

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
1913-1914
WITH APPENDICES.



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1914

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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 1914.

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, 1914, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1908-1909 :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or Decrease in 1913-14.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).								
IMPORTS	Merchandise ...	38,66,44,909	39,64,20,958	47,95,44,096	49,35,16,427	56,77,81,049	62,53,38,780	+5,75,57,731
	Gold ...	10,25,94,895	19,90,00,323	23,33,21,461	53,50,80,416	38,09,38,633	25,62,76,493	-13,06,59,110
	Silver ...	8,40,65,522	9,68,03,895	9,27,76,048	9,51,46,883	8,28,90,878	6,64,28,584	-1,64,62,294
	Total, Imports ...	57,32,65,623	69,23,14,076	79,96,41,605	92,37,43,726	1,03,16,07,530	94,20,43,867	-8,95,63,673
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	2,63,46,463	2,63,38,159	3,26,28,662	3,57,13,134	3,33,95,691	3,38,24,578	+4,23,887
EXPORTS	Indian Produce ...	43,14,68,078	52,91,91,833	59,77,66,503	59,51,96,194	55,78,33,811	66,09,31,215	+10,30,97,404
	Gold ...	3,78,98,459	3,33,37,329	3,74,19,793	3,59,43,088	3,09,29,751	3,88,05,957	+19,67,206
	Silver ...	1,09,33,943	1,80,08,965	1,90,94,705	5,87,06,715	3,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	-1,69,11,784
	Total, Exports ...	51,24,62,633	60,69,36,282	68,59,99,663	72,55,59,131	65,00,40,338	74,40,01,751	+8,55,81,713
	Total, Foreign Trade ...	1,09,56,68,556	1,29,92,50,557	1,48,55,41,568	1,64,93,02,857	1,68,76,87,868	1,68,67,05,608	-9,61,960
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).								
IMPORTS	Indian Produce ...	15,77,76,055	17,37,77,192	20,37,61,985	19,34,25,625	19,66,64,106	22,18,96,522	+2,52,12,416
	Foreign Merchandise ...	66,42,450	81,43,402	92,41,597	87,47,713	98,44,327	1,02,49,592	+4,05,175
	Gold ...	75,423	1,185	2,095	7,665	6,427	7,494	+1,067
	Silver ...	7,75,163	4,01,507	4,82,304	5,24,971	4,46,429	2,45,501	-2,00,838
	Total, Imports ...	16,52,69,080	18,23,23,370	21,34,77,971	20,27,05,974	20,69,81,259	23,23,99,009	+2,54,17,810
EXPORTS	Indian Produce ...	10,91,04,500	12,85,81,032	13,35,92,853	14,36,82,657	14,24,27,070	12,70,95,748	-1,53,31,922
	Foreign Merchandise ...	4,57,69,663	5,01,84,214	5,11,13,776	4,90,98,455	5,11,99,799	4,91,95,708	-20,04,090
	Gold ...	1,71,516	18,645	5,635	300	3,00,000	.....	-3,00,000
	Silver ...	10,87,352	7,09,105	5,03,372	3,05,735	7,92,878	6,55,911	-1,34,867
	Total, Exports ...	15,61,23,031	17,95,52,996	18,42,15,065	19,80,85,147	19,47,20,346	17,69,47,367	-1,77,72,979
Total, Coasting Trade ...	32,13,02,661	34,18,76,372	39,76,63,636	39,57,91,121	40,17,01,635	40,93,46,466	+76,44,831	
Grand Total, Private Trade ...		1,40,70,00,617	1,63,11,26,729	1,89,32,35,204	2,04,50,93,978	2,08,93,59,203	2,09,60,52,074	+63,62,871
(III) Government Transactions .								
Foreign ...		10,79,97,528	62,56,998	49,54,629	70,91,741	10,96,44,499	4,65,59,805	-6,30,84,694
Coasting ...		2,65,55,700	1,14,79,090	2,07,01,022	61,47,897	49,48,423	2,34,96,741	+1,65,49,818
Total, Government Transactions ...		13,45,53,228	1,77,35,088	2,56,55,651	1,32,39,638	11,45,92,922	7,00,56,546	-4,45,36,376
Total Trade ...		1,54,17,13,845	1,67,88,61,817	1,90,87,93,855	2,05,83,23,406	2,20,39,82,125	2,16,61,08,620	-3,78,73,605

General Remarks.

2. The aggregate value of the total trade of the Presidency excluding Sind was Rs. 216 crores, showing a decline of Rs. 3½ crores as compared with the total trade of the preceding year. This decline is explained by a fall in Government transactions which decreased from Rs. 11·45 crores to Rs. 7 crores, owing to smaller imports of silver for coinage and to the cessation of shipments of sovereigns of which the value in the previous year was Rs. 3½ crores. In the private trade the small increase of Rs. 66 lakhs is due to an advance in the value of the coasting trade, while the foreign trade shows a decline of Rs. 9·81 lakhs. The great activity witnessed during the last few years in the world's trade has recently showed signs of waning. In the United Kingdom the year 1913 was one of dear rates of money which checked the expansion of trade. The Balkan War caused industrial depression in other countries in Europe. In India the serious bank failures in Bombay and the Punjab for a period materially disorganized trade. In other respects, however, the conditions in the Bombay Presidency were satisfactory. The textile industry is prosperous, and foreign trade in merchandise has steadily expanded.

Foreign Trade
(Private).
Merchandise.

3. The noteworthy features of the foreign trade (private) excluding treasure, which is dealt with in a subsequent paragraph, are an advance of Rs. 5½ crores in the imports of merchandise and a remarkable increase amounting to Rs. 10·3 crores in the exports of Indian produce. Improvement in the economic condition of the country is manifested in the steady expansion which has been a feature of the import branch of the foreign trade since 1909-1910. The expansion is distributed among all the more important commodities and is most marked in imports of railway plant and rolling-stock, machinery and millwork, copper, iron and steel and coloured piece-goods. The activity in exports of Indian produce is in marked contrast with the contraction noticed last year. The movements in the exports of Indian produce depend entirely upon the crops of the preceding year. The exports of the year under review far exceeded those of the preceding year notwithstanding a serious drop of Rs. 4·12 crores in shipments of opium. The improvement in exports of Indian produce is chiefly due to larger shipments of raw cotton, seeds and wheat.

Treasure.

4. The movements of treasure show a considerable decline of over Rs. 16 crores or 30 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. For the first time since the Boer War the world's output of gold has fallen owing to reduced production in the Transvaal. Imports of gold on private account fell by Rs. 13 crores. This decline is attributable to smaller imports of sovereigns from Egypt and Australia. In the preceding year a favourable rate of exchange had attracted large imports of sovereigns. In the year under review money was greatly in demand in Australia and consequently only a small quantity of sovereigns was shipped from that country, while shipments from Egypt were partially diverted to London. Imports of gold bullion were in excess of the previous year by Rs. 1 crore. Exports of gold bullion consisting mainly of the produce of the Indian mines were practically the same as in the previous year, while there was an increase of Rs. 12·83 lakhs in the value of sovereigns exported to Bahrein Islands. There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account.

Imports and exports together of silver on private account fell by Rs. 3·33 crores to Rs. 7½ crores owing to restricted demands for British dollars in China. Imports of silver on Government account also decreased by Rs. 3 crores owing to smaller currency requirements.

Prices of silver steadily recovered from the 25th of March 1913 on which date they had fallen to 26½¹/₈d., and reached 28½³/₈d. in May. But the heavy stock in London tended to lower the quotations in June. During the three months—August to October—large purchases were made by the Government of India. From the 22nd September, when the prices were fixed at 28½¹/₈d., the tendency was downwards until the latter portion of October when quotations dropped below 28d. On December 1st, after the collapse of the Indian Specie Bank, the price of silver for cash delivery was fixed at 25½⁵/₈d., the lowest quotation of the year. At this time the unrealized stock of the Indian

Specie Bank was acquired by a powerful Syndicate and subsequently disposed of without causing any perceptible disturbance in the market.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

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

L—Foreign Trade	Average for 5 years ending 1905-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or Decrease in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—							
Merchandise ...	38,55,32,165	39,53,46,281	47,34,12,484	49,39,95,892	56,78,27,163	62,51,94,290	+5,75,67,067
Gold ...	10,25,91,495	19,99,90,222	23,31,21,471	33,50,61,416	33,01,35,003	2,02,76,493	-13,00,59,110
Silver ...	8,49,65,822	9,03,93,595	9,27,76,049	9,51,46,581	8,28,90,978	6,04,28,584	-1,64,62,294
Total, Imports ...	57,30,92,862	69,21,30,398	79,95,09,993	92,36,22,889	1,03,14,53,644	94,18,99,307	-8,95,54,837
Exports—							
Foreign Merchandise ...	2,43,46,413	2,63,38,158	3,26,25,682	3,57,13,134	3,33,95,337	3,38,74,578	+4,27,231
Indian Produce ...	43,11,50,707	52,91,57,654	59,77,29,081	59,51,43,740	51,77,98,800	66,01,09,139	+10,31,10,339
Gold ...	3,75,96,469	3,33,37,323	3,74,19,793	3,69,43,088	3,63,28,751	3,98,95,957	+19,67,246
Silver ...	1,69,31,943	1,50,68,965	1,50,84,705	5,57,06,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	-1,69,11,794
Total, Exports ...	51,24,27,523	60,69,02,103	68,58,62,241	72,55,06,677	65,00,44,633	74,46,39,675	+8,95,94,982
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	1,06,55,20,405	1,29,90,32,501	1,48,53,72,234	1,64,91,29,566	1,68,74,98,337	1,68,65,38,982	-9,59,865
II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—							
Imports—							
Indian Produce ...	13,40,53,828	14,87,50,740	17,90,27,846	16,72,65,585	17,07,54,500	19,57,98,358	+2,50,43,853
Foreign Merchandise ...	21,03,337	21,59,599	23,57,279	24,53,146	34,00,344	25,68,973	-5,39,371
Gold ...	74,192	1,185	2,985	7,685	0,427	7,402	+875
Silver ...	4,20,464	2,84,833	3,90,333	4,64,720	3,29,488	3,63,493	-1,36,006
Total, Imports ...	13,75,50,919	15,22,36,261	18,19,83,183	17,02,19,116	17,44,06,763	19,63,66,350	+2,42,69,481
Exports—							
Indian Produce ...	7,54,81,482	8,96,70,047	8,63,93,010	10,07,53,565	10,75,90,633	8,84,32,105	-1,90,98,523
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,55,01,972	5,00,16,144	5,09,64,688	4,89,10,076	5,09,93,075	4,59,67,751	-20,37,324
Gold ...	1,71,516	19,045	5,535	.....	3,00,000	.....	-3,00,000
Silver ...	9,17,204	6,82,524	8,92,303	2,59,234	6,83,605	6,12,196	-71,409
Total, Exports ...	12,21,72,174	14,03,57,369	14,77,55,433	15,59,22,676	15,95,67,313	13,60,71,062	-2,14,95,311
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	25,97,23,093	29,26,23,711	32,97,38,611	31,61,41,991	33,40,64,083	33,69,38,302	+23,74,220
Total Private Trade ...	1,34,52,43,498	1,59,16,56,222	1,81,51,10,845	1,97,52,71,557	2,02,15,62,419	2,02,34,77,284	+19,14,865
Aggregate Government Transactions ...	13,42,12,407	1,75,08,897	2,51,18,659	1,30,38,372	11,44,00,070	6,89,68,661	-4,45,31,409
Total, Trade ...	1,47,94,55,905	1,60,91,64,909	1,84,02,29,504	1,98,83,97,929	2,13,59,62,489	2,09,33,45,945	-4,24,16,544

Practically all the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is absorbed by the Chief Port—Bombay. With the contraction in the imports of treasure, which had helped to place the value of the total foreign trade of Bombay above that of Calcutta during the preceding two years, the foreign trade of Bombay has fallen below that of Calcutta. The imports of merchandise into Bombay have expanded by 10 per cent., into Calcutta by 15 per cent. and into Karachi by nearly 8 per cent. The increase of Rs. 9.40 crores recorded at Calcutta is attributable chiefly to larger importations of the articles which have contributed to the advance in the import trade of Bombay. In Karachi the increase of Rs. 1.16 crores is chiefly due to larger importations of *cotton coloured piece-goods* and *sugar*. In regard to exports of Indian produce Bombay shows an advance of 17 per cent. and Calcutta of only 2 per cent., while Karachi records a decline of 18 per cent. In spite of a drop of Rs. 4 crores in the exports of *grain, pulse and flour* and of Rs. 3.68 crores in those of *opium*, larger shipments of *jute* and *jute manufactures*, which together account for an increase of Rs. 8½ crores, and of *tea* have contributed towards an expansion of nearly Rs. 2½ crores in the exports of Indian produce from Calcutta, while the contraction in shipments of *wheat* and *barley* account for a decline of Rs. 5.66 crores in the exports from Karachi.

