiáwár. Nearly two-thirds of the total trade was absorbed by the group—British ports in other Presidencies (17·92 crores), British and non-British Indian ports in the Presidency contributing 3 and 8 crores, respectively. The transactions with non-British Indian ports in other Presidencies were not considerable enough to deserve special notice.

There was a marked improvement in the imports of *cotton raw* (120 lákhs), but *grain and pulse* and *coal* dropped respectively by 147 lákhs and 21 lákhs. Other noticeable fluctuations in imports were *jute manufactures* +7 lákhs, *kerosine oil* and *wool raw* each +3 lákhs, *seeds* +19 lákhs, *spices* +8 lákhs, and *wood teak* +5 lákhs. Exports of *cotton piece-goods* rose by 108 lákhs, and *sugar* by 4 lákhs, exports of *cotton twist and yarn* declined by 14 lákhs. The more important fluctuations are explained in the following paragraphs.

Imports.—Improved slightly by 4 lákhs to 1,522 lákhs. Other British Provinces, Káthiáwár, and Goa contributed 13·06 crores or 85 per cent. to the total import trade, British ports in the Presidency sharing to the extent of 1·69 crores. Imports of *grain and pulse* fell by 147 lákhs to 317 lákhs due to reduced receipts of *rice* from Burma and of *wheat* from Sind, the former going down by 69 lákhs to 222 lákhs and the latter by 59 lákhs to 19 lákhs. As a set-off against this decrease, there was a marked rise in the imports of *raw cotton* which went up by 120 lákhs to 439 lákhs, owing principally to larger supplies from Goa and Káthiáwár (the former by 57 lákhs to 152 lákhs and the latter by 32 lákhs to 188 lákhs). Receipts of *kerosine oil* and *teak wood* from Burma improved by 8 lákhs and 6 lákhs respectively, *coal* from Bengal dropped by 21 lákhs to 98 lákhs. *Jute manufactures* increased by 7 lákhs to 97 lákhs. *Cocoanuts* and *cocoanut kernel* and *oil* from Madras were stationary and were valued respectively at Rs. 31 lákhs and 20 lákhs. Principal imports from the subordinate ports were—*grain and pulse* 29 lákhs (a decline of 1 lákhs), *liquors* 36 lákhs and *spices* 32 lákhs, each showing an improvement of 3 lákhs. *Tea* from Bengal improved by 1 lákhs to 16 lákhs.

Exports.—The increase of 1·23 crores in the export trade was chiefly due to *cotton piece-goods*, which advanced by 108 lákhs to 645 lákhs. Sind alone took 377 lákhs, contributing 98 lákhs to the total increase. Exports to Burma amounted to 28 lákhs, improving by 2 lákhs, while those to Bengal and Madras were stationary, *viz.* 122 lákhs and 43 lákhs. *Cotton twist and yarn* declined by 14 lákhs to 118 lákhs and went principally to Bengal 47 lákhs (— 8 lákhs), Sind 22 lákhs (— 5 lákhs), Madras 23 lákhs (+ 1 lákhs) and Burma 11 lákhs (— 1 lákhs). Exports of *raw cotton* to Bengal declined by 5 lákhs to 10 lákhs, while those to Madras rose by 15 lákhs to 17 lákhs, leaving a net increase of 10 lákhs. Exports of *grain and pulse* to Madras and Goa improved by 5 lákhs and 4 lákhs, but the shipments to the subordinate ports and Sind diminished respectively by 2 lákhs and 4 lákhs. The improvement of 4 lákhs in *seeds* was due to larger exports to Káthiáwár. *Sugar* advanced by 2 lákhs, principally in shipments to Sind and the subordinate ports.

Treasure.—The imports and exports of *treasure*, which consists mostly of *Government of India rupees*, amounted to Rs. 9,97,192 against Rs. 4,84,722 in the previous year.

Government Transactions—Treasure.—Imports improved from Rs. 5,12,498 to Rs. 7,82,363. Exports declined from 105 lákhs to 85·64 lákhs. Remittances of *Government of India rupees* declined from 101·94 lákhs to 33·97 lákhs, but those of *sovereigns* increased from 3 lákhs to 51·67 lákhs, chiefly to Rangoon (45 lákhs).

Stores.—The aggregate value of imports and exports of stores fell from 26·82 lákhs to 19 lákhs.

Shipping.—The number of arrivals and clearances of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, increased by 1,402 to 84,706, while their tonnage decreased by 179,372 tons to 45,53,357 tons. Vessels entered increased from 50,293 to 52,807, but their tonnage decreased from 22,32,592 to 21,21,377. Clearances of vessels numbered 31,899 with 24,32,650 tons, showing a decrease of 1,112 vessels and 67,457 tons.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
FOREIGN TRADE.

29. The total value of the trade declined from Rs. 3,03,880 to Rs. 2,17,856.

Imports declined from Rs. 2,16,964 to Rs. 1,83,677 which consisted chiefly of *dates* (Rs. 1,39,353) from Bassorah to Broach (1-20 lákhs) and Honávar.

Exports (which consisted chiefly of *myrabolams* Rs. 82,152 from Trombay to the United Kingdom) declined from Rs. 86,916 to Rs. 34,179.

Shipping.—The number of vessels (Native craft) declined by 70 to 55 and the tonnage by 3,903 tons to 3,805 tons.

Customs Revenue.—The collection of *import duties* declined from Rs. 1,04,077 to Rs. 89,704. *Export duties* increased from Rs. 23,058 to Rs. 25,140.

COASTING TRADE.

	Kánara Range.		Ratanátrí Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or Decrease.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import ...	16,64,500	19,18,230	83,98,577	84,98,218	34,91,681	34,89,765	69,40,392	83,83,571	39,13,808	47,41,148	2,22,09,018	2,80,30,879	+29,21,861
Export ...	27,90,869	32,08,511	44,98,123	53,30,885	61,06,426	59,83,303	52,45,849	53,56,673	37,49,041	53,93,614	2,43,68,398	2,71,81,100	+27,92,712
Total ...	44,55,369	51,26,740	1,28,96,710	1,47,29,083	1,25,97,177	1,34,73,073	1,00,86,241	1,07,40,243	76,62,849	1,01,34,762	4,65,77,416	5,52,11,979	+86,34,563
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import ...	1,67,745	1,67,670	9,23,955	9,20,822	89,303	85,181	2,96,554	2,05,303	38,59,777	19,37,065	21,04,345	36,36,151	-8,78,114
Export ...	2,72,763	3,24,130	6,75,730	7,27,059	1,60,720	2,83,692	8,21,604	8,30,634	30,90,024	25,77,432	4,09,939	47,02,056	+7,01,187
Total ...	4,40,507	4,91,800	9,99,685	11,17,881	1,70,023	2,68,873	11,18,158	10,44,937	69,49,801	45,14,497	25,14,284	83,38,207	+1,23,043
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import ...	3,46,381	3,90,165	14,18,940	15,98,261	93,268	89,804	84,776	48,064	1,67,694	2,29,605	30,05,060	39,06,980	+2,99,920
Export ...	3,39,708	3,57,493	10,85,016	11,87,103	28,26,859	33,47,636	11,81,319	9,79,565	2,45,813	9,31,691	57,45,815	68,03,891	+10,57,876
Total ...	6,86,089	7,47,658	25,03,956	27,85,364	1,21,537	1,23,440	96,595	57,859	2,13,507	3,61,296	87,50,875	1,07,10,871	+1,29,929
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—													
Import ...	...	...	770	14,080	1,615	800	...	...	...	11,970	2,395	17,408	+15,021
Export ...	...	...	7,680	...	5,13,910	9,28,316	...	...	...	263	8,21,690	8,02,468	-1,20,122
Total ...	...	...	8,450	4,080	6,725	9,28,316	...	...	...	12,333	8,24,085	8,19,876	-1,16,101
Grand Total (Import ...)	21,98,636	24,48,064	1,01,41,056	1,14,61,967	53,69,865	56,64,660	81,71,723	86,38,948	63,40,339	68,70,787	2,74,21,608	3,99,80,346	+25,58,738
Grand Total (Export ...)	34,02,339	39,90,145	61,83,556	71,45,067	1,25,86,724	1,39,61,942	72,16,663	71,79,071	51,84,878	69,02,930	2,46,66,433	2,90,79,056	+44,24,623
Total ...	56,00,975	64,38,209	1,63,24,612	1,86,07,034	1,80,56,589	1,96,26,602	1,53,88,386	1,58,18,019	1,15,25,217	1,37,73,717	5,20,88,041	6,90,59,401	+69,71,360
Treasure ...	83,713	80,809	1,15,774	97,291	...	...	...	...	33,670	18,250	8,45,187	1,98,280	-49,907
Grand Total ...	56,84,688	65,19,018	1,64,40,386	1,87,04,325	1,81,56,589	1,97,28,602	1,54,88,386	1,59,18,019	1,48,58,887	1,56,91,967	5,29,33,228	7,01,87,681	+72,54,453

30. The total value of merchandise advanced by 11 per cent. from 620 lákhs to 691 lákhs. Of the total trade, the division of the British ports within the Presidency advanced by 56 lákhs to 522 lákhs. Madras advanced by 8 lákhs to 67 lákhs, Káthiáwár by 6 lákhs to 50 lákhs, and Bengal by 5 lákhs to 19 lákhs. Cutch declined by one lákhs to 3 lákhs. Goa, Sind, and Travancore show no improvement.

Imports advanced by 25 lákhs to 299 lákhs, of which 137 lákhs pertained to the Chief Port, 118 lákhs to interportal transactions, and the remaining 49 lákhs to other Provinces. Imports from other Provinces consisted chiefly of *cocoanuts* and *cocoanut oil* (19 lákhs) from Madras and Goa, and *provisions* (6 lákhs) from Goa and Káthiáwár.

Exports advanced by 44 lákhs to 391 lákhs, of which 169 lákhs pertained to the Chief Port, 103 lákhs to the interportal transactions, and the remaining 119 lákhs to other Provinces. Exports to other Provinces consisted of *salt* (37 lákhs) to Madras and Bengal, *rice* (23 lákhs) to Madras and Káthiáwár, and *cotton, cotton seed* and *timber* (9 lákhs each) to Káthiáwár.

Kánara Range advanced by 7 lákhs to 63 lákhs (Imports 24 lákhs and Exports 39 lákhs). Exports of *spices* constituted the principal trade of this range and were valued at 24 lákhs.

Ratnágiri Range increased by 22 lákhs to 186 lákhs (Imports 115 lákhs and Exports 71 lákhs).

Uran Range advanced by 14 lákhs to 175 lákhs (Imports 35 lákhs and Exports 140 lákhs). Exports of *spirits* (60 lákhs), *salt* (40 lákhs), and *rice* (12 lákhs) constitute the chief items of trade of this range.

Thána Range advanced by 4 lákhs to 128 lákhs (Imports 56 lákhs and Exports 72 lákhs). Exports of *salt* (15 lákhs), *rice* (15 lákhs) and *wood* (7 lákhs) were the principal items of the trade.

Surat Range increased by 22 lákhs to 138 lákhs (Imports 69 lákhs and Exports 69 lákhs).

Treasure.—The value of *treasure* declined from Rs. 2,43,157 to Rs. 1,93,250.

Government Transactions.—The transaction in *treasure* improved from Rs. 17,061 to Rs. 59,931. The value of *stores* declined from Rs. 2,49,797, to Rs. 1,66,470.

Shipping.—The number of vessels declined by 18,730 to 141,727, but the tonnage increased by 21,226 tons to 8,525,934 tons.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

Financial Gross Receipts.

31. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 2,20,16,108 during the year under report as against Rs. 2,27,74,644 during the previous year.

Net Receipts.

Year.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	1,89,84,580
1906-1907 ...	1,91,59,794
1907-1908 ...	2,24,83,938
1908-1909 ...	2,23,06,299
1909-1910 ...	2,16,27,113

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

Import Duties.

Year.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	1,86,26,701
1906-1907 ...	1,88,12,898
1907-1908 ...	2,21,54,071
1908-1909 ...	2,19,13,497
1909-1910 ...	2,11,81,835

33. The import duties which are noted in the margin for a period of five years (after deduction of refunds and drawbacks) represent 97·9 per cent. of the year's total receipts.

Export Duties.

34. The export receipts which are derived from the duty on *rice* and *rice flour* exported to foreign countries aggregated Rs. 2,86,429 against Rs. 2,41,075 in the previous year. The increase is due to a better season and to greater demand for rice at Zanzibar and in Persia. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 2,84,219.

Expenditure.

35. 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. 8,86,501 as against Rs. 8,60,570 in the previous year. The increase is due to the entertainment of certain additional establishment and to larger payments of overtime fees by firms for the services of Customs Officers for night work. The percentage of expenditure on net collections was 4·1 which compared with 3·85 of the previous year shows a small increase, but the increased collections under the new tariff will again reduce the percentage to much below its former proportions. The cost of establishments which represented 3·2 per cent. on the net collections, rose from Rs. 6,94,510 to Rs. 7,13,204. The increase is due to additional appointments in the clerical grades in the Manifest Audit Department, the appointment of a Superintendent for the Export Department and the temporary increase of one post of Assistant Collector.

Refund of Import Duties.

36. Refund of import duties decreased from Rs. 1,21,100 to Rs. 1,20,272, the decrease being small calls for no remarks. Refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 14,470. This figure is, however, subject to modifications,

on receipt of figures of final adjustment from the Accountant General in August next. Refunds were granted on exports of merchandise *via* the Nushki-Seistan route. The trade though slightly on the increase is still inconsiderable.

37. Drawback refunds of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the import duty granted on re-export Drawbacks, of goods to foreign ports decreased from Rs. 3,36,537 to Rs. 2,59,267. The decrease chiefly appears under Silver Bullion and Coin which practically absorbs the whole difference between the two years' figures. As was stated in last year's report the exports in 1908-09 were exceptional. The decrease in other items is due to ordinary trade fluctuations.

38. One thousand six hundred and fifty-six import general manifests were Customs Docu- entered during the year under report against 1,597 in the previous year, ments; Import, showing an increase of 59.

39. The number of country crafts from dutiable ports or carrying cargo of salt or spirit from Customs ports fell from 3,155 to 3,084. A decrease is apparent in the crafts bringing general cargo.

40. The number of bills of entry presented for dutiable goods was 159,318 against 147,308, while that for free goods was 69,078 against 71,834.

41. The number of export general manifests of steamers and square- Export- rigged vessels entered outwards was 1,637 against 1,589, while the number of those for country craft to foreign ports was 1,836 against 1,793 in the previous year. The number of export general manifests of country crafts for customs ports was 10,399 against 11,172 of the previous year.

42. Shipping bills numbered 142,723 against 134,962 of the previous year. Salt tranship permits show an increase of 197, the total being 1,028 against 831 of the year previous. The increase is due to the increased demand for Bombay salt at Calcutta.

43. Drawback bills decreased from 3,952 to 3,941. Drawback.

44. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year Bonds. was 521 against 465 of the previous year. Passes for bonded goods were 2,679 against 2,434.

45. Fifty thousand one hundred and ninety-six amendments were made by Amendment of the examining staff during the year under report. These resulted in a recovery documents. of additional duty of Rs. 1,12,199 on imports, and of Rs. 807 on exports and in a decrease of Rs. 1,771 in payments of drawback refunds.

46. In 82 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 898 were disallowed owing to failure to establish the identity of goods.

47. The value of the goods bonded at the public warehouse amounted Bonding transac- to Rs. 91,15,247, on which duty amounting to Rs. 16,32,162 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 12,70,445 and Rs. 4,68,442, respectively. The increase is due to the recent alterations in the Tariff rates. Most of the silver which has arrived since the 25th February of this year when the rate of duty was raised from 5 per cent. *ad valorem* to 4 annas per chest representing about 15 per cent. has been bonded. The silver imports thus contribute Rs. 71,17,078 to the total value of goods bonded. Clearances for home consumption during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,18,136 in value and to Rs. 4,71,632 in duty against Rs. 6,70,900 in value and Rs. 3,47,800 in duty, respectively, in the preceding year.

The transactions at the P. and O. Warehouse which have no commercial significance were valued at Rs. 3,47,132.

48. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act Customs Offences, was 1,588 against 981 of the previous year. Of the total number of cases, 565 appertained to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. The increase is due to the importations having been subjected to greater scrutiny.

Of the remaining 1,008 cases the Collector passed orders in 610 cases and the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House disposed of 393.

The fines and penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 18,875.

Twenty-four cases of importing obscene pictures and literature were detected, of which 17 were in respect of imports through the Post. Confiscation was ordered in all cases, with fine in 5 cases. 161 cases of importing cocaine by Post were detected. This large number is attributable to greater exertions on the part of the Customs and Post Office. The importations were all reported to the Police Authorities concerned. On the strength of information given by this department prosecutions were instituted in 5 cases in the mofussil. There were convictions in 3 cases, one of which is under appeal. Two cases are still under trial. In all 127 packets were confiscated and 33 returned to the senders.

There were five cases of export of birds' feathers. The quantity involved was small, the exportations being by private individuals for their private purposes. The Department continued to watch imports very closely with a view to check any possible smuggling of arms and ammunition. The cargoes of certain ships were subjected to detailed examination. Special attention was given by the Preventive Department to the detection of importations of seditious literature and other prohibited and restricted articles by passengers.

46. Out of the 11 appeals to the Collector, in 10 cases the decisions of the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House were upheld and in the remaining case the penalty was remitted.

There were 8 appeals to the Commissioner against the decision of the Collector. In all cases the Collector's decision was upheld, the penalty was however reduced in one case.

In one case goods were taken over under Section 32 of the Sea Customs Act for under-valuation with the result shown below :—

Description.	Declared value.	Value realised.
	Rs.	Rs.
Silverware	1,039	1,300

Section 32 is put into operation only in cases where either there is some uncertainty as to the correct value of goods, or it is desired to punish an importer who habitually under-values by accepting a gross under-valuation and putting him to the trouble of ordering fresh stock. Until 1909, it was held in Bombay that the Customs must either accept an importer's declared value or take over the goods. The legal opinion obtained in that year that the Customs might impose penalties for a proved under-valuation and refuse to take over the goods has reduced the number of cases in which Section 32 of the Sea Customs Act need be resorted to.

General.

47. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 9582 of 8th October 1909 references to the internal management of the department and conduct of establishment have been omitted from this report.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., was Collector throughout the year with the exception of one month when he was on privilege leave during which period Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I. C. S., officiated.

Continental Ports.

48. The Continental ports are under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue and in charge of officers of the combined Salt and Continental Customs Department whose work is supervised by the Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue.

49. The direct foreign trade of these ports is insignificant. The Customs receipts during the year 1909-10 were as follows :—

	Rs.
Import duties	89,728
Export duties	25,101
Other items	12,425
	<u>1,27,252</u>

The receipts were less by Rs. 10,179 than in the year 1908-09.

50. The number and results of cases adjudicated during the year under report and in 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.
				Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1908-1909	548	2	546	18,094 14 4	1,881 11 6
1909-1910	516	5	511	11,384 11 3	1,751 13 10

The number of cases adjudicated has increased by 11 in the Northern Division and decreased by 43 in the Southern Division. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 99.03 as compared with 99.64 in the previous year. The most common offences were those of sailing without port clearance, of deviation from voyage, of not calling at the boarding stations, of non-production of documents and of landing of goods in excess of the manifested quantity.

51. The expenditure properly debitable to Customs on account of these ports cannot be definitely ascertained as the establishments perform duties in connection with the Salt Revenue in addition to their Customs duties. One-tenth of the combined cost of the Salt and Customs Department is however debited against Customs and the amount so debited in 1909-1910 was Rs. 1,52,957.

Land Customs.

52. The number of duty collecting stations on the Káthiáwár and the Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged during the year 1909-10.

53. The receipts at the Custom Houses on the Land Frontiers were as under :—

	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontiers	1,37,292	1,02,460
Káthiáwár Frontier	78,643	85,046
Total	2,15,935	1,87,506

The decrease on the Portuguese Frontiers is due partly to less imports of machinery, hardware, salted fish, coconuts, etc., and partly to less exports of rice to Goa owing to large exports of cheap Rangoon rice from Bombay to Goa.

The increase on the Káthiáwár Frontier relates mainly to Petty Customs receipts in connection with railway passenger traffic which was very brisk in the year under report owing to the re-opening of the marriage season among Hindus. It is also partly due to the fixing of tariff values for stone and timber which have put a stop to under valuation.

54. As observed last year, the duty collected on salt imported at the several duty collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontiers has been excluded from the above statement as it is credited to "Salt".

55. 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.

56. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle Rock during the year amounted to 3,190,180 gallons against 2,879,429 gallons in the previous year, as shown in the subjoined table :—

Description of Oil.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Case oil	854,692	709,754	.....	144,938
Bulk oil	2,024,737	2,480,426	455,689	.....
Total Gallons ...	2,879,429	3,190,180	455,689	144,938

The steady expansion of the bulk oil trade *via* Mormugao and Castle Rock is natural, since supplies are sent to the Southern Marátha Country much more cheaply by this route than by the Bombay route. The appointment of a Special Officer of the Salt Department at Mormugao has greatly facilitated the bulk oil trade.

There were no importations of petroleum at the Viramgám Custom House during the year under report.

57. The following table shows the quantity of rice and paddy exported to Goa free of duty *via* Diggi and the Kundal Custom Houses during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, under the concession granted by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5728, dated 29th June 1895 :—

Names of Custom Houses.	1908-09.		1909-10.	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty foregone.	Quantity.	Amount of duty foregone.
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
Diggi	14,141 15 0	2,651 8 2	12,104 19 60	2,269 9 6
Kundal	5,070 1 60	950 10 2	5,023 30 0	941 15 8
Total ...	19,211 16 60	3,602 2 4	17,128 9 60	3,211 8 9

The decrease noticeable is due to the partial failure of the rice crop in the Supa Petha.

58. There was an increase in traffic at Castle Rock in free goods as well as in import dutiable goods, but there was a slight fall in the export traffic of dutiable goods. The increase in the import trade is due to larger imports of salt and coal than in the previous year. The decrease in the export traffic is due to less exports of rice and paddy.

Offences.

59. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 813 against 875 in the previous year, 870 in the Northern Division against 415 in 1908-09 and 448 in the Southern Division against 460 in the previous year. Of the 813 cases, 702 related to the carriage of goods by unauthorised routes. The steady decrease in the Northern Division is due to the fact that the Customs rules are now well known and the public have realised that an attempt to smuggle goods by unauthorised routes usually results in the infliction of deterrent punishments. The decrease in the Southern Division is insignificant.

60. A case of illicit importation of crackers was detected at Viramgám and was dealt with under the Explosives Act.

Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1909-10.

61. The following table shows the production of woven goods for 1909-1910 compared with that for the year 1908-1909 :—

Year.			Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1908-09	...	Lbs.	107,274,581	83,221,801	14,187,663	154,684,045
1909-10	...	Lbs.	126,217,921	40,690,732	16,487,035	183,395,688
Increase	...	...	18,943,340	7,468,931	2,299,372	28,711,643

62. An increase in production is marked in all kinds of grey (unbleached) and coloured goods. The percentage of the latter to total production was 20·81 against 17·63 for the last year. The remarkable increase in the amount of cloth bleached noticed last year was not maintained during the year under review. The amount of cloth bleached was 1,768,528 lbs. against 2,003,186 lbs. for the year 1908-09, the percentage to total production being ·96 against 1·29 for the preceding year. A slight increase in bleached goods is however marked under "Cambrics, Long Cloth, T. Cloth and Tent Cloth." Hosiery showed a slight increase—437,838 lbs. against 387,906 in 1908-09. The proportion of hosiery produced is only ·238 per cent. of the total production of piece-goods.

63. The percentage of the total quantity of goods calendered was 62·71 against 61·20 for the preceding year.

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

Year.			Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1908-09	...	Lbs.	357,646,077	63,749,639	47,043,660	468,439,376
1909-10	...	Lbs.	330,069,099	61,315,936	46,089,247	437,474,282
Decrease	...	...	27,576,978	2,433,703	954,413	30,965,094

65. The percentage of yarn spun of counts above 21 was 26·15 against 26·88 for 1908-09 and 27·20 in 1907-08. The decrease in the quantity spun is to be attributed to the poor crop of 1908 and to the abnormally high prices paid for the Indian Cotton crop of 1909, much of which was bought up for export. Many Mills are finding it cheaper to use imported yarn.

66. There has been a considerable increase in the total revenue for the year as will be seen from the table given below. This is due to the very great increase in the total production and especially to the increase in the production of coloured goods :—

Year.			Receipts.	Drawback.	Net Revenue.
1908-09	...	Ra.	29,51,858 0 1	38,141 7 5	29,13,716 8 8
1909-10	...	Ra.	35,88,658 9 8	33,687 14 10	33,54,970 10 10
Increase	...	Ra.	4,36,800 9 7	.....	4,41,254 2 2
Decrease	...	Ra.	.....	4,458 8 7	.....

67. In the case of Bombay Mills duty was promptly recovered. Some difficulty was however experienced with regard to a few of the Gujarát Mills, which owing to their financial difficulties due to bad trade delayed payments. In some cases penalties had to be imposed.

			1908-09.	1909-10.
Exemption	...	Lbs.	8,394,186	10,712,659
Drawback	...	Lbs.	1,936,692	1,707,863
Total	...	...	10,330,878	12,420,522

68. The quantity of goods treated for exemption and drawback is shown in the margin.

69. The number of Mills in the Presidency was as shown in the following table:—

Kind of Mill	1908-09.				1909-10.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
Spinning	41	22	8	71	34	18	7	59
Do. and Weaving.	40	25	11	76	42	23	12	77
Weaving	2	11	2	15	1	11	1	13
Hosiery	2	1	.....	3	2	2	...	4
Total	85	59	21	165	79	54	20	153

The figures given represent the number of Mills actually working on March 31st in each year. It will be observed that the decrease is almost entirely in the spinning mills.

70. The extraordinary increase in production must not be regarded as indicating a year of prosperity. There can be no doubt that as the result of over-production the piece-goods market is over-stocked. The issues of cloth from the mills do not necessarily imply sales. The figures for October 1909, the highest on record for any month are due largely to speculation. Great quantities of cloth were sent to Calcutta in anticipation of a demand at the Durga Puja festival which was not fully realised. In spite of the excellent monsoon of 1909, the market for Indian piece-goods continues to be slack, while the high price of raw cotton, due to shortage in the American crop and to the export of Indian Cotton renders production expensive.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

71. The total number of cases under the Act amounted to 585 during the year under report as compared with 312 in the previous year showing an increase of 273. The number of cases in the year 1907-08 was 474: the increase noticed during the year is thus a natural fluctuation and does not call for any special remarks, though it may be noted that imports were subjected to greater scrutiny than usual.

A comparative 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.
	Clause (d).	Clause (e).	Clause (f).			with fine.	without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1908-1909	224*	8	80	312	.....	161	161	.....	312
1909-1910	474†	25	95	594	1	261	263	.....	595

* This includes 19 cases which infringed clause (e) also.

† Do. 18 do. do.

72. Infringements under clause (d) totalled 474 against 224 in the preceding year. All these (with the exception of 18 which further infringed clause (e)) were cases of false trade description in respect of material, capacity, weight, gauge, number or measure. The more important of them are summarised below.

73. During the course of the year 22 applications were received from parties interested in trade marks, asking this Department to detain goods which might bear imitations of the marks to the exclusive use of which the applicants claimed a right. In 17 cases no imports took place. In 3 the goods were detained upon the execution of an indemnity bond and in 2 deposits were taken pending execution of bonds. The importers in the former cases agreed to make over the goods to the party whose trade mark had been infringed by them and the goods were cleared after removal of the marks objected to in the Custom House, in the latter the goods were passed after removal of the offending labels.

74. There were 96 detentions under clause (f). Of these 66 related to cotton goods, 12 to woollen and 18 to cotton and woollen piece-goods and cotton and silk piece-goods. In 21 cases figures denoting the length were not accompanied by the word "yards", or abbreviation "yds." In one case there was a small label gummed on the wrapper showing numerals; in one case the length was not stamped on the pieces but only on the tickets pasted on, and in the remaining 73 cases the length was not stamped.

75. The statement prescribed by paragraph 67 of the Merchandise Marks Manual accompanies.

76. In 254 cases fines amounting to Rs. 4,288-8-0 were imposed and recovered. In 12 cases confiscation was ordered but the goods were allowed to be redeemed on payment of penalties. In 131 of the penalised cases goods were passed after the provisions of the law had been complied with. In 7 cases the goods were reshipped and in one case they were confiscated and in the remaining cases they were allowed to be cleared as they were. In 160 cases out of 323 in which no penalties were imposed, the goods were passed after compliance with the law. In the remaining cases letters were taken guaranteeing that in future consignments offences would not be repeated.

77. Five hundred and seventy-one cases were disposed of by the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House, 1 by the Assistant Collector in charge Postal Work and the remaining 18 by the Collector.

78. There were 13 appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House. In 10 cases the decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld. As regards the remaining 3 cases, in one the penalty was refunded to the party, in the second the fine was reduced and in the third case the penalty imposed by the Assistant Collector was not enforced.

79. The net recoveries under fines and under penalties in lieu of confiscations amounted to Rs. 4,288-8-0 and Rs. 254, respectively. Out of the former item Rs. 87 were refunded.

80. Ten thousand four hundred and seventy-six packages of general merchandise, 2,584 cases of galvanised corrugated sheets, 55 kegs of red lead, 161 kegs of red earth, 166 casks of cement, 120 kegs of white zinc paint and 1,000 drums of mineral turps were detained during the year under report pending inquiries under the Merchandise Marks Act.

81. Importations during the year were subjected to greater scrutiny than usual, and few really serious offences were discovered. As a rule importers are most anxious to comply with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. Irregularities when they occur are frequently due to failure on the part of the manufacturers to understand instructions as to marking and are corrected at the earliest possible date.

82. (1) *China Silk*.—A consignment of 220 pieces of China Silk was imported from Shanghai with paper tickets attached thereto showing weight in *taels*. The pieces were found to weigh 2·4 per cent. to 5 per cent. less than the marked weight. The goods were passed on payment of a penalty.

(2) *Snow White Zinc Paint*.—Twenty kegs described to contain "Snow White Zinc Paint A" and 20 to contain "Snow White Zinc Paint B" imported from London were on test by the Chemical Analyser to Government found to contain 79·5 per cent. and 76·2 per cent. adulteration respectively. The marking "White Zinc Paint" was held objectionable and the goods passed on payment of a penalty after the percentage of reduction had been marked on the kegs.

(3) *Soap*.—In a consignment of soap imported from Kobe all the packets and cakes bore English expressions which were either not accompanied by indication of origin or which had the indication shown on a separate label or at a distance from the misleading indication of the country of origin. The goods were confiscated and passed on a redemption penalty.

(4) *Copal Varnish*.—The tins containing Varnish were labelled "Copal Varnish 1 Gallon" whereas on measurement of one tin the contents were found

to be short by 12 ozs. or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The goods were passed on payment of a penalty after the objectionable marking had been removed.

(5) *Portland Cement*.—Some of the casks out of a consignment imported from Antwerp bore a label with the words "Portland Cement" whereas the goods were imitation Portland Cement. The marking "Portland Cement" was held objectionable and the goods passed on payment of a penalty and after the word "imitation" had been added on the labels.

(6) *Jamaica Rum*.—Two consignments of rum one from Rotterdam and the other from Hamburg described on the labels of the bottles as "Jamaica Rum" were detained as the marking "Jamaica Rum" was taken to imply a superior article manufactured in Jamaica. The goods were passed on payment of penalties and after the wrong labels were removed.

(7) *Oleum Balsum Copaibæ*.—Consignments were imported from Antwerp and Hamburg in bottles labelled "Balsum Copaibæ", "Balsum Copaibæ Maracaibo" and "Oleum Copaibæ P. B". The drug was pronounced by the Chemical Analyser on test to be not genuine. In the absence of any qualification the preparation as described would be regarded as a B. P. preparation. Fines were imposed and the goods allowed to be passed after the bottles were marked "not up to B. P. standard" and "not genuine" in the first two and on removal of the offending labels in the third.

Camp Poona, 14th June 1910.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the 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 1909-10 contrasted with those for the year 1908-09.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1908-10.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-09.	1908-10.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-09.		1908-10.	1909-09.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Imports, Sea Customs	2,15,61,373	2,23,71,133	39,785	1,04,078	1,40,390	1,75,048	2,10,00,448	2,30,50,329	Commissioner of Customs	52,025	61,799	
Exports do.	2,66,429	2,41,070	23,340	23,083	27,031	29,330	3,30,330	2,94,084	Personal Assistant to do.	7,520	6,514	
Recovery of the cost of establishment at private wharfs	14,371	14,340	600	145	—	—	14,971	14,485	Office Establishment	11,425	11,240	
Pension contribution do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Boat Establishment	1,870	1,884	
Interest on arrears of Revenue	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	Total Rs.	73,443	61,608	
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Busses and Minicoy Light Dues	600	681	—	—	—	—	600	681	Executive.			
Commission at one per cent. on Straits Light Dues	117	107	—	—	—	—	117	107	Collector of Customs	21,808	23,433	
Overtime work fees	79,478	78,731	—	—	—	—	79,478	78,731	Assistant Collectors	63,310	60,036	
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Banda and Dharampur	—	—	—	—	9,000	9,154	9,000	9,154	Customs Subordinate Establishment	2,59,634	2,43,113	
Cargo boat license fees	802	751	5,813	5,843	—	—	6,615	6,327	Preventive Establishment	3,43,233	3,07,023	
Warehouses Rent	5,530	5,527	2,306	727	—	—	5,142	6,354	Statistical Establishment	45,412	41,705	
Transhipment fees	26,321	26,908	—	—	—	—	26,321	26,908	(Chief Account Office)	6,314	6,564	
Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents	18,535	11,700	1,947	2,170	84	60	15,614	13,006	Total Rs.	6,30,701	6,33,902	
Proceeds of unclaimed goods	4,408	2,241	—	—	—	3	4,408	2,247	Total, Pay Rs.	7,18,204	6,94,510	
Confiscations and Penalties	14,635	14,440	1,773	1,703	1,453	2,024	17,926	18,176	Allowances.			
Recovery of contingent charges on account of private Establishments	130	123	—	—	—	—	130	123	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	4,67,011	4,67,374	
Sale-proceeds of old stores and materials	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	2	Overtime work fees	77,866	74,634	
Do. of forms and publications	134	233	—	—	—	—	134	233	Total Rs.	1,40,607	1,31,708	
Other Items	7,141	7,031	7	10	17	5	7,165	7,040	Contingencies.			
Gross Total Rs.	2,20,16,107	2,27,74,644	1,37,373	1,37,445	1,37,505	2,16,236	2,23,30,980	2,31,28,313	Fixed contingencies including umbrellas and kambhis	4,164	3,063	
Deduct—									Purchase and repairs of Dead Stock articles	1,401	673	
Refunds, Imports	1,20,273	1,21,100	30	—	4,016	2,711	1,24,347	1,20,611	Official Postage and Service Telegrams	1,300	2,600	
Do. Exports	2,211	2,061	30	12	4	473	2,264	2,145	Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores	7,393	12,095	
Do. Overtime work fees	3,330	3,030	—	—	—	—	3,330	3,330	Belts and clothing to Peons	2,500	2,201	
Do. Miscellaneous	2,415	2,118	28	3	—	200	2,443	2,308	Clothing to Crews	432	872	
Drawbacks on goods re-exported.	2,59,267	2,34,537	—	—	—	—	2,59,267	2,34,537	Do. to Seamen	—	600	
Total Rs.	3,30,086	4,06,345	128	16	4,030	10,453	3,82,141	4,70,611	Carriage of Records	802	655	
Net Total Rs.	2,16,27,112	2,23,06,299	1,37,245	1,37,429	1,33,475	2,05,783	2,19,37,839	2,36,50,668	Gas supply and Lighting Chavara	686	629	
									Rents for Warehouse, etc.	1,461	1,637	
									Rental of Telephone wire and Instruments	800	670	
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames	360	350	
									Haldikhar and water cess	1,321	1,942	
									Purchase of Books and Periodicals	612	134	
									Rewards in Customs cases	8,353	4,531	
									Advertising charges	140	60	
									Petrol for Motor Launches	3,810	—	
									Purchase and repairs of tents	—	519	
									Scales and Weights	13	10	
									Supply of Medicines	—	—	
									Total, Contingencies Rs.	21,401	24,323	
									Total Expenditure Rs.	8,96,501	8,60,570	
									Less—1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department	1,52,957	1,54,193	
									Total, Expenditure under 2.—Customs	10,39,459	10,14,732	

1908-10. 1909-09.
Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
a. Includes charges on account of Private Establishment — — — 10,497 7 7 9,817 8 8
b. Do. do. do. — — — 1,098 4 3 975 11 0

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 Act Manual.

Class of cases.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.	Remarks.
		Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A ...	Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...
B ...	Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
	(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	131	108	73	53	359	
	(2) As between two foreign countries.	3	2	...	3	8	
C ...	Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely:—						
	(1) As to number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	14	16	10	29	69	
	(2) As to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...
	(3) As to the mode of manufacture or production.	...	...	1	...	1	
	(4) As to the material of which the goods were composed.	7	12	12	18	49	
	(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right.	...	...	...	3	3	
D ...	Length not properly stamped on piece-goods.	8	27	24	37	96	
	Total ...	163	160	119	143	585	

REPORT
ON THE
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
1910-1911,
WITH APPENDICES.



BOMBAY
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1911

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ON THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

For the Official Year ending 31st March 1911.

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

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, 1911, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1905-06 :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase or Decrease in 1910-11.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).								
Imports	Merchandise	81,07,80,383	88,08,17,064	64,81,80,912	60,48,14,617	89,84,88,988	67,88,66,098	+7,81,14,123
	Gold	8,89,66,882	10,80,82,968	12,78,06,840	8,08,08,687	19,80,80,828	28,88,21,681	+8,88,21,888
	Silver	2,58,80,448	8,77,61,074	9,80,80,661	12,08,88,817	9,88,88,888	8,27,78,048	-41,17,847
	Total, Imports	68,82,83,213	66,14,41,896	88,20,68,213	88,14,20,891	68,23,14,078	79,08,61,806	+10,78,27,680
Exports	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	2,58,80,788	2,87,08,972	2,80,42,128	2,80,88,171	2,68,88,188	2,88,28,883	+28,80,804
	Indian Produce	60,88,88,287	62,78,88,948	68,88,80,128	88,80,08,788	88,81,81,883	88,77,88,888	+8,88,74,970
	Gold	2,80,88,888	2,48,87,184	2,88,88,888	2,48,47,872	2,88,87,288	2,74,18,788	+40,88,487
	Silver	2,68,44,040	1,87,88,208	1,04,87,080	1,47,84,888	1,80,88,888	1,80,84,708	+18,740
	Total, Exports	80,74,87,819	80,14,28,288	82,20,68,227	47,03,21,701	80,88,88,283	88,88,88,883	+7,88,88,881
	Total, Foreign Trade	88,08,10,882	1,08,28,77,784	1,21,41,04,840	108,17,48,282	1,28,82,88,287	1,68,88,61,888	+18,82,81,211
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).								
Imports	Indian Produce	18,88,28,484	18,08,78,448	18,28,70,088	17,18,47,788	17,87,77,198	20,27,81,288	+2,88,78,788
	Foreign Merchandise	81,67,287	88,22,418	88,60,887	78,21,128	81,48,488	88,41,887	+10,88,108
	Gold	88,888	1,428	10,888	9,711	1,128	2,888	+888
	Silver	9,88,280	8,88,107	8,40,788	8,97,488	4,01,287	4,88,284	+80,787
Total, Imports	14,88,83,400	28,78,62,522	28,92,62,287	17,88,78,863	18,28,23,278	21,24,77,871	+8,11,81,808	
Exports	Indian Produce	9,80,84,888	10,18,70,888	12,88,21,888	12,78,88,048	12,88,81,888	28,88,82,888	+40,11,881
	Foreign Merchandise	4,80,88,888	4,18,78,218	4,88,81,888	4,48,18,888	8,01,84,214	8,11,22,778	+8,88,881
	Gold	2,80,888	1,888	7,80,788	—	28,848	8,888	-18,118
	Silver	28,87,488	9,88,418	8,84,888	8,20,748	7,88,108	8,08,272	-2,88,728
	Total, Exports	14,89,71,870	14,60,04,184	17,68,88,871	18,27,87,483	17,95,82,888	18,42,18,888	+48,88,888
Total, Coasting Trade	28,78,28,270	28,18,88,788	28,88,20,288	28,21,78,488	28,18,78,872	28,78,88,888	+2,88,17,284	
Grand Total, Private Trade		1,27,88,28,282	1,38,62,44,010	1,27,88,28,287	1,28,88,17,888	1,68,11,28,288	1,98,28,88,284	+22,21,88,474
(III) Government Transactions.								
Foreign		11,48,87,888	11,24,88,221	8,88,08,888	84,78,702	82,84,888	68,84,828	-14,88,288
Coasting		2,88,28,224	2,71,18,228	2,88,74,788	1,88,82,888	1,14,78,088	2,07,04,072	+82,88,888
Total Government Transactions		12,74,91,514	14,98,08,088	9,72,84,619	2,34,88,887	1,77,88,088	2,84,88,881	+78,22,888
Total Trade		1,41,88,80,818	1,80,40,88,088	1,67,88,10,197	1,41,78,84,286	1,87,88,81,817	1,90,87,88,884	+22,88,88,888

General Remarks.

The aggregate value of the trade of the Presidency, Foreign and Coasting, reached in the year 1910-11 the unprecedented figure of Rs. 190·87 crores representing an advance of 13 per cent. on the recorded value of the trade of 1909-10. This advance is chiefly the result of a remarkable expansion, amounting to 14 per cent., in the Foreign Private Trade, which was valued at Rs. 148·55 crores. The Coasting Trade of the Presidency also shows an advance of nearly 10 per cent. to a total value of Rs. 39·76 crores.

2. The development of the trade of the Presidency is well illustrated by a comparison of the statistics of the year under review with those for the five years ending 1905-06. The aggregate trade, Foreign and Coasting, Government and Private, of the Presidency in that quinquennium averaged annually Rs. 141·58 crores : in 1910-11 the value of the Foreign Private Trade alone was Rs. 7 crores in excess of this figure. The value of the Foreign Trade is, in fact, now nearly 50 per cent. greater than the average of that quinquennial period. Both branches, import and export, of the Foreign Trade have contributed to this expansion, though the advance has been most marked in the import trade which has been helped by the general rise in prices and, more particularly, by very remarkable importations of gold and silver in the last five years.

3. The Foreign Import Trade of the Presidency was valued in the year under review at Rs. 79·96 crores, showing an advance of nearly Rs. 10½ crores on the figure of the preceding year. Imports of merchandise increased by Rs. 7·81 crores to Rs. 47·35 crores : this increase being distributed practically amongst all the main groups of imports, with the exception of Machinery and Mill-work and Raw Materials. Imports of Gold and Silver were valued at no less than Rs. 32·6 crores : the marked increase of over Rs. 3½ crores in gold being accompanied by a comparatively small decrease of Rs. 41 lakhs in the arrivals of silver. Imports of gold bullion and coin have more than doubled since 1906-07 ; the total value in 1910-11 being Rs. 23½ crores against Rs. 10½ crores in 1906-07. The imports of gold coin in the year under review do not, however, show an increase as compared with the imports in the previous year ; and the large advance of Rs. 3½ crores recorded in the imports of this precious metal is due to the increased importations of gold bullion which expanded by nearly Rs. 4 crores. In fact, notwithstanding the increased popularity of the sovereign which is evidenced by its displacement of rupees as a means of remittance, the net imports of gold coin, after deducting re-exports, show a small decline of Rs. 50 lakhs to just under Rs. 12 crores. The net consumption of gold bullion, on the other hand, has practically doubled in the last year, the net imports after deducting re-exports amounting to Rs. 8·08 crores in 1910-11 as against Rs. 4·20 crores in the previous year. This increase, accompanied as it is by a fall in the net consumption of silver, suggests the inference that gold is displacing silver as a form of hoarding. Imports of silver in the year under review were affected by certain artificial causes arising not out of the natural requirements for the commodity. Following on the increase of the import duty in February 1910, the price of the metal was advanced by speculative means, in the anticipation, which eventually was not realized, that the Government of India would find it necessary to make large purchases for coining. These efforts to keep the price of the metal up received adventitious support, in the autumn, from an active demand from China : and in October silver touched 26½*d.* for cash. The figures of imports quoted in the foregoing table do not, as a matter of fact, show the entire transactions in this commodity. They do not include the figures of silver brought to Bombay and transhipped in the Port. These transhipments which, in a normal year, average Rs. 48 lakhs amounted in 1910-11 to Rs. 3½ crores. The bulk of these transhipments was destined for China : but a not inconsiderable quantity of silver was transhipped to Muskat whence, without doubt, it was shipped to Cutch and Káthiáwár, the object of this diversion being to evade payment of the British Indian import duty.

4. In the Foreign Export Trade a remarkable expansion was recorded in all branches. The re-exports of Foreign Merchandise advanced by Rs. 62 lakhs.

to Rs. 3.26 crores, and were the largest on record. In shipments of Indian produce the increase was no less than Rs. 6.85 crores, the value of this branch being returned at Rs. 59.77 crores. With good harvests increased shipments were made of almost all staples of exports. Certain exceptions have, however, to be noted. Exports of Cotton and Opium were on a smaller scale than in the previous year: shipments of Indian Cotton Twist and Yarn declined by Rs. 88 lakhs: and those of hides and skins by Rs. 25 lakhs. These exceptions stand out in contrast to the shipments of seeds, manganese and cotton piece-goods, all of which show substantial advances.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

5. The total sea-borne trade of the Chief Port with foreign countries and Indian ports is given in the following statement:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase or Decrease in 1910-11.
I.—Foreign Trade—							
Imports—							
Merchandise ...	Rs. 31,06,37,672	32,05,46,220	44,90,51,026	40,40,97,663	39,53,46,281	47,34,12,484	+7,81,06,203
Gold ..	8,99,42,032	10,30,82,068	12,79,06,440	5,45,06,487	19,90,90,222	23,33,31,461	+3,33,31,239
Silver ...	8,54,90,648	9,77,64,074	9,80,80,091	12,18,96,517	8,63,93,696	8,27,76,048	-41,17,547
Total, Imports ...	48,33,60,752	52,13,70,312	67,49,67,558	58,05,00,667	68,38,29,999	79,95,09,993	+10,72,79,696
Exports—							
Foreign Merchandise ...	2,55,99,728	2,57,08,972	2,90,48,122	2,90,36,075	2,83,39,122	3,26,28,062	+62,90,604
Indian Produce ...	60,96,44,112	62,76,28,363	65,49,38,919	59,79,16,829	62,91,57,654	69,77,29,081	+6,86,71,257
Gold ...	2,90,48,563	3,43,27,184	3,35,30,963	3,43,47,273	3,33,37,320	3,74,19,793	+40,82,467
Silver ...	8,42,46,040	1,27,62,308	1,01,07,090	1,47,24,609	1,80,68,968	1,80,84,706	+15,740
Total, Exports ...	14,95,88,443	17,04,27,727	17,76,25,104	17,71,24,783	18,98,03,104	24,69,02,642	+7,90,60,138
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	63,29,49,195	69,17,98,039	85,25,92,662	75,76,25,450	87,36,33,103	104,64,12,635	+18,63,36,734
II.—Coasting Trade—							
Imports—							
Indian Produce ...	11,60,44,821	12,28,41,448	15,79,28,084	14,91,72,606	14,67,60,740	17,90,37,698	+2,92,76,756
Foreign Merchandise ...	16,69,081	22,68,151	19,26,504	22,74,599	21,69,598	24,51,279	+3,67,681
Gold ...	81,431	1,563	10,692	8,711	1,195	2,185	+900
Silver ...	4,35,748	4,91,583	1,31,800	3,72,710	3,94,533	3,90,233	+1,01,455
Total, Imports ...	18,47,90,081	19,53,53,745	36,37,45,480	37,68,78,626	39,33,02,076	46,74,97,396	+2,97,46,792
Exports—							
Indian Produce ...	5,96,32,354	6,97,71,432	9,02,31,944	2,33,64,374	8,96,70,047	8,63,03,010	+67,32,968
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,47,41,301	4,11,99,769	4,98,91,693	4,44,67,908	5,00,19,114	5,09,04,608	+9,64,604
Gold ...	2,91,930	1,160	7,80,781	.....	18,646	8,635	-13,110
Silver ...	33,95,809	7,94,598	4,44,080	2,02,301	6,82,526	3,92,308	-2,10,210
Total, Exports ...	13,69,60,394	19,11,77,959	24,13,60,518	7,80,44,663	14,95,69,733	17,73,08,561	+72,68,099
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	32,17,50,475	38,65,31,704	60,51,05,998	45,49,23,289	54,28,71,809	64,48,05,957	+2,71,14,960
Aggregate Total Trade ...	95,46,99,670	107,83,29,743	145,77,51,660	123,25,48,739	141,65,04,912	171,12,18,592	+23,34,54,622
Aggregate Government trans- actions ...							
...	13,65,46,228	14,80,70,080	9,70,00,994	2,31,08,779	1,78,08,887	2,81,18,687	+74,09,972
Total trade ...	1,09,12,45,898	122,64,00,823	155,47,52,654	125,56,57,418	143,43,76,799	173,93,27,279	+23,10,64,595

6. All but an insignificant fraction of the Foreign Trade of the Presidency passes through the Port of Bombay. The aggregate value of the Foreign Trade of the Port in the year under review was Rs. 148.53 crores, and exceeded the value of the Foreign Trade of the Port of Calcutta by no less than Rs. 16.61 crores. The imports of treasure have helped to place the value of the total Foreign Trade of Bombay above that of Calcutta: but while the rate of expansion in the export trade of both Ports was practically the same, the advance in the imports of general merchandise into Bombay was no less than 19 per cent. as against 4 per cent. in the case of Calcutta. As a port of distribution to Eastern markets of European and American manufactures, Bombay has more than maintained its position during the year under review, and the re-export trade was well in excess of that of the previous year. In the Coasting Trade of the Port, too, an advance is recorded, the aggregate of this branch of the trade of the Port being Rs. 32.97 crores. The activity in all branches of this year's trading of the Port is reflected in the financial results of the administration of the Port, the surplus realized by the Port Trust during the year under review being over Rs. 9 lakhs.

FOREIGN TRADE.

7. The following statement gives the value of the imports and exports of the Port of Bombay, according to the classes under which they are shown in the statistical accounts :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1905-06.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease in 1910-11.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.							
I.—Animals (living)	23.94	21.18	17.88	11.34	18.34	26.32	+21.98
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	4,629.64	5,27.65	5,81.49	5,82.07	5,54.08	6,20.64	+66.50
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	75.94	1,01.95	1,18.28	98.78	80.96	1,19.08	+38.10
B.—Metals	2,67.69	2,14.58	2,79.00	4,21.59	4,01.00	5,56.88	+1,55.88
C.—Machinery and Millwork	1,23.41	2,57.80	2,94.70	2,44.89	1,87.73	1,76.08	-21.65
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	41.82	90.71	2,16.67	3,18.27	1,69.65	1,98.45	+28.80
Total of No. III	5,09.86	7,64.41	10,40.15	10,91.03	8,59.34	10,50.67	+1,91.13
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	1,34.28	1,29.42	1,47.65	1,36.42	1,58.29	1,79.61	+21.32
V.—Oils	1,08.65	77.85	93.12	1,13.31	98.81	1,11.46	+14.63
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	2,63.26	2,29.66	2,74.47	3,47.63	3,68.49	3,48.51	-20.98
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	11,57.90	19,77.09	15,75.28	11,87.36	12,02.78	16,87.07	+4,89.71
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	73.41	67.84	1,02.78	83.11	83.47	1,31.23	+47.76
C.—Other Articles	2,81.74	4,80.72	5,67.71	4,88.81	5,08.66	6,06.89	+1,00.04
Total of No. VII	18,16.05	19,45.45	22,45.75	17,59.28	19,02.10	23,94.19	+4,92.09
TOTAL, IMPORTS	31,08.28	38,05.46	44,80.51	40,40.94	36,52.46	47,34.12	+7,81.66
EXPORTS.							
<i>(Indian Produce and Manufactures)</i>							
I.—Animals (living) ... ..	.24	.24	.70	.27	2.47	.78	-1.09
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	2,41.74	1,94.19	2,09.48	1,56.25	2,22.66	2,10.64	-12.01
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	25.26	71.33	78.97	67.08	69.01	79.28	+10.37
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	2,26.61	1,29.08	295.34	2,63.74	3,04.78	2,84.57	-20.19
V.—Oils	10.08	6.37	7.87	7.33	7.95	10.64	+2.69
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	22,56.85	26,27.02	23,78.77	22,02.27	24,22.80	21,77.96	+7,44.10
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	10,08.52	11,04.98	9,78.02	10,26.58	10,29.78	9,66.62	-73.94
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	9.29	5.77	5.76	5.49	4.17	5.17	+1.00
C.—Other Articles	1,18.74	1,27.93	1,26.49	1,41.23	1,07.00	1,42.22	+35.22
Total of No. VII	11,26.55	12,38.68	11,18.28	11,80.27	11,50.23	11,19.31	-97.69
TOTAL, INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES	40,26.43	42,76.26	45,69.39	39,79.17	42,81.89	40,77.29	+4,06.71
<i>(Foreign Merchandise.)</i>							
I.—Animals (living) ... ..	.11	.12	.12	.02	.17	.12	-.75
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	34.16	33.84	36.43	35.81	37.46	43.20	+9.41
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	22.25	20.98	20.85	22.11	23.45	31.18	+7.73
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	6.45	7.55	7.20	6.55	6.94	10.56	+3.62
V.—Oils	2.40	1.27	1.01	1.79	1.40	1.02	-.73
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	23.45	28.84	21.27	18.28	29.27	27.67	-4.90
VII.—Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	1,24.26	1,26.80	1,44.16	1,06.97	1,18.57	1,53.16	+74.59
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	10.41	11.31	13.44	10.79	12.21	15.14	+2.84
C.—Other Articles	21.60	23.78	27.83	30.01	43.78	43.52	-.26
TOTAL, FOREIGN MERCHANDISE	2,58.99	2,87.09	2,90.42	2,30.26	2,63.23	3,20.29	+62.91
TOTAL, EXPORTS	42,85.42	45,63.35	48,79.81	42,09.43	45,45.12	43,97.58	+7,48.69

8. Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 47.34 crores, this being the highest figure recorded in any single year for imports. The development in the import trade of the Port during the last thirty years will appear from the following statement, which compares the value of the import trade of the year 1910-11 with the average values for each quinquennial period since 1880-81. The variations from the average value of the quinquennium 1880-81 to 1884-85 which is taken at 100 show that the trade has more than doubled in the thirty years and that the rate of increase in the last 10 years of the period of comparison has been extraordinarily rapid, the index figure having risen from 146 in 1900-1905 to 201 in 1905-10 and to 239 in the year under review.

Average, 1880-81 to 1884-85	...	Rs.	Variation.
Do. 1885-86 to 1889-90	...	19,80,53,493	100
Do. 1890-91 to 1894-95	...	24,67,68,354	124.6
Do. 1895-96 to 1899-1900	...	27,30,04,040	137.9
Do. 1900-01 to 1904-05	...	26,24,62,929	132.6
Do. 1905-06 to 1909-1910	...	29,03,01,144	146.6
Do. 1905-06 to 1909-1910	...	39,86,05,974	201.2
1910-1911	...	47,34,12,484	239.1

9. In the increase in the import trade all the main groups share with the exception of *raw materials and unmanufactured articles*, which have been affected by the contraction in imports of *coal and cotton*. The advance is most marked in the important group *articles manufactured and partly manufactured*, which represents slightly over 50 per cent. of the total import trade. To the increase of Rs. 4.92 crores recorded under this head, *cotton piece-goods* contribute an advance of Rs. 2.72 crores representing an increase of 114 million yards; *silk piece-goods* improved by Rs. 45 lakhs, *woollen piece-goods* by Rs. 38 lakhs and *apparel* by Rs. 48 lakhs. The next important group *metals and manufactures thereof* advanced by Rs. 1.91 crores towards which no less than Rs. 1.51 crores were contributed by *copper, iron, and steel*. The expansion of Rs. 58 lakhs in the arrivals of *refined sugar* accounts for the increase recorded under *articles of food and drink*: while increases respectively of Rs. 21 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs are shown under *chemicals and oils*. The evidence which this remarkable expansion in the import trade affords of conditions of general prosperity is, however, subject to one important qualification. Imports of *machinery and mill-work* show, as a consequence of the depression in the cotton industry, a substantial contraction of Rs. 21 lakhs.

10. The expansion of the export trade of the Port in the last 30 years has been at a rate slightly smaller than that observed in the case of the import trade. The following table compares the value of the export trade of the year under review with that of the trade of each quinquennial period since 1880-81:—

		Rs.	Variation.
Average, 1880-81 to 1884-85	...	28,58,68,919	100
Do. 1885-86 to 1889-90	...	32,44,82,456	113.5
Do. 1890-91 to 1894-95	...	34,76,20,928	121.6
Do. 1895-96 to 1899-1900	...	29,80,48,578	104.3
Do. 1900-01 to 1904-05	...	36,75,21,741	128.6
Do. 1905-06 to 1909-10	...	45,41,96,505	158.9
1910-11	...	59,77,29,081	209.0

11. Of the export trade 70 per cent. consists of staples grouped, for statistical purposes, under the head *raw materials and unmanufactured articles* and the increase of Rs. 7.44 crores in the shipments of these staples accounts for the increase in the aggregate of the export trade of the Port. A substantial portion of this advance must, however, be ascribed to the rise in the price of *raw cotton*, the shipments of which, though they showed an increased value of Rs. 3.65 crores, were actually 24,427 cwts. less in quantity than the exports of the previous year. Shipments of *seeds*, on the other hand, have advanced in value by Rs. 3.90 crores and in quantity by 3 million cwt., but *hides and skins* have contracted. As regards the other groups according to which the export trade is classified it is only necessary, at this stage, to notice the contraction in the shipments of *opium* which, as a result of the restrictions imposed in consequence of the agreement with China, have shrunk to Rs. 2.15 crores; the advance in the shipments of *manganese* which have increased in quantity by 1½ million cwt.: and the decline in exports of *cotton yarn and twist*, against which, however, has to be set a satisfactory increase in shipments of *Indian cotton piece-goods*.

12. The large advance of 24 per cent. in re-exports of foreign manufacture is made up by increased shipments of *cotton piece-goods* and *sugar*.

13. The extent to which the increases referred to above are due to variations in prices will appear from the subjoined tables. In the first are shown the average prices of certain representative articles of imports and exports, the average prices of the year 1873-74 being taken as 100:—

	1873-1874	1883-1884.	1893-1894.	1903-1904.	1905-1907.	1907-1908.	1909-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911
	base year.								
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.									
II.—Sugar, refined ... per cwt.	100	123.77	107.43	70.76	67.06	69.73	77.00	78.63	79.87
III.—Metals—									
Copper cwt.	100	107.67	106.95	137.98	165.41	167.53	143.57	138.25	131.37
Iron "	100	107.33	114.49	137.67	163.31	167.78	159.75	158.32	139.73
Steel "	100	83.88	80.71	27.05	28.04	30.87	37.94	37.80	37.38
IV.—Dyeing and Tanning Materials—									
Aniline lb.	100	—	169.29	78.46	78.78	78.46	78.46	78.25	78.93
Ailurine "	100	39.39	—	281.81	233.33	290.30	249.43	231.21	233.33
V.—Oils—Kerosine gal.	100	159.86	41.33	84.66	44.00	39.0	35.33	50.67	53.33
VI.—Raw Materials—Silk lb.	100	123.49	126.70	306.95	109.28	133.94	126.51	116.81	111.39
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... per lb.	100	87.06	90.00	96.24	105.98	125.89	100.00	118.82	117.64
I best—goods, Gray ... yd.	100	84.62	92.31	84.62	115.85	107.99	116.38	107.69	115.00
" " White "	100	90.00	86.93	98.96	100.00	106.77	113.38	100.00	106.98
" " Coloured, printed or dyed "	100	89.24	100.00	100.00	111.76	117.68	117.65	111.78	117.64
Silk Piece-goods "	100	110.43	107.29	83.33	87.50	90.83	91.67	89.46	84.37
Woolen Piece-goods "	100	124.10	118.25	106.43	113.25	119.28	116.87	106.02	109.64
EXPORTS.									
II.—Wheat per cwt.	100	78.77	78.60	77.13	90.78	89.18	120.87	111.17	92.73
IV.—Opium "	100	88.38	90.73	104.61	118.79	108.98	108.83	150.08	246.90
VI.—Raw Materials—									
Cotton "	100	79.41	91.71	109.92	97.39	100.94	58.69	118.11	137.93
Seeds, Linseed "	100	108.24	149.20	135.34	152.01	141.34	164.65	175.10	238.16
" Rape "	100	180.44	149.11	126.88	178.44	192.44	204.33	174.69	165.11
" Til or Jinihi "	100	117.00	132.00	109.39	155.50	184.50	183.33	148.66	164.50
" Cotton "	100	—	248.00	245.00	299.00	315.00	361.00	361.00	365.00
" Castor "	100	79.69	82.33	84.61	113.25	111.19	93.19	97.94	114.14
Wool lb.	100	88.38	109.30	106.98	141.98	144.19	130.23	132.56	137.21
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... per lb.	100	78.86	89.51	88.04	81.13	78.23	77.34	81.13	88.99
Cotton—Piece-goods—									
Gray yd.	100	68.75	78.00	87.25	87.50	83.75	83.75	87.50	83.75
White "	100	127.03	110.81	87.50	89.46	86.78	89.46	83.16	84.06
Coloured "	100	90.39	92.89	70.87	81.48	81.48	81.48	77.77	77.79

Prices of imported goods were distinctly higher in the year under review than in the preceding year, notably the prices of *cotton piece-goods* and *yarn*. *Metals* show slight variations from the level of the previous year except *copper* in which a decline is recorded. *Silk piece-goods* and *raw silk* both show a decline. In regard to exports the most marked advances are recorded under *opium*, *cotton*, *linseed* and *cotton seed*; *wheat* and *rapeseed* alone show declines.

14. This advance in the level of prices does not, however, account fully for the increased values recorded in the imports of the Port. The following table compares the trade of 1910-11, valued at the prices prevalent in the previous year, with the value of the trade of that year as recorded in the statistical returns. Had prices in 1910-11 remained at the level of prices recorded in 1909-10 the increase in the import trade of the Port would have been no less than Ra. 6.42 crores; exports, however, if calculated at prices prevailing in 1909-10, show a small decline: but this contraction, on examination, will be found to be confined to two groups, *chemicals* which have been affected by the restrictions placed on the opium trade, and *yarn and textile fabrics* :—

	Imports.			Exports (Indian produce).		
	1910-1911.		1909-1910.	1910-1911.		1909-1910.
	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1909-1910.	Value shown in Returns.	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1909-1910.	Value shown in Returns.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Animals (living)	36.22	36.64	19.24	—	—	2.67
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	620.58	699.29	55.05	310.45	339.17	32.08
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	1,040.47	1,066.93	359.24	79.96	81.16	69.00
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, Dyeing and Tanning Materials	179.61	173.08	136.30	234.57	197.39	304.76
V.—Oils	111.49	100.61	89.66	10.66	9.41	7.98
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	343.31	339.10	339.49	4,177.96	3,633.23	3,438.39
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	1,087.07	1,455.68	1,303.79	965.83	690.40	1,029.79
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	131.23	129.69	83.47	5.17	5.26	4.17
C.—Other Articles	606.88	605.24	606.26	142.23	140.01	107.00
Total of No. VII	1,825.18	2,290.65	1,893.52	1,113.21	1,035.67	1,150.95
Total Merchandise	4,734.13	4,894.23	3,863.66	5,977.29	5,326.84	5,771.87

IMPORTS.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1908-1909.	1908-1909.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1910-1911.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1908-1909.	In 1908-1909.	In 1910-1911.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lakhs.					
1 Cotton Manufacture ...	19,18,04,200	9,99,22,423	11,06,79,561	+ 207.47	25.33	41.7	39.1	39.2	1
2 Metals ...	3,40,94,645	4,01,00,180	5,50,22,329	+ 149.28	11.74	37.6	37.1	37.6	2
3 Sugar ...	2,98,94,843	4,19,06,207	3,77,30,467	+ 67.23	7.97	2.9	1.6	2.4	3
4 Silk Manufactures ...	1,40,71,589	1,50,37,129	2,00,75,000	+ 49.39	4.90	3.7	3.1	4.0	4
5 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	1,45,64,123	1,89,64,321	1,96,45,000	+ 26.61	6.19	36.3	37.3	37.0	5
6 Machinery and Millwork ...	2,30,70,367	1,97,72,364	1,76,07,000	- 21.04	3.72	36.7	36.3	34.9	6
7 Woollens Manufactures of ...	1,13,64,733	1,07,02,112	1,58,59,551	+ 69.37	3.24	37.0	31.7	39.0	7
8 Apparel ...	67,23,340	98,67,464	1,21,22,753	+ 37.75	3.77	49.2	33.6	44.3	8
9 Hardware and Cutlery ...	96,26,508	90,96,373	1,19,05,780	+ 29.13	3.32	33.7	31.3	35.1	9
10 Provisions ...	68,31,739	1,09,24,469	1,16,02,467	+ 12.33	3.46	24.3	23.3	23.5	10
11 Oils ...	81,92,096	96,33,776	1,11,66,513	+ 14.99	3.26	3.0	7.7	11.6	11
12 Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	32,41,648	1,34,32,397	99,89,119	- 35.39	3.10	33.9	34.3	37.3	12
13 Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	70,52,902	80,85,214	96,70,193	+ 19.34	3.06	4.9	6.9	6.7	13
14 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	61,56,051	68,53,546	68,09,093	+ 19.33	1.68	79.9	69.1	69.1	14
15 Jewellery ...	74,03,737	68,33,333	34,14,223	- 47.9	1.73	6.6	6.4	5.4	15
16 Glass and Glassware ...	65,23,300	69,72,367	76,97,031	+ 13.28	1.59	10.1	10.0	9.3	16
17 Silk, Raw ...	69,12,967	79,33,162	70,74,323	- 9.09	1.49	-	-	-	17
18 Liquors ...	58,31,010	53,53,333	64,42,203	+ 11.0	1.17	33.0	31.6	34.6	18
19 Carriages and Motor-cars, etc.	42,36,379	40,49,373	31,12,213	- 24.33	1.03	32.3	33.0	27.3	19
20 Paper and Pasteboards ...	36,06,578	40,19,314	46,29,500	+ 24.37	1.04	33.3	33.3	29.3	20
21 Wood and Manufactures of ...	29,34,377	39,02,423	39,31,112	+ 7.33	0.9	3.1	3.0	2.2	21
22 Coal ...	42,69,544	57,02,370	66,18,511	+ 10.33	0.9	75.3	77.3	79.3	22
23 Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (except Tobacco).	36,21,003	39,12,170	41,02,003	+ 5.33	0.9	31.3	30.3	30.7	23
24 Instruments and Apparatus ...	37,03,716	32,10,731	41,02,003	+ 9.33	0.9	73.3	71.3	33.3	24
25 Spices ...	36,30,333	36,30,333	36,42,203	+ 1.33	7.7	-	-	-	25
26 Animals, Living ...	19,02,615	12,34,200	36,22,200	+ 21.33	7.3	7.9	12.4	9.1	26
27 Ivory ...	17,10,231	39,34,003	39,39,333	- 1.33	0.9	42.1	41.3	34.6	27
28 Matches ...	13,43,717	26,01,900	27,15,203	+ 5.33	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	28
29 Chemicals ...	21,92,379	24,22,733	36,02,733	+ 24.33	0.7	30.7	30.6	33.3	29
30 Stationery ...	12,10,003	26,73,333	26,22,243	+ 2.33	0.3	60.9	62.2	67.7	30
31 Paints and Colours ...	30,14,109	21,02,233	24,22,203	+ 9.33	0.1	79.3	79.2	74.7	31
32 Building and Engineering Materials.	16,45,949	17,61,327	29,02,211	+ 3.01	0.3	37.9	39.6	39.9	32
33 Leather and Manufactures of ...	12,26,709	12,62,103	20,42,223	+ 1.01	0.3	33.9	34.7	37.3	33
34 Soap ...	24,00,333	27,64,101	29,34,203	+ 1.71	0.1	37.3	36.1	37.3	34
35 Cotton, Raw ...	64,54,203	38,37,373	12,22,203	- 26.49	0.9	79.3	39.9	29.3	35
36 Tea ...	16,07,333	14,20,327	17,22,203	+ 3.03	0.3	7	2.1	1.2	36
37 Books and Printed Matter ...	12,12,203	12,22,173	14,02,211	+ 7.33	0.3	33.4	100.0	39.7	37
38 Toys and Requisites for Games.	22,26,203	29,26,419	29,26,733	+ 3.19	0.4	37.9	39.6	39.9	38
39 Earthenware and Porcelain...	21,07,333	22,04,003	14,02,273	- 24.33	0.4	34.9	31.6	33.2	39
40 Guns and Pistols ...	21,92,733	12,49,443	24,52,203	+ 1.33	0.1	1.9	2	1.3	40
41 Hides and Skins ...	22,42,203	12,79,731	22,12,243	- 0.3	0.3	36.3	40.3	44.3	41
42 Tobacco ...	22,42,203	12,12,203	14,02,179	- 4.04	0.3	34.6	39.1	39.3	42
43 Umbrellas and Sticks ...	8,22,203	6,04,733	10,07,327	+ 3.12	0.1	36.3	37.0	39.7	43
44 Flax and Manufactures of ...	7,72,203	6,61,146	9,37,371	+ 2.07	0.3	39.9	100.0	39.7	44
45 Clocks and Watches ...	6,90,413	8,26,777	8,79,327	+ 0.3	0.3	39	12.6	9.6	45
46 Grain and Pulse ...	27,22,203	17,72,203	6,02,131	- 9.34	0.3	3	-	2.3	46
47 Cabinetware and Furniture ...	6,02,203	6,02,203	8,22,244	+ 1.33	0.3	39.9	39.9	44.3	47
48 Arms, Ammunition, etc. ...	5,22,003	6,22,003	8,22,003	+ 2.11	0.3	39.9	100.0	39.9	48
49 Tallow ...	5,22,003	7,22,211	7,77,123	+ 0.3	0.3	39.9	39.1	39.2	49
50 Fireworks ...	4,22,003	2,22,217	6,21,149	+ 3.03	0.3	39	39	1.3	50

	Average for 5 years ending 1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease, 1910-1911.	Percentage of each item to total (imports of Merchan- dise in 1910-1911.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1908-1909.	In 1909-1910.	In 1910-1911.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lakhs.					
51 Oil-cloth and floor-cloth ...	3,68,127	3,68,961	5,18,637	+ 1'65	'11	84%	100-0	88-3	51
52 Jute, Manufactures of ...	3,80,292	3,20,967	3,02,453	+ 1'81	'11	83%	100-0	82-2	52
53 Seeds ...	2,74,682	4,37,456	4,37,631	- '80	'10	10-1	6-6	10-1	53
54 Casuarina ...	3,95,049	4,78,754	4,37,485	- '18	'10	75-0	80-0	70-7	54
55 Art. works of ...	2,76,606	2,28,701	2,28,975	+ '01	'08	81-8	80-0	47-8	55
56 Cordage and Rope ...	2,77,373	2,17,706	2,17,656	- 1'00	'06	60-1	68-8	60-0	56
57 Candles ...	2,10,817	2,78,235	2,78,106	+ '08	'04	48-4	50-0	46-9	57
58 Hops ...	1,45,800	80,146	1,08,718	+ '29	'02	88-8	100-0	85-2	58
59 Other Articles ...	46,90,800	56,12,198	51,83,794	+ 6'8	1'31	32%	84%	28%	59
Total Merchandise ...	39,54,32,165	39,52,46,261	47,24,12,464	+ 781'66	100'00	57%	65%	55-1	
Treasure—									
Gold ...	10,26,94,905	19,89,80,223	23,23,21,661	+ 333'81	—	52%	47-1	66-4	
Silver ...	8,46,65,623	8,68,88,205	9,27,76,048	- 41'18	—	78%	84-3	80-0	
Total Treasure ...	18,73,60,528	28,58,68,428	32,51,07,709	+ 299'13	—	64%	66-3	64-6	
Total Imports ...	58,28,92,693	68,11,14,689	79,75,20,173	+ 1,073'79	—	60%	57%	59%	

Sources of imported merchandise.