The coasting trade of the port of Bombay has expanded by Rs. 29½ lakhs to Rs. 33.69 crores, due to larger importations of Indian produce, the exports showing decreases in all branches.

The increased activity in nearly all branches of the trade of the port is manifested in the financial results of the administration of the Port Trust, the surplus receipts realized during the year under review being about Rs. 16 lakhs. The most noteworthy event in the history of the port during the year was the opening of the new Alexandra Dock on the 21st of March 1914.

Freights.

6. While the aggregate value of the trade of the port of Bombay decreased by 2 per cent, the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port increased by 5 per cent. Freights have not been maintained at the very high level of the preceding year and rates have fallen considerably in sympathy with those prevailing in Europe. The decline in freights is illustrated by the following statement of rates in the two years 1912 and 1913:—

From		To	Cargo.	Highest.	Lowest.
1912 ...	Bombay ...	United Kingdom and the Continent ...	General ...	29/8	20/
1913 * ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	20/	12/

The highest and lowest rates of freights for ore to the United Kingdom and the Continent in 1913 were 24/ and 14/ respectively.

Prices.

7. The upward movement of wholesale prices at home was checked during the year 1913, and in most cases prices were lower at the close of 1913 than at the corresponding period of 1912. An exception to the general fall is seen in the case of the textile group in which, however, there was a reaction towards the close of the year. The following table shows the extent to which fluctuations in prices have affected the volume of the foreign trade of Bombay in the year 1913-14.

	Imports.			Exports (Indian produce).		
	1913-1914.		1912-1913.	1913-1914.		1912-1913.
	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1912-1913.	Value shown in Returns.	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1912-1913.	Value shown in Returns.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	682.30	723.86	671.70	554.02	545.89	547.13
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured... ..	577.91	552.08	793.42	4,625.01	4,709.73	3,192.01
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	4,855.70	4,770.96	4,063.03	1,339.75	1,324.24	1,789.25
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including Parcel post)	186.03	152.29	145.12	60.41	69.19	60.80
Total, Merchandise ...	6,251.94	6,201.09	5,670.27	6,609.09	6,649.15	5,577.99

These figures indicate that both in imports and exports there has been a quantitative increase amounting to about 9 per cent, in the case of the former and 19 per cent, in that of the latter, while the prices of imported merchandise have been slightly higher and those of exports slightly lower. The value shown against class I under imports has been seriously affected by a further decline in the price of *sugar*. Imports of *sugar* were valued at Rs. 3.83 crores. If calculated at the prices prevailing in the previous year their value would have been Rs. 4.50 crores or Rs. 67 lakhs in excess. In class II higher prices have adversely affected the imports of *coal*, *teak wood* and *raw silk*. In class III the advance in the prices of *yarns* and *textile fabrics*, *copper*, *iron and steel*, and *railway plant* account for an increase of nearly 2 per cent, in the value. In the export trade the increase in quantity has been adversely affected by a fall in prices especially in the case of *seeds*, while higher prices of *manganese ore* and *textile materials* explain an increase of 1.5 per cent, in value. As regards *opium* the advance in values which were artificially inflated has obscured a quantitative decline of 76 per cent.

REVIEW.

5 Chief Port—
Bombay.

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

	Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.						
Dyeing and Tanning Substances—						
Alizarine per Lb.	109	111.38	113.63	108.63	93.19	90.91
Andine " "	160	67.00	71.30	71.30	72.22	73.15
Metals and Ores—						
Copper Cwt.	160	109.26	103.74	102.62	100.81	111.63
Iron and Steel Ton.	160	15.63	14.71	14.95	14.37	11.88
Oils—Kerosine Gal.	100	81.44	88.85	84.44	81.44	102.22
Hungar. refined Cwt.	100	90.00	93.50	109.11	95.49	81.05
Textiles—						
Cotton—Twist and Yarn Lb.	100	147.37	17.44	164.91	159.65	163.42
" Piece-goods, Grey Yd.	100	127.27	135.30	145.45	14.45	145.45
" " White " "	100	125.00	131.33	150.00	141.64	150.00
" " Coloured, printed or dyed " "	100	119.71	125.00	181.25	131.25	131.25
Silk—Raw Lb.	100	112.53	107.21	125.14	114.86	133.50
Silk—Piece-goods Yd.	100	95.81	96.43	82.86	91.41	90.48
Woolen Piece-goods " "	100	104.73	108.33	124.48	122.62	113.10
EXPORTS.						
Wheat per Cwt.	100	126.16	105.03	101.01	111.07	111.67
Opium " "	100	15.77	230.14	373.93	393.61	419.69
Seeds—						
Linseed " "	100	133.05	175.16	186.79	169.43	121.44
Ra. c " "	100	14.02	116.51	125.00	140.00	135.89
Ti or Jinjili " "	100	113.34	125.41	37.33	146.25	156.79
Cotton " "	100	152.97	163.13	118.47	166.52	158.46
Castor " "	100	102.62	119.60	114.04	116.51	116.20
Textiles—						
Cotton, Raw " "	100	155.70	181.72	173.68	165.46	167.91
Cotton—Twist and Yarn Lb.	100	143.33	156.60	160.67	160.00	166.67
Cotton—Piece-goods—						
Grey Yd.	100	110.66	125.00	133.33	133.33	133.33
White " "	100	121.05	105.26	115.79	142.11	115.6
Coloured " "	100	85.45	95.15	100.00	104.55	104.55
Wool, Raw Lb.	100	118.75	122.92	122.92	125.00	127.08

FOREIGN TRADE.

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

Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,918	6,2327	5,8531	6,7470	6,6230	-1240
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured	4,6112	4,4031	6,6072	7,9343	5,7721	-2,1551
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	28,3120	26,1831	35,2546	40,6303	48,7570	+7,9267
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1,0001	1,4271	1,5707	1,4512	1,6503	+1091
TOTAL, IMPORTS	39,6246	47,3412	49,3396	56,7627	62,5104	+5,7567
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,3006	3,2009	3,6980	5,4713	5,5402	+693
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured	31,0731	42,5337	33,6907	31,9201	46,2591	+14,3390
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	14,2918	13,3753	16,3421	17,8328	13,5975	-4,2850
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	3503	6351	5836	5000	6041	+1641
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	52,9178	60,7799	59,5144	57,7799	66,0099	+10,3110
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3162	4423	6505	3784	4320	+536
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured	2184	3365	2710	3327	3195	-132
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	1,9141	2,2303	2,6003	2,5640	2,5607	-33
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1861	1475	403	644	703	+69
Total, Foreign Merchandise	2,6338	3,2929	3,5713	3,3395	3,3825	+430
TOTAL, EXPORTS	55,5516	64,0728	63,0857	61,1194	69,3924	+10,3640

Imports.—The decrease in class I is explained by the fall in the price of *sugar*, imports of which advanced in quantity by 329,957 cwts. but declined in value by Rs. 28.40 lakhs. The value of *provisions* fell by Rs. 3.77 lakhs, while that of *fruits, grains* and *spices* rose by Rs. 18.72 lakhs. A decrease of Rs. 2.15 crores in class II is accounted for by the fall of Rs. 2.23 crores in the value of *raw cotton* and *raw silk*. The value of *coal* also declined by Rs. 15.44 lakhs; but imports of *oils* and *wood and timber* increased by Rs. 25.92 lakhs. The value of class III which represents 77 per cent. of the total import trade, rose by Rs. 7.92 crores to which *textile fabrics* and *yarns* contributed Rs. 2.67 crores, *railway plant and rolling-stock* Rs. 1.19 crores, *metals* Rs. 2.24 crores and *machinery* Rs. 98.66 lakhs. In fact, practically all important items in this class except *dyes, fireworks* and *matches* show an improvement. The advance in class IV cannot be attributed to any particular items.

Exports.—The most important articles of Indian production and manufacture exported are included in class II which shows an advance of Rs. 14.34 crores, due to larger exports of *raw cotton* and *seeds*. The fall of Rs. 4.28 crores in class III is due to reduced shipments of *opium*.

9. The following figures which compare 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 show that in the last 13 years the import trade has expanded by 139 per cent., and that the increase over the preceding year's trade amounts to 10 per cent. :—

		Rs.	Variation.
Average, 1898-99 to 1900-01	...	26,08,17,019	100
1909-10	...	39,52,46,281	151.5
1910-11	...	47,34,12,484	181.5
1911-12	...	49,33,95,592	189.2
1912-13	...	56,76,27,163	217.6
1913-14	...	62,51,94,230	239.7

The statistics of exports during the same period are also satisfactory. The decline which was observed during the preceding two years has been more than made up in the year under review, and the rate of expansion in the export trade now approximates to that recorded in the case of the import trade, as will be seen from the following figures :—

		Rs.	Variation.
Average, 1898-99 to 1900-01...	...	28,28,75,712	100
1909-10	...	52,91,57,654	187.0
1910-11	...	59,77,29,081	211.3
1911-12	...	59,51,43,740	210.4
1912-13	...	55,77,98,800	197.2
1913-14	...	66,09,09,139	233.6

The dominant factors in the export trade of this port are *raw cotton* and *seeds*, the former representing nearly 45 per cent. and the latter nearly 19 per cent. of the total exports. With the removal of the special influences which had stimulated imports and reduced exports of *raw cotton* during the preceding two years and as a result of the plentiful Indian crop of 1912 a reaction in the movements of trade set in during the year under review, and imports of *raw cotton* have dropped to the normal while exports have advanced by Rs. 12.12 crores. Exports of *seeds* which represent 19 per cent. of the total trade have increased by Rs. 2.24 crores. Shipments of *Indian yarn* and *cloth* though slightly reduced in value represent 16 per cent. of the trade. On the other hand, shipments of *opium*, which have in previous years figured so prominently in the export trade, have declined by Rs. 4.12 crores and represent only 2.12 per cent. of the total trade. It is noteworthy that in spite of this setback the total export trade has advanced by Rs. 10.31 crores. Exports of *opium* have now altogether ceased, and this important item will henceforward disappear from the trade statistics of Bombay. Shipments of *wheat* further advanced to Rs. 2.61 crores, while exports of *barley* which were exceptionally heavy in 1912-13 dropped to the normal level. Shipments of *manganese ore* slightly increased and those of *leather* substantially declined.