16. In the year under review the share of the United Kingdom amounted to 55·1 per cent. of the total, which is very slightly less than the percentage of the previous year. It is to be noted, however, that in some of the important items of trade such as *sugar, silk manufactures, oils, dyeing materials, silk-raw, wood and wood manufactures, spices and matches*, the United Kingdom has practically no share, and if these items are excluded, the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports comes to 68·5 per cent., against 71 per cent. of the previous year.

17. The principal features of the import trade of the year under review are noted below :—

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

18. Imports of *horses* which represent the bulk of the imports grouped under this head show an unusual advance in quantity of 3,691 and in value of Rs. 20·57 lakhs, shipments from Australia and Persia having increased respectively by 1,858 and 1,754.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

19. The value of the imports classed under this head shows an advance of Rs. 66·51 lakhs to Rs. 6·21 crores. The principal individual item in this class is *sugar* which contributes an advance of Rs. 57·42 lakhs; *liquors*, despite a decline in *spirits*, show a small advance to Rs. 54·52 lakhs; *provisions* and *spices* both show slight improvements: while imports of foreign *tea*, principally of China tea, record a substantial advance.

Coffee.—The continuous contraction in these imports which has been observed for the last five years has not been arrested: and the imports in 1910-11, which have declined by no less than 45 per cent. in quantity, were valued at Rs. 89,106 only. This decline in the arrivals of the cheap Brazilian coffee, which have been affected by the rise in prices, was, however, accompanied by an increase in the coastwise imports of Indian coffee, while the exports of Indian coffee to foreign countries also show a satisfactory increase.

Liquors.—The following table compares the imports of the three principal classes of liquors in the year under review with those in the preceding year :—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	1,315,797	12,12,364	1,324,945	14,12,301	+109,199	+1,00,947
Spirits	497,597	51,79,010	404,513	50,69,375	-93,084	-1,09,635
Wines	109,375	8,95,531	111,774	8,70,622	+2,399	+74,171
Total	1,702,769	62,87,465	1,842,191	64,52,300	+79,422	+42,599

Ale, beer and porter.—Show a very remarkable increase, the importations from the United Kingdom having advanced by over 88,000 gallons. **Spirits** have clearly been affected by the enhanced duties: and show a decline of 83,085 gallons, due to smaller imports of *brandy, gin, liqueurs, rum* and *spirituous drugs and medicines*. The arrivals of *whiskies* on the other hand have increased slightly; and the enhanced duties have had no effect on the imports of *perfumed spirits* which have continued to expand, and were valued at Rs. 2·82 lakhs. **Wines** show a small increase, due almost entirely to larger arrivals of *champagne*. Another result of the increase in the import duties is reflected in the increased quantity of almost every description of wines and spirits which were in bond at the end of the year. The two principal sources of supply of *brandies* are France and Germany: but, while the imports from France have decreased by 6,435 gallons, there has been a small advance in those from Germany. The average value of these German brandies shows a marked advance to nearly Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon, and it would appear that the enhanced duties have had some effect in keeping out the cheaper German brandies to which attention has been called in previous reports. The imports of *whiskies* are practically confined to arrivals from the United Kingdom though there has been a small increase in the arrivals of whisky from Belgium.

Provisions have advanced by over Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 1·16 crores, *almonds* and *dates*, which represent well over one-half of the trade under this head, both showing increases.

In *spices* a small advance is recorded, a substantial decline having taken place in the arrivals of *cloves* from Zanzibar which form the bulk of the imports under this head. *Betelnuts*, the next important item in this group, show an advance, larger imports being recorded from the Straits.

Sugar (refined).—The following table shows the quantities and sources of supply of the imports of this article during the last five years :—

Whence imported.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.
United Kingdom	14,305	1,31,315	1,627	20,245	1,739	21,885	1,891	22,109	2,029	20,000	+793	+13,895
Austria—Hungary	463,573	41,47,638	295,283	21,74,749	498,630	44,93,297	127,654	12,62,673	156,440	16,06,506	-81,725	-2,77,090
Germany	641,601	48,38,401	41,412	8,67,467	55,437	2,30,063	20,499	2,65,431	201	2,066	-20,298	-2,63,375
Mauritius	1,630,884	1,68,64,645	2,022,199	1,85,47,028	1,970,779	1,85,19,081	1,799,325	1,74,86,374	2,154,284	2,14,96,650	+499,029	+40,40,285
Reunion	104,018	5,14,670	11,377	58,803	18,505	1,75,542	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	14,669	1,58,983	29,304	2,33,930	23,626	2,31,918	39,022	4,16,909	110,591	12,73,398	+79,519	+8,56,399
Java	691,312	80,40,015	902,759	79,33,232	412,312	29,42,424	1,127,713	1,12,11,697	1,224,073	1,26,80,609	+99,359	+12,08,973
Other places	65,144	5,77,369	6,404	63,621	391	5,405	749	9,674	908	12,022	+99	+3,149
Total	3,421,261	2,65,96,264	3,266,013	2,93,02,169	3,690,379	3,23,29,054	3,207,817	3,12,80,080	3,648,719	3,71,22,257	+441,202	+57,42,227
Re-exports	108,749	2,22,649	73,797	6,66,264	80,299	7,21,214	112,569	11,26,999	172,489	12,07,729	+69,890	+6,84,169
Exports in Coasting Trade	617,812	69,12,373	617,001	61,42,372	497,022	49,44,726	294,054	22,22,742	620,211	69,24,625	+99,197	+10,24,299

Imports of *sugar* have improved even on the previous year's record figures, the increase this year being 441,202 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 57 lakhs in value. Arrivals of *beet sugar* have again declined, the imports into Bombay being practically confined to *cane sugar*. *Mauritius cane*, which had been seriously threatened by the competition of *Java cane*, has forged ahead, imports of this *cane* amounting to no less than 2,154,364 cwts. Imports of *Java cane* also improved; but the

increase is not comparable to that recorded in the two preceding years, the cause being possibly the diversion to Western markets in the first half of the year, under the stimulus of high prices, of large quantities of *cane sugar* from all parts of the world. *China cane*, which in recent years has not been imported in any appreciable quantities, also records an advance.

As was anticipated in last year's report, parcels of *Java* and *Mauritius cane* were diverted from India to Western markets. The effect of the short *beet* crop of 1909-10 and the consequent rise in prices attracted *cane sugar* from all parts of the world. Prices continued at the high level to which they had been advanced in the first quarter of 1910, till the publication, in September, of the estimate of the *beet* crop which, under favourable weather conditions, was likely to prove abundant. The break in prices which occurred in September was followed by an even more marked fall in prices in October, when indications pointed to a crop even larger than that estimated in September. The fall in prices in the last quarter of 1910 was not without its effect on the Bombay market; several native firms were unable to take up their imports which were left on the hands of the European firms who had placed the orders. By the close of the financial year prices in Bombay for *Java* had fallen from Rs. 13-4-0 to Rs. 10-6-0 and for *Mauritius* from Rs. 12-6-0 to Rs. 9-8-0.

At the low range of prices, which may be expected to continue for the present, *foreign sugar* will probably pour into India in even larger quantities. Apart from *cane sugar*, *beet* will probably again find its way into Eastern markets: the crop is a very large one and since the American market, which in former years used to draw its supply from the Continent, is now practically closed to *beet* it may be expected that the excess over the requirements of European markets will be shipped to India.

Tea.—The distribution of foreign imports, as well as the imports of Indian *tea* from Calcutta, is shown in the following table:—

Imports	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1909-1910.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Ceylon	624,664	2,31,274	1,346,193	5,70,686	1,686,806	6,61,660	1,392,968	5,27,970	1,136,809	4,39,132	-106,146	-62,746
Black	1,681	767	210	210	...	...	260	130	1,670	785	+1,310	+685
Green	18,824	22,493	230,688	66,461	45,976	22,821	46,586	25,369	223,685	62,364	+177,149	+57,015
Hongkong	1,045	399	9	7	2,065	1,627	12,629	6,063	3,348	1,644	-9,281	-3,409
China	107,764	69,385	108,297	79,009	263,631	1,49,901	263,606	1,68,062	738,656	2,26,983	+474,860	+1,72,631
Black	900,812	7,51,185	1,099,845	9,75,351	1,470,709	7,99,409	1,131,746	6,02,898	1,463,319	7,22,644	+331,571	+1,19,746
Green	322,145	2,26,966	262,689	1,90,215	198,929	1,30,161	126,987	89,597	202,451	1,37,359	+86,464	+57,768
Other Countries	13,370	10,963	51,393	26,093	21,235	16,666	20,815	16,878	34,210	28,637	+13,396	+6,769
Total	1,980,336	13,28,322	3,071,327	19,10,908	3,897,019	18,01,186	3,604,739	14,20,867	3,794,018	17,26,266	+869,309	+3,06,411
Calcutta	2,417,883	11,70,208	2,264,491	11,60,748	2,968,964	16,17,170	3,075,196	16,23,298	3,602,477	13,40,446	-472,719	-2,82,859
Exports.												
Foreign Merchandise.												
Persia	207,560	1,34,760	350,086	2,00,996	189,995	1,27,546	121,611	92,371	66,779	62,040	-35,686	-30,331
Turkey in Asia	96,303	61,329	422,139	2,71,703	369,892	2,46,901	182,864	1,34,168	232,456	2,17,753	+139,392	+81,584
Russia	...	...	86,890	26,161	71,549	49,926	29,462	24,611	8,882	4,986	-20,680	-19,735
Other Countries	188,406	1,09,336	182,906	1,13,732	180,933	1,16,667	152,776	1,07,796	250,138	1,06,007	+97,413	+67,811
Total	486,169	3,06,414	990,990	6,41,514	833,369	5,39,039	468,718	3,60,946	667,652	4,50,286	+189,339	+89,339
Indian Produce.												
Persia	566,689	2,79,558	925,993	4,70,069	260,334	1,34,487	141,233	71,279	59,737	30,087	-31,556	-41,199
Turkey in Asia	639,665	3,15,197	964,329	4,90,517	701,408	3,74,320	863,075	4,65,133	261,841	5,04,486	+68,766	+39,136
Russia	73,996	26,583	40,448	20,879	68,083	30,079	31,788	17,114	...	...	-31,788	-17,144
Other Countries	404,763	1,94,386	344,001	1,69,715	269,991	1,30,019	308,600	1,60,760	487,988	2,33,784	+129,386	+73,004
Total	1,685,093	8,14,714	2,364,870	11,41,173	1,279,794	6,68,906	1,374,746	7,14,812	1,440,463	1,68,307	+74,717	+63,786

While imports of *Indian tea* from Calcutta have contracted by Rs. 2-82 lakhs there has been an increase in the arrivals of *foreign tea*, shipments from China having advanced by nearly a million lbs. *Black tea* from Ceylon shows a further decline.

Exports to Persia, alike of *foreign* and of *Indian tea*, have diminished, doubtless as a result of the insecurity prevailing in that country. On the other hand shipments to Turkey in Asia, more particularly of *Indian tea*, have improved considerably. Shipments to Russia, which takes its supplies almost entirely from Calcutta, are gradually disappearing.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

20. This important group records an advance of Rs. 1-91 crores, representing 22 per cent. The increase is spread over all the main sub-heads with the

exception of *machinery and mill-work*. The decline of Rs. 21 lakhs in the imports of the latter is confined to *textile machinery*, the trade in which has been affected by the conditions prevailing in the cotton spinning and weaving industry. But for this exception, the history of the year's trade in the articles grouped under this head is one of expansion: and it is to be noted that the progress recorded by the statistics is in no way due to higher ranges of values. Prices, as a matter of fact, of articles in this group have, if anything, shown a tendency to decline.

A.—Hardware and cutlery.—The value of the trade with the principal sources of supply during the last five years is shown below:—

	1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		Increase or decrease in 1910-11.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
From United Kingdom—											
Cutlery	8,15,420		8,09,399		8,06,181		8,76,631		4,19,610		+1,44,019
Bewing machines	8,07,968		1,85,861		1,83,207		8,81,400		6,41,090		+8,89,690
Agricultural implements	69,586		6,781		4,787		18,712		27,595		+8,808
Other implements	8,60,943		8,13,733		8,67,053		8,48,578		4,08,108		+1,89,526
Enamelled Ironware	3,480		14,820		33,040		6,470		8,449		+1,979
Lampware	3,10,657		1,80,338		3,86,498		3,84,321		3,97,847		+43,556
Hardware, other sorts	45,90,353		55,86,050		51,10,072		45,03,398		47,61,464		+2,58,066
Total	58,48,330		65,06,802		61,81,307		55,81,638		66,38,198		+9,79,660
From Germany	21,15,564		26,01,834		16,01,339		14,63,344		21,08,273		+6,39,939
Austria-Hungary	5,19,483		7,23,777		7,61,334		6,69,040		10,81,008		+8,81,908
Belgium	7,84,533		7,84,165		6,65,498		6,38,070		10,43,589		+4,04,499
United States	3,70,908		4,03,182		3,92,378		3,79,333		5,92,178		+3,12,949
Other countries	8,07,178		5,18,417		3,16,126		3,65,047		5,86,588		+1,98,511
Total	1,01,35,236		1,18,27,617		98,77,671		90,86,272		1,19,06,780		+28,99,698

Increases are recorded in every class under *hardware and cutlery*. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade, though it has actually improved from Rs. 55 lakhs to Rs. 65 lakhs, shows a falling off from 61.5 per cent. to 55 per cent. and is below the average of the five years ending 1908-09.

B.—Metals.—From the following table it will be seen that with the exception of small declines in arrivals of *lead*, and *tin*, increases, both in quantity and value, are recorded in the imports of all items separately classed under this head:—

	1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-11.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Brass	5,489	2,40,349	7,117	4,98,984	8,928	4,06,273	8,668	3,14,803	7,487	4,86,134	+1,899	+1,61,833
Copper	125,088	80,36,681	184,207	1,07,39,178	204,273	1,07,51,236	279,268	1,50,00,647	689,294	3,29,39,678	+169,906	+29,39,939
German Silver	7,639	7,48,399	10,746	11,27,011	7,126	6,69,620	8,295	8,39,628	9,546	8,37,721	+941	-107
Iron	1,079,723	92,44,465	1,044,068	98,14,113	1,077,061	94,32,981	1,139,090	99,93,219	1,444,603	1,26,08,300	+314,973	+29,00,087
Lead	10,772	1,70,385	16,470	2,89,949	26,069	3,88,754	27,226	3,36,840	21,911	3,76,826	-4,117	-89,216
Quicksilver	1,168	2,00,923	777	1,32,611	1,079	1,98,733	881	1,69,601	1,890	2,86,267	+698	+1,21,646
Steel	1,781,379	1,04,97,049	2,045,703	1,39,49,985	2,198,639	1,39,36,264	1,844,935	1,08,41,483	2,447,098	1,62,39,742	+665,213	+21,89,519
Tin	7,965	11,73,989	11,483	18,36,891	11,199	12,99,648	11,799	12,19,126	10,926	12,02,229	-998	-14,798
Zinc or Spelter	84,279	7,69,142	20,799	4,89,367	26,543	8,19,204	29,716	8,76,739	39,986	8,49,316	+4,260	+73,476
Metals, unenumerated	2,630	2,73,085	7,392	4,39,293	4,947	3,32,233	12,774	6,27,462	11,105	8,20,260	-1,669	+2,02,898
Total	3,080,063	2,14,55,498	3,239,970	3,79,00,710	3,819,863	4,22,29,893	3,860,469	4,01,00,180	4,489,794	3,84,99,229	+1,108,926	+1,58,08,149

Copper.—Imports of this metal absorb 48 per cent. of the total trade under metals, and variations in the arrivals of *copper brassiers* and *yellow metal*, which pass into consumption in the form of copper utensils, fairly correctly reflect the condition of the masses. The imports of these two descriptions of copper show considerable increases; *brassiers* advanced in quantity from 101,737 cwt. to 186,423 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.03 crores, while imports of *yellow metal* expanded by over 100,000 cwt. and were valued at Rs. 1.18 crores. Consumption, doubtless, was stimulated by the fall in prices consequent on the development of fresh sources of supply in Queensland and Central Africa. Stocks in the Port Trust godowns at the close of the year were considerably larger than those on the corresponding date of the previous year; but they are of recent importation and will, in all probability, soon pass into consumption. Great Britain supplies 57 per cent. of the imports of *copper*, and is followed by Germany with a share of 24 per cent.

Iron and steel.—Next in order of importance are *iron* and *steel*, the value of the combined imports of which reached a total of well over 3½ million cwt. valued at Rs. 2·71 crores. The imports of each of these two metals and the sources of supply are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-11.	
	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Iron</i>	899·11	89·34	1,044·08	92·14	1,077·02	96·23	1,129·03	99·93	1,444·00	129·93	+314·97	+129·01
United Kingdom	654·09	52·54	810·21	70·79	859·56	77·31	941·50	83·41	1,218·46	109·60	+276·95	+28·19
Belgium	109·78	7·64	128·06	11·77	83·38	7·04	79·09	6·38	99·46	7·71	+17·37	+1·33
<i>Steel</i>	1,583·91	89·62	2,045·70	133·48	2,108·54	129·25	1,844·85	109·41	2,447·06	142·31	+602·21	+32·90
United Kingdom	436·20	32·06	693·49	51·43	650·82	45·82	635·30	47·61	789·42	58·40	+141·12	+4·79
Belgium	923·47	46·49	1,240·03	84·29	1,251·15	86·94	1,061·93	54·64	1,481·81	72·32	+369·88	+17·98
Germany	121·23	6·63	103·78	6·65	108·82	10·86	61·50	5·34	81·78	5·22	+28	-11
United States	80·18	3·11	74·67	539·00	86·11	2·58	14·90	·98	108·61	7·28	+93·61	+8·39

The bulk of the imports of *iron* is British, the United Kingdom supplying practically all the imports of *galvanised and tinned sheets* (which represent 65 per cent. of the total imports of *iron*) and *iron pipes and tubes*. Of the imports of *steel*, however, slightly over 50 per cent. is of Belgian origin, Belgium being the largest individual supplier of *bars*, and *angle*. The imports from the United Kingdom consist mainly of *beams, hoop, plates and sheets*. The increase from 275,090 cwt. to 457,886 cwt. in the imports of *beams and girders* is indicative of the demand for structural steel for building purposes.

Among other metals, *German silver*, in spite of an increase in quantity, records a decline in value; *tin* shows a contraction as a consequence of a higher range of prices; and a large advance in arrivals of *quicksilver* brings the imports of this metal well above the imports in any previous year.

C.—Machinery and mill-work.—A further set-back has to be recorded in the imports classed under this head, the value now being only very slightly ahead of the imports in the year 1905-06. The decline is due to the serious contraction of Rs. 36·54 lakhs in the imports of *Textile machinery* which is only partially counterbalanced by the advances, respectively, of Rs. 6·30 lakhs and of Rs. 4·64 lakhs in the imports of *Steam engines including Locomotives* and *Electrical machinery*. Of the total imports valued at Rs. 1·76 crores, the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 1·67 crores, America following with Rs. 3·77 lakhs and Germany with Rs. 2·94 lakhs.

D.—Railway plant and rolling stock.—Imports classed under this head have advanced by 17 per cent. to Rs. 1·98 crores, and though some of the falling off recorded in 1909-10 has been made up, the imports are well behind the figures of 1907-08 and 1908-09. All the important sub-heads show increases, the most marked being in the imports of *wooden sleepers* which expanded by Rs. 9·77 lakhs with larger arrivals from Australia. Java, which appeared last year for the first time as a supplier of *wooden sleepers*, has slightly improved its position. Of the imports in this group the share of the United Kingdom is 87 per cent., Germany and Belgium supplying only a very small quantity of the imports of *carriages and trucks, engines and rails and sleepers of iron*.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

21. A further increase of Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 1·79 crores is recorded in the imports classed under this head, which have been expanding very consistently in the last five years. *Dyeing and tanning materials*, which represent 55 per cent. of the imports under this head, have advanced by nearly Rs. 18 lakhs; *drugs, medicines and narcotics*, including *tobacco*, imports of which were seriously affected by the enhancement in the import duty, show a small advance to Rs. 54 lakhs; while *chemicals* have increased by Rs. 2½ lakhs to Rs. 26·85 lakhs.

Of the imports of *dyeing and tanning materials, alizarine and aniline dyes* represent nearly 80 per cent., but the increase is entirely in *aniline dyes* which have expanded from Rs. 34 lakhs in 1905-06 to over Rs. 56½ lakhs in

the year under review. Imports of *alizarine dyes*, on the other hand, have contracted sensibly to Rs. 21 lakhs. The only two other items of importance in this group are *synthetic indigo*, the imports of which have more than doubled in the year under review, and are now over nine times larger than they were in 1905-06, and *saffron*, the imports of which, valued at Rs. 7.66 lakhs, are the largest in the quinquennial period. The trade in *dyeing and tanning materials* is practically monopolised by Belgium, Germany and France, imports from the United Kingdom, mostly *alizarine dyes*, being valued at only Rs. 4.66 lakhs.

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.—Interest attaches, in this group, to the imports of *tobacco*. *Unmanufactured tobacco* which, for the first time, was placed on the list of dutiable imports, shows a serious contraction from 128,997 lbs. to 18,646 lbs. By far the greater part of the imports of *unmanufactured tobacco* is imported from Turkey and Egypt. It was only to be expected that the imports of *unmanufactured tobacco* would feel the effect of the new duties; and the contraction under this head is more marked than that in the case of *cigars* and *cigarettes* which decreased respectively by 24 per cent. and 27 per cent. Under *cigarettes* the decline is most noticeable in the arrivals from America which have declined to 1,375 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,135. The average value of American imports in previous years being somewhat under Rs. 1-8-0 per lb., as compared with an average of Rs. 3 per lb. in the case of imports from the United Kingdom, and of Rs. 5 in the case of *cigarettes* from Egypt, it would appear that one result of the enhancement of the duty has been to check the growth of imports of cheap *cigarettes*. The realisations of duty at the enhanced rates amounted to Rs. 6,01,069 during the year as against an average of Rs. 59,696 during each of the three previous years. The most important variations in the imports of other articles classed under this head are in imports of *camphor* which, after the increase recorded last year, again fell off; and in imports of *proprietary and patent medicines*, the trade of which continues to expand and was valued at Rs. 10.27 lakhs. Imports of *quinine* also show a substantial advance.

Chemicals.—The imports of nearly every article grouped under this head show increases, the most sensible increase being in the imports of *sulphuric acid* which have expanded by nearly 8,000 cwt. and were valued at Rs. 2.27 lakhs.

V.—OILS.

22. The following table gives the imports of *mineral oils* for four years:—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosine—										
Russia	Bulk ... 6,200,619	21,42,168	3,907,424	11,78,015	17,26,455	7,53,149	2,154,288	9,04,084	+ 207,028	+ 2,11,836
	Case ... 114,817	57,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	Bulk ... 9,094,306	28,66,913	11,641,945	36,30,622	12,29,228	3,04,164	.....	.....	- 1,229,328	- 3,04,164
	Case ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Bulk ... 801,288	1,87,901	4,250,641	20,24,109	10,423,748	32,69,619	10,73,797	23,58,874	+ 315,084	+ 1,06,265
	Case ... 2,124,431	12,64,688	1,078,710	2,901,492	2,359,714	18,73,224	2,192,290	18,90,652	+ 133,662	+ 23,128
Dutch Borneo	Bulk ...	.....	73,228	44,487	3,926,056	18,02,291	4,022,745	17,79,178	+ 97,749	+ 2,76,946
	Case ...	.....	2,071,615	8,19,240	.....	.....	2,104	1,008	- 12,981	- 6,764
Sumatra	Bulk ...	.....	27,734	12,779	.....	.....	1,004,784	4,21,008	+ 1,004,784	+ 4,21,008
	Case ...	.....	11,16,243	4,17,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Bulk ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Case ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Kerosine	Bulk ... 15,996,200	51,96,981	15,734,436	64,32,657	17,244,500	58,49,133	17,930,743	65,21,629	+ 586,189	+ 6,22,496
	Case ... 2,229,209	14,12,563	4,362,303	26,97,778	2,373,899	16,83,038	2,614,919	10,10,064	+ 141,023	+ 27,014
Total		66,09,544	20,077,189	91,30,435	19,718,457	74,72,171	20,545,662	81,31,693	+ 727,211	+ 8,59,512
Other sorts—										
Russia	Other sorts ...	4,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Other sorts ...	2,103,677	12,90,510	1,964,400	9,09,683	1,799,053	11,55,010	1,750,208	- 19,784	- 93,744
Dutch Borneo	Fuel Oil ...	690,179	79,083	1,829,424	2,09,632	673,103	94,109	.....	- 678,162	- 96,169
	Other sorts ...	.....	.....	928	900	.....	.....	.....	+ 40	+ 40
Straits Settlements	Fuel Oil ...	19,100	19,919	20,346	14,878	.....	.....	.....	+ 378,205	+ 81,221
	Other sorts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumatra	Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568,089	62,680	+ 568,089
	Other sorts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Other sorts ...	406,245	4,19,794	548,991	6,89,355	408,945	4,12,648	1,168,241	+ 759,296	+ 6,71,994
Total, Other sorts	Fuel Oil ... 890,179	79,083	1,829,424	2,09,632	673,103	94,109	944,327	1,33,774	+ 271,166	+ 35,095
	Other sorts ... 2,560,410	17,31,206	2,034,723	15,93,616	2,177,997	28,64,642	2,914,558	21,46,968	+ 740,561	+ 6,78,116
Total		18,12,319	3,864,147	16,03,138	2,851,180	16,64,821	3,862,845	23,80,740	+ 1,011,726	+ 6,13,919
Grand Total		21,208,121	64,21,883	28,946,289	1,07,23,670	21,569,616	81,84,992	24,805,433	+ 1,738,927	+ 12,73,431
Kerosine—										
Russia		12,728,841	59,33,028	9,634,356	47,29,270	11,060,224	60,68,019	16,208,773	+ 6,258,549	+ 20,20,264

Among the imports of *mineral oils*, which represent 93 per cent. of the total trade recorded under this head, interest centres chiefly in the statistics of the imports of *kerosine* the import duty on which was enhanced in March 1910 to 1½ annas per gallon. Notwithstanding this increase in the duty, the trade in *foreign kerosine* has expanded to nearly 20½ million gallons valued at Rs. 81 lakhs. This increase in the dutiable imports of this article is, however, inconsiderable in comparison with the advance of over 5½ million gallons in the imports of *kerosine* from Burma which, in 1910-11, reached a total of 16 million gallons valued at Rs. 71 lakhs. Burma is now the largest supplier of *kerosine* to this port and is followed by the United States. The development in the *kerosine* trade of the port is well illustrated by the increase in the imports of this article in the last ten years. The total imports, dutiable as well as free, of *case* and *bulk* in 1900-01 amounted to 24½ million gallons, of which over 23½ million gallons came from Russia. In the year under review the total imports were 36½ millions of which Burma supplied 16 millions.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS.

23. Imports of *raw materials* have declined by Rs. 26 lakhs. This decline is due to smaller imports of *coal*, *cotton*, and *raw silk*, against which have to be set off increases in *timber*, *wool* and *raw hides* and *skins*.

Coal.—The decrease in imports of *coal* mainly from England and Natal is accompanied by an increase in imports of *Indian coal* from Calcutta.

In the following statement the foreign imports for 5 years are contrasted with those from Calcutta during the same period :—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-11.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	196,019	38,00,000	179,243	36,18,008	188,692	36,64,346	266,348	49,90,800	214,915	38,42,338	-40,431	-7,48,208
Japan ...	1,914	26,412	3,138	32,090	10	110	—	—	13,639	2,51,000	+13,629	+2,51,000
Australia ...	20,147	2,44,945	19,018	2,18,226	113,831	18,16,981	22,359	2,49,737	36,408	5,30,268	+14,089	+1,90,521
Natal ...	78	975	26,294	5,70,340	54,181	9,14,329	87,478	8,26,066	11,687	1,78,285	-45,641	-6,46,901
Other Countries ...	2,421	40,388	901	13,548	8,790	1,40,020	8,463	1,39,374	1,176	17,080	-7,287	-1,21,214
Total ...	220,586	43,12,789	226,593	45,47,261	365,484	65,36,386	343,926	57,09,670	277,965	49,16,921	-65,661	-10,94,759
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ..	909,083	1,24,41,208	820,808	1,27,26,788	698,221	1,20,62,493	691,211	69,19,214	829,221	1,20,62,202	+1,77,038	+21,92,287

The decline in imports of *English coal*, largely the result of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the English coal districts, still leaves these imports at a figure ahead of the average of the three previous years, while imports of *Indian coal* are still behind the average of the same period. Imports from Natal, which showed sudden and marked advances in the last three years, have fallen off very considerably.

Cotton.—High prices have again affected imports of *cotton*, the decline in quantity being 55 per cent. as against a contraction in value of 44 per cent.

Hides and skins.—While imports of *hides* have increased, those of *skins* have decreased by Rs. 2·05 lakhs in value, the decline being entirely confined to imports from Persia.

Ivory.—Following on last year's abnormal increase, there has been a slight contraction in imports of *ivory* in the year under review to Rs. 27½ lakhs.

Precious stones and pearls.—The imports under this head, valued at Rs. 77 lakhs, represent nearly 23 per cent. of the imports classed under *raw materials*. With the exception of a small quantity from Aden the whole of these imports are of *pearls* from ports on the Persian Gulf. The imports of *pearls* recorded under this head do not, however, include the very large importations which are made by letter post and escape registration in the statistics of the port.

Raw silk.—There has been a heavy drop in the imports of *raw silk*, of 11 per cent. in value to Rs. 70·74 lakhs which is the lowest figure recorded since 1906-07. The depreciation in prices, consequent on unusually large supplies of *Chakoram silk* from China, which represent 53 per cent. of the trade, accounts for the greater portion of the decline. In other silks there has actually been an advance in prices, and imports of *Mathow* and *Panjam* show increases.

Wood (teak).—Imports of *teak* from Burma must be considered together with the imports from Siam in view of the control which the leading firms in the trade possess over both these sources of supply. The following table shows the quantity and value imported during the last 5 years :—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-11.	
	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.	C. Tons.	Rs.
Siam	44,974	41,89,100	39,646	36,51,354	34,545	34,04,000	33,197	30,92,327	34,754	31,50,000	+1,030	+1,58,000
Burma	22,125	18,14,740	23,074	20,06,800	24,095	27,14,921	40,798	36,47,175	34,113	30,32,513	-4,079	-2,34,500

Imports from Siam practically represent the whole of the foreign trade in *teak*, shipments from Java having fallen away from the level of the two preceding years. The advance in imports of *Siamese teak* is more than counterbalanced by a drop in the free imports of *Burma teak* which have contracted by over Rs. 8 lakhs.

Wool.—Imports of *wool* which are practically confined to arrivals from Muscat and the Persian Gulf have increased very considerably and were valued at over Rs. 10·84 lakhs.

VII.—ARTICLES, MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

24. The imports in this important group, which absorb over one-half of the total import trade, have increased by Rs. 4·92 crores to Rs. 23·94 crores. Advances are recorded of Rs. 3·54 crores in the imports of *cotton and other fabrics*, of Rs. 37½ lakhs under *apparel*, and of one crore under the large miscellaneous head *other articles*.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Twist and yarn.—Following on the heavy importations in 1909-10, there has been a reaction in the trade in imported *yarn*, and the contraction in these imports, which was no less than 38 per cent., brings the value of the trade to the lowest figure of the quinquennial period. The decrease is distributed among all counts, 31s and upwards showing the largest actual decrease. The contraction in imports of these counts was, however, accompanied by an advance in the production of *local yarns* of 26s and

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTS.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.			Total local produce all counts.
	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total.	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1905-1906	4·20	7·00	11·20	26·70	16·00	42·70	491
1906-1907	1·71	3·30	5·01	27·04	17·20	44·24	472
1907-1908	1·63	3·15	4·78	23·38	22·91	46·29	487
1908-1909	1·02	10·08	11·10	24·83	23·57	48·40	499
1909-1910	3·04	12·25	15·29	27·71	17·69	45·40	457
1910-1911	1·21	3·26	4·47	24·41	18·67	43·08	428

upwards, though the total output of locally made yarns shows a further falling off from the level of previous years. Stocks of yarn at the close of the financial year were 6,001 bales as against 9,020 on the corresponding date of the previous year, indicating that the large importations in 1909-10 have passed into consumption.

In regard to the distribution of the trade in imported yarns, a new feature has to be noted in the importations valued at Rs. 3·78 lakhs from Japan, which appears for the first time as a supplier of *yarn* to India. Continental imports which had shown a sudden advance in the previous year have fallen off. The United Kingdom still absorbs the bulk of the trade, though her share has fallen from 94½ per cent. to 90.

Unlike the imports of *yarns*, the imports of *cotton piece-goods* shew a further advance on the heavy importations of 1909-10, the increase being 22 per cent. in quantity, and 32 per cent. in value. In the following table are

contrasted the imports of *grey, white and coloured piece-goods* during the last 10 years :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1901-1902	191,801,880	2,22,80,808	319,892,228	8,01,10,267	178,822,424	2,02,84,128
1903-1904	201,614,266	2,28,86,001	141,461,437	1,79,80,427	162,727,769	2,47,58,528
1905-1906	178,881,269	1,97,72,192	182,121,264	2,26,23,780	192,877,461	2,29,76,415
1904-1905	173,784,260	2,22,47,849	211,291,861	2,97,22,189	189,110,228	2,62,64,729
1906-1907	207,126,091	2,68,22,147	217,206,002	2,17,97,728	214,151,190	2,90,14,466
1908-1909	244,600,937	2,27,87,279	179,262,826	2,40,14,481	198,859,125	2,72,22,684
1907-1908	198,616,467	2,72,27,775	224,297,222	2,75,21,678	216,647,878	4,48,09,770
1909-1900	142,015,422	2,09,18,222	282,479,716	2,20,20,015	151,175,702	2,09,25,209
1909-1910	177,069,179	2,48,29,118	141,971,124	2,44,84,226	180,714,947	2,29,29,422
1910-1911	198,169,758	2,01,21,622	197,469,299	2,18,22,922	229,149,897	4,83,72,242
Increase in 1910-11	+21,084,538	+53,02,707	+26,489,165	+72,48,697	+27,482,749	+1,42,74,817

The increase is most marked in the arrivals of *prints and coloured goods* which have expanded in quantity by 32 per cent. while the advance in *whites* and *greys* has been respectively 22 and 12 per cent. These large increases in a year when prices were eighteen per cent. higher than they were in the preceding year, are indicative of conditions of general prosperity. The development of the trade in foreign piece-goods is accompanied by a large output of cloth from the local mills which reached 860 million yards as against 791 million yards in 1909-10. Stocks of imported piece-goods at the end of the year show an increase mainly in stocks of *greys* of recent importation. Of *whites* and *prints* and *coloured piece-goods* the stocks are smaller than they were in 1909-10.

The share of the United Kingdom in these imports valued at Rs. 10·17 crores shows practically no variation as compared with the figures of the previous year. Holland follows with a trade of Rs. 8·12 lakhs. An important increase is noticeable in the arrivals from Italy which have doubled since the previous year to Rs. 29·83 lakhs.

Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece have advanced from Rs. 8·66 lakhs to Rs. 12·47 lakhs, the increase being almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom.

Cotton hosiery has increased by Rs. 4·74 lakhs, the increase being entirely made up by Japanese imports, the price and get-up of which have been skilfully adapted to suit the requirements of the Indian market.

Silk manufactures show a remarkable advance of 30 per cent. to Rs. 2·04 crores, shipments from China and Japan having been unusually large. *Pure silk piece-goods*, which represent more than half the trade, have increased by Rs. 28½ lakhs to Rs. 1·27 crores, of which over one crore is the value of shipments from the Far East. *Mixed silk piece-goods*, the trade of which is practically in the hands of Continental manufacturers, have expanded to Rs. 36½ lakhs. Imports of *silk yarn* have been affected by the larger arrivals of *Japanese yarn*, which with *Italian yarn* now represent nearly 70 per cent. of the trade. The advance in the imports of *Japanese yarn* deserves notice. Valued in 1905-06 at Rs. 60,739, these imports have consistently increased till they have now reached a value of nearly Rs. 14 lakhs and have, in fact, displaced *Italian silk yarn* as the chief item in the group.

Woollen manufactures have improved by 42 per cent. to Rs. 1·42 crores, of which *piece-goods* represent 82 per cent. With the exception of *woollen hosiery* all sub-heads record increases, the advance of 49 per cent. in the arrivals of *piece-goods* being the most significant. Nearly 80 per cent. of the imports of *piece-goods* and *carpets* came from the United Kingdom and the improvement in imports into India is the result of conditions of greater activity which, in spite of the rise of the price of the raw material, obtained in English woollen manufacturing centres. The share of Germany in this trade has improved to Rs. 27 lakhs, the imports of *shawls* being practically monopolised by German and Austrian manufacturers.

B.—Apparel.

The advance of 40 per cent. in the imports of this group brings their value to a total of Rs. 1.81 crores. *Haberdashery and millinery*, which is the largest sub-head in this group, shows an increase of Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs. *Apparel* proper has expanded by 88 per cent. to Rs. 89 lakhs; *boots and shoes* have advanced by Rs. 2.74 lakhs; imports of *gold and silver thread* have doubled; while the rise in *hatter's ware* is no less than 150 per cent.

The share of the United Kingdom in this group is Rs. 58.89 lakhs; Austria-Hungary stands next with Rs. 22 lakhs; Japan, which is pushing its manufactures in every direction, has improved its position by larger shipments of *apparel* and is now very slightly behind Germany.

C.—Other Articles.

In this large and miscellaneous group, valued at Rs. 6.05 crores, there has been an increase of 20 per cent. Nearly all sub-heads show advances; and it is only possible to notice the more important variations. *Articles imported by post* have advanced by Rs. 19½ lakhs. Imports of *cement*, of which 93 per cent. is from the United Kingdom, have increased with the larger demand for building materials. *Motor-cars and cycles*, valued at over Rs. 83 lakhs, show an increase of Rs. 7.48 lakhs, 71 per cent. of the imports being from the United Kingdom. Imports of *glass and glassware*, a considerable portion of which consists of *glass bangles and beads and false pearls* from the Continent, have improved to Rs. 75 lakhs. Under the sub-head *instruments and apparatus, electrical apparatus* show an increase of over 3 lakhs. *Matches* have more than maintained their increase and are now valued at Rs. 27½ lakhs as against Rs. 17 lakhs five years ago, Japan being the largest supplier. In *paints and colours and painters' material*, a trade largely British, an increase of Rs. 8 lakhs is recorded. Imports of *paper and paste-board* were valued at nearly Rs. 50 lakhs, the largest increase being noticed in imports of *writing paper*. Imports of *soap* have improved to Rs. 19 lakhs, *toys and games* to Rs. 16 lakhs and *umbrellas and umbrella fittings* to over Rs. 10 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

25. The significance of the statistics as to the exports of foreign merchandise lies in the indication they afford of the position of Bombay as a centre of distribution of foreign manufactures to Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and East Africa. Of recent years there have been signs that the establishment of direct lines of communication to ports formerly supplied from Bombay has been affecting the entrepot trade of Bombay, and the expansion recorded in the last two years in re-exports is therefore particularly satisfactory. The bulk of these re-exports consists of *cotton manufactures, sugar, metals, provisions and apparel*, all of which show substantial advances.

The following table gives the principal sub-heads and their values for the last 10 years:—

Principal Articles.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase or Decrease.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	2257	2271	2251	2270	2706	2271	2204	2203	2254	2272	+ 25.0
Apparel	10.2	9.2	11.6	10.5	9.8	11.0	12.4	10.2	12.2	12.1	+ 2.9
Coffee	5	5	3	2	7	5	4	5	4	3	- 1.7
Cotton Twist and Yarn	8.6	7.6	5.7	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.2	7.2	+ 1.0
Cotton Manufactures	123.7	127.2	120.2	112.1	127.7	117.5	122.7	122.0	122.2	122.1	+ 23.9
Glass and Glassware	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	+ .7
Gums and Resins	6.6	7.4	6.2	11.2	10.0	6.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	10.6	+ 3.7
Hardware and Cutlery	7.4	6.9	6.2	2.0	2.0	6.5	10.9	7.9	7.8	11.9	+ 3.8
Ivory, unmanufactured	4.8	6.7	6.1	2.5	2.9	2.2	4.1	4.1	5.5	6.6	+ 1.8
Jewellery	2.1	1.2	1.2	6.2	2.3	2.3	6.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	+ .9
Metals	10.2	11.2	20.2	2.7	14.6	16.2	16.4	12.2	12.2	17.2	+ 5.7
Oil—Kerosene	2.2	1.5	4.2	2.4	2.1	2	7	5	...	5	+ 3
Provisions	14.5	14.2	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.4	17.4	14.2	14.7	16.2	+ 1.9
Silk Goods	6.1	7.0	6.1	5.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	+ 1.0
Spices	2.2	2.0	2.2	4.0	2.9	1.0	6.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	- .5
Sugar, refined	6.1	2.2	2.0	4.2	15.1	2.7	6.7	7.9	11.4	12.0	+ 6.6
Tea	2.2	10.4	6.4	6.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	+ .9
Woolen Goods	2.0	2.1	2.4	5.2	4.7	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	+ .6

The destination of the bulk of these re-exports is the Persian Gulf and the East African littoral, re-exports to the United Kingdom and other European countries representing only 20 per cent. of the entrepot trade. The share of the principal countries during the last two years was as under :—

Countries.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Persia	45.97	60.78	+ 14.79	United Kingdom	54.60	41.73	- 12.87
Arabia	36.07	51.71	+ 15.64	Other European Countries	26.39	24.97	- 1.42
Turkey, Asiatic	13.45	36.28	+ 22.83	Aden	14.81	17.83	+ 3.02
East Africa	37.73	50.00	+ 12.27	Hongkong	13.77	11.90	- 1.87
				Ceylon	10.49	11.24	+ 0.75

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

26. The value of the exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* increased by 13 per cent. to Rs. 59.77 crores. The bulk of this increase is contributed by the group of *raw materials and unmanufactured articles*, in respect of which, however, it is necessary to note that the increase in value of *cotton* exports does not represent an increase in quantity. *Metals* also show an advance, but the two other large groups, namely, *articles of food and drink* and *manufactured articles*, show declines.

In the following table the relative values of the more important exports are shown. The chief exports are separately discussed in the subsequent paragraphs :—

		Average for	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports in 1910-1911.	
		5 years ending 1908-1909.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.	
1	Cotton, Raw	14,97,73,323	23,49,02,070	22,14,69,516	+ 885.87	63.74	1
2	Seeds	7,01,43,543	9,09,38,537	12,00,17,173	+ 500.79	21.75	2
3	Cotton Twist and Yarn	9,76,08,351	9,08,41,639	8,19,49,099	- 87.98	13.69	3
4	Grain and Pulse	2,42,04,131	2,62,58,982	2,39,89,516	- 22.76	4.00	4
5	Opium	2,54,57,373	2,48,00,736	2,14,99,920	- 39.61	3.59	5
6	Cotton Manufactures	89,39,179	1,19,00,007	1,30,34,999	+ 19.95	2.19	6
7	Wool, Raw	1,04,02,088	1,21,25,129	1,27,04,981	+ 5.99	2.13	7
8	Hides and Skins	61,27,705	1,29,41,221	1,14,16,123	- 15.26	1.91	8
9	Metals	55,64,216	67,63,729	77,49,725	+ 9.87	1.29	9
10	Articles exported by Post	41,73,320	24,09,698	55,95,927	+ 14.22	0.95	10
11	Myrobollams	34,04,687	29,45,377	47,42,188	+ 12.97	0.79	11
12	Provisions	19,19,872	27,22,420	20,38,260	+ 2.94	0.31	12
13	Hemp, Raw	21,59,991	29,25,425	28,28,765	- 3.12	0.46	13
14	Spices	1,490,998	15,47,124	29,20,299	+ 4.33	0.04	14
15	Manures	15,22,971	14,09,249	15,20,934	+ 1.18	0.25	15
16	Drugs and Narcotics (excluding Opium)	11,62,998	11,47,699	15,00,169	+ 3.53	0.23	16
17	Horn and Hornmeal	8,22,723	8,25,625	14,05,246	+ 5.19	0.19	17
18	Oils	5,51,692	7,24,953	10,64,269	+ 2.70	0.17	18
19	Wool Manufactures	7,59,579	9,08,223	9,29,735	- 0.20	0.15	19
20	Gums and Resins	5,55,007	5,58,984	6,51,238	+ 5.99	0.14	20
21	Fodder, Bran and Cattle-Food	12,94,240	7,25,729	9,11,211	+ 0.25	0.13	21
22	Tea	10,05,991	7,14,512	7,55,207	+ 0.54	0.12	22
23	Fruits and Vegetables	6,09,975	6,51,407	7,29,422	+ 0.75	0.12	23
24	Dyeing Materials except Myrobollams	5,23,237	7,73,999	6,41,211	- 1.37	0.11	24
25	Jute Manufactures	5,51,443	4,09,729	5,09,927	+ 1.29	0.10	25
26	Apparel	4,06,172	4,15,707	5,15,949	+ 1.00	0.08	26
27	Wood and Manufactures of	2,49,216	2,10,221	4,41,292	+ 1.61	0.07	27
28	Books and Printed Matter	2,55,119	2,31,264	2,49,210	+ 0.31	0.06	28
29	Sugar	2,29,997	2,05,516	2,70,797	+ 0.65	0.06	29
30	Silk and articles made of...	11,73,227	2,25,221	2,59,519	- 1.27	0.04	30
31	Cabinetware and Furniture	2,25,278	2,19,225	2,44,221	+ 0.29	0.04	31
32	Toys and Requisites for Games	2,02,125	1,94,225	2,12,222	+ 0.28	0.03	32
33	Other Articles	21,21,427	24,20,121	27,10,220	+ 2.90	0.04	33
Total Merchandise		48,14,50,707	53,97,27,654	59,77,29,981	+ 685.71	100.00	
Treasure—							
	Gold	2,78,24,420	2,29,27,225	2,74,19,729	+ 40.83		
	Silver	1,70,27,943	1,20,29,225	1,20,24,705	+ 0.16		
Total Treasure		4,48,52,363	3,49,56,450	3,94,44,434	+ 40.99		
Grand Total Exports		52,63,03,070	57,46,84,104	63,71,74,415	+ 726.70		

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

27. The exports classed in this group are insignificant, and were valued at Rs. 77,000 only.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

28. There was a small decline of just under 4 per cent. in the value of the exports classed in this group; but this decline is largely the result of the prevalence of a lower range of prices. *Provisions, spices and tea* show increases; and in the important item *grain and pulse*, which represents over 70 per cent. of the aggregate value of the trade in this class, though there has been a decline in value, there has been an actual increase in the quantity of shipments of *wheat and wheat flour*.

Wheat.	1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	309,893	16,96,894	285,679	18,28,046	2,208	26,196	1,370,505	65,61,051	1,061,952	55,25,768	+ 291,447	+ 74,717
Belgium	4,000	18,000	30,000	1,07,000	.....	.....	431,730	26,25,595	67,638	3,43,189	- 354,092	- 22,96,736
France	23,872	1,37,648	93,071	4,27,594	9,646	47,455	259,316	16,02,094	696,411	34,79,545	+ 437,195	+ 18,77,532
Other countries	117,533	6,99,912	54,718	3,50,900	29,969	3,06,364	126,743	13,08,700	137,418	9,99,010	- 43,327	- 3,08,690
Total	465,237	23,22,354	553,463	27,86,549	39,236	3,31,909	2,267,189	1,40,97,720	2,579,406	1,34,87,843	+ 322,223	- 6,40,177
Wheat flour	6,61,368	46,60,000	5,88,751	48,73,614	4,08,110	35,25,823	434,885	36,48,807	498,645	40,54,839	+ 74,060	+ 4,08,833
Rice	539,562	36,56,644	665,749	39,87,943	556,415	39,64,150	685,711	39,86,408	498,320	29,54,088	- 199,391	- 10,31,707
Gram	58,549	3,08,832	83,684	4,67,389	67,170	3,68,641	130,979	6,61,353	47,848	3,64,104	- 73,131	- 3,97,248
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse.	791,131	34,76,708	812,823	41,29,700	417,476	24,11,067	654,049	36,43,901	731,732	33,29,659	- 126,337	- 6,13,248
Total Grain and Pulse.	2,670,167	1,46,81,412	2,494,168	1,51,48,078	1,490,267	1,06,61,289	4,368,617	2,62,29,968	4,363,941	2,29,80,816	+ 7,486	- 22,76,699

Shipments of *wheat* amounted to over 2½ million cwts. With an increase in the acreage under *wheat*, the yield was fully 20 per cent. larger than in the previous year and shipments from all Indian ports show substantial increases. Prices ruled lower, and in spite of an increase of 14 per cent. in the quantity of *wheat* exported from Bombay, the value of these shipments was returned at Rs. 6.40 lakhs less than that of the previous year's exports.

The United Kingdom absorbs over 60 per cent. of the shipments of *wheat* from Bombay, her share this year amounting to 1,661,952 cwts. The most marked increase, however, is in shipments to France which expanded by 27 per cent. to 696,411 cwts. Shipments of *wheat flour*, mainly the produce of local mills, increased to just under half a million cwt., the bulk of which is exported to Red Sea Ports and Aden. In contrast with the expansion in the exports of *wheat* and *wheat flour*, shipments of *rice* and *gram* show declines, exports of the former staple being valued at Rs. 10 lakhs less than in the previous year. This decline is, however, more nominal than real; there has been a corresponding increase in transshipments of *rice*, the statistics of which are not included in the trade returns.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

29. Exports of *manganese ore*, which were valued at Rs. 72.95 lakhs,

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	2,506,863	19,59,975	2,006,169	22,14,415	+ 499,311	+ 3,54,540
.. United States	2,134,600	16,30,360	2,121,000	18,93,130	- 31,600	- 46,230
.. Belgium	1,661,000	16,01,900	2,090,808	16,44,979	+ 390,808	+ 3,41,979
.. Other countries	1,246,320	11,81,360	1,770,000	15,43,137	+ 473,680	+ 3,61,767
Total	7,548,773	63,83,475	6,988,768	72,94,661	+ 1,367,798	+ 9,11,086

represent over 94 per cent. of the export trade classed in this group. With improving conditions in the iron

and steel trade, the demand for *manganese ore* was sustained, and shipments, both from Calcutta and Bombay, were larger than in the previous year. Exports from all Indian ports amounted to just under 11½ million cwt. valued at Rs. 92 lakhs, of which the share of Bombay was 79 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta improved to 1,620,813 cwt. valued at slightly over Rs. 15½ lakhs. Of the exports from Bombay the United Kingdom takes one-third; shipments to the Continent expanded considerably, while there was a small contraction in exports to America.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.

30. The decline of over Rs. 20 lakhs recorded in the value of the trade classed under this group is entirely due to the contraction in the shipments of *opium*, the value of which declined by Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 2·15 crores. Other items in this group, however, show increases. Shipments of *tobacco*, mostly to Aden, improved to Rs. 11 lakhs; and a large increase is recorded in shipments of *dyeing and tanning materials*, principally of *myrabollams*.

V.—OILS.

31. Shipments of *oils* are inconsiderable, and were valued at Rs. 10·64 lakhs, of which 70 per cent. is represented by exports of *essential oils*.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

32. A further increase to Rs. 41·78 crores is recorded in this important division, which represents 70 per cent. of the total export trade, the value of the shipments of the staples classed in this group being 21 per cent. in excess of that of the exports of 1909-10. With the exception of *hides* and *skins*, *horn* and *hornmeal* and *raw silk*, increases are recorded under each of the principal items composing this group.

The following table gives the value of the exports of the leading commodities of this group :—

	1908-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton	22,49,02,070	26,14,69,516	+3,65,67,446
Fodder, Bran and Cattle-food	7,85,798	8,11,311	+ 25,523
Gums and Resins	5,82,064	8,81,829	+ 2,99,764
Hemp	29,95,485	26,83,745	- 3,11,740
Hides and Skins	71,69,265	44,29,515	- 27,4- 640
Horn and Hornmeal	8,96,635	14,08,346	+ 5,09,511
Manures—Animal Bones	10,23,323	13,44,861	+ 3,21,538
Seeds	8,09,38,527	12,00,17,172	+3,90,78,645
Silk, raw	83,468	55,751	- 27,717
Wool, raw	1,21,24,129	1,27,04,981	+ 5,79,852

Raw cotton.—The distribution of the exports of this staple is shown in the following table :—

	1908-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	241,288	91,99,189	271,048	1,17,69,583	+29,760	+25,69,728
Austria-Hungary	521,200	1,92,67,475	540,792	2,24,65,423	+19,592	+31,97,948
Belgium	598,188	2,08,29,408	684,082	2,64,99,973	+85,894	+56,70,567
France	407,864	1,80,49,973	292,375	1,67,69,511	-115,489	+17,19,222
Germany	624,448	2,02,94,988	805,178	3,09,78,710	+1,80,737	+1,06,79,772
Italy	653,698	2,24,29,728	681,977	2,51,72,788	+28,279	+27,24,065
Russia	2,875	1,55,575	1,575	74,280	-2,300	-81,295
Sweden	29,511	11,01,205	29,988	8,43,940	-5,523	-2,57,265
Spain	94,277	34,41,179	124,848	80,09,112	+30,571	+45,68,948
Hongkong	94,516	33,91,271	77,221	28,19,086	-17,295	+27,615
China	217,598	79,53,494	48,999	18,29,280	-170,599	-61,19,214
Japan	2,022,244	9,96,71,177	2,271,219	10,02,52,452	+248,975	+1,05,81,275
Other countries	48,549	12,06,191	41,699	12,84,907	-6,850	+78,716
Total	6,215,217	22,49,02,070	6,189,890	26,14,69,516	-24,427	+3,65,67,446

Exports decreased in quantity by 24,427 cwt., though their value increased by no less than Rs. 3·60 crores. The financial year, which is the period covered by this Review, covers portions of two cotton seasons. The crop of the season ending June 1910 was abundant and early. The receipts into Bombay for the twelve months ended June 1910 were 45 per cent. larger than the arrivals in the season 1908-1909, and shipments in the first eight months of

the financial year 1910-1911 were nearly 1,500,000 cwt. larger than the shipments in the corresponding period of the previous year. The crop of the season 1910-1911, on the other hand, was not an early one and was affected by untimely rains in October and November. Though a larger acreage was sown with cotton than in the preceding year, the outturn will not approach the yield of the previous season. The difference in the characteristics of the two seasons is reflected in the statistical record of shipments. Exports, which had begun to contract in December 1910, decreased still further, with the result that the increase noticed in the exports for the first eight months of the year was more than wiped out by the decrease in the shipments of the last four months.

It will be observed that the decrease was chiefly in shipments to the Far East: the United Kingdom and the Continent (except France) showing substantial advances. Shipments coastwise must also be taken into account in reviewing the movements of this staple from Bombay. These show a considerable expansion, the total exports in the coasting trade having advanced by over 40,000 cwts., so that there was an actual increase of 17,000 cwt. in the aggregate shipments from the Port.

Shipments of *seeds*, which rank next in importance to *cotton* as a staple of export, expanded by 22 per cent., the total quantity being over 17 million cwt. valued at Rs. 18 crores. Exports of *seeds* from Bombay represented 54 per cent. of the total shipments of these staples from India; while the share of Bombay in the *cotton seed* trade amounted to 80 per cent. The export trade in Indian oil-seeds was stimulated by the contraction in the exports of *soya bean* from China and the damage to the South American oil-seed crops. Similarly Indian *cotton seed* was attracted in larger quantities to Europe by the better prices which prevailed consequent on a shortage of supplies from Egypt. The distribution of these exports is shown in the following table:—

	1908-09.		1907-08.		1906-08.		1905-10.		1910-11.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Linned—												
France	746,881	88,01,145	698,283	80,39,373	608,084	69,49,169	692,736	69,30,706	738,377	86,34,767	+345,481	+48,34,841
Holland	18,379	1,36,946	138,330	13,17,449	—	—	87,478	4,66,739	238,021	20,66,137	+180,645	+18,31,397
Italy	888,028	49,23,197	869,611	44,78,846	413,731	23,02,926	513,087	44,23,386	414,873	46,26,010	-97,485	+3,98,034
Germany	164,119	18,86,767	116,807	8,96,378	37,038	2,18,327	234,908	18,38,808	168,154	13,18,988	-118,888	-8,16,819
Belgium	186,797	14,26,329	284,086	22,99,028	84,408	5,34,983	344,337	30,51,317	1,161,179	1,28,38,788	+786,882	+1,08,76,944
United Kingdom	27,708	2,06,376	69,938	5,48,081	199	1,871	18,084	189,768	68,888	6,46,737	+61,681	+6,86,888
Austria-Hungary	138,383	9,43,894	69,386	5,26,781	26,308	2,16,588	140,048	12,08,397	140,008	14,08,188	—46	+4,84,888
Other countries	18,801	1,23,076	8,107	68,336	3,730	26,799	3,287	88,888	48,138	5,00,874	+61,871	+5,37,119
Total	1,838,637	1,39,34,686	1,250,188	1,20,80,844	1,080,360	84,46,368	1,780,171	1,84,00,024	3,819,799	3,34,30,348	+1,030,639	+1,78,40,334
Til or Jivik—												
France	874,800	88,46,467	486,536	53,87,386	637,848	80,38,828	861,876	84,38,888	1,328,338	1,38,88,188	+274,797	+44,46,538
Belgium	680,840	64,84,788	240,880	29,81,513	173,881	16,88,888	887,681	68,88,337	388,308	38,34,344	-884,116	-88,33,888
Italy	168,818	14,87,374	88,881	8,28,188	197,849	18,88,881	198,008	17,88,738	484,388	43,88,887	+283,333	+38,38,888
Austria-Hungary	186,798	17,88,888	142,878	15,88,888	264,810	28,23,888	338,489	38,28,888	388,438	34,23,378	+6,884	+4,23,881
Germany	328,700	31,08,327	188,088	18,81,317	78,489	718,888	317,731	18,48,388	141,619	18,81,488	-78,109	-8,84,888
Other countries	148,888	12,81,017	60,388	6,87,077	71,888	7,84,888	71,738	6,87,888	87,168	8,70,888	-34,819	-3,86,887
Total	2,368,144	2,30,88,441	1,284,738	1,39,88,028	1,410,173	1,38,18,888	2,330,044	2,07,08,888	3,689,008	3,68,88,731	+179,049	+38,57,738
Exp—												
France	388,188	38,88,888	523,114	46,46,358	388,387	38,88,308	418,374	33,48,848	688,478	68,88,888	+408,108	+38,88,388
Belgium	317,168	17,74,638	743,340	64,88,354	488,484	38,83,881	871,738	28,17,888	381,418	17,81,781	-140,307	-11,18,888
Germany	188,747	14,74,388	887,688	44,37,304	78,918	7,88,737	808,078	22,04,888	884,377	68,38,388	+348,888	+37,33,888
United Kingdom	88,888	8,88,881	71,888	8,88,738	69,913	8,81,871	14,088	1,81,872	87,348	4,81,188	+48,388	+3,18,887
Other countries	67,848	5,18,888	180,348	13,78,831	47,387	4,08,738	348,388	18,37,388	418,788	28,28,888	+189,384	+10,88,881
Total	885,830	70,28,328	1,984,188	1,77,79,064	880,108	81,08,288	1,800,623	1,08,08,888	2,189,830	1,60,71,448	+480,388	+48,81,923
Cotton Seed—												
United Kingdom	2,488,888	1,04,70,158	3,071,461	88,01,588	2,244,311	81,08,881	4,888,887	1,88,88,188	3,272,884	2,08,87,888	+488,237	+37,48,884
Other countries	328,231	9,10,888	863,888	18,38,487	903,488	23,46,107	140,944	4,82,888	64,837	3,48,888	-78,817	-2,38,108
Total	2,811,317	1,13,80,714	3,935,120	1,14,38,997	3,148,884	1,18,43,881	5,030,881	1,74,87,884	3,337,721	2,08,41,888	+480,910	+35,08,736
Other Seeds	2,138,881	1,70,71,713	3,227,006	2,88,38,330	2,640,880	2,01,48,888	3,673,088	2,88,84,078	4,072,081	3,48,94,087	+398,888	+79,08,879
Total Seeds	11,041,909	7,14,84,888	12,371,237	8,87,10,158	9,888,173	6,18,78,348	13,973,836	8,08,88,837	17,018,414	18,00,17,178	+8,048,879	+3,90,78,844

Exports of *linseed* expanded by 57 per cent. Prices of this staple ruled very high during the year and the increase in the value of these shipments was no less than 11½ per cent. The share of the United Kingdom in these shipments is inconsiderable, Belgium and France absorbing nearly 65 per cent. of the exports of this commodity. Shipments of *til* seed increased by 8 per cent., over 50 per cent. going to France. Exports of *rape* seed expanded by over 60 per cent., France and Germany being the largest consumers. Exports of *cotton seed* were practically confined to shipments to the United Kingdom.

Silk.—Shipments of *raw silk*, consisting mainly of waste silk cocoons, which have been dwindling during the last few years, were valued at slightly over half a lách.

Wool.—Exports of *raw wool* are practically confined to shipments to the United Kingdom. The trade expanded considerably during this year, and was valued at Rs. 1·27 crores.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

33. The decrease in the trade dealt with in this group is entirely due to a decline in shipments of *Indian yarn*, which is the most important single item in this class. The decrease of Rs. 88 láchs in the exports of *yarn* is to some extent counterbalanced by an increase in the shipments of *cotton fabrics*, and by an advance in the miscellaneous group of *other articles*. The total trade of the group was valued at Rs. 11·13 crores, which is the lowest figure since 1905-06, and is also below the average of the five years ending 1905-06.

A.—Yarn and Textile Fabrics.