IMPORTS.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1913-1914.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1911-1912.	In 1912-1913.	In 1913-1914.	
1 Cotton Manufactures ...	Rs. 10,01,85,129	Rs. 14,52,93,104	Rs. 16,51,50,709	+ 193.58	26.42	90.7	83.4	88.0	1
2 Metals and Ores ...	4,44,77,775	4,92,39,855	7,16,60,556	+ 224.30	11.49	56.9	49.0	53.0	2
3 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,20,80,391	3,07,65,137	4,26,54,403	+ 115.89	6.82	90.1	88.9	94.0	3
4 Sugar ...	3,23,11,511	4,12,19,140	3,81,78,006	- 28.45	6.14	1.6	1.7	1.1	4
5 Machinery and Millwork ...	2,25,72,011	2,10,21,045	3,08,89,215	+ 98.66	4.04	93.3	91.1	90.9	5
6 Silk Manufactures ...	1,69,24,971	2,14,21,010	2,20,05,939	+ 11.82	3.62	4.1	6.5	6.9	6
7 Wool Manufactures ...	1,23,06,463	1,29,17,677	1,62,89,102	+ 33.71	2.61	72.0	68.9	69.1	7
8 Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	1,17,50,817	1,39,07,416	1,40,53,851	+ 10.47	2.39	91.8	91.4	84.6	8
9 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	81,29,015	1,31,01,878	1,35,92,109	+ 4.01	2.17	64.4	59.1	63.2	9
10 Oils ...	1,07,69,134	1,15,84,222	1,34,35,531	+ 15.51	2.15	9.4	9.6	9.0	10
11 Hardware ...	97,79,030	1,21,96,971	1,32,02,450	+ 10.05	2.11	55.1	54.9	52.8	11
12 Precious Stones and pearls unset.	73,64,284	1,07,56,942	1,06,79,685	- .77	1.71	0	...	...	12
13 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	82,28,329	1,09,80,949	1,00,00,513	- 9.81	1.60	5.3	5.0	3.4	13
14 Silk, Raw ...	76,68,189	1,34,04,019	97,78,318	- 36.87	1.58	0	2	1	14
15 Glass and Glassware ...	60,44,467	81,17,571	89,03,921	+ 8.79	1.44	10.8	10.9	10.3	15
16 Coal ...	51,32,635	99,01,379	84,17,398	- 15.44	1.35	70.8	29.2	34.5	16
17 Fruits and Vegetables ...	72,44,310	77,40,536	82,31,630	+ 4.91	1.32	0	8	9	17
18 Apparel ...	45,41,770	64,03,261	74,27,705	+ 9.05	1.19	46.2	42.2	40.5	18
19 Hosiery and Millinery.	52,76,781	63,28,663	73,83,567	+ 10.55	1.18	45.7	38.8	39.1	19
20 Instruments and Apparatus.	58,23,706	56,70,161	71,15,327	+ 14.59	1.14	73.4	70.4	67.8	20
21 Liquors ...	54,98,360	58,00,545	60,64,164	+ .73	.95	61.2	64.4	62.6	21
22 Paper and Pastboard ..	43,00,659	54,12,317	58,22,811	+ 4.11	.93	52.7	40.0	46.4	22
23 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	34,70,802	33,51,129	55,22,339	+ 1.72	.88	77.3	71.8	70.6	23
24 Drugs and Medicines ...	36,32,279	44,04,515	40,83,037	+ 4.84	.80	33.3	41.3	40.0	24
25 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	34,53,959	47,51,707	43,75,267	- 3.77	.70	73.2	69.0	70.2	25
26 Spices ...	40,64,240	39,33,769	42,67,045	+ 3.53	.69	0	4	1.1	26
27 Wood and Manufactures of ..	45,79,254	34,11,692	41,53,127	+ 7.41	.66	2.0	4.7	2.0	27
28 Building and Engineering Materials.	18,94,852	25,58,297	33,55,163	+ 8.27	.54	77.1	69.3	70.6	28
29 Stationery ...	22,99,610	31,03,354	32,13,017	+ 1.04	.60	66.6	65.5	63.3	29
30 Chemicals ...	25,29,507	32,69,228	31,47,011	- 1.21	.50	68.1	67.6	64.5	30
31 Paints and Painter's Materials.	23,03,703	27,68,788	27,15,321	- .45	.43	78.5	62.2	63.1	31
32 Matches ...	23,29,292	29,15,707	25,72,595	- 3.43	.41	7	1.1	2.7	32
33 Soap ...	18,23,261	23,27,506	24,07,435	+ 1.69	.40	88.5	89.2	88.2	33
34 Cotton, raw ...	73,69,503	2,11,14,442	24,82,577	- 156.32	.40	69.4	45.5	72.0	34
35 Rubber ...	5,04,472	11,94,530	24,72,399	+ 12.78	.40	74.6	79.5	58.0	35
36 Boots and Shoes ...	14,09,728	17,95,721	23,02,130	+ 5.06	.37	80.0	88.5	88.9	36
37 Ivory ...	23,57,533	22,12,463	22,90,079	+ .78	.37	41.7	45.6	50.2	37
38 Books and Printed Matter ...	10,51,407	29,97,317	22,89,054	+ 1.92	.37	95.8	95.2	95.9	38
39 Earthenware and Porcelain...	14,50,298	18,98,734	21,69,375	+ 2.70	.35	67.2	72.1	63.6	39
40 Animals, living ...	30,29,332	13,39,601	19,30,073	+ 5.91	.31	14.4	18.4	31.6	40
41 Toys and Requisites for games.	14,22,602	16,12,425	19,65,407	+ 2.93	.30	35.1	30.8	26.4	41
42 Tea ...	18,51,523	16,37,091	18,23,619	+ 1.82	.29	0	1.0	3	42
43 Tobacco ...	18,31,971	15,54,118	16,90,840	+ 1.37	.27	65.2	73.6	76.7	43
44 Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	25,42,816	6,47,031	16,74,558	+ 10.28	.27	4	2.2	7	44
45 Gums and Resins ...	13,21,515	19,36,108	15,20,074	- 4.16	.24	1.2	2.3	3.6	45
46 Leather and Manufactures of.	26,25,151	17,30,681	14,22,488	- 3.09	.23	92.3	87.8	87.9	46
47 Wool, raw ...	8,11,690	16,16,259	14,17,296	- 1.99	.23	7.6	22.0	15.7	47
48 Flax and Manufactures of ...	8,73,577	10,59,217	14,16,373	+ 3.15	.23	64.2	94.1	93.5	48
49 Umbrellas and fittings ...	9,26,393	9,31,576	13,80,738	+ 4.29	.22	44.1	36.0	32.8	49
50 Tallow and Stearine ...	8,19,437	14,38,828	12,99,291	- 1.40	.21	69.3	85.3	84.2	50

	Average for 5 years ending 1911-1912.	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or decrease, 1913-1914.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1913-1914.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.		
		Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.	Lakhs.			In the five years ending 1911-1912.	In 1912-1913.	In 1913-1914.
51 Clocks and Watches ...	8,89,036	12,33,315	11,92,319	—	41	10	62	67	83	51
52 Cutlery ...	6,43,700	7,67,829	9,05,074	+	208	115	51.2	40.3	39.0	52
53 Furniture and Cabinetware...	7,38,682	8,67,672	9,02,747	+	75	16	47.2	45.3	46.6	53
54 Hides and Skins—Raw ...	6,35,338	6,42,543	8,67,243	+	245	14	3	3	—	54
55 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	10,07,485	10,66,450	8,10,300	—	240	13	97.6	87.7	83.7	55
56 Arms, Ammunition, etc. ...	7,05,776	7,88,738	7,95,083	+	88	13	81.3	86.5	84.3	56
57 Cycles and parts thereof, etc..	7,02,613	9,30,285	7,13,204	—	317	11	83.1	83.0	85.7	57
58 Jewellery ...	10,97,148	8,60,854	6,20,378	—	220	10	68.4	66.5	61.7	58
59 Jute, Manufactures of ...	4,27,306	6,01,488	5,97,275	—	94	10	91.3	86.6	71.7	59
60 Fish ...	6,64,035	7,42,681	5,92,209	—	131	99	6	—	—	60
61 Seeds ...	5,18,054	3,90,819	5,53,349	+	165	99	6.9	10.4	10.1	61
62 Oil-cloth and floor-cloth ...	3,98,231	4,79,044	5,27,535	+	49	98	94.5	71.5	63.8	62
63 Fireworks ...	4,61,823	6,10,425	4,59,401	—	101	98	3.0	2.3	4.2	63
64 Cordage and Rope ...	2,78,236	3,42,110	3,97,709	+	50	96	50.8	57.6	48.7	64
65 Art, works of ...	2,70,612	1,71,167	1,64,838	—	96	93	60.5	54.3	43.9	65
66 Candles ...	1,81,423	1,78,137	1,87,949	—	35	92	48.6	50.7	50.0	66
67 Hops ...	1,05,001	1,47,303	55,933	—	91	91	88.6	87.0	89.4	67
68 Other Articles ...	55,89,335	80,18,161	67,90,127	+	1178	1.57	41.2	55.2	54.6	68
Total, Merchandise ...	44,28,40,677	56,70,27,163	62,51,91,231	+	57567	100.00	57.0	54.7	58.0	
Treasure—										
Gold ...	19,25,41,079	38,00,35,673	25,03,76,493	—	1,300.59	...	51.9	39.6	65.4	
Silver ...	10,02,08,500	8,28,00,878	6,04,28,581	—	164.02	...	86.7	80.9	84.3	
Total, Treasure ...	29,28,40,479	46,38,36,481	31,07,05,077	—	1,471.21	...	63.7	47.3	69.5	
Total Imports ...	73,56,81,086	1,03,14,63,644	94,18,00,307	—	835.54	...	59.7	51.3	61.8	

While the aggregate value of the import trade has fallen owing to smaller importations of treasure, imports of merchandise have risen by Rs. 5½ crores in value, all but a few commodities of import contributing to the expansion. Of those articles not specially dealt with in the paragraphs below, the following call for comment. *Articles imported by post* increased in value by Rs. 4.9 lakhs and represented 2.17 per cent. of the total imports. A considerable advance is recorded in imports of *instruments and apparatus* which were valued at Rs. 71.15 lakhs. Imports of *glass and glassware*, chiefly of Austrian and German manufacture, rose by Rs. 8.79 lakhs to Rs 89.95 lakhs. The value of *building and engineering materials* shows a further advance of Rs. 8.27 lakhs to Rs. 33.85 lakhs owing to the continued activity in house-building in Bombay. Imports of *paper and pasteboard* and *stationery* have materially increased. Imports of *spices*, which consist principally of *betelnuts* from the Straits Settlements and *cloves* from Zanzibar, have improved by over Rs. 3½ lakhs. The advance in the imports of *matches*, mostly of Swedish and Japanese origin, noticed last year has not been maintained and the value has receded by Rs. 2.43 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 5.91 lakhs in the imports of *living animals* is due to larger shipments of *horses* from the United Kingdom, Australia and Turkey in Asia. The increase of Rs. 12.78 lakhs in the imports of *rubber* is explained by the inclusion under this head of tyres and tubes of motor and other cars and cycles which were formerly classed under “parts of motor and other cars and cycles”.

11. **Apparel.**—Imports of *apparel* have advanced by nearly Rs. 10 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom in this trade amounting to 40 per cent. France was the chief exporter of *gold and silver thread*, and of Italy *hats, caps*

and bonnets, imports of the former from Russia and of the latter from Austria-Hungary showing a decrease. The United Kingdom continues to supply most of the boots and shoes, imports from other countries amounting to 13 per cent. only.

12. **Chemicals and Chemical Preparations.**—These imports which in the previous year advanced by Rs. 4·20 lákhs have decreased by Rs. 1·21 lákhs to Rs 31·47 lákhs—a figure which is considerably higher than the average of the five years ending 1911-12. Imports of *sulphuric acid*, which in the year 1912-13 showed some falling off, have improved from Rs. 1·89 lákhs to Rs. 2·01 lákhs, but imports of all other articles have declined. The United Kingdom supplied 65 per cent. of these commodities.