The following table shows the quantity, value and destination of *Indian yarn* exported during the last five years:—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.		
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	458,823	1,55,569	5,721,083	27,09,385	1,980,738	6,78,678	619,801	2,44,313	667,447	2,01,166	+	27,846	+ 18,071
Austria-Hungary—Free Ports	444,800	1,50,930	9,397,639	35,06,463	541,400	1,38,860	315,600	1,18,380	148,868	60,201	—	172,734	— 58,60
Germany—Free Ports	2,540	1,769	4,826,706	19,09,449	331,713	1,28,390	3	3	10	5	+	7	+ 1
Belgium ...	4,000	1,462	2,580,685	9,75,483	845,568	1,34,395	16,785	6,603	4,000	1,500	—	12,545	— 4,10
Turkey in Europe ...	319,530	1,04,190	1,681,366	8,67,066	340,240	1,16,120	42,240	17,717	106,800	45,066	+	63,390	+ 27,30
British East Africa ...	64,958	23,360	63,349	27,076	17,130	7,169	17,086	7,947	16,210	7,192	—	1,325	— 75
Egypt ...	1,135,710	4,29,756	2,903,316	11,44,086	2,071,800	8,13,335	19,37,318	7,91,273	2,679,696	14,07,613	+	963,390	+ 6,12,13
Aden ...	1,848,310	8,30,308	1,902,134	7,96,884	1,637,230	6,52,803	19,00,181	8,37,493	1,910,398	9,39,895	+	10,217	+ 1,02,30
Arabia ...	601,000	3,90,466	604,453	2,98,793	403,795	2,13,388	426,834	2,38,059	355,566	2,06,559	—	71,275	— 31,58
China ...	216,134,488	9,19,11,456	166,312,484	6,49,99,081	300,533,028	9,33,91,184	167,311,068	7,02,13,176	180,583,069	6,99,15,859	—	36,729,997	— 68,97,211
Japan ...	80,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java ...	73,170	41,081	38,100	21,966	60,190	51,974	51,335	32,057	61,960	32,989	+	10,636	+ 30,91
Perak ...	2,331,536	11,90,983	2,723,400	8,74,462	1,757,600	9,67,316	2,316,870	12,89,305	3,641,333	14,97,555	+	214,485	+ 2,11,39
Straits Settlements ...	5,063,384	24,30,337	5,959,135	28,77,949	4,861,244	23,64,988	6,463,055	28,17,573	4,123,982	23,48,411	—	1,339,173	— 4,06,10
Turkey in Asia ...	4,428,540	17,99,077	8,476,658	36,62,043	8,636,601	34,46,459	10,082,268	43,81,237	9,657,513	48,83,734	—	404,756	+ 2,01,54
Other countries ...	719,987	3,59,018	4,535,148	17,86,089	1,641,343	6,14,388	1,388,048	6,47,696	1,073,431	6,32,381	—	309,018	— 1,25,21
Total ...	228,819,001	9,99,06,586	107,795,939	9,85,07,081	225,341,801	9,37,16,765	211,933,213	9,06,41,929	176,190,982	9,18,49,069		—87,761,251	—67,62,679

The decline in the shipments of *Indian yarn* stands out as the most unsatisfactory feature of the year's trade. The decrease in the quantity of yarn exported was no less than 37 million lbs., shipments having, in fact, receded to the level recorded as far back as 1900-01. The main cause for this decline is to be sought for in the high price of the raw-material which left very little margin for profit in spinning, particularly in respect of the lower counts which constitute the bulk of the exports. It has already been explained in paragraph 24 above that though there was an increase in the production of yarns of counts 26s. and upwards, the total output of all counts has, as was to be expected, declined. This decline in the production of the lower counts is reflected in the statistics of shipments.

Another cause for the contraction of the trade in *Indian yarn* is to be found in the altered conditions which now prevail in respect of the China market. For many years *Indian yarn* predominated in, if it did not monopolise, the China market. Recently, however, it has had to face competition notably from Japan. The effect of this competition has been marked; the average shipments to China

for the five years ending 1905-06 were 230 million lbs., in the subsequent quinquennial period they dropped to 182 million lbs., while during the year under review they amounted only to 150 million lbs. But for the efforts which have been made, with some success, to find outlets for Indian yarn in other markets, notably the Levant, the decline in the export trade would have been even more marked. As it is, in the year under review, the falling off in shipments to China was to some extent counteracted by larger shipments to Egypt, Aden and Persia. Exports coastwise to other ports in India also show an advance of 4 million lbs.

Shipments of *cotton manufactures*, on the other hand, have improved by 12 per cent., exports of *cotton piece-goods* having expanded by 11 per cent. to Rs. 1·24 crores, which is the highest figure recorded.

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Long Cloth—												
Exports to Portuguese East Africa	2,410,000	2,68,000	1,042,708	1,04,155	860,070	89,027	1,644,300	1,86,016	472,407	69,417	-1,169,653	-1,06,889
Aden	2,786,201	6,01,300	1,603,813	2,24,487	2,312,278	3,26,476	1,855,687	2,80,551	1,775,907	2,87,642	+ 90,310	+ 6,981
Turkey in Asia	1,430,580	2,12,947	2,007,575	3,13,674	1,733,130	2,69,847	2,072,314	3,01,376	2,814,148	2,89,316	+ 641,324	+ 21,640
Italian East Africa	587,810	70,060	499,287	67,481	758,715	94,010	361,394	44,742	314,845	84,442	- 76,553	- 9,300
British East Africa	1,159,999	1,41,938	832,290	1,12,515	84,012	5,241	125,920	17,980	202,980	29,775	+ 78,060	+ 9,115
Other countries	2,765,141	2,71,484	1,681,694	2,55,630	2,136,502	2,98,124	2,654,965	2,20,216	2,268,952	2,81,450	+ 97,928	+ 21,326
Total	11,159,773	14,67,549	7,729,281	10,08,451	7,819,954	10,79,898	8,979,089	12,11,189	7,982,949	11,44,342	- 540,116	+ 29,008
T-Cloth—												
Exports to British East Africa	2,768,761	2,41,714	2,061,868	2,00,701	1,600,730	2,06,070	1,008,155	2,21,486	1,264,980	2,22,577	+ 256,625	+ 30,741
Portuguese East Africa	1,084,684	1,73,930	2,007,783	2,10,500	2,989,961	2,09,200	2,294,067	2,27,960	2,694,284	2,08,796	- 361,052	- 22,164
Italian East Africa	639,076	75,361	638,680	63,824	741,830	89,429	602,490	1,00,111	547,680	70,740	- 214,814	- 20,362
German East Africa	1,495,620	1,95,816	1,482,004	1,93,330	1,775,878	2,84,090	2,617,130	2,66,570	2,425,876	2,50,078	- 341,474	- 28,730
Siam	1,692,995	2,28,457	1,429,692	2,00,106	1,898,314	2,21,910	1,997,122	2,08,267	1,182,920	1,46,420	- 814,202	- 69,417
Straits Settlements	121,640	17,963	43,604	6,600	79,170	11,545	79,842	10,229	87,740	11,980	+ 7,898	+ 1,731
Other countries	5,667,676	7,94,370	7,860,210	21,84,072	19,622,384	18,21,127	19,096,649	20,20,217	16,644,655	23,49,201	+1,763,209	+ 8,20,684
Total	19,960,261	18,26,530	18,478,261	21,26,063	26,282,227	29,22,267	26,399,408	28,80,740	26,964,106	34,08,716	+ 855,740	+ 1,42,987
Chadars—												
Exports to British East Africa	1,967,967	2,58,402	1,908,619	2,32,154	900,548	76,168	1,007,458	1,21,675	1,414,069	2,77,080	+ 406,606	+ 65,504
Portuguese East Africa	890,968	1,43,634	1,033,564	1,77,008	1,040,808	1,66,991	1,226,219	2,26,948	1,480,716	2,87,496	+ 194,907	+ 60,496
Italian East Africa	1,673,692	2,72,261	1,864,794	2,40,038	2,014,796	2,73,008	2,694,863	2,37,084	2,522,900	5,16,445	- 165,402	- 21,728
German East Africa	1,291,530	2,22,908	848,507	1,13,485	806,203	1,25,341	663,631	94,688	877,921	1,18,074	+ 124,424	+ 2,128
Aden	863,828	1,27,521	809,829	1,48,726	1,008,500	2,06,267	1,198,684	2,08,264	1,206,009	2,80,560	+ 18,088	+ 6,976
Total	6,229,985	11,41,726	5,594,907	11,04,476	5,298,966	9,28,160	6,804,549	19,17,219	7,192,625	14,58,000	+ 876,074	+ 1,40,987
Domestic												
Sheerings	4,288,127	6,77,069	3,904,672	5,91,580	2,896,767	4,69,868	4,670,288	7,23,064	7,724,517	11,05,478	+2,264,164	+ 4,27,346
Finishes	425,468	78,413	125,000	38,422	93,722	13,624	184,577	30,632	171,783	27,402	- 13,102	- 3,220
Trunks and Jeans	777,163	1,49,529	392,090	99,130	817,005	86,622	207,163	84,043	690,303	1,09,396	+ 243,140	+ 41,122
Other sorts	60,700	9,119	69,230	17,789	121,880	21,344	77,820	15,028	84,462	16,212	+ 8,632	+ 1,294
Total, Grey	40,814,108	5,873,688	39,121,996	57,71,597	36,972,161	68,22,898	50,081,201	72,40,988	85,218,229	92,26,942	+9,186,026	+ 9,85,064
White	67,726	15,126	120,206	24,914	63,663	19,799	74,988	17,194	153,788	31,494	+ 74,806	+ 14,996
Coloured	12,121,062	27,27,431	12,492,073	22,46,917	12,621,713	27,62,065	12,642,098	29,28,770	19,012,992	41,68,686	+1,071,594	+ 2,29,715
Total, Piece-goods	53,012,934	65,16,245	51,734,174	87,46,128	49,657,537	90,00,472	62,878,768	1,11,84,950	74,986,946	1,24,26,631	+6,207,863	+12,29,911

Foreign markets absorb an inconsiderable share of the output of cloth from the local mills. The total production of woven goods in the year under review was returned at 860 million yards, being 60 million yards greater than the output of the previous year. Shipments to foreign countries amounted to 75 million yards, nearly four-fifths being *grey goods*; while the distribution coastwise was 250 million yards.

The bulk of the shipments to foreign markets consists of *T-cloth*, though the largest increase is recorded in exports of *domestics*. The East African littoral is the chief market, shipments of all descriptions of *cotton piece-goods* to British, German, Italian and Portuguese East Africa representing 29 per cent. of the total shipments.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

GOLD AND SILVER.

Private.

	Average for 5 years ending 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—							
Imports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	4,40,08,296	7,88,68,008	6,60,47,780	6,18,80,187	7,43,33,418	11,37,68,114	+ 3,89,30,699
Coin—Sovereigns and other British Gold Coins ...	4,10,97,338	3,49,47,920	6,85,78,759	1,32,50,850	13,39,03,531	11,62,10,648	— 66,92,896
—Other coined gold ...	18,42,460	21,46,435	32,80,391	19,68,690	21,53,376	33,47,701	+ 10,94,325
Total ...	8,69,48,194	10,30,62,363	13,79,06,930	8,65,09,727	19,99,90,525	23,33,26,463	+ 3,33,31,239
Exports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	3,36,08,581	3,99,71,576	3,33,08,513	3,31,94,376	3,37,39,119	3,30,20,317	+ 1,31,198
Coin—Sovereigns and other British Gold Coins ...	48,00,910	29,23,680	99,938	31,68,781	3,98,131	41,39,341	+ 37,53,120
—Other coined gold ...	1,43,161	4,51,908	6,30,781	1,64,115	3,12,086	3,61,338	+ 1,49,149
Total ...	3,90,48,653	3,45,37,164	3,36,36,033	3,66,47,273	3,33,37,326	3,74,19,793	+ 60,82,467
Net Imports ...	4,88,94,080	6,87,65,794	10,43,69,857	2,19,63,185	16,66,52,896	19,59,01,668	+ 2,93,48,773
Silver—							
Imports—							
(a) Bullion—Bar ...	6,98,35,378	5,97,30,873	6,49,13,971	11,44,97,628	8,99,09,161	9,97,48,698	— 1,05,368
—Other kinds of uncoined silver ...	3,179	—	—	—	1,081	—	— 1,081
(b) Coin—Government of India Rupees ...	40,98,648	46,34,571	78,45,738	60,44,364	31,38,698	37,91,498	— 3,47,198
—Other coin ...	1,31,53,333	33,66,631	33,10,956	64,325	33,46,039	2,40,664	— 36,04,366
Total ...	8,69,80,448	6,77,41,074	8,60,80,681	12,06,59,617	9,63,93,986	9,77,76,048	— 41,17,847
Exports—							
(a) Bullion (Bar and other kinds) ...	9,97,731	3,38,607	5,67,408	13,31,130	10,99,947	1,49,777	— 9,15,170
(b) Coin—Government of India Rupees ...	68,76,439	1,38,76,330	63,22,650	42,29,885	73,19,416	87,69,389	+ 14,49,973
—British Dollars ...	1,63,41,572	4,098	26,54,218	81,34,479	77,58,080	72,64,837	+ 4,73,233
—Straits Dollars ...	1,02,93,668	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Other coin ...	35,680	49,381	3,54,928	39,115	19,37,543	19,81,703	— 46,940
Total ...	3,43,44,040	1,37,63,306	1,04,97,093	1,47,34,609	1,80,98,465	1,80,84,705	+ 15,740
Net Imports ...	5,14,36,408	5,39,77,768	8,55,83,571	10,59,61,908	7,82,95,521	7,46,91,343	— 41,33,597
Gold and Silver—							
Imports ...	17,26,23,060	17,08,24,023	22,38,87,501	17,71,05,974	29,69,94,117	33,00,97,509	+ 3,32,13,392
Exports ...	7,22,92,692	4,80,91,477	4,40,34,073	4,92,81,831	5,14,08,291	5,85,04,498	+ 40,68,307
Net Imports ...	10,08,30,468	12,27,32,546	18,98,53,428	12,78,24,083	24,54,77,826	27,05,93,011	+ 2,51,15,168

34. Imports of gold increased from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 23·33 crores. The increase was entirely in larger importations of bar gold which expanded by Rs. 3·89 crores to Rs. 11·37 crores. Imports of gold sovereigns decreased by Rs. 66 lakhs. Exports of gold were larger than in the previous year by Rs. 40 lakhs, the increase being entirely due to larger shipments of sovereigns which rose from Rs. 3·86 lakhs to over Rs. 41 lakhs. The net imports of gold amounted to Rs. 19½ crores as against Rs. 16·66 crores in 1909-10. The following table shows the sources of imports of bar and sovereigns :—

	United Kingdom.		Australia.		Egypt.		Asiatic Turkey.		Aden and Dependencies.		France.	
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Bar	637	1,080	61	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sovereigns	266	373	46	115	708	699	48	44	14	9	183	—

The more important features of the movements of silver during the year have already been noticed. The net imports of silver were Rs. 41 lakhs less than in the previous year—the decline is due to smaller imports of silver coin other than Government of India rupees. Imports of silver bar were slightly smaller than in the previous year and were valued at Rs. 8·97 crores. On the other hand exports of silver bar were much smaller than in 1909-10. The aggregate value of the net imports of gold and silver reached the total of Rs. 27 crores representing an increase of over 10 per cent. on the corresponding figures for the previous year.

GOVERNMENT.

The total value of treasure, imported and exported on Government account, declined from Rs. 8·68 lakhs to Rs. 7·22 lakhs. There were no transactions in gold on Government account during the year under review. Imports of

silver, consisting entirely of *Government of India Rupees*, declined from Rs. 6,90,999 to Rs. 6,78,217, but exports increased from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 44,000.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

35. The following table shows how the trade of Bombay with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated:—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for 5 years ending 1908-1909.	1908-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for 5 years ending 1908-1909.	1908-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	Percentage to total exports.		1908-1910.	1910-1911.
					1908-1910.	1910-1911.					1908-1910.	1910-1911.		
United Kingdom and British Possessions—	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.				
United Kingdom ...	28,22.47	28,04.84	28,10.88	+4,06.78	88.79	88.15	8,81.08	7,70.01	8,87.48	+126.48	13.68	14.08	31.77	31.68
Hongkong ...	62.81	68.74	71.68	+14.93	1.64	1.33	5,13.67	6,91.34	6,89.33	-8.01	8.98	7.76	8.79	8.04
Mauritius and Dependencies														
Mauritius ...	1,74.96	1,78.63	2,18.78	+40.82	6.44	6.56	10.97	16.74	18.18	-1.21	.80	.84	1.02	1.08
Aden and Dependencies ...	17.51	21.60	24.41	+3.83	.26	.32	1,00.36	78.13	83.94	+6.81	1.37	1.33	1.53	1.57
Straits Settlements ...	43.20	64.13	63.54	-1.41	1.13	.80	60.68	50.48	45.23	-5.25	.91	.72	1.00	.81
Bahrain Islands ...	33.88	38.70	41.13	+3.43	.88	.87	11.88	37.80	35.37	-2.43	.80	.86	.70	.68
Australasia ...	22.21	24.97	25.38	+3.17	.83	1.11	9.61	1.09	8.77	+1.08	.88	.88	.88	.83
Other British Possessions .	43.30	54.48	44.92	-9.56	1.89	.98	89.30	86.07	98.98	+10.91	1.83	1.68	1.47	1.23
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions ...	28,22.47	28,20.80	28,07.98	+4,06.78	88.24	88.05	18,69.75	18,08.96	18,86.78	+1,49.07	27.18	28.28	43.48	43.18
Foreign Countries—														
Europe—														
Belgium ...	1,83.10	1,90.66	2,24.78	+46.10	5.05	5.59	2,43.61	4,29.18	5,41.04	+1,11.86	7.71	8.94	8.61	7.89
France ...	67.58	63.43	1,10.81	+47.23	2.11	2.34	2,96.11	4,64.13	6,77.77	+1,88.64	8.27	10.64	8.78	6.96
Germany ...	1,91.04	1,77.04	2,36.67	+49.63	6.49	6.90	2,04.39	3,54.38	4,55.43	+1,31.04	8.08	7.83	8.39	6.18
Italy ...	72.76	71.73	1,03.01	+30.28	1.81	2.15	2,72.03	3,88.03	4,67.38	+1,01.31	6.08	7.60	6.29	5.43
Austria-Hungary ...	1,44.49	1,16.63	1,49.57	+32.94	2.05	2.18	1,74.90	2,46.31	3,01.68	+ 53.17	4.47	4.79	3.84	4.08
Spain ...	.50	.19	.17	-.33	—	—	.46.31	.34.71	.30.25	+45.54	.03	.13	.07	.07
Holland ...	17.98	18.67	23.37	+4.90	.47	.47	20.51	13.18	23.15	+30.94	.23	.23	.23	.50
Sweden ...	11.01	12.29	15.83	+3.54	.61	.36	6.08	11.13	9.49	-3.63	.20	.14	.28	.22
Russia ...	26.24	8.18	11.33	+3.04	.11	.26	5.34	10.71	12.71	+7.98	.14	.17	.17	.21
Norway ...	7.76	10.33	12.56	+4.80	.26	.36	.11	.13	1.07	+ .96	.04	.03	.11	.13
Other Countries ...	18.58	4.78	.70	-8.97	.13	.03	4.07	3.26	3.08	- .79	.04	.04	.07	.08
Total, Europe ...	7,47.24	7,58.50	8,16.80	+1,13.86	37.79	39.29	16,09.00	18,08.26	20,69.76	+7,69.51	30.88	41.08	37.18	31.77
Asia—														
Japan ...	60.84	1,06.18	1,50.53	+44.37	3.60	3.18	5,53.68	6,99.91	10,00.30	+4,00.39	17.08	18.90	11.68	10.59
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao). ...	77.87	1,07.87	1,00.06	-1.82	3.73	3.24	6,73.89	6,96.84	5,11.47	-1,74.97	13.94	9.11	8.26	5.89
Turkey ...	59.49	36.64	41.03	+4.39	.98	.68	79.15	1,20.35	1,06.54	+35.00	3.16	3.64	1.79	1.69
Persia ...	41.26	50.04	69.30	+8.26	1.37	1.23	88.23	89.09	97.32	+7.23	1.82	1.84	1.47	1.41
Java ...	44.23	1,20.71	1,31.67	+11.14	3.08	3.78	.86	.79	1.18	-.39	.01	.08	1.28	1.21
Muskat or Oman ...	59.33	46.97	36.37	-9.60	1.16	.77	58.74	37.73	41.13	+3.40	.80	.68	.88	.70
Siam ...	20.30	24.36	31.23	+7.17	.68	.67	9.74	13.42	12.90	+ .48	.23	.21	.28	.40
Other Countries ...	13.08	21.29	22.64	+3.01	.54	.40	34.33	6.08	13.33	+6.27	.11	.21	.29	.23
Total, Asia ...	3,23.18	5,13.13	5,70.67	+46.54	13.99	13.24	14,09.19	16,03.26	18,81.08	-1,11.26	30.88	39.97	34.04	23.02
Africa—														
Egypt ...	23.78	18.38	16.73	-1.94	.80	.68	47.30	81.77	81.94	+18.17	.63	.64	.63	.63
Other Countries ...	9.00	9.86	8.28	+1.93	.17	.18	66.19	66.19	73.93	+9.73	1.19	1.30	.76	.76
Total, Africa ...	32.78	28.24	25.01	+2.97	.96	.86	1,13.49	1,47.96	1,55.87	+47.67	1.82	2.04	1.39	1.39
America	68.00	63.62	1,06.31	+15.69	3.05	2.24	99.14	1,02.91	78.97	-24.26	1.68	1.58	3.06	1.97
Grand Total ...	28,22.47	28,20.80	28,07.98	+4,06.78	1.00	1.00	48,79.97	58,14.96	64,08.68	+7,68.72	100.00	100.00	1,00.00	1,00.00

This paragraph deals with the fluctuations in trade with specific countries and groups of countries.

There has been no change in the relative position of the groups. The *United Kingdom, Continental Europe* and *Asia* practically appropriate the foreign trade of the Port. *America* follows with 1.67 per cent., the share of *Africa* being 1.39 per cent. While the trade with the *British Empire, Continental Europe* and *Africa* showed general improvement, that with *Asia* and *America* declined respectively by 2 and 6 per cent. owing to the contraction in exports to *China* and the *United States*.

The *United Kingdom*.—Both imports and exports have advanced, the former by 18.25 per cent. and the latter by 16.92 per cent., the percentage to the total trade, however, showing a slight improvement. The increase in imports was

due to larger receipts of *copper, iron, steel and cotton piece-goods*, the improvement in exports being the result of increased shipments of *raw cotton, oil-seeds and raw wool*.

British Possessions other than the *United Kingdom*.—Both imports and exports improved—the former by 19·35 per cent. and the latter by 2·48 per cent. The increase in imports was chiefly due to increased arrivals of *horses* from Australia and *sugar* from Mauritius. An increase of Rs. 18 lakhs has been recorded under exports due to larger shipments of foreign *cotton piece-goods*.

Continental Europe.—The trade with this group shows a general improvement. Imports improved by 30·32 per cent., the increase being due principally to increased receipts of *metals, woollen goods and dyeing materials*. Exports improved by 37·54 per cent. The improvement is shared by all the countries except Sweden, the bulk of the shipments going to Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary. The increase in exports to these countries was due to larger shipments of *raw cotton and oil-seeds*. In this group it will be noticed that the leading countries on the Continent have maintained their positions, Belgium heading the list. France which displaced Germany from the second place in 1909-10 has retained her position. Italy follows with 5·43 per cent.; Austria-Hungary standing last with 4·09 per cent.

Asia.—The bulk of the trade was confined to Japan and China. While imports improved by 12·97 per cent., exports recorded a heavy decline of Rs. 111 lakhs, thus neutralizing the increase of Rs. 66 lakhs shown under imports. The increase in imports was due to larger arrivals of *silk piece-goods* from Japan and of *sugar* from Java. The heavy fall in shipments of *twist and yarn* and *opium* to China reduced the value of the exports in this group.

Africa.—The trade with this division represents 1·39 per cent. of the total trade as against 1·29 per cent. in the previous year; the improvement being due to large shipments of *oil-seeds* to Egypt.

America.—The trade with this group consists principally of imports of *kerosine oil and cotton piece-goods* and of exports of *manganese ore and raw skins*. The trade shows a net decline of Rs. 12 lakhs owing to reduced shipments of *raw skins*.

Distribution of Foreign Trade according to the new system of registration.

The following table shows the distribution of foreign trade according to the country of shipment and consignment for imports, and of discharge and final destination for exports during the year 1910-1911:—

	Imports.		Exports.			Imports.		Exports.	
	Value according to the country of shipment.	Value according to the country of consignment.	Value according to the country of discharge.	Value according to the country of final destination.		Value according to the country of shipment.	Value according to the country of consignment.	Value according to the country of discharge.	Value according to the country of final destination.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Foreign Countries—	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
British Empire—					<i>continued.</i>				
United Kingdom	26,10'82	26,20'26	8,87'48	8,26'31	Asia—				
Aden and Dependencies	36'41	24'40	52'34	52'04	Turkey, Asiatic	41'83	44'44	1,08'84	1,21'97
Bahrain Islands	41'12	39'47	35'27	34'90	Muskat or Oman	86'37	86'36	41'12	41'10
Ceylon	10'68	10'82	36'07	36'07	Other Native States in				
Straits Settlements	45'84	39'23	45'25	38'38	Arabia	26	26	8'65	66'65
Hongkong	71'66	71'47	4,80'33	4,80'33	Peria	58'30	59'06	97'23	1,01'16
Natal	1'98	1'98	8'04	8'04	Java	1,31'87	1,31'84	1'16	8'20
Mauritius and Dependencies	2,18'78	2,18'78	15'18	15'18	Borneo (Dutch)	17'80	2'01		
Zanzibar and Pemba	25'64	23'63	21'59	21'59	Siam	31'53	31'52	17'90	13'90
British East Africa	7'04	7'04	24'91	24'91	China	1,08'08	1,08'22	8,11'47	8,17'18
Australia	82'25	53'80	2'77	2'77	Japan	1,50'53	1,50'74	10,08'20	10,08'27
Other countries	1'70	1'37	6'37	6'37	Other countries	8'24	6'88	6'08	7'6
Foreign Countries—					Africa—				
Europe—					Egypt	16'72	14'68	37'94	36'08
Russia	11'23	11'34	120'71	11'00	Portuguese East Africa	82	82	25'83	25'82
Sweden	15'83	12'74	8'63	12'61	German East Africa	80	80	26'72	26'72
Norway	12'46	8'25	1'07	1'08	Italian East Africa	6'87	6'42	8'48	8'14
Germany	2,58'87	4,36'24	4,55'00	4,34'01	Other countries	20	17	1'06	1'06
Holland	27'37	18'13	33'12	33'11	America—				
Belgium	2,04'76	62'82	8,41'04	8,28'79	United States	100'01	100'00	78'67	78'29
France	1,10'81	1,17'29	6,57'77	6,15'74	Total	4,736'12	4,724'12	62,02'26	62,05'28
Spain	17	4'04	60'25	1,23'17					
Italy	1,02'01	66'44	4,97'26	4,58'10					
Austria-Hungary	1,40'37	1,26'80	3,01'43	3,03'66					
Switzerland		35'57		23					
Other countries	78	1'26	2'06	2'06					

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

36. *Stores.*—Imports of *Government stores* were on a much smaller scale than in the previous year and were valued at Rs. 38½ lakhs as against Rs. 50 lakhs in 1909-10. Decreases are recorded in imports of *metals, railway materials, coal and machinery and mill-work*; the only item in which an increase is shown being *hardware and cutlery*, imports of which expanded to Rs. 8½ lakhs. Exports of *Government stores*, the bulk of which consists of *arms and ammunition*, declined to Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Treasure.—Remarks on *treasure* have been made in paragraph 34.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

37. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in foreign trade decreased by 55 to 1,516, and the tonnage by 47,460 to 3,513,781 tons or by 1 per cent.

The particulars of the shipping during the year, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement :—

Vessels.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or Decrease in 1910-1911.	
		Number.	Tonn.	Number.	Tonn.	Number.	Tonn.
Entered—	Steamers	694	1,679,800	688	1,608,326	-6	-71,474
	{ With cargo	694	1,679,800	688	1,608,326	-6	-71,474
	{ In ballast	113	265,800	98	224,054	-15	-41,746
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	143	16,353	137	13,021	-6	-3,332
	{ In ballast	7	790	3	200	-4	-590
Total		857	1,952,743	798	1,845,598	-59	-107,145
Cleared—	Steamers	595	1,464,048	597	1,542,485	+2	+78,437
	{ With cargo	595	1,464,048	597	1,542,485	+2	+78,437
	{ In ballast	46	132,190	66	126,341	+20	-5,849
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	129	11,960	129	14,167	+0	+2,207
	{ In ballast	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		770	1,588,198	792	1,682,993	+22	+94,795
Grand Total		1,627	3,540,941	1,590	3,528,591	-37	-12,350

The distribution of the tonnage according to flag shows very little change. Nearly 69 per cent. was British; Germany has now attained the second position on the list with a percentage of 8, having displaced Austria-Hungary whose share has fallen to slightly over 7 per cent. Japan, France and Italy follow with a percentage of slightly over four each.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

38. The aggregate Customs Revenue, consisting of Import Duties, Export Duties, and 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on *cotton manufactures of Indian origin*, increased by Rs. 1,38,71,908 to Rs. 3,94,35,252.

Import Duties.—The revenues from Import Duties for the last five years are shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1910-1911 increased by Rs. 1,39,96,205 or about 65 per cent. The fluctuations in

the important items of receipt are shown below :—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase or decrease.		1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase or decrease.
	Lakhs. 20 01	Lakhs. 1,20 77			Lakhs. 6 24	Lakhs. 7 03		Lakhs. 2 08
Silver	—	—	+61 78	Wool, articles made of ...	—	—	+2 08
Cotton manufactures	31 30	41 17	+9 87	Hardware and cutlery	6 20	8 00	+1 80
Liquors	20 00	20 00	+0 00	Dyeing and Tanning materials	6 05	6 05	+0 00
Sugar	15 00	17 00	+2 00	Cigarettes	—	—	+3 07
Petroleum	14 00	20 51	+6 51	Tobacco	—	—	+3 00
Metals	27 00	27 00	+0 00	Tobacco other manufactured and manufactured.	—	—	+1 00
Silk and articles made of silk	15 15	15 75	+60				

No correct comparison can, however, be made between the collections on account of Customs duty in the year under review with those of the previous year. The enhanced duties on *silver, petroleum, liquor and tobacco* were in operation throughout the year and account for the increases noticed in the collections of duty on these articles.

Export Duties.—The collections on account of export duties on *rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour, for the last five years, are shown in the margin.* The gross collections during 1910-1911 decreased by Rs. 86,537

Head.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Export Duty ...	Rs. 1,97,363	Rs. 1,65,092	Rs. 2,41,078	Rs. 2,86,429	Rs. 1,99,893

or by 30 per cent., the decline being due to smaller shipments of *rice* to Aden and the Gulf Ports.

Tea Cess.—The cess of one-fourth of a pie per pound on all *tea* produced in India and exported from Bombay beyond the limits of British India, brought in during the year a net sum of Rs. 2,059.

BALANCE OF TRADE (FOREIGN TRADE).

39. The following statement gives the excess of imports over exports (including treasure and Government transactions) for each of the five years from 1906-1907 to 1910-1911 :—

Years.	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.
1906-1907 ...	Rs. 86,13,70,212	Rs. 80,14,37,795	-----	Rs. 4,99,43,617	Rs. 86,33,36,900	Rs. 80,19,47,889	-----	Rs. 16,18,89,273
1907-1908 ...	86,19,36,535	85,30,15,124	-----	14,99,23,401	74,96,74,508	83,35,89,026	-----	31,70,85,429
1908-1909 ...	86,13,08,937	47,02,54,785	-----	11,09,86,843	58,65,18,053	47,43,94,059	-----	11,21,23,998
1909-1910 ...	89,21,80,398	80,89,02,103	-----	8,53,29,295	69,79,85,442	80,73,04,057	-----	9,08,81,356
1910-1911 ...	79,66,09,993	82,55,08,241	-----	11,36,42,728	80,40,46,303	82,61,81,661	-----	11,78,63,744

**COASTING TRADE.
CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.**

40. The following statement shows the coasting trade between the Chief Port—Bombay—and other ports grouped by Provinces :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1906-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease.	1906-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency	1,89,22,745	1,82,61,193	- 7,27,892	1,87,62,195	1,80,86,321	+ 15,94,699
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	37,04,204	39,48,890	+20,52,088	33,20,345	33,04,789	- 24,524
Kathiawar	2,76,14,911	2,40,98,945	+ 64,79,084	1,79,67,699	1,99,12,680	+ 6,38,981
Gou	1,78,22,979	2,16,22,888	+ 1,38,48,704	46,12,542	87,84,715	+ 11,70,171
Other Ports	4,09,227	5,08,803	+ 1,00,366	5,20,740	5,32,268	- 7,447
Total	4,95,46,981	7,21,26,900	+ 2,24,80,029	2,69,71,386	2,61,94,305	+ 18,12,819
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,37,71,265	2,45,94,324	+ 8,16,089	2,08,21,784	2,17,56,373	+ 9,24,618
Eastern Bengal and Assam	33,985	51,515	+ 17,530	33,163	28,319	- 14,843
Madras	1,90,76,515	1,69,78,701	- 18,01,449	1,96,39,508	2,17,08,946	+ 26,69,397
Burma	8,21,54,985	8,41,40,880	+ 19,85,895	72,03,999	79,36,294	+ 1,13,636
Sind	1,22,20,798	1,49,22,248	+ 27,06,480	4,28,09,261	5,04,21,703	+ 5,62,251
Total	5,12,61,988	5,80,86,798	+ 67,26,810	9,78,02,324	10,12,22,983	+ 24,30,479
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,15,204	1,56,119	+ 40,915	78,211	87,913	- 30,399
State of Travancore	28,81,979	49,10,368	+ 10,58,398	8,86,126	18,21,689	+ 1,65,484
Other Ports	28,496	1,01,489	+ 75,943	7,75,980	14,74,189	+ 6,98,293
Total	29,25,679	51,67,976	+ 11,75,180	17,60,276	26,83,799	+ 9,23,423
Grand Total	15,19,40,362	18,16,84,775	+ 2,96,44,417	12,96,00,191	14,78,57,918	+ 76,71,627
Treasure	2,68,088	2,78,373	+ 1,02,365	7,01,109	3,97,840	- 3,03,329
Total	15,22,08,450	18,19,63,148	+ 2,97,46,708	14,08,87,300	14,77,56,458	+ 72,69,093

There was a further advance of Rs. 3·71 crores in the aggregate coasting trade of the Chief Port, the imports and exports combined being valued at Rs. 32·97 crores during 1910-11. Imports rose by Rs. 297 lakhs and exports by Rs. 73 lakhs. The import coasting trade expanded with larger imports from Indian ports not British within the Presidency notably from Káthiáwár and Goa, the former contributing Rs. 64·79 lakhs and the latter Rs. 138 lakhs towards the increase. Imports from British ports in other Presidencies advanced by Rs. 67 lakhs to Rs. 881 lakhs, of which the share of Bengal was Rs. 246 lakhs, of Madras Rs. 144 lakhs, of Burma Rs. 341 lakhs and of Sind Rs. 149 lakhs. The non-British Indian ports in other Presidencies contributed Rs. 11·75 lakhs towards the total increase of which more than 90 per cent. is accounted for by increased imports of *spices* and *cocoanut kernel* from Travancore. Against these increases must be set off a decline in imports from British ports within the Presidency. The increase of Rs. 73·68 lakhs recorded under exports was not very significant. Exports of Indian manufactures were responsible for Rs. 67 lakhs and those of foreign merchandise for Rs. 9 lakhs of the above increase.

Imports advanced by Rs. 297 lakhs to Rs. 1,820 lakhs. Nearly two-thirds of the import trade was absorbed by imports of *coal* (Rs. 120 lakhs), *raw cotton* (Rs. 671 lakhs), and *grain and pulse* (Rs. 802 lakhs). Receipts of *coal* from Bengal increased by more than Rs. 22 lakhs. Goa and Káthiáwár maintained their position as the chief sources of supply of *raw cotton*, the imports of which from the former were valued at Rs. 283 lakhs and the latter at Rs. 237 lakhs. Imports of Sind *cotton* also increased by nearly Rs. 28 lakhs. Imports of *grain and pulse* further declined by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 302 lakhs on account of smaller receipts of *rice* from Burma (—Rs. 10·69 lakhs), and of *wheat* from Káthiáwár (—Rs. 14 lakhs) and Sind (—Rs. 2 lakhs). Other noticeable items contributing to the general increase in imports were *kerosine oil* (Rs. 71 lakhs) from Burma, *ghi* (Rs. 28 lakhs), *seeds* (Rs. 25 lakhs) from Káthiáwár, and *spices* (Rs. 37 lakhs) from Madras and (Rs. 28 lakhs) from Travancore. *Jute manufactures* declined by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs. Imports of *cocoanuts* from Madras and *cocoanut kernel* from Travancore improved by Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. *Tea* from Bengal declined from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs. Imports of *candles* from Burma increased by three-quarters of a lách to Rs. 2½ lakhs. Imports of *grain and pulse* (Rs. 24 lakhs), *liquors* (Rs. 39 lakhs) and *spices* (Rs. 80 lakhs) were the only important items of trade between the chief port and the subordinate ports of the Presidency.

Exports.—The bulk of the export trade is made up of *cotton piece-goods* which were valued at Rs. 640 lakhs showing a decline of more than Rs. 5 lakhs from the figures of the previous year. Exports to Sind of *cotton piece-goods* advanced by more than Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 381 lakhs; Madras took nearly two lakhs more, bringing up the total to Rs. 45 lakhs. But these increases were more than counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 12 lakhs in the shipments to Bengal which amounted to Rs. 110 lakhs. Exports of *cotton twist and yarn* improved by Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 152 lakhs, the principal consumer being Bengal. Exports of *raw cotton* to Bengal and Madras show advances respectively of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs. Exports of *grain and pulse* to Madras and Goa were almost stationary but those to Káthiáwár declined by Rs. 6 lakhs, while those to subordinate ports advanced by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 42 lakhs. The improvement in the exports of *seeds* to Káthiáwár noticed in last year's report was maintained. Exports of *sugar* showed a further advance of Rs. 10 lakhs, shipments of which were chiefly confined to Káthiáwár (Rs. 32 lakhs), Goa (Rs. 4 lakhs) and to the subordinate ports (Rs. 14 lakhs).

Treasure.—The imports and exports of *treasure*, consisting mostly of *Government of India rupees* declined by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 7·96 lakhs.

Government Transactions.—Treasure.—In the movements of *treasure* on Government account the features of the year's statistics are an increase of shipments of *sovereigns* to Rs. 68 lakhs, the bulk of which went to Sind and Rangoon, and an increase of Rs. 94 lakhs in imports of *rupees* mainly from Calcutta. Exports of *rupees* declined by Rs. 17 lakhs.

Stores.—The aggregate value of imports and exports rose from 19 lakhs to Rs. 20-78 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels engaged in coasting trade declined by 2,837 to 81,869 while their tonnage rose by 180,443 to 4,733,800. The number of vessels entered decreased from 52,807 to 50,958 but their tonnage increased from 2,121,377 to 2,349,365. Clearances of vessels numbered 80,916 with 2,384,435 tons, showing a decline of 48,425 tons.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
FOREIGN TRADE.

41. The total value of the trade declined from Rs. 2,17,856 to Rs. 1,69,334.

Imports, which consist chiefly of *dates* (Rs. 82,880) from Bassorah and *coal* (Rs. 26,864) from the United Kingdom, declined from Rs. 1,83,677 to Rs. 1,31,612.

The foreign *export* trade is insignificant and was valued at Rs. 87,722.

Shipping.—The number of vessels (Native craft) declined from 55 to 53 of which the tonnage was returned at 4,003 tons.

Customs Revenue.—The collection of *import duties* advanced from Rs. 89,704 to Rs. 96,220. *Export duties* declined from Rs. 25,140 to Rs. 19,242.

COASTING TRADE.

	Kánara Range.		Ratanápiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thina Range.		Sarná Range.		Total.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
I. British Ports within the Presidency—														
Import ...	19,18,329	19,27,833	94,98,216	1,00,74,927	34,56,765	33,70,196	53,83,571	50,43,125	67,42,146	54,23,974	2,50,30,979	2,58,39,038	+8,08,059	
Export ...	34,08,511	31,73,045	53,30,585	51,32,230	99,88,308	97,55,750	83,59,873	51,97,671	33,03,544	26,08,343	2,71,81,100	2,57,75,929	-14,05,171	
Total ...	53,26,840	51,00,878	1,48,28,801	1,52,07,157	1,34,45,073	1,31,25,946	1,07,43,444	1,02,40,796	1,00,45,690	80,32,317	5,22,12,079	5,16,14,967	-5,97,112	
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—														
Import ...	1,97,970	2,48,335	2,00,932	2,98,550	25,181	16,596	2,08,308	2,17,585	18,27,065	24,06,348	26,36,181	23,78,313	+2,57,868	
Export ...	2,34,139	2,71,377	7,37,099	6,87,063	2,33,932	2,46,170	8,39,534	5,32,115	25,77,432	25,81,552	47,02,098	46,87,377	-14,721	
Total ...	4,32,109	5,19,712	9,38,031	9,85,613	2,62,113	2,62,766	10,47,842	7,49,700	44,04,497	49,87,900	73,38,279	70,65,690	+2,72,589	
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—														
Import ...	2,80,186	2,27,344	15,08,291	15,67,575	89,804	58,508	48,084	49,577	2,89,806	2,85,456	23,05,980	23,08,380	-2,399	
Export ...	2,57,496	2,90,870	11,87,103	7,20,483	23,47,636	26,90,852	9,79,568	10,46,008	9,31,023	8,03,516	68,08,891	65,41,711	+2,67,180	
Total ...	5,37,682	5,18,214	26,95,394	22,88,058	1,13,28,240	1,15,41,360	57,87,652	60,05,585	12,20,829	10,88,972	91,14,871	88,50,091	+2,64,780	
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—														
Import ...	...	...	4,636	406	800	2,950	...	...	800	11,970	18,136	17,468	+6,668
Export	2,92,316	4,44,049	352	74	2,92,469	4,44,123	+41,654
Total	4,636	406	2,93,116	4,47,009	800	12,322	18,210	4,09,937	4,87,316	+87,379
Grand Total ...	24,48,064	25,03,402	1,14,01,997	1,20,12,407	26,84,550	24,49,249	80,36,948	83,09,877	69,70,787	81,33,812	2,89,80,346	2,84,09,807	+5,70,539	
Treasure ...	20,000	23,214	97,391	1,38,648	15,750	18,215	1,63,280	1,97,073	+33,793
Grand Total ...	24,68,064	25,26,616	1,15,01,388	1,21,51,055	26,84,550	24,49,249	80,36,948	83,09,877	69,70,787	81,33,812	2,91,43,626	2,85,76,880	+5,66,746	

42. The total value of merchandise declined by 2 per cent. from Rs. 691 lakhs to Rs. 677 lakhs. The interport trade of the Presidency declined by Rs. 6 lakhs. Similarly the trade between subordinate ports in the Presidency and ports in Madras and Bengal show decreases. The only advances recorded are in the trade with Goa and Káthiáwár.

Imports advanced by Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 314 lakhs, of which Rs. 153 lakhs represent the value of the trade between the minor ports and the chief port. The bulk of imports from other Provinces came from Madras (Rs. 20 lakhs), Káthiáwár (Rs. 17 lakhs) and Goa (Rs. 13 lakhs). *Cocoanuts*, *cocoanut kernel* and *cocoanut oil* from Madras and Goa and *provisions* from Káthiáwár were the principal items of trade.

Exports declined by Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 363 lakhs of which Rs. 162 lakhs represent the trade with the chief port. The export trade consists mainly of

shipments to Madras, Káthiáwár, Bengal and Goa. Exports of *salt* (Rs. 84 lakhs) to Madras and Bengal, *rice* (Rs. 18 lakhs) to Madras and Káthiáwár, *cotton* (Rs. 5 lakhs), *cotton seeds* (Rs. 8 lakhs) and *timber* (Rs. 6 lakhs) to Káthiáwár were the principal items in this trade.

The trade of the *Kánara Range* declined by Rs. 1 lách to Rs. 62 lakhs (imports Rs. 25 lakhs and exports Rs. 37 lakhs). *Spices*, which form the principal item of the export trade of this Range were valued at Rs. 23 lakhs. That of the *Ratnágiri Range* declined by Rs. 1 lách to Rs. 185 lakhs (imports Rs. 120 lakhs and exports Rs. 65 lakhs). *Grain and pulse* valued at Rs. 40 lakhs constitute the bulk of the trade of this Range. Exports of *salt* (Rs. 89 lakhs) and of *liquor* (Rs. 64 lakhs) are the most important items in the trade of the *Uram Range* which declined by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 166 lakhs (imports Rs. 34 lakhs and exports Rs. 132 lakhs). A decline is also recorded in the trade of the *Thána Range* which was valued at Rs. 124 lakhs (imports Rs. 58 lakhs and exports Rs. 71 lakhs), *salt* (Rs. 20 lakhs), *rice* (Rs. 16 lakhs) and *wood* (Rs. 20 lakhs) being the principal items of the export trade of this Range. The only increase that has to be noticed is in the transactions of the *Surat Range* which advanced by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 140 lakhs (imports Rs. 81 lakhs and exports Rs. 59 lakhs).

Treasure.—The value of *treasure* advanced from Rs. 1,93,250 to Rs. 1,97,078.

Government Transactions.—The transactions in *treasure* show a decline while the value of *stores* advanced from Rs. 1,66,470 to Rs. 4,21,578 which chiefly consisted of removals of *timber* to the Government Depôt at Kárwár for sale.

Shipping.—The number of vessels increased by 2,099 to 143,826 while the tonnage declined by 168,738 tons to 3,357,196 tons.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

43. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 8,59,58,174 during the year under report as against Rs. 2,20,16,108 during the previous year.

Year.	Rs.
1906-1907 ...	1,91,59,794
1907-1908 ...	2,24,88,933
1908-1909 ...	2,23,06,299
1909-1910 ...	2,16,57,113
1910-1911 ...	3,54,84,199

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

Year.	Rs.
1906-1907 ...	1,88,12,888
1907-1908 ...	2,21,54,071
1908-1909 ...	2,19,13,497
1909-1910 ...	2,11,81,885
1910-1911 ...	3,50,93,987

Import duties (after deduction of refunds and drawbacks) represent 98·9 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.

44. Export duties, on rice and rice flour shipped to foreign countries, aggregated Rs. 1,99,891 against Rs. 2,86,429 in the previous year. The decrease is due to direct shipment of rice from Calcutta and Karáchi to ports in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea and from Rangoon to African Coast ports. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 1,97,019.

45. 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. 8,86,328 as against Rs. 8,86,501 in the previous year. The decrease calls for no remark. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 2·5 per cent. as against 4·1 in the previous year, the variation being due to increased collections as anticipated in last year's report. The cost of establishment, which represented 1·9 per cent. of the net collections; decreased from Rs. 7,13,204 to Rs. 7,02,221.

Refund of
Import Duties.

46. Refund of import duties increased from Rs. 1,20,272 to Rs. 1,29,607. Refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 14,806. This figure is, however, subject to modification on receipt of figures of final adjustment from the Accountant General in August next. Refunds amounting to Rs. 1,684 were granted on exports of merchandise *via* the Nushki-Seistan route. The trade shows signs of increase.

Drawbacks,

47. Drawback refunds of $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods to foreign ports increased from Rs. 2,59,267 to Rs. 3,27,628. The increase chiefly appears under Cotton goods, Tin Blocks, Sugar, Copper sheets, Jewellery and Silver Bullion and Coin. It is believed to be due to larger imports during the year and perhaps also to the more rigid enforcement of the rule under which transshipment is not allowed unless goods are originally manifested for transshipment. The amount of drawback paid in respect of petroleum, however, decreased during the year from Rs. 30,205 to Rs. 22,849. The decrease may be attributed to the displacement of foreign oil by Burma oil which is now carried in the same bottom direct to Marmagoa.

Customs Docu-
ments; Import.

48. One thousand six hundred and thirty-eight import general manifests were entered during the year under report against 1,656 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 18.

The number of country craft from dutiable ports or carrying cargo of salt or spirit from Customs ports fell from 3,084 to 3,029. A decrease is apparent in craft bringing general cargo and spirit from Customs ports.

The number of bills of entry presented for dutiable goods was 193,720 against 159,318, while that for free goods was 52,824 against 69,073.

Export.

49. The number of export general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels entered outwards was 1,642 against 1,637, while the number of those for country craft to foreign ports was 1,727 against 1,836 in the previous year. The number of export general manifests of country craft for customs ports was 11,736 against 10,399 of the previous year.

Shipping bills numbered 154,011 against 142,723 of the previous year. Salt tranship permits show an increase of 32, the total being 1,060 against 1,028 of the year previous.

Drawback.

50. Drawback bills increased from 3,941 to 4,771.

Bonds.

51. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 602 against 521 of the previous year. Passes for bonded goods were 3,619 against 2,679.

Amendments of
documents.

52. Fifty thousand and one hundred and fifty-nine amendments were made by the examining staff during the year under report. These resulted in the recovery of additional duty amounting to Rs. 1,42,190 on imports, and to Rs. 741 on exports and in a decrease of Rs. 1,303 in payment of drawback refunds.

53. In 91 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 1,192 were disallowed owing to failure to establish the identity of goods.

Bonding transac-
tions.

54. The value of the goods bonded at the public warehouse amounted to Rs. 31,87,935, on which duty amounting to Rs. 10,64,645 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 91,15,247, and Rs. 16,32,162, respectively. The decrease is wholly due to the decrease in the amount of silver bonded, only one bond being executed in respect of silver amounting to Rs. 3,75,000. Clearances for home consumption during the year under report amounted to Rs. 79,57,181 in value, yielding Rs. 16,92,331 in duty against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 8,18,136. This very large increase is due to the large clearances of silver bonded during the previous year.

The transactions at the P. and O. Warehouse which have no commercial significance were valued at Rs. 4,34,012.

Customs Offences.

55. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 1,802 against 1,588 of the previous year. Of the total number of cases

700 cases related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. Out of the remaining 1,102 cases no penalty was imposed in 280 cases inclusive of 21 Postal cases. Of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 1,102, the Collector passed orders in 471 cases, the remaining having been disposed of by the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House.

Out of the 7 appeals to the Collector in 4 cases the decisions of the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House were upheld, whereas in two cases penalties were remitted and in one case transhipment was allowed.

In two cases relating to Post Parcels disposed of by the Collector, the fine imposed was not paid and the parcels were confiscated. One parcel of Turkish opium, 41 parcels of obscene pictures and articles, 4 of cocaine, 8 of birds' feathers, and 5 of arms detected by the Postal Appraisers were confiscated, while 9 parcels of birds' feathers were returned to exporters and one parcel was allowed to go forward.

During the year there were three cases of importation of silk handkerchiefs bearing an imitation of Government Currency Notes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5. The consignments were confiscated and a penalty was imposed in each case. The Preventive Department detected two cases of illicit importation of Goa liquor. In both cases the liquor was confiscated and fines were imposed. Two foreign vessels were heavily penalised for importing cocaine. In both these cases appeals were submitted to the Commissioner, but the Collector's decision was upheld. A case of deliberate smuggling was also detected in which a passenger from Hong Kong attempted to pass without payment of duty silk piece-goods, jewellery, etc. A heavy fine was imposed.

56. The fines and penalties amounted to Rs. 16,168 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 212, which was refunded.

There were 6 appeals to the Commissioner against the decision of the Collector. In 5 cases the Collector's decision was upheld and in the remaining case final orders have not been passed.

In two cases goods were taken over under section 82 of the Sea Customs Act for undervaluation with the results shown below :—

Description.	Declared value.			Value realized.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Date Mats	2,659	18	0	3,096	4	0
Silk and Embroidered Woollen Blouses ...	1,200	0	0	1,500	0	0

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., was Collector till 1st October 1910, General, when he proceeded on furlough and was relieved by Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S., who was in charge during the remaining period.

Continental Ports.

57. The Continental ports are under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue and in charge of officers of the combined Salt and Continental Customs Department whose work is supervised by the Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue.

58. The direct foreign trade of these ports is insignificant. The Customs receipts during the year 1910-11 were as follows :—

	Rs.
Import duties	96,168
Export duties	19,239
Other items	10,160
	<u>1,25,567</u>

The receipts were less by Rs. 1,635 than in the year 1909-10.

59. The number and results of cases adjudicated during the year under report and in 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.
1909-10	516	5	511	Rs. a. p. 11,384 11 3	Rs. a. p. 1,751 13 10
1910-11	508	12	496	9,543 15 11	1,612 11 0

The number of cases adjudicated has decreased by 19 in the Northern Division and by 11 in the Southern Division. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 97.6 compared with 99.03 in the previous year. The most common offences were those of deviation from route on voyage, of not calling at the boarding stations, of sailing without port clearance, of non-production of documents and of landing of goods in excess of the quantity manifested.

60. The expenditure properly debitable to Customs on account of these ports cannot be definitely ascertained as the establishments perform duties in connection with the salt revenue in addition to their customs duties. One-tenth of the combined cost of the Salt and Customs Department is however debited against Customs and the amount so debited in 1910-11 was Rs. 1,62,507.

Land Customs.

61. The number of duty-collecting stations on the Káthiáwár and the Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged during the year 1910-11.

62. The receipts at the Customs Houses on the Land Frontiers were :—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Portuguese Frontiers	Rs. 1,02,460	Rs. 94,936
Káthiáwár Frontier	85,046	96,728
Total	1,87,506	1,91,664

The decrease on the Portuguese Frontiers is due partly to a diminution of the importations of salted fish owing to an unfavourable fishing season in Goa, and partly to a falling off in the exports of above-ghát rice to Goa owing presumably to the large exports of cheap Rangoon rice from Bombay to Goa.

The increase in the Káthiáwár Frontier relates mainly to petty Customs receipts in connection with Railway passenger traffic, which was very brisk in the year under report. It is also partly due to the adoption of Tariff values for stone and timber which have removed the risk of undervaluation.

63. The duty collected on salt imported at the several duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontiers has been excluded from the above statement and credited to Salt.

64. 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.

65. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle-Rock during the year amounted to 2,855,908 gallons compared with 3,190,180 gallons in the previous year, as shown in the subjoined table :—

Description of Oil.		1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Case oil	...	709,754	606,424	.....	103,330
Bulk oil	...	2,480,428	2,249,484	.. ...	230,942
Total		3,190,180	2,855,908	.....	334,272

The decrease is attributed to the large stocks in hand in the above-ghát districts.

There were no importations of petroleum at the Viramgám Custom-House during the year under report.

66. The following table shows the quantity of rice and paddy exported to Goa free of duty *via* the Diggi and the Kundal Custom Houses during the year under report, compared with the previous year, under the concession granted by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5728, dated the 29th June 1895 :—

Names of Custom Houses.	1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty foregone.	Quantity.	Amount of duty foregone.
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
Diggi	12,104 19 60	2,269 9 6	12,718 1 20	2,383 11 1
Kundal	5,023 30 0	941 15 3	3,658 22 0	685 15 8
Total	17,128 9 60	3,211 8 9	16,371 23 20	3,069 10 9

The decrease noticeable is due to the partial failure of the rice crop in the Supa Petha.

67. There was a slight fall at Castle-Rock in the import and export traffic of dutiable goods but an increase in the through traffic. The decrease in the former is due to a diminution of the imports of salted fish from Goa and a falling off in the exports of rice and paddy from the above-ghát districts; and the increase in the through traffic is to be accounted for by the fact that there were larger imports than last year of coal, wood and other free railway materials, and larger exports of cotton seed, linseed, etc. to Marmugao for ultimate export to foreign ports.

Offences.

68. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 681 compared with 813 in the previous year—403 in the Northern Division compared with 370 in 1909-10, and 278 in the Southern Division compared with 443 in the previous year. Of the 681 cases, 471 related to the carriage of goods by unauthorised routes. The increase in the Northern Division is due to the detection of several cases of misdescription of goods and of smuggling of jewellery in mattresses, pillow cases, etc. The steady decline in the Southern Division is probably due to the fact that the Customs rules are well known and the public have also realised that any attempt to smuggle goods by unauthorised routes usually results in the infliction of deterrent punishments.

Resumé of the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1910-11.

69. The following table shows the production of woven goods for the year 1910-11 compared with that for the year 1909-10 :—

Year.		Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Presidency.
1909-10	Lbs.	126,217,921	40,690,782	16,487,035	183,395,688
1910-11	Lbs.	132,802,778	49,396,471	17,827,398	199,526,647
Increase	Lbs.	6,584,857	8,705,789	840,368	16,130,959

70. The increase in grey goods is chiefly under the heads of Chaddars, Dhoties, Drills and Jeans, and Long Cloth. The percentage of goods bleached shows scarcely any change—98 against 96 in the previous year. It must however be remembered that the practice of sending goods outside the Mill premises for bleaching is on the increase, and many of the goods that appear in the returns of the Excise Department as grey, are put on the market in a bleached condition.

The percentage of the production of coloured goods to total production was 21.42 against 20.81 for 1909-10.

The quantity of hosiery produced was again insignificant—in all 464,208 lbs.

71. Goods calendered formed 64.78 per cent. of the total production against 62.71 for 1909-10.

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

Year.			Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Presidency.
1909-10	...	Lbs.	330,069,099	61,315,936	46,089,247	437,474,282
1910-11	...	Lbs.	320,427,139	60,818,603	43,856,898	424,902,640
Decrease	...	Lbs.	9,641,960	497,333	2,432,349	12,571,642

73. The decrease in the quantity of yarn spun is to be attributed to the number of spindles stopped owing to the scarcity and dearness of raw cotton, and the depression of the yarn market especially in the earlier months of the year. The percentage of yarn spun of counts above 21 was 80.38 against 26.15 for 1909-10.

For the first time in the history of the Cotton Industry in Bombay there was a considerable import of yarn (nearly 3 lakhs of lbs.) from Japan.

74. The receipts show a considerable increase as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Receipts.			Drawback.	Net Revenue.			
	Duty.		Miscellaneous.		Duty.		Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1909-10	33,88,178	9 8	480	33,687	14 10	33,54,490	10 10	480
1910-11	36,78,554	10 0	206	36,528	9 10	36,40,026	0 2	206
Increase	2,90,376	0 4	.....	4,840	11 0	2,85,535	5 4	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	274

75. In the case of Bombay mills duty was recovered without difficulty. Some of the Gujarát mills had considerable trouble in paying their assessments; four mills went into liquidation. The amount of duty outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 53,000.

76. The following table shows the quantity of goods in lbs. treated for exemption and drawback :—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Exemption	10,712,659	11,399,739
Drawback	1,707,863	1,982,558
Total	12,420,522	13,382,297

77. The number of mills in the Presidency was as shown in the following table :—

Kind of Mill	1909-10.				1910-11.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Presi- dency.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Presi- dency.
Spinning	34	18	7	59	20	19	6	45
Do. and Weaving	48	23	12	77	43	32	12	77
Weaving	1	11	1	13	8	8	1	13
Hosiery	2	3	.....	4	2	2	.....	4
Total	79	54	20	153	67	52	19	159

78. The position of the weaving industry is far from satisfactory. The stagnation in the trade is attributed to over-production, but there has as yet been no concerted effort to work short time in the weaving mills.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

79. The total number of cases under the Act was 700 during the year under report as compared with 585 in the previous year, showing an increase of 115. This increase in a year in which the import trade showed a very great expansion, calls for no special notice.

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 3 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
1900-1910	474	25	86	585	1	261	323	—	585
1910-1911	509	39	152	700	1	305	394	6	604

*This figure includes 6 cases in which no fine was inflicted but the goods were ordered to be re-shipped.

80. Infringements under clause (d) totalled 509. In six of these cases goods were detained on application by parties concerned who claimed a right in a trade mark: in all but one of these cases no action beyond detention was called for from this Department, inasmuch as the parties to the dispute came to terms regarding the use of the trade mark in dispute as applied to the goods detained. In one case only action was taken by this Department to remove the mark in dispute.

81. Cases of false trade description as to country of origin numbered 422. In seven of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore description suggestive of origin in another foreign country; the remaining 415 being cases in which goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India bore names of British or British Indian dealers or were described in such a manner as to suggest British or British Indian origin. The tendency is growing among petty Indian dealers to require that their names should appear on the wares in which they deal, and infringements of the provision of the law in respect of the marking of Indian names on foreign goods have become recently more numerous.

82. There were 102 detentions under clause (f). Of these 72 related to cotton goods, 9 to woollen and 21 to cotton and woollen piece-goods and cotton and silk piece-goods. In 26 cases figures denoting the length were not accompanied by the word "yard" or its abbreviation "yds." In one case pieces were stamped with length on the inner fold and not on the outer fold. In 13 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but only on tickets pasted on them. In 8 cases the number of cut pieces as well as "yards" were not marked and in the remaining 54 cases the length was not stamped.

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

84. In 267 cases, in which infringement was detected of the provisions of the Act, the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks or penalties, a written undertaking being taken that the marks on future consignments would strictly comply with the requirements of the law. In many of these cases the infringement of the law was only technical. In 61 cases corrections of the offending marks were required but no penalties imposed. In 204 cases nominal penalties were imposed; in 163 cases in which the circumstances of importation were such as to require more serious notice, heavier penalties were imposed, or confiscation was ordered subject to payment of a redemption penalty: while in 12 of these cases the goods were ordered to be reshipped, the correction of the offending mark not being possible.

85. 663 cases were disposed of by the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House, 2 by the Assistant Collector in charge Import Department and the remaining 35 cases by the Collector.

86. There were 11 appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector, Prince's Dock Custom House. In 8 cases the decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld. There were two appeals to the Commissioner against the decisions of the Collector which were upheld.

87. The net recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscations amounted to Rs. 6,254 and Rs. 275, respectively. Under the former head Rs. 180 were refunded.

88. 5,764 packages of general merchandise, 807 bundles of galvanised corrugated iron sheets, 162 kegs of red lead, 160 casks of cement, 60 drums of Double Boiled Linseed Oil, 343 kegs of White Zinc Paint, 8,480 bundles of Basic Steel Sheets and 200 drums of Carbolic Acid were detained at the Custom House during the year under report.

89. The more important cases detected during the year are summarised below :—

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.—Shortages between marked and ascertained weights, exceeding 5 per cent., were observed in respect of two consignments of sheets from Glasgow. Fines of Rs. 100 were imposed in each case and the incorrect weights removed.

Cotton Prints.—A consignment of *Cotton Prints* made in England but bearing expressions in Gujarathi suggestive of Indian manufacture was allowed to pass on payment of a fine and after the indication of origin had been marked in Gujarathi.

Aniline Dyes, Dry.—Discrepancies were observed of over 3 per cent. between the ascertained weights and the weights marked on tins described as weighing net 8 ounces. A penalty was imposed of Rs. 40 and incorrect weights obliterated.

Bon Bons.—Serious notice was taken of cases in which these words were applied to goods, got up in imitation of and closely resembling vermifuge tablets or cones which on examination by the Chemical Analyser to Government were found to contain no santonine whatever, but to be merely sugar cones. In each case a penalty of Rs. 100 was imposed and the goods marked "contain no santonine."

Red Lead.—A consignment of 99 kegs of Red Lead described as being "65 per cent. reduced best German Red Lead" was on test found to contain no Red Lead. The consignment was passed on a penalty of Rs. 50 after removal of the objectionable labels.

Double Boiled Linseed Oil.—Thirty drums described as "Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil" were found on test to contain 24 per cent. adulteration. The goods were passed on a penalty of Rs. 100 after removal of the objectionable expressions.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

Bombay, 2nd June 1911.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the 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 1910-11 contrasted with those for the year 1909-10.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.		1910-11.	1909-10.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Imports, Sea Customs ...	3,55,57,901	2,15,51,373	96,320	89,785	1,54,943	1,40,280	3,55,09,064	2,18,00,648	Commissioner of Customs ...	43,258	52,025	
Exports do. ...	1,99,891	3,96,429	19,343	35,160	23,948	27,091	3,43,081	3,39,330	Personal Assistant to do. ...	5,950	7,350	
Recovery of the cost of establishment at private wharves and Pension contribution do. ...	18,004	14,371	81	600	---	---	18,043	14,971	Office Establishment ...	11,315	11,424	
Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	1	15	---	---	---	---	1	15	Boat Establishment ...	1,894	1,870	
Commission at 7½ per cent. on bases and Minicoy Light Dues ...	671	660	---	---	---	---	671	660	Total Rs. ...	61,907	73,643	
Commission at one per cent. on Straits Light Dues ...	113	117	---	---	---	---	113	117	Executive.			
Overtime work fees ...	98,347	79,476	---	---	---	---	98,347	79,476	Collector of Customs ...	29,763	30,449	
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Bānāda and Dharampur ...	---	---	---	---	9,153	9,000	9,153	9,000	Assistant Collectors ...	55,269	63,310	
Cargo boat license fees ...	514	802	5,306	5,613	---	---	6,090	6,615	Customs Subordinate Establishment ...	62,40,391	2,16,634	
Warehouse Rent ...	7,442	5,836	1,296	2,300	---	---	9,738	9,142	Preventive Establishment ...	2,41,427	2,41,222	
Transshipment fees ...	33,729	26,521	---	---	---	---	33,729	26,521	Statistical Establishment ...	45,494	45,412	
Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents ...	17,732	13,535	1,676	1,947	67	64	19,678	15,616	Statistical Establishment (Chief Account Office) ...	6,449	6,314	
Proceeds of unclaimed goods ...	8,698	4,403	---	---	3	---	8,698	4,403	Total Rs. ...	6,40,514	6,39,761	
Confiscations and Penalties ...	10,004	14,095	1,661	1,778	3,550	1,453	24,205	17,926	Total, Pay Rs. ...	7,02,231	7,13,204	
Recovery of contingent charges on account of private Establishments ...	60	180	---	---	---	---	60	180	Allowances.			
Sale-proceeds of old stores and materials ...	---	---	1	3	---	---	1	3	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances ...	4,64,371	4,61,011	
Do. of forms and publications ...	104	184	---	---	---	---	104	184	Overtime work fees ...	63,373	77,806	
Other items ...	3,675	7,141	80	7	1	17	3,706	7,166	Total Rs. ...	1,47,746	1,40,897	
Gross Total Rs. ...	3,69,83,174	2,20,16,107	1,25,834	1,37,378	1,91,664	1,87,605	3,62,75,472	2,23,20,900	Contingencies.			
Deduct—									Fixed contingencies including ambulances and kambla ...	3,489	4,164	
Refunds, Imports ...	1,20,007	1,20,273	82	59	2,373	4,016	1,31,932	1,24,347	Purchase and repair of Dead Stock articles ...	336	1,401	
Do. Exports ...	2,973	2,211	4	39	79	4	2,966	2,254	Official Postage and Service Telegrams ...	1,917	1,390	
Do. Overtime work fees ...	6,028	3,830	---	---	---	---	6,028	3,830	Boat Stores and Repairs including Machine stores ...	8,056	7,323	
Do. Miscellaneous ...	6,159	3,415	11	26	---	---	6,185	3,443	Belt and clothing to Peons ...	2,336	2,649	
Drawbacks on goods re-exported.	3,29,308	2,69,367	---	---	---	---	3,29,308	2,69,367	Clothing to Crews ...	873	423	
Total Rs. ...	4,73,974	3,68,995	67	126	2,377	4,30	4,76,419	3,93,141	Do. to Seamen ...	490	609	
Net Total Rs. ...	3,54,84,200	2,16,37,112	1,25,767	1,37,252	1,89,287	1,83,485	3,57,99,064	2,19,37,940	Carriage of Records ...	1,394	609	
									Gas supply and Lighting Charges ...	988	656	
									Rents for Warehouse, etc. ...	1,247	1,481	
									Rental of Telephone wire and Instruments ...	708	600	
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames ...	350	360	
									Halalkhor and water cess ...	1,556	1,321	
									Purchase of Books and Periodicals ...	440	413	
									Rewards in Customs cases ...	7,443	4,353	
									Advertising charges ...	25	440	
									Petrol for Motor Launches ...	4,419	3,810	
									Purchase and repairs of boats ...	---	---	
									Beals and Weights ...	399	305	
									Supply of Medicines ...	---	12	
									Total, Contingencies Rs. ...	84,591	51,400	
									Total, Expenditure Rs. ...	8,46,327	8,91,501	
									Add—1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department ...	1,62,507	1,52,967	
									Total, Rs. ...	10,46,834	10,39,448	

1910-11. 1909-10.
Rs. s. p. Rs. s. p.

a. Includes charges on account of Private Establishment ... 11,741 0 8 10,497 7 7
b. Do. 1,094 2 0 1,096 6 3

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 Act Manual.

Class of cases.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A ... Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	5	1	...	2	8	
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 British India and a foreign country.	192	22	174	77	415	
(b) As between two foreign countries.	1	1	5	...	7	
C ... Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely— (1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	24	11	20	27	112	
(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 the goods were composed.	10	7	18	21	56	
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right.	...	...	...	...	...
D ... Length not properly stamped on piece-goods.	25	9	27	21	102	
Total ...	267	61	204	168	700	

REPORT
ON THE
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
1911-1912,
WITH APPENDICES.



BOMBAY
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IMPORTS.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1908-1909.	1908-1909.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1910-1911.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the 5 years ending 1909-1908.	In 1908-1909.	In 1910-1911.	
1 Cotton Manufacture	20,13,06,306	8,90,32,422	11,58,79,521	+ 267.47	26.35	81.7	90.1	90.3	1
2 Metals	2,40,84,045	4,01,00,180	3,50,33,320	+ 123.88	11.76	57.6	57.1	57.6	2
3 Sugar	2,38,84,963	2,19,38,267	2,77,30,467	+ 57.93	7.97	2.9	1.9	2.4	3
4 Silk Manufacture	1,40,71,569	1,58,87,120	2,03,76,800	+ 45.38	4.30	6.7	3.1	4.6	4
5 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	1,45,44,122	1,88,84,521	1,93,45,000	+ 28.21	6.19	28.5	28.5	28.6	5
6 Machinery and Millwork	2,20,70,867	1,97,72,884	1,78,07,888	- 21.95	3.72	26.7	26.5	21.9	6
7 Wool and Manufactures of ...	1,13,43,723	1,07,03,112	1,28,38,531	+ 66.97	3.24	27.8	71.7	69.0	7
8 Apparel	87,22,200	88,67,404	1,21,22,728	+ 37.75	3.77	49.2	28.0	44.5	8
9 Hardware and Cutlery	90,34,508	90,98,272	1,18,05,780	+ 26.12	3.62	26.7	61.4	26.1	9
10 Provisions	98,21,728	1,08,24,480	1,16,08,487	+ 17.85	3.48	24.3	23.3	23.5	10
11 Oil	81,88,626	88,62,778	1,11,44,413	+ 24.69	3.86	8.0	7.7	11.8	11
12 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	82,41,645	1,24,22,267	89,39,119	- 33.98	3.70	32.9	29.3	27.9	12
13 Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	70,62,902	80,61,814	88,70,122	+ 12.84	3.08	6.9	6.2	6.7	13
14 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	61,54,021	63,13,548	68,09,088	+ 12.86	1.88	79.9	68.1	62.1	14
15 Jewellery	74,02,727	88,88,888	84,14,223	- 4.75	1.72	8.6	6.4	5.4	15
16 Glass and Glassware	53,23,285	50,72,267	56,07,021	+ 12.28	1.80	12.1	12.0	7.3	16
17 Silk, Raw	68,12,087	79,83,102	70,74,822	- 9.89	1.99	-	-	-	17
18 Liquors	50,21,043	52,82,225	54,22,225	+ 1.40	1.17	69.0	64.6	66.6	18
19 Carriages and Motor-cars, etc.	42,26,272	40,42,872	42,12,216	+ 26.48	1.08	22.3	22.0	22.5	19
20 Paper and Pasteboards	34,86,672	40,12,514	40,28,220	+ 6.87	1.44	22.5	20.5	20.3	20
21 Wood and Manufactures of ...	33,24,277	33,82,422	33,21,112	+ 7.23	1.19	2.1	2.0	2.2	21
22 Coal	22,89,544	27,02,070	28,12,011	- 20.22	1.10	75.2	77.2	76.2	22
23 Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (except Tobacco).	22,21,028	22,13,179	22,22,222	+ 9.03	1.10	21.0	20.2	20.7	23
24 Instruments and Apparatus	27,05,716	22,10,221	21,22,024	+ 9.22	1.10	72.2	71.9	68.6	24
25 Spices	24,20,222	24,22,222	24,22,222	+ 1.00	1.17	-	-	-	25
26 Animals, living	12,22,015	12,24,222	24,22,222	+ 21.22	1.10	7.0	12.4	9.1	26
27 Ivory	17,10,221	20,24,222	20,22,222	- 1.00	1.10	68.1	61.9	64.0	27
28 Matches	12,42,717	22,02,222	27,12,222	+ 5.22	1.10	1.2	1.1	1.2	28
29 Chemicals	21,22,279	24,22,722	24,22,722	+ 3.22	1.10	66.7	62.0	62.2	29
30 Stationery	18,12,022	24,72,822	25,22,222	+ 3.22	1.10	65.9	62.2	62.7	30
31 Paints and Colours	20,14,109	21,02,222	24,22,222	+ 9.22	1.10	72.2	72.2	74.7	31
32 Building and Engineering Materials.	12,42,222	17,01,227	20,22,222	+ 3.22	1.10	77.8	70.6	72.2	32
33 Leather and Manufactures of ...	12,22,222	12,22,102	20,22,222	+ 1.22	1.10	62.9	64.7	29.9	33
34 Soap	14,02,222	17,44,122	19,24,222	+ 2.71	1.10	62.9	62.1	27.5	34
35 Cotton, Raw	24,74,222	22,27,272	22,22,222	- 10.66	1.10	72.5	29.6	22.2	35
36 Tea	16,07,222	14,20,227	17,22,222	+ 3.02	1.10	7.7	1.1	1.2	36
37 Books and Printed Matter	12,12,222	12,22,172	14,02,221	+ 2.49	1.10	22.6	22.0	22.1	37
38 Toys and Requisites for Games.	12,22,222	20,22,422	20,22,722	+ 2.10	1.10	27.9	22.6	22.0	38
39 Earthenware and Pottery	11,07,222	12,02,222	14,02,672	+ 2.42	1.10	64.8	71.6	62.2	39
40 Gums and Resins	11,02,722	12,42,222	14,22,122	+ 2.02	1.10	1.2	1.2	1.2	40
41 Hides and Skins	12,42,222	12,72,722	22,12,222	- 1.01	1.10	20.6	60.2	44.5	41
42 Tobacco	12,22,222	12,12,222	14,22,172	- 4.94	1.10	24.6	20.1	22.9	42
43 Umbrellas and Stings	8,22,222	8,24,722	10,27,127	+ 2.12	1.10	62.6	20.0	22.7	43
44 Flax and Manufactures of ...	7,72,222	8,61,122	8,72,722	+ 2.07	1.10	20.0	100.0	22.7	44
45 Clocks and Watches	6,22,415	8,22,777	8,72,722	+ 1.22	1.10	2.2	12.6	2.2	45
46 Grain and Pulse	27,22,222	17,72,222	22,22,122	- 9.26	1.10	7.2	-	7.2	46
47 Cabinetware and Furniture	6,22,222	6,22,222	8,22,044	+ 2.00	1.10	22.9	22.9	22.9	47
48 Arms, Ammunition, etc.	5,22,222	6,22,044	8,22,044	+ 2.11	1.10	22.9	200.0	22.9	48
49 Tallow	5,22,270	7,22,221	7,72,122	+ 1.22	1.10	22.9	22.1	22.2	49
50 Fireworks	4,22,222	2,22,217	6,21,122	+ 3.99	1.10	2.9	2.9	1.2	50

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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 1912.

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

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, 1912, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1906-07 :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase or Decrease in 1911-12.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).								
Imports	Merchandise	33,02,23,419	44,81,60,913	40,43,14,617	39,54,29,968	47,35,44,000	49,38,16,427	+1,99,72,331
	Gold	9,89,21,999	13,78,06,840	5,08,09,467	19,99,90,223	23,33,21,461	33,60,80,416	+10,17,58,965
	Silver	8,12,38,178	9,60,80,061	13,06,98,517	9,69,63,885	9,27,78,048	9,51,46,863	+23,70,635
	Total, Imports	51,04,83,596	68,20,48,313	58,14,20,591	69,23,14,075	79,96,41,605	92,57,43,728	+12,41,02,121
Exports	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	2,56,76,141	2,90,42,138	2,30,36,111	2,69,38,158	3,36,38,062	3,57,13,154	+80,84,473
	Indian Produce	41,45,07,279	45,99,80,182	39,90,03,799	52,91,91,431	69,77,86,403	69,81,96,194	-28,70,603
	Gold	3,88,54,524	3,35,36,989	3,48,47,373	3,33,37,336	3,74,19,793	3,59,43,089	-14,76,704
	Silver	2,90,89,058	1,04,97,090	1,47,34,009	1,80,64,968	1,90,44,705	5,87,06,718	+4,06,32,010
	Total, Exports	51,76,17,003	53,29,56,327	47,03,21,701	60,69,36,362	88,78,69,963	77,85,59,131	+3,90,59,164
Total, Foreign Trade		1,02,70,00,599	1,21,41,04,640	105,17,42,292	1,29,93,50,367	1,48,85,41,568	1,64,93,02,857	+16,37,61,299
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).								
Imports	Indian Produce	14,02,63,496	16,23,70,034	17,16,47,700	17,37,77,192	21,37,61,965	19,34,35,625	-1,03,26,360
	Foreign Merchandise	63,39,089	66,40,897	73,31,116	81,43,493	92,41,897	87,47,713	-4,93,984
	Gold	75,228	10,993	9,711	1,185	3,088	7,866	+6,540
	Silver	9,54,023	3,40,743	3,97,426	4,01,607	4,82,304	5,34,971	+42,667
	Total, Imports	14,75,62,426	18,92,42,367	17,93,76,953	18,23,23,376	21,34,77,071	20,27,05,974	-1,07,71,097
Exports	Indian Produce	9,50,79,211	12,33,21,662	11,78,59,043	12,88,61,082	13,25,92,963	14,36,82,657	+1,10,89,674
	Foreign Merchandise	4,46,09,466	4,98,01,009	4,46,19,008	5,01,81,214	5,11,13,776	4,90,99,458	-30,17,330
	Gold	30,036	7,50,790	---	19,646	5,538	300	-5,236
	Silver	19,96,617	6,64,930	3,20,743	7,69,108	5,03,372	3,05,736	-1,97,637
	Total, Exports	14,17,05,340	17,46,58,571	16,37,02,453	17,97,62,996	18,42,16,966	19,30,85,147	+48,09,802
Total, Coasting Trade		28,92,67,672	36,39,20,938	34,31,75,406	34,16,76,372	39,76,93,636	39,57,91,121	-19,02,615
Grand Total, Private Trade		1,31,62,68,270	1,57,80,25,578	1,39,39,17,698	1,63,11,26,739	1,88,62,35,204	2,04,50,93,978	+16,18,18,774
(III) Government Transactions.								
Foreign		12,91,63,716	6,83,09,333	84,73,793	92,66,999	46,54,639	70,91,741	+23,37,112
Coasting		2,64,49,993	2,39,74,736	1,39,62,935	1,14,78,090	2,07,04,023	61,47,097	-1,45,56,333
Total Government Transactions		15,56,13,709	9,22,84,069	2,34,36,637	1,77,25,089	2,53,58,662	1,32,38,838	-1,23,19,221
Total Trade		1,47,18,82,479	1,67,03,10,197	1,41,73,84,335	1,67,98,61,617	1,90,87,93,865	2,05,83,73,806	+14,95,39,551

General Remarks.

The aggregate value of the trade of the Presidency, Foreign and Coasting, in the year 1911-12 reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 205·83 crores representing an advance on the recorded value of the trade of 1910-11 of nearly 8 per cent. This increase is, however, not as marked as the expansion noticed in last year's review, and though the Foreign Trade, consequent on larger transactions in gold and silver, shows an advance of 11 per cent., there was a decline in the Coasting Trade, while Government Transactions also contracted by 48 per cent.

2. Of the aggregate trade of the Presidency valued at Rs. 205·83 crores, the Foreign Trade represents 80 per cent. There has been a sustained expansion in this trade during the last five years. The average value for the quinquennial period ending 1906-07 was slightly under Rs. 103 crores: in the year under review the Foreign Trade was valued at just under Rs. 165 crores. Both branches, import and export, have shared in this expansion. Imports of merchandise have expanded from an average annual value of Rs. 33 crores to nearly Rs. 50 crores. Similarly the export trade, consisting chiefly of shipments of Indian produce, has risen from an average of Rs. 42 crores to Rs. 59½ crores. The chief factor, however, in the expansion of the Foreign Trade will be found in the movements of gold and silver. Attention was drawn in last year's review to the remarkable growth in the importations of gold. The increase then recorded was Rs. 3½ crores: the statistics of the year under review show an advance of no less than Rs. 10 crores. The importations of gold bullion into Bombay were valued at £7,583,219 and of sovereigns and other gold coin at £14,755,475, the aggregate importation of the precious metal being equivalent to over 20 per cent. of the total gold production of the world in 1911. Re-exports which include shipments from the Indian mines and are at a practically constant level, were valued at £2,396,206. The net consumption of the precious metal has risen from an average of £4,025,832 in the quinquennial period ending 1906-07 to £19,942,459 in the year under review, the rate of progress having been particularly rapid in the last three years. The most noteworthy feature in these importations of the precious metal is the marked increase in the imports of gold coin. The arrivals of bullion show very little variation from the figures of the previous year; but the imports of sovereigns have expanded by £6,669,079 to £14,416,455. The inference that gold is displacing silver as a form of hoarding is supported by the marked decrease in the net imports of silver. Movements of the latter metal have in the last two years been affected by special artificial causes, which were noticed in last year's review. These causes have again been in operation in 1911-12; large stocks, in India and in England, are still held in the belief that the Indian Government must sooner or later make large purchases of the metal. Prices throughout the year have been maintained at a fairly high level by the group of speculative operators whose operations were assisted by the demand in the Far East for British dollars and by special circumstances, such as the loss of the shipments being brought for Bombay in the "Delhi" and the "Oceana." The demand for British dollars which has been caused by the existence of disturbed political conditions in China, is reflected in the statistics of imports and exports of silver. Of the imports of silver valued at Rs. 9½ crores no less than Rs. 4·9½ crores were taken free of duty to the Mint for coinage into dollars; and the shipments to Hongkong of dollars valued at just over Rs. 5 crores account for the large advance of over Rs. 4 crores shown in the exports of silver. The demand for bar silver in China was limited; transshipments of bar silver to Shanghai being valued at under Rs. 22 lakhs. On the other hand transshipments to Muskat for the purpose of eventual shipment to Kathiawar ports ceased. At the same time direct shipments of silver from Europe to Muskat have come to notice and it has been possible to follow the further progress of these shipments from Muskat to Cutch and Kathiawar ports and thence to the land frontier of British India in circumstances which leave little room for doubt that the consignments would eventually pass into British India. The realizations of the specific duty of 4 annas per oz. on silver were affected by the conversion of the large quantity of bar silver into dollars on which under special arrangements with the Mint no duty is charged, and yielded Rs. 61·62 lakhs as against Rs. 130 lakhs in 1910-11.

3. The increased importations of gold and silver and the increased shipments of British dollars to Hongkong are the main factors in the expansion of the Foreign Trade in the year under review. Imports of merchandise show an

increase, but this advance is practically confined to two groups, abnormally large arrivals of American cotton and an increase in the imports of manufactured articles being the only really significant factors in the advance. On the other hand, exports of Indian produce have experienced a setback. The yarn trade with China has been seriously affected by the disturbances in that country. Exports of raw materials have, with a contraction in shipments of raw cotton and seeds, materially declined; and but for the advance in the value of opium shipped the aggregate decline in this branch of the Foreign Trade would have been more marked. On the other hand, re-exports of foreign merchandise once again show a satisfactory expansion though this branch of the Foreign Trade has also been affected by a special and abnormal cause in the diversion to Europe of cargoes of sugar.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

4. The total sea-borne trade of the Chief Port with foreign countries and Indian ports is given in the following statement:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1906-07.	1907-08.	1909-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase or Decrease in 1911-12.
I.—Foreign Trade—							
Imports—							
Merchandise ...	Rs. 33,01,45,596	Rs. 44,40,51,034	Rs. 40,40,97,455	Rs. 39,52,44,591	Rs. 47,31,12,494	Rs. 49,55,95,699	+1,91,83,199
Gold ...	9,89,21,909	13,78,06,840	5,65,09,457	19,06,90,222	23,31,21,911	33,00,81,416	+10,17,85,465
Silver ...	8,12,38,178	9,60,30,061	12,5,90,517	9,64,93,895	9,27,76,043	9,61,46,881	+23,70,834
Total, Imports ...	51,03,05,476	68,19,38,655	58,12,08,927	69,21,39,399	79,95,09,963	92,36,21,990	+12,41,12,496
Exports—							
Foreign Merchandise ...	2,64,76,104	2,90,43,133	2,30,30,075	2,61,39,158	3,26,24,063	3,57,15,131	+70,84,472
Indian Produce ...	42,14,51,556	45,9,35,929	39,71,16,820	62,91,57,054	69,77,29,041	69,51,43,740	-2,26,311
Gold ...	3,41,81,594	3,35,39,983	3,45,47,372	3,31,37,326	3,74,10,793	3,69,43,098	-4,70,295
Silver ...	2,84,99,058	1,04,97,660	1,47,34,009	1,80,68,965	1,90,84,705	6,57,00,715	+4,66,210
Total, Exports ...	51,65,94,315	53,30,15,134	47,92,34,781	60,69,02,199	68,68,62,241	72,65,06,077	+3,96,44,436
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	1,02,69,09,791	1,21,59,53,789	1,06,14,38,613	1,29,90,34,591	1,48,63,72,204	1,64,91,28,067	+16,37,57,332
II.—Coasting Trade—							
Imports—							
Indian Produce ...	11,60,89,191	15,79,25,064	14,91,72,609	14,07,69,740	17,90,27,496	16,72,65,685	-1,17,61,911
Foreign Merchandise ...	18,09,595	19,30,394	23,74,099	21,69,598	21,67,279	24,41,140	+2,71,143
Gold ...	72,831	10,692	9,711	1,145	3,085	2,965	-4,120
Silver ...	4,42,714	1,21,800	2,72,710	3,94,834	3,06,293	4,61,720	+1,55,427
Total, Imports ...	12,10,14,431	15,99,94,210	15,18,89,639	16,22,30,301	19,19,83,163	17,62,19,116	-1,57,64,047
Exports—							
Indian Produce ...	6,19,43,797	9,02,31,944	8,53,64,374	8,90,70,947	9,03,93,010	10,07,53,565	+1,03,60,555
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,15,09,189	4,96,94,603	4,44,67,906	5,00,16,144	5,09,04,600	4,89,10,076	-20,94,524
Gold ...	9,031	7,50,290	.....	18,645	5,535	.....	.....
Silver ...	18,42,424	4,44,640	2,02,301	6,82,324	3,92,305	2,59,734	-1,32,571
Total, Exports ...	10,81,25,380	14,11,23,077	12,98,24,590	14,03,67,360	14,77,35,438	15,59,22,975	+81,67,417
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	22,91,39,791	31,11,16,307	27,97,14,229	29,26,23,721	33,97,38,611	32,61,41,091	-16,56,520
Aggregate Total Trade ...	1,25,60,39,611	1,51,50,69,956	1,33,12,92,821	1,59,16,56,222	1,81,61,10,815	1,97,52,71,557	+16,09,96,712
Aggregate Government trans- actions ...							
...	15,49,20,423	9,70,00,794	2,31,69,779	1,75,08,087	2,61,14,657	1,30,28,373	-1,20,92,287
Total trade ...	1,41,09,60,034	1,61,21,60,240	1,35,44,62,600	1,60,91,64,309	1,84,02,29,304	1,98,83,97,929	+14,90,65,425

5. The Foreign Trade of the Port of Bombay represents 99 per cent. of the total Foreign Trade of the Presidency valued at Rs. 164.90 crores. The aggregate Foreign Trade of the Port of Bombay exceeded the value of the trade of the Port of Calcutta by Rs. 19.45 crores. The large imports of Treasure have helped to place the value of the total Foreign Trade of Bombay above that of Calcutta, imports of precious metals into Calcutta, despite a large increase, amounting to Rs. 5.40 crores as against a corresponding total for Bombay of Rs. 4.3 crores. In regard to imports of Merchandise the position of Bombay with Rs. 49.33 crores does not compare favourably with that of Calcutta where this branch of the Foreign Trade has, with increased importations of *metals, oils, cotton, and woollen goods* expanded by 7 per cent. to Rs. 52 crores. Similarly while an expansion of 10 per cent. is recorded in the exports from Calcutta of Indian produce, due to increases in shipments of *tea, grain and pulse, hides and skins, seeds and raw jute*, there was a decline in the exports of Indian produce from Bombay. The increases in re-exports and in the shipments of *silver coin* have, however, neutralised this decline and the total exports of the Port show an increase of 6 per cent. to Rs. 72.56 crores as against a corresponding total of Rs. 85.96 crores for the Port of Calcutta. The Coasting Trade of the Port exhibits a decline, the aggregate having receded from Rs. 32.97 crores to Rs. 32.61 crores, the chief feature being a decrease in imports of Indian produce, largely due to the contraction in imports from Kathiawar and Gujrat, which were affected by the famine.

FOREIGN TRADE.

6. The following statement gives the value of the imports and exports of the Port of Bombay, according to the classes under which they are shown in the statistical accounts :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1900-01.	1907-1908.	1908-1909	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1911-12.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
IMPORTS.							
I.—Animals (living)	23.19	17.99	11.24	13.94	25.23	22.67	-11.47
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	4,70.20	5,61.49	5,22.07	5,54.08	6,20.24	5,91.09	-29.77
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	94.43	1,19.28	90.78	90.98	1,19.00	1,23.92	+3.94
B.—Metals	2,00.49	2,39.00	4,21.79	4,01.00	5,56.98	4,80.67	-76.31
C.—Machinery and Millwork	1,57.13	2,94.10	2,54.99	1,97.73	1,76.08	1,65.40	-10.68
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	50.61	2,48.67	2,18.27	1,09.65	1,96.65	1,96.98	+0.33
Total of No. III	5,43.25	10,40.15	10,91.03	6,99.34	10,20.67	9,67.97	-52.70
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	1,29.63	1,47.95	1,36.43	1,68.29	1,79.61	1,76.04	-3.57
V.—Oils	99.19	93.12	1,13.31	96.81	1,11.48	1,27.77	+16.31
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	2,80.83	3,74.47	3,47.63	3,66.49	3,46.51	5,36.83	+1,90.32
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	12,09.98	15,78.28	11,87.98	12,09.78	16,57.07	17,02.85	+45.77
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	70.04	1,02.76	83.11	93.47	1,31.23	1,45.98	+14.75
C.—Other Articles	4,17.05	5,07.71	4,69.81	5,08.96	6,06.98	6,73.24	+66.28
Total of No. VII	17,06.07	22,48.75	17,80.23	19,02.20	23,94.19	25,20.96	+1,26.79
TOTAL, IMPORTS	32,01.45	44,80.61	40,40.93	36,53.48	67,34.13	69,23.95	+1,89.78
EXPORTS.							
<i>(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)</i>							
I.—Animals (living)	27	70	77	247	78	20	-58
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	2,50.79	2,09.18	1,58.25	2,23.06	2,10.63	2,80.27	+69.62
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	24.26	7.87	67.08	69.01	79.28	82.30	+3.02
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	2,17.54	291.34	2,65.78	2,04.78	2,84.57	6,91.11	+4,06.54
V.—Oils	9.45	7.87	7.33	7.95	10.64	10.63	-0.01
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	26,59.91	26,78.77	22,09.27	24,33.80	41,77.98	37,26.49	-4,51.49
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	10,61.45	8,76.03	10,26.55	10,89.78	9,89.32	9,26.23	-63.09
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	8.74	6.76	3.49	4.17	5.17	6.34	+1.17
C.—Other Articles	1,23.44	1,96.46	1,41.23	1,07.90	1,43.33	1,48.08	+4.76
Total of No. VII	11,73.63	11,19.26	11,80.27	11,50.93	11,18.21	9,80.28	-1,37.96
TOTAL, INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES	43,44.95	45,59.39	39,79.17	52,91.98	69,77.29	59,81.44	-9,95.85
<i>(Foreign Merchandise.)</i>							
I.—Animals (living)	13	13	79	17	12	61	+48
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	54.42	36.43	25.84	34.49	49.90	64.85	+25.05
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	23.80	26.85	22.11	23.48	31.13	29.16	-1.97
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, &c.	6.83	7.20	5.55	6.94	10.56	8.77	-1.79
V.—Oils	3.01	1.01	7.79	4.0	1.08	6.4	+3.39
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	24.29	21.27	19.28	29.27	27.47	23.21	-6.06
VII.—Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	1,21.44	1,44.18	1,06.97	1,19.57	1,53.18	1,78.72	+25.54
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	10.61	13.44	10.78	12.31	15.18	18.09	+2.94
C.—Other Articles	22.23	27.93	20.01	43.78	48.52	32.97	-10.55
TOTAL, FOREIGN MERCHANDISE	2,34.78	2,90.43	2,20.26	2,43.23	2,96.20	3,27.13	+30.94
TOTAL, EXPORTS	45,01.41	48,79.81	42,09.43	55,34.98	63,03.48	63,08.98	+4.50

7. Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 49.33 crores, this being the highest figure recorded in any single year for imports. The progress of this branch of the import trade of the Port in the last eleven years will appear from the following statement which compares the average for the three years ending with 1900-01 with the value of the trade in each of the last five years. The variations from the average value of the three years ending with 1900-01 which is taken at 100 show that the trade has increased by nearly 90 per cent. in the period in question :—

	Average, 1898-99 to 1900-01	Rs.	Variation.
1907-08	...	26,08,17,019	100
1908-09	...	44,80,61,024	171.8
1909-10	...	40,40,97,653	154.9
1910-11	...	39,52,46,281	151.5
1911-12	...	47,34,12,484	181.5
	...	49,33,95,592	189.2

8. An examination of the statistics of imports of merchandise discloses, however, certain unsatisfactory features. The net increase in this branch of the trade of the Port is Rs. 199 lakhs; and towards this increase the imports of raw cotton contribute no less than Rs. 178 lakhs. In fact only three of the seven main groups into which the trade is divided show advances. Oils have expanded by

Rs. 16 lakhs. *Raw materials* in which group are included the importations of *raw cotton* referred to above have advanced by Rs. 193 lakhs, the rise in the value of *raw silk* as well as larger importations of *hides and skins* and of *precious stones and pearls* contributing to the total of Rs. 535 lakhs recorded under this head. *Articles manufactured* also record an increase of Rs. 126 lakhs, *yarn and textile fabrics* showing an advance of Rs. 45 lakhs and a large expansion being recorded in the miscellaneous group *other articles*. Against these advances must be set decreases of Rs. 38 lakhs under *articles of food and drink*, which have been affected by the contraction in the imports of *sugar*; of Rs. 11 lakhs under *animals living*; of Rs. 82 lakhs under the important head *metals and manufactures of metals*. In the latter group with the exception of *hardware and cutlery* and of a small increase in *railway plant and rolling stock*, the other main heads show considerable contractions. *Metals* alone have declined by Rs. 76 lakhs, and *machinery and millwork* have again receded by Rs. 10 lakhs and are only very slightly above the average of the quinquennial period ending 1906-07.

9. The expansion of the export trade of the Port in the last 11 years has been at a rate somewhat in excess of that observed in the case of the import trade. From the following table which compares the value of the export trade of the Port with the average value of the export trade for the triennial period ending with the year 1900-01 and with the value of the trade for each of the last 5 years, it will be observed that the trade has more than doubled in the last 11 years.

		Rs.	Variations.
Average, 1898-99 to 1900-01	...	28,28,75,712	100
1907-08	...	45,89,38,919	162.2
1908-09	...	39,79,16,820	140.6
1909-10	...	52,91,57,654	187.0
1910-11	...	59,77,29,081	211.3
1911-12	...	59,51,43,740	210.4

10. Of the export trade nearly 65 per cent. consists of staples grouped for statistical purposes under the head *raw materials and unmanufactured articles* and fluctuations in the shipments of these staples determine the course of the export trade. In the year under review the contraction in the exports of these staples has been very marked. Shipments of *raw cotton* declined by 834,824 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 462 lakhs in value; while the decline in *seeds* is returned at 1,345,159 cwt. though there is an increase in value of Rs. 87 lakhs. Both these staples had in the previous year recorded considerable advances, though in the case of *raw cotton* the advance was solely due to enhanced values. Larger shipments of *wheat* account for an advance of Rs. 69 lakhs under *articles of food and drink*: while a very marked and to some extent fictitious advance in the value of *opium* has helped towards an increase of over Rs. 4 crores in the value of the shipments under *chemicals, drugs and medicines*. The export *yarn* trade was seriously affected by the political disturbances in China and has contracted by no less than 10 per cent. Exports of *Indian cotton piece-goods* also show a decrease and were returned at a value of Rs. 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

11. As in the previous year the large advance of over 9 per cent. in reexports of foreign merchandise is made up by increased shipments of *cotton piece-goods* and *sugar*.

12. The extent to which the variations referred to above are due to variations in prices will appear from the subjoined tables. In the first are shown the average prices of certain representative articles of imports and exports, the average prices of the triennial period ending 1900-01 being taken as 100 :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1900-01.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.						
II.—Sugar, refined	100	91.98	90.22	90.00	88.56	100.11
III.—Metals—						
Copper	100	122.43	113.97	109.28	109.74	107.91
Iron	100	114.08	116.37	114.34	115.37	108.79
Steel	100	96.18	96.75	96.23	94.72	95.28
IV.—Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Alizarine	100	116.91	115.91	111.38	113.93	109.22
Aniline	100	69.44	74.07	67.00	71.30	71.30
V.—Oils—Kerosine	100	90.00	88.67	84.84	86.85	84.44
VI.—Raw Materials—Silk	100	126.21	120.94	113.89	107.28	126.16
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	127.73	127.37	127.37	123.44	126.92
" Piece-goods, Grey	100	127.27	126.26	127.27	126.36	124.42
" " White	100	123.38	121.88	125.00	123.23	120.66
" " Coloured, printed or dyed	100	125.00	126.00	118.78	123.00	121.23
Silk—Piece-goods	100	103.57	104.76	99.81	94.48	92.96
Woolen Piece-goods	100	117.98	118.48	104.76	108.28	121.48
EXPORTS.						
II.—Wheat	100	101.31	126.69	126.16	108.08	101.91
IV.—Opium	100	115.14	113.61	125.77	200.14	273.98
VI.—Raw Materials—						
Cotton	100	129.78	126.08	125.70	121.73	173.08
Seeds, Linseed	100	91.93	120.41	128.04	175.16	186.78
" Rape	100	127.62	149.08	124.02	116.51	125.04
" Til or Jiajili	100	140.43	124.53	113.34	125.41	127.22
" Cotton	100	123.67	123.67	123.97	123.14	126.47
" Castor	100	116.53	96.00	102.63	119.00	114.04
Wood	100	129.17	116.94	118.76	113.83	122.78
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	140.00	126.00	125.23	120.00	126.97
Cotton—Piece-goods—						
Grey	100	126.00	126.00	116.00	125.00	122.23
White	100	110.58	116.79	121.08	105.28	116.79
Coloured	100	100.00	100.00	96.45	96.45	100.00

Prices of imported goods were somewhat higher than in the preceding year, notably in the case of *sugar, cotton piece-goods, raw silk and woollen piece-goods*. In regard to exports the most marked advance is in the price of *opium*, which was affected by special causes: and of *linseed and rapeseed and cotton twist and yarn; raw cotton, wheat, cotton seed and castor seed* showing considerable declines.

13. The effect of fluctuations in prices on the values recorded in the statistical returns is shown in the following table which compares the trade of 1911-12 valued at the prices prevalent in the previous year with the value of the trade of that year as recorded in the statistical returns. Had prices in 1911-12 remained at the level of prices recorded in 1910-11, the increase in the import trade of the Port would have been just under one crore. Exports, however, if calculated at prices prevailing in 1910-11, show a serious setback: and it would appear that increased values have helped to obscure a marked decline in this branch of the trade of the Port. Valued at the prices of 1910-11 the export trade would have aggregated Rs. 67.79 crores as against Rs. 59.77 crores returned in the year 1910-11. The decline is largest in the important group *raw materials*; this group includes *raw cotton*, shipments of which have declined both in quantity and value and *seeds* which, despite an appreciable contraction in quantity have increased in value. On the other hand, larger shipments of *wheat* have helped towards an increase in the value of the group *articles of food and drink*: and a phenomenal increase is returned in the group *chemicals* which is accounted for by the speculative increase in the price of *opium*.

	Imports.			Exports (Indian produce).		
	1911-1912.		1910-1911.	1911-1912.		1910-1911.
	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1910-1911.	Value shown in Returns.	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1910-1911.	Value shown in Returns.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Animals (living)	22.67	26.37	25.32	20	23	78
II.—Articles of Food and Drink	521.69	129.48	620.28	300.37	404.41	210.45
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals	927.97	971.70	1,050.47	22.28	79.65	79.28
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, Dyeing and Tanning Materials	176.04	176.38	179.61	691.11	600.68	284.57
V.—Oils	127.77	120.43	111.46	10.63	10.26	10.66
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	225.28	226.04	242.51	2,790.99	2,642.90	1,177.94
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics	1,702.88	1,842.89	1,627.07	696.28	797.08	905.23
B.—Apparel (excluding Hosiery)	145.78	145.94	131.23	6.34	6.70	5.17
C.—Other Articles	673.24	677.23	606.88	148.62	147.98	142.23
Total of No. VII	2,520.90	2,665.79	2,364.18	900.24	951.07	1,113.31
Total Merchandise	4,931.94	4,924.78	4,784.12	5,961.43	5,779.64	5,977.29

IMPORTS.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1900-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1911-1912.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the 5 years ending 1900-1910.	In 1910-1911.	In 1911-1912.	
1 Cotton Manufacture ...	20,04,37,700	11,26,79,521	12,12,26,323	+ 21-66	24-73	21-6	20-2	20-9	1
2 Metals ...	2,02,97,720	5,52,22,220	4,20,22,200	- 79-21	9-74	10-8	17-0	22-2	2
3 Sugar ...	2,02,02,711	2,77,20,227	2,22,22,220	- 59-25	9-53	2-1	1-4	1-9	3
4 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	1,72,22,221	1,22,22,220	1,22,22,220	+ 22	6-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	4
5 Cotton, Raw ...	22,22,220	22,22,221	1,22,22,220	+ 122-20	2-22	72-2	22-2	22-1	5
6 Silk Manufactures ...	1,22,22,221	2,22,22,220	1,22,22,220	- 20-22	2-21	2-7	2-2	2-2	6
7 Machinery and Millwork ...	2,22,22,220	1,72,22,220	1,22,22,220	- 20-22	2-22	22-7	22-2	22-2	7
8 Wool and Manufactures of ...	1,22,22,221	2,22,22,220	1,22,22,220	+ 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	8
9 Apparel ...	22,22,220	1,22,22,220	1,22,22,220	+ 12-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	9
10 Oils ...	22,22,220	1,11,22,220	1,22,22,220	+ 12-21	2-22	2-4	11-2	12-2	10
11 Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	1,22,22,220	22,22,220	1,22,22,220	+ 22-22	2-24	22-2	22-2	22-7	11
12 Hardware and Cutlery ...	22,22,220	1,22,22,220	1,22,22,220	+ 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-1	22-7	12
13 Provisions ...	22,22,220	1,12,22,220	1,12,22,220	+ 1-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	13
14 Jewellery ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	1,12,22,220	+ 22-22	2-27	2-7	2-4	12-2	14
15 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	22,22,220	22,22,220	1,12,22,220	+ 22-22	2-24	22-2	22-1	22-4	15
16 Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 10-22	1-72	2-2	2-7	2-7	16
17 Silk, Raw ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 10-21	1-24	-	-	-	17
18 Carriages and Motor-cars, etc.	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 10-22	1-22	22-1	22-2	22-1	18
19 Glass and Glassware ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-21	1-22	22-7	2-2	22-2	19
20 Liquors ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-22	1-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	20
21 Spices ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-22	2-2	-	-	-	21
22 Wood and Manufactures of ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-22	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	22
23 Paper and Pasteboards ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-22	2-22	22-1	22-2	22-2	23
24 Instruments and Apparatus ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 1-71	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-1	24
25 Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (except Tobacco).	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	25
26 Coal ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-21	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	26
27 Chemicals ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 1-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	27
28 Paints and Colours ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-24	2-22	22-2	22-7	22-7	28
29 Tea ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-21	2-22	2-2	1-2	2-2	29
30 Stationery ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-7	22-2	30
31 Matches ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-21	2-22	2-2	2-2	2-2	31
32 Animals, living ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 11-22	2-22	22-2	2-1	22-7	32
33 Soap ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	33
34 Ivory ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 7-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	34
35 Leather and Manufactures of ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-22	2-22	22-1	22-2	22-2	35
36 Building and Engineering Materials.	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	36
37 Books and Printed Matter ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-21	2-22	22-2	22-1	22-2	37
38 Earthenware and Porcelain ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 1-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	38
39 Tobacco ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-21	2-22	22-1	22-2	22-2	39
40 Toys and Requisites for Games.	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 1-7	2-22	22-7	22-2	22-7	40
41 Games and Machines ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 1-21	2-22	1-7	2-2	1-9	41
42 Hides and Skins ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	42
43 Tallow ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-72	2-22	22-7	22-2	22-7	43
44 Cloths and Wapches ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 1-72	2-22	2-2	2-2	2-2	44
45 Umbrellas and Stings ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-7	22-1	45
46 Cabinetware and Furniture ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	46
47 Flax and Manufactures of ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-7	22-1	47
48 Arms, Ammunition, etc. ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	48
49 Carriages ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	+ 1-21	2-22	22-2	22-7	22-2	49
50 Fireworks ...	22,22,220	22,22,220	22,22,220	- 2-71	2-22	2-2	2-2	2-2	50

	Average for 5 years ending 1900-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease, 1911-1912.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1911-1912.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.		
						In the five years ending 1900-1910.	In 1910-1911.	In 1911-1912.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lakhs.				
61 Jute, Manufactures of ...	3,00,801	3,03,453	3,56,210	+ 54	11	54.8	53.1	51.3
62 Seeds ...	3,35,053	4,57,831	5,12,326	+ 56	10	8.7	10.1	10.7
63 Grain and Pulse ...	20,53,018	3,65,191	4,33,940	- 31	20	3	2.3	3.3
64 Oil-cloth and floor-cloth ...	3,23,950	5,18,337	4,07,137	- 112	08	54.7	53.2	77.0
65 Art. works of ...	3,76,053	2,29,375	3,04,003	+ 73	07	51.6	47.6	66.0
66 Cordage and Ropes ...	2,69,508	2,17,653	2,94,804	+ 67	06	60.3	49.0	46.2
67 Candles ...	1,00,801	1,78,103	1,40,353	- 38	03	47.5	49.3	56.1
68 Hops ...	1,03,087	1,08,715	1,23,594	+ 15	03	35.4	35.3	36.8
69 Other Articles ...	60,03,633	61,93,764	61,37,468	+ 34	120	32.3	36.0	37.2
Total Merchandise ...	29,69,05,974	27,34,12,484	29,33,94,532	+ 199.03	100.00	57.9	55.1	56.0
Treasure--								
Gold ...	11,79,63,096	22,33,21,461	23,50,20,416	+ 1,017.30	--	53.4	53.4	49.9
Silver ...	3,61,60,069	9,27,78,048	8,51,40,821	+ 23.71	--	34.7	30.0	26.3
Total Treasure ...	20,29,12,765	23,60,99,509	24,02,27,237	+ 1,041.00	--	66.6	64.6	56.7
Total Imports ...	60,24,18,739	79,95,09,993	63,36,21,769	+ 1,241.13	--	60.9	59.0	57.4

Sources of imported merchandise.

15. In the year under review the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of the Port was 56 per cent. which represents a small advance on the percentage of the previous year. In regard to imports of *metals, railway plant, machinery and mill-work, manufactures of wool, arms, ammunition, etc.*, the position of Great Britain shows some falling off: on the other hand English *cotton manufactures* still represent 90 per cent. of the trade in these articles and there has been an improvement in the position of the United Kingdom in respect of imports of *apparel, carriages and motor cars, chemicals, instruments and apparatus, leather manufactures, hides and skins, raw cotton, and tobacco.*

16. The principal features of the import trade under review are summarized below:—

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

17. Imports of *horses* which represent the bulk of the imports grouped under this head show a decline of Rs. 10 lakhs, as compared with the imports of the preceding year. These latter were, however, abnormal and the reduced imports of the year under review are still above the average. The number of *Walers* imported declined by 1,025, but there was an increase in the number of *English horses.*

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

18. The value of the imports classed under this head shows a decline of Rs. 38 lakhs. Fluctuations in this class are affected by variations in the imports of *sugar* which is the chief individual item in the group and in which in the year under review a marked reduction of Rs. 57 lakhs is recorded. This decline is only partially counterbalanced by small advances in the imports of *liquors*, and by increases in the arrivals of *spices and tea.*

Coffee.—Imports of *coffee* which have been declining since 1905-06 show a slight advance, while there has been a substantial advance in value, the price of this commodity having been uniformly higher than in the previous year owing to the failure of the Brazilian crop. Imports coastwise were valued at Rs. 4.77 lakhs.

Liquors.—The following table compares the imports of the three principal classes of liquors in the year under review with those of the preceding year :—

	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, Beer, Porter, Older and other fermented Liquors	1,228,995	14,12,201	1,202,173	12,84,585	-26,822	-27,616
Spirits	804,512	82,98,578	418,983	32,01,108	+385,529	+50,877
Wines	111,774	9,70,992	107,480	9,98,198	+5,706	+27,206
Total	1,845,191	84,81,771	1,828,201	55,24,891	-17,000	+29,861

Ale, beer and porter—owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and Germany, have receded from the abnormally high level of 1910-11 but are still above the average of the quinquennial period. **Spirits** show an expansion of 8 per cent. to 418,648 gallons. **Whiskies** represent the largest single item in the group: and imports of this article, being 188,372 gallons of which the share of the United Kingdom is 98 per cent., show an advance of 3 per cent. Imports of **brandy**, the next largest individual item, were practically stationary at 116,472 gallons, valued at Rs. 8,70,976. As in the previous year there has been a further decline in the arrivals of brandies from France; while there has been a large advance of 6,499 gallons in German brandies. This expansion in the imports of so-called German brandies must however be considered together with the contraction in the importations of German **rectified spirits** which have declined by 3,249 gallons. Bottled German spirits imported as brandies have, in the year under review, taken the place of the bulk rectified spirits usually imported for the purpose of reducing and bottling, this substitution being probably caused by the prospect of new regulations to govern the bottling of spirits. **Spirits in drugs and medicines** expanded by 8 per cent. to 28,070 gallons valued at Rs. 5.53 lakhs. **Wines** show a decline, despite larger shipments of **champagne**, the latter being the only wine of which the imports appear to have been stimulated by the Darbar festivities.

Provisions have still further advanced by Rs. 1.43 lakhs and the total Rs. 1.17 crores is the largest in the decade. An increase is observed in imports of **almonds** while the imports of **dates** were affected by the Turko-Italian War.

Spices.—With an increase of Rs. 9.95 lakhs the imports of spices aggregate Rs. 46.38 lakhs, the largest figure in the decade. Of the two principal items under this head **betelnuts** and **cloves**, the former advanced by Rs. 3.02 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 8.41 lakhs, the decline in the imports of cloves referred to in last year's report having been fully made up. Imports of drawn **cloves** from Germany have also advanced by over half a lakh.

Sugar (refined).—The following table shows the quantities and sources of supply of the imports of this article during the last five years :—

Whence imported.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,627	89,245	7,729	22,025	1,261	36,108	2,628	50,086	2,254	47,771	-400	-2,245
Austria-Hungary	283,928	21,74,742	483,630	44,93,297	187,055	19,53,572	156,440	18,06,579	25,151	2,58,427	-131,290	-13,48,079
Germany	41,412	8,67,454	35,437	8,39,083	20,499	2,65,431	201	2,065	4,003	41,026	+3,802	+3,973
Mauritius	2,082,199	1,85,47,055	1,970,779	1,96,19,061	1,769,325	1,74,89,974	2,154,264	2,14,90,959	1,299,526	1,46,83,071	-857,738	-66,13,598
Banlon	11,377	95,468	19,505	1,76,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	28,204	8,22,930	23,988	2,31,318	29,022	4,16,989	110,201	12,73,288	58,340	7,07,328	-59,861	-5,66,042
Java	902,758	78,93,232	418,312	29,42,434	1,167,712	1,12,11,097	1,234,072	1,26,50,609	1,267,007	1,54,75,912	+42,35	+27,95,028
Other places	8,404	83,651	881	8,405	728	9,274	898	18,028	1,859	22,564	+851	+9,561
Total	3,268,012	2,93,02,169	2,980,373	2,98,39,064	2,207,517	2,12,89,090	2,648,719	2,71,22,267	2,649,910	2,14,38,940	-698,808	-56,80,417
Re-exports	72,787	6,82,984	80,226	7,61,214	114,548	11,26,909	173,489	18,02,799	241,267	26,26,112	168,480	+18,52,324
Exports in Coasting Trade	617,028	61,42,875	497,023	49,44,726	224,044	22,98,742	680,211	68,84,686	222,256	22,12,465	-227,965	-21,44,160

Imports of **sugar** have contracted by just under a million cwt. to 2,649,910 cwt. valued at Rs. 8.14 crores and are very considerably below the level of the average of the past ten years. Deducting the re-exports which, for the special

reasons to be explained subsequently, were abnormally large, the net imports of this commodity amounted to 2,328,042 cwt., a figure which is the lowest on record since 1900-01.

The factors, which account for this contraction, are of general application, and arose out of the failure of the continental beet crop, and the statistics of the sugar trade of the ports of Calcutta and Karachi exhibit features similar to those observed in the case of Bombay. In the opening months of 1911 the price of *sugar* began slowly to rise from the level to which it had been depressed by the record crop of 1910; a slight reaction took place in May with an estimate of an increase in sowings of beet and reports of a good crop; these reports became less favourable in June when damage from insects and a shortage in the rainfall were reported. Prices were rapidly advanced in the months of July, August and September, the highest point being touched on September 12th, when 18/6 was paid for ready first products of beet. Stocks of *beet* were practically depleted and the high prices attracted *cane sugar* from every quarter. Under the influence of these prices cargoes of *Mauritius sugar* which had been purchased for Indian consumption when prices were at the lower levels of the earlier months of the year, were diverted westward. The effect of this diversion is plainly illustrated in the very considerable reduction of arrivals of *Mauritius cane* which have declined by 50 per cent., and in the corresponding expansion both of re-exports and of transshipments. Re-exports to England of *sugar*, which in a normal year are practically of no account, were returned in 1911-12 at 214,093 cwt. valued at Rs. 24 lakhs. Transshipments which do not find a place in the trade statistics, were returned at 188,690 bags representing an estimated quantity of 330,207 cwt. The bulk of these re-exports and transshipments were made in the months August to October just at the period when beet was at its highest. Subsequently when new factors arose, of which the most noteworthy was the anticipation, subsequently realized, of an export of the large stocks of *Russian sugar*, prices receded from the level recorded in September; and re-exports from Bombay returned to their normal level.

Tea.—The distribution of foreign imports, as well as the imports of Indian *tea* from Calcutta, is shown in the following table:—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Imports.												
Ceylon	1,346,196	6,70,358	1,695,996	6,81,550	1,392,958	5,27,970	1,126,909	4,39,123	1,671,771	7,36,291	+544,963	+2,97,153
Green	210	210	...	...	260	130	1,570	785	486	153	-1,074	-529
Black	290,698	68,461	48,978	23,821	46,590	25,360	273,635	83,384	175,734	77,667	-47,961	-4,717
Hongkong	9	7	3,865	1,827	12,629	5,033	3,348	1,644	...	...	-3,348	-1,644
Green	108,297	79,609	263,831	1,49,961	933,806	1,48,062	728,636	3,25,893	753,141	3,67,644	+14,485	-39,449
Black	1,099,845	9,75,351	1,470,799	7,99,400	1,131,749	8,02,499	1,484,319	7,22,944	3,018,531	12,78,206	+1,850,218	+9,56,112
China	292,689	1,90,218	196,929	1,30,161	185,987	69,597	102,451	1,27,359	72,470	45,679	-139,981	-81,463
Black	51,303	26,093	21,225	15,656	20,615	16,878	24,210	26,637	27,960	22,179	-6,230	-4,485
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,671,327	19,10,893	3,697,019	18,01,185	3,904,739	14,29,967	3,794,048	17,26,268	6,715,133	25,46,809	+1,921,085	+8,22,341
Calcutta	3,284,491	11,80,748	2,969,964	15,17,170	3,075,196	16,23,286	3,603,477	13,40,449	3,196,964	16,02,069	+596,897	+2,61,640
Exports.												
Foreign Merchandise.												
Persia	360,086	1,30,039	189,996	1,27,545	121,611	92,371	66,776	63,040	59,747	64,563	-27,039	-17,489
Turkey in Asia	422,139	2,71,708	389,392	2,45,991	182,864	1,38,168	232,366	2,17,763	118,510	68,128	-308,248	-1,49,614
Russia	35,960	26,161	71,549	49,926	30,462	24,911	6,823	4,986	9,432	6,350	+590	+1,444
Other Countries	183,805	1,13,732	180,933	1,18,697	182,776	1,07,796	250,198	1,66,607	265,856	1,81,194	+5,839	-14,412
Total	990,990	6,41,641	832,368	5,39,059	486,713	3,60,946	667,052	4,50,296	440,535	2,70,244	-296,517	-1,30,611
Indian Produce.												
Persia	935,393	4,70,069	390,334	1,34,487	141,283	71,276	59,727	30,087	109,948	54,768	+40,231	+24,673
Turkey in Asia	961,329	4,80,917	701,408	3,74,320	893,076	4,65,333	961,941	5,04,456	607,661	3,18,041	-344,390	-1,66,415
Russia	40,448	20,872	58,063	30,079	31,798	17,144	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	244,061	1,69,715	259,991	1,30,019	308,600	1,80,760	487,698	2,33,784	779,993	4,16,231	+342,086	+1,62,487
Total	3,264,670	11,41,173	1,279,794	6,68,965	1,274,766	7,14,512	1,646,463	7,68,307	1,496,622	7,89,087	+67,069	+20,729

There has been an extraordinary expansion in the imports of *tea* which have advanced by no less than 22 per cent. in quantity. The development is most marked in the arrivals of *China-green* which have risen from 1,163,319 lbs. to 3,013,551 lbs., the increase in importations of *Ceylon* and *Calcutta tea* being at a somewhat smaller rate. This development in the imports has not been accompanied by any marked increase in the re-exports which have been affected by the conditions in Persia and the Turko-Italian war.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

19. This important group exhibits a decline of Rs. 82½ lakhs representing 7½ per cent. With the exception of *hardware and cutlery* and *railway materials*, all the main sub-heads show a falling off from the level of the preceding year.

A.—*Hardware and cutlery*.—The value of the trade with the principal sources of supply during the last five years is shown below:—

	1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		Increase or decrease in 1911-12.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		
From United Kingdom—											
Cutlery	2,73,630	2,96,143	2,78,623	4,19,970	3,86,359	—33,711					
Sewing machines	1,85,968	1,98,207	2,61,490	6,41,418	4,81,108	—1,60,310					
Agricultural implements	6,781	4,787	18,712	27,595	57,374	+39,779					
Other implements	3,13,908	2,67,043	2,48,481	4,68,109	4,48,144	+69,061					
Enamelled ironware	14,820	33,046	6,470	8,448	17,087	+8,639					
Lampware	1,79,998	2,84,363	2,54,291	2,99,902	3,48,730	+48,828					
Hardware, other sorts	55,39,598	51,31,580	48,30,478	48,01,083	51,14,148	+3,13,070					
Total	68,13,267	61,90,072	60,00,775	68,99,519	68,49,830	+4,80,301					
From Germany	33,71,125	18,04,983	17,60,546	27,16,083	26,70,309	+43,897					
" Austria-Hungary	7,36,125	7,61,905	6,68,145	10,54,401	11,36,947	+72,446					
" Belgium	1,92,615	2,57,996	2,38,181	4,68,148	4,80,739	+32,496					
" United States	4,64,096	3,94,773	3,78,776	5,91,379	6,18,966	+26,586					
" Other countries	4,61,299	2,96,543	2,89,823	4,00,068	4,47,089	+19,509					
Total	1,18,27,317	66,77,871	60,26,271	1,19,06,780	1,22,91,746	+3,84,966					

Imports of *hardware and cutlery* have advanced to nearly Rs. 1½ crores. The group includes a number of miscellaneous articles, the fluctuations in which cannot be ascribed to any common cause. The United Kingdom is still the chief source of supply of *cutlery* and *sewing machines* though Germany has improved her position in respect of both these articles. Austria practically monopolises the imports of *enamelled ironware* and with Germany shares the trade in *lampware*, the United States following at some distance. The total share of the United Kingdom in the trade is slightly larger than it was in 1910-11.

B.—*Metals*.—Imports of metals have fallen away from the level of the previous year in which abnormally heavy arrivals were recorded. The decline is most marked in *copper*, the most important single item in the group: the contraction in the imports of *steel* is more than made up by the expansion in the imports of *iron*: while with the exception of *tin* and *lead*, every other item shows a decline. The net effect is a reduction in value of Rs. 76·21 lakhs representing over 13½ per cent.

	1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-12.	
	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.
Brass	7,117	4,96,984	8,029	4,66,375	5,948	3,14,408	7,487	4,84,124	6,929	3,79,151	—800	—80,973
Copper	164,897	1,07,39,179	264,373	1,87,51,336	279,286	1,80,00,047	469,294	2,29,89,579	208,511	1,54,69,022	—164,783	—64,71,553
German Silver	16,744	11,27,011	7,235	6,89,920	9,205	8,39,429	9,646	8,27,721	4,423	5,48,178	—3,014	—3,61,548
Iron	1,044,088	68,14,118	1,077,021	66,36,961	1,129,080	69,23,312	1,444,028	1,29,89,200	1,734,498	1,46,07,304	+290,492	+17,14,104
Lead	16,470	3,96,348	29,660	3,48,794	27,223	3,26,046	21,511	3,75,835	23,283	3,07,674	+1,473	+30,739
Quicksilver	777	7,32,811	1,079	1,68,798	821	1,63,601	1,686	2,68,267	674	1,80,794	—802	—1,04,668
Steel	2,046,703	1,28,46,625	2,169,689	1,29,26,224	1,964,944	1,76,61,423	2,447,085	1,42,20,742	2,242,220	1,21,81,908	—204,640	—10,46,830
Tin	11,483	16,84,391	11,189	12,68,443	11,795	12,19,126	10,298	12,62,329	11,480	12,81,166	+482	+3,19,816
Zinc or Spelter	20,799	4,56,267	26,543	5,18,204	29,716	5,79,739	24,894	4,49,213	20,289	3,22,282	—3,677	—16,453
Metals, unenumerated	7,923	5,29,223	4,947	3,28,223	12,714	6,27,462	11,105	6,20,269	12,489	11,29,689	+4,384	+3,06,219
Total	3,339,970	3,79,00,710	3,612,663	4,21,29,623	3,260,489	4,01,00,180	4,488,704	5,00,89,229	4,278,110	4,80,69,009	—78,594	—78,51,420

Copper.—The anticipation that the large stocks at the close of the year 1910-11 would go into consumption has only been partially realised; and though the stocks on 31st March 1912 in the Port Trust godowns are nearly 20 per cent. smaller than they were on the corresponding date in 1911, they are still very heavy, being nearly four times as large as the average of the three preceding years. Prices of *copper* in the second half of the year advanced all over the world, notwithstanding the increase in production: and the result of this rise is reflected in the restricted transactions by Indian buyers. The decline is 35 per cent. both in quantity and in value. A similar decline is to

be observed in the imports of the metal into Calcutta which were smaller than in the previous year by 10 per cent. Despite this contraction the imports into both ports are considerably above the average of the quinquennial period. Great Britain supplied 51 per cent. of the imports, being followed by Germany whose share is 36 per cent.

Iron and Steel.—The combined imports of these two metals show an increase in quantity of 85,644 cwt. and in value of Rs. 6·65 lakhs, imports of *steel* being actually smaller by 204,848 cwt. than in the previous year. Prices both for *iron and steel* kept practically at the level of the previous year, but the price of certain descriptions of iron such as *bar-iron* has recently appreciated with a revival in the demand for iron products as constructional materials in preference to corresponding articles of steel. Imports of iron *bar, galvanised, and tinned sheets* show substantial advances: while a decrease is observed in imports of *steel bar*, and more particularly of *beams, pillars, and girders*, where the decline is as much as 30 per cent. *Steel hoop*, imports of which had been stimulated by the heavy shipments of cotton, has naturally declined with the contraction in the exports of this raw material. Of the total imports of *iron* valued at Rs. 146·07 lakhs the share of the United Kingdom is 77 per cent. representing an advance of 12 per cent. on the figures of 1910-11. Germany is, as usual, the largest shipper of *steel* to this port, her exports aggregating 1,216,810 cwt. valued at Rs. 61·28 lakhs representing 47 per cent. of the total imports of steel. Great Britain follows with a trade valued at Rs. 46·08 lakhs. The following table shows the sources of supply in respect of each of these metals:—

	1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-12.	
	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt. (in thousands).	Rs. Lakhs.
Iron	1,044·09	88·14	1,077·02	88·23	1,120·08	89·99	1,444·00	138·93	1,734·49	146·07	+290·49	+47·14
United Kingdom	819·83	70·36	879·61	79·20	965·32	85·61	1,252·07	112·83	1,347·79	112·80	+48·72	+10
Belgium	51·84	4·08	58·69	4·72	37·49	3·26	39·18	3·59	42·39	3·49	+3·21	+·16
Steel	3,045·70	183·49	3,168·84	189·38	3,844·85	169·41	3,447·07	149·31	3,262·22	131·89	-204·58	-10·49
United Kingdom	624·74	53·58	668·87	46·70	654·78	49·11	789·39	60·68	624·48	46·08	-161·83	-10·35
Germany	1,336·37	69·44	1,068·51	60·60	915·38	47·88	1,429·49	72·16	1,216·81	61·28	-212·69	-10·98
Belgium	87·84	5·53	912·53	16·25	251·79	12·41	116·39	6·83	320·43	16·03	+204·04	+10·21
United States	74·88	5·38	48·11	3·88	13·90	·88	168·81	7·29	66·78	7·14	-42·03	-·15

Among other metals *German-silver* records a decline in value of 34 per cent.: imports of *tin* are slightly larger in quantity but the value of these imports has risen considerably.

C.—Machinery and Mill-work.—Imports of these have still further receded by Rs. 10·67 lakhs, but the decline is entirely in imports of *locomotives and steam engines* which are the lowest on record since 1905-06. Imports of *electrical machinery* have improved by Rs. 4·22 lakhs, the bulk of which (Rs. 2·94 lakhs) is absorbed by Germany, American imports showing an improvement of about a lakh. *Textile machinery* shows a small improvement of Rs. 1·28 lakhs entirely in shipments from the United Kingdom. The total imports of Rs. 1·65 crores are about 29 per cent. under the average of the quinquennium and reflect the indifferent condition of the textile industry particularly during the last two years.

D.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—With a small increase of over half a lakh, imports under this head aggregate Rs. 1·99 crores. Though this figure is much below the imports of 1908-09, it is only 3 per cent. under the average of the last 5 years. *Carriages and trucks and parts thereof* show a diminution of Rs. 8·31 lakhs; and *materials for construction* by Rs. 11 lakhs. Imports of *locomotive engines and tenders, etc.*, have increased by Rs. 20 lakhs, the entire increase being in shipments from United Kingdom. The increase of Rs. 3·32 lakhs in imports of *wooden sleepers* is entirely confined to shipments from Australia, which valued at Rs. 22·73 lakhs are the largest in the decade. Of the total imports of Rs. 1·99 crores, the share of the United Kingdom is Rs. 1·68 crores or about 84½ per cent. against 87 per cent. last year, Australia coming next with Rs. 22·73 lakhs or 11½ per cent., while Germany follows with Rs. 7 lakhs or 3½ per cent.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

20. The consistent expansion noticed in previous reports in the imports classed in this group has received a slight check: the aggregate value of the trade, which is returned at Rs. 1·76 crores, being slightly less than the figure for the previous year. *Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics*, which include *tobacco*, show an improvement, but the chief factor in the check on the expansion of this group was the falling off in the imports of *dyeing and tanning materials* which represent 50 per cent. of the imports under this head. The contraction in the imports of *aniline dyes* and *alizarine dyes*, representing over 77 per cent. of the imports grouped under the head *dyeing and tanning materials*, accounts for the decline of Rs. 10 lakhs in the value of the trade recorded under this head. The contraction was most marked in the imports of *aniline dyes* which declined by nearly 17 per cent., imports from Germany and Switzerland having fallen off from Rs. 53·73 lakhs to Rs. 44·54 lakhs. Imports of *indigo*, practically all German, also contracted by 17 per cent., to Rs. 5½ lakhs. The only important increase which needs to be noticed is in the imports of *saffron* which have been consistently expanding in the last five years and are now valued at Rs. 9½ lakhs, representing an increase of 21 per cent.; the trade is fairly evenly divided between France and Spain. The trade in *dyeing and tanning materials* is practically a Continental trade, the share of the United Kingdom being only 4·7 per cent. and being confined to *alizarine dyes*.

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.—This large group includes a number of individual articles of which the most important are *camphor, proprietary and patent medicines* and *tobacco*. Imports of *camphor* of which 96 per cent. is from Japan, show a recovery from the contraction noticed in the previous year. The advance in the imports of *proprietary and patent medicines*, which has been observed in the last five years, has been on a much smaller scale. The supply of such drugs is practically monopolised by the United Kingdom and United States. *Tobacco* shows a marked all round advance. Imports which had undoubtedly been affected by the enhanced duty imposed in 1910 have now begun to recover. The rate of duty applicable to *tobacco* was reduced in March 1911 and the trade has now adjusted itself to the altered conditions. *Unmanufactured tobacco* is still considerably below the level of the trade in the years previous to the enhancement of duty; but imports of *cigars* with an improvement of 53 per cent. are now only slightly below the level of the imports of 1909-10. In *cigarettes* the recovery has been equally rapid; but the effect of the enhancement in duty is plainly visible in the reduction in the imports of the cheaper descriptions. In 1909-10, the year immediately preceding the enhancement, there were imported 377,148 lbs. of cigarettes valued at Rs. 11,10,463, an average of Rs. 3 per lb.; in the year under review the imports were valued at Rs. 12,78,029, the quantity being only 264,484 lbs. representing an average of Rs. 4½ per lb. Imports are, with the exception of 17 per cent. mainly from Egypt, almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. In spite of the advance in the imports of *tobacco* the realisations of duty have declined to Rs. 5,28,809 from Rs. 6,01,069 consequent on the reduction in the rate referred to above.

Chemicals.—The value of the imports included in this group shows an increase from Rs. 26·85 lakhs to Rs. 28·48 lakhs, the main fluctuations being in *other sorts of chemicals*, which advanced by Rs. 2 lakhs.

V.—OILS.

21. The following table gives the imports of mineral oils for four years:—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosine—										
Burma	3,987,434	11,78,615	17,54,445	7,53,149	2,154,983	9,64,934	1,324,337	5,27,277	-890,148	-4,37,707
Russia	11,541,546	36,30,682	12,39,339	3,64,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	4,280,641	26,34,109	10,422,748	33,49,519	10,738,797	33,55,874	14,727,048	44,60,001	+3,988,261	+13,04,727
Dutch Borneo	1,069,710	3,94,993	2,368,714	15,73,395	2,493,265	15,96,553	2,410,733	22,54,750	+2,118,467	+16,36,138
Sumatra	78,928	44,897	15,004	9,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,104	-1,008
Other countries	2,021,515	8,18,340	.....	.....	1,004,784	4,21,588	.....	.....	-1,004,784	-4,21,588
Total, Kerosine	15,774,836	64,32,667	17,344,539	39,66,138	17,356,740	65,21,629	19,758,359	60,52,920	+4,334,510	+4,09,789
Other sorts—										
United States	1,494,460	9,08,088	1,709,053	11,55,010	1,750,388	10,61,336	2,076,980	12,97,088	+368,692	+236,877
Dutch Borneo	1,839,424	3,09,823	673,193	86,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	+461	+949
Straits Settlements	30,346	14,573	.....	.....	378,248	51,234	1,178,668	1,60,287	+795,365	+1,39,048
Sumatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	569,089	62,550	.....	.....	-569,089	+62,550
Other countries	544,991	4,99,345	408,945	4,12,643	1,108,241	10,85,640	1,328,714	11,36,161	+220,473	+43,521
Total, Other sorts	1,829,424	3,09,823	673,193	86,189	944,377	1,23,774	1,178,913	1,60,455	+329,535	+16,861
Grand Total	20,946,298	1,07,39,570	20,998,510	51,38,962	20,808,553	1,04,12,429	20,941,119	1,19,24,979	+4,532,566	+18,12,554
Kerosine—										
Burma	9,884,856	47,30,370	11,064,326	54,39,019	16,306,773	71,08,288	14,728,188	68,11,377	-1,663,589	-14,98,006

Of the imports of mineral oils, kerosine represents 84 per cent. The arrivals of foreign kerosine both at Calcutta and at Bombay have expanded with the increase in shipments from America which in the year under review have at this port increased by 60 per cent. and were returned at over 20,300,000 gallons representing 83 per cent. of the total foreign trade in this commodity. The imports of American oil, which have expanded with the competition in rates, have displaced both at Bombay and Calcutta a certain quantity of Burma oil; the arrivals of which for the first time since 1908-09 show a decline. As in the case of Burma oil, arrivals of Russian and Borneo oil show a sensible decline. Burma supplied 38 per cent. of the total trade in kerosine, foreign as well as coasting, and has been displaced by American as the chief source of supply to this port.

Among other oils, liquid fuel shows a slight expansion, the large increase in arrivals from the Straits Settlements being neutralised to some extent by the decrease in shipments from Sumatra. Imports of oils, other sorts, mostly lubricating oils from the United States, have increased by 19 per cent. to 2,076,900 gallons valued at just under Rs. 13 lakhs.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS.