13. Coal.—

	1900-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-14.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	256,316	43,90,003	214,015	36,42,338	158,744	27,55,735	142,771	29,11,469	138,037	29,19,058	-4,084	+7,589
Japan ...	...	...	13,429	2,51,000	10,757	1,92,730	75,680	11,86,269	62,054	10,16,898	-13,026	-1,69,371
Australia ...	22,839	3,40,737	30,448	5,30,259	33,229	5,43,193	70,117	12,03,504	25,789	434,510	-50,343	-7,69,954
Natal ...	87,478	8,25,036	11,537	1,78,255	19,787	2,71,639	112,052	18,53,508	95,207	17,14,013	-16,845	-1,69,495
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	23,371	3,98,017	41,768	7,01,430	48,075	9,43,252	+7,309	+2,41,822
Portuguese East Africa ...	6,361	92,226	115 ^a	1,410	5,373	63,754	33,220	6,43,296	66,050	11,24,732	+27,831	+5,41,436
Transvaal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,734	10,79,224	6,004	1,17,635	-49,730	-9,61,559
Other countries ...	2,162	46,045	1,061	16,650	1,905	29,810	19,947	3,52,619	4,295	87,300	-16,652	-2,65,319
Total ...	343,026	57,03,670	277,065	46,18,911	253,256	42,67,028	562,208	99,61,370	447,641	84,17,399	-114,655	-15,43,981
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	681,311	98,19,814	859,931	1,20,52,201	791,971	1,12,97,632	706,687	1,09,36,465	683,123	1,11,34,224	-13,565	+1,97,769

In the coal trade of England 1913 was a year of remarkable prosperity. The loss of time from disputes was less than in any year since 1908. The profits made by the colliery owners were the largest since 1907, while in the course of the year wages were advanced in every coalfield. Prices were generally firm and the production, consumption and export (bunker as well as cargo) for the country as a whole surpassed all previous records. Owing to higher prices and increased freights the previous year's shipments of English coal to Bombay were the lowest on record. During the year under review imports from the United Kingdom further declined by 4,084 tons, but increased slightly in value. The advance in shipments of foreign coal to Bombay recorded last year has not been maintained; imports fell by 114,655 tons to 447,641 tons, shipments from all countries except Holland and Portuguese East Africa showing a decrease. Imports from Calcutta were also further reduced by 13,565 tons, but improved in value by nearly Rs. 2 lákhs.

14. **Drugs and Medicines.**—The value of *drugs and medicines* has increased by Rs. 5 lákhs to approximately Rs. 50 lákhs. Imports of *proprietary and patent medicines*, which came chiefly from the United Kingdom, expanded by Rs. 2·35 lákhs to Rs. 11½ lákhs. The expansion noticed in the two preceding years under *camphor* has not been maintained and imports, which are almost exclusively from Japan, have fallen by Rs. 3 lákhs owing to accumulation of stocks both up-country and in Bombay. The imports of both *cassia lignea* and *assafetida*, the former from China and the latter from Persia, have increased by Rs. 2·14 lákhs and Rs. 55,000 respectively. Some improvement is noticed also under *quinine*, owing to heavier shipments from the United Kingdom and Germany.

15. **Dyeing and Tanning Substances.**—Imports which in 1912-13 showed an abnormal expansion have fallen by Rs. 9·81 lákhs, but are well above the average of the five years ending 1911-12. The decline is common to the two most important items of the group, *aniline* and *alizarine dyes*, which are mainly of German production. Imports of *synthetic indigo*, practically all of German origin, have improved slightly. Imports of *saffron* have recovered from the setback of the preceding year, and their value of Rs. 9·47 lákhs is the highest hitherto recorded. The trade in this article is almost equally divided between France and Spain.

16. Hardware.—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From United Kingdom—						
Agricultural implements ...	18,712	27,595	57,874	21,942	56,007	+34,065
Enamelled ironware ...	6,470	8,443	17,067	7,378	13,136	+5,758
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools ...	2,43,451	4,02,103	4,43,144	7,92,063	8,22,637	+30,574
Lamps, metal and glass, and part of lamps other than glass ...	2,54,201	2,98,002	3,45,730	3,18,471	3,39,405	+20,934
Other sorts ...	45,20,676	48,01,083	51,14,183	55,55,267	57,04,094	+1,48,827
Total ...	50,43,633	55,33,131	59,82,458	60,05,121	69,35,279	+2,40,153
From Germany	16,82,912	23,63,320	23,49,514	28,86,143	29,38,127	+51,964
.. Austria-Hungary ...	6,67,354	10,60,493	11,25,156	10,70,170	12,44,767	+1,74,597
.. Belgium ...	2,51,926	3,40,254	3,11,704	2,50,621	2,70,273	+19,751
.. United States ...	3,29,989	4,76,767	5,25,523	7,82,175	11,61,861	+3,82,686
.. Other countries ...	3,47,631	4,50,435	4,20,821	5,06,741	6,43,154	+1,36,413
Total ...	83,47,042	1,02,30,401	1,07,22,816	1,21,06,871	132,02,460	+10,65,579

Under the general head 'other sorts' which, owing to their miscellaneous character, covers the greater portion of the imports from the United Kingdom there is a moderate increase of Rs. 4.65 lakhs in value. Of the items separately enumerated the most important are *implements and tools other than agricultural*, and *lamps and parts of lamps*, imports of which from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 8.23 lakhs and Rs. 3.39 lakhs respectively. The value of *agricultural implements* from the United Kingdom rose to over half a lakh. Notwithstanding an increase of Rs. 2.40 lakhs in the value of her shipments, the share of the United Kingdom in the total trade has receded by 2.4 per cent. to 52.5 per cent. The share of the United States of America rose appreciably from 6.4 per cent. to 8.8 per cent. *Builders' hardware*, such as locks, hinges, door bolts, etc., and *domestic hardware*, imports of which amounted to Rs. 6.88 lakhs, are supplied chiefly by Germany; *enamelled ware* amounting to Rs. 5.17 lakhs is imported mainly from Austria-Hungary, while *implements and tools, other than agricultural*, amounting to Rs. 1 lakh, are supplied by the United States of America. *Metal lamps and parts of lamps* valued at Rs. 12 lakhs are exported by Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United States of America.

17. Liquors.—

		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Imperial Gallons.	Rs.	Imperial Gallons.	Rs.	Imperial Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer, and Porter ...	... Liquid.	1,295,566	15,36,183	12,37,086	13,36,120	-58,420	-2,00,063
Cider and other fermented liquors ...	... "	2,471	8,234	3,083	10,804	+617	+2,570
Spirits—							
Whisky ...	... Proof.	150,800	11,70,897	155,335	12,74,134	+4,675	+63,237
Brandy ...	... "	111,903	9,91,772	107,533	10,29,603	-4,370	+28,531
Spirits—Other Sorts ...	... Liquid.	112,300	11,97,233	103,570	13,74,416	+50,700	+1,77,223
Wines ...	... "	113,137	9,86,224	111,770	9,98,047	-1,367	+11,623

Ale, Beer and Porter.—Imports have fallen owing to smaller importations from the United Kingdom which have steadily declined during the last three years. Imports from Germany have expanded by over 11,000 gallons.

Spirits.—Imports of *whiskies* show a recovery from the decline noticed last year, the importations from the United Kingdom which amount to 99 per cent. of the total having advanced by over 4,675 proof gallons to over 155 thousand proof gallons. Imports of *brandies* have decreased in quantity but increased in value. About 80 per cent. of the trade is absorbed by France, whose shipments valued at an average of Rs. 11 per proof gallon have fallen by over 5,000 proof gallons. Imports of cheap German brandies of an average value of slightly over Rs. 3 per proof gallon, for which there has been an increasing demand in recent years, have not appreciably advanced. Imports of *gin* amounted to 21,976 proof gallons, of which over 15,000 gallons came from the United Kingdom. Germany supplied 17,490 proof gallons of *rum* out of

the total of 21,354 proof gallons. The consumption of *spirituous medicinal preparations* has again increased, the imports being returned at Rs. 6.69 lakhs, representing the value of 25,439 proof gallons. Imports of *perfumed spirit* have declined slightly in quantity but increased in value.

The decrease noticed last year in the imports of *methylated spirit* has been more than made up by the arrival of 40,111 gallons valued at Rs. 46,000 from Java which, for the first time, figures in the statistics as a principal source of supply of spirit for methylation.

Wines show a decline of 1,367 gallons, but an increase of nearly Rs. 12,000 in value; *champagne* is the only important item which shows an increase both in quantity and value.

The realisations of duty on liquors amounted to Rs. 37,51,454 as against Rs. 37,41,448 in the previous year.

18. **Machinery and Mill-work.**—In the following table the imports of some of the important sub-heads with the sources of supply during the year under review are compared with those of the preceding year :—

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Quantity.	Rs.	Quantity.	Rs.	Quantity.	Rs.
Prime-movers—						
United Kingdom	Value.	23,77,026	.....	24,73,165	.....	+10,66,139
Germany ... ..	.....	44,180	.....	2,01,951	.....	+2,47,771
United States of America ... ..	.....	25,542	.....	33,452	.....	+7,910
Other countries ... ..	.....	10,339	.....	47,344	.....	+29,005
Total ... ..	.....	24,66,067	.....	38,45,912	.....	+13,79,845
Electrical—						
United Kingdom	Value.	10,96,385	.....	10,50,620	.....	+5,55,144
Germany ... ..	.....	1,53,093	.....	3,97,902	.....	+2,44,739
United States of America ... ..	.....	41,437	.....	16,928	.....	-25,509
Other countries ... ..	.....	91,859	.....	40,184	.....	-51,685
Total ... ..	.....	13,81,774	.....	21,04,633	.....	+7,22,709
Machinery, not being Prime movers or Electrical—						
Mining—						
United Kingdom	Value.	11,225	.....	15,190	.....	+3,965
Germany ... ..	.....	868	.....	1,053	.....	+185
United States of America ... ..	.....	26,209	.....	28,647	.....	+2,438
Total ... ..	.....	38,302	.....	44,890	.....	+6,588
Sewing and Knitting Machines—						
United Kingdom	No.	12,713	8,533	6,14,945	-3,880	-2,16,119
Germany ... ..	.....	4,133	2,565	1,35,907	-1,518	-1,02,411
United States of America ... ..	.....	80	77	8,816	+17	+317
Other countries ... ..	.....	205	373	20,203	+108	+10,177
Total ... ..	.....	17,111	11,848	7,74,571	-5,263	-3,37,060
Textile—						
United Kingdom	Value.	86,23,689	.....	1,54,29,210	.....	+63,05,550
Germany ... ..	.....	1,09,255	.....	1,06,169	.....	-3,086
United States of America ... ..	.....	46,460	.....	1,08,896	.....	+62,397
Other countries ... ..	.....	41,994	.....	1,81,151	.....	+1,39,167
Total ... ..	.....	89,21,017	.....	1,58,25,425	.....	+70,03,818
Typewriters—						
United Kingdom	No.	743	468	79,707	-75	-9,532
Germany ... ..	.....	19	21	2,874	+5	+174
United States of America ... ..	.....	1,038	1,659	2,35,707	+521	+69,887
Other countries ... ..	.....	27	27	4,518	.....	-141
Total ... ..	.....	1,624	2,075	3,22,800	+451	+67,389
Other Descriptions—						
United Kingdom	Value.	82,09,652	.....	68,17,089	.....	+6,13,237
Germany ... ..	.....	4,39,873	.....	6,42,341	.....	+2,02,468
United States of America ... ..	.....	2,45,130	.....	3,02,782	.....	+57,652
Other countries ... ..	.....	4,231	.....	2,07,856	.....	+1,59,655
Total ... ..	.....	89,37,086	.....	79,70,089	.....	+10,33,012
Grand Total ... ..	.....	2,10,21,945	.....	3,08,88,215	.....	+98,66,270

Imports of articles grouped under this head have further expanded by nearly Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs. 3.08 crores. As anticipated in the last year's review the largest increase is in respect of *textile machinery*, imports of which have again advanced by Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 1.58 crores in order to supply the demands of the new mills constructed in the Town and Island of Bombay. Imports of *prime-movers* also show a further increase of over Rs. 13 lakhs. Imports of *electrical machinery*, which show an increase of more than Rs. 7 lakhs, have recovered from the decline noticed last year. Imports of *sewing and knitting machines*, which increased by 70 per cent. in 1912-13, have fallen by Rs. 3.37 lakhs. The United Kingdom has absorbed 79 per cent. of the trade in these articles, the share of America and Germany, being $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively.

19. **Metals and Ores.**—Imports have increased for the second year in succession and the total value exceeds the record figures of 1910-11. The quantitative increase over the previous year's figures is 40 per cent. while the increase in value is 46 per cent. due to higher ranges of prices, particularly in respect of *copper* and *iron and steel*, which are the most important articles under this head and are specially dealt with below :—

	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... Cwt.	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	26,118	19,45,628	17,714	14,90,737	-8,404	-4,54,891
Brass	5,643	3,14,502	7,467	4,56,124	6,889	3,76,151	9,703	5,29,227	12,831	7,05,177	+3,116	+2,33,950
Copper	277,552	1,47,23,907	467,020	2,35,32,689	303,972	1,50,13,018	262,260	1,37,70,414	452,308	2,40,03,345	+199,138	+1,09,22,031
German Silver ..	9,205	8,28,428	9,546	8,27,721	6,532	5,46,175	4,019	3,95,684	11,043	10,10,540	+6,421	+6,14,856
Iron and steel .Tons	149,604	2,09,33,636	194,554	2,71,31,042	193,336	2,77,87,107	201,046	2,91,11,836	279,941	3,07,57,357	+78,935	+1,06,45,521
Lead ... Cwt.	27,219	3,30,040	21,611	2,76,626	23,233	3,07,574	21,046	3,31,031	32,732	5,48,976	+9,696	+1,07,595
Quicksilver ... Lbs.	98,713	1,63,091	176,366	2,85,247	109,065	1,60,794	196,905	3,02,399	99,944	1,40,164	-96,961	-1,62,204
Tin ... Cwt.	11,703	13,19,125	10,883	13,02,329	11,480	16,31,144	10,720	16,85,040	15,168	22,45,035	+4,433	+5,59,686
Zinc or Spelter ..	29,716	5,76,739	33,966	6,49,215	30,289	6,32,332	37,070	8,12,237	42,235	8,65,277	+4,265	-6,960
Metals and ores un- enumerated. ..	12,714	6,27,462	11,105	8,20,350	15,439	11,39,569	4,797	3,65,201	6,334	212,049	+1,587	-92,313
Total ... ..	...	3,98,28,440	...	5,52,84,333	...	4,76,15,504	...	4,92,39,685	...	7,16,69,556	.....	+2,24,29,871

Copper.—Although the demand for *copper* was firm during the greater part of 1913 the price has fluctuated sharply. At the beginning of the year the standard cash price was £76 12s. 6d., but by March the price had fallen to £72 5s. owing to anticipations of a reduced demand combined with increased supplies. An improvement in price was arrested by the discouraging aspect of the financial situation on the continent in May and June, and in July the standard cash price fell to £62 5s. After a period of recovery the price again dropped, and at the end of December it was £66 1s. 3d. per ton.

Imports into Bombay show a remarkable recovery from the setback of the preceding two years. The reduction in stocks in Bombay at the beginning of the year under review induced imports on a large scale, the arrivals being over 452 thousand cwts. valued at Rs. 2.47 crores, showing an increase of 190,138 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 1.09 crores in value. The principal demand in Bombay was for *braziers and sheets* and *mixed or yellow metal for sheathing*, the largest shipments of the former coming from the United Kingdom and of the latter from Germany.

Iron and Steel.—During the year imports of almost all descriptions except *nails, rivets and washers* from Sweden and Norway have increased. The most striking advance is in imports of *sheets and plates*. The principal descriptions grouped under this head are shown in the following table with the chief sources of supply :—

Details of Iron and Steel.	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bars and Channel (Steel)—						
United Kingdom	4,934	8.07	7,333	9.21	+2,399	+3.14
Germany	22,710	22.78	42,109	38.84	+19,393	+18.06
Belgium	14,411	14.08	26,215	23.79	+10,804	+9.71
Other countries	314	.63	214	.38	—95	—35
Total	41,370	45.56	74,871	72.22	+32,501	+28.66
Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework (Iron or steel)—						
United Kingdom	8,629	12.21	17,927	31.80	+9,298	+19.39
Germany	12,678	12.71	16,085	16.82	+3,407	+4.11
Other countries	1,079	1.09	1,083	1.27	+4	+1.11
Total	22,386	25.01	35,095	49.62	+12,782	+23.61
Hoops and strips—(Iron or steel)—						
United Kingdom	6,246	8.74	10,149	14.60	+3,894	+5.86
United States of America	3,161	4.82	919	1.26	—2,232	—3.57
Other countries	2,526	2.66	3,730	4.15	+1,204	+1.49
Total	11,933	16.22	14,798	20.00	+2,866	+3.73
Nails, rivets and washers—(Iron or steel)—						
United Kingdom	1,722	3.70	1,557	3.43	—165	—22
Sweden	1,543	3.43	973	2.18	—570	—1.25
Norway	1,003	1.98	462	.95	—541	—1.03
Other countries	2,715	4.63	3,821	6.70	+1,106	+1.82
Total	6,983	13.69	6,813	13.31	—170	—68
Pipes and fittings, Cast—(Iron or steel)—						
United Kingdom	13,500	17.31	17,843	24.84	+4,343	+7.53
Other countries	3,917	8.54	3,111	6.76	—806	—1.78
Total	17,417	25.85	21,054	31.60	+3,537	+5.75
Sheets and plates—(Iron or steel)—						
Galvanised—						
United Kingdom	30,533	58.81	49,977	93.31	+19,444	+32.50
United States of America	6,747	11.05	.....	.....	—5,747	—11.05
Other countries	597	1.13	426	.83	—171	—31
Total	36,877	71.09	50,403	93.13	+13,506	+21.14
Tinned—						
United Kingdom	7,473	19.11	10,301	25.85	+2,828	+6.74
Other countries	938	2.37	89	.11	—849	—2.26
Total	8,411	21.48	10,390	25.96	+1,879	+4.48
Not galvanised or tinned—						
United Kingdom	6,625	8.71	9,573	13.16	+2,948	+4.45
Germany	8,061	9.96	12,013	14.00	+3,952	+4.04
Belgium	4,837	5.68	4,792	5.37	—45	—51
United States of America	670	.74	.....	.....	—670	—74
Other countries ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	20,243	25.29	26,078	32.53	+5,835	+7.24
Tubes and fittings, wrought—(Iron or steel)	3,866	9.24	5,036	12.04	+1,170	+2.80
Other sorts of iron and steel	30,625	37.49	34,633	47.16	+4,008	+9.67
Total Iron and Steel	201,046	291.12	279,941	397.67	+78,895	+106.45

Sheets and plates, which represent 50 per cent. of the total trade under *iron and steel*, have recovered the ground lost in the previous year, the increase being most marked in respect of *galvanised sheets* from the United Kingdom. Shipments from the United States of America have ceased.

Bars and channels, chiefly of German and Belgian origin, represent 78 per cent. of the total trade in iron and steel together. Shipments from the United Kingdom have further advanced by Rs. 3.14 lakhs to Rs. 9.21 lakhs.

Imports of *beams, pillars, girders and bridgework* (iron and steel), which are divided between the United Kingdom and Germany, have further advanced by Rs. 23.61 lakhs.

Imports of *pipes and fittings*, mainly of British origin, show a further increase of Rs. 5½ lakhs.

Imports of *hoops and strips* from the United States of America have dropped considerably, but those from the United Kingdom have advanced by Rs. 5.86 lakhs.

Minor Metals.—

Tin.—An increase in supplies without any corresponding increase in consumption led to a sharp reaction in the price of *tin* during 1913 from the high level of the preceding two years. At the beginning of the year the cash price of standard metal was £229 10s. per ton; but during May, June and July owing to heavy selling due to the financial depression in Europe and labour troubles at various centres as well as to indications of decreasing requirements of the trade, especially in the United States, it fell to £177, and at the close of December it stood at £170 12s. 6d.

Owing to the reduction in prices imports into Bombay increased by 41 per cent. in volume and 33 per cent. in value. The Straits Settlements supplied the largest quantity, while importations from the United Kingdom fell by 974 cwts.

Lead.—Fluctuations in the price of *lead* in 1913 were less pronounced than in the previous year. In July prices rose sharply on account of reduced supplies from Mexico due to the political troubles, and soft foreign metal stood at £21 10s. as compared with £17 18s. 9d. at the beginning of the year; but subsequently prices gradually receded.

Imports into Bombay increased by 9,086 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 1.68 lākhs in value to 32,732 cwts. valued at Rs. 5.49 lākhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 25,408 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.21 lākhs.

Aluminium.—The price of *aluminium* rose considerably during 1913, the demand in the latter half of the year exceeding the supply.

Imports into Bombay in 1913-14 were 17,714 cwts. valued at Rs. 14.9 lākhs as against 26,118 cwts. of the value of Rs. 19.45 lākhs in the previous year. Of the total imports into India, Bombay imported 70 per cent.

20. *Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.*—Since April 1913 this head has been sub-divided into *motor cars*, *motor cycles* and *motor wagons*. The total number under these three sub-heads rose by 289, the increase in value being Rs. 8.07 lākhs. Out of the 974 motor cars imported during the year 552 valued at Rs. 30.22 lākhs were supplied by the United Kingdom and 273 of the value of Rs. 6.37 lākhs by the United States of America.