22. Imports of raw materials have expanded by no less than Rs. 193 lakhs to Rs. 536 lakhs. The dominant feature in this group is the large importation of cotton the value of which was returned at Rs. 1.96 crores, being an advance of Rs. 1.78 crores on the imports of the preceding year. Against this large increase, and advances in the imports of pearls and skins must be set off declines in arrivals of coal, ivory and wool and raw silk, though in the case of the last-named commodity a rise in prices obscures the decrease in quantity.

Coal.—In the following statement the foreign imports for 5 years are contrasted with those from Calcutta during the same period:—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-12.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	179,243	36,18,086	188,692	34,84,346	224,346	46,30,698	214,915	36,42,338	188,744	27,58,765	-60,171	-8,96,583
Japan	2,128	32,090	10	110	.....	.....	13,629	2,51,000	10,787	1,92,730	-2,842	-6,270
Australia	19,015	3,18,285	115,821	18,16,981	22,329	2,48,737	36,408	5,30,258	35,229	5,43,193	-3,179	+12,936
Natal	38,294	8,70,340	66,181	9,14,329	87,478	8,25,066	11,687	1,78,283	19,787	2,74,639	+7,060	+91,364
Other Countries	901	13,348	8,791	1,40,630	8,463	1,38,374	1,176	17,080	30,739	4,61,841	+29,563	+6,74,521
Total	236,581	48,47,861	388,684	64,36,386	343,699	57,03,670	277,966	56,18,911	228,256	48,47,928	-49,708	-8,60,963
Calcutta (Indian Produce)	889,888	1,87,36,758	939,321	1,29,68,498	661,311	88,19,814	869,881	1,20,63,391	791,971	1,12,87,633	-68,909	-7,54,569

Imports of English *coal* show a substantial decline of 24 per cent, and the figures are the lowest in the quinquennium. The causes of the decline are to be sought in the disturbed conditions which prevailed at one time of the year in the shipping industry and which subsequently spread to the coal producing districts. Imports of Indian coal by sea were affected by the shortage of waggons and the increased demand for tonnage and the decline of 7 per cent. in the total shipments of coal, Indian as well as foreign, to Bombay is not indicative of a decline in the demand for the commodity.

Cotton.—The heavy importations of *raw cotton* have already been referred as an important factor in the foreign trade of the Port of the year under review. With a record American crop prices fell to the level at which shipments of American *cotton* to India became possible. Arrivals of *cotton* which in the last four years have averaged 101,830 cwt. valued at Rs. 43,25,051, expanded to 449,782 cwt. valued at Rs. 196 lakhs, the previous largest importation recorded being 155,327 cwt. valued at Rs. 70,13,412 in 1907-1908.

Hides and skins.—Imports which are practically confined to shipments from Aden and Persia show an advance of 11 per cent. to Rs. 6½ lakhs.

Ivory.—There has been a further decline this year of 28 per cent. in the imports of ivory which are still above the level of the quinquennium. The United Kingdom absorbs 39 per cent. of this trade, its shipments to India being of the qualities and sections not suited for the purposes of the European and American industries.

Precious stones and pearls.—Imports under this head were valued at Rs. 89 lakhs representing an advance of 15 per cent. The increase is due solely to larger arrivals of pearls from Aden and the Persian Gulf. The imports recorded under this head only represent a portion of the movements in *pearls*, large parcels being imported into, as they are also shipped from, India by letter post, thereby escaping registration in trade statistics.

Raw silk.—Imports of *raw silk* are practically confined to shipments from Hongkong and China, an inconsiderable quantity being also received from the Straits. Imports of *Ohakaram* from China, which had declined considerably in the previous year, show a further contraction, but the advance in prices has affected the trade in *raw silks*, with the result that despite an increase of Rs. 10½ lakhs in the value of the trade there has been an actual decrease in the quantity imported, the average value per lb. having risen from Rs. 8.83 to Rs. 4.49.

Wood (teak).—Imports of *teak* from Burma must be considered together with the imports from Siam in view of the control which the leading firms in the trade possess over both these sources of supply. The following table shows the quantity and value imported during the last 5 years :—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.	
	C. Tonn.	Rs.	C. Tonn.	Rs.	C. Tonn.	Rs.	C. Tonn.	Rs.	C. Tonn.	Rs.
Siam	20,850	24,31,254	20,845	24,04,508	22,197	26,92,207	24,754	31,50,022	21,271	26,40,220
Burma	22,074	20,85,200	22,084	27,14,261	40,790	26,47,175	24,119	20,22,612	27,207	26,21,708

Imports from Siam practically represent the whole of the foreign trade in *teak*, shipments from Java having fallen away from the level of the two preceding years. The decline in imports of *Siamese teak* is more than counterbalanced by an advance in the free imports of *Burma teak* which have increased by over Rs. 5 lakhs.

Wool.—Imports of *wool*, which are practically confined to arrivals from the Persian Gulf, show a small decline and were valued at over Rs. 10.66 lakhs.

VII.—ARTICLES, MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

23. The imports in this important group, which absorb over one-half of the total import trade, have increased by Rs. 1.28 crores to Rs. 25.21 crores. Advances are recorded of Rs. 46 lakhs in the imports of *cotton* and *other fabrics*, of Rs. 14 lakhs under *apparel*, and of 66 lakhs under the large miscellaneous head *other articles*.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Imports of twist and yarn show a recovery from the heavy decline which had been observed in the trade of 1910-11 and the increase in quantity of 31 per cent. and in value of 26 per cent. brings the imports to a level above the

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.			Total local produce all counts.
	30s to 80s.	80s and upwards.	Total.	30s to 80s.	80s and upwards.	Total.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1907-1908	1-00	9-15	10-75	29-36	22-92	51-28	467
1909-1909	1-08	10-06	11-94	24-88	22-87	47-75	469
1909-1910	2-04	12-85	14-89	27-71	17-89	45-60	437
1910-1911	1-21	8-35	9-56	8-43	19-67	28-10	425
1911-1912	2-54	10-73	13-27	30-89	20-08	51-37	441

average of the quinquennial period, though below the record figures for the year 1909-10. The expansion is spread over all the higher counts, 31s and upwards showing a marked increase of over 2½ million lbs. The effect on the output of local

yarns of this expansion in the import trade was inconsiderable. There has indeed been a decline—not of serious moment—in the output of yarns of higher counts which now represent the bulk of imports; but the total production of the local industry has advanced by 16 million lbs. to 441 million lbs.

The distribution of the trade in imported yarns shows very slight changes. The United Kingdom still retains the bulk of the trade with a share of 90 per cent.; Continental yarns represent only 4½ per cent.; on the other hand Japan, who, as was observed last year, appeared for the first time as a supplier of yarn to India, has improved her position, imports of Japanese yarn, mostly 50s and over, having doubled to Rs. 7-54 lakhs.

Unlike yarns the imports of cotton piece-goods show a decline of 5½ per cent. in quantity, though the rise in prices has obscured this contraction in the figures recorded for values which show an expansion of 1 per cent. In the following table are contrasted the imports of grey, white and coloured piece-goods during the last 10 years:—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1902-1903	201,514,205	2,38,56,061	141,461,437	1,79,50,467	168,737,768	2,47,53,826
1903-1904	176,961,859	1,97,73,195	159,121,364	2,25,23,790	192,877,691	2,26,76,415
1904-1905	173,764,280	2,28,47,949	211,251,851	2,67,22,169	229,110,823	2,63,64,799
1905-1906	207,126,091	2,66,26,167	217,208,003	2,77,07,799	214,151,290	2,90,14,460
1906-1907	244,800,867	2,67,97,879	170,268,936	2,46,14,691	199,859,125	2,79,22,564
1907-1908	268,616,407	2,73,57,775	226,927,229	2,78,21,878	218,547,878	4,45,06,770
1908-1909	148,015,453	2,09,15,228	123,470,719	2,20,10,015	151,274,268	2,02,85,200
1909-1910	177,968,170	2,40,26,126	161,971,184	2,44,06,326	180,714,867	2,20,06,425
1910-1911	159,169,758	2,01,21,828	197,460,299	2,18,22,922	226,148,500	4,03,72,242
1911-1912	172,424,168	2,22,26,443	196,780,568	2,49,76,437	221,267,629	4,84,17,290
Increase or decrease in 1911-12	-21,744,600	-42,05,302	-306,726	+31,48,514	-4,989,691	+42,968

The contraction, it will be observed, is in all three of the main classes into which the imports are grouped, and stands out in contrast to an increase of over 98½ million yards in the imports into Calcutta and of over 21 million yards in the imports into Karachi. Prices, despite a decline in the price of cotton, were kept at a fairly high level; the decrease in the price of the raw material never having been fully represented in the decline in the price of the manufactured article. Greys, in which the competition of Indian cloth makes itself most felt, are the descriptions which are usually most affected by a high level of prices, and the decrease in the imports of these descriptions is 6 per cent. Whites are practically up to the level of the imports of the preceding year which were abnormally large, and the contraction in the importations of coloured only represents the inevitable re-action from the phenomenal increase of 32 per cent. recorded in the previous year. The present position is, however, less unsatisfactory than would appear from the contraction noticed. Stocks are considerably smaller than at the close of either of the two preceding years. Imports for the last

two months of the year were affected by the strike in the coal trade; and heavy shipments to India are expected in the current year. At the same time the growth of the output of Indian cloth is a factor of some moment. The local production of *cotton piece-goods* increased by 90 million yards to 950 million yards; this growth was not in response to a demand from foreign markets, since the exports out of Bombay of Indian cloth declined by 17½ million yards; and it is a reasonable inference that Indian cloth has profited by the disturbed industrial conditions in England, as well as by the difficulties in the foreign piece-goods trade, and is to some extent displacing imported cloth. Of the total imports of Rs. 11·16 crores of *cotton piece-goods*, the share of the United Kingdom is Rs. 10·34 crores or 92½ per cent. Italy follows with Rs. 17·35 lákhs, Switzerland with a trade of Rs. 15·85 lákhs, of which nearly one-half consists of *white nainsooks*, Holland with Rs. 11·27 lákhs the bulk of which represents *white shirtings*. The imports from the United States amount to Rs. 10·42 lákhs, almost entirely confined to *Peperill Drills*. Germany has increased her shipments to Rs. 10·87 lákhs, an advance of over Rs. 2·82 lákhs. Japanese imports, mostly *grey shirtings and sheetings*, were valued at nearly a lákhs.

Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece show an advance of Rs. 1·58 lákhs or over 12½ per cent., the advance being almost entirely confined to imports from the United Kingdom.

Hosiery has increased by Rs. 1·26 lákhs or 6 per cent., the increase being distributed among the imports of the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Japanese imports, which last year were exceptionally heavy, show a falling off of Rs. 1·96 lákhs.

Silk manufactures, valued at Rs. 1·92 crores, show a contraction of Rs. 10·90 lákhs. The decline is almost entirely confined to *silk piece-goods* of European manufacture, a large advance in the shipments from Japan helping to place the imports from the Far East above the figure of the preceding year. *Pure silk goods*, 93 per cent. of the trade in which is from the Far East, show a contraction of Rs. 3½ lákhs and represent 64 per cent. of the total trade in *silk manufactures*. *Mixed silk piece-goods*, almost entirely a Continental trade, have contracted with smaller receipts from France, Italy and Germany. Imports of *silk yarn*, despite a decline in imports from Europe and China, expanded by Rs. 1·13 lákhs. Japan, which has been steadily improving her position in the last five years, has increased her shipments to Rs. 16 lákhs. The Continental Silk industry was affected by the troubles in Morocco and the Turko-Italian war, and these difficulties, together with a good local crop, gave Japanese manufacturers a favourable opportunity of consolidating their position in the Indian market. Japanese imports show an increase of Rs. 2·73 lákhs, and those from Italy of Rs. 2·69 lákhs. Shipments from all other usual sources of supply have declined.

Woollen manufactures.—With an increase of Rs. 8·56 lákhs or 6 per cent., the total imports of *woollen manufactures* have exceeded the previous year's figures, which were the highest on record. Every sub-head shows an increase, the largest being in imports of *shawls*. Despite a decline in the price of the raw material prices of woollen manufactured articles remained near the level of last year. The United Kingdom, whose share in the trade amounts to 69 per cent. of the total imports, has lost ground to Continental manufacturers, imports from Germany and Austria, mostly cheap fancy cloths, having increased by 21 per cent.

B.—Apparel.

The advance of 11 per cent. in the imports of this group brings their value to the record figure of Rs. 1·45 crores. Except in the case of *gold thread*, imports of which in 1910-11 had been abnormal, every sub-head shows an advance. *Apparel proper* has expanded by Rs. 4·35 lákhs, *boots and shoes* by Rs. 3·44 lákhs, *haberdashery and millinery* by Rs. 9·02 lákhs, *hatter's ware* by about half a lákhs.

The share of the United Kingdom in this group has declined to 46 per cent. Austria-Hungary follows next with a trade valued at Rs. 18·82 lákhs. Japan, which has been steadily studying every market for her manufactures, has now displaced Germany and stands third with a trade of Rs. 10 lákhs.

C.—Other Articles.

This large and miscellaneous group of articles, valued at Rs. 6.72 crores, representing 14 per cent. of the total imports, shows an increase of Rs. 66 lakhs or nearly 11 per cent. The advance is practically distributed over all the sub-heads, the most important of which will be separately noticed. There was an abnormal increase of Rs. 28 lakhs in the imports of *jewellery*, imports having been stimulated by the celebration of the Coronation Durbar. *Articles imported by post* followed next with an increase of Rs. 22 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 19 lakhs in *carriages* is accounted for by an increase of Rs. 17½ lakhs in *motor cars and motor cycles*, which were valued at Rs. 51 lakhs, of which Rs. 39 lakhs represent the share of the United Kingdom.

Imports of *instruments and apparatus*, which include electrical fittings and apparatus, show an advance of Rs. 1.71 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom absorbed 74 per cent. *Paints and painters' materials*, another largely British trade, improved to Rs. 27.17 lakhs. Imports of *soap*, valued at Rs. 22 lakhs, mostly of British origin, have expanded by over 12 per cent. On the other hand, decreases have been recorded in imports of *glass and glassware*, a trade largely in the hands of Continental manufacturers of *glass bangles and beads and false pearls*. Imports of *paper and pasteboard* fell away from the level of the previous year, while a marked contraction of 9 per cent. has been recorded in the imports of *matches*, which have continuously been expanding in the last 10 years. The decline is almost entirely due to smaller receipts from Japan.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

24. The significance of the statistics as to the exports of foreign merchandise lies in the indication which they afford of the position of Bombay as a centre of distribution of foreign manufactures to Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and East Africa : and the revival of this branch of the trade in the last three years after a period of depression caused by the establishment of direct lines of communication to ports formerly supplied from Bombay is satisfactory. The increase recorded in this branch of the trade of the Port is Rs. 30 lakhs, but this increase was largely affected by the diversion of cargoes of *sugar* to England and allowance must be made for this factor in the expansion which is unusual and is not likely to recur. Re-exports to Persia, Arabia, Aden and East Africa, however, show satisfactory advances, but the trade with Asiatic Turkey has been affected by the Turko-Italian War. *Cotton manufactures*, which figure prominently in this trade, show a considerable advance : and re-exports of *provisions, apparel, sugar, silk* and *woollen piece-goods* have improved. The decline in the re-exports of *metals* and *tea* is to be attributed to causes already explained.

The following table gives the principal sub-heads and their values for the last 10 years :—

Principal Articles.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase or Decrease in 1911-12.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	227.1	268.1	257.8	276.0	267.1	260.4	250.3	263.4	325.3	267.1	+ 30.0
Apparel	9.8	11.4	10.5	9.0	11.3	13.4	10.8	12.8	15.1	15.1	+ 3.0
Coffee	5	3	2	7	5	4	5	4	3	5	+ 2
Cotton Twist and Yarn	7.8	5.7	8.8	6.1	5.1	6.4	6.0	6.5	7.8	7.1	+ 7
Cotton Manufactures	92.2	120.9	115.1	122.7	112.5	120.7	95.0	102.2	120.1	120.1	+ 24.0
Glass and Glassware	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.4	+ 3
Guns and Reulos	7.4	9.8	11.8	20.0	9.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	10.6	9.7	+ 9
Hardware and Cutlery	6.9	9.6	8.0	9.0	8.3	10.8	7.6	7.8	11.6	12.3	+ 7
Ivory, unmanufactured	0.7	0.1	5.5	2.9	2.3	4.1	4.1	3.5	6.6	2.9	+ 17
Jewellery	1.8	1.8	6.8	3.3	6.2	7.8	3.3	5.4	8.0	4.4	+ 26
Metals	11.2	20.2	9.7	14.0	16.2	16.0	12.6	12.8	17.2	14.3	+ 2.9
Oil—Kerosine	1.5	4.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	+ 4
Provisions	14.2	19.0	12.3	16.2	16.4	17.6	16.6	14.7	15.6	19.9	+ 3.3
Silk Goods	7.0	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.2	6.1	4.4	5.4	6.7	+ 1.3
Spices	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.0	1.0	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.0	4.4	+ 1.4
Sugar, refined	3.2	3.0	4.2	15.1	8.7	8.7	7.9	11.4	12.0	20.8	+ 10.5
Tea	10.4	8.4	6.3	5.2	3.0	6.4	5.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	+ 1.8
Woollen Goods	2.1	2.4	5.3	6.7	6.7	8.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	4.6	+ 1.1

The destination of these re-exports will appear from the sub-joined table. The abnormal increase in the re-exports to the United Kingdom has already been explained.

Countries.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
Persia	64.92	73.14	+ 8.22	United Kingdom	41.74	60.00	+ 18.26
Arabia	64.83	80.01	+ 15.18	Other European Countries	24.97	16.32	- 8.65
Turkey, Asiatic	19.31	17.42	- 1.89	Aden	17.84	19.57	+ 1.73
East Africa	69.08	50.58	- 18.50	Hongkong	11.80	20.19	+ 8.39
				Ceylon	11.15	12.81	+ 1.66

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

25. The value of the exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* declined by 4 per cent. to Rs. 59.51 crores. Of the total export trade 87 per cent. is represented by shipments of *raw cotton, seeds, cotton twist and yarn, grain and pulse and opium* and with the sole exception of *grain*, shipments of all other staples of export from this Port show a considerable decline in quantity, though the decrease is obscured by the higher values obtained in the case of *seeds and opium*. The decline in the case of *raw cotton* is 13½ per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value: *seeds* have contracted by 8 per cent. in quantity, though the increased prices paid for *linseed and rapeseed* have helped to swell the values by 6½ per cent.; in the case of *yarn* the decline in quantity is no less than 18 per cent. Shipments of *grain* on the other hand assisted by larger exports of *wheat* have increased in quantity by 35 per cent., though the increase in the value is in no way as correspondingly large. Shipments of *opium* have increased in value by 196 per cent.: but this increase is subject to certain qualifications which will be explained in a later paragraph.

Among other exports, decreases are recorded in the case of shipments of *raw wool, cotton manufactures, hides and skins*: while the increase in the value of shipments of *metals* does not represent larger exports but higher prices for *manganese*. There has, in fact, been a general contraction in the export trade of the Port, as compared with the previous year: but despite this contraction, the trade is well above the level of the average of the quinquennial period.

In the following table the relative values of the more important exports are shown. The chief exports are separately discussed in the subsequent paragraphs:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports in 1911-1912.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1 Cotton, Raw	17,06,90,670	22,14,09,810	21,63,06,540	-	662.99
2 Seeds	7,44,38,261	12,00,17,172	12,87,08,797	+	89.91
3 Cotton Twist and Yarn	9,72,45,527	8,18,49,050	7,09,89,449	-	109.60
4 Opium	2,42,99,048	2,14,00,920	6,37,42,691	+	432.43
5 Grain and Pulse	2,00,58,581	2,39,00,810	3,06,38,346	+	64.73
6 Wool, Raw	1,00,39,690	1,27,04,981	1,11,69,414	-	15.87
7 Cotton Manufactures	90,26,040	1,30,31,839	1,07,83,712	-	23.41
8 Hides and Skins	1,05,31,136	1,14,16,122	1,05,78,113	-	9.38
9 Metals	64,37,286	77,49,725	80,07,193	+	9.87
10 Articles exported by Post	30,31,998	46,96,927	49,51,442	+	9.44
11 Myrsabolams	35,90,167	47,42,183	31,30,793	-	16.11
12 Provisions	21,06,040	30,36,340	35,92,932	+	1.33
13 Hemp, Raw	32,56,252	24,83,745	27,45,092	+	1.11
14 Spices	18,06,666	20,50,396	21,92,545	+	1.03
15 Manufactures	16,32,240	18,20,229	12,66,315	-	1.84
16 Drugs and Narcotics (excluding Opium)	11,63,046	18,00,180	13,29,710	+	1.70
17 Fodder, Bran and Cattle-Food	14,01,067	8,71,311	13,63,216	-	2.62
18 Oils	8,00,521	10,64,369	10,33,680	-	1.01
19 Horn and Hornmeal	8,45,830	14,05,448	10,33,187	+	0.73
20 Gums and Resins	6,13,780	6,91,512	8,59,025	+	1.61
21 Dyeing Materials except Myrsabolams	8,23,161	8,92,735	8,53,444	+	2.18
22 Wool Manufactures	8,17,242	7,98,307	7,89,937	-	1.61
23 Tea	6,38,045	7,26,425	7,73,357	+	1.41
24 Fruits and Vegetables	6,29,782	8,99,937	7,06,312	+	1.06
25 Jute Manufactures	5,48,988	8,16,849	6,24,326	-	1.17
26 Apparel	5,20,577	4,61,532	4,32,298	-	0.96
27 Wood and Manufactures of	3,25,266	2,44,381	4,24,790	+	1.90
28 Cabinetware and Furniture	2,79,108	3,62,910	3,62,645	+	0.80
29 Books and Printed Matter	3,52,242	3,70,797	3,63,075	-	0.17
30 Sugar	3,43,547	2,58,618	2,36,564	-	0.28
31 Silk and articles made of...	3,00,735	2,13,292	1,83,091	-	0.20
32 Toys and Requisites for Games	2,01,548	27,10,500	31,16,719	+	24.06
33 Other Articles	23,16,549				
Total Merchandise	45,61,96,505	69,77,39,091	59,31,42,740	-	25.85
Treasure—					
Gold	2,73,61,378	2,76,10,798	2,89,49,088	-	14.77
Silver	1,36,80,471	1,80,94,708	5,97,08,715	+	408.22
Total Treasure	4,09,41,749	4,56,04,496	8,86,57,803	+	361.45
Total Exports	50,44,38,254	74,33,43,587	68,18,00,543	+	284.00

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

26. The exports classed in this group are insignificant, and were valued at Rs. 20,310.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

27. There was a small advance of 22 per cent. in the value of the exports classed in this group. The important item *grain and pulse* shows a considerable increase of 35 per cent. in quantity which owing to a somewhat lower range of prices is not fully represented in the statistics of value. Shipments of *provisions* have declined while *tea* and *spices* show slight increases. With the exception of *rice* increased shipments are recorded of all staples grouped under *grain and pulse*.

Wheat.	1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	835,673	15,28,046	9,309	26,199	1,370,506	85,61,031	1,061,952	66,35,748	1,518,600	75,29,709	- 143,293	- 11,08,908
Belgium	12,000	64,000	.....	.....	417,730	28,09,396	67,638	3,43,139	81,667	4,02,050	+ 14,029	+ 58,911
France	93,071	4,37,594	8,046	47,458	349,307	15,37,024	990,411	34,49,645	980,295	48,62,355	+ 289,874	+ 14,12,708
Other countries	62,718	3,93,608	38,969	3,08,255	290,761	13,96,270	159,415	10,39,010	388,744	21,15,812	+ 289,330	+ 10,89,548
Total	553,463	27,63,546	56,226	3,81,908	3,247,183	1,40,97,730	2,579,406	1,34,57,543	3,969,306	1,49,09,716	+ 399,900	+ 14,82,173
Wheat flour	599,751	48,71,614	408,110	36,35,338	434,695	36,48,607	406,046	40,54,536	550,763	46,19,827	+ 53,116	+ 4,65,291
Rice	485,719	33,57,143	556,415	38,54,150	695,711	39,86,403	490,320	39,54,995	361,678	38,19,204	- 134,742	- 3,56,601
Gram	83,584	4,67,389	67,170	3,68,541	130,979	6,61,353	47,946	2,64,104	308,900	12,53,253	+ 261,053	+ 9,89,149
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse.	613,632	41,39,700	617,478	24,11,067	868,046	38,43,901	781,722	33,29,635	1,701,393	73,26,266	+ 969,671	+ 41,06,621
Total Grain and Pulse.	2,464,169	1,51,45,078	1,490,397	1,05,61,289	4,246,517	2,68,96,963	4,363,941	2,39,80,516	5,691,690	3,08,38,346	+ 1,537,999	+ 68,77,829

Shipments of *wheat* and *wheat flour* were slightly over 3½ million cwt. representing an increase of 14 per cent. Exports of *wheat* from all Indian ports were stimulated by the shortness in the yield of the Russian crop: and though the share of Bombay in these shipments is somewhat in excess of the exports from Calcutta, this share only represents 13 per cent. of the Indian export trade in this staple. A feature which needs to be noted is the increase in the exports of *barley* which have risen from 4,000 cwt. to just under half a million cwt. An even larger increase recorded from Calcutta where the shipments of this staple have exceeded 1½ million cwt. valued at over half a crore. *Indian barley* has in the last two years been exported in increasing quantities: and the short yield in America coupled with a large demand from the Continent have stimulated exports from India. Shipments of *rice* from Bombay have been falling off in the last two years: the demands of the principal markets hitherto supplied, namely East Africa and the Persian Gulf, are apparently being met by direct shipments from Rangoon. The destination of the exports of *wheat* and *wheat flour* in the year under review was determined by the character of the Continental crop. Shipments to the United Kingdom from Bombay were in fact nearly 158,872 cwt. less than in the previous year, but larger quantities were taken by the Continent, notably by France. In the exports of *barley* referred to above the share of the United Kingdom was 42 per cent., Germany and Belgium following respectively with 27 per cent. and 26 per cent.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

28. Exports of *manganese ore*, which were valued at Rs. 73·37 lakhs,

	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	1,021,183	33,25,415	1,138,303	19,58,393	- 632,960	- 5,69,022
United States	1,121,000	15,93,130	1,769,439	13,41,325	- 253,560	- 2,51,905
Belgium	2,090,606	18,44,873	2,567,730	23,10,875	+ 478,915	+ 3,65,696
Other countries	1,755,000	15,31,137	2,198,040	18,27,517	+ 443,040	+ 3,96,380
Total	6,988,789	73,94,561	7,723,983	73,37,710	- 265,985	+ 56,851

represent over 89 per cent. of the export trade classed in this group. Shipments were not on the scale of

the previous year and the total exports from India, of which the share of Bombay amounts to 85 per cent., show a decline of three quarters of a million cwt.: the only increase shown being at Madras where the shipments were 1,016,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 3,64,200. Prices have risen slightly above the level of the previous year and the value of the Bombay shipments, though smaller in quantity, has been returned at a somewhat higher figure than in 1910-11. Belgium has now assumed the first place as the market for these shipments, large decreases being observed in the shipments to the United Kingdom and America.

IV.—CHEMICALS.

29. The value of the trade classified under this head shows a phenomenal rise from Rs. 2·84 to Rs. 6·91 crores. Of this large total, Rs. 637 lakhs represent the value returned for shipments of *opium*. There has been an increase from 6,800 to 14,026 in the number of chests shipped. A larger share in the Indian exports of *opium* was allotted to Malwa, and in order to render possible the introduction of the new system for the disposal of the right to export *Malwa opium*, arrangements were made for the despatch in the first two months of 1912 of all *opium* in respect of which the right to export had been purchased under the old system. The number of chests shipped does not however account for the increase in the value recorded in this trade. Prices of *opium* have been steadily raised. In April 1911, the price per chest shipped was Rs. 2,980/3,100 per chest: in March 1912 the price rose to Rs. 4,880/5,200 per chest. But this increase in value is largely speculative. Stocks in China of Malwa are considerable, amounting to 12,000 chests and these are going but slowly into consumption. The political situation and the consequent disorganisation of the administrative machinery in the interior of China have seriously affected deliveries of the drug from Hongkong and Shanghai. The increased prices have therefore not been fully realised by Indian shippers who have a very considerable share in the large stocks lying in China. The movements of *opium* are, it must be remembered, largely affected by special causes. The fixation of a yearly limit up to which *opium* may be shipped from India compels exporters to ship their produce from this country, and stocks are being held in China which would otherwise be allowed to accumulate in India. The increase in the value recorded for shipments of *opium* is an important factor in the statistics of the trade of this port for the year under review, and it is essential that the qualifications to which this increase is subject should not be overlooked.

Among other items in this group should be noticed the exports of *tobacco* which have declined to Rs. 9½ lakhs; of *myrabollams* which have decreased to nearly Rs. 31½ lakhs, of which nearly 50 per cent. were shipped to the United Kingdom, and of *turmeric* the demand for which is mostly from the African littoral, Asiatic Turkey and Persia.

V.—OILS.

30. Shipments of *oils* are inconsiderable, and were valued at Rs. 10·62 lakhs, of which 74 per cent. is represented by exports of *essential oils*.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

31. In this important division, which represents 64 per cent. of the total export trade, a very serious contraction has to be recorded. The exports of *raw materials* in 1910-11 were valued at Rs. 41·77 crores: in 1911-12, these exports were returned at Rs. 37·96 crores, showing a decline of 9 per cent. This decline, which is the outstanding feature of the year's export trade, is accounted for by a contraction in the shipments of *raw cotton* which decreased in quantity by 13½ per cent. and in value by 17 per cent. This contraction in the shipments of the leading staple of export from this port was further accompanied by a decline of 8 per cent. in the quantities of *seeds* shipped, though in the case of the latter the contraction is not represented in the recorded value of the shipments which, in fact, shows an increase of 7 per cent. By contrast with the fluctuations in these two important staples of export, the decrease of Rs. 15 lakhs in the exports of *wool*, and of *horn and hornmeal*, *hides and skins*, assume little importance; while increases are recorded in shipments of *fodder, bran and cattle food, gums and resins* and *hemp*.

The following table gives the value of the exports of the leading commodities of this group:—

	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton	26,14,69,516	21,02,76,540	-4,52,92,976
Fodder, Bran and Cattle-food	8,11,311	10,33,316	+ 2,22,005
Gums and Resins	8,81,328	10,33,167	+ 1,51,839
Hemp	29,03,718	27,96,092	- 1,11,327
Hides and Skins	46,21,618	20,08,606	- 26,13,012
Horn and Hornmeal	14,06,340	10,33,000	- 3,73,340
Manure—Animal Bones	13,44,361	12,24,224	- 1,20,137
Seeds	18,00,17,173	19,27,00,797	+ 1,26,833,624
Silk, raw	65,751	57,893	- 7,858
Wool, raw	1,27,04,901	1,11,82,416	- 15,22,485

Raw cotton.—The distribution of the exports of this staple is shown in the following table :—

	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	270,719	1,17,37,929	180,621	67,53,940	-110,098	-49,73,989
Austria-Hungary	648,667	2,36,77,223	381,816	1,50,37,026	-191,851	-86,39,197
Belgium	688,428	2,66,25,908	481,187	1,74,64,209	-198,241	-91,61,699
France	389,206	1,33,55,731	280,507	1,04,43,538	-79,699	-29,12,193
Germany	908,089	3,07,28,290	637,026	1,71,79,231	-271,063	-1,35,49,059
Italy	398,897	1,66,44,928	608,201	2,08,41,794	-209,304	-1,41,96,866
Russia	1,875	74,280	-----	-----	-1,875	-74,280
Sweden	28,008	12,50,000	3,780	1,38,468	-24,228	-10,11,532
Spain	247,127	1,03,67,308	88,076	44,89,880	-159,051	-58,77,428
Hongkong	77,261	38,18,026	40,148	17,31,378	-37,113	-20,86,648
China	88,848	38,33,498	40,339	16,04,285	-48,509	-22,29,213
Japan	2,271,840	10,03,70,422	2,908,189	11,97,88,735	+636,349	+1,94,18,313
Other countries	29,067	7,37,707	33,074	3,70,129	+4,007	+1,32,422
Total	6,138,239	24,14,89,515	5,364,086	21,62,08,540	-774,153	-2,52,80,975

The decline in the exports of *raw cotton* which had begun to set in in the first quarter of the calendar year 1912 became more marked as the cotton season of 1910-11 drew to its close. An unsatisfactory monsoon in the cotton growing districts of Gujarát and Káthiáwár further reduced the quantity available for export, the crop for the season 1911-12 being estimated at 10 per cent. below that of the previous year: while abundant and cheap American supplies were made available to the Continent which usually draws on India for a large quantity of the raw material required for its spinning and weaving industry. The effect of these factors is fully represented in the decline of 238,521 bales in the shipments from this port to foreign countries and of 18,961 bales in the exports coastwise. The decline in the foreign trade was equivalent to a contraction of 18 per cent. Shipments to Japan stand out in contrast to the exports to other countries; and but for an increase in the demands from Japan which took nearly 700,000 cwt. more than in the previous year, the contraction would have been even more marked. The share of Japan in the trade was nearly 55 per cent. of the total exports, Germany, Italy and Belgium having reduced their drawings from 36 to 26 per cent.

Next to *cotton* in order of importance as staples of export stand *seeds*. The advance of Rs. 86·91 lákhs brings the value of the trade to an aggregate of Rs. 13·87 crores: but the volume of exports has contracted by 7 per cent. Higher prices for *linseed*, *til* and *rape* combined with a substantial increase in the quantity of *linseed* shipped have helped to raise the value of shipments above that of 1910-11. Exports of *linseed* were in fact the largest on record, the increase in quantity being no less than 2 million cwt., and the total value of the shipments being returned at Rs. 6·15 crores. Prices of this seed were kept at a high level by the failure of the American crop, while the Russian and Danubian crops were not up to expectations. The expansion in the exports of *linseed* was, however, neutralised by a serious contraction in shipments of *rape* and *til* and, in particular, by the shrinkage in shipments of *cotton seed*. Shipments of *cotton seed* from Bombay represent 88 per cent. of the total Indian trade in this staple; and the contraction in these exports consequent on a shorter Indian Cotton Crop represents a decrease of 5 per cent. of the total export trade in *seeds*. This decline stands out in contrast to the increase in exports of *seeds* from Calcutta, of which 94 per cent. is *linseed*. Karáchi, on the other hand has, like Bombay, been affected by the shrinkage in exports of *cotton seed*.

The distribution of these exports as given in the accompanying table shows that the most marked decline is in shipments to the United Kingdom. All but an insignificant portion of shipments of *cotton seed* is exported to Great Britain: and practically the whole of the decrease in the exports of this staple has been in shipments to the United Kingdom. Belgium and France to which countries is consigned over 68 per cent. of the exports of *linseed*, have taken very much larger quantities of this seed than in the previous year. Exports of *til* to France have declined by 68 per cent., this decline practically accounting for the

contraction in the exports of this seed: while Germany has reduced its takings of *rape* by 87 per cent. :—

Commodities—	1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Owt.	Rs.	Owt.	Rs.	Owt.	Rs.	Owt.	Rs.	Owt.	Rs.	Owt.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>												
France	917,025	72,46,048	653,545	37,56,519	489,645	33,37,819	707,169	31,01,471	1,125,489	1,67,08,340	+443,301	+36,37,500
Holland	123,300	21,62,000	—	—	37,475	6,03,730	229,021	22,48,127	229,219	22,24,443	+51,197	+9,26,306
Italy	203,010	44,47,297	612,731	22,02,320	223,025	42,02,203	612,572	42,14,346	227,229	42,27,722	+112,999	+17,11,227
Germany	179,526	14,50,225	27,025	2,12,227	223,701	12,72,530	105,124	12,12,222	223,025	22,22,124	+123,025	+20,72,122
Belgium	227,025	21,47,271	64,025	2,24,222	224,227	22,51,217	1,224,712	1,22,02,717	2,124,229	2,71,22,224	+1,020,515	+1,22,02,227
United Kingdom	84,227	7,12,422	222	2,271	12,024	1,22,722	22,222	2,47,727	222,229	21,22,222	+124,022	+22,12,222
Austria-Hungary	72,027	5,24,222	22,222	2,12,222	122,022	12,27,722	121,022	12,74,222	122,222	17,22,722	-1,222	+1,12,222
Other countries	22,122	2,22,722	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	127,122	12,22,222	+24,222	+2,22,222
Total	2,222,122	1,22,22,222	1,222,222	22,22,222	1,722,171	1,22,22,222	2,212,722	2,22,22,222	4,222,222	4,12,72,222	+2,012,222	+2,22,22,222
<i>TU or Jute—</i>												
France	422,727	22,22,222	212,212	22,22,222	222,212	22,22,222	1,222,222	1,22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	-212,222	-22,22,222
Belgium	222,722	22,22,222	122,212	12,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	+22,222	+2,22,222
Italy	122,222	12,22,222	122,222	12,22,222	122,222	12,22,222	122,222	12,22,222	122,222	12,22,222	-122,222	-12,22,222
Austria-Hungary	122,222	12,22,222	222,212	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	+22,222	+2,22,222
Germany	172,222	22,22,222	22,222	2,12,222	222,222	22,22,222	121,212	12,22,222	122,222	12,22,222	+22,222	+2,22,222
Other countries	22,222	2,22,222	122,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	+22,222	+2,22,222
Total	1,222,722	1,22,22,222	122,222	1,22,22,222	1,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	1,222,222	1,71,22,222	-212,222	-22,22,222
<i>Wool—</i>												
France	412,022	22,72,212	222,222	22,22,212	422,222	21,21,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	21,22,222	-222,222	-22,22,222
Belgium	222,022	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	+222,222	+22,22,222
Germany	222,222	22,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	-222,222	-22,22,222
United Kingdom	122,222	12,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	12,022	1,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	-22,222	-2,22,222
Other countries	222,222	22,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	-222,222	-22,22,222
Total	1,222,122	1,22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	1,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	1,222,222	1,22,22,222	-222,222	-22,22,222
<i>Cotton Seed—</i>												
United Kingdom	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	-1,222,222	-1,22,22,222
Other countries	222,172	12,17,222	22,222	2,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	-222,222	-22,22,222
Total	2,222,122	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,22,222	-1,222,222	-1,22,22,222
Other Seeds	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	+222,222	+22,22,222
Total Seeds	12,222,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	12,222,222	1,22,22,222	12,222,222	1,22,22,222	12,222,222	1,22,22,222	-1,222,222	-1,22,22,222

Silk and Wool.—Exports of *raw silk* have been stationary and those of *raw wool* have declined by Rs. 15·86 lakhs. Exports of the latter commodity were affected by the drought in Rájputána which is one of the principal sources of supply.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

32. A further decrease of Rs. 1·22 crores, or 11 per cent. brings the total of exports to Rs. 9·90 crores, the lowest in the quinquennial period. The decline of Rs. 1·30 crores in exports of *cotton yarns and fabrics*, the principal item under this head, is scarcely affected by small advances of Rs. 1·17 lakhs in *apparel* and of Rs. 6·85 lakhs in *other articles*.

A.—Yarn and Textile Fabrics.

The following table shows the quantity, value and destination of *Indian yarn* exported during the last five years :—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	5,799,232	23,00,524	1,935,188	5,89,078	919,801	3,45,213	847,847	2,61,184	883,794	3,72,405	231,847	1,11,810
Austria-Hungary ...	2,29,167	24,71,639	541,400	1,93,880	315,600	1,16,280	142,606	60,291	77,213	32,627	46,653	-5,600
Germany ...	5,127,046	21,17,778	893,919	1,43,947	2	2	10	5	48	65	33	8
Belgium ...	1,319,407	6,70,709	328,668	1,27,168	16,585	5,608	4,000	1,500	.....	.....	4,000	1,30
Turkey in Europe ...	1,671,866	8,95,017	364,240	1,25,417	42,340	42,340	17,717	105,600	45,065	285,300	1,23,628	179,800
British East Africa ...	19,299	8,413	17,130	7,169	17,080	7,047	15,210	7,192	18,050	9,825	2,940	7,00
Egypt ...	1,945,710	13,06,682	2,077,000	3,20,648	23,46,718	9,38,791	2,881,778	14,09,203	1,705,450	9,40,110	1,116,336	4,71,800
Aden ...	1,902,134	7,96,884	1,637,220	6,52,803	19,00,181	8,37,493	1,910,398	9,39,695	2,243,123	11,99,497	342,723	2,20,710
Arabia ...	607,253	2,90,367	559,496	2,63,620	878,174	2,26,604	748,240	361,623	942,153	5,15,897	1,98,913	1,24,300
China ...	186,549,284	6,20,16,633	200,163,638	8,21,72,414	187,327,356	7,92,21,574	150,500,159	8,99,22,396	121,030,718	5,08,80,870	29,665,443	-1,08,41,000
Japan ...	.....	.....	375,600	1,40,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	46	88	8
Java ...	657,330	348,117	732,020	3,80,090	887,178	4,83,241	1,719,238	7,64,886	914,450	5,98,808	379,786	1,70,000
Persia ...	2,733,400	18,78,495	1,757,500	9,07,316	2,345,070	12,98,167	2,541,335	14,97,555	1,847,186	9,80,926	964,140	5,10,000
Straits Settlements ...	5,380,915	25,70,495	6,197,204	20,44,772	4,840,405	23,37,989	2,961,634	16,33,463	4,082,320	24,51,994	1,121,107	2,24,000
Turkey in Asia ...	8,163,458	26,24,752	9,050,401	24,81,771	9,730,668	42,36,781	9,502,140	45,00,303	7,445,983	27,49,179	1,956,177	7,10,000
Other countries ...	4,643,423	18,01,305	1,481,148	5,61,234	1,229,708	5,05,838	837,939	4,24,193	1,078,778	5,41,530	268,399	1,17,000
Total ...	207,796,989	8,48,07,081	225,341,801	9,27,16,785	311,908,213	9,08,41,829	174,100,982	8,18,49,089	162,449,977	7,09,99,449	-31,661,008	-1,08,000

There has been some small improvement in the shipments of *yarn* to the United Kingdom, Turkey in Europe, Aden, Arabia and particularly to the Straits Settlements, but the heavy drop in the exports to China and Turkey in Asia of Rs. 1.11 crores or about 15 per cent. is the outstanding feature of the year's trading in this commodity. The fall in the price of raw-material led to an increased output of local yarn but with the political troubles in China and the consequent effect on exchange with China, accumulated stocks in China did not pass into consumption. In contrast with the reduction in exports to Foreign Countries has to be noticed an expansion of 1 million lbs. of yarn distributed coastwise.

Cotton Manufactures.

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—												
Aden ...	8,230,711	12,52,868	7,954,014	12,04,406	8,226,888	12,48,688	8,063,834	12,55,015	7,850,095	12,81,168	492,788	22,855
Turkey in Asia ...	7,084,128	12,31,108	8,800,247	12,31,804	9,084,536	12,61,987	12,114,080	26,86,452	5,719,000	8,97,161	12,397,660	27,60,921
British East Africa ...	2,936,526	4,72,566	2,046,686	2,98,169	2,883,992	4,50,650	2,866,368	5,71,283	2,055,564	5,10,912	630,684	61,370
Portuguese East Africa ...	4,286,125	5,34,416	4,884,640	6,05,893	6,418,845	7,48,152	5,360,264	7,06,497	2,689,288	5,08,403	1,692,136	2,69,976
Italian East Africa ...	.....	.....	1,671,640	2,10,846	1,448,698	1,86,333	1,204,945	1,37,896	393,146	78,043	721,799	30,513
German East Africa ...	8,617,639	5,78,244	8,968,976	6,41,895	8,577,000	9,84,841	8,381,300	9,20,280	5,530,761	9,03,266	178,491	23,054
Siam ...	1,639,509	2,49,970	1,779,988	2,68,041	1,864,446	2,26,498	1,983,493	2,28,823	1,211,188	1,26,433	227,280	29,466
Persia ...	2,468,616	2,92,380	2,365,864	2,55,265	5,332,686	7,62,408	2,641,048	3,28,683	4,045,473	6,19,072	1,404,428	2,20,461
Other Countries ...	6,808,072	10,70,158	9,201,654	12,27,438	9,209,159	13,09,687	9,127,480	12,82,861	7,125,828	11,31,164	2,011,927	2,61,177
Total, Grey ...	59,121,806	57,71,267	66,972,016	68,22,999	60,061,981	72,40,923	55,218,223	69,26,653	29,098,168	60,61,707	-16,583,965	-21,06,168
White ...	120,226	24,815	68,908	18,786	74,988	17,183	153,728	21,464	211,826	68,914	+ 157,792	+ 27,499
Coloured ...	18,498,078	29,46,917	12,981,718	27,98,085	18,645,098	29,26,770	19,613,692	41,66,466	18,208,674	40,47,164	- 1,218,179	- 1,21,303
Total, Piece goods ...	51,754,174	87,62,129	55,567,682	90,00,473	68,672,763	1,11,82,680	74,986,246	1,24,26,981	57,208,207	1,01,77,905	- 17,588,041	- 28,60,999

The features of the year's history in the Cotton weaving industry have already been summarised. With an increased output there has been a serious contraction in exports to Foreign Countries which have declined by 17½ million yards representing 23 per cent. On the other hand there has been a corresponding increase in the exports coastwise and it would appear that the industry has looked to the home market for its support. Exports of all description, except *whites*, show decreases; *greys* continue to be the chief line of export and absorbed 60 per cent. of the trade.

Turkey in Asia, which was the largest consumer of Indian cloths, has reduced its demands by 68 per cent. and Aden now assumes first place as the market for the products of Indian looms.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

GOLD AND SILVER.

Private.

	Average for 5 years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—							
Imports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	8,54,77,796	6,89,47,799	4,18,89,187	7,69,39,615	11,57,49,114	11,37,44,398	— 14,823
Coin—Sovereigns and other	4,18,24,538	6,55,78,789	1,22,97,870	12,39,08,321	11,63,10,646	21,82,46,830	+ 10,00,86,184
— British Gold Coins	21,19,631	32,90,291	18,98,990	21,53,376	33,47,701	80,84,324	+ 17,37,563
— Other coined gold							
Total	9,99,21,990	13,78,08,840	5,45,00,657	19,99,00,323	23,39,21,461	23,30,90,418	+ 10,17,58,955
Exports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	3,39,71,508	2,39,09,819	3,31,94,376	2,37,39,119	2,39,30,917	2,39,18,610	+ 5,99,708
Coin—Sovereigns and other	69,06,456	99,898	21,89,781	8,96,121	61,89,341	6,17,477	— 85,30,794
— British Gold Coins	2,07,583	8,39,781	1,84,118	2,12,089	3,61,338	16,07,001	+ 14,46,708
— Other coined gold							
Total	3,85,34,694	2,39,29,928	3,46,47,373	2,33,37,329	2,74,19,798	2,89,43,089	— 14,78,708
Net Imports	9,08,97,678	10,43,89,857	2,19,62,185	16,66,52,994	19,99,01,663	20,91,87,329	+ 10,31,34,690
Silver—							
Imports—							
(a) Bullion—Bar	8,44,11,169	6,49,32,971	11,44,97,899	8,89,09,183	8,97,48,898	9,19,14,891	+ 21,79,098
— Other kinds of uncoined silver	9,179	—	—	1,081	—	—	—
(b) Coin—Government of India							
— Rupees	89,10,393	78,45,738	89,44,364	81,38,064	87,91,499	81,40,198	+ 2,48,639
— Other coin	1,29,13,673	29,10,368	84,323	39,48,099	2,40,984	90,184	— 1,50,800
Total	9,18,38,179	9,80,80,661	12,05,96,517	9,68,96,366	9,27,79,341	9,51,46,861	+ 23,70,639
Exports—							
(a) Bullion (Bar and other kinds)	10,84,007	5,67,472	13,31,130	19,69,947	1,48,977	11,417	— 1,37,560
(b) Coin—Government of India							
— Rupees	76,41,744	61,32,580	62,89,895	78,19,416	67,69,399	64,54,461	— 3,13,928
— British Dollars	90,61,729	29,54,218	91,34,679	77,68,049	72,84,827	8,00,01,888	+ 4,97,16,601
— Straits Dollars	1,02,92,659	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Other coin	37,918	2,52,928	39,115	29,37,548	18,61,709	2,37,699	— 16,44,309
Total	2,80,98,087	1,04,97,690	1,47,36,609	1,80,68,546	1,80,84,706	8,67,06,718	+ 4,06,12,010
Net Imports	5,81,40,191	8,55,89,571	10,58,61,908	7,88,34,980	7,46,91,343	8,64,40,169	— 3,82,51,177
Gold and Silver—							
Imports	19,01,80,177	29,29,87,501	17,71,05,974	29,09,04,117	23,00,97,509	47,03,37,397	+ 10,41,29,796
Exports	6,08,22,581	4,40,34,073	4,92,61,661	5,14,05,391	8,55,04,498	9,46,48,979	+ 8,91,48,306
Net Imports	11,29,37,396	18,99,53,428	12,78,34,313	23,94,77,826	14,45,93,011	37,56,88,418	+ 4,49,84,498

33. The chief features in the movements of *treasure* have already been referred to. Larger arrivals of *gold coin* aggregating Rs. 21·62 crores account for the increase in the importations of *gold* from Rs. 23½ crores to Rs. 8½ crores. On the other hand, exports of *gold coin*, which in 1910-11 had been abnormally large, declined considerably, while shipments of *bar gold* show an advance. The net imports of *gold* in the year under review were valued at Rs. 29·91 crores as against Rs. 19·59 crores in 1910-11. The following table shows the sources of imports of *bar* and *sovereigns* :—

	United Kingdom.		Australia.		Egypt.		Asiatic Turkey.		Aegean and Dependencies.		France.	
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Bar	1,090	1,037	46	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sovereigns	373	322	115	608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100

As in the previous year the United Kingdom practically supplied all the *bar gold*, while Egypt was the principal source of supply of *sovereigns*. Receipts from Australia were valued at over Rs. 6 crores. Movements of *silver* were marked by an increase in arrivals of *bar* and by the large exports of *silver dollars* coined at the Bombay Mint. The net imports of *silver*, after deductions of exports, amounted only to Rs. 8·6½ crores—a figure which is considerably lower than that of the previous year and is the lowest recorded for the last 10 years.

The aggregate value of the net imports of *gold* and *silver* reached the total of Rs. 33½ crores representing an increase of 24 per cent. on the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Government.

The total value of *treasure* imported and exported on Government account further declined from Rs. 7·22 lakhs to Rs. 5·62 lakhs. The imports consisting entirely of *Government of India rupees* declined from Rs. 6,78,217 to Rs. 4,57,142. Exports, which consisted of *gold sovereigns*, show a slight increase but are not of serious significance.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

34. The following table shows how the trade of Bombay with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated :—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage vis-à-vis the total of each country to the whole.	
	Average for 3 years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for 3 years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	Percentage to total exports.			
					1910-1911.	1911-1912.					1910-1911.	1911-1912.		
United Kingdom and British Possessions—														
United Kingdom	24,11'55	26,27'99	27,74'23	+1,53'25	55'39	56'2	6,44'39	8,66'32	7,82'30	-1,04'02	14'08	12'69	31'78	27'59
Hongkong	23'49	21'47	24'47	-17'00	1'21	1'11	4,70'28	4,99'23	5,07'71	+18'39	7'79	8'05	6'08	7'81
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,29'49	2,15'78	1,49'61	-65'91	8'88	3'03	15'61	15'17	14'96	-11	2'64	2'4	3'08	1'71
Aden and Dependencies	18'94	24'49	22'67	+3'27	3'2	3'66	60'77	57'94	64'90	+11'96	1'23	1'50	1'60	1'71
Straits Settlements	61'47	59'23	61'73	-7'60	1'26	1'06	44'41	39'38	46'28	+9'29	6'1	7'8	7'8	7'8
Bahrain Islands	35'98	35'47	41'06	+3'46	3'1	3'6	22'53	24'69	28'56	+7'87	3'5	3'8	3'8	3'8
Australasia	31'47	35'00	27'55	-5'45	1'13	0'8	3'07	3'77	3'14	-33	0'6	0'6	0'6	0'6
Other British Possessions	23'90	24'39	30'37	+5'48	3'4	1'08	34'29	36'29	1,11'23	+15'46	1'79	1'76	1'37	1'37
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions	22,57'25	21,39'36	22,08'29	+72'93	65'69	66'62	12,00'79	12,40'90	12,05'23	-41'23	26'18	25'44	25'25	26'61
Foreign Countries—														
Europe—														
Belgium	50'37	52'41	50'55	+7'44	1'11	1'21	2,71'84	2,29'52	2,30'37	+22'35	8'54	10'70	5'95	7'81
France	86'43	1,17'26	1,09'15	-8'11	2'43	2'21	8,24'13	10,14'49	8,21'24	-33'08	9'75	8'43	6'23	6'23
Germany	2,42'27	4,39'35	4,34'03	-4'32	9'26	9'50	2,51'08	4,54'08	2,41'78	-1,12'37	7'20	8'41	8'08	8'08
Italy	81'29	88'96	79'54	-7'43	1'52	1'61	2,06'39	4,97'00	2,55'01	-1,41'99	7'88	8'63	8'23	8'23
Austria-Hungary	1,14'13	1,25'30	1,17'39	-7'91	2'38	2'39	2,08'26	5,02'69	2,23'25	-29'44	4'80	3'64	1'58	1'58
Spain	4'55	4'08	4'87	+7'84	0'8	1'0	12'35	1,32'78	83'55	+70'81	1'96	1'66	1'16	1'16
Holland	14'21	16'10	25'92	+9'82	0'8	0'8	31'28	1,32'78	51'15	+18'04	1'5	1'1	1'1	1'1
Sweden	17'53	12'89	17'52	+4'64	0'4	0'2	10'15	19'61	1'56	-10'60	1'9	1'9	1'9	1'9
Russia	16'22	11'34	6'58	-9'61	0'7	0'2	7'23	11'09	9'77	-7'32	1'7	0'6	0'6	0'6
Norway	6'29	8'14	8'06	+1'86	0'4	0'2	4'1	1'06	0'0	-1'06	0'3	0'0	0'0	0'0
Switzerland	22'01	26'57	26'50	+4'86	0'7	0'4	4'1	2'2	2'7	+6'5	0'1	0'1	0'1	0'1
Other Countries	23'28	1'24	1'54	+7'30	0'2	0'2	5'14	3'04	8'26	+5'22	0'6	0'1	0'4	0'4
Total, Europe	7,60'32	9,08'56	8,00'90	-7'66	19'19	19'26	17,12'12	26,90'44	22,00'39	-4,89'78	41'09	34'38	21'70	27'61
Asia—														
Japan	37'48	1,29'74	1,54'75	+4'01	3'18	3'4	7,20'00	10,09'37	12,00'79	+1,92'42	16'00	20'03	20'00	19'00
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Marco)	1,00'09	1,06'21	1,27'24	+21'03	2'34	2'89	6,24'28	8,17'20	77'6'42	+3,61'22	9'21	12'24	5'05	7'81
Turkey	37'81	44'48	40'22	-3'23	0'4	0'8	1,19'03	1,21'96	68'40	-32'56	1'84	1'45	1'51	1'51
Perak	44'24	59'06	55'57	-3'49	1'24	1'19	3,19'67	2,00'11	4'4'00	-1'67	1'61	1'66	1'46	1'46
Java	82'88	1,21'85	1,26'54	+29'69	2'79	3'21	4'38	6'29	8'41	+1'87	1'3	1'0	1'27	1'27
Muskat or Oman	36'90	36'37	41'81	+4'94	0'4	0'4	37'05	41'24	45'11	+1'87	0'6	0'6	0'6	0'6
Siam	23'64	31'53	30'22	-1'30	0'7	0'1	11'11	12'90	15'48	+4'57	2'0	2'0	2'0	2'0
Other Countries	15'05	9'18	8'33	-7'32	0'2	0'2	9'53	27'41	60'62	+48'21	7'8	7'8	6'1	6'1
Total, Asia	4,08'49	5,09'37	5,16'77	+47'40	12'08	12'50	12,30'24	18,56'38	22,97'29	+4,40'41	29'49	36'48	23'00	28'00
Africa—														
Egypt	15'00	14'45	12'18	-2'27	0'1	0'2	26'24	23'08	41'20	-11'73	0'4	0'5	0'1	0'1
Other Countries	5'04	8'00	3'59	-4'41	0'1	0'7	65'11	75'63	79'43	+3'10	1'20	1'17	0'4	0'4
Total, Africa	20'04	22'45	15'77	-6'68	0'2	0'9	1,01'35	1,28'66	114'63	-15'68	2'04	1'32	1'37	1'37
America	79'80	1,05'42	1,02'33	+22'51	2'23	2'20	69'64	79'10	80'56	+11'46	1'25	1'44	1'37	1'37
Grand Total	41,57'36	47,24'12	47,33'98	+156'62	100'00	100'00	42,33'53	63,07'58	69,02'57	+6'99	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

Of the whole trade over 42 per cent. was with the British Empire, 27'59 per cent. with Continental Europe and nearly 26 per cent. with Asiatic countries, the shares of America and Africa representing 2'52 and 1'16 per cent. respectively. The share of the British Empire shows practically no variation; the trade with Continental Europe, however, has decreased by about 4 per cent., a corresponding increase being recorded in the trade with Asiatic countries. America also shows an appreciable improvement amounting to Rs. 98'29 lakhs. It may here be noted that the system of registering trade by countries of consignment and final destination has been finally adopted since April last and the statistics presented in the above table have been compiled on this new basis.

The United Kingdom.—Imports which form 56 per cent. of the import trade advanced by Rs. 153'25 lakhs or by 6 per cent. Exports on the other hand record a contraction of Rs. 104'08 lakhs. The improvement in imports resulted mainly from unusually large importations of *raw cotton* and of *cotton piece-goods*, the decrease in the export trade being due to diminished shipments of *raw cotton*, *seeds* and *raw wool*.

British Possessions other than the United Kingdom.—There is a falling off of Rs. 73'23 lakhs in imports on account of a reduction in *sugar* from Mauritius

and in *horses* from Australia. Exports, on the other hand, show an increase of Rs. 62·71 lakhs shared by the principal constituents of the group.

Continental Europe.—Imports from the Continent represented 18·26 per cent. of the total import trade while exports absorbed 34·88 per cent. of the total export trade. The decline is most marked in the export trade. Except in the case of Belgium and Holland exports to all other continental countries declined, the diminution, which was due to a drop in shipments of *raw cotton*, being most marked in the case of Germany and Italy. As a result of the adoption of the new system of registration Germany has displaced Belgium whose shipments were swollen to a considerable extent by consignments of German goods passing through for shipment from a Belgian port. France which occupied the second place in the preceding year ranks third, Belgium stepping in its place and Holland takes precedence of Spain.

Asia.—Of the total trade with this group, China and Japan absorb 77·59 per cent. Both the branches of the trade have advanced, imports by Rs. 47·40 lakhs and exports by Rs. 438·41 lakhs. The increase in imports was due to larger importations of *sugar* from Java and *silk piece-goods* from China and Japan, and the increased shipments of *opium* and *raw cotton* to China and Japan account for the remarkable expansion of Rs. 438·41 lakhs recorded under exports.

Africa.—The trade declined by Rs. 20·51 lakhs.

America.—The total value of the trade represents 2·52 per cent. of the aggregate trade and shows an improvement of Rs. 98·29 lakhs imports having risen by Rs. 86·81 lakhs owing chiefly to increased importations of *raw cotton* and *kerosine oil*.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

35. **Stores.**—Imports of *Government stores* were on a larger scale than in the previous year and were valued at Rs. 58½ lakhs as against Rs. 38½ lakhs in 1910-11. The principal increases were in *cement*, *coal*, *machinery* and *copper*. Exports of *Government stores*, the bulk of which consists of *arms and ammunition*, advanced to Rs. 6½ lakhs.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

36. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in foreign trade increased by 97 to 1,618 and the tonnage by 255,073 to 3,768,854 tons or by 7 per cent.

The particulars of the shipping during the year, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Vessels.	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease in 1911-1912.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Registered—						
Steamers ... { With cargo	302	1,022,326	302	1,020,325	+00	+207,302
... { In ballast	25	204,024	100	202,221	+75	+42,207
Sailing Vessels ... { With cargo	125	22,222	120	22,222	+5	—542
... { In ballast	2	222	1	100	+1	+100
Total	704	1,622,202	704	1,622,156	+111	+253,504
Cleared—						
Steamers ... { With cargo	267	1,542,422	241	1,222,124	+26	+32,291
... { In ballast	22	122,241	27	122,272	+5	+27,222
Sailing Vessels ... { With cargo	120	22,127	122	22,222	+2	+2,222
... { In ballast	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	709	1,627,122	709	1,627,122	+14	+2,222
Grand Total	1,613	3,412,721	1,613	3,768,854	+97	+254,073

The distribution of the tonnage according to flag underwent only slight changes. The share of Great Britain was 63 per cent. as against 69 per cent. in 1910-11; Germany has retained her second position on the list with a percentage of 9 followed by Austria-Hungary whose share has fallen to 6 per cent. France takes 5 per cent. while Japan and Italy follow with a percentage of slightly over 4 each.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

37. The aggregate Customs Revenue consisting of Import Duties, Export Duties and 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on cotton manufactures of Indian origin, decreased by Rs. 59,85,982 to Rs. 3,34,49,270.

Import Duties.—The revenues from Import Duties for the last five years are shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1911-1912 decreased by Rs. 64,71,988 or about 18 per cent. The fluctuations in

Head.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty ...	3,25,53,676	2,24,96,025	2,15,60,600	2,55,56,805	2,90,84,817

the important items of receipt are shown below :—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase or Decrease.		1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
Silver ...	129.77	84.08	-45.69	Wool, articles made of ...	7.02	7.54	+.52
Cotton manufactures ...	41.17	42.39	+1.22	Hardware and cutlery ...	8.96	8.30	-.66
Liquors ...	25.85	26.97	+1.12	Dyeing and Tanning materials ...	5.61	5.11	-.50
Petroleum ...	20.31	22.28	+1.97	Cigarettes ...	4.20	3.26	-.94
Sugar ...	17.48	18.48	+1.00	Cigars ...	3.00	4.43	+1.43
Metals ...	17.02	18.19	+1.17	Tobacco, other manufactured and unmanufactured.	1.43	1.90	+.47
Silk and articles made of silk ...	12.73	12.73	+0.00				

The only change in the rate of duty which vitiates the comparison with the figures of the preceding year was the lowering of the rate of duty on all descriptions of tobacco which was altered as shown in the margin from 7th March 1911. The realisations of Customs

Descriptions of Tobacco.	Per	Rate of Duty	
		in 1910-11.	in 1911-12.
		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Unmanufactured ...	Pound.	1 8	1 0
Cigars ...	"	2 5	1 10
Cigarettes weighing less than 8 lbs. per thousand.	Thousand.	5 0	3 2
Do. do. 3 lbs. or more "	Pound.	2 0	1 4
Manufactured—Other Sorts ...	"	1 10	1 2

duty were seriously affected by the serious contraction in the dutiable imports of silver, which yielded Rs. 65 lakhs less than in the previous year.

Export Duties.—The collections on account of export duties on rice, husked or unhusked, and rice-flour, for the last five years are shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1911-1912

Head.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Export Duty ...	1,55,092	2,41,078	2,96,420	1,99,892	1,46,582

Rs. 53,310 or by 27 per cent., the decline being due to smaller shipments of rice to Aden and the Gulf Ports, which are now taking their supplies direct from Burma.

Tea Cess.—The cess of one-fourth of a pie per pound on all tea produced in India and exported from Bombay beyond the limits of British India brought in during the year a net sum of Rs. 2,113.

BALANCE OF TRADE (FOREIGN TRADE).

38. The following statement gives the excess of imports over exports (including treasure and Government transactions) for each of the five years from 1907-1908 to 1911-1912 :—

Years.	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.
1907-1908 ...	68,19,39,525	55,20,16,124	12,99,23,401	74,06,71,806	53,35,99,026	20,70,72,780	21,70,65,400	
1908-1909 ...	58,12,03,657	47,02,34,785	11,09,68,872	58,65,19,085	47,43,94,059	11,21,25,026	11,21,25,026	
1909-1910 ...	60,21,30,300	60,09,02,101	12,12,28,199	19,79,65,442	60,73,74,057	9,06,61,386	9,06,61,386	
1910-1911 ...	79,95,09,993	55,5,62,241	24,39,47,752	80,40,45,303	62,61,61,561	17,78,83,742	11,78,83,741	
1911-1912 ...	92,84,22,890	72,64,06,677	20,20,16,212	92,92,84,328	72,02,36,079	20,89,48,249	20,87,67,310	

**COASTING TRADE.
CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.**

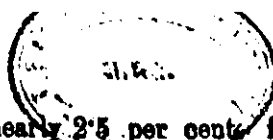
39. The following statement shows the coasting trade between the Chief Port—Bombay—and other ports grouped by Provinces :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency.	1,02,01,129	1,05,37,264	+4,75,871	1,53,58,221	1,55,02,571	+1,44,750
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	32,46,220	32,79,375	+7,31,545	32,04,700	31,20,005	-79,764
Káthiáwár	2,40,28,945	2,54,09,010	+25,24,995	1,33,12,420	2,26,48,223	+69,26,803
Goa	2,12,22,023	2,05,73,744	-11,05,989	37,32,712	40,24,207	+15,26,495
Other Ports	5,02,502	5,10,451	+8,979	6,32,122	5,02,024	+3,26,221
Total	7,21,25,900	7,31,25,630	+20,20,250	2,61,24,205	2,15,02,279	+43,79,074
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,45,02,224	2,32,22,221	+7,42,227	2,17,24,272	2,01,22,722	-14,22,224
Eastern Bengal and Assam	31,225	42,225	-8,722	12,219	17,222	-244
Madras	1,42,72,721	1,70,22,272	+27,12,211	2,17,22,242	2,00,22,222	-15,22,222
Burma	2,41,42,222	2,32,12,222	-22,22,222	72,22,222	31,27,222	+2,22,222
Sind	1,42,22,222	1,72,10,222	+22,77,122	6,24,22,722	5,70,42,222	+22,12,722
Total	5,20,22,722	5,25,22,222	-24,22,124	10,12,22,222	10,44,17,222	+41,24,722
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,22,112	1,42,227	-14,222	27,212	71,127	+12,222
State of Travancore	22,10,222	42,22,222	-7,22,222	12,21,222	22,22,222	+1,22,222
Other Ports	1,21,222	22,222	-24,222	14,74,122	7,10,222	-7,22,222
Total	51,27,222	42,27,222	-20,22,222	26,27,222	20,22,122	-4,22,222
Grand Total	12,12,24,772	12,27,22,721	-1,12,22,044	14,72,27,212	12,22,22,221	+22,22,222
Treasure	2,22,272	4,72,222	+74,222	2,27,222	2,22,222	-1,22,222
Total	12,12,22,122	12,22,12,112	-1,17,24,227	14,77,22,222	12,22,22,272	+21,27,227

The expansion in the coasting trade of the Chief Port, which was a feature of the trading of the two preceding years, was not maintained, and a decline of Rs. 86 lakhs is recorded, the aggregate having receded from Rs. 82·97 crores to Rs. 82·61 crores. Imports valued at Rs. 17 crores show a falling off of Rs. 1 crore or 6 per cent. Against this decrease must be set an expansion of Rs. 81 lakhs in exports, which were valued at Rs. 15½ crores. The contraction in imports is due to smaller arrivals of Indian produce notably from Káthiáwár (—Rs. 86 lakhs), Burma (—Rs. 88 lakhs) and Goa (—Rs. 11 lakhs), imports from Madras and Sind on the other hand, having increased respectively by Rs. 27 lakhs and Rs. 29 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures advanced by Rs. 103 lakhs, while those of foreign merchandises declined by Rs. 20 lakhs. Increased shipments to Sind and Káthiáwár were the leading features of the export trade.