21. *Oils (mineral).*—

	1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—										
Russia ... Bulk ...	2,154,893	9,64,994	1,324,237	5,27,377	6,064,320	23,87,272	86,636	40,611	-5,977,684	-23,46,661
Roumania ... Bulk ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,168,063	9,66,874	.....	.....	-3,168,063	-9,66,874
United States ... { Bulk ...	10,734,797	33,55,974	14,727,049	40,00,601	6,267,872	19,58,708	7,033,304	21,34,042	+705,434	+7,75,334
... { Case ...	2,422,260	16,06,663	5,610,733	32,54,750	2,269,811	13,28,315	3,057,585	25,78,805	+1,093,774	+12,50,540
Dutch Borneo ... Bulk ...	401,554	2,00,627	2,024,751	7,65,710	5,661	2,173	6,634,605	20,93,978	+6,523,944	+20,96,806
Sumatra ... { Bulk ...	1,439,598	6,27,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... { Case ...	1,000	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements ... { Bulk ...	3,106,177	13,72,657	678,723	1,59,076	3,525,951	9,60,500	.....	.....	-2,525,981	-9,60,900
... { Case ...	1,104	569	.....	.....	234	122	.....	.....	-284	-132
Other countries ... { Bulk ...	.....	.....	500	250	.....	.....	1,136,180	5,41,761	+1,136,180	+5,41,764
... { Case ...	.....	.....	41	30	119,433	82,221	8	5	-119,425	-82,218
Total Kerosene ... { Bulk ...	17,030,747	65,21,629	18,785,219	60,52,020	13,021,737	62,95,826	14,700,627	60,15,395	-3,231,110	-2,80,431
... { Case ...	2,514,919	16,10,054	5,610,774	32,54,780	2,378,629	14,10,070	3,057,693	25,78,871	+1,679,065	+11,69,300
Total ...	20,445,666	81,31,683	24,366,033	93,07,700	20,400,265	77,06,496	18,749,220	85,94,265	-1,652,045	+8,57,769
Other sorts—										
United States ... Other sorts ...	1,816,841	11,15,373	2,029,919	12,34,151	2,078,544	13,44,047	2,316,037	15,94,639	+237,493	+2,50,592
Dutch Borneo ... { Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	697,280	1,40,200	755,171	1,17,905	-142,109	-22,205
... { Other sorts ...	.....	.....	500	1,000	.....	.....	180	12	+180	+123
Straits Settlements ... { Fuel Oil ...	941,327	1,33,774	1,173,663	1,80,207	803,075	1,36,401	.....	.....	-865,075	-1,36,461
... { Other sorts ...	49	60	.....	.....	160	158	410	705	+250	+549
Other countries ... { Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	210	188	17,300	2,728	2,610,578	4,23,013	+2,593,183	+4,20,185
... { Other sorts ...	1,050,113	10,01,333	1,171,583	10,74,175	1,425,501	14,64,080	1,673,580	17,79,089	+248,089	+3,24,103
Total other sorts ... { Fuel Oil ...	941,327	1,33,774	1,173,612	1,80,165	1,778,743	2,79,389	3,365,740	5,40,008	+1,156,001	+2,61,510
... { Other sorts ...	897,063	21,16,768	3,100,055	21,04,333	3,504,265	27,99,189	3,000,222	33,74,591	+480,017	+5,75,372
Total ...	3,841,330	22,50,540	6,373,017	24,89,711	5,283,050	30,78,578	7,365,971	39,15,467	+2,073,021	+6,36,891
Grand Total ...	24,286,999	1,03,82,223	29,739,050	1,17,97,491	25,684,215	1,07,85,074	26,104,191	1,25,09,734	+419,976	+17,24,660
Kerosene—										
Burma ...	16,308,773	71,03,283	14,726,184	55,11,377	10,510,070	66,34,025	19,993,350	60,07,915	+3,353,260	+24,33,810

In the year 1913 the United States of America maintained its pre-eminent position as a producer of petroleum, its production representing 63 per cent. of the world's output. Russia is the second largest producer with approximately 20 per cent. to its credit. In many parts of the world the sources of supply have been substantially developed during the year. The output of the Dutch East Indies is large, but at present appears to be stationary. Burma continues to be an important producer, and there has been distinct progress in Persia.

Imports of *kerosene oil* from foreign countries into Bombay amounting to 18½ million gallons valued at Rs. 85·94 lakhs show a slight decrease in quantity and a slight increase in value. *Burma oil*, imports of which amounted to nearly 20 million gallons valued at Rs. 90·68 lakhs, shows a steady increase and for the first time has gone ahead of foreign oil both in quantity and value. *Bulk oil* has arrived in greatly increased quantities from Dutch Borneo at the expense of Russia. Imports of *American oil*, both *bulk* and *case*, have risen but are still far behind the very high level of 1911-12. The proportion of *case oil* (all of which comes from America) to *bulk oil* is steadily increasing and now represents over 21 per cent. of the total foreign kerosene. *Persian oil* has suddenly assumed considerable importance in the bulk oil market, and more than a million gallons have been imported.

The predominating feature of the oil trade this year, however, has been the increase of about 100 per cent. in the imports of *liquid fuel*, the supplies of which were received from two entirely new sources, Persia and Suez.

The quantity of *petrol* imported during the year under review was 767 thousand gallons as against 46½ thousand gallons in the previous year. *Petrol* was supplied only from Burma and the United States of America, the share of the former being 96 per cent. and that of the latter 4 per cent.

During 1913-14 prices have been maintained at a high level. The increasing importance of the oil trade in Bombay is illustrated by the erection during the year of two new storage tanks, each of a capacity exceeding a million gallons, by the Standard Oil Company and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for *kerosene oil* and *liquid fuel*, respectively.

The distribution of *kerosene oil* from Bombay to the East African ports and Persian Gulf has declined to a negligible quantity, while shipments to coast ports have remained stationary.

22. Provisions and Oilman's Stores.—The value of these imports was returned at Rs. 43½ lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 3·77 lakhs. The largest single item in this group is *canned and bottled provisions*, chiefly from the United Kingdom, imports of which were valued at Rs. 11·68 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 8·2 lakhs. All other items except *bacon and hams* and *condensed milk* show decreases.

23. Railway plant and Rolling-stock.—Imports which in 1912-13 increased by Rs. 1·05 crores have again increased by Rs. 1·19 crores. The advance is due to the development and extensions of existing railway facilities. The United Kingdom's share of the trade is 9½ per cent.

Imports of *carriages and wagons and parts thereof* show an increase of Rs. 37 lakhs, though imports from Germany have fallen by nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs. Shipments of *locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof* have increased by Rs. 41·83 lakhs. With the exception of *sleepers of wood* imports of which from Western Australia have decreased by more than Rs. 8 lakhs, all the materials for construction show satisfactory increases.

24. Sugar (refined).—

Whence imported.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,881	36,103	2,033	50,036	2,224	47,701	2,737	56,662	2,342	44,464	-395	-12,078
Austria-Hungary ...	187,665	18,83,573	156,440	16,06,506	25,151	2,58,427	433,992	41,09,232	311,615	28,29,263	-122,377	-12,50,029
Germany ...	26,499	2,65,431	301	2,066	4,003	41,029	67,609	6,31,299	6,316	59,774	-61,323	-5,74,524
Mauritius ...	1,769,335	1,74,56,374	2,154,364	2,14,96,659	1,296,523	1,49,83,071	2,462,682	2,59,82,862	2,125,975	1,59,55,179	-335,907	-71,27,683
Hongkong ...	33,682	4,18,909	110,201	12,73,368	53,340	7,07,320	14,971	2,33,281	10,927	1,49,356	-4,044	-63,928
Java ...	1,187,713	1,13,11,697	1,224,072	1,26,80,009	1,267,007	1,54,75,012	873,335	69,76,631	1,798,381	1,55,29,749	+625,046	+65,53,118
Other places ...	742	9,874	898	18,023	1,659	22,564	17,807	1,94,048	16,344	71,515	-11,523	-1,23,433
Total ...	3,207,517	3,19,80,020	3,648,719	3,71,23,257	2,649,910	3,14,35,940	3,873,453	4,01,87,827	4,202,000	3,75,39,310	+389,447	-26,48,567
Re-exports ...	113,566	11,58,609	173,459	18,02,769	321,867	36,55,113	92,417	10,56,257	87,963	10,10,325	-4,454	-45,432
Exports in Coasting Trade ...	531,644	52,99,742	620,211	63,56,635	392,256	42,12,435	592,670	63,50,541	588,943	59,09,327	-3,727	-3,51,214

The total imports into Bombay have exceeded by 389,447 cwts. the figures of the previous year which were the largest on record, but the value has fallen owing to the general fall in prices. The largest shipments as in 1912-13 were from Mauritius which sent 50 per cent. of the total, although they fell short of the previous year's figures by 335,907 cwts. Java supplied 1,798,381 cwts. showing an advance of 925,046 cwts. in quantity and over Rs. 65½ lakhs in value. Imports of *beet sugar*, notably from Austria-Hungary, have receded by 191,178 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 19 lakhs in value. Prices in Bombay for *Mauritius sugar equal to 16 Dutch standard and over* opened at Rs. 9-6-0 in April 1913 and fell continuously to Rs. 8-7-0 in January 1914, from which point they rose to Rs. 8-10-0 in March 1914.

Re-exports showed a further decline of 4,434 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 45,432 in value, owing chiefly to smaller shipments to East African Ports.

The conditions under which the sugar trade of the year 1913 was conducted were largely the outcome of the speculative movement of 1911. The reaction from the high prices then attained and the consequent over-production of raw material profoundly influenced operations in 1913, and a marked absence of activity was noticed in the chief markets of the world. The opening value of beet root basis 88 per cent. was 9s. 5d., first marks granulated 11s. 6½d. f. o. b. Hamburg, and cane sugar basis 96 per cent. polarisation 11s. per cwt.

The average price of 88 per cent. beet root in 1913 was 9s. 5½d., of first marks granulated 12s. 2½d. and of cane sugar 10s. 5d. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12s. 4d., 15s. 0½d. and 12s. 2d. respectively.

The world's production of sugar in 1913-14 as compared with 1912-13 was estimated to be :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Tons.	Tons.
Cane Sugar ...	6,483,077	7,007,014
Beet Sugar ...	8,342,000	8,475,000
Total ...	14,825,077	15,482,014

It is interesting to note that the Eastern markets have absorbed all the produce of Java in the past season and are said to have secured a considerable part of the new crop to be reaped in May.

25. Tea.—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Imports.												
Ceylon	1,292,258	5,27,870	1,126,809	4,39,122	1,071,771	7,36,291	1,058,257	7,94,437	1,282,448	5,93,491	-875,811	-2,00,946
{ Black	200	130	1,670	785	498	156	5,435	2,248	10,033	3,724	+4,093	+1,476
{ Green	46,536	25,300	273,985	82,331	175,224	77,687	122,665	56,209	123,021	54,713	+1,356	-1,497
Hongkong	12,629	6,053	3,348	1,644	...	...	1,871	2,339	...	...	-1,671	-2,339
China	243,806	1,53,062	734,634	3,25,033	753,141	2,87,644	610,501	2,00,624	388,156	1,83,757	-152,345	-11,967
{ Black	1,131,748	6,02,808	1,463,310	7,22,644	3,013,551	13,78,800	1,027,676	4,60,581	1,503,904	6,82,257	+811,230	+4,21,076
{ Green	135,987	69,597	202,451	1,27,359	72,470	45,476	104,824	71,621	77,496	65,000	-37,359	-6,621
Java	20,815	10,878	34,210	20,637	27,980	22,179	67,769	40,032	61,325	40,678	-16,444	-8,354
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,904,730	14,20,857	3,704,048	17,26,263	6,718,133	25,46,009	3,409,493	16,37,091	3,772,282	18,28,619	+272,784	+1,91,523
Calcutta	3,075,196	16,23,289	2,602,477	13,40,449	3,198,984	16,02,059	3,639,510	18,63,875	1,471,190	9,05,014	-2,168,329	-9,53,361
Exports.												
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>												
Persia	121,611	492,371	85,775	62,040	58,747	44,563	131,054	93,805	92,193	76,061	-20,761	-17,724
Turkey in Asia	182,664	1,34,169	332,256	2,17,753	110,510	68,138	246,946	1,62,085	134,574	71,896	-112,392	-90,159
Russia	29,462	24,511	8,822	4,886	9,422	6,330	8,963	5,039	3,654	2,293	-5,944	-2,746
Other Countries	162,776	1,07,700	250,183	1,05,007	255,850	1,51,194	181,345	1,25,220	233,823	1,77,960	+51,488	+52,749
Total	486,713	3,60,940	667,052	4,50,286	440,535	2,70,244	558,241	3,84,179	463,644	3,28,200	-96,590	-57,619
<i>Indian Produce.</i>												
Straits Settlements	135,261	68,782	205,239	1,13,855	260,260	1,49,975	254,810	1,48,727	240,035	1,45,247	-8,805	-3,480
Arabia	834	873	109,776	55,007	230,049	1,10,050	248,443	1,30,720	59,210	3,18,616	+312,803	+1,97,596
Persia	141,283	71,276	60,727	30,087	118,948	54,705	61,857	35,669	143,533	91,610	+53,096	+55,941
Turkey in Asia	893,075	4,05,332	951,841	5,04,486	607,581	3,18,041	1,115,679	6,01,009	1,410,543	8,29,490	+303,964	+2,28,481
Russia	31,788	17,143	...	...	...	...	2,350	1,190	216	135	-2,164	-1,055
Other Countries	172,511	91,805	122,980	65,202	277,684	1,43,196	289,470	1,78,080	228,614	1,39,900	-60,862	-34,180
Total	1,374,740	7,14,612	1,410,463	7,09,307	1,406,522	7,89,027	1,975,545	10,95,395	2,604,197	15,24,868	+628,632	+4,20,603

Imports of *foreign teas* have increased by 273 thousand lbs. owing chiefly to larger importations of *China green*. But shipments of *black tea* from China and Ceylon have receded by over 152 thousand lbs. and 375 thousand lbs. respectively. Imports from Calcutta also show a considerable decline and the figures are the lowest on record. Bombay is an important distributing centre for both *foreign* and *Indian teas*. The largest exports during 1913-14 have been to Turkey in Asia and to Arabia.