Imports.—More than half of the import trade is represented by imports of raw cotton (Rs. 627 lakhs), grain and pulse (Rs. 210 lakhs) and coal (Rs. 113 lakhs), in all of which commodities there was a sensible decline. Receipts of raw cotton from Káthiáwár fell by Rs. 73 lakhs and from Goa by Rs. 33 lakhs, while shipments from Sind increased by Rs. 44 lakhs. The heavy decline in the imports of grain and pulse is accounted for by a decline of Rs. 84 lakhs in the receipts of rice from Burma and of Rs. 26 lakhs in the shipments of wheat from Sind and Káthiáwár. Coal from Bengal declined by Rs. 8 lakhs and there was also a contraction of Rs. 15 lakhs in the receipts of kerosine oil from Burma. Other noteworthy features are the increases in coconuts from Madras, ghi and raw wool from Káthiáwár, tea from Bengal, and teak wood from Burma. Spices, jute manufactures, liquors and seeds showed a slight falling off. Imports of candles from Burma show a considerable advance.

Exports.—Cotton piece-goods which represent the bulk of the export trade, advanced by Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 687½ lakhs, shipments to Sind and Madras showing a considerable expansion. Exports to Bengal, on the other hand, show a further decline and were valued at Rs. 1 crore. Exports of cotton twist and yarn improved by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 168 lakhs, the principal consumers



41. The total value of the trade advanced by nearly 2·5 per cent. from Rs. 679 lakhs to Rs. 696 lakhs. The interportal trade of the Presidency advanced by Rs. 19 lakhs. The trade between the subordinate ports in the Presidency and ports in Bengal and Madras showed a slight improvement, while that with Káthiáwár and Goa showed a decline. The trade with Indian ports not British in other Presidencies chiefly consisted of Exports of *Salt* to Travancore and Cochin which were valued at Rs. 3,80,224 as against Rs. 4,44,123 in the previous year.

Imports advanced by Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 324 lakhs, of which Rs. 166 lakhs represent the value of trade between the subordinate ports of the Presidency and the chief port. The bulk of Imports from other provinces came from Madras (Rs. 22 lakhs), Káthiáwár (Rs. 15 lakhs) and Goa (Rs. 10 lakhs).

Exports advanced by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 371 lakhs, of which Rs. 167 lakhs represent the trade with the chief port. Exports of *salt* to Madras and Bengal (Rs. 33 lakhs), of *rice* to Madras and Káthiáwár (Rs. 11 lakhs) and of *cotton seed* (Rs. 11 lakhs), and *wood* to Káthiáwár (Rs. 6 lakhs) were the principal features of the trade.

The trade of the *Kánara Range* advanced by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 67 lakhs. *Spices* which constitute the bulk of the export trade were valued at Rs. 28 lakhs. That of the *Ratnágiri Range* advanced by Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 200 lakhs. *Grain and pulse* (Rs. 44 lakhs) form the bulk of the trade of this range. Exports of *salt* (Rs. 41 lakhs) and *liquor* (Rs. 56 lakhs) and imports of *Mowra flowers* (Rs. 6 lakhs) are the most important articles in the trade of the *Uran Range* which declined by Rs. 2 lakhs. The trade of the *Thána Range* advanced by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 152 lakhs, *salt* (Rs. 19 lakhs), *rice* (Rs. 16 lakhs) and *wood* (Rs. 14 lakhs) were the principal items of the export trade of this range. The only noticeable decline is in the trade of the *Surat Range* which declined by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 130 lakhs. The decline is due to the partial failure of the rains in Káthiáwár and Gujarát.

Treasure.—The value of *treasure*, chiefly consisting of *Government of India rupees*, declined from Rs. 1,97,078 to Rs. 1,07,052.

Government Transactions.—The transactions in *treasure* advanced from Rs. 18,414 to Rs. 48,296. The value of *stores* declined from Rs. 4,21,578 to Rs. 1,64,760.

Shipping.—The total number of vessels engaged in the interportal trade was 147,758 of 3,262,456 tons as against 143,826 of 3,357,196 tons in the previous year.

SECTION II.—General Administration.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

42. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Financial Gross Rs. 2,94,45,430 during the year under report as against Rs. 3,59,58,174 during Receipts. the previous year.

Year	Ra.
1907-1908 ...	2,94,89,933
1908-1909 ...	2,23,06,399
1909-1910 ...	2,16,27,113
1910-1911 ...	2,54,84,199
1911-1912 ...	2,88,81,983

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

Year	Ra.
1907-1908 ...	2,21,54,072
1908-1909 ...	2,19,13,497
1909-1910 ...	2,11,81,335
1910-1911 ...	3,50,99,987
1911-1912 ...	2,85,33,964

Import duties (after deduction of Import Duties. refunds and drawbacks) represent 98·8 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.** 43. Export duties, on rice and rice flour, shipped to foreign countries aggregated Rs. 1,46,580 against Rs. 1,99,891 in the previous year. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 1,44,728.
- Expenditure.** 44. 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. 9,05,729 as against Rs. 8,86,328 in the previous year. An increase of Rs. 11,307 is shown in the salaries of Assistant Collectors, while the bonus to establishment on account of the Royal Visit amounted to Rs. 6,945. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 3.1 per cent. as against 2.3 in the previous year. The cost of establishment, which includes the cost of the 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. 7,02,221 to Rs. 7,50,317. The increase is largely due to the fact that the expenditure on account of Local Allowances amounting to about Rs. 33,000, which was formerly shown under Travelling, etc., Allowances, is now shown under Establishment Charges.
- Refund of Import Duties.** 45. Refunds of import duties increased from Rs. 1,29,607 to Rs. 1,38,317. Claims for refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 34,889 showing a considerable increase on the figures for 1910-11. Exports of merchandise on the Nushki-Seistan route, in regard to which a rebate of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the import duty is refunded on arrival in Seistan also show an increase, claims for Rs. 5,650 having been presented to this Department as against Rs. 3,750 in 1910-11.
- Drawbacks.** 46. Drawback refunds of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods to foreign ports increased from Rs. 3,27,628 to Rs. 4,10,096. The increase is chiefly noticeable under petroleum, sugar and silver bullion and coin. Drawbacks on oil increased from Rs. 22,849 to Rs. 43,873. The increase in the amount of drawback paid on sugar is due to abnormal shipments to the United Kingdom during the year under report. Drawbacks on re-exports of silver were swollen by the payment of Rs. 39,814 in respect of one single shipment of coined dollars to Hongkong exported by the Yokohama Specie Bank.
- Customs Documents, Import.** 47. One thousand six hundred and forty-one import general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 1,638 in 1910-11.
- The number of country craft from dutiable ports or carrying cargo of salt or spirit from customs ports increased from 3,029 to 3,285. An increase is apparent in the craft bringing general cargo from foreign ports.
- The number of bills of entry presented for dutiable goods was 218,479 against 193,720, while that for free goods was 50,957 against 52,824.
- Export.** 48. The number of export general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels entered outwards was 1,649 against 1,642, while the number of those for country craft to foreign ports was 2,019 against 1,727 in the previous year. The number of export general manifests of country craft for customs ports was 12,952 against 11,736 of the previous year.
- Shipping Bills numbered 160,641 against 154,011 of the previous year. Salt Tranship Permits show a decrease of 15, the total being 1,045 against 1,060 of the year previous.
- Drawback.** 49. Drawback Bills decreased from 4,771 to 4,531.
- Bonds.** 50. The number of Bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 549 against 602 of the previous year. Passes for Bonded goods numbered 4,640 against 3,619.
- Amendments of documents.** 51. Forty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven amendments were made by the Examining Staff during the year under report. These resulted in a recovery of additional duty amounting to Rs. 1,19,670 on imports and Rs. 348 on exports and in a decrease of Rs. 1,551 in payments of drawback refunds.
- In addition in 81 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 1,016 were disallowed owing to failure to establish the identity of the goods under shipment.

53. The value of the goods bonded at the Public Warehouse amounted to Rs. 14,50,816 on which duty amounting to Rs. 6,57,789 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 81,87,935 and Rs. 10,64,645 respectively. The decrease is due to the non-bonding of silver and smaller bonding of sugar and to the fact that a Private Warehouse was opened during this year by Messrs. Phipson and Company. Clearances for home consumption during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,03,918 in value yielding Rs. 5,29,516 in duty against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 79,57,181. Bonding transactions.

The transactions at the P. & O. Company's Warehouse which have no commercial significance were valued at Rs. 5,52,955.

54. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 1,613 against 1,802 of the previous year. Of the total number of cases 544 cases related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. Out of the remaining 1,069 cases no penalty was imposed in 223 cases inclusive of 47 Postal cases. Of the total number of cases, viz. 1,069, the Collector passed orders in 90 cases, the remaining having been disposed of by the Assistant Collectors. The large decrease in the number of cases disposed of by the Collector is due to the fact that the power of adjudication which was formerly vested only in the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House is now exercised by all Assistant Collectors. Customs offences.

Out of the 6 appeals made to the Collector in 5 cases Assistant Collectors' decisions were upheld, and in one case the penalty was reduced. Seven appeals were made to the Commissioner and to the Local Government with the result that in one case the appeal was rejected. In 5 Postal cases the decisions of the Department were modified: one appeal is under the consideration of Government.

55. The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 13,416. The Sample Post from the Continent was for the first time subjected to examination: and a systematic evasion of Customs revenue was brought to light. The prohibition recently imposed by Government on the transmission by Post of arms to British India resulted in the confiscation of 24 parcels containing arms. Fourteen cases were detected of attempts to import by Post opium and cocaine. An attempt was made to pass rectified spirit as juniper spirit: the consignment was confiscated and a heavy penalty imposed. In addition to the above cases, all of which were disposed of under the Sea Customs Act, the Preventive Department of the Custom House in 6 cases made important seizures of cocaine. In every single case but one the importer was a member of the crew of one of the vessels of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, and in one case the offender was the second officer of one of the vessels of this line. The total quantity of cocaine found on the persons of these smugglers amounted to 203,336 grains which may be valued approximately at Rs. 10,000. In all cases action was taken under the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, which permits of the imposition of severer penalties than under the Sea Customs Act. The maximum penalty was imposed in 3 cases and in no case was imprisonment for less than four months imposed.

In one case goods were taken over under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act for undervaluation with the result shown below:—

Description.	Declared value.		Value realized.	
	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.
Ivoryware	622	0 0	755	0 0

56. Various administrative changes were introduced during the year. All Assistant Collectors were invested with powers to adjudicate cases under section 182 of the Sea Customs Act. An Accounts Audit Department has been organised and is now in full working order. Similarly the Executive Audit Department has been remodelled and its operations placed on a complete working basis. The Prior to Entry System under which on presentation by ship's agents of a provisional manifest importers are enabled to complete their Customs documents prior to the ship's arrival has been introduced: but owing to the failure of ship's agents to take full advantage of the facilities Administrative changes.

thus afforded, the results have not realised the expectations based on the experience of Calcutta which were formed of the success of the system. The Deposit System of payment of duty in force in Calcutta has been adopted at this Custom House and the collection of Customs revenue has been concentrated at the Dock Custom House. A beginning has been made of the system of appraising goods in the sheds in substitution of the old practice of requiring all goods to be brought to the Custom House for appraisalment. The Drawback procedure has been completely revised and considerably simplified and the Port Trustees have been invited to co-operate in a proposal to reduce the number of documents required in the procedure applicable to exports.

Gener l.

57. All branches of the service worked satisfactorily. Special acknowledgments are due to Mr. Whitty, L. C. S., who as Assistant Collector in charge of the Prince's Dock Custom House has assisted materially in introducing the Calcutta system of appraisalment; to Mr. Hood who has put the Executive Audit Department on a sound basis and has effected valuable reforms in the procedure of the Import, Export and Drawback Departments resulting in economy of staff and more expeditious disposal of business; and to Mr. Watkins whose administration of the Preventive Department, particularly in respect to the smuggling of cocaine, has been vigorous and effective.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, L. C. S., was Collector throughout the year under report.

Continental Ports.

58. The Continental ports are under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue and in charge of officers of the combined Salt and Continental Customs Department whose work is supervised by the Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue.

59. The direct foreign trade of these ports is insignificant. The Customs receipts during the year 1911-12 were as follows :—

	Rs.
Import duties	91,227
Export duties	16,594
Other items	10,789
	<u>1,18,560</u>

The receipts were less by Rs. 7,007 than in the year 1910-11.

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

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed and pending.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.			Amount of penalty awarded.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1910-11	508	12	496	9,543	15	11	1,612	11	0
1911-12	538	9	529	9,479	4	7	1,978	8	1

The number of cases adjudicated has increased by 24 in the Northern Division and by 6 in the Southern Division. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 98.3 compared with 97.6 in the previous year. The most common offences were those of deviation from route on voyage, of non-production of documents, and of landing goods in excess of the quantity manifested.

61. The expenditure properly debitable to Customs on account of these ports cannot be definitely ascertained as the establishments perform duties in connection with the salt revenue in addition to their Customs duties. One-tenth of the combined cost of the Salt and Customs Departments is however debited against Customs and the amount so debited in 1911-12 was Rs. 1,76,145.

Land Customs.

62. The number of duty-collecting stations on the Káthiáwár and the Goa Frontiers remained unchanged during the year 1911-12.

63. An additional Land Customs station was established at Bagwada on the Daman Frontier, with effect from 1st October 1911, as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8572, dated the 11th September 1911 in order to remove the trouble and inconvenience caused to the inhabitants of certain villages of the Párdi Táluka situated within the Daman Frontier Line, who were required to produce Pátils' passes in respect of goods taken across the Frontier line to other British villages.

64. The receipts at the Customs Houses on the Land Frontiers were :—

			1910-11.	1911-12.
			Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontier	...	...	94,936	1,32,213
Káthiáwár Frontier	...	...	96,728	94,835
Total			1,91,664	2,27,048

The increase on the Portuguese Frontier is due partly to larger imports of coconuts, kopra and betelnuts on account of a large number of marriages among Hindus in the up-ghat districts and partly to the imports of dutiable machinery for Railway purposes by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

The decrease on the Káthiáwár Frontier is due to a falling off in "Goods" and "Passenger" traffic owing to scarcity. The crop in Káthiáwár was bad and money scarce.

65. The duty collected on salt imported at the several duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontier has been excluded from the above statement and credited to "salt".

66. 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.

67. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle Rock during the year amounted to 2,133,066 gallons compared with 2,855,908 gallons in the previous year as shown in the subjoined table :—

Description of Oil.		1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Case oil	...	606,424	392,160	.....	214,264
Bulk oil	...	2,249,484	1,740,906	.....	508,578
Total		2,855,908	2,133,066	.....	722,842

Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. explain that the decrease is the result of the bad market conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country, especially at Hubli, Bellary, Arsikere, etc., where plague was very rife almost throughout the year. This affected offtake very considerably and consequently the Petroleum Companies did not import large quantities at Mormugao.

There were no importations of petroleum at the Virangam Custom House during the year under report.

68. The following table shows the quantity of rice and paddy 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 by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5728, dated the 29th June 1896:—

Names of Custom Houses.	1910-11.			1911-12.		
	Quantity.		Amount of duty foregone.	Quantity.		Amount of duty foregone.
	Mds.	s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	s. t.	Rs. a. p.
Diggi	12,713	1 20	2,383 11 1	15,597	31 50	2,924 9 4
Kundal	3,658	22 0	685 15 8	4,024	17 0	754 9 3
Total	16,371	28 20	3,069 10 9	19,622	8 50	3,679 2 7

The increase is due to a better crop of rice in the Supa Petha.

69. There was an increase at Castle Rock in the import and export traffic of dutiable goods and also in the through export trade *via* Mormugao and a slight decrease in the through import traffic in free goods. The increase in the dutiable goods is due to larger imports of coconuts, kopra, etc., to above-ghat districts from Goa and to large exports of rice to Coast ports in the Ratnágiri and Kánara Districts *via* Mormugao. The increase in the export free traffic is due to a comparatively larger exportations of cotton seed, linseed and manganese ore to Mormugao for ultimate shipment to foreign ports. The decrease in the free imports is attributed to the famine in Gujarát.

Offences.

70. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 749 compared with 681 in the previous year, 439 in the Northern Division compared with 403 in 1910-11, and 310 in the Southern Division compared with 278 in the previous year. Of the 749 cases, 278 related to the carriage of goods by unauthorised routes. The increase in the Northern Division is partly due to the detection of several cases of smuggling of silver bullion and jewellery from Káthiáwar States. Eight cases of smuggling of silver bullion were detected on the Káthiáwar and Frontier, the total weight of the bullion being 4,012½ tolas. The increase in the Southern Division is chiefly in ordinary cases of passing goods without presenting an application and of misdescriptions of goods in applications and should therefore be attributed to the increased traffic *via* Castle Rock.

Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1911-12.

71. There was again a large increase in the amount of Woven Goods produced, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.		Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Presidency.
1910-11	Lbs.	132,802,778	49,396,471	17,827,398	199,526,647
1911-12	Lbs.	144,070,981	55,134,124	20,232,666	219,437,771
Increase	Lbs.	11,268,203	5,737,653	2,905,268	19,911,124

72. The rise is marked in almost all kinds of grey (unbleached) and coloured goods except under T. Cloths, Domestic and Sheeting. The percentage of goods bleached was '88 against '98 in the previous year. Three more of the larger Mills have taken steps during the year to isolate their bleaching houses from their weaving departments.

There was practically no change in the percentage of goods calendered.

73. The quantity of hosiery produced was 3,62,972 lbs. against 4,64,209 lbs. in the previous year.

74. The following table shows the production of Yarn :—

Year.		Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Presidency.
1910-11	... Lbs.	320,427,139	60,818,603	43,656,898	424,902,640
1911-12	... Lbs.	327,640,898	67,585,819	46,294,663	441,521,380
Increase	... Lbs.	7,213,759	6,767,216	2,637,765	16,618,740

75. The increase in production of yarn is due to the fact that a number of mills started working again during the year under review in view of the fall of the price of cotton especially during the latter five months of the year caused by the good crop realised in America. The percentage of yarn spun of counts above 21 was 32.19 against 30.33 for 1910-11.

76. There has been a substantial increase in the total revenue realised as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Receipts.				Drawback.	Net Revenue.			
	Duty.		Miscellaneous.	Duty.		Duty.		Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	a. p.				Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
1910-11	96,78,554	10 0	206	88,538	9 10	36,40,026	0 3	904	
1911-12	42,17,869	5 10	106	46,930	1 10	41,71,989	4 0	106	
Increase	5,89,814	11 10	.....	7,401	8 0	5,81,918	8 10	.....
Decrease	.....		100	.....		.....		100

77. The duty was recovered without much difficulty. Out of the total amount of Rs. 53,000 outstanding at the end of the last year Rs. 18,784 were recovered during the year under review. The amount outstanding at the end of the year including previous arrears was Rs. 50,180. Of this Rs. 27,238 represents the arrears of the Haripur Mill in Ahmedabad which is under liquidation.

78. The following table shows the quantity of goods treated for exemption and drawback :—

			1910-11.	1911-12.
Exemption	... ..	Lbs.	11,399,729	8,135,810
Drawback	... ..	Lbs.	1,982,558	2,850,236
Total	... ..	Lbs.	13,382,287	10,986,046

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

Kind of Mill.	1910-11.				1911-12.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Presi- dency.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Presi- dency.
Spinning	20	19	6	45	34	21	7	62
Do. and Weaving	42	22	12	77	43	22	18	78
Weaving	3	8	1	12	4	7	1	12
Hosiery	2	2	...	4	2	3	.....	4
Total	67	52	19	138	83	53	21	156

80. The fall in the price of cotton has had a reviving effect on the Mill Industry and the results of the past year may be classed as satisfactory. Spinning Mills have done a good trade in the coarser counts. Weaving Mills show a tendency to develop their business by enlarging the number of different lines of goods woven.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

81. Cases under the Act numbered 544 during the year under report as compared with 700 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 156.

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
1910-1911	500	89	109	700	1	388	324*	6	696
1911-1912	388	130	57	544	.....	345*	239†	9	536

* This figure includes 6 cases in which no fine was inflicted but the goods were ordered to be re-shipped.

† Do. 21 do. do.

82. In 9 cases goods were detained on application by parties concerned who claimed a right in a trade mark. In two of these 9 cases the goods were re-shipped, in 4 they were passed after removal of the labels objected to, and in 3 cases the parties came to terms regarding the use of the trade mark in dispute as applied to the goods detained.

83. Cases of false trade description as to country of origin numbered 325. In 14 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country; the remaining 311 being cases in which goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India bore names of British or British Indian dealers or were described in such a manner as to suggest British or British Indian origin.

84. There were 57 detentions under clause (f). Of these 44 related to cotton goods, 5 to woollen, 4 to cotton and silk, 2 to cotton and woollen piece-goods, 1 to silk piece-goods, and 1 to woollen and silk goods. In 12 cases figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds." In 2 cases pieces were stamped with the lengths on the inner fold and not on the outer fold. In 9 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but only on the outer wrappers and on the tickets pasted on them and in the remaining 34 cases the length was not stamped at all.

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

86. In 163 cases, in which infringement of the provisions of the Act was detected, the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks or penalties on a written undertaking that the marks on future consignments would strictly comply with the requirements of the law. In 75 cases corrections of the offending marks were required but no penalties imposed. In 177 cases small penalties were imposed; in 129 cases in which the circumstances of importation were such as to require more serious notice, heavier penalties were imposed, or confiscation was ordered subject to payment of a redemption penalty, while in 26 of these cases the goods were ordered to be re-shipped.

87. Five hundred and thirty-five cases were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Customs and the remaining 9 by the Collector.

88. There was only one appeal to the Collector against the decision of an Assistant Collector of Customs and in this the decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld.

89. The net recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 3,783-8-0 and Rs. 505-0-0 respectively.

90. Two thousand five hundred and one packages of general merchandise, 213 bundles of galvanised iron sheets, 150 kegs of bicarbonate of soda, 25 drums

of double boiled linseed oil, 155 barrels of cement, 600 bundles of basic steel sheets, 100 kegs of dry white lead and 56 cases of refined camphor, were detained at the Custom House during the year under report.

91. The more important cases detected during the year are summarised below :—

Perfumery.—In a consignment of Perfumed Water the main labels on the bottles were marked with the word *Extrait* whereas on test the perfumery was found to contain no spirit. The consignment was passed on a redemption penalty of Rs. 100 after obliteration of the word *Extrait* on the bottles.

Soap.—Cakes of soap marked *Carbolic Soap* containing 20 per cent. pure *Carbolic Acid* were found on test by the Chemical Analyser to contain approximately 11 per cent. *carbolic acid*.

Cotton Khaki Drill.—Pieces of ordinary *Khaki Drill* imported from the Continent bore the expression *Military Khaki Drills*. Penalties were imposed and the goods were passed as they were on guarantee letters that future consignments would not be incorrectly marked.

Metal Chains.—In a consignment of chains, each chain bore a white paper label with the description *18 carat rolled gold plated* whereas on test it was found that the chains were made of ordinary brass metal. The consignment was passed on a redemption penalty of Rs. 100 and after removal and destruction of the labels objected to.

Woollen and Cotton Coloured Flannels.—Pieces of flannels bore the description *Superior Scissor's Flannel* whereas on test the flannel was found to contain about 30 per cent. of cotton fabric.

Dry White Lead, Reduced.—A consignment of adulterated *White Lead* marked *Dry White Lead, reduced*, without the addition of the percentage of adulteration, was found to contain 85 per cent. of adulteration. The goods were passed on a penalty of Rs. 30, the correct percentage of adulteration being marked.

India Rubber Sheets.—Rubber sheets were imported stamped with the design of a ship and the words *Invincible British A quality*. The marking was calculated to convey to local purchasers the impression that the goods were of the standard approved by the British Admiralty. The consignment was passed without penalty as the importers undertook to correct the marking in future.

Padlocks.—Consignments of *Padlocks* from New York were marked with the English word *Navy* unaccompanied by the necessary indication of origin *Made in U. S. A.* Nominal penalties were imposed and the goods passed as they were as marking was impracticable.

Silk Handkerchiefs.—Three consignments of silk handkerchiefs imported from Japan were found to bear the names of Indian dealers with their addresses in Hindustani characters unaccompanied by the necessary indication of origin *Made in Japan* in that language. There were also pictures on the handkerchiefs which were described as printed at the *Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Works, Karla, Lonavla*, whereas they were printed in Japan. The goods were passed on a redemption penalty of Rs. 100 in one case and Rs. 50 each in two cases after the indication of origin was stamped.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 5th June 1912.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the 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 1911-12 contrasted with those for 1910-11.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.		
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.	
	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.		1911-12.	1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imports, Sea Customs	2,90,86,126	2,56,87,801	81,423	94,220	1,73,599	1,54,928	2,93,49,394	2,58,09,084	Commissioner of Customs	41,814	43,258
Exports do.	1,44,890	1,39,891	14,964	15,243	28,758	29,699	1,98,929	2,48,088	Personal Assistant to do.	4,450	5,950
Recovery of the cost of establishment entertained on behalf of Private Firms.	16,075	16,004	125	51	---	---	16,200	16,066	Office Establishment	12,190	11,318
Interest on arrears of Revenue	87	1	---	---	---	---	87	1	Boat Establishment	1,929	1,894
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Issues and Minicoy Light Dues	696	671	---	---	---	---	696	671	Total Rs.	69,813	61,407
Commission at one per cent. on Straits Light Dues	126	113	---	---	---	---	126	113	Executive.		
Overtime work fees	1,92,209	98,347	---	---	---	---	1,92,209	98,347	Collector of Customs	27,976	28,793
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Bhausa and Dharampur	---	---	---	---	9,189	9,183	9,183	9,183	Assistant Collectors	66,597	64,799
Cargo boat license fees	664	514	4,226	5,266	---	---	4,873	4,080	Customs Subordinate Establishment	2,96,301	2,90,393
Warehouse rent	5,490	7,445	1,098	1,396	---	---	6,582	4,786	Preventive Establishment	2,45,075	2,44,127
Transhipment fees	23,205	23,729	---	---	---	---	23,205	23,729	Statistical Establishment	20,003	25,164
Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents	21,261	17,373	2,082	1,976	114	67	23,327	19,978	Statistical Establishment (Chief Account Office)	7,006	6,449
Proceeds of unclaimed goods	6,909	8,688	---	---	---	---	6,909	8,688	Total Rs.	6,92,569	6,40,514
Confiscations and Penalties	12,886	19,064	2,122	1,081	9,178	9,890	20,940	24,264	Total, Pay Rs.	7,48,373	7,09,231
Recovery of contingent charges on account of private establishment	---	60	---	---	---	---	---	60	Bonus to Establishment	6,916	---
Sale-proceeds of forms and publications	198	204	---	---	---	---	198	104	Allowances.		
Other items	3,741	2,676	38	31	10	1	5,784	2,707	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	2,51,607	2,64,372
Gross Total Rs.	2,94,45,420	2,59,93,174	1,12,798	1,25,994	2,97,048	1,61,984	2,97,91,345	2,62,78,472	Overtime work fees	29,124	28,372
Deduct—									Total Rs.	1,20,631	1,47,746
Refunds, Imports	1,26,237	1,29,697	193	88	6,896	2,272	1,45,408	1,31,982	Contingencies.		
Do. Exports	1,023	2,072	---	4	3,129	79	4,278	2,928	Fixed contingencies including umbrellas and kamblis	5,630	5,499
Do. Overtime work fees	5,078	4,082	---	---	---	---	5,078	4,082	Lighting charges	---	503
Do. Miscellaneous	4,289	4,189	13	11	109	25	4,414	4,195	Advertising charges	---	24
Drawbacks on goods re-exported.	4,12,965	3,59,208	---	---	---	---	4,12,965	3,59,208	Purchase and repairs of Dead Stock Articles	687	226
Total Rs.	6,23,627	4,79,974	209	67	10,124	2,377	4,73,280	4,79,418	Official Postage and Service Telegrams	1,674	1,917
Net Total Rs.	2,90,32,753	2,55,13,190	1,12,589	1,25,927	2,86,924	1,60,607	2,93,18,065	2,57,99,054	Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores	6,402	6,086
									Belts and clothing to Peons	2,003	2,331
									Clothing to Crews	646	973
									Do. to Seamen	---	400
									Carriage of Records	1,084	1,261
									Rents, Rates and Taxes	2,461	2,272
									Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	793	708
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames	561	240
									Purchase of Books and Periodicals	146	469
									Rewards in Customs cases	7,446	7,143
									Petrol for Motor Launches	4,185	4,419
									Scales and Weights	103	204
									Total, Contingencies Rs.	34,780	36,360
									Total, Expenditure Rs.	9,06,729	8,86,327
									Add—1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department	1,76,145	1,63,028
									Total, Rs.	10,82,874	10,49,355

a. Includes charges on account of Private Establishment
 b. Do. do. do.

1911-12. 1910-11.
 Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.

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 Act Manual.

Class of cases.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.	Remarks.
		Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A ...	Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	3	4	...	3	9	
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 British India and a foreign country.	138	28	88	87	341	
	(b) As between two foreign countries.	2	3	5	5	14	
C ...	Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely:—						
	(1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	7	10	19	17	53	
	(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 the goods were composed.	7	26	37	30	100	
	(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right.	...	...	...	...	...
D ...	Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	6	5	23	18	52	
	Total ...	163	75	177	129	544	

REPORT
ON THE
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
1912-1913.
WITH APPENDICES.



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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 1913.

SECTION L.—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, 1913, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1907-08 :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or Decrease in 1912-13.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).								
Imports	Merchandise	56,67,31,700	56,48,14,817	59,54,59,953	67,35,44,000	68,35,19,297	66,77,31,049	+7,42,84,699
	Gold	11,38,01,167	5,05,08,667	19,59,90,338	29,58,31,481	36,99,80,416	36,09,59,808	+6,53,35,187
	Silver	3,05,40,194	13,05,06,917	9,49,38,905	8,37,79,043	8,81,48,993	8,39,30,873	-1,32,59,006
	Total, Imports	56,77,73,107	58,14,30,801	69,23,14,075	79,30,51,526	82,37,49,726	1,03,16,07,880	+10,78,09,804
Exports	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	3,68,48,888	3,30,34,171	2,89,38,139	2,38,38,023	4,57,52,168	3,39,34,691	-29,17,448
	Indian Produce	44,42,35,314	39,80,03,799	39,91,91,998	39,77,08,999	50,51,94,194	56,79,39,911	-3,73,08,399
	Gold	3,38,39,519	3,45,47,373	2,93,97,399	2,74,19,798	3,39,48,099	3,09,39,751	+3,39,699
	Silver	2,14,03,399	1,47,34,099	1,50,01,999	1,30,84,798	1,37,04,713	1,79,31,798	-3,07,94,999
	Total, Exports	63,03,97,399	47,03,31,701	50,25,38,535	46,16,89,628	57,34,99,171	63,38,09,159	-3,94,79,099
Total, Foreign Trade		1,00,84,70,493	1,05,17,62,502	1,20,49,52,610	1,45,47,41,154	1,40,82,48,897	1,66,54,27,039	+3,39,84,711
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).								
Imports	Indian Produce	25,09,19,614	27,16,47,799	17,37,77,193	20,79,31,399	19,34,35,099	29,04,64,104	+32,59,699
	Foreign Merchandise	94,09,399	78,31,139	65,49,699	88,41,897	87,47,713	98,44,397	+10,09,614
	Gold	78,439	9,711	1,139	3,099	7,099	6,497	-1,399
	Silver	3,05,699	7,97,499	9,07,897	4,09,394	5,34,971	4,49,699	-79,843
Total, Imports	25,09,99,614	27,93,78,633	18,08,33,875	21,54,77,971	20,27,05,974	30,09,51,399	+42,78,316	
Exports	Indian Produce	19,39,09,619	11,79,39,099	13,05,61,099	29,39,39,399	24,39,09,697	24,34,37,970	-12,54,997
	Foreign Merchandise	4,61,34,440	4,49,19,099	5,09,34,314	5,11,19,775	4,90,39,499	5,11,89,798	+21,09,399
	Gold	1,73,499	—	19,645	5,399	399	9,00,000	+2,99,799
	Silver	14,69,100	3,89,749	7,89,109	5,09,372	3,05,798	7,09,379	+4,47,149
Total, Exports	24,00,00,447	16,37,59,633	17,95,13,999	34,62,18,695	29,30,49,147	30,47,30,249	+16,59,199	
Total, Coasting Trade		49,09,97,060	44,31,78,432	35,42,91,874	56,21,51,066	49,57,55,121	60,51,91,648	+10,10,514
Grand Total, Private Trade		1,49,94,67,553	1,49,49,41,234	1,55,92,44,484	1,81,68,92,220	1,90,40,04,018	1,67,06,18,687	+4,42,96,239
(III) Government Transactions.								
Foreign		19,09,39,399	24,79,799	62,09,399	62,64,399	79,31,741	29,04,44,499	+10,35,62,799
Coasting		3,33,09,797	1,39,32,399	1,14,79,099	2,07,04,023	61,67,947	69,44,623	-79,99,399
Total, Government Transactions		22,42,49,196	26,19,12,198	73,88,498	64,71,422	1,40,99,688	29,73,89,122	+10,13,63,499
Total Trade		1,72,37,16,749	1,75,68,634	1,29,80,92,982	1,88,40,33,642	1,91,89,73,706	1,96,80,07,809	+14,86,49,719

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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 1913.

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, 1913, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1907-08:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or Decrease in 1912-13.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).								
Imports	Merchandise	36,46,21,708	39,48,16,617	39,24,20,923	47,26,44,699	49,26,10,267	59,77,21,049	+7,26,64,022
	Gold	11,26,01,167	5,08,00,487	18,00,00,222	29,22,21,461	29,00,00,216	29,00,00,000	+4,55,55,187
	Silver	2,06,40,176	12,06,00,817	9,00,00,000	8,27,76,048	2,51,46,203	2,20,00,000	-1,32,66,006
	Total, Imports	59,77,73,107	56,16,20,921	66,24,14,075	76,00,41,206	81,77,56,726	1,05,16,07,269	+10,78,09,204
Exports	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	2,00,46,000	2,20,24,121	2,00,00,200	2,26,20,000	2,37,22,100	2,20,00,000	-20,17,440
	Indian Produce	44,41,26,216	39,00,00,700	39,21,21,000	39,77,00,000	39,21,00,200	39,78,20,011	-3,78,00,200
	Gold	2,00,20,010	2,44,41,202	2,20,00,200	2,74,10,700	2,20,00,000	2,00,20,751	+2,00,000
	Silver	2,14,03,000	1,47,24,000	1,20,00,000	1,20,04,700	1,27,04,715	1,70,21,700	-3,07,04,000
	Total, Exports	69,06,07,226	47,08,21,701	60,00,20,200	65,00,20,000	77,00,00,121	80,00,00,000	-2,94,79,000
Total, Foreign Trade		1,00,94,70,033	1,06,17,42,622	1,26,24,34,275	1,41,00,61,206	1,58,77,56,847	1,85,16,07,269	+8,08,04,711
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).								
Imports	Indian Produce	15,00,10,014	17,10,47,700	17,27,77,100	20,27,51,000	20,24,24,000	20,00,04,100	+22,50,000
	Foreign Merchandise	94,00,000	78,21,120	61,40,000	60,41,000	67,47,710	60,44,000	+10,00,014
	Gold	75,430	9,721	1,100	2,000	7,000	6,000	-1,200
	Silver	2,00,000	2,97,000	2,01,000	4,21,204	5,24,071	4,00,000	-70,240
Total, Imports		15,02,00,008	17,90,78,920	18,90,20,200	21,94,77,971	20,77,00,974	20,00,01,200	+42,75,216
Exports	Indian Produce	10,20,00,010	11,70,00,000	12,00,01,000	20,20,00,000	14,00,00,000	14,04,07,000	-11,54,000
	Foreign Merchandise	4,61,04,440	4,00,10,000	5,00,04,216	5,11,12,770	4,00,00,000	5,21,00,700	+21,00,000
	Gold	1,70,000	—	20,000	5,000	800	2,00,000	+2,00,700
	Silver	14,00,100	2,20,700	7,00,100	5,00,272	2,00,700	7,00,270	+4,07,160
	Total, Exports	15,00,00,447	16,37,00,468	17,06,05,906	26,42,16,065	19,20,00,167	19,47,20,240	+10,26,100
Total, Coasting Trade		30,02,00,455	34,27,79,388	35,96,26,106	48,36,94,036	39,97,01,141	39,47,01,440	+20,10,014
Grand Total, Private Trade		1,30,96,70,488	1,40,45,22,010	1,62,20,60,381	1,90,37,55,242	1,98,74,58,015	2,24,63,08,709	+4,42,00,220
(III) Government Transactions.								
Foreign		12,00,00,000	94,70,000	60,00,000	60,00,000	70,00,000	20,00,00,000	+10,20,00,000
Coasting		2,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,14,70,000	2,07,04,000	61,07,000	60,44,000	-17,00,000
Total, Government Transactions		14,00,00,000	1,94,70,000	1,74,70,000	1,67,04,000	1,31,07,000	11,64,00,000	+10,13,00,000
Total Trade		1,44,96,70,488	1,60,39,92,010	1,80,00,00,381	2,07,04,59,242	2,09,85,59,015	2,36,27,08,709	+14,50,48,710

General Remarks.

2. The aggregate value of the total trade of the Presidency excluding Sind was returned at Rs. 220.40 crores. This figure, which is the highest on record, represents an advance of Rs. 14.56 crores on the trade of 1911-12. A large part of this advance is, however, accounted for by an abnormal expansion, consequent largely on currency requirements, in the movements of treasure on Government account, Government transactions having advanced from Rs. 1.32 crores to Rs. 11.46 crores. In the private trade the increase was one of Rs. 4.43 crores, towards which the Foreign Trade contributed an advance of Rs. 3.84 crores. In the Coasting Trade there has been a recovery from the decline noticed in the previous year: and the increase in this branch is one of Rs. 59 lakhs.

Foreign Trade,
(Private)
Merchandise.

3. The salient features of the Foreign Trade (Private) are a remarkable increase amounting to Rs. 7.43 crores in the imports of merchandise; an expansion in the imports of gold which, if they have not increased at the rate observed in the previous year, record the substantial increase of Rs. 4½ crores; and a further decline in the exports of Indian produce which, for the second year in succession show a contraction, amounting in the year under review to Rs. 3½ crores. Except for a slight check in the opening months of the year when labour troubles in England affected shipments to India, the expansion which, practically without a break, has been a feature of the import branch of the Foreign Trade since 1909-1910, was steadily maintained throughout the year. Unlike, however, the increase in 1911-1912, which was largely the result of increased importations of raw cotton, the expansion in the year under review is distributed among all the more important commodities. It is most marked in imports of cotton manufactures, which in 1911-1912 had been affected by the labour difficulties prevailing in the first quarter of 1912; of sugar which were stimulated by the lower range of prices and the consequent disappearance of the special influences at work in the previous year; of railway plant, coal and raw silk. The activity in the import trade stands out in marked contrast with the contraction in the export trade. Exports of foreign merchandise have not maintained the tendency observed in the two preceding years and have receded by Rs. 23 lakhs, while the contraction in the exports of Indian produce is the most serious recorded since 1908-09, and brings the value of the trade to below the level of the trade of 1910-11. This contraction is largely the consequence of the failure of the crops which supply this Presidency with its main staples of export. The statistical year covers the movements of crops sown in the preceding year and the contraction in shipments of raw cotton and seeds which between them account for a decline of Rs. 7½ crores must be referred to the failure of the monsoon of 1911 in the Gujarat districts of the Presidency. A further cause, which has affected the export statistics of the Presidency in the last few years and will have an even more marked effect on the trade statistics of the year 1913-14 is to be found in the course of the opium trade. Shipments of opium, for reasons which will be explained in a subsequent paragraph, showed in 1912-13 a decline in value of Rs. 84 lakhs. Against these decreases must be set off an expansion in the exports of cotton yarn which have more than made up the ground lost in 1911-12, and of wheat, hides and skins and manganese.

Treasure.

4. Special interest attaches to the movements of gold and silver which, inclusive of the transactions on Government account, were valued at £42,106,875. Imports of gold were valued at £25,395,707, being £3,057,013 in advance of the preceding year's imports. The increase was most marked in the case of sovereigns, imports of which amounted to £16,646,923. Exports of gold consist, in the main, of the produce of the Indian mines, but there was also an increase in shipments of sovereigns, principally to the Bahrein Islands. No imports of gold were recorded under Government transactions: but two shipments of sovereigns, declared as light weight sovereigns, valued respectively at £1,875,700 and £453,023, figure in the export statistics under this head. As regards silver, the most noteworthy features are the reduction in exports of British dollars to China which in 1911-12 had attained unusual dimensions, and the importation of Rs. 6.80 crores on Government account for currency purposes. A considerable portion of these imports was in the form of sycee

silver from China and of British and Mexican dollars. Prices of silver which on the 4th March 1912 had fallen to 26½d. rose to 28½d. on the 30th April, as a quiet absorption of supplies began to take place due, as was subsequently ascertained, to purchases for the Indian Government. After fluctuations in May, June and July when the rates receded to 27½d., the price rose in August and September under the influence of further purchases by Government accompanied by an active bazaar inquiry, the highest point being reached in October at 29½d. On the cessation of purchases for Government in November, and the consequent disinclination on the part of the operators in the Bombay bazaar to increase their holdings, prices showed a tendency to recede until December when consequent on a demand for immediate shipment to the East the quotation rose to 29½d. The end of December was, however, marked by a fall induced by dearness of money and heavy selling from both China and India. The fall became more marked in the opening weeks of the new year, the average price for February declining to 28½d. and for March to 27½d.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

5. The following statement summarises the total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports. All but an insignificant portion of trade of the Presidency proper passes through the Chief Port, while out of a recorded value of Rs. 40·17 crores at which the Coasting Trade of the Presidency is returned, 83 per cent. is the share of the Chief Port :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or Decrease in 1912-13.
I.—Foreign Trade—							
Imports—							
Merchandise	Rs. 28,45,44,535	30,40,97,683	39,33,64,281	47,34,12,484	49,33,96,893	66,79,27,163	+7,41,31,271
Gold	11,20,01,167	5,68,06,467	19,00,90,223	23,33,21,461	23,50,91,416	24,04,26,003	+4,53,34,536
Silver	8,06,40,174	13,05,26,517	9,63,93,806	9,27,76,048	6,81,46,881	5,99,00,879	-1,22,66,008
Total, Imports	55,70,87,879	58,13,03,667	68,01,30,308	79,95,09,993	82,36,35,190	1,00,14,53,046	+10,78,17,853
Exports—							
Foreign Merchandise	2,66,42,535	2,30,26,075	2,63,26,126	3,26,26,083	3,67,13,134	3,38,95,237	-29,17,897
Indian Produce	44,40,94,467	39,79,18,329	32,91,37,654	30,77,29,081	39,51,43,740	50,77,94,000	+11,26,50,219
Gold	3,92,26,617	3,48,47,273	3,33,37,326	3,74,19,788	3,59,43,098	3,61,28,781	+2,84,683
Silver	2,14,03,836	1,67,84,009	1,60,68,968	1,60,64,708	5,67,06,715	2,79,21,785	-2,87,84,930
Total, Exports	53,00,66,655	47,02,34,785	50,69,02,108	68,38,02,561	73,55,06,677	85,00,44,803	+11,45,38,246
Aggregate Foreign Trade	1,08,71,54,534	1,05,15,38,452	1,18,70,32,416	1,48,33,12,554	1,55,91,41,867	1,85,14,97,849	+30,83,55,295
II.—Coasting Trade—							
Imports—							
Indian Produce	12,88,40,372	14,91,72,009	14,97,50,740	17,80,27,948	16,72,65,895	17,07,54,600	+34,88,705
Foreign Merchandise	19,16,243	23,74,609	21,89,088	25,51,279	24,81,145	24,66,314	+45,165
Gold	73,799	9,711	1,185	2,085	7,098	1,437	-72,362
Silver	4,11,436	3,73,710	2,94,639	3,96,268	4,64,730	3,20,493	-1,44,237
Total, Imports	13,09,50,840	15,19,20,339	15,21,35,563	18,10,06,460	17,08,18,118	17,44,06,799	+35,88,681
Exports—							
Indian Produce	6,99,26,801	5,39,64,374	5,96,70,047	5,68,93,019	10,67,23,565	10,76,30,633	+8,37,614
Foreign Merchandise	4,59,01,691	4,44,87,906	4,00,14,144	4,09,64,608	4,69,10,778	4,09,93,075	-58,67,603
Gold	1,72,489	—	19,645	—	—	3,00,000	+1,27,511
Silver	12,30,770	2,02,301	6,82,536	3,92,305	2,59,234	6,93,693	+4,34,388
Total, Exports	11,62,91,671	10,06,54,580	10,03,66,736	10,78,57,627	15,46,34,343	15,86,17,311	+39,58,664
Aggregate Coasting Trade	24,72,42,511	25,25,74,919	25,25,02,300	28,88,64,087	32,54,52,461	33,30,24,110	+7,46,51,523
Aggregate Total Trade	1,33,44,07,045	1,30,41,13,371	1,43,95,34,716	1,77,21,76,641	1,88,45,94,328	2,18,45,21,959	+40,24,45,588
Aggregate Government Transactions							
	16,46,74,561	2,31,08,779	1,78,08,087	2,61,18,689	1,30,28,373	11,44,00,070	+10,13,71,691
Total, Trade	1,50,00,81,606	1,32,72,92,150	1,45,73,42,803	1,80,00,45,330	2,00,04,32,701	2,30,09,22,029	+49,08,86,699

The aggregate value of the Foreign Trade of the port of Bombay reached the unprecedented total of Rs. 168½ crores, representing an advance of Rs. 3·84 crores or 2½ per cent. on the figures of the preceding year. As in that year, so again in the year under review, the large imports of treasure have served to place the Foreign Trade of Bombay above that of Calcutta which was valued at Rs. 161 crores. A comparison, however, of the rate of expansion of the Foreign Trade of Calcutta with that of the Foreign Trade of Bombay reveals an advantage in favour of the former port while the advance in the Foreign Trade of Karachi is even more marked. The imports of merchandise into Bombay have increased by 15 per cent., into Calcutta by 18 per cent. and into Karachi by 14 per cent. But while Bombay records a decline in exports of 6·68 per cent., an expansion respectively of 11·4 per cent. and 32·5 per cent. is recorded at Calcutta and Karachi. At the former port the contraction in shipments of

seeds, which, as in Bombay, stands out as a feature of the export trade, is obscured by a striking expansion, to some extent the result of a higher range of prices, in shipments of jute and jute manufactures amounting to nearly Rs. 11 crores; while larger shipments of tea and raw cotton, a marked development in shipments of pig iron and manganese, and the higher prices prevailing for coal and hides and skins have contributed towards a total increase in the export trade of just under Rs. 10 crores. The expansion in the case of Karachi is accounted for by larger shipments of wheat, of seeds, and in particular, of barley, the aggregate value of the export trade of the port being returned at Rs. 31½ crores. But whatever may be the results of a statistical comparison of the movements of commodities at the three ports, the activity in the port of Bombay throughout the year is not in dispute, the facilities available both at the port and on the railways leading to the port were always fully taxed and on occasions fell short of the demands of trade. This activity is fully reflected in the financial operations of the Port Trust which yielded a surplus of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

Freights.

6. The expansion in the value of the trade of the port was 2½ per cent., while the increase in the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port was 3.4 per cent. Freights during the year were considerably higher than in the previous year, in fact higher than at any time since the South African War. The causes of the increase are of general application, namely, a more even distribution of tonnage, good crops, and the increase in the running costs of steamers. So far as the trade of the East is concerned it is probable that the Turko-Italian War was only an indirect influence: but the Balkan War with the consequent closing of the Dardanelles undoubtedly stimulated shipments of ores from Bombay. The advance in freights is well illustrated by the following statement of rates prevailing in 1911 and in 1912 for freights from Bombay:—

1911.

From	To	Cargo.	Highest.	Lowest.
Bombay	United States	Ore	22/9	19/
Do.	United Kingdom or Continent	General	21/6	17/

1912.

From	To	Cargo.	Highest.	Lowest.
Bombay	United States... ..	Ore	27/	22/6
Do.	United Kingdom or Continent	General	29/6	20/

The general rise in freights was not without its effect on the Coasting Trade though it is doubtful whether owners who were under contract with merchants obtained the full benefit of the rise. Freights for coals from Calcutta to Bombay which in 1911 were at their highest point at Rs. 6/14 rose to Rs. 9 in 1912 and were never below Rs. 5.

Prices.

7. The extent to which fluctuations in prices affect the totals of the Foreign Trade cannot be fully gauged or discussed within the limits of this report. In the following tables, however, an attempt is made to indicate the extent to which fluctuations in the volume of the trade are obscured by changes in prices. A re-calculation of the trade of the year 1912-13 at the prices of 1911-12 is shown in the following table:—

REVIEW.

5 Chief Port—
Bombay.

	Imports.			Exports (Indian produce).		
	1912-1913.		1911-1912.	1912-1913.		1911-1912.
	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1911-1912.	Value shown in Returns.	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1911-1912.	Value shown in Returns.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	674.79	729.73	588.91	567.12	513.27	309.00
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	798.28	792.29	699.72	2,122.01	2,277.11	2,609.07
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	4,089.08	4,067.42	2,822.46	1,792.26	1,791.29	1,694.21
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including Parcel post)	145.12	149.16	157.97	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total Merchandise	5,697.27	5,712.60	4,669.06	4,577.69	4,621.66	5,661.44

The general inference suggested by the above table is that the quantitative increase in the import trade was slightly greater, and the quantitative decrease in the export trade slightly larger, than is indicated by a mere comparison of values. But this inference is subject to certain qualifications. In the import trade the decline in the price of sugar has obviously seriously affected the figures shown against Group I (Food, Drink and Tobacco). Imports of sugar of 16 Dutch Standard and above (which represent 97 per cent. of the total quantity of imports of this commodity) were valued, at the rates prevailing in 1912-13, at just over Rs. 4 crores: calculated at the prices obtaining in 1911-12, the value of these imports would have been half a crore in excess of this figure. In regard to Group II the fall in prices of raw cotton has obscured a quantitative increase of 15 per cent., while higher values have been accompanied by larger importations in the case of coal and raw wool. In Group III the advance in the price of metals, notably of copper, has resulted in an increase in value of 8 per cent., while there is no appreciable increase in quantity; on the other hand, prices ranged over a slightly lower level in the case of yarn and textiles which are included in this group. In the export trade values have been affected by the fall in prices of raw cotton and twist and yarn, which in the case of the former has been accompanied by a quantitative decrease of 14½ per cent. On the other hand, higher prices in respect of opium have obscured an absolute quantitative decline: and the significance which in view of the special causes peculiar to this trade should be assigned to these exports, valued at Rs. 5½ crores, is fully discussed in a subsequent paragraph.

As a complement to the above table, another table is subjoined, which gives the variation in the average prices of certain articles. The figures in this table are arrived at by dividing by its total quantity the declared value of each commodity imported or exported:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1900-01.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.						
Dyeing and Tanning Substances—						
Alizarine	100	115.91	111.26	112.02	109.91	99.15
Aniline	100	74.07	67.90	71.20	71.20	73.22
Metals and Ores—						
Copper	100	112.67	109.28	109.74	102.62	106.61
Iron and Steel	100	94.43	95.64	94.71	94.08	90.97
Oils—Kerosine	100	86.67	84.66	86.08	84.46	84.44
Sugar, refined	100	26.53	20.09	20.46	109.11	99.48
Textiles—						
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	167.27	147.27	175.46	164.91	126.98
Piece-goods, Grey	100	126.29	127.27	126.29	125.48	125.46
" " White	100	141.06	126.09	123.22	120.09	161.08
" " Coloured, printed or dyed	100	126.00	116.78	123.00	121.23	121.26
Silk—Raw	100	120.95	112.59	107.29	125.14	124.99
Silk—Piece-goods	100	104.78	98.91	94.42	92.98	90.47
Woolen Piece-goods	100	116.48	106.76	106.26	121.48	122.69
EXPORTS.						
Wheat	100	126.61	126.16	106.08	101.01	111.07
Opium	100	112.61	125.77	200.16	272.08	298.61
Seeds—						
Linseed	100	120.41	126.06	178.18	124.78	126.43
Rape	100	149.02	124.95	116.61	125.04	140.00
Eil or Majli	100	124.22	113.24	115.41	127.22	140.25
Cotton	100	122.27	122.27	123.14	126.67	126.52
Castor	100	96.60	102.62	119.00	114.04	116.51
Textiles—						
Cotton, Raw	100	126.08	125.70	121.72	172.08	125.46
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	126.08	123.22	126.08	108.67	120.00
Cotton—Piece-goods—						
Grey	100	126.08	116.08	126.00	126.23	126.23
White	100	115.79	121.08	105.26	116.79	123.11
Coloured	100	100.00	95.45	95.46	100.00	101.25
Wool, Raw	100	116.08	112.75	122.22	122.22	122.00

FOREIGN TRADE.

8. For the purposes of the summaries of the statistical accounts a modification in the system of classification has been introduced at all ports since the 1st April 1912, the seven main groups under which the foreign trade was formerly classified having been reduced to four. The new method of classification follows that adopted by the Board of Trade in respect of the statistics of trade of the United Kingdom. The change which has met with the concurrence of the Chambers of Commerce, has been carried out in pursuance of the policy laid down at the Imperial Conference of 1907 regarding the adoption of a uniform basis in respect of the statistics of trade of the British Empire. In the following table the value of the imports and exports of the Port of Bombay is exhibited under these four groups, the statistics of the previous four years being reconstructed so as to admit of a comparison of the trade of 1912-13 with that of the remaining years of the quinquennial period:—

Articles.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or Decrease in 1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,04'22	5,59'12	6,23'27	5,99'51	6,74'70	+84'89
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured	4,57'72	4,51'12	4,49'84	6,80'72	7,33'42	+1,22'70
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	22,98'80	22,22'20	25,18'90	25,25'48	26,03'08	+1,21'60
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1,00'12	1,00'01	1,42'71	1,87'97	1,42'12	-12'68
TOTAL, IMPORTS	40,40'86	39,22'45	47,24'12	40,23'62	50,70'22	+7,66'60
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,02'70	2,20'08	2,20'08	2,20'00	2,47'12	+1,27'04
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured	22,02'22	24,97'21	22,52'27	22,09'07	21,02'01	-2,77'06
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	14,87'62	14,22'12	12,37'23	12,24'21	17,22'22	+1,24'04
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	66'42	26'02	66'51	52'22	50'00	-7'22
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	39,79'17	52,21'43	47,77'28	50,51'44	57,77'55	+2,76'44
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	22'94	24'02	44'22	65'02	27'22	-27'22
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured	22'22	22'04	22'02	27'10	22'27	+4'17
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	1,22'02	1,21'11	2,22'02	2,00'02	2,22'40	+4'22
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	5'00	12'21	14'72	4'02	2'42	+1'41
Total, Foreign Merchandise	2,20'22	2,63'29	2,22'29	2,87'15	2,22'02	-29'12
TOTAL, EXPORTS	42,09'39	54,84'72	49,99'57	53,38'59	60,00'57	+2,62'58

With the exception of Group IV, which is the least important, and is composed of a number of miscellaneous articles, fluctuations in which cannot be referred to any cause of general application, every group in the import branch of the foreign trade exhibits an advance. The increase in Group I is caused by larger importations of *sugar, provisions and oilman's stores*, and *liquors* though against these increases must be set off declines in *spices, tea and tobacco*. In Group II the most important fluctuations are recorded under *raw cotton, raw silk and coal*, imports of all of which show substantial advances; while a decrease is recorded in imports of *oils*. Group III embraces nearly 72 per cent. of the total import trade: of a total advance of Rs. 5.38 crores in this group, no less than Rs. 2.48 crores are accounted for by larger imports of *cotton manufactures and yarn*; imports of *railway plant and rolling stock* have advanced by over a crore, *machinery and mill work* by Rs. 85 lakhs, and *silk manufactures* by Rs. 24 lakhs; in fact, with the exception of *jewellery* and

manufactures of wool practically every item of any significance in this group shows an increase.

9. The expansion in the import foreign trade is thus distributed over all the important commodities and is in contrast with the record of the preceding year when the expansion was almost entirely restricted to *raw cotton*. From the subjoined statement which compares the average value of the trade in the three years ending with 1900-01 with that of the trade in each of the last five years, it will be seen that in the last 12 years the import trade has more than doubled itself and that the increase recorded in the year under review is the largest in the quinquennial period with the exception of that observed in 1910-11 :—

	Rs.	Variation.
Average, 1898-99 to 1900-01	28,08,17,019	100
1908-09	40,40,97,658	154.9
1909-10	39,52,46,281	151.5
1910-11	47,84,12,484	181.5
1911-12	49,33,95,592	189.2
1912-13	56,76,27,168	217.6

A different result is, however, yielded by an examination of the statistical records of exports during the same period. The decline, which was observed in exports in 1911-12, has become more marked in the year under review and the rate of expansion in the export trade has not kept pace with that recorded in the case of the import trade :—

	Rs.	Variation.
Average, 1898-99 to 1900-01...	28,28,75,712	100
1908-09	39,79,16,829	140.6
1909-10	52,91,57,654	187.0
1910-11	59,77,29,081	211.8
1911-12	59,51,43,740	210.4
1912-13	55,77,93,800	197.2

The characteristic of the export trade of this port is its dependence on *cotton*. *Raw cotton* represents 31.50 per cent. of the total exports; *cotton seeds* represent 7.15 per cent. of the exports of seeds and 1.30 per cent. of the total trade. Variations in the world and local crop of cotton consequently react very sensibly on the trade of the port and to these influences must be assigned a great part of the decline recorded in 1912-13 in these articles. Again, though these commodities are, in addition, subject to other and special influences, the products of the cotton spinning and weaving industry represent 18.70 per cent. of the total exports. Shipments of *Indian yarn* and *cloth*, the former of which had in 1911-12 been adversely affected by the political disturbances in China, both show advances, that in the case of *yarn* amounting to as much as Rs. 217 lakhs. Of the remaining 31 per cent. of the export trade shipments of *opium* represent nearly one-third. This article of export has in recent years figured with an increasing significance in the export statistics of the port. The values at which they are recorded are to a large extent inflated values: and the trade has been conditioned by an artificiality which differentiates it from other commodities which are subject to the ordinary laws of demand and supply. But it is important to note that the export of this article will cease at the end of 1913 and the disappearance from the export statistics of a trade which in 1912-13 was valued at no less than Rs 5.52 crores will be a factor which will need to be taken into account in estimating the fluctuations of the export trade in the current year. The next important staple of export is *wheat* the increased trade in which is among the features of the export trade of the year. Shipments of *metals and ores*, practically entirely consisting of *manganese*, have been stimulated by the closure of the Dardanelles to shipments from Russia and record a substantial advance. *Hides and skins* and *leather* both of which record increases are the only two other articles of sufficient importance to deserve notice.

IMPORTS.

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

	Average for 4 years ending 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1912-1913.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.		
						In the four years ending 1910-1911.	In 1911-1912.	In 1912-1913.
1 Cotton Manufactures	Rs. 10,21,73,087	Rs. 12,12,26,288	Rs. 14,12,22,104	+ 20453	25.00	20.9	20.0	20.1
2 Metals and Ores	4,86,22,242	4,78,15,204	4,92,22,285	+ 1424	9.98	27.7	23.4	22.9
3 Sugar	2,22,22,279	2,22,22,279	4,12,12,140	+ 8928	7.22	1.5	1.9	1.7
4 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,22,22,279	1,92,22,279	2,07,22,279	+ 10847	5.42	21.2	24.2	22.9
5 Milk Manufactures	1,62,22,279	1,92,22,279	2,12,22,279	+ 21228	3.77	5.2	4.2	4.5
6 Cotton, Raw	42,22,279	1,92,22,279	2,11,14,422	+ 14222	3.72	22.5	22.1	22.6
7 Machinery and Millwork	2,27,22,279	1,74,70,229	2,10,21,242	+ 2522	3.70	22.7	21.1	22.1
8 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,12,22,229	1,22,22,229	1,22,22,229	+ 2222	2.42	22.2	22.7	22.4
9 Milk, Raw	72,22,279	21,22,279	1,24,22,279	+ 2222	2.27	0	0	0
10 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	72,22,279	1,10,21,271	1,21,21,279	+ 2041	2.22	24.2	22.4	22.1
11 Wool Manufactures	1,12,22,242	1,21,22,229	1,22,17,279	- 2222	2.22	22.7	22.2	22.2
12 Hardware	22,22,129	1,07,22,212	1,21,22,271	+ 1474	2.12	22.7	22.2	22.2
13 Oils	1,02,22,229	1,22,22,279	1,12,22,222	- 1022	2.04	2.0	2.04	2.0
14 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	20,72,229	22,22,229	1,22,22,229	+ 2127	1.92	2.4	2.7	2.0
15 Precious Stones and pearls unset.	22,22,229	22,22,229	1,07,22,229	+ 1222	1.22	0	0	0
16 Coal	22,21,229	22,22,229	22,21,279	+ 2722	1.72	24.1	22.7	22.2
17 Glass and Glassware	22,22,124	22,22,277	21,17,229	- 1222	1.42	12.2	22.2	22.2
18 Fruits and Vegetables	71,22,229	72,22,217	77,22,229	+ 22	1.22	1.9	0	0
19 Apparel	21,12,229	22,22,229	22,22,229	+ 212	1.74	22.0	22.1	22.2
20 Haberdashery and Millinery.	22,22,229	22,22,229	22,22,229	- 222	1.12	27.1	21.2	22.2
21 Liquors	24,22,229	22,22,229	22,22,229	+ 222	1.94	22.0	21.2	22.2
22 Instruments and Apparatus.	27,22,271	21,72,229	22,72,211	+ 1201	1.90	22.2	22.1	22.2
23 Paper and Pasteboards	22,21,221	22,22,229	22,21,217	+ 212	0.22	22.2	22.2	22.2
24 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	20,22,127	21,21,221	22,21,229	+ 210	0.21	22.2	22.2	22.2
25 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	22,22,229	22,72,229	27,21,277	+ 220	0.21	22.7	21.4	22.2
26 Drugs and Medicines	24,22,229	22,22,229	24,22,212	+ 222	0.22	22.2	22.2	22.2
27 Spices	22,22,229	22,22,217	22,22,229	- 222	0.22	0	0	0
28 Wood and Manufactures of.	22,22,229	22,22,277	22,21,229	- 1122	0.22	2.0	2.7	2.7
29 Chemicals	22,22,229	22,22,229	22,22,229	+ 222	0.22	22.4	22.0	22.2
30 Stationery	22,21,229	22,22,229	21,22,229	+ 277	0.22	22.7	22.2	22.2
31 Matches	22,22,229	24,22,229	22,12,277	+ 222	0.22	0	0	1.1
32 Paints and Painter's Materials.	22,22,229	27,17,212	27,22,229	+ 22	0.22	22.4	22.7	22.2
33 Building and Engineering Materials.	12,22,117	22,17,229	22,12,229	+ 222	0.22	22.2	22.2	22.2
34 Soap	17,12,229	22,22,210	22,12,229	+ 22	0.21	22.2	22.2	22.2
35 Ivory	22,22,229	22,22,229	22,12,229	+ 22	0.22	22.2	22.2	22.2
36 Books and Printed Matter	12,12,221	12,22,229	20,27,217	+ 144	0.27	22.2	22.2	22.2
37 Guns and Engines	12,22,229	12,22,229	12,22,129	+ 222	0.21	1.1	1.9	2.7
38 Earthenware and Pottery...	12,21,229	17,22,229	12,22,229	+ 122	0.22	22.2	22.2	22.2
39 Boots and Shoes	12,10,227	12,22,229	17,22,221	+ 22	0.22	22.2	22.4	22.2
40 Leather and Manufactures of	22,22,229	22,22,229	17,22,229	- 1127	0.22	22.2	22.2	22.2
41 Tea	17,12,278	22,22,229	12,27,229	- 211	0.22	0	0	1.9
42 Wool—Raw	7,27,221	10,22,229	12,12,229	+ 222	0.22	2.2	11.7	22.0
43 Toys and Requisites for Games.	12,72,229	22,12,229	22,12,229	- 22	0.22	22.2	22.7	22.2
44 Tobacco	12,12,229	12,22,229	12,22,112	- 22	0.22	22.2	22.4	22.2
45 Tallow and Stearine	7,22,229	11,22,229	12,22,229	+ 222	0.22	22.2	22.7	22.2
46 Animals, living	12,22,229	22,27,221	12,22,229	- 2222	0.21	11.2	22.7	12.4
47 Clocks and Watches	2,27,229	10,22,229	12,22,212	+ 122	0.22	2.7	2.2	2.7
48 Rubber	4,70,229	22,22,221	11,22,229	+ 222	0.21	22.7	22.2	22.2
49 Flax and Manufactures of	2,22,229	2,10,229	10,22,217	+ 122	0.22	22.2	22.2	22.2
50 Carriages and Carts and Parts thereof.	10,22,229	2,22,229	10,22,229	+ 112	0.22	22.2	22.2	22.7

	Average for 4 years ending 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease, 1912-1913.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1912-1913.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the four years ending 1910-1911.	In 1911-1912.	In 1912-1913.	
81 Umbrellas and fittings	Rs. 6,22,719	Rs. 6,41,693	Rs. 9,81,376	- 39	16	68 2	80 1	80 0	81
82 Cycles and parts thereof etc.	7,12,870	8,06,363	8,50,328	- 32	16	81 2	79 2	80 0	82
83 Furniture and Cabinetware...	7,87,698	8,11,907	8,87,672	- 24	15	60 7	68 9	68 2	83
84 Jewellery	7,99,210	22,26,620	8,66,664	- 24 20	13	84 2	88 2	88 2	84
85 Arms, Ammunition, etc.	6,84,272	7,51,785	7,86,736	+ 35	14	89 8	79 7	89 2	85
86 Cutlery	5,97,792	5,37,650	7,87,320	- 70	12	52 2	68 2	68 2	86
87 Fish	6,26,694	7,79,000	7,42,881	- 37	12	7	...	...	87
88 Jute, Manufactures of	3,95,125	4,54,210	6,91,668	+ 1 25	12	81 1	81 2	80 4	88
89 Grain, Pulse and Flour	20,97,569	4,29,900	6,67,684	+ 1 58	11	2	2 2	2 2	89
90 Hides and Skins—Raw	6,21,120	6,48,242	6,48,546	- 66	11	...	1 3	2 2	90
91 Fireworks	4,60,219	5,20,228	5,10,425	+ 50	11	2 6	2 0	2 2	91
92 Oil-cloth and floorcloth	3,98,991	4,07,127	4,79,044	+ 72	10	88 2	77 0	71 6	92
93 Seeds	5,16,422	5,12,458	3,86,849	- 1 16	10	8 1	10 7	10 4	93
94 Cordage and Rope	2,76,552	2,84,804	3,48,110	+ 37	10	14 0	48 2	87 0	94
95 Candles	1,90,180	1,46,252	1,72,127	+ 27	10	67 2	56 1	57 7	95
96 Art. works of	2,47,614	2,28,008	1,71,127	- 1 22	10	89 0	62 0	62 2	96
97 Hops	27,255	1,28,984	1,67,802	+ 11	10	26 0	26 0	27 0	97
98 Other Articles	25,20,271	28,64,221	26,18,121	+ 27 52	1 52	67 2	68 1	68 2	98
Total, Merchandise	68,02,01,880	69,23,94,822	82,76,27,128	+ 762 21	100 00	67 2	68 0	64 7	
Treasure—									
Gold	15,89,08,906	22,50,20,416	22,08,26,805	+ 618 65	...	22 5	26 0	26 5	
Silver	10,12,56,780	9,51,46,981	8,22,20,279	- 122 96	...	25 1	26 2	26 0	
Total, Treasure	26,01,65,686	32,01,67,397	30,30,47,084	+ 285 69	...	26 0	26 7	26 2	
Total Imports	94,03,67,566	1,01,25,62,219	1,13,06,74,212	+ 1,072 20	...	60 2	67 4	51 2	

In the general improvement which has characterised the import trade all but a few commodities of import share. The trade in the more important of these commodities is dealt with in greater detail in the following paragraphs. In regard to other articles of import the following claim notice. *Articles imported by post* increased by Rs. 20 lakhs and represented 2½ per cent. of the total trade of the port. There has been a steady expansion in this means of importation from an average for the five years ending 1910-11 of under Rs. 74 lakhs to Rs. 1·31 crores. These figures, it may be noted, do not include articles imported *via* Bombay for Calcutta and Madras which are shown separately in the statistical returns of those two ports. A considerable advance is recorded in importations of *precious stones and pearls unset* which were valued at Rs. 1·07 crores; these figures do not, however, include the importations of pearls by registered letter post which escape registration in the trade statistics. Imports of *glass and glassware*, a trade largely of Austrian and German origin, have advanced by Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 81·17 lakhs. Imports of *paper* and of *stationery* both show material expansion: but the increase is largely in Continental manufactures. *Spices*, which consist principally of *betelnuts* from the Straits and Ceylon, and *cloves* have receded from the level of the previous year. Imports of *matches*, in which Japan is participating to an increasingly large extent, have advanced by Rs. 3·21 lakhs to Rs. 23·15 lakhs. The activity in house-building and in the engineering works in the neighbourhood of Bombay is reflected in the increase of 27 per cent. in the value of imports of *building and engineering materials*, imports of *cement*, which are included in this head having advanced by 34 per cent. in quantity and 52 per cent. in value. Imports of *rubber*, the main items in which consist of hose and matting, record a marked advance of Rs. 5½ lakhs to just under Rs. 12 lakhs.