26. **Textiles.**—The special causes which had favoured the importation of *raw cotton* during the preceding two years having disappeared, the imports of this article have receded to a very low level, the value being Rs. 24.52 lakhs as against Rs. 2.11 crores in 1912-13 and Rs. 1.96 crores in 1911-12. Imports of *raw cotton*, though small, are of importance as indicating the development of spinning in Indian mills, the foreign cotton being used for the spinning of fine counts.

Cotton Manufactures and *Cotton Twist and Yarn.*—These two important groups which represent 29 per cent. of the total trade show further advances. Imports of *cotton manufactures* increased by Rs. 1.98 crores or about 14 per cent.

The following table shows the imports of *grey, white* and *coloured piece-goods* :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1904-1905	173,764,250	2,33,47,849	211,351,851	2,87,39,189	169,110,323	3,63,64,739
1905-1906	207,126,091	3,55,53,147	217,806,002	3,17,07,768	214,151,190	3,90,14,406
1906-1907	244,600,937	3,57,97,379	170,368,830	3,40,14,491	198,889,123	3,72,32,654
1907-1908	188,616,407	2,73,37,775	234,927,228	3,75,31,678	216,547,578	4,42,69,770
1908-1909	143,015,433	2,09,15,923	132,470,716	2,20,10,915	151,175,702	3,09,65,200
1909-1910	177,035,170	2,40,29,118	161,971,194	2,44,84,329	180,714,647	3,39,09,425
1910-1911	198,169,768	3,01,31,823	197,400,290	3,18,32,923	238,148,590	4,33,73,242
1911-1912	172,424,168	2,82,38,443	190,790,569	3,49,76,437	231,207,629	4,91,17,330
1912-1913	229,939,030	3,58,24,655	226,711,625	3,93,47,498	374,845,569	6,67,05,379
1913-1914	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,664	345,803,566	7,41,71,598
Increase or decrease in 1913-14	-23,434,606	-33,20,769	+13,023,243	+38,43,366	+70,957,977	+1,74,66,510

The expansion is especially marked in *coloured piece-goods*, the increase amounting to 71 million yards in quantity and Rs. 1½ crores in value. Imports

of *white piece-goods* have further advanced, while those of *grey piece-goods* have considerably declined.

In the beginning of the financial year prices were fairly well maintained; but owing to large accumulation of stocks a marked falling off in rates set in early in the autumn, and dealers exhibited anxiety to sell. The market in *white shirtings* in particular was depressed for some months. The demand was slack and credit was curtailed owing to the Bank failures. At the end of the year, however, the situation had improved and the outlook was more encouraging. Large stocks were held also in Calcutta and Karáchi, the importations into Calcutta having increased by 14 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 45 lákhs in value, while imports into Karáchi advanced by Rs. 61 lákhs, the quantitative increase being more than 29½ million yards.

Similar conditions prevailed in the local mill industry. During the first half of the year 1913 prosperity continued unabated; but the latter half was a period of decline, ending in acute depression owing to the serious famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces and to the collapse of credit consequent on the Bank failures in Bombay and the Punjáb. At the close of the year, however, an improvement in the situation was perceptible. The production of cloth during the year 1913-14 amounted to 942 million yards as against 1,002 million yards, showing a decrease of 60 million yards or about 6 per cent. The exports to foreign countries form only 6 per cent. of the total production, the home market continuing to be the largest consumer of Indian cloth.

(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.	
1900-1910 ..	3·64	12·85	15·49	27·71	17·90	45·60	437
1910-1911 ...	1·31	8·33	9·64	32·41	19·07	51·48	425
1911-1912 ...	2·64	10·73	13·37	30·89	20·68	51·57	441
1912-1913 ...	2·12	12·09	14·21	33·23	20·34	53·57	485
1913-1914 ..	2·30	9·98	11·34	33·06	19·85	52·91	480

Imports of *yarn* have further advanced and amounted to 15½ million lbs., of which 31s and upwards represent 57 per cent., while of the output of the *local yarns* the lower counts represent 96 per cent.

The largest trade in *cotton manufactures* and *yarns* is with the United Kingdom which supplied 83 per cent. of the former and 8½ per cent. of the latter. Out of a total of Rs. 15 crores worth of *cotton piece-goods* the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 13½ crores, of which *coloured piece-goods* were valued at Rs. 6·35 crores. Next to the United Kingdom, Italy was the largest supplier of *coloured piece-goods*. In this class *prints and chintz, saríes and scarves, dyed shirtings* and *dyed cambrics* were in largest demand. The increase of Rs. 35·43 lákhs in *white piece-goods* is due solely to larger importations from the United Kingdom, imports from both Holland and Switzerland having receded by Rs. 1½ lákhs. Among the several descriptions *jaconets, madapolams and mulls* were in largest demand and importations increased by 25 million yards. The next in importance are *nainsooks*, of which importations have fallen by 6 million yards. *White dhuties, saríes and scarves* have advanced by 11 million yards. *Longcloth and shirtings* have declined considerably, notably with the United Kingdom and the United States of America, while imports from Japan especially of *grey drills* and *grey shirtings*, which were newly introduced into the market during the preceding two years, have further advanced by Rs. 4 lákhs. There were heavy imports of *cotton coloured washing checks* from Italy and Japan, but these operations resulted in serious losses to the dealers.

Imports of *handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece* were valued at Rs. 34·20 lákhs, showing an advance of Rs. 15·37 lákhs. Most of these goods came from the United Kingdom. In *hosiery* Japanese imports have maintained their supremacy though their value has slightly declined. Imports from Germany have improved by nearly Rs. 1½ lákhs.

Haberdashery and millinery which are now classed under Textiles show a further improvement of Rs. 10½ lakhs. One-third of these imports are of British origin.

Imports of *raw silk* have receded from the previous year's high level to Rs. 97.78 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 36.57 lakhs. The largest trade in this article is with Hongkong and China. Imports into Bombay represent 77 per cent. of the total importations into British India.

Silk Manufactures.—The aggregate value of this trade was Rs. 2.26 crores showing an advance of Rs. 11.82 lakhs. *Pure silk piece-goods* represent 58 per cent. of the aggregate and are chiefly imported from Hongkong, China and Japan. In *silk yarn, noils and warps* the principal source of supply is Japan which accounts for a trade of Rs. 25 lakhs out of the total of Rs. 41.84 lakhs. The country next in importance is Italy, but her trade has declined during the last two years. Imports of *silk goods mixed with other materials* were valued at Rs. 50.36 lakhs showing an advance of Rs. 8.72 lakhs, though imports from France have slightly receded. These are all of European manufacture. Imports of silk manufactures into Bombay represent 73 per cent. of the total trade of British India in these goods which are valued at Rs. 3 crores.

Wool.—The expansion in the imports of *raw wool* noticed last year has not been maintained and the imports have fallen by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, chiefly owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. The value of the imports from Persia is the same as in the previous year, though there is a quantitative increase of 100 thousand pounds.

The trade in *woollen manufactures*, on the other hand, shows a marked recovery from the set-back of the previous year, the imports having advanced by Rs. 33.71 lakhs to Rs. 1.63 crores. The improvement is noticeable in all the classes and is most marked in the arrivals of *woollen piece-goods* from the United Kingdom and France. Imports of *woollen piece-goods* were valued at Rs. 1.25 crores, of which 74 per cent. were from the United Kingdom and 15 per cent. from Germany.

Similarly, imports of *carpets and rugs* and *woollen hosiery*, both largely of British manufacture, improved by Rs. 2.71 lakhs and Rs. 2.18 lakhs respectively.

27. *Tobacco.*—The increase of Rs. 1.37 lakhs in imports is due to larger importations of *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom. Imports of *Egyptian cigarettes*, which show the highest average value per lb., have not maintained the improvement noticed in the previous year and have fallen by over half a lakh of rupees. Imports of *unmanufactured tobacco* have slightly advanced. The amount of Customs duty on tobacco realized was Rs. 5,56,720 as against Rs. 5,11,930 in the previous year. Imports of *cigarettes* are doubtless affected by the competition of the cigarettes of Indian manufacture. There are four cigarette factories in the Bombay Presidency, all situated at Bāndra near Bombay, the annual output of which is approximately 240 lakhs of *cigarettes*. *Cigarettes* from Monghyr are largely imported into Bombay, the quantity so imported during 1913 being 1,831 maunds and 39 seers (Bengal). *Cigars* weighing 1,616 maunds and 24½ seers were also imported during the year 1913 by rail into Bombay from the south of India.

28. *Wood.*—Imports of *teak* from Siam have further declined by 3,067 cubic tons in quantity though the value increased by over Rs. 1½ lakhs. Prices have advanced considerably during the year owing to a larger demand for *teak* for building purposes. Imports from Burma also have fallen by 12,611 cubic tons in quantity and Rs. 4.62 lakhs in value, and those from Java and the Straits Settlements by Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

29: The figures for this branch of the trade are of interest as indicating the position of Bombay as a distributing centre for foreign manufactures to Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia and the East African littoral. It is satisfactory

to note that Bombay retains its importance in this respect in spite of the establishment of direct lines of communication to ports in those countries. The value of exports of foreign merchandise was Rs. 3.33 crores representing an increase of Rs. 4.29 lakhs. This small increase is in the main attributable to larger shipments of *spices, apparel, haberdashery and millinery, and metals and ores*; while exports of *foreign cotton manufactures* have further contracted by Rs. 11 lakhs.

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

Principal Articles.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	257.8	278.0	257.1	290.4	230.8	263.4	328.2	367.1	333.0	138.3
Apparel and Haberdashery and Millinery .	10.5	9.9	11.3	13.4	10.8	12.2	15.1	18.1	18.0	21.0
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	8.8	6.1	5.1	8.4	5.0	6.5	7.8	7.1	6.0	8.4
Cotton Manufactures ...	115.1	122.7	112.5	126.7	95.0	102.2	130.1	100.1	142.0	131.6
Fish ...	13.8	11.1	11.9	11.1	8.2	5.6	6.2	8.2	9.8	7.5
Fruits and Vegetables ...	3.7	4.4	5.7	5.5	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.5	9.4	8.9
Glass and Glassware ...	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.8	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.2
Gums and Resins ...	11.8	10.0	8.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	10.6	9.7	12.2	13.1
Hardware ...	8.0	9.0	9.5	10.8	7.6	7.9	11.6	12.3	10.2	9.2
Ivory, unmanufactured ...	5.5	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	5.5	4.6	2.9	2.4	2.1
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver...	6.9	3.3	0.2	7.8	3.8	5.4	8.0	4.4	5.7	6.1
Metals and Ores ...	9.7	14.0	16.2	16.6	13.6	13.5	17.2	14.3	16.0	19.1
Silk Goods ...	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.2	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.7	7.7	9.1
Spices ...	4.0	2.9	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.2	2.6	4.4	1.6	5.1
Sugar, refined ...	4.2	15.1	9.7	9.7	7.9	11.4	18.0	36.5	10.6	10.1
Tea ...	6.3	5.2	3.0	6.4	5.4	3.6	4.5	2.7	8.0	3.2
Woollen Goods ...	5.3	4.7	4.7	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.3	4.6	3.	3.3

The destination of these re-exports will appear from the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1913-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Persia ...	55.67	69.27	+ 13.60	United Kingdom ...	41.35	32.76	- 8.59
Arabia ...	89.23	67.46	- 21.77	Other European Countries ...	19.29	20.17	+ .88
Turkey, Asiatic ...	19.06	24.49	+ 5.43	Aden ...	21.66	16.01	- 5.65
East Africa ...	52.66	52.27	- .39	Hongkong ...	11.31	13.09	+ 1.78
				Ceylon ...	12.09	14.05	+ 1.97

Re-exports to Persia have improved by Rs. 13.6 lakhs, although the value still falls short of the figures for the year 1911-12. The decrease of Rs. 12.77 lakhs in re-shipments to Arabia is due to a reduction in the demand for *coloured piece-goods*. The decrease in re-exports to the United Kingdom is explained by smaller shipments of *Persian raw wool*.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

30. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures, which in 1912-13 dropped by Rs. 3.73 crores, has advanced by Rs. 10.31 crores to Rs. 66.09 crores. Of the total export, trade 92 per cent. is represented by shipments of *raw cotton, seeds, cotton twist and yarn, grain, pulse and flour, opium, raw wool, cotton manufactures and metals and ores*. *Raw cotton and seeds* show substantial increases amounting respectively to Rs. 12.12 crores and Rs. 2.24 crores, while *opium* shows a decline of Rs. 4.12 crores.