Sources of imported merchandise.

11. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of merchandise shows a centesimal decline from 56.0 per cent. to 54.7 per cent. and is considerably below the average of the four years ending with 1910-11. Of the imports of cotton manufactures 88 per cent., which is the lowest figure on record, came from the United Kingdom as against an average of 90 per cent. The United Kingdom has improved its position in respect of railway plant and rolling stock, yarn, apparel, liquors, and paints, but a larger share than in the preceding year has gone to other countries in respect of imports of motor cars and cycles, metals, hardware, coal and chemicals.

12. Apparel, etc.—As a result of the new system of classification recently introduced, this head now only includes apparel proper, separate accounts being maintained in respect of boots and shoes, and haberdashery and millinery. The increase in respect of apparel is returned at Rs. 2.16 lakhs and is due to larger imports from United Kingdom which absorbs 42 per cent. of the trade. A decrease is however observed in respect of haberdashery and millinery, though the share of United Kingdom has improved to 88 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of boots and shoes has risen to 89 per cent., the decrease in value noticeable under this head being the result of smaller importations from Austria-Hungary, Germany and Sweden.

13. Chemicals and Chemical Preparations.—These imports which have a special significance from an economic point of view have increased by Rs. 4.20 lakhs to Rs. 32½ lakhs as against an average for the previous five years of Rs. 24½ lakhs. Imports of sulphuric acid have receded from Rs. 2½ lakhs to Rs. 1.89 lakhs. But imports of soda compounds were valued at Rs. 5½ lakhs as against Rs. 4½ lakhs in 1911-1912: aluminous sulphates at Rs. 2.19 lakhs: and disinfectants at Rs. 1.19 lakhs. Sixty-seven per cent. of the imports grouped under this head are of British manufacture.

14. Coal.—In the following statement the foreign imports for five years are contrasted with those from Calcutta during the same period:—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-13.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	188,692	36,84,346	258,248	48,90,008	214,915	36,42,338	156,744	27,55,785	143,771	29,11,469	-15,973	+1,55,009
Japan ...	10	110	...	...	13,620	2,51,000	10,787	1,92,780	76,680	11,86,299	+64,928	+9,84,539
Australia ...	113,821	18,16,981	22,339	3,40,737	36,408	5,30,253	33,229	5,43,193	76,117	12,03,564	+42,689	+8,60,371
Natal ...	64,181	9,14,323	87,478	8,25,088	11,687	1,78,285	14,787	2,74,639	112,052	18,83,506	+92,265	+16,08,869
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,371	3,96,017	61,788	7,01,420	+38,417	+3,05,403
Africa ...	8,540	1,38,870	6,361	92,226	115	1,610	5,373	98,784	23,279	6,42,206	+22,906	+5,79,528
Transvaal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	250	3,750	2,102	46,946	1,061	15,080	1,906	29,810	55,734	10,79,224	+55,734	+10,79,224
Total ...	368,481	66,34,336	345,626	57,03,070	277,968	46,18,911	258,356	42,57,928	562,206	99,61,379	+309,040	+47,03,461
Calcutta Produce (Indian) ...	830,221	1,19,08,483	661,311	92,19,214	368,961	1,30,22,201	791,971	1,12,07,083	708,687	1,09,34,445	-63,284	-3,81,177

Considerable interest attaches to the imports of coal during the year. The close of the coal strike in England found a strong demand from all parts of the world, in spite of the supplies which had been accumulated in anticipation of labour troubles. Higher prices, combined with increased freights, operated to reduce shipments of English coal to Bombay, the imports from the United Kingdom being in fact the lowest on record. This shortage and the increasing demands of the mill industry and of the Railways could not, however, be met by supplies from Bengal. Freights from Calcutta for coal were, as has already been explained, on a considerably higher level throughout the year, and the congestion on the Railways from the mines hampered the carriage by rail. The result of these influences is clearly shown in the statistical record of imports. Shipments from Japan rose from 10,757 tons to 76,680 tons; from Natal from 19,787 tons to 112,052 tons; from Australia from 33,229 tons to 76,117 tons; and the Transvaal, for the first time, and Portuguese East Africa figure in the statistics as important sources of supply. The imports of foreign coal are in fact the largest recorded since 1908-09 while those of Bengal coal have receded to the level of 1909-10.

15. **Drugs and Medicines** were returned at a value of Rs. 44.94 lákhs, being an increase of Rs. 2.69 lákhs on the trade of the previous year. Among the miscellaneous items which are included in this trade, the most important are *proprietary and patent medicines* which, valued at Rs. 9.23 lákhs, have not maintained the expansion of the last two years; *camphor*, imports of which almost exclusively of Japanese origin increased by Rs. 1.07 lákhs to Rs. 9.13 lákhs; *cassia lignea* and *assafoetida*, imports of both of which show a decrease. Imports of *quinine* which are included in this group have contracted by 2,600 lbs. to 22,863 lbs. valued at a slightly higher figure than in the preceding year, the decline being principally in imports from the United Kingdom, which supplies 65 per cent. of the trade.

16. **Dyeing and Tanning Substances** record a marked expansion of Rs. 21½ lákhs to Rs. 1.10 crores. *Aniline* and *alizarine dyes* are the significant items in this group, and account for nearly 80 per cent. of the trade: both these articles show a distinct recovery from the level to which they had fallen in 1911-12, the advance being most marked in imports of *aniline dyes* from Rs. 47 lákhs to Rs. 63 lákhs. Imports of *indigo*, practically all German, were valued at Rs. 6.95 lákhs. The consistent increase in arrivals of *saffron*, which has been noticed in the past three years, was not maintained, and imports of this article show a slight decrease to Rs. 8.94 lákhs. The trade in the imports grouped under this head is, with the exception of *alizarine dyes*, in which Great Britain shares to the extent of 18½ per cent., entirely of Continental origin the largest share going to Germany with Rs. 84 lákhs.

17. **Hardware.**—The value of the trade with the principal sources of supply during the last five years is shown below:—

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease in 1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From United Kingdom—						
Agricultural implements	4,787	15,712	27,595	57,374	21,942	+25,553
Enamelled ironware	23,049	6,470	8,465	17,067	7,376	+8,579
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools	3,97,033	3,42,462	4,02,102	4,42,164	7,22,022	+3,42,812
Lamps, metal and glass and part of lamps other than glass	3,54,303	3,54,291	3,92,002	3,45,730	3,12,471	-37,259
Other sorts	51,31,580	46,20,276	46,01,023	51,14,123	56,58,227	+4,61,114
Total	56,90,722	50,42,021	55,22,121	59,22,458	65,06,121	+7,12,662
From Germany	15,90,729	14,22,912	22,62,226	22,42,814	22,22,142	+3,27,022
Austria-Hungary	7,51,968	6,67,254	10,50,492	11,22,126	10,70,170	-52,016
Belgium	1,92,212	2,51,222	2,42,254	3,11,204	2,62,521	-54,722
United States	2,37,722	2,22,422	4,72,727	5,22,222	7,22,176	+3,22,622
Other countries	2,90,000	3,27,221	4,62,222	4,22,221	6,02,741	+70,222
Total	22,62,222	22,67,222	1,02,22,221	1,07,22,221	1,22,22,221	+14,72,222

This head has now been reconstructed; *cutlery* with which it was formerly amalgamated is now shown separately; while *sewing machines* have been removed to another head. The major portion of the imports classed as *hardware* are of a miscellaneous character and have to be grouped under the general head "Other sorts." The two largest individual items are *metal lamps*, imports of which were valued at Rs. 3.18 lákhs, and *implements and tools other than agricultural* valued at Rs. 7.92 lákhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has expanded by 12 per cent. but her centesimal share of the trade has been affected by larger importations from other countries, notably from Germany and America.

18. **Liquors.**—The following table compares the imports of the four principal classes of *liquors* in the year under review with those of the preceding year:—

	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Imperial Gallons.	Rs.	Imperial Gallons.	Rs.	Imperial Gallons.	Rs.
• Ale, Beer, and Porter	1,220,222	12,22,222	1,222,222	12,22,222	+222	+2,07,222
Other and other fermented Liquors	2,212	6,221	2,471	8,124	+259	+1,912
Spirits—						
Whisky	127,001	21,22,122	122,022	21,22,222	-5,022	+1,22,222
Brandy	92,042	8,22,222	111,222	9,22,222	+19,222	+2,22,222
Spirits—Other Sorts	111,222	11,42,222	112,222	11,22,222	+1,022	+2,222
Wines	127,472	8,22,122	112,127	8,22,222	-15,345	-11,222

Ale, Beer and Porter.—The decrease in these imports is the result of smaller importations from the United Kingdom which nevertheless show an appreciable increase in value. *Beers* from Germany, the demand for which has been increasing in recent years, have improved by over 12,000 gallons.

Spirits.—Imports of *whiskies* have not maintained the advance noticed in the previous year and have decreased by 6,841 proof gallons the decline being entirely in imports from the United Kingdom. *Brandies*, on the other hand, show a considerable increase of 12,261 gallons to 111,903 gallons. Imports from Germany, returned at an average value of slightly over Rs. 8 per proof gallon, have advanced by 4,066 gallons, while imports of *French brandies* valued at an average of Rs. 10 per proof gallon have expanded by 7,197 gallons. Imports of *gin* were returned at 20,474 gallons valued at Rs. 1,10,880, being an increase of 2,287 gallons, the United Kingdom and Holland absorbing nearly 91 per cent. of the trade. Imports of *Rum* amounted to 16,015 gallons, of which 12,470 gallons were of German origin. The consumption of *spirituous medicinal preparations* shows no signs of abatement and imports for the second year in succession record an advance, being returned at just under Rs. 6 lakhs, representing the value of 25,104 proof gallons. Imports of *perfumed spirit* amounted to 9,615 gallons valued at Rs. 2,96,586 while there was a very marked decline of 13,746 gallons in imports of *methyated spirits*.

Wines show a decline of 5,658 gallons, the only item showing an increase being *port wine*.

The realisations of duty on Liquors amounted to Rs. 37.41 lakhs as against Rs. 36.67 lakhs in 1911-12.

19. *Machinery and Mill-work.*—The sub-groups of this head have been revised and the following classification adopted :—

	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.		
	Quantity.	Rs.	Quantity.	Rs.	Quantity.	Rs.	
Prime movers—							
United Kingdom	Value.	18,97,503	23,77,026	+4,79,523			
Germany	58,890	44,180	+5,571				
United States of America	8,492	25,642	+17,050				
Other countries	6,152	19,339	+14,187				
Total		19,50,085	24,06,087	+4,56,002			
Electrical—							
United Kingdom	Value.	10,13,118	10,96,895	+83,777			
Germany	8,59,639	1,53,063	+67,424				
United States of America	1,18,701	61,437	+42,736				
Other countries	54,955	91,859	+36,904				
Total		15,46,533	15,61,744	+15,211			
Machinery not being Prime movers or Electrical—							
Mining—							
United Kingdom	Value.	12,044	11,235	-809			
Germany	1,087	803	-284				
United States of America		20,308	+19,501				
Total		14,701	22,346	+7,645			
Sewing and Knitting Machines—							
United Kingdom	No.	7,320	4,81,108	12,713	8,00,068	+6,483	+8,78,085
Germany	2,998	1,62,814	4,133	2,33,349	+1,186	+75,534	
United States of America	1,036	68,008	60	8,109	-976	-81,908	
Other countries	597	32,348	205	10,026	-392	-22,322	
Total		11,839	7,41,278	17,111	11,11,552	+6,283	+3,70,274
Textile—							
United Kingdom	Value.	77,10,212	86,23,829	+9,13,617			
Germany	82,428	1,09,285	+26,857				
United States of America	8,783	46,409	+37,626				
Other countries	15,608	41,994	+26,386				
Total		77,22,031	88,21,617	+10,99,586			
Typewriters—							
United Kingdom	No.	510	87,749	543	89,229	+33	+1,480
Germany	15	2,144	16	2,700	+1	+556	
United States of America	480	96,786	1,038	1,65,820	+558	+79,034	
Other countries	14	2,100	27	4,690	+13	+2,590	
Total		1,019	1,86,839	1,624	2,61,479	+605	+74,640
Other Descriptions—							
United Kingdom	Value.	47,18,511	62,09,852	+14,91,341			
Germany	8,87,663	4,39,273	+5,48,389				
United States of America	1,16,031	2,45,130	+1,29,099				
Other countries	64,628	4,331	+3,697				
Total		52,40,833	69,37,056	+16,96,223			
Grand Total		1,74,70,288	2,10,21,946	+35,51,708			

Imports of articles grouped under this head have expanded by Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 210 lakhs. The largest increase is in imports of *textile machinery* which have advanced by Rs. 10 lakhs and represent 42 per cent. of the total trade under this head. The development of the mill industry has induced larger demands for machinery, but the year's figures do not include the equipment for the new mills under construction in the Town and Island of Bombay and it is anticipated that the current year will witness a greater expansion of these imports. Imports of *prime movers* also show an increase to Rs. 24 lakhs. The decline in imports of *electrical machinery* is due to the cessation of the special imports in connection with the Durbár, which had helped to swell the imports of the previous year. Among other items the most noticeable feature is the advance in imports of *sewing machines* from the United Kingdom and Germany, which have increased by 70 per cent. The demand for these articles of domestic use has been continuously marked for some years, imports having expanded from Rs. 3,56,162 in 1907-08 to over Rs. 11 lakhs in the year under review.

The share of the United Kingdom in these imports represented 92 per cent. of the total trade: imports from America and Germany following respectively with 3 per cent. and 4 per cent.

20. **Metals and Ores.**—This head shows a recovery from the set-back of the preceding year, but the value of the trade still falls short of that recorded in 1910-11 when the aggregate total exceeded Rs. 5½ crores. The quantitative increase is 5 per cent., while higher ranges of prices, particularly in respect of *copper* and *tin*, have helped towards an increase in value of 2·4 per cent. :—

	1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Brass ... Cwt.	3,920	4,02,375	5,645	3,14,802	7,487	4,54,124	6,834	3,76,151	9,709	6,39,227	+2,620	+1,54,076
Copper ... "	263,195	1,56,25,154	277,859	1,47,20,907	457,020	2,25,21,550	305,973	1,50,13,012	281,980	1,27,70,614	-41,712	-12,42,394
German silver ... "	7,125	6,09,620	9,305	3,22,429	9,549	3,37,721	6,522	5,45,173	4,612	3,94,684	-1,912	-1,43,484
Iron and steel Tons	162,123	2,25,42,324	148,094	2,09,23,026	194,554	2,71,22,942	229,299	2,77,29,107	261,946	2,92,11,265	+2,210	+15,29,729
Lead ... Cwt.	26,059	3,55,754	27,229	3,26,049	21,611	3,76,225	22,223	3,07,574	29,646	3,51,021	+262	+73,507
Quicksilver ... Lbs.	120,000	1,22,783	96,719	1,02,001	175,265	2,45,247	109,025	1,20,794	129,925	3,02,269	+27,940	+1,21,544
Tin ... Cwt.	11,129	12,22,449	11,798	12,12,124	10,929	12,02,229	11,499	12,21,144	10,729	12,02,949	-200	+54,802
zinc or Spelter ... "	26,543	5,12,204	29,719	5,75,729	22,225	4,42,215	20,229	4,22,222	27,270	5,12,227	+7,021	+1,79,229
Metals, un- enumerated ... "	4,947	3,22,222	12,714	5,27,422	11,105	3,20,222	12,429	11,22,222	20,212	21,22,222	+15,477	+11,11,222
Total ...	...	4,19,12,701	...	3,29,22,440	...	5,52,24,222	...	4,70,12,504	...	4,92,22,222	...	+16,24,121

Copper.—For the second year in succession a marked reduction is recorded in the imports of this article. The world's production of this metal was considerably in excess of the previous year's figures; but consumption, consequent on the activity in the shipbuilding and electrical trades, was on an increasing scale. In the first half of the year the demand was so much in excess of the supply as to induce a rise in prices to £80; but in the latter half stocks increased and prices fell. The increase in prices is reflected in the fact that the quantitative decrease in the imports into Bombay was 13·7 per cent. as against a decrease in value of only 9·6 per cent. Stocks in the Port Trust warehouses at the close of the year were 937 tons as against 2,815 tons at the beginning of the year. The United Kingdom figures as the chief source of supply and the decline is largely in imports from England, shipments from Germany having, in fact, expanded.

Iron and Steel.—The chief descriptions which are grouped under this head are detailed in the following table which also shows the chief sources of supply:—

Details of Iron and Steel.	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bars and Channel (Steel)—	2,700	8'39	4,884	6'07	+2,174	+7'68
United Kingdom	36,908	85'86	22,716	22'73	-14,192	-13'08
Germany	11,400	10'88	14,411	14'08	+2,951	+3'20
Belgium	173	'60	309	'88	+136	+2'
Other countries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	51,301	50'50	42,370	43'56	-8,931	-6'94
Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework (Iron or steel)—	7,920	9'93	8,039	12'21	+709	+2'28
United Kingdom	9,276	8'76	12,578	12'71	+3,302	+4'95
Germany	877	1'04	1,079	1'09	+202	+4'3
Other countries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	19,073	19'73	22,268	26'01	+4,210	+4'28
Hoops and strips—(Iron or steel)—	7,091	9'95	6,245	8'74	-846	-1'21
United Kingdom	800	'39	3,151	4'82	+2,351	+4'44
United States of America	3,468	4'43	3,228	3'08	-240	-1'37
Other countries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	10,559	13'78	11,923	16'23	+1,064	+2'45
Walls, rivets and washers—(Iron or steel)—	827	1'98	1,722	2'70	+895	+1'72
United Kingdom	1,337	2'91	1,543	2'42	+206	+2'51
Sweden	877	1'28	1,003	1'98	+126	+1'70
Norway	3,224	4'46	2,718	4'08	-506	-1'38
Other countries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	5,265	10'53	6,983	13'99	+1,718	+3'46
Pipes and fittings, Cast—(Iron or steel)—	7,273	8'43	12,500	17'31	+5,227	+8'88
United Kingdom	143	'25	2,917	5'54	+2,774	+8'29
Other countries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	7,720	8'68	17,417	25'55	+9,697	+17'87
Sheets and plates—(Iron or steel)—	40,764	75'34	30,533	59'81	-10,231	-15'53
Galvanised—	6,390	11'97	5,747	11'05	-643	-1'92
United Kingdom	731	1'30	697	1'13	-44	-1'17
United States of America	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other countries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not galvanised—	34,374	63'37	24,786	48'76	-9,588	-14'61
United Kingdom	4,667	11'94	7,473	19'11	+2,806	+7'17
Other countries	29	'28	313	3'65	+284	+2'37
Total	4,490	12'22	8,409	21'48	+3,919	+9'24
Not galvanised or tinned—	10,367	19'05	6,625	8'71	-3,742	-4'34
United Kingdom	7,961	9'26	8,061	9'96	+100	+1'70
Germany	2,329	3'23	4,637	5'35	+2,308	+7'12
Belgium	2,113	5'46	679	'74	-1,434	-4'72
United States of America	69	'05	---	---	-69	-1'05
Other countries	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	23,223	36'07	20,243	26'29	-2,980	-10'78
Tubes and fittings-wrought (Iron or steel)	3,010	3'93	3,806	9'24	+896	+5'31
Other sorts of iron and steel	26,945	31'38	30,323	37'49	+3,378	+6'11
Total Iron and Steel	199,636	277'89	201,048	291'12	+2,210	+12'23

Sheets and plates, which represent 41 per cent. of the total trade under *iron and steel*, show a falling off from the unusually heavy importations of the preceding year, the decline being most marked in respect of *galvanised sheets*. The trade in these *sheets* is largely of British origin, the United Kingdom supplying 83 per cent., and the decline is consequently largest in the British share. Shipments from the United States, which until 1909-10 did not figure in the statistics and in 1911-12 were returned at 8,783 tons, show a considerable decline. Prices in this description do not show any material advance on those of the preceding year.

Bars and channel—This head represents nearly 20 per cent. of the total trade in iron and steel, Germany and Belgium practically dividing the trade between them. Shipments from the United Kingdom which are slightly under 5,000 tons show, however, a considerable advance. Prices in this description have improved appreciably, the average price per ton having risen from Rs. 99 to Rs. 103.

The imports of *beams, pillars, girders and bridge work* (iron and steel) are divided between the United Kingdom and Germany, both of whom, notably the latter, have shipped larger quantities.

Pipes and fittings, as a result of greater activity on the part of the Bombay Municipality, record an appreciable increase and are the largest on record.

In *Hoops and Strips*, particularly of American manufacture, larger importations have taken place and are now well up to the level of previous years.

As regards the minor metals the year was one of high prices in the case of *tin, lead and aluminium*. The demand for these metals was stimulated by the general industrial activity and but for the coal strike and the War in the Near East, a very much higher level of prices would have been reached. The average price of *Straits tin* during the year was £209 as against £193 in 1911 and £154 in 1910: and the highest point was reached in the last quarter of 1912 when the average was £227. In the case of *lead*, in regard to which the scarcity of supplies was an additional factor, the rise was equally marked; the quotation in September 1912 was as high as £ 23-15 per ton as against an opening price in January of £16. The rise in the price of the former of these metals is reflected in the statistics of imports into Bombay. Arrivals of *tin* decreased by nearly 7 per cent. in quantity: but these decreased imports were returned at a value which is 3 per cent. higher than that of the larger trade of the previous year. In *lead* the quantitative increase is slightly over one per cent., while the increase in value is twenty-four per cent. *Aluminium* for the first time figures separately in the Indian statistical tables; of the total imports into India, which are returned at 35,809 cwt. valued at Rs. 25½ lakhs, no less than 26,118 cwt. of a value of Rs. 19½ lakhs are made through Bombay.

21. **Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.**—Imports of *cars* and *cycles* in the five years ending 1910-11 were returned at an average value of Rs. 30½ lakhs: in 1911-12 the trade expanded to Rs. 51·41 lakhs, while a further advance of Rs. 2·10 lakhs in the year under review brought the total to Rs. 53½ lakhs, the aggregate value of this trade for the whole of British India being returned at Rs. 1·28 crores. The number of *cars* and *cycles* imported into Bombay in 1910-11 was 513: in the year under review it rose to 1,037. Of these imports the United Kingdom accounted for 759 *cars* and *cycles* valued at Rs. 31·18 lakhs: being followed by the United States with 161 *cars* and *cycles* of an average value of Rs. 2,261; Belgian imports valued at Rs. 3·37 lakhs though considerably smaller in number, being only slightly behind those from the United States.

22. **Oils.**—The following table gives the imports of *mineral oils* for four years:—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—										
Russia	1,756,455	7,53,149	2,154,288	9,64,964	1,234,297	5,27,277	6,054,320	23,07,373	+4,740,023	+18,59,098
Roumania	1,229,328	3,94,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,155,008	9,66,976	+3,155,008	+9,66,976
United States	10,423,748	33,49,019	10,739,797	33,55,874	14,727,046	46,60,001	6,207,373	19,59,708	-8,459,176	-27,01,363
Dutch Borneo	2,358,714	15,73,326	2,403,266	15,96,553	5,610,733	23,54,750	2,368,111	13,29,325	-3,361,922	-19,36,425
Sumatra	2,035,036	18,02,201	401,554	2,00,927	2,084,781	7,05,718	.....	2,173	-2,019,190	-7,03,544
Straits Settlements including Labuan	15,094	9,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	.....	.....	1,439,638	9,27,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Kerosene	17,344,580	63,89,133	17,930,740	68,21,029	18,785,209	80,52,020	18,021,787	68,06,826	-738,532	+2,48,006
	2,373,597	18,68,033	2,514,919	16,10,034	.....	22,51,781	2,375,536	14,10,070	-2,332,245	-18,44,110
Total	19,718,457	74,72,171	20,445,659	81,31,063	24,364,083	93,07,500	20,400,265	77,06,486	-3,065,768	-16,01,204
Other sorts—										
United States	1,745,155	11,11,562	1,846,861	11,18,873	2,028,919	12,94,151	2,078,544	12,44,047	+51,825	+1,09,086
Dutch Borneo	673,183	98,169	.....	.....	500	1,000	697,280	1,40,300	+697,280	+1,40,300
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	944,397	1,23,774	1,173,668	1,80,267	885,075	1,26,441	-288,183	-43,306
Sumatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	380,141	2,78,467	1,050,113	10,01,388	1,171,566	10,74,175	1,424,501	14,54,968	+253,915	+2,80,811
Total, Other sorts	2,798,489	15,88,198	3,841,371	23,80,544	4,373,917	34,98,761	4,585,960	30,78,578	+811,082	+4,89,797
Grand Total	20,542,946	80,67,371	21,787,020	105,11,607	28,738,990	1,27,97,461	24,986,225	1,07,85,064	-8,064,786	-10,13,407
Kerosene—										
Burma	11,050,234	50,08,019	14,306,773	71,08,282	14,738,184	68,11,277	14,518,070	66,34,028	-1,789,886	+10,23,748

Imports of *kerosene* were in the previous year swollen by abnormally large importations both of bulk and of case oil from America. With the disappearance of this feature, the trade in foreign oil has returned to the level of 1910-11, the

total quantity imported amounting to 20,400,265 gallons. On the other hand Burma oil which in 1911-12 recorded its first set back since 1908-09 has made up some of the ground lost. A new factor which may very shortly assume considerable importance is the appearance of Persia as a source of supply of *kerosene*, the whole quantity of 119,433 gallons shown as imported from "Other countries" being the first shipment of *kerosene* to this port from the oil fields at Mahamerah now being developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Indications of further expansion from this source of supply are to be found in the erection of a liquid fuel installation by the Burma Oil Company, with a capacity of 503,056 gallons, in the arrival of a cargo to be refined in Sumatra of *liquid fuel* from Abadan which, as it was carried as same bottom cargo does not figure in the statistics of the port, and in the experimental shipment of a small quantity of *liquid fuel* to this port from Abadan. The expansion in imports of *liquid fuel* which has been in operation since 1908-09 has again been maintained, imports having increased by over half a million gallons. Similarly there has again been an advance in the arrivals of oils—other sorts, chiefly *lubricating oils* of American origin, the total imports which are the highest on record being returned at over 3½ million gallons, valued at just under Rs. 28 lakhs.

The part which the movement of *oils* plays in the trade of the port is not, however, restricted to imports, whether of *foreign* or *Burma oil*. From Bombay is conducted a large distributing business to the East African Coast and Persian Gulf while the coast ports of the Presidency (in particular Kathiawar) draw 5 million gallons, the bulk being *foreign oil*, from Bombay.

23. **Provisions and Oilman's Stores** were imported to the value of Rs. 47·52 lakhs, 69 per cent. being imports from the United Kingdom. The largest single item in this group is *biscuits and cakes*, imports of which, practically entirely of British origin, amounted to Rs. 7·45 lakhs. Among other items, those calling for notice are the importations of *condensed and preserved milk*, valued at Rs. 2½ lakhs, and of *ghee* valued at slightly over Rs. 3 lakhs. The foreign imports of *ghee* are almost exclusively from East Africa. Kathiawar is, however, the largest supplier of this commodity, imports of *ghee* from that province which appear in the statistics of the Coasting Trade amounting to Rs. 21 lakhs.

24. **Railway Plant and Rolling Stock**.—The increase recorded in the imports classed under this head is one of no less than Rs. 108 lakhs; and compared with the average of the five years ending 1910-11 the increase is as much as 31·61 per cent. The advance is directly the result of activity in the development of, and addition to, existing railway facilities. *Carriages and trucks and parts thereof* show an increase of Rs. 39 lakhs; while imports of *locomotives and engines* have decreased by Rs. 7 lakhs. With the exception of the imports of *sleepers of wood* valued at Rs. 27 lakhs, of which the bulk was of Australian origin, and of a small German share in the imports of *engines* consisting of equipment for light railways, the imports are monopolised by the United Kingdom.

25. **Sugar (refined)**.—The following table shows the quantities and sources of supply of the imports of this article during the last five years:—

Whence imported.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,739	32,925	1,881	36,108	2,628	80,086	2,224	67,791	2,737	68,563	+513	+8,771
Austria-Hungary	463,530	44,93,797	187,665	18,83,573	166,440	16,06,506	25,151	2,65,437	423,992	41,00,323	+407,841	+39,51,545
Germany	26,437	2,36,082	26,499	2,05,431	201	2,066	4,003	41,029	67,669	6,34,299	+65,660	+5,93,269
Mauritius	1,970,773	1,26,10,081	1,760,326	1,74,56,374	2,154,394	2,14,96,459	1,296,526	1,66,88,071	2,662,989	2,69,83,863	+1,166,363	+1,10,68,791
Reunion	19,506	1,76,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	25,636	2,31,718	33,692	4,16,969	110,501	13,73,369	52,540	7,07,326	14,871	2,33,246	-38,369	-4,74,042
Java	615,313	20,42,434	1,187,713	1,13,11,697	1,224,073	1,26,80,609	1,267,007	1,64,75,012	873,353	89,76,631	-394,672	-64,88,381
Other places	381	8,406	749	8,674	808	13,023	1,659	23,564	17,967	1,64,949	+16,306	+1,72,384
Total	2,980,378	2,88,39,084	3,307,517	3,12,80,090	3,646,719	3,71,23,287	2,649,910	3,14,35,960	3,873,483	4,01,87,067	+1,233,543	+67,52,037
Re-exports	80,889	7,91,214	112,566	11,38,609	172,489	18,08,799	221,867	20,45,112	92,417	10,56,267	-229,450	-25,96,899
Exports in Coasting Trade	697,082	69,44,739	294,044	53,99,742	690,311	63,59,926	268,296	42,12,485	592,670	63,56,511	+200,434	+21,36,099

The contraction in imports of *sugar* to a level considerably below that of the average of the decade was among the outstanding features of the import trade in 1911-12. In 1912-13 the position was reversed. Imports were the largest on record. Re-exports, which had, in 1911-12, under the influences causing the diversion to Europe of cargoes of Mauritius and Java intended for India, reached abnormal dimensions, returned to their level, exports to the United Kingdom having fallen from over 10,000 tons to nothing; while the maritime districts served from Bombay, whose supplies had, in 1911-12, been reduced by nearly 34 per cent., once again were able to draw on Bombay to the normal extent.

In the opening months of 1912, prices had already begun to fall away from the very high level to which they had been raised in 1911. In April first products beet f. o. b. Hamburg was quoted at 13s. 8½d. and this was the highest point reached in 1912-13. With satisfactory arrivals of all cane crops, prices fell continuously until the end of June, when, under the influence of a speculative movement, and rumours of injury to growing crops on the Continent, prices were temporarily raised in July. The advance was small and was not maintained though, throughout August and September, beet was speculatively maintained above the value of cane. In October the estimates of the European beet crops pointed to a record and early crop, and prices gave way in October and November to 9s. 5½d. A further factor in the lowering of prices was the estimate of a record Cuban crop of 2½ million tons. Prices in Bombay for *Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch standard and over* which, in the year under review, represents the bulk of the importations into the port opened at Rs. 13-8-0 in April 1912 and fell continuously to Rs. 9-4-0 at which point they have remained for the last three months of the financial year.

Of the total importations into the port no less than 63 per cent. came from Mauritius, the supplies from that colony being the largest on record. Importations from Java fell away considerably from the level of the preceding three years, in which a steadily expanding increase had been recorded. The deficiency in Java sugar was more than made up by larger arrivals of *beet*, notably from Austria, shipments of *beet* having risen from 29,000 cwts. to over half a million cwts.

26. *Tea.*—The distribution of foreign imports, as well as the imports from Calcutta, is shown in the following table:—

Countries.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Exports.												
Ceylon	1,265,268	6,21,250	1,265,268	5,27,870	1,126,800	4,29,122	1,871,771	7,26,261	1,062,267	7,04,427	-12,814	+56,156
Green	...	...	300	120	1,870	728	496	166	5,425	2,246	+5,425	+2,021
Black	64,976	22,221	46,268	26,260	222,925	89,394	176,725	77,097	122,645	89,209	-43,050	-21,459
Hongkong	2,664	1,627	12,729	5,023	3,348	1,644	...	...	1,871	2,129	+1,971	+2,329
Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black	263,021	1,49,061	263,021	1,59,023	78,056	2,22,623	723,141	2,27,044	210,501	2,00,024	-242,640	-87,029
China	1,470,709	7,26,426	1,121,746	6,02,994	1,621,219	7,22,844	2,012,521	12,76,266	1,02,876	4,00,561	-1,085,676	-9,14,242
Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black	120,929	1,20,121	120,927	29,527	202,621	1,27,269	22,470	46,276	104,224	71,021	+32,254	+25,746
Java	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black	21,225	12,026	20,215	14,278	24,210	26,627	27,060	22,179	27,769	49,022	+29,799	+26,282
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,267,019	12,01,126	2,264,729	12,20,267	2,704,026	17,26,266	2,712,126	25,46,000	2,469,269	12,07,021	-2,215,026	-9,11,216
Calcutta	2,266,024	12,17,170	2,072,126	12,22,226	2,202,477	12,20,446	2,126,024	12,02,000	2,269,219	12,56,272	+460,226	+2,66,226
Imports.												
Foreign Merchandise.												
Persia	220,025	1,27,546	121,011	22,271	26,776	22,040	56,747	64,222	121,024	29,202	+62,277	+49,226
Turkey in Asia	220,022	2,46,021	122,024	1,24,126	222,246	2,17,722	116,210	22,124	246,242	1,22,022	+120,226	+22,027
Russia	71,246	49,022	29,422	24,211	6,222	4,999	9,422	6,320	8,022	5,022	-424	-1,221
Other Countries	120,222	1,12,697	122,776	1,07,796	220,126	1,22,007	226,226	1,21,124	121,222	1,26,226	-74,221	-22,944
Total	222,226	2,20,026	222,712	2,20,226	222,226	2,20,226	222,226	2,20,226	222,226	2,20,226	+119,708	+1,12,026
Indian Products.												
Straits Settlements	1,246	9,796	122,221	69,722	202,226	1,12,226	222,226	1,49,022	204,226	1,49,727	-11,440	-212
Arabia	2,450	1,212	226	272	109,776	55,007	221,022	1,19,026	24,422	1,20,720	+12,264	+11,070
Persia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	220,224	1,24,427	121,222	71,276	202,226	20,226	102,226	24,726	21,226	21,226	+42,022	+2,226
Russia	201,226	2,24,226	222,022	4,22,226	221,226	2,04,424	202,226	2,12,022	1,12,226	2,01,226	+2,226	+1,126
Other Countries	241,122	1,19,406	172,211	21,266	122,226	62,226	27,226	1,22,126	222,226	1,72,026	+12,226	+22,226
Total	1,270,726	6,02,026	1,274,726	7,14,212	1,449,226	7,02,226	1,426,226	7,02,226	1,272,226	10,26,226	+472,022	+2,02,226

The abnormal expansion in the arrivals of *China tea*, notably *China green*, which was noticed in the previous year's report has not been maintained, and imports of *foreign teas* have receded to a level nearly approximate to the normal.

On the other hand imports from Calcutta have maintained the advance of the previous year, though they are still a million lbs. short of the imports of the year 1904-05 which are the largest on record. The position of Bombay in the trade as a distributing centre is reflected in the statistics of re-exports. Persia and Turkey in Asia annually draw large supplies both of *foreign* and of *Indian tea* from Bombay; exports of *Indian tea* to Asiatic Turkey having for the first time reached over a million lbs. An increasing trade is also developing in exports to the Straits and to Arabia.

27. **Textiles.**—Imports of *Raw Cotton* have exceeded even the heavy importations of the previous year and were returned at 518,057 cwt. valued at Rs. 211 lakhs. These importations are due to precisely the same causes as were noticed in the previous year's report, engagements for these supplies having been entered into at a time when the prices of American Cotton made shipments to India profitable. The present indications, arising out of the condition of the local crop, and the prices prevailing in India and at Home point to an early discontinuance of these imports.

Cotton Manufactures and *Cotton Twist and Yarn.*—Both these important groups which between them account for 28 per cent. of the total import trade of the port show considerable advances. *Cotton manufactures* which in 1911-12 were valued at Rs. 12·18 crores increased by Rs. 234 lakhs to Rs. 14½ crores, which is the highest figure ever recorded. The quantitative increase in the imports of *cotton piece-goods* was 22 per cent., representing an increase of 180 million yards.

In the following table are contrasted the imports of *grey, white and coloured piece-goods* during the last ten years:—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1900-1904	176,861,856	1,97,72,196	162,121,264	2,26,29,797	192,877,467	2,28,79,415
1904-1905	172,794,260	2,22,47,649	211,261,261	2,97,22,189	189,110,222	2,68,64,739
1905-1906	207,126,091	2,68,22,147	217,202,023	2,17,97,728	214,151,190	2,90,14,406
1906-1907	244,000,997	2,97,97,279	170,268,228	2,46,14,497	296,899,195	2,72,52,054
1907-1908	298,414,407	2,78,27,775	224,227,222	2,78,21,578	224,847,278	4,62,49,779
1908-1909	142,915,422	2,09,12,222	122,479,712	2,26,10,912	151,175,798	2,99,85,299
1909-1910	177,028,179	2,46,29,112	161,971,124	2,44,64,228	129,714,947	2,29,92,422
2010-1911	192,169,726	2,01,21,922	197,469,299	2,12,22,922	222,142,299	4,29,72,242
1911-1912	172,424,129	2,22,29,422	192,799,299	2,49,76,427	221,297,222	6,24,17,299
1912-1913	222,929,299	2,22,24,222	222,711,222	2,22,47,299	274,942,222	2,67,05,279
Increase or decrease in 1912-13	+46,264,299	+76,29,214	+29,929,927	+42,71,021	+42,977,299	+42,92,129

The advance which has taken place in the imports of all these descriptions was foreshadowed in the preceding year's report. Imports in the last few weeks of 1911-12 had been affected by the labour conditions prevalent at Home, and the year opened with stocks considerably below the normal. Imports of piece-goods soon began to show a remarkable activity: imports of *grey-goods* and *whites* have only once before in the decade been exceeded, while *coloured goods* are no less than 15 per cent. higher than the highest figure previously recorded. Prices were fairly well maintained throughout the year though judging from the prices of standard cloths in each of the main descriptions, the market has not been able to respond to the high prices which dealers have paid; and the trend of market values at the end of the year is towards a decline. This feature is most marked in the case of *white shirtings* and *saincooks, mulls* and *dyed and printed goods* having been fairly well maintained at the prices required by manufacturers. Stocks at the end of the year are naturally higher than they were at the beginning of the year: but there is no reason to anticipate that consumption has been overtaken. The increased demand for *piece-goods* is not confined to Bombay; imports into Calcutta have increased by 825 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 6 crores in value: while shipments

to Karachi have developed by 16 per cent. in quantity and by 21 per cent. in value.

The local mill industry has in the year under review shown further signs of development. The output of cloth increased by 52 million yards to 1,002 million yards: while that of *yarn* stimulated by a better demand from China shows a considerable increase. The Home market which, however, towards the end of the year was affected by difficulties as to financing arising from the pressure in the money market continues to be the largest consumer of Indian cloth as the exports of *Indian piece-goods*, though showing a recovery, only represent six per cent. of the output of Indian mills.

Imports of *yarn* maintained the advance of the previous year and amounted to 15½ million lbs. of which 81s and upwards account for 79 per cent. The lower counts also show an increase. A similar tendency is observed in the output of *local yarns*, the lower counts recording an increase of 75 million pounds.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.			Total local produce all counts.
	To to 81s.	81s and upwards.	Total.	To to 81s.	81s and upwards.	Total.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1908-1909	1.00	10.06	11.06	28.28	22.57	50.85	488
1909-1910	2.64	12.86	15.50	27.71	17.89	45.60	487
1910-1911	1.31	8.25	9.56	22.41	19.67	42.08	426
1911-1912	2.54	10.73	13.27	20.29	20.68	40.97	441
1912-1913	2.12	12.08	14.20	22.22	22.24	44.46	446

In the trade in *cotton manufactures* and *yarns* the United Kingdom holds a preponderating share, amounting to 88 per cent. in the case of the former and to 91 per cent. in the case of the latter. In regard to *cotton piece-goods* proper the share of the United Kingdom amounts to Rs. 12.03 crores out of a total of Rs. 13.19 crores. In the case of *grey piece-goods* the importation of *American pepperill drills* which have increased by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 18½ lakhs is the only serious competing item. But notice must be taken of a sudden and marked expansion in imports of *grey drills* and *grey shirtings* from Japan which rose from slightly over half a lakh to well over Rs. 5 lakhs. These descriptions were sold at rates considerably below those prevailing for similar *Manchester goods*, and though the reduction in prices may have been made partly owing to the dimensions differing from the usual Indian standards and partly with the object of introducing the cloths into a new market at a favourable price, there can be little doubt that the transactions must have resulted adversely to the shippers. In regard to *whites*, Holland and Switzerland account for Rs. 18 lakhs out of the Rs. 19 lakhs which were imported from countries other than the United Kingdom. In the case of *coloured piece-goods* the share of the United Kingdom is 88 per cent., Italy following with a trade of just under Rs. 30 lakhs with Germany and Belgium at a considerable distance behind.

Imports of *handkerchiefs* and *shawls in the piece* were valued at Rs. 18.82 lakhs, of which all but an inconsiderable portion was of British origin. Under *kosiry*, however, Japanese imports, valued at Rs. 16½ lakhs, stand out with 70.24 per cent. of the total trade of these goods. The development of this trade from Japan has in the past attracted attention and the value of these imports in the year under review exceeds all previous records.

Imports of *raw silk* which, despite a quantitative decrease, had in the previous year recorded an increase in value of over Rs. 10 lakhs, have in 1912-13 expanded in value by Rs. 52 lakhs. Prices were maintained at the level of previous year: but the quantitative increase is no less than 66 per cent. Imports into Bombay represent 77.8 per cent. of the total importations into British India.

Silk Manufactures.—This important trade valued in the aggregate at Rs. 2.14 crores shows an advance of 11 per cent. Pure *silk piece-goods* represent 63 per cent. of the aggregate and the chief source of supply is the Far East, Japan, China and Hongkong accounting for 124 lakhs out of a total of

Rs. 134 lakhs. Similarly Japan and China supplied 60 per cent. of the trade in *silk yarn, noils and warps*, though in this trade Italy, which has now been displaced by Japan as the principal source of supply, still accounts for a trade of Rs. 11 lakhs. Imports of *silk goods mixed with other materials*, valued at Rs. 41.64 lakhs, are largely of French and German manufacture, though the United Kingdom has appreciably improved its position. Of the total trade of British India in *silk manufactures* valued at Rs. 8.04 crores, Bombay absorbs 70 per cent., Burma following a long way behind with an import of Rs. 70 lakhs or 23 per cent.

Wool.—Imports of *raw wool*, as a result of larger importations from the United Kingdom and Persia, have expanded by Rs. 5½ lakhs to Rs. 16.16 lakhs.

Imports of *woollen manufactures*, on the other hand, have declined considerably, the decline being most marked in the arrivals of *woollen piece-goods* from the United Kingdom and Germany which contracted respectively by Rs. 16½ lakhs and by Rs. 5 lakhs. The fluctuations under other heads are not appreciable, except as regards imports of *woollen hosiery*, a trade largely British, which declined by Rs. one lakh.

28. *Tobacco*.—Imports of *unmanufactured tobacco* despite an increase in quantity have not been maintained at the level of the previous year, and a decrease is also observed in the arrivals of *cigars, Cigarettes*, which form the largest item in this group being valued at Rs. 12 lakhs, have not maintained the recovery which they exhibited in 1911-12. The decline is most marked in imports of *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom which decreased in value by over a lakh and in quantity by 20,909 lbs. *Egyptian cigarettes*, which return the highest average value per lb., have increased and are well above the average of the imports in the two years immediately preceding the enhancement of the duty and a recovery, though small, is also noticed in the imports of cheap *American cigarettes* which were returned at 2,210 lbs., of an average value per lb. of annas 18. The realizations of customs duty on *tobacco* amounted to Rs. 5,11,930 as against Rs. 5,28,809 in 1911-12.

29. *Wood*.—Imports of *teak* from Siam show a decline of 75.8 per cent to Rs. 19 lakhs: but this decrease is counterbalanced by an advance in imports from Burma which have expanded from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 47 lakhs. Shipments from Java were valued at nearly 2 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

30. A set-back from the high level to which the abnormal re-exports of *sugar* had carried the re-export trade of the port in 1911-12, was to be expected with the removal of the special causes which had stimulated such re-exports. Re-exports accordingly have declined in value from Rs. 357 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs. The decrease is confined, in the main, to two commodities. Re-exports of *sugar* which had in 1911-12 been valued at Rs. 36 lakhs, the bulk being shipped to the United Kingdom, have returned to the normal: and the advance in shipments of *foreign cotton piece-goods* which had been observed in the previous year was not maintained. On the other hand, increases are returned under *metals, silk-goods* and *tea*. On the whole this branch of the foreign trade shows no permanent signs of contraction and Bombay continues to maintain its position as a distributing centre of foreign manufactures to the East African littoral, Arabia and Asiatic Turkey.

The following table gives the principal sub-heads and their values for the last 10 years :—

Principal Articles.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	255.1	257.8	270.8	267.1	260.6	260.8	268.4	256.2	267.1	258.9
Apparel and haberdashery and millinery.	11.6	10.5	9.8	11.2	12.4	10.8	12.8	13.1	12.1	12.0
Cotton Twist and Yarn	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.1	6.0
Cotton Manufactures	120.2	118.1	122.7	112.8	122.7	122.0	128.2	120.1	120.1	125.0
Fish	14.6	12.8	11.1	11.8	11.1	8.2	8.8	6.2	6.2	6.8
Fruits and Vegetables	3.8	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	10.5	8.4
Glass and Glassware	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	4.2
Gums and Resins	8.8	11.8	10.0	8.8	7.1	7.8	8.8	10.8	8.7	12.2
Hardware	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	10.2	7.8	7.8	11.8	12.2	10.2
Ivory, unmanufactured	6.1	5.5	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.1	3.5	4.8	3.8	3.4
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	7.8	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.7
Metals and Ores	20.2	27.7	14.8	16.2	10.8	12.8	12.8	17.2	14.2	19.0
Silk Goods	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.2	6.1	6.4	5.4	6.7	6.0
Spices	3.2	4.0	3.8	1.8	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.4	1.6
Sugar, refined	8.0	4.2	15.1	3.7	6.7	7.8	11.4	12.8	20.2	10.2
Tan	6.4	6.2	8.2	3.8	6.6	8.4	8.8	6.2	3.7	6.8
Woolen Goods	3.4	5.2	4.7	6.7	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.6	3.1

The destination of these re-exports will appear from the sub-joined table. The decline in re-exports to the United Kingdom has already been referred to: the disturbed state of Persia accounts for the decrease in shipments to that country :—

Countries.	1911-1912.		Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
Persia	73.14	55.87	-17.27	United Kingdom	20.00	41.25	+21.25
Arabia	26.01	27.28	+1.27	Other European Countries	10.28	10.28	+0.00
Turkey, Asiatic	17.08	19.08	+2.00	Aden	12.97	21.56	+8.59
East Africa	24.25	22.28	-1.97	Hongkong	20.12	11.81	-8.31
				Ceylon	12.21	12.00	-0.21

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

31. The aggregate value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined by Rs. 873 lakhs to Rs. 55.77 crores. Ninety-one per cent. of the export trade is distributed over eight commodities and the variations in the shipments of these articles determine the whole course of the export trade. Of these commodities *raw cotton, seeds and opium*, which between them absorb sixty per cent. of the total export trade, record substantial decreases amounting respectively to Rs. 408 lakhs, Rs. 356 lakhs and Rs. 84 lakhs. This contraction is only partially counteracted by the increases recorded in shipments of *yarn* which advanced by Rs. 217 lakhs, and of *grain* which advanced by Rs. 158 lakhs, and of *metals, wool and cotton manufactures*.

82. In the following table the relative values of the more important exports are shown :—

	Average for 4 years ending 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports in 1912-1913.	
					Lakhs.	Rs.
1 Cotton, Raw	20,07,15,812	21,08,08,540	17,89,06,064	— 408 '00	21-64	1
2 Seeds	9,24,38,171	12,87,21,840	10,30,20,834	— 268 '51	18-68	2
3 Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,79,28,518	7,08,86,448	9,27,04,808	+ 217 '17	16-02	3
4 Opium	1,48,83,509	6,37,42,861	8,22,29,860	— 84-83	9-90	4
5 Grain, Pulse and Flour	1,00,40,948	2,04,38,246	4,80,85,212	+ 183 '18	8-24	5
6 Wool, Raw	1,00,38,948	1,11,68,414	2,17,95,487	+ 8-27	2-11	6
7 Cotton Manufactures	1,08,38,808	1,07,83,715	1,15,27,708	+ 7-84	2-10	7
8 Metals and ores	73,00,189	80,07,198	1,04,28,867	+ 24-23	1-68	8
9 Leather	71,68,394	67,73,361	79,40,710	+ 11-07	1-43	9
10 Hides and Skins, Raw	40,17,337	39,08,686	51,15,867	+ 32-07	1-27	10
11 Articles exported by Post	48,80,519	48,81,682	47,83,763	+ 1-11	0-8	11
12 Hemp, Raw	33,33,319	27,95,082	43,21,232	+ 15-16	7-8	12
13 Myrabollams	42,99,018	21,20,798	35,45,065	+ 4-14	0-9	13
14 Spices	16,19,220	21,82,543	27,20,833	+ 5-28	0-9	14
15 Manures	14,24,423	12,65,315	16,03,092	+ 2-95	0-8	15
16 Provisions and Oilman's Stores	12,41,227	14,92,473	14,09,890	— 22	0-8	16
17 Fruits and Vegetables	11,22,085	14,83,225	12,99,366	— 59	0-8	17
18 Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	9,46,389	10,33,080	11,77,124	+ 1-44	0-8	18
19 Tea	8,22,234	7,89,027	10,98,265	+ 3-06	0-8	19
20 Oil cakes	7,56,987	7,40,989	10,16,622	+ 3-26	0-8	20
21 Oils	8,39,860	10,53,290	9,24,421	— 1-29	0-8	21
22 Wool Manufactures	8,71,977	8,83,444	8,32,463	— 21	0-8	22
23 Gums and Resins	6,74,461	10,32,187	7,61,063	— 3-51	0-8	23
24 Dyeing Materials except Myrabollams	8,22,185	8,82,062	7,82,295	— 1-07	0-8	24
25 Tobacco	8,65,942	9,76,029	7,47,242	— 2-28	0-8	25
26 Jute Manufactures	5,86,452	7,05,212	6,98,270	— 0-07	0-8	26
27 Fish	7,01,720	6,94,800	8,46,847	— 1-46	0-8	27
28 Wood and Manufactures of wood	3,25,983	4,25,296	5,12,214	+ 0-84	0-8	28
29 Sugar	3,02,834	3,58,075	3,06,518	+ 1-52	0-8	29
30 Books, printed and Printed Matter	3,89,543	3,82,648	4,29,530	+ 0-67	0-8	30
31 Furniture and Cabinetwork	2,44,198	4,24,730	3,08,167	— 0-56	0-8	31
32 Apparel	3,82,405	5,08,478	3,57,200	— 1-46	0-8	32
33 Silk and articles made of Silk	6,81,988	2,26,864	2,40,142	+ 1-04	0-8	33
34 Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)	2,87,585	3,58,681	2,12,422	— 0-41	0-8	34
35 Toys and Requisites for Games and Sports	2,01,723	1,83,691	2,21,567	+ 0-46	0-8	35
36 Other Articles	29,18,890	55,04,022	44,70,696	— 10-24	0-8	36
Total, Merchandise	46,59,35,621	59,51,48,740	54,77,98,800	— 273-45	100-00	
Treasure—						
Gold	3,47,10,248	2,59,48,088	2,69,22,721	+ 9-86	—	
Silver	1,53,46,842	5,87,04,715	2,79,21,723	— 207-85	—	
Total, Treasure	5,00,57,090	8,46,52,803	5,48,44,444	— 297-99	—	
Total Exports	51,59,92,711	67,97,98,543	60,26,43,244	— 671-44	—	

83. In the following paragraphs the features of the export trade in the eight leading commodities will be more fully discussed. Of the other commodities which figure in the export lists mention should be made of the larger shipments of *raw hides and skins* which have increased by Rs. 32 lakhs. The increase is most marked in shipments to the United States of America. Exports of *raw hemp*, the bulk of which is destined for United Kingdom, have also expanded by Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs and appreciable increases are also recorded in shipments of *myrabollams, spices, tea, oil-cakes* and *manures*.

34. Movements of *treasure* in the export trade were marked by the contraction in shipments of *silver* which amounted to Rs. 307 lakhs. These shipments had in 1911-12 been stimulated by an unusually large demand on the part of China for British dollars. The falling off in this demand accounts for the decrease in shipments of *silver* in the year under review.

35. Grain, Pulse and Flour represent 8.24 per cent of the total value of the export trade. The increase in quantity is one of 42 per cent. But the share of Bombay in the aggregate shipments from India of these staples is slightly under eight per cent. The chief descriptions included in this group and the destination of these exports are exhibited in the following statement:—

Wheat.	1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	9,200	26,196	1,270,896	66,61,037	1,061,952	66,36,748	1,619,699	76,29,799	1,079,118	60,08,103	+ 156,449	+ 15,86,394
Belgium	.....	.....	617,730	26,03,396	67,628	3,43,139	61,067	4,02,099	8	42	- 61,000	- 4,02,099
Italy	1,352	8,119	122,445	7,05,236	74,610	4,29,246	33,016	16,36,117	1,271,696	70,37,008	+ 940,580	+ 53,99,791
France	6,046	47,468	249,207	15,37,024	690,411	34,40,640	980,288	48,02,351	911,726	49,91,814	- 68,559	+ 1,29,469
Other countries	27,617	2,00,143	87,308	6,31,084	84,903	6,08,703	63,729	4,77,896	118,639	6,36,962	+ 64,907	+ 3,58,967
Total	60,228	3,81,906	2,347,183	1,40,97,730	2,679,406	1,34,67,643	2,969,396	1,49,09,716	3,977,077	2,19,61,900	+ 1,007,881	+ 70,62,163
Wheat flour	408,110	36,26,538	484,895	26,48,607	608,948	40,54,539	580,768	48,19,637	671,004	51,61,088	+ 70,241	+ 6,61,359
Barley	9,923	49,853	19,694	73,877	3,162	16,791	463,479	19,77,040	1,657,448	71,98,270	+ 1,104,960	+ 52,16,339
Rice	556,416	38,64,160	605,711	39,86,402	696,330	39,54,008	361,578	20,19,394	560,461	38,40,539	+ 138,000	+ 13,61,548
Gram	57,170	9,68,641	180,979	6,61,353	47,848	2,64,104	398,990	12,63,283	672,068	20,90,316	+ 367,068	+ 16,36,163
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse.	607,853	23,61,218	638,168	37,69,026	727,760	33,13,644	1,306,814	63,66,316	973,633	50,65,002	- 238,182	- 2,89,626
Total Grain and Pulse.	1,400,897	1,06,61,289	4,246,617	2,62,26,922	4,368,941	2,38,80,618	5,891,390	2,06,29,346	8,408,318	4,89,69,213	+ 2,810,386	+ 1,63,17,966

Wheat constitutes the principal item in this group. Exports of Indian wheat were stimulated by a contraction, following on the war in the Near East, in shipments from Russia, imports of Russian wheat into the United Kingdom in 1912 being one half of those recorded in the previous year which themselves were considerably below the level of 1911. In this activity Bombay shared with an increased export of just over one million cwt. The expansion in shipments of barley which was a prominent and novel feature in the export statistics of 1911-12 was fully maintained, exports from India having in the last three years advanced from 13,845 tons in 1910-11 to 292,428 tons in 1911-12 and to 615,177 tons in 1912-13. The advance in the exports from Bombay has been equally marked, being returned at 82,872 tons in 1912-13 as against 24,624 tons in 1911-12 and 198 tons in 1910-11. Exports of rice also show an advance of 6,945 tons to 25,024 tons: and for the second year in succession exports of gram which have hitherto not been of appreciable dimensions have expanded, the advance being one of 118 per cent. to 33,634 tons.

The United Kingdom, which in 1912 drew on India for nearly 25 per cent. of its supplies of wheat, took a slightly larger supply demand from Bombay: and the chief factor in the increase of exports of wheat from Bombay was the increased demand from Italy, shipments to that country having increased by 47,829 tons to 63,580 tons. Exports to Belgium and France have declined slightly. The increase in the exports of rice was in shipments to Portuguese East Africa.

36. Metals and Ores.—The significant item in this group is manganese,

	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	109,415	19,58,398	174,593	22,09,108	+ 65,181	+ 10,00,775
United States	86,471	13,41,225	139,260	31,73,090	+ 52,789	+ 8,30,835
France	73,667	12,09,697	61,775	13,62,211	- 11,892	+ 92,619
Belgium	129,376	22,10,678	142,010	23,80,585	+ 12,634	+ 1,70,907
Other countries	36,273	5,67,985	44,089	8,03,017	+ 7,816	+ 2,45,032
Total	434,102	73,87,710	561,667	96,68,011	+ 127,565	+ 22,40,302

shipments of which represent over 92 per cent. of the export trade classed in this group, and were valued at Rs. 96 lakhs.

The share of Bombay in the Indian exports of this ore, despite an absolute quantitative increase, has fallen from 85 per cent. to 81 per cent., shipments from Calcutta having increased by 23,309 tons to 72,391 tons and from Madras to 54,000 tons. The cessation, consequent on the war in the Near East, of supplies from the Russian mines stimulated shipments from India, and exports both from Calcutta and Bombay show a marked expansion. In view of the congestion in the facilities for the carriage and export of this ore via Bombay, the question has again been raised of equalising railway rates from the Central Provinces to Bombay and Calcutta, with the object of encouraging the traffic from that latter port, a concrete proposal to this effect, having in fact been put forward as a means, for a limited period, of meeting the demands from the mining interests in the Central Provinces for enlarged facilities for shipping these ores.

37. **Opium.**—No trade significance whatever attaches to the curtailment in the quantity of *opium* shipped from this port which amounted to 11,550 chests as against 14,027 in the previous year. The number of chests of *opium* which may be shipped from India is now regulated by Government in pursuance of its agreement with China. Similarly the values at which these exports are returned are largely artificial. The auction system, following the model of the Calcutta system, which was introduced in January 1912 was maintained and five auctions were held in each of the months from April to August at which the right to export in 1912 6,860 chests was auctioned. The average prices realised at these sales for the right to export were as follows :—

				Rs.
April	...	...	...	2,800
May	...	...	...	2,403
June	...	...	...	1,500
July	...	...	...	2,282
August	...	...	...	2,443

In addition, a pass duty at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per chest was levied. The fluctuations in the prices given above reflect the speculative hopes and disappointments which characterise the traffic in this commodity. In November and December sales were held of the right to export in 1913, the quota for that year having been fixed at 14,860 chests. But by the end of the year, stocks in China of *Malwa opium* had accumulated to 15,127 chests; the restrictions imposed on the distribution of the drug in the up-country districts had become so effective that sales were practically stopped. The value of the capital locked up in the stocks of *Bengal* and *Malwa opium* was estimated at between £8 to £10 millions sterling and a persistent and influential demand was made on the Government of India for a stoppage of the sales. At the November and December sales the price for the export right declined to Rs. 1,666 and Rs. 722 respectively. The situation was met by the suspension of sales after April 1913 and the fixation of a high upset price for the January, February and March sales of Rs. 2,500 which automatically, in view of prices in China, had the effect of stopping sales in these months. The measures taken by Government had the desired result. In January stocks in China of *Malwa opium* were reduced by 600 chests, in February by 510 chests and in March by 1,080 chests. Combination on the part of the holders of stocks in China has assisted in improving the situation through the control of sales by a committee representing all interests and the distribution of the proceeds of sales according to the amount of *opium* owned. Government have announced that no sales will be held in 1914 of *Malwa opium* and the export statistics of the current year will be seriously affected by the disappearance of this trade which in the last three years has fluctuated from Rs. 2.14 crores to Rs. 6.37 crores.

38. **Seeds.**—Shipments of seeds represent 18.5 per cent. of the total export foreign trade of the port. The decrease in quantity amounting to 219,016 tons represents a contraction of 28 per cent. of the trade of the preceding year while the decline in value has been 26 per cent. With the exception of *groundnuts*, the record is one of decline in shipments of every description of seeds; the continued expansion which had been a feature of the export trade since 1909-10 has received a severe check, exports having only once before in the quinquennium, namely in 1908-09 when adverse agricultural conditions prevailed, reached a level lower than that recorded in the year under review. A similar contraction is observed in the export statistics of Calcutta, shipments of seeds from that port having declined by 40 per cent. to 181,398 tons; the decline in this branch of the export trade of the two premier Indian ports stands out in contrast with an expansion of 14 per cent. in the case of exports of Karáchi which were returned at 209,414 tons and of 16 per cent. in those from the Madras Presidency. The decline in shipments from Bombay has seriously affected the share of Bombay in the total export trade from India of these staples. In 1910-11 the share of Bombay was 54 per cent.; in 1911-12 it fell to 52 per cent.; while in the year under review it declined to 46 per cent. *Cotton seed* and *linseed* represent 48 per cent. of the total shipments under this head. In a year of good seasons as in 1909-10 the former represented 19 per cent. of the trade; in the year under review consequent on smaller crops the share of *cotton seed* was only 7 per cent. Exports of *linseed* had in 1911-12 been stimulated by high prices, resulting from a deficiency in supplies from the Argentine, and had shown an abnormal expansion of 84 per cent. This rate of expansion could not be maintained for long and with falling prices shipments fell away to 183,453 tons

though they are considerably above the average of the four years preceding 1911-12. Shipments of *Castor seeds* have declined by 14 per cent. to 616,658 tons, while the decline in shipments of *rape seed* is of 8,827 tons in quantity and Rs. 4 lakhs in value. Of these shipments the United Kingdom, which absorbs practically all the *cotton seed*, and a small portion of shipments of *linseed*, took 8 per cent. France, however, is the largest individual consumer of these shipments, and her demands are distributed over all descriptions, except *cotton seed*. Her share in the trade is 30 per cent., despite an actual quantitative decrease in shipments of *linseed*, *sesamum* and *rape*. To Germany shipments amounted to 47,600 tons, being a decrease of 30 per cent., while Belgium has reduced its takings by 58,836 tons, the decline being most marked in shipments of *ground-nuts*, *linseed* and *poppy* :—

	1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Linseed—												
France	452,545	37,86,610	429,545	38,37,318	707,199	81,80,471	1,284,459	1,47,96,340	990,596	1,08,97,001	-394,871	-39,37,739
Holland	—	—	87,476	4,80,784	308,921	28,46,187	380,318	29,94,443	199,480	24,48,994	-63,789	-8,42,169
Italy	418,731	38,09,036	509,088	48,92,863	418,872	48,16,349	827,380	66,37,790	673,084	83,81,038	-84,179	-11,46,163
Germany	37,636	3,13,827	239,701	19,78,530	106,124	13,18,908	266,093	33,96,134	209,636	39,78,373	-88,349	-10,18,861
Belgium	64,402	5,34,683	844,837	30,51,817	1,094,718	1,22,58,737	2,134,323	2,71,41,994	1,442,469	1,70,01,704	-682,771	-1,81,80,389
United Kingdom	289	1,671	18,084	1,50,768	66,336	8,47,787	250,898	31,80,863	111,196	13,97,400	-189,397	-13,68,388
Austria-Hungary	28,979	2,16,302	142,060	12,27,729	141,008	16,74,939	139,399	17,88,729	78,899	9,88,684	-60,898	-8,21,864
Other countries	38,899	2,86,341	83,683	6,79,228	82,634	10,04,897	117,100	14,98,598	167,764	18,90,968	+80,864	+8,98,300
Total	1,080,380	84,46,586	1,790,171	1,86,00,028	3,919,798	3,34,89,346	4,839,308	6,18,73,080	3,699,066	4,30,84,393	-1,170,262	-1,84,88,798
Flu or Jinjili—												
France	816,812	49,89,929	993,410	62,99,744	1,300,389	1,26,24,090	398,901	41,01,966	847,353	39,57,186	-80,548	-1,44,710
Belgium	163,519	18,88,274	847,829	48,98,214	238,308	23,34,344	391,641	31,68,844	236,759	27,30,097	-84,883	-4,23,847
Italy	197,549	19,30,881	193,098	17,39,739	634,380	41,68,897	354,517	38,99,842	108,849	12,28,807	-180,989	-18,99,985
Austria-Hungary	365,810	28,32,899	329,469	30,30,322	339,423	34,22,579	391,192	46,46,234	378,948	33,49,298	-112,344	-9,89,982
Germany	86,461	8,17,098	324,723	19,89,299	141,613	18,81,474	189,213	29,42,899	149,519	17,12,341	-69,893	-9,37,597
Other countries	112,823	9,54,936	91,828	8,40,481	63,140	8,39,989	69,170	7,97,189	81,878	9,64,283	+12,709	+3,99,100
Total	140,173	1,38,18,908	3,230,644	1,97,08,098	2,699,098	2,48,89,731	1,589,633	1,71,04,398	1,922,909	1,39,38,069	-661,234	-33,65,737
Rape—												
France	398,395	26,12,411	492,884	31,31,677	800,697	59,16,473	530,997	41,67,199	498,194	43,16,331	-81,173	+99,383
Belgium	494,867	39,23,231	871,739	78,17,899	291,419	17,01,791	334,782	27,69,369	390,073	24,70,197	-49,690	-3,98,749
Germany	77,982	7,34,997	304,974	12,74,398	644,927	49,84,398	88,808	8,64,861	199,798	17,02,004	+100,988	+10,68,048
United Kingdom	40,912	3,81,971	14,083	1,81,872	80,344	4,21,199	29,547	3,24,891	10,000	88,000	-19,547	-1,68,891
Other countries	88,961	4,78,328	298,878	19,64,549	413,628	30,98,017	344,438	18,97,700	98,216	8,07,399	-146,132	-10,99,431
Total	990,108	81,08,398	1,980,922	1,98,78,629	2,199,900	1,60,37,449	1,329,919	98,61,998	1,082,370	97,81,801	-176,548	-4,00,426
Cotton Seed—												
United Kingdom	1,087,006	1,10,20,437	4,093,793	1,89,48,398	8,399,894	2,08,79,090	8,518,049	1,51,34,339	1,899,991	79,32,404	-1,846,739	-89,00,683
Other countries	89,899	3,33,584	143,989	4,94,828	68,037	2,64,899	68,149	2,40,841	18,999	83,329	-49,103	-1,97,515
Total	1,176,905	1,13,54,021	4,237,782	1,94,43,226	8,467,931	2,11,43,989	8,586,198	1,53,75,180	1,918,990	79,15,733	-1,986,907	-89,98,497
Castor—												
United Kingdom	644,894	40,49,296	328,381	28,21,999	820,797	69,62,423	791,713	66,97,747	989,364	50,18,908	-131,939	-8,11,944
United States of America	—	—	6,070	48,009	51,421	4,18,849	394,099	27,08,874	389,186	26,13,908	+66,128	+4,75,234
France	282,457	18,70,899	199,161	17,00,149	227,642	28,89,463	399,399	17,74,849	398,146	18,18,169	+1,967	+41,234
Belgium	163,073	9,98,991	212,782	15,88,233	271,999	39,99,410	299,906	21,18,199	194,749	14,40,804	-101,256	-8,78,999
Italy	161,876	10,17,291	228,198	14,14,399	247,991	19,88,399	227,399	18,98,004	97,127	7,41,399	-129,168	-8,53,918
Other countries	114,894	7,14,644	89,119	8,80,899	139,731	19,87,862	91,429	6,98,329	92,468	7,08,876	+1,097	+87,048
Total	1,326,694	88,81,221	1,097,977	1,08,99,993	1,799,639	1,37,66,167	1,998,094	1,43,90,799	1,974,916	1,23,33,165	-600,998	-19,87,843
Groundnuts—												
France	83,346	6,61,407	343,421	28,25,899	698,494	37,97,164	404,997	36,67,498	692,489	68,94,866	+377,473	+29,27,198
Belgium	—	—	79,894	6,08,399	199,139	15,28,771	244,994	23,29,774	139,897	12,22,199	-109,397	-8,06,174
Other countries	36,896	3,84,498	89,989	4,31,413	189,993	12,94,647	399,469	24,68,632	194,991	14,94,899	-129,498	-8,74,842
Total	117,930	9,46,905	513,229	38,68,511	987,626	66,26,582	1,049,466	84,66,904	1,027,377	96,12,864	+45,998	+10,46,160
Other Seeds	1,198,164	1,08,42,739	1,397,129	1,27,22,987	1,329,461	1,29,29,892	1,661,913	1,48,29,899	879,899	89,48,333	-792,022	-58,86,566
Total, Seeds	9,099,909	8,19,94,099	13,974,984	9,09,89,897	17,022,371	12,09,78,169	18,678,361	18,87,31,999	11,299,917	10,90,99,894	-4,881,444	-3,58,61,018

39. Textiles—Exports of *Raw cotton* declined by 15 per cent. in quantity and 19 per cent. in value. The distribution of the shipments is exhibited in the following table:—

	1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	200,021	87,52,840	75,720	26,37,350	-124,301	-61,15,490
Austria-Hungary	281,914	1,20,37,005	237,423	88,78,475	-44,491	-31,58,530
Belgium	681,187	1,74,04,200	240,300	1,21,43,019	-440,887	-52,61,181
France	280,507	1,04,46,533	200,247	98,02,417	+80,260	-6,44,116
Germany	467,026	1,71,70,531	421,265	1,21,14,223	+45,761	-50,56,308
Italy	600,201	2,08,41,704	624,544	1,00,00,021	-24,343	-45,98,265
Sweden	2,700	1,22,405	2,423	1,10,000	+277	-12,405
Spain	68,075	64,89,000	24,216	12,91,076	+43,859	-51,98,076
Hongkong	40,149	17,81,376	69,473	27,08,568	-29,324	+9,27,192
China	40,200	16,03,205	67,520	22,57,700	-27,320	+6,54,495
Japan	2,000,120	11,97,83,795	2,008,105	10,89,29,547	-812,015	-1,08,54,248
Other countries	22,074	8,76,120	24,023	5,25,217	-2,949	-2,50,097
Total	5,284,026	21,22,04,540	4,872,922	17,89,08,081	-411,104	-4,02,96,459

The statistical record deals with the shipments of the last few months of the crop season of 1911-12 as well as with the early shipments of the crop of 1912-13. The area under cotton in 1911-12 was returned at 21,615,000 acres: while that in 1912-13 was returned at 21,911,000 acres the increase in total outturn being estimated at 3½ per cent. The effect of the increased acreage will be reflected in the export statistics of the current year but in the year under review the effects of the shortage in the Indian crop of 1910-11 and of the large supplies of American cotton were still at work. The largest consumers of Indian cotton are the Japanese mills, but shipments to Japan, which in 1911-12 with an increase of nearly 700,000 cwt. stood out in contrast to the exports to other countries, have in 1912-13 declined by 366,000 cwt. to 2,673,165 cwt. valued at Rs. 10½ crores. Exports to Germany, Italy and Belgium which in 1911-12 had been reduced by 26 per cent. underwent a further contraction while shipments to Austria which were seriously affected by the serious depression in the Austrian cotton industries, consequent on the war in the Balkan peninsula, declined by 124,433 cwt. France, however, increased its takings by an inconsiderable amount; and shipments to Hongkong and China expanded and have reached the level of the year 1910-11. To a certain extent it may be said that this contraction in shipments can be ascribed to the fact that for a certain period in the year, more noticeably in the early months of 1913, prices for Indian cotton were maintained at a level above parity with American cotton. Receipts into Bombay of Indian cotton for the statistical year were 2,418,791 bales as against 2,553,998 in the previous year: and though a larger share may be required by the local industry which in the last two years has drawn considerable supplies from America, a recovery in the export trade in 1913-14 may be looked for, unless the season conditions should prove to be adverse.

Cotton Yarn.—The following table shows the quantity, value and destination of *Indian yarn* exported during the last five years:—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,205,122	8,90,070	610,601	2,46,773	647,447	2,61,184	888,794	2,73,408	608,720	2,72,428	-280,074	-1,00,980
Austria-Hungary	541,490	1,93,900	216,000	1,16,200	142,400	60,221	77,213	32,027	94,000	32,212	+6,787	1,00,977
Germany	303,919	1,45,947	3	3	10	1,800	48	48	48	48	0	0
Belgium	328,088	1,27,188	26,508	8,008	4,000	1,000	18,050	1,22,820	517,000	2,20,227	+298,800	+1,08,000
Turkey in Europe	304,240	1,25,417	62,240	17,717	205,800	68,058	205,800	1,22,820	517,000	2,20,227	+298,800	+1,08,000
British East Africa	17,120	7,109	17,098	7,947	16,210	7,192	18,050	8,825	17,040	9,318	+210	570
Egypt	2,077,000	8,20,648	22,46,716	9,33,491	2,881,770	14,00,313	1,705,420	6,40,110	2,118,000	9,88,214	+662,580	+2,00,000
Aden	1,627,220	6,42,803	19,00,191	8,37,408	1,910,308	9,30,726	2,283,123	21,99,470	2,068,400	11,80,380	+187,723	+19,000
Arabia	569,96	2,03,020	578,174	2,08,504	746,240	261,978	842,183	3,16,697	403,140	3,07,328	-440,013	-1,00,114
China	200,121,620	9,21,72,614	127,327,860	7,02,21,576	120,500,160	6,00,32,000	121,000,716	5,00,00,000	171,000,117	2,21,00,000	+99,217,801	+2,20,11,712
Japan	375,000	1,40,820	667,000	2,54,361	1,219,220	7,04,000	211,440	8,00,000	237,000	1,00,377	-678,000	-4,03,623
Java	782,020	3,00,000	827,178	4,03,241	1,219,220	7,04,000	211,440	8,00,000	237,000	1,00,377	-678,000	-4,03,623
Perth	1,747,500	7,07,318	2,314,070	12,93,107	2,541,320	14,97,455	1,747,188	8,40,216	1,874,450	11,40,700	+227,264	+1,04,711
Straits Settlements	4,197,204	20,64,772	4,940,408	23,57,808	2,901,624	16,33,483	24,52,000	6,720,000	34,92,303	20,32,000	+14,603	+20,000
Turkey in Asia	6,089,401	24,34,771	9,730,060	42,36,021	9,502,140	48,00,205	7,346,003	27,49,179	6,400,260	30,32,073	+1,136,074	+4,92,278
Other countries	1,421,145	6,61,224	1,220,708	5,05,000	227,000	4,24,120	1,070,778	6,41,220	1,210,000	6,10,818	+122,004	+77,000
Total	200,541,001	9,27,14,755	211,902,212	9,02,41,480	174,200,902	6,12,40,000	146,440,977	7,08,00,000	120,000,000	9,27,00,000	+40,410,000	+2,17,17,000

As a result of increased shipments to China, part of the ground lost in the last two years has been recovered and exports have reached a total of 191 million lbs. valued at Rs. 927 lakhs. The quantity of yarn exported is somewhat below the figure recorded in the year 1909-10, but the value is 2 per cent. in excess of the value of the trade of that year. The causes of the increase are to be found in the improvement in the political situation and in the market conditions in China, the depression which has characterised that market in the last two years showing signs of passing away. Turkey in Asia which is the next largest market for *Indian yarns* has again reduced its takings, exports being in fact lower than at any period in the quinquennial period. Shipments have increased to Egypt, Persia, Turkey in Europe and to the Straits Settlements. The increase in exports to foreign countries is accompanied by an advance in the distribution to Indian ports, shipments coastwise, notably to Bengal, having expanded by Rs. 4 lakhs.

Cotton Manufactures.—

	1908-1909.		1909-1910		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—												
Aden ...	7,961,014	12,94,496	8,325,993	12,48,985	8,082,894	12,55,915	7,999,695	12,21,169	8,069,217	20,09,188	+ 1,268,393	+ 2,84,992
Turkey in Asia ...	8,809,247	13,31,804	8,984,596	12,51,927	12,116,089	20,08,458	5,719,089	8,97,161	5,719,966	-8,26,298	- 4,676	+ 1,094
British East Africa ...	2,046,638	2,92,198	2,863,993	4,80,889	2,866,263	4,71,263	2,064,564	3,16,212	2,707,887	-6,43,888	+ 663,668	+ 1,21,864
Portuguese East Africa ...	4,894,049	6,04,323	6,416,545	7,48,112	5,890,294	7,08,287	2,088,293	3,08,463	4,699,217	8,01,227	+ 977,040	+ 1,08,768
Italian East Africa ...	1,071,640	2,10,046	1,416,893	1,86,238	1,204,945	1,87,294	989,166	79,049	268,988	89,601	- 199,158	- 29,448
German East Africa...	3,868,076	6,41,898	5,877,000	9,26,841	5,261,200	9,20,220	5,589,791	9,08,289	6,943,972	12,06,798	+ 1,628,691	+ 2,24,267
Siam ...	1,779,998	2,63,041	1,984,446	2,26,498	1,988,098	2,28,028	1,211,199	1,89,428	2,192,449	2,08,098	+ 681,268	+ 1,20,216
Persia ...	2,268,294	3,55,296	5,229,026	7,08,408	2,841,045	2,68,023	4,068,473	6,19,072	2,881,053	5,06,242	- 414,651	- 69,691
Other Countries ...	9,991,634	12,27,428	9,999,189	20,29,487	9,127,480	12,09,261	7,128,298	11,21,184	6,428,921	19,48,889	- 721,962	- 87,964
Total, Grey ...	62,872,016	88,28,899	64,081,281	78,40,988	65,216,283	88,26,288	29,089,169	69,61,797	62,872,016	89,28,207	+ 8,918,290	+ 9,29,299
White ...	68,008	12,798	74,008	17,198	108,798	21,694	211,298	68,914	69,277	19,797	- 241,648	- 86,147
Coloured ...	12,081,713	27,08,088	12,542,008	29,29,770	19,619,023	41,08,498	19,268,214	60,67,124	17,088,987	28,29,291	- 1,871,027	- 1,64,293
Total, Piece-goods ...	24,567,428	50,09,472	68,678,798	1,11,86,958	74,988,298	1,24,98,291	67,298,297	1,01,77,908	89,089,022	1,08,91,085	+ 2,900,298	+ 7,19,299

An increase of over 2½ million yards is recorded in the shipments of *cotton cloth* to foreign countries, the recovery not being, however, large enough to counteract the serious set-back of 23 per cent. noticed in the previous year's report. The increase is confined to shipments of *greys*; *whites* and *coloured piece-goods* showing decreases. Aden maintained its position as the chief market for the products of Indian looms, though the largest increase is recorded in shipments to German East Africa, smaller advances being also observed in exports to Portuguese and British East Africa.

The increase in the shipments of *Indian cloths* to foreign countries has not kept pace with the development of the home market. The output of *Indian cloths* from the mills in Bombay, as has already been stated, was 1,002 million yards, and the distribution by sea to Indian ports of *Indian piece-goods* has expanded by 6 per cent. in value being returned at 268 million yards valued at slightly under Rs. 5 crores.

Exports of *wool (raw)*, of which more than 98 per cent. is shipped to the United Kingdom show an increase of 5½ per cent. to Rs. 1·17 crores.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

GOLD AND SILVER.

Private.

	Average for 5 years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—							
Imports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	6,37,82,238	4,18,90,187	7,48,39,418	11,87,68,114	11,37,48,298	12,87,87,062	+ 1,50,48,770
Coin—Sovereigns and other	4,65,19,942	1,32,50,870	12,79,03,831	11,62,10,646	21,62,46,830	24,37,03,619	+ 2,74,87,079
—British Gold Coins	24,98,946	18,68,890	2,63,376	83,47,701	50,85,294	21,31,042	- 20,50,832
—Other coined gold							
Total	11,38,01,186	5,51,09,457	20,27,43,249	23,49,78,760	33,00,95,128	37,24,90,681	+ 4,24,95,553
Exports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	2,36,33,835	2,21,94,376	2,37,39,119	2,39,30,917	2,25,18,610	2,36,87,591	+ 2,69,001
Coin—Sovereigns and other	42,42,394	21,60,781	2,84,121	41,39,341	6,17,477	25,71,978	+ 19,54,479
—British Gold Coins	2,69,288	1,84,115	1,12,088	2,61,238	18,07,001	4,89,508	- 12,17,796
—Other coined gold							
Total	2,82,25,617	2,45,47,273	3,31,37,239	3,76,19,783	2,89,45,089	2,98,39,761	+ 9,89,083
Net Imports	7,43,76,549	2,19,62,185	16,96,06,030	19,73,58,977	30,11,50,039	34,26,50,920	+ 4,45,00,843
Silver—							
Imports—							
(a) Bullion—Bar	6,21,51,368	11,44,97,629	2,89,09,161	8,97,48,896	9,19,16,881	7,72,00,718	- 1,47,18,069
—Other kinds of uncoined silver	9,179	-----	1,081	-----	-----	-----	-----
(b) Coin—Government of India	40,08,948	60,44,381	81,58,064	27,91,498	21,40,199	56,39,948	+ 24,99,707
—Rupees	1,34,79,719	64,325	33,45,039	2,40,954	60,164	50,270	- 30,534
—Other coin							
Total	6,65,40,174	12,06,06,317	3,71,67,246	9,27,76,049	9,51,46,881	8,28,80,678	- 1,22,88,009
Exports—							
(a) Bullion (Bar and other kinds)	9,99,418	12,31,130	20,62,947	1,49,777	11,417	6,200	- 5,217
(b) Coin—Government of India	79,98,793	42,39,895	73,19,416	87,09,369	84,74,493	1,33,76,612	+ 46,66,163
—Rupees	20,31,319	91,34,479	77,58,080	72,24,837	8,00,01,338	1,35,40,725	- 2,74,00,613
—British Dollars	1,02,02,459	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
—Straits Dollars	78,769	39,115	19,37,542	18,91,703	2,37,499	20,49,217	+ 16,11,768
—Other coin							
Total	2,14,03,838	1,47,34,909	1,93,82,363	1,90,84,705	8,87,06,716	2,70,21,788	- 6,07,54,000
Net Imports	6,91,36,339	10,58,61,903	1,78,84,883	7,46,91,343	6,64,40,165	5,19,09,090	+ 1,45,31,077
Gold and Silver—							
Imports	19,31,41,340	17,71,06,974	29,06,54,117	32,00,97,508	42,02,37,997	46,35,26,451	+ 4,32,88,454
Exports	5,96,29,423	4,92,81,831	5,14,06,291	5,55,06,468	6,46,19,943	6,46,51,536	- 2,07,16,317
Net Imports	13,35,11,917	12,78,25,143	23,92,47,826	26,45,91,040	35,56,18,054	39,88,74,915	+ 4,32,88,454

40. The chief features in the movements of *treasure* have already been referred to. Larger arrivals of *gold bar* and *sovereigns* aggregating Rs. 37.85 crores, account for the increase in the importations of *gold* from Rs. 33½ crores to Rs. 38 crores. Exports of *gold sovereigns* which in 1911-12 had declined considerably, advanced by over Rs. 19½ lakhs. The net imports of *gold* in the year under review were valued at Rs. 34.40 crores as against Rs. 29.91 crores in 1911-12.

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

	United Kingdom.		Australia.		Egypt.		Asiatic Turkey.		Aden and Dependencies.		France.	
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Bar	1,87	1,237	50	51	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sovereigns	547	237	608	915	616	1,194	---	---	---	---	100	---

As in the previous year the United Kingdom practically supplied all the *bar gold*, while Egypt was the principal source of supply of *sovereigns*. Receipts from Australia were valued at over Rs. 9 crores. Movements of *silver* were characterized by a decrease in the arrivals of *bar* and by a heavy reduction in the shipments of *British dollars*. The net imports of *silver*, after deductions of exports, amounted to Rs. 5.49 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1.85 crores.

The aggregate value of the net imports of *gold* and *silver* reached the total of Rs. 39.89 crores representing an increase of 19 per cent. on the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Government.

41. The total value of *treasure* imported and exported on Government account increased from Rs. 5.62 lakhs to Rs. 10.29 crores. The imports consisting practically of *silver-bar*, *sycee* and *dollars* amounted to Rs. 6.79 crores as against Rs. 4.57 lakhs in 1911-12, and exports which mostly consisted of *gold sovereigns* were valued at Rs. 3½ crores as against Rs. 75,000 in the previous year.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

42. 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 4 years ending 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for 4 years ending 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	Percentage to total exports.		1911-1912.	1912-1913.
					1911-1912.	1912-1913.					1911-1912.	1912-1913.		
United Kingdom and British Possessions—	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.				
United Kingdom ...	24,63 91	27,74 23	31,01 64	+3,30 41	66 23	64 70	7,04 87	7,83 30	6,92 69	-69 61	12 40	11 73	21 64	32 77
Hongkong ...	65 44	54 47	55 50	+1 08	1 11	98	4,75 12	5,07 73	6,08 41	+98 60	8 05	10 26	5 00	6 71
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	1,93 67	1,49 81	2,62 35	+1,12 54	3 03	4 63	15 50	14 98	12 06	-2 80	21	20	1 46	2 37
Aden and Dependencies ...	50 30	32 67	32 80	- 07	66	57	81 31	94 90	1,11 21	+16 31	1 50	1 88	1 13	1 24
Straits Settlements ...	63 41	51 73	54 19	+2 46	1 05	98	43 66	46 28	47 13	-1 15	76	80	80	77
Bahrain Islands ...	36 61	45 96	59 26	+13 30	95	1 04	25 36	43 66	40 63	-2 03	68	69	50	76
Australasia ...	37 01	47 55	53 55	+6 00	96	94	2 94	3 14	2 67	- 47	05	05	65	49
Other British Possessions .	51 53	50 87	73 24	+22 37	1 08	1 29	88 76	1,11 23	1,14 44	+3 18	1 75	1 94	1 44	1 62
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions ...	29,32 06	32,08 29	36,95 33	+4,87 04	66 02	65 10	14,38 52	16,05 18	16,27 25	+23 07	26 44	27 52	43 81	45 93
Foreign Countries—														
Europe—														
Belgium ...	50 81	59 55	79 45	+19 80	1 21	1 40	4,12 51	6,30 67	4,64 04	-1,66 23	10 00	7 86	6 15	4 70
France ...	94 13	1,00 25	1,07 19	-1 96	2 21	1 89	4,46 20	5,31 24	5,36 55	-4 77	8 42	8 91	8 70	8 47
Germany ...	3,66 29	4,34 03	5,22 92	+98 89	8 80	9 29	3,78 78	3,41 76	3,78 12	-63 64	8 41	4 70	6 90	7 00
Italy ...	67 46	79 14	1,02 80	+23 26	1 61	1 61	2,53 29	3,55 04	3,22 14	-31 90	8 03	8 47	3 87	3 64
Austria-Hungary ...	1,16 92	1,17 39	1,54 29	+36 90	2 38	2 72	2,29 64	3,23 25	1,41 22	-62 03	3 24	2 36	3 03	2 24
Spain ...	4 42	4 67	5 47	+ 80	1 0	1 0	69 13	53 96	22 66	-31 09	16	19	12	74
Holland ...	14 68	25 22	27 83	+1 96	53	49	17 54	51 15	38 16	-12 99	61	66	69	67
Sweden ...	12 54	17 53	19 05	+1 53	86	83	10 73	1 65	1 19	- 66	03	02	17	17
Russia ...	15 00	6 33	25 50	+19 27	13	45	8 17	2 77	5 24	+1 47	06	00	09	24
Norway ...	7 19	8 06	9 50	+1 41	16	17	58	00	10	+ 10	00	00	07	09
Switzerland ...	29 90	36 50	38 71	+8 21	74	68	27	87	...	- 87	01	00	33	33
Other Countries ...	17 75	1 64	11 99	+10 45	03	21	4 61	6 86	4 68	-2 18	11	09	07	14
Total, Europe ...	7,97 39	9,00 90	11,15 05	+3,14 15	16 26	19 64	19,32 46	22,00 69	18,05 90	-3,94 79	34 88	30 55	27 89	25 21
Asia—														
Japan ...	1,10 79	1,54 75	1,86 32	+31 57	24	2 22	7,99 59	12,00 79	10,62 86	-1,37 94	19 03	17 96	12 06	10 75
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	1,01 62	1,27 24	1,08 38	+41 14	2 58	2 97	6,05 06	7,78 42	8,36 60	+80 38	12 24	16 19	6 00	6 09
Turkey ...	39 47	40 93	38 56	-1 97	83	68	1,19 46	69 60	67 84	-1 66	1 42	1 46	1 16	1 09
Persia ...	48 02	55 67	60 78	+5 21	1 13	1 07	92 78	1,00 11	88 63	-17 46	1 08	1 60	1 44	1 29
Java ...	95 12	1,56 54	94 11	-64 43	8 21	1 66	5 33	6 41	1 65	-4 56	10	08	1 46	1 3
Muskat or Oman ...	38 04	41 31	43 52	+3 21	84	77	38 10	43 11	46 51	+3 40	69	79	75	78
Siam ...	32 36	30 22	32 95	-7 27	61	40	11 56	12 43	14 38	+1 98	20	24	38	31
Other Countries ...	14 08	8 22	4 88	-8 47	16	09	10 03	60 62	60 09	-1 23	06	1 03	61	55
Total, Asia ...	4,79 45	6,16 77	6,19 76	+2 99	12 50	10 92	16,91 69	22,97 29	21,99 94	-97 35	26 42	37 21	23 92	24 33
Africa—														
Egypt ...	14 86	12 18	14 19	+2 00	25	25	42 78	41 30	51 01	+9 71	65	63	47	70
Other Countries ...	5 78	3 59	10 53	+7 09	07	19	65 49	73 53	97 00	+23 47	1 17	1 64	69	53
Total, Africa ...	20 64	15 77	24 96	+9 09	32	44	1,08 25	1,14 83	1,48 01	+43 18	1 82	2 59	1 16	1 19
America ...	52 45	1,92 21	2,21 22	+29 99	3 90	3 90	67 44	99 56	1,30 54	+40 21	1 44	2 21	2 52	1 01
Grand Total ...	43,02 01	49,33 96	56,76 22	+7,43 26	100 00	100 00	52,38 63	63,05 67	59,11 94	-3,96 63	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00

The British Empire, Continental Europe and Asia with 45.93, 25.21 and 24.33 per cent., respectively, practically appropriate the foreign trade of this port, the shares of America and Africa representing 3.04 and 1.49 per cent., respectively. The centesimal share of the British Empire advanced from

42·18 per cent. to 45·93 per cent. on account of the general increase under imports; while the shares of Continental Europe and Asia show declines due to the contraction in shipments to these groups. America and Africa, on the other hand, record increases amounting, respectively, to Rs. 69·25 lakhs and Rs. 42·27 lakhs.

The United Kingdom.—Imports represent 54·70 per cent. of the import trade showing an advance of Rs. 330·41 lakhs or 12 per cent. Exports, on the other hand, again record a decline of Rs. 89·61 lakhs. The increase under imports is due to larger receipts of *cotton piece-goods* and *Railway plant*, the decrease in exports being accounted for by restricted shipments of *seeds* and *raw cotton*.

British Possessions other than the United Kingdom.—This trade shows a considerable improvement, both imports and exports advancing. The improvement in imports was chiefly due to *sugar* from Mauritius which increased her shipments by Rs. 112·54 lakhs, and an increase of Rs. 166·11 lakhs in shipments of *twist and yarn* to Hongkong accounts for the improvement under exports to this group.

Continental Europe.—A noteworthy feature of the trade is that while imports from the principal countries with the exception of France record increases, exports to these countries are marked by decreases notably in the case of exports to Belgium. Imports which represented 19·64 per cent. of the total import trade, show a material increase of Rs. 214·15 lakhs; while exports representing 30·55 per cent. dropped by Rs. 394·79 lakhs consequent on the contraction in shipments of *raw cotton* and *seeds*.

Asia.—China and Japan share 80 per cent. of the trade with this group. Imports would have recorded an appreciable improvement but for a considerable decrease in *sugar* from Java. The decrease of Rs. 97·35 lakhs under exports was due to smaller shipments of *raw cotton* to Japan.

Africa.—The trade improved by Rs. 42·27 lakhs, both imports and exports increasing.

America.—The total value of the trade represents 3·04 per cent. of the aggregate trade and shows an increase of Rs. 69·25 lakhs due partly to imports of *raw cotton* and partly to shipments of *raw skins*.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

43. *Stores.*—Imports of stores on Government account were on a larger scale than in the previous year and were valued at Rs. 62·81 lakhs as against Rs. 58·74 lakhs in 1911-12. Of other articles, *arms and ammunition, cement, instruments, machinery* and *metals* show an increase, while there was a decrease in imports of *coal* and *hardware*. Exports of stores, the bulk of which consists of *arms and ammunition*, declined from Rs. 6·55 lakhs to Rs. 4·37 lakhs.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

44. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade increased by 20 to 1,638 and the tonnage by 128,342 to 3,897,196 tons or by 3 per cent.

The particulars of the shipping during the year, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Vessels.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
		Vessels.	Tonn.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Vessels.	Tonn.
Entered—							
Steamers	With cargo	648	1,810,218	640	1,803,254	+8	+6,964
	In ballast	100	309,202	204	376,023	-104	+6,721
Sailing Vessels	With cargo	148	19,823	208	30,664	+160	+10,841
	In ballast	1	100	1	177	---	+177
Total		904	2,000,133	913	2,180,108	+14	+179,975
Cleared—							
Steamers	With cargo	641	1,820,104	671	1,810,800	+30	+8,696
	In ballast	47	124,076	26	20,208	-21	-103,868
Sailing Vessels	With cargo	121	12,823	113	14,088	-8	+1,265
	In ballast	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total		709	1,957,003	710	1,770,008	+1	-186,995
Grand Total		1,613	3,708,864	1,623	3,950,116	+10	+241,252

The distribution of the tonnage according to Flag shows very slight changes. The share of Great Britain was 67 per cent. as against 68 per cent. in 1911-12; Germany and Austria-Hungary follow with a percentage of 10 and 6 respectively. Italy and Japan absorb 5 per cent. each, while France follows with a percentage of 4 as against 5 in 1911-12.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

45. The aggregate Customs Revenue consisting of Import Duties, Export Duties and 3½ per cent. Excise Duty on cotton manufactures of Indian origin, increased by Rs. 56,66,197 to Rs. 3,91,15,467.

Import Duties.—The revenue from Import Duties for the last five years is shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1912-1913 increased by Rs. 50,15,612 or 17 per cent. to Rs. 3.41 crores of

Head.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty ...	2,24,96,025	2,15,60,600	2,55,56,805	2,90,84,517	3,41,00,429

which more than 25 per cent. was on account of silver. The fluctuations in the important items of receipt are shown below :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease.		1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Silver ...	84.82	88.14	+23.32	Wool, articles made of ...	7.54	8.44	+1.90
Cotton manufactures ...	42.30	50.19	+7.89	Hardware and cutlery ...	8.20	7.34	-1.14
Liquors ...	38.67	37.41	-1.26	Dyeing and Tanning materials ...	8.11	8.11	+1.03
Petroleum ...	23.28	21.98	-1.30	Cigarettes ...	3.26	3.14	-.12
Sugar ...	12.43	20.98	+7.55	Cigars ...	.63	.61	-.02
Metals ...	13.19	13.00	-.19	Tobacco, other manufactured and unmanufactured.	1.80	1.57	-.23
Silk and articles made of silk ...	13.78	18.02	+4.24				

Export Duties.—The collections on account of export duties on rice, husked or unhusked, and rice-flour, for the last five years are shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1912-1913 increased by Rs. 40,759 or by 27 per cent., the increase being due to larger shipments of rice to Portuguese East Africa.

Head.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Export Duty ...	2,41,073	2,36,429	1,99,891	1,46,582	1,87,341

Tea Cess.—The cess of one-fourth of a pie per pound on all Tea produced in India and exported from Bombay beyond the limits of British India brought in during the year a net sum of Rs. 2,784.

BALANCE OF TRADE (FOREIGN TRADE).

46. The following statement gives the excess of imports over exports (including treasure and Government transactions) for each of the five years from 1908-1909 to 1912-1913 :—

Years.	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.
1908-1909	88,13,08,627	67,02,34,738	21,10,73,889	11,00,64,842	88,76,19,088	67,43,84,080	21,32,35,008	11,21,23,980
1909-1910	89,21,30,394	68,09,02,109	21,12,28,285	8,53,28,295	89,79,36,142	69,73,04,057	20,06,32,085	9,04,51,486
1910-1911	79,96,90,903	64,64,62,241	15,32,28,662	11,30,47,783	80,40,46,302	69,81,81,561	10,58,64,741	11,57,93,241
1911-1912	92,84,53,949	72,55,06,677	20,29,47,272	19,11,16,212	92,90,34,329	72,93,30,979	20,37,47,350	20,37,47,350
1912-1913	1,03,14,53,446	66,34,64,683	36,79,88,763	27,84,08,961	1,10,61,11,619	68,14,50,917	42,46,60,702	41,22,61,002

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

47. The following statement shows the coasting trade between the Chief Port—Bombay—and other ports grouped by Provinces:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or Decrease.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,66,77,004	1,46,84,095	-20,82,369	1,65,92,571	1,63,79,537	-2,13,04
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	66,78,375	7,47,965	-69,30,410	81,28,005	33,30,519	+48,02,516
Káthiáwár	2,64,69,010	2,44,25,593	-20,43,417	2,35,42,363	2,29,59,407	-5,82,976
Goa	3,06,78,744	2,71,76,160	-35,02,584	40,84,207	48,08,622	+7,24,415
Other Ports	5,10,461	5,57,118	+46,657	8,08,684	9,12,337	+1,03,653
Total	6,31,36,610	5,29,06,836	-1,02,29,774	3,15,68,279	3,19,70,785	+4,02,506
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,53,81,267	2,66,42,877	+12,61,620	2,01,50,734	2,29,15,679	+27,64,945
Bihar and Orissa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	1,70,89,972	2,38,79,166	+67,89,194	2,00,63,699	1,83,63,269	-17,00,430
Burma	3,63,15,004	3,00,72,792	-62,42,212	61,67,766	97,33,750	+35,65,984
Sind	1,78,10,429	2,23,90,318	+45,79,889	5,70,45,409	5,65,07,198	-4,38,211
Total	8,55,95,662	10,29,84,161	+1,73,88,499	10,54,17,608	10,75,79,688	+21,62,080
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,41,657	1,35,545	-6,112	71,167	88,263	+17,096
State of Travancore	41,59,349	34,90,900	-6,68,449	13,08,548	8,63,418	-4,45,130
Other Ports	36,389	58,717	+22,328	7,10,468	17,31,819	+10,21,351
Total	43,37,395	36,85,162	-6,52,233	20,90,183	26,83,500	+5,93,317
Grand Total	16,97,49,731	17,41,90,944	+44,41,213	18,60,63,641	18,86,83,708	+26,20,067
Treasure	4,72,885	3,33,925	-1,38,960	2,59,234	9,63,805	+7,04,571
Total	17,02,19,116	17,45,24,869	+43,05,753	18,89,22,875	19,86,47,513	+97,24,638

The aggregate coasting trade of the Chief Port shows a recovery from the falling off noticed in the preceding year having advanced from Rs. 32·61 crores to Rs. 33·41 crores. Imports rose by nearly Rs. 43 lákhs and exports by Rs. 36·44 lákhs. The advance in imports is due to larger arrivals of Indian produce from Madras (+Rs. 68 lákhs), Burma (+Rs. 48 lákhs), Sind (+Rs. 36 lákhs) and Bengal (+Rs. 13 lákhs). The leading features of the export trade were larger shipments of Indian manufactures and foreign merchandise to Bengal and Burma.

Imports.—The chief factors in the import trade are arrivals of *raw cotton* (Rs. 663 lákhs), *grain and pulse* (Rs. 206 lákhs) and *coal* (Rs. 109 lákhs). Receipts of raw cotton from Madras and Sind have increased by Rs. 56 lákhs and Rs. 44 lákhs, respectively, while those from Goa fell off by Rs. 16 lákhs, and from Cutch by Rs. 54 lákhs. The fluctuation in shipments of this commodity from Káthiáwár was insignificant. Imports of *grain and pulse* which had for the last two years heavily declined, showed no improvement, the increase of Rs. 17 lákhs in arrivals of rice chiefly from Burma being neutralised by decreases in shipments of *jowár* and *bájra* from Sind (Rs. 8 lákhs) and of *wheat* from Káthiáwár (Rs. 8 lákhs). *Coal* from Bengal further declined by Rs. 3·62 lákhs while *kerosine oil* from Burma increased by Rs. 10 lákhs. Other noteworthy items contributing to the increase were *cocoanuts* from Goa, *jute manufactures* and *tea* from Bengal, and *teak wood* from Burma. *Candles, liquors, ghi, seeds, spices* and *raw wool* showed a slight falling off.

Exports.—The bulk of this trade consists of exports of *cotton piece-goods* which advanced by Rs. 15·53 lákhs to Rs. 703 lákhs, shipments to Burma showing a large expansion. Exports to Bengal showed a slight increase being valued at Rs. 108 lákhs as against Rs. 101 lákhs in the previous year, while those to Madras and Sind declined. Exports of *cotton, twist and yarn* improved by Rs. 4 lákhs to Rs. 173 lákhs, the principal consumers being Bengal and Sind with a trade of Rs. 78 lákhs and Rs. 36 lákhs, respectively. Exports of *raw cotton* increased by Rs. 2 lákhs, the decrease in shipments to Madras and

Bengal being more than counterbalanced by a heavy increase in shipments to Pondicherry. Exports of *grain and pulse* fell off by Rs. 4.66 lakhs, the advance in shipments to Madras and Goa being counteracted by decreased shipments to British Ports and Káthiáwár. Shipments of *seeds* to Káthiáwár, which receded from Rs. 47 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs, mostly account for the fall of Rs. 31 lakhs under this head. Exports of *sugar* of which Káthiáwár is the principal consumer rose from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 69 lakhs.

Treasure.—The imports and exports of *treasure*, which consist mostly of *Government of India rupees*, amounted to Rs. 13.19 lakhs against Rs. 7.31 lakhs in the previous year.

Government transactions.—Imports of *Government treasure* advanced from Rs. 1,38,379 to Rs 3,86,140, while exports declined from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs. The movements are practically confined to *Government of India rupees*.

Stores—The aggregate value of imports and exports fell from Rs. 39.02 lakhs to Rs. 31.22 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade decreased from 83,112 to 73,733, while their tonnage increased from 4,544,074 to 4,836,607 tons. The number of vessels entered declined from 50,283 to 43,823 while their tonnage increased from 2,145,768 to 2,266,993. Clearances of vessels numbered 29,910 with a tonnage of 2,569,614, showing a decrease of 2,910 vessels and an increase of 171,308 tons.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
FOREIGN TRADE.

48. The total value of the trade advanced from Rs. 1,73,259 to Rs. 1,89,231.

Imports which consist chiefly of *dates* (Rs. 1,22,994) from Bassorah and *coal* (Rs. 19,428) from the United Kingdom and South Australia, advanced from Rs. 1,20,835 to Rs. 1,53,886.

Exports consisting chiefly of *jawár and bájra* (Rs. 24,364) to Native States in Arabia were valued at Rs. 35,345.

Shipping.—The number of vessels (all Native craft) engaged in this trade was 35 of 2,289 tons as against 25 of 1,750 tons in the previous year.

Customs Revenue.—The collection of *import and export duties* advanced from Rs. 91,422 to Rs. 1,00,846 and Rs. 16,593 to Rs. 21,840 respectively.

COASTING TRADE.

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import ...	18,70,981	22,51,600	1,06,21,342	1,18,95,310	34,69,263	37,62,166	56,26,424	51,91,100	53,37,616	42,60,667	3,67,64,955	2,64,76,066	+2,87,099
Export ...	36,70,391	39,00,797	58,91,211	61,57,392	94,11,070	96,57,559	55,91,940	52,49,193	22,16,070	19,53,675	2,67,51,242	2,64,24,116	+9,26,126
Total ...	55,41,372	60,61,397	1,64,22,553	1,79,42,732	1,28,80,333	1,34,19,725	1,12,18,364	1,04,40,293	74,53,715	62,14,342	6,35,16,237	6,29,01,181	+12,54,456
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import ...	2,69,320	2,63,570	4,73,031	4,74,371	14,669	16,052	2,21,741	2,12,064	19,68,329	24,81,556	29,20,964	35,61,607	+6,22,623
Export ...	3,20,078	3,11,506	6,97,070	7,19,874	1,53,167	2,09,509	9,16,601	7,54,961	27,61,645	15,43,392	49,40,771	36,38,672	+13,02,099
Total ...	5,79,398	5,75,076	11,49,003	11,90,265	1,67,836	2,25,561	11,40,632	10,67,025	47,32,974	40,24,948	77,60,735	70,90,289	+6,70,446
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import ...	3,01,593	2,83,063	17,10,189	16,72,687	84,719	92,222	50,381	61,869	3,69,744	3,58,456	27,06,416	23,95,315	+4,11,101
Export ...	3,47,776	3,73,519	8,11,274	8,65,929	28,04,947	30,21,527	9,68,951	6,24,238	2,91,637	3,79,370	51,13,194	52,64,760	+1,51,566
Total ...	6,49,369	6,56,582	25,21,463	25,38,616	32,80,896	31,13,749	60,07,332	68,11,107	6,61,381	7,37,826	78,19,610	76,60,075	+2,69,535
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—													
Import ...	586	93	423	90	1,000	4,990	700	2,250	23,743	86,279	36,152	48,793	+17,641
Export ...	...	...	...	...	3,79,397	4,21,559	...	...	...	...	2,80,224	4,20,162	+45,234
Total ...	586	93	423	90	3,80,397	4,26,549	700	2,250	23,743	86,279	38,954	53,995	+42,275
V. Government of India—													
Import ...	24,32,140	26,01,521	1,27,04,681	1,33,31,968	35,89,297	34,97,432	69,11,646	66,70,387	77,48,940	71,61,057	3,24,20,607	3,23,67,594	+59,013
Export ...	43,37,254	44,91,882	73,88,456	77,31,966	1,27,49,451	1,23,12,561	73,67,182	68,28,849	52,72,792	36,77,791	3,71,15,471	3,51,43,181	+20,72,290
Total ...	67,70,394	70,93,403	2,00,93,137	2,10,63,934	1,63,38,748	1,58,10,993	1,42,78,828	1,34,99,236	1,30,21,732	1,08,38,848	6,95,36,078	6,74,10,775	+21,50,303
Treasure ...	14,544	7,723	44,006	1,33,377	...	3,842	...	...	47,692	62,302	1,06,752	2,20,204	+1,19,452
Grand Total ...	67,85,178	73,01,930	2,01,36,045	2,12,01,070	1,63,37,778	1,59,12,737	1,32,79,128	1,21,98,596	1,31,06,701	1,11,24,691	6,96,46,530	6,76,37,653	+20,11,277

49. The total value of the trade declined from Rs. 696 lakhs to Rs. 676 lakhs or by 2·8 per cent. This decline was shared by British Ports within the Presidency (Rs. 12 lakhs), Indian Ports not British in the Presidency (Rs. 6 lakhs), and British Ports in other Presidencies (Rs. 2 lakhs), while the trade with Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies, which chiefly consists of export of *salt* to Travancore and Cochin, amounting to Rs. 4,25,482, showed a slight improvement.

Imports declined by Rs. 59,018 to Rs. 323 lakhs, of which Rs. 145 lakhs represent the value of trade between the subordinate ports of the Presidency and the Chief Port. The bulk of imports from other Provinces came from Madras (Rs. 20 lakhs), Káthiáwár (Rs. 19 lakhs) and Goa (Rs. 13 lakhs).

Exports declined by Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 350 lakhs, of which Rs. 163 lakhs represent the trade with the Chief Port. Exports of *salt* to Madras and Bengal (Rs. 30 lakhs), *rice* to Madras, Káthiáwár and Goa (Rs. 19 lakhs), *cotton seed* to Káthiáwár (Rs. 2 lakhs), and *wood* to Káthiáwár (Rs. 5 lakhs) were the principal features of the trade.

The trade of the *Kánara Range* advanced by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 73 lakhs. *Spices* which constitute the bulk of the export trade were valued at Rs. 28 lakhs. That of the *Ratnágiri Range* advanced by Rs. 11 lakhs. *Grain and pulse* (Rs. 47 lakhs) formed the bulk of the trade of this range. Exports of *salt* (Rs. 41 lakhs) and *liquor* (Rs. 46 lakhs) and imports of *Mowra flowers* (Rs. 4 lakhs) are the most important items in the trade of the *Uran Range* which declined by Rs. 5 lakhs. The trade of the *Thána Range* declined by Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 121 lakhs, *salt* (Rs. 18 lakhs), *rice* (Rs. 13 lakhs) and *wood* (Rs. 11 lakhs) being the principal items of the export trade of this range. The other noticeable decline is in the trade of the *Surat Range* which fell off by Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 111 lakhs. The decline is due to the partial failure of the rains in Káthiáwár and Gujarát in the preceding year.

Treasure.—The value of *treasure* chiefly consisting of *Government of India rupees* advanced from Rs. 1,06,752 to Rs. 2,26,204.

Government Transactions.—The transactions in *treasure* declined from Rs. 48,296 to Rs. 33,879.

The value of *stores* also declined from Rs. 1,64,760 to Rs. 1,58,973.

Shipping.—The total number of vessels engaged in the interportal trade was 137,623 of 3,015,466 tons as against 147,758 of 3,262,456 tons in the previous year.

SECTION II.—General Administration.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

Financial Gross
Receipts.

50. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 2,45,56,243 during the year under report as against Rs. 2,94,45,430 during the previous year.

Net Receipts.

Year	Rs.
1906-1909 ...	2,33,06,299
1909-1910 ...	2,16,27,113
1910-1911 ...	3,54,84,199
1911-1912 ...	2,88,81,533
1912-1913 ...	3,38,12,040

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

Import Duties.

Year	Rs.
1906-1909 ...	2,19,13,497
1909-1910 ...	2,11,81,335
1910-1911 ...	3,50,98,987
1911-1912 ...	2,85,33,864
1912-1913 ...	3,38,71,268

52. Import duties (after deduction of refunds and drawbacks) represent 98·8 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.

53. Export duty, on rice and rice flour, shipped to foreign countries realised Rs. 1,87,340 as against Rs. 1,46,590 in the previous year. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 1,85,569.

54. Details of expenditure for the last two years are shown in the attached Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 9,19,202 as against Rs. 9,05,729 in the previous year. An increase of Rs. 16,172 is shown in the salaries of the Preventive Department and of Rs. 6,341 under "Overtime Work Fees". The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 2·7 per cent. as against 3·1 in the previous year. The cost of establishment, which includes the cost of the establishment of the Commissioner's office as well as the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, represented 2·2 per cent. of the net collections, and increased from Rs. 7,50,317 to Rs. 7,56,159. Expenditure.

55. Refunds of import duties increased from Rs. 1,38,317 to Rs. 3,24,500. This increase is only nominal and is due to the introduction of an improved system of accounting under which payments of duty made provisionally and subject to adjustment, are now immediately credited to the head of Import Duty, instead of being treated, as in the past, as Revenue Deposits. Claims for refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 36,187 showing an increase of Rs. 1,298 in the figures of 1911-12. Exports of merchandise via the Nushki-Seistan route, in regard to which a rebate of $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of the import duty is refunded on arrival in Seistan, show an increase, claims for Rs. 8,545 having been presented to this Department as against Rs. 5,650 in 1911-12. Refund of Import Duties.

56. Payments of Drawback refunds of $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods to foreign ports decreased from Rs. 4,12,955 to Rs. 4,04,662. The figures of the previous year were affected by abnormal causes which were explained in the report for that year and with the removal of these causes there has been a return to the normal level. The contraction in the re-exports of *oil* and *copper sheets* is reflected in the reduction in the payments of drawback on these articles: while increases are recorded under *cotton goods*, *hardware* and *jewellery*. The payment in 1912-1913 of the drawback due on a large consignment of sugar actually shipped in 1911-12 accounts for the large increase shown under *sugar*. Drawbacks.

57. One thousand seven hundred and nine import general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 1,641 in 1911-12. Customs Documents, Import.

The number of country craft from dutiable ports or carrying cargoes of salt or spirit from customs ports decreased from 3,285 to 2,994. A decrease is apparent in the craft bringing general cargo from foreign ports.

The number of bills of entry presented for dutiable goods was 206,619 against 218,479, while that for free goods was 50,620 against 50,957.

58. The number of export general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels entered outwards was 1,692 against 1,649, while the number of manifests of country craft to foreign ports was 1,573 against 2,019 in the previous year. The number of export general manifests of country craft for customs ports was 26,440. Export.

Shipping Bills numbered 157,587 against 160,641 in the previous year. Salt Tranship Permits show a decrease of 5, the total being 1,040 against 1,045 of the year previous.

59. Drawback Bills increased from 4,531 to 4,796. Drawback.

60. The number of Bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 601 against 549 of the previous year. Passes for Bonded goods numbered 4,830 against 4,640. Bonds.

61. Forty-eight thousand and three hundred and nineteen amendments were made by the Examining Staff during the year under report. These resulted in a recovery of additional duty amounting to Rs. 1,35,035 on imports and Rs. 158 on exports and in a decrease of Rs. 861 in payments of drawback refunds. Amendments of documents.

In addition in 78 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 625 were disallowed owing to failure to establish the identity of the goods under shipment.

Bonding
Transactions.
Public
Warehouses.

62. The value of the goods bonded at the Public Warehouse amounted to Rs. 15,11,239 on which duty amounting to Rs. 5,92,502 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 14,50,416 and Rs. 6,57,789, respectively. There is an increase of Rs. 60,423 in the value of the goods bonded consequent on the introduction of the system of reducing and bottling spirits in bond. Clearances for home consumption during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,70,453 in value yielding Rs. 5,20,488 in duty against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 7,03,918.

Private
Warehouses.

P. & O. Company's
Warehouse.

63. The transactions at the P. & O. Company's Warehouse which have no commercial significance were valued at Rs. 4,61,386.

Messrs Phipson &
Co.'s Private
Licensed
Warehouse.
The Asiatic
Petroleum
Company's
Warehouse.

The value of the goods bonded by Messrs. Phipson & Co. at their Private Licensed Warehouse amounted to Rs. 4,82,995 on which duty amounting to Rs. 2,60,283 was leviable.

The value of the Kerosine Oil bonded by the Asiatic Petroleum Company was Rs. 16,29,542 on which the duty leviable amounted to Rs. 3,63,123.

The Bottling Warehouse was opened on 1st October 1912. No operations however took place till 5th November. There were 4 Racking, 33 Reducing and 139 Bottling Operations performed between that date and the close of the year. The quantity bottled for home consumption was 7,157.2 Imperial Gallons and the quantity racked was 245.7 Imperial Gallons.

Customs Offences.

64. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,098 against 1,613 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases 532 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. Out of the remaining 1,566 cases, no penalty was imposed in 244 cases. Of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 1,563, the Collector passed orders in 15 cases, the remaining cases having been disposed of by the Assistant Collectors.

Out of the 17 appeals made to the Collector, in 10 cases the Assistant Collectors' decisions were upheld and in the remaining 7 cases they were reversed. Two appeals were made to the Commissioner from decisions passed by the Collector in both of which the Collector's orders were upheld.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 16,060 as against Rs. 13,416 in 1911-1912. The prohibition imposed by Government on the transmission by Post of Arms and preparations containing opium or cocaine resulted in the confiscation of 55 parcels. A regular and systematic exportation of Peacock feathers, falsely described as Haberdashery, was detected and heavy penalties were imposed. An attempt was made, under cover of a false declaration to pass as machinery, a large consignment of diving gear: the consignment was confiscated and a heavy penalty imposed for the false declaration in the Customs entry. Eight important seizures of cocaine were effected by the Preventive Department involving the capture of 93.2 lbs. which may roughly be valued, at the retail price prevailing in Bombay, at Rs. 1,22,000. In one of these cases the importer was a stewardess employed on board one of the vessels belonging to the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company: in the remaining seven cases the cocaine had been imported into India in ships belonging to the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company: in 5 cases, in fact, the cocaine was actually found in the possession of members of the crews of these vessels. The largest single seizure was that of two sacks containing 39 lbs. of cocaine imported in the S. S. "Semiramis". In seven of these cases the importers were dealt with under the Bombay Abkari Act and varying penalties extending in one case to as much as one year's rigorous imprisonment were inflicted. In two cases the circumstances of importation were such as to render necessary action under the Sea Customs Act and maximum penalties of Rs. 1,000 were in each case imposed on the Commanders of the importing vessels.

Five cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition were detected by the Preventive Department and in all five cases convictions were obtained, in one case a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment being imposed.

65. In one case goods were taken over under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act for undervaluation with the result shown below:—

Description.	Declared value.			Value realised.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Quince seed	6,533	10	0	7,139	8	0

Continental Ports.

66. The number and results of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act during the year under report and in 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.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1911-12 ...	538	9	529	9,479	4	7	1,973	8	1
1912-13 ...	508	6	502	20,997	9	2	1,997	15	6

The number of cases adjudicated has decreased by 2 in the Northern Division and by 13 in the Southern Division. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 98·8 compared with 98·3 in the previous year. The most common offences were those of deviation from route on voyage, not calling at the boarding station, landing goods in excess of the quantity manifested and non-production of documents on demand.

Land Customs.

67. The number of duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged during the year 1912-13.

68. An additional Land Customs station was established at Salangpur on the Káthiáwár Frontier, with effect from the 15th October 1912, as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7503, dated the 10th August 1912, in order to remove the trouble and inconvenience caused to the large number of persons visiting the Hanumánji Temple at Salangpur who were required to make a long detour and proceed *viá* the Kundli or the Rámpura Náka.

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

			1911-12.	1912-13.
			Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontiers	...	...	1,32,213	1,21,466
Káthiáwár Frontier	...	...	94,835	99,898
Total			2,27,048	2,21,364

70. The decrease on the Portuguese Frontiers, which is chiefly in import duty, is due to smaller imports of cocoanuts and salted-fish from Goa and other dutiable articles from foreign ports *viá* Mormugao, owing to the produce of cocoanuts in Goa being poor and the fishing season unfavourable.

71. The increase on the Káthiáwár Frontier is mainly due to larger exports to Káthiáwár of rice and paddy through Viramgám and from villages to the east of the Frontier line, in consequence of a good crop of rice in the Ahmedabad District.

72. The duty collected on salt imported at the several duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontiers has been excluded from the above statement and credited to "Salt."

73. 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."

74. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle-Rock during the year amounted to 3,756,716 gallons compared with 2,133,066 gallons in the previous year as shown in the subjoined table :—

Description of oil.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Case oil	392,160	752,488	360,328	.....
Bulk oil	1,740,906	3,004,228	1,263,322	.....
Total ..	2,133,066	3,756,716	1,623,650	.....

75. The increase is due to the natural expansion of the kerosine oil trade in the Southern Mahrátta Country owing to a rise in the price of the crude bitter-oil commonly used by the poorer classes as also to the erection of bulk oil depôts which enabled the Petroleum Oil Companies to sell kerosine oil at a cheaper rate than before. There were no importations of petroleum at the Virangám Custom House during the year under report.

76. The following table shows the quantity of rice and paddy 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 by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5728, dated the 29th June 1896 :—

Names of Custom Houses.	1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty foregone.	Quantity.	Amount of duty foregone.
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
Diggi	15,597 31 50	2,924 9 4	13,075 38 60	2,451 11 7
Kundal	4,024 17 0	754 9 3	2,954 27 0	554 0 0
Total ..	19,622 8 50	3,679 2 7	16,030 20 60	3,005 11 7

The decrease is attributable to the Rana riots in the southern part of Goa as also to a poor crop of rice in the Supa Petha.

77. There was an increase at Castle-Rock in the import traffic of dutiable goods, though the collections on account of import duty were less than in the previous year, owing to the fact that an unusually large number of kerosine oil tins were imported during 1912-13. There was a decrease in the export traffic of dutiable and through goods which is attributed to decreased exports of paddy and rice and to a poor crop of cotton-seed, linseed and groundnuts in the above-ghát Districts. There was no material change in the through import traffic.

Offences.

78. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 553 compared with 749 in the previous year, 369 in the Northern Division compared with 439 in 1911-12, and 184 in the Southern Division compared with 310 in the previous year. Of the 553 cases, 329 related to the carriage of goods by unauthorised routes. The decrease in the Northern Division is the natural consequence of the number of cases detected in 1911-12 and the heavy penalties awarded in many of them. The falling off in the Southern Division is due in part probably to the decrease in traffic owing to the riots in Goa.

Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1912-13.

79. The following table shows the production of woven goods for 1912-13 compared with that for the year 1911-12 :—

Year.		Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1911-12	...	Lbs. 144,070,981	55,134,124	20,232,666	219,437,771
1912-13	...	Lbs. 148,986,073	58,582,472	22,630,729	230,199,274
Increase	...	Lbs. 4,915,092	3,448,348	2,398,063	10,761,503

80. The increase in production is marked in almost all kinds of grey (unbleached) and coloured goods, the percentage of the latter to the total production being 26·13 against 22·48 in the previous year. A slight decrease is noticeable in the production of shirtings.

As a result of the isolation by some of the mills of their bleaching houses from their weaving departments the percentage of bleached goods on which duty was paid fell from '88 in the last year to '72 in the year under review.

81. The quantity of hosiery produced was 345,874 pounds against 362,972 in 1911-12.

82. The percentage of the total quantity of goods calendered was 64·004 against 64·77 the previous year.

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

Year.		Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1911-12	...	Lbs. 327,640,898	67,585,819	46,294,663	441,521,380
1912-13	...	Lbs. 363,681,000	67,810,194	54,075,733	485,566,927
Increase	...	Lbs. 36,040,102	224,375	7,781,070	44,045,547

84. The increase in the production of yarn is due partly to an improved demand from China and partly to its utilization on a more extended scale by the mills themselves for the weaving of their own cloth.

85. There has again been a very large increase in the total revenue realized for the year as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Receipts.				Drawback.	Net revenue.			
	Duty.		Miscellaneous.			Duty		Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1911-12	42,17,869	5 10	108 0 0	45,930 1 10	41,71,939	4 0	108 0 0		
1912-13	48,27,697	6 11	198 8 6	39,973 14 7	47,87,773	8 4	148 8 6		
Increase	6,09,828	1 1	92 8 6	.....	6,15,834	4 4	42 8 6	
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	5,956 3 3	.....	.....	.....

			1911-12.	1912-13.
Exemption	...	Lbs.	8,135,810	8,902,516
Drawback	...	Lbs.	2,350,236	1,919,466
Total	...	Lbs.	10,486,046	10,821,982

86. The quantity of goods treated for exemption and drawback is shown in the margin.

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

Kind of Mill.	1911-12.				1912-13.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning	34	21	7	62	34	19	6	59
Do. and Weaving.	42	23	13	78	42	27	16	85
Weaving	4	7	1	12	6	9	2	17
Hosiery	3	2	...	4	2	2	.....	4
Total	83	53	21	156	84	56	24	164

88. The past year was a profitable year all round for mill-owners. As the harvest throughout India was on the whole good, there was a good demand for Indian cloth woven from the coarser counts of cotton. Mills that were closed down or working short time in the previous year have been fully employed and one or two companies to erect and manage new cotton factories have been promoted.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

89. Cases under this Act numbered 532 during the year under report as compared with 544 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 12.

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 3 to 6.	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
1911-1912	260	118	57	544	—	285	259*	9	538
1912-1913	226	100	66	532	1	320	211†	4	535

* This figure includes 21 cases in which no fine was inflicted, the goods being ordered to be re-shipped.

† Do, do do do.

90. In 4 cases goods were detained on application by parties concerned who claimed a right in a trade mark. In two of these 4 cases the goods were re-shipped with the consent of the parties aggrieved, in one case the goods were passed after obliteration of the marks objected to and in the fourth case the parties came to terms regarding the use of the trade mark in dispute as applied to the goods detained.

91. Cases of false trade description as to country of origin numbered 354. In 4 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country, the remaining 350 being cases in which goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India bore names of British or British Indian dealers or were described in such a manner as to suggest British or British Indian origin.

92. There were 96 detentions under clause (f). Of these 63 related to cotton goods, 12 to woollen, 11 to cotton and woollen piece-goods, and 10 to cotton and silk goods. In 14 cases figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "Yards" or its abbreviation "yds." In 21 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but on the wrappers or on tickets attached to the goods. In 5 cases the number of cut pieces and the number of yards were not marked. In 3 cases the length was marked in such a way that it could be easily rubbed off and in the remaining 53 cases the length was not stamped at all.

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

94. In 188 cases, in which an infringement of the provisions of the Act was detected, the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks or penalties, a warning being given and a guarantee being required that in future consignments the offences would not be repeated. In 19 cases corrections of the offending marks were required but no penalties imposed. In 284 cases small penalties were imposed; in 41 cases in which the circumstances of importation were such as to require more serious notice, heavier penalties were imposed, or confiscation was ordered subject to payment of a redemption penalty, while in 8 of these cases the goods were ordered to be re-shipped.

95. All the 532 cases were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Customs.

96. There were 7 appeals to the Collector from decisions of the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House in all of which the decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld.

97. The net recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 8,599-8-0 and Rs. 110-0-0 respectively. Under the former head Rs. 25 were refunded.

98. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-six packages of general merchandise, 977 casks of cement, 1,250 bundles of galvanised corrugated sheets, 870 cases of iron wire nails, 121 cases of soap, 80 drums of turpentine were detained at the Custom House during the year under report.

99. The more important cases detected during the year are summarised below :—

Finger Rings.—Finger rings engraved with the expressions “22 carat gold plated” on the inner side were on test found to be made of common metal without any trace of gold. The goods were ordered to be re-shipped on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50.

Cotton Shirting Fents.—In a consignment of 6 cases of cotton shirting fents, each piece was found to bear on it the yard stamp without being accompanied by the number of cut pieces as required under the rules. The goods were passed on a penalty of Rs. 50.

Cotton Coloured Blankets.—In consignments of cotton coloured blankets from Hamburg, the goods bore Gujarati expressions unaccompanied by the necessary indication of origin in that language. Penalties were imposed and the goods were allowed to be passed as they were.

Portland Cement.—In four consignments of Portland cement from Antwerp, the main labels at the bottom of the barrel were found on examination to bear English expressions unaccompanied by the necessary indication of origin. The consignments were passed on payment of penalties and after correction of the main labels.

Spectacle Cases.—In three consignments imported from Kobe the cases were found to bear a stamp resembling the British Coat-of-Arms unaccompanied by the necessary indication of origin. Small penalties were imposed and the goods were allowed to pass as they were.

Cotton Hosiery.—In a consignment of cotton undershirts imported from Trieste (Austria) the shirts bore labels with the expression “superior silk striped.” This description on goods which were not made of silk constituted a false trade description. The consignment was passed on a penalty of Rs. 20 after obliteration of the words “silk striped” on the labels.

Soap.—In two consignments of soap imported from Yokohama the boxes containing the soap as well as the tablets themselves bore English and French expressions unaccompanied by the necessary indication of origin. The goods were passed on a penalty of Rs. 75, the boxes being stamped with the words “Made in Japan.”

Bombay, 14th May 1913.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the 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 1912-13 contrasted with those for 1911-12.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.		1912-13.	1911-12.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Imports, Sea Customs ...	3,41,00,430	2,90,85,138	1,00,947	91,423	1,61,727	1,72,830	3,43,03,004	2,93,49,394	Commissioner of Customs ...	46,992	41,314	
Exports do. ...	1,87,341	1,46,890	21,843	16,894	41,632	38,753	2,50,714	1,08,920	Personal Assistant to do. ...	5,350	4,450	
Recovery of the cost of establishment entertained on behalf of Private Firms.	19,123	15,075	239	185	...	...	19,361	19,360	Office Establishment ...	12,159	12,000
Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	28	37	...	...	...	...	25	37	Boat Establishment ...	1,925	1,929
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Bases and Minicoy Light Dues ...	745	698	...	...	...	...	746	698	Total Rs. ...	60,346	59,813
Commission at one per cent. on Straits Light Dues ...	83	116	...	...	...	...	86	116	Executive.		
Overtime work fees ...	1,28,180	1,02,309	...	...	...	...	1,28,180	1,02,309	Collector of Customs ...	33,296	27,976
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Bānda and Dharampur ...	...	...	...	...	9,153	9,153	9,153	9,153	Assistant Collectors ...	66,456	66,507
Cargo boat license fees ...	...	644	4,831	5,328	...	...	4,831	5,672	Customs Subordinate Establishment ...	2,82,584	2,86,301
Warehouse rent ...	5,377	4,460	1,091	1,092	...	...	10,168	6,652	Preventive Establishment ...	2,01,247	2,45,556
Transshipment fees ...	...	23,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	Statistical Establishment ...	60,742	60,003
Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents ...	59,800	21,391	2,010	2,082	141	114	63,040	23,687	Statistical Establishment (Chief Account Office)	7,283	7,106	
Proceeds of unclaimed goods ...	...	6,909	9	...	...	...	9	6,909	Total Rs. ...	6,95,567	6,83,559
Confiscations and Penalties ...	27,077	18,896	2,049	2,132	6,794	9,178	37,070	30,246	Total, Pay Rs. ...	7,55,993	7,43,372	
Recoveries of contingent charges on account of private establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bonus to Establishment ...	237	6,946
Sale-proceeds of forms and publications ...	168	196	...	...	...	...	166	196	Allowances.		
Other items ...	37,809	5,741	40	32	17	10	37,806	5,784	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances ...	3,338	31,607	
Grand Total Rs. ...	3,48,88,241	2,94,45,430	1,31,558	1,18,799	2,31,393	2,27,046	3,40,11,166	2,97,91,245	Overtime work fees ...	93,495	89,124	
Less—									Total Rs. ...	1,30,793	1,20,637	
Refunds, Imports ...	3,34,500	1,86,317	14	193	2,345	6,495	3,27,980	1,45,404	Contingencies.			
Do. Exports ...	1,772	1,862	...	...	2,157	3,126	2,920	4,978	Fixed contingencies including lighting charges, advertising charges etc. ...	6,537	6,529
Do. Overtime work fees ...	13,269	5,078	...	...	...	...	13,494	5,978	Purchase and repairs of Dead Stock Articles ...	797	437
Do. Miscellaneous ...	4,04,662	4,12,955	129	13	86	103	4,01,662	4,12,955	Official Postage and Service Telegrams ...	2,413	1,974	
Drawbacks on goods re-exported.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores ...	9,754	6,493
Total Rs. ...	7,44,308	5,63,497	141	200	5,599	10,131	7,49,945	5,73,830	Belt and clothing to Feems ...	1,269	2,003	
Net Total Rs. ...	3,39,12,041	2,98,81,933	1,33,415	1,18,599	2,15,764	2,16,922	3,41,61,230	2,92,17,415	Clothing to Crews ...	892	448	
									Do. to Seamen ...	392	...	
									Carriage of Tent Books ...	2,311	1,558	
									Hunts, Bases and Taxes and Halakur and water cess ...	3,700	2,461	
									Rent of Telephone wire and instruments ...	1,466	702	
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames ...	396	561	
									Purchase of Books and Periodicals ...	148	145	
									Rewards to Customs cases ...	5,021	7,445	
									Fuel for Motor Launches ...	2,888	4,153	
									Scales and Weights ...	217	199	
									Purchase of carpet ...	27	...	
									Supply of medicine ...	22	...	
									Miscellaneous office expenses ...	3	...	
									Total, Contingencies Rs. ...	52,249	31,740	
									Total, Expenditure Rs. ...	9,19,292	9,01,779	
									441-1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department ...	1,71,664	1,70,145	
									Total, Rs. ...	10,90,766	10,91,874	

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 Act Manual.

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	1	1	...	...	4	
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 British India and a foreign country.	145	5	180	20	350	
(b) As between two foreign countries.	...	...	2	2	4	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely:—						
(1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	17	3	29	3	52	
(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 the goods were composed.	10	4	7	5	26	
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right.	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	15	6	66	9	96	
Total ...	183	19	284	41	532	