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

		Average for	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports in 1913-1914.	
		6 years ending 1911-1912.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.	
1	Cotton, Raw	20,38,13,857	17,89,06,664	29,70,81,890	+ 1,211.76	41.95	1
2	Seeds	10,16,88,907	10,30,80,834	12,84,98,123	+ 224.17	18.99	2
3	Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,45,40,785	9,27,06,978	9,21,00,293	- 6.07	13.94	3
4	Grain, Pulse and Flour	2,13,08,436	4,89,56,212	4,54,21,091	- 5.34	6.87	4
5	Opium	3,26,31,845	5,53,59,380	1,40,82,500	- 411.97	2.12	5
6	Wool, Raw	1,09,86,442	1,17,95,457	1,21,09,964	+ 3.15	1.83	6
7	Cotton Manufactures	1,08,19,880	1,16,37,708	1,17,96,997	+ 2.69	1.79	
8	Metals and ores	73,61,560	1,04,29,957	1,10,21,345	+ 5.92	1.67	8
9	Leather	70,89,363	79,40,710	71,26,891	- 8.14	1.08	9
10	Hides and Skins, Raw	39,95,649	71,15,887	68,53,829	- 2.63	1.04	10
11	Articles exported by Post	44,54,956	47,62,763	66,74,462	+ 19.13	1.01	11
12	Hemp, Raw	32,25,674	43,31,232	36,50,945	- 6.80	.85	12
13	Myrabollams	40,65,373	36,45,093	27,63,490	- 7.82	.43	13
14	Fruits and Vegetables	11,97,235	13,99,396	22,08,464	+ 8.04	.33	14
15	Spices	17,33,693	27,39,833	21,94,274	- 5.36	.33	15
16	Manures	14,12,802	16,62,092	21,21,195	+ 4.69	.33	16
17	Oil cakes	8,17,061	10,78,828	18,34,500	+ 7.58	.27	17
18	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	13,71,478	14,69,880	16,56,044	+ 1.66	.25	18
19	Tea	8,16,385	10,96,395	15,24,998	+ 4.30	.22	19
20	Tobacco	8,87,980	7,47,342	12,28,748	+ 4.81	.19	20
21	Oils	2,82,308	9,24,421	10,32,144	+ 1.08	.16	21
22	Gums and Resins	7,46,200	7,81,625	9,72,151	+ 1.90	.15	22
23	Wool Manufactures	8,68,371	8,32,463	7,79,819	- .53	.12	23
24	Dyeing Materials except Myrabollams	8,35,181	7,82,295	7,62,579	+ .10	.11	24
25	Jute Manufactures	6,86,224	6,98,270	6,38,209	- .60	.10	25
26	Fish	7,00,276	6,48,547	5,81,907	+ .33	.09	26
27	Wood and Manufactures of wood	3,45,846	5,19,214	5,33,700	+ .14	.08	27
28	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	9,63,827	11,77,734	5,07,661	- 6.69	.08	28
29	Sugar	3,13,675	5,05,518	4,69,434	- .38	.07	29
30	Books, printed and Printed Matter	3,64,163	4,29,580	4,41,320	+ .12	.06	30
31	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	3,60,806	3,12,482	3,73,768	+ .66	.06	31
32	Apparel	4,07,420	3,57,380	3,60,194	- .07	.05	32
33	Furniture and Cabinetware	2,80,306	2,68,187	3,14,710	- .63	.05	33
34	Silk and articles made of Silk	5,92,664	3,40,143	3,10,939	- .29	.05	34
35	Toys and Requisites for Games and Sports	1,98,117	2,31,587	2,41,038	+ .09	.04	35
36	Other Articles	31,31,804	44,70,696	38,70,013	- 5.00	.55	36
	Total Merchandise	51,57,77,245	55,77,96,800	66,09,09,139	+ 1,031.10	100.00	
	Treasure—						
	Gold	3,49,56,692	3,69,28,781	3,88,95,957	+ 19.67	—	
	Silver	2,40,18,417	2,79,21,783	1,10,10,001	- 169.12	—	
	Total Treasure	5,89,75,309	6,48,50,536	4,99,06,958	- 149.45	—	
	Total Exports	57,47,53,554	62,26,49,336	71,08,16,097	+ 861.65	—	

32. In the subsequent paragraphs the chief aspects of the trade in the eight leading commodities are referred to in detail. Among the remaining items appreciable increases are recorded in shipments of *fruits and vegetables, oil-cakes, tobacco, manures* and *tea*, while exports of *leather, myrabollams, raw hemp, horns* and *spices* have receded.

33. A noteworthy feature in the exports of *treasure* is a further decrease in shipments of *silver* due to restricted demands for British dollars in China.

34. Shipments of *grain, pulse and flour*, which represent 6.87 per cent. of the total value of the export trade, have declined by 713 thousand cwts. in quantity and Rs. 5.34 lakhs in value. The share of Bombay in the aggregate shipments from British India of these staples is 10 per cent. The chief descriptions of

articles included in this group and their destinations are shown in the following statement:—

Wheat.	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,370,605	85,61,031	1,001,952	56,35,748	1,518,089	75,29,790	1,075,118	53,06,103	2,389,152	1,19,09,070	+ 713,031	+ 30,02,577
Belgium ...	417,720	26,03,395	67,629	3,31,139	81,097	4,02,050	8	42	.....	.....	- 536,391	- 29,00,155
Italy ...	122,445	7,05,230	74,510	4,29,249	825,010	16,38,117	1,271,895	70,37,009	743,232	41,37,750	+ 435,779	+ 24,65,297
France ...	249,207	15,37,024	690,311	34,19,046	980,285	44,02,355	911,729	49,91,813	1,317,476	74,50,111	+ 113,313	+ 7,36,079
Other countries ...	87,396	6,31,034	84,603	6,08,713	63,720	4,77,895	118,629	5,35,092	231,042	16,72,001		
Total ...	2,247,163	1,40,97,720	2,579,400	1,24,57,543	2,968,300	1,40,09,716	3,077,077	2,10,01,009	4,712,802	2,61,44,692	+ 735,725	+ 41,82,631
Wheat flour ...	424,595	30,48,807	498,646	40,51,839	550,763	45,19,827	621,004	51,01,090	693,557	59,19,827	+ 72,543	+ 6,58,741
Barley ...	19,194	73,877	3,002	15,791	492,479	19,77,010	1,057,448	71,93,270	179,384	7,22,048	- 1,477,031	- 64,71,392
Rice ...	995,711	30,86,492	498,120	29,64,495	301,578	20,10,294	500,181	38,80,339	577,079	42,53,184	+ 77,198	+ 3,72,315
Gram ...	120,979	9,61,352	47,818	2,64,104	398,800	12,53,253	672,960	26,90,210	1,6,053	7,50,997	- 514,031	- 19,39,309
Other sorts of Grain and Pulse.	838,155	37,00,024	727,700	32,13,944	1,208,814	53,53,316	978,622	50,08,892	1,375,892	77,31,113	+ 402,241	+ 20,04,221
Total Grain and Pulse, and flour.	4,316,517	2,02,30,082	4,353,941	2,39,00,516	5,501,930	3,06,38,346	8,403,318	4,59,60,212	7,038,927	3,54,21,601	- 719,391	- 6,34,521

Wheat is the principal item in this group. There was a fair demand in the United Kingdom for *Indian wheat* in spite of large shipments from Canada and Russia, and exports from Bombay to that country advanced by 713 thousand cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 39.02 lakhs in value. Shipments to Italy fell by 526 thousand cwts., while exports to France recovered from the previous year's decline and increased by 435 thousand cwts. The expansion in exports of *barley*, which was a prominent feature of the two preceding years' trade, was not maintained and owing to smaller crops shipments were much reduced, the contraction amounting to 1.48 million cwts. in quantity and Rs. 64.71 lakhs in value. Exports of *wheat-flour* again advanced by 3,627 tons and those of *rice* by 3,860 tons. The trade in *gram* was on a much reduced scale, and the shipments contracted by 25,702 tons.

35. Metals and Ores.—The most important article in this class is

Manganese ore—	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
To United Kingdom ...	174,693	29,08,108	219,133	37,16,028	+ 44,537	+ 7,48,890
.. United States ...	130,250	21,72,000	106,327	16,01,205	- 32,923	- 5,70,855
.. France ...	81,775	13,02,211	50,497	16,76,467	+ 4,722	+ 2,13,578
.. Belgium ...	142,010	23,80,836	168,405	28,13,255	+ 16,455	+ 4,32,420
.. Other countries ...	41,053	8,03,017	36,302	6,09,370	- 7,750	- 1,33,639
Total ...	561,680	96,66,231	606,734	1,03,74,954	+ 25,055	+ 6,88,663

manganese, shipments of which valued at Rs. 1.04 crores represent 9.1 per cent. of the total exports under this group. Ship-

ments to the United Kingdom increased by 44,537 tons and to Belgium by 16,455 tons, while exports to the United States of America receded by 32,923 tons. The share of Bombay in the total exports of this ore from British India rose from 82 per cent. to 84 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta have also slightly improved, while those from Madras have fallen by 31 per cent. to 36,750 tons. The rates of freight for ore to the United Kingdom and the Continent were considerably lower than in the previous year.

36. Opium.—Exports of *opium* amounted to 2,755 chests valued at Rs. 1.40 crores as against 11,549 chests of the value of Rs. 6.52 crores in the previous year, showing a fall of 8,794 chests in quantity and of Rs. 4.12 crores in value. In pursuance of diplomatic engagements with China the number of chests of *Malwa opium* fixed for export in the year 1913 was 14,860. But out of these only 2,760 chests were exported during the year owing to the large accumulation of stocks in the China ports. Sales of *Malwa opium* for export to that country have ceased since January 1913, and the trade has become extinct since 17th December of that year when the last shipment was made. The stocks of *Indian opium* in the China ports at the end of the financial year amounted to about 12,000 chests.

37. Seeds.—The favourable condition of the 1912-13 season has been reflected in the shipments of *seeds* which in importance rank second only to *raw cotton* in the export statistics and represent 19 per cent. of the total export foreign trade of the port. Exports, which amounted to nearly 17 million cwts. valued at over Rs. 12½ crores, have in the past quinquennial period only once before been exceeded, namely, in 1910-11; and all descriptions of seeds except *rape* have participated in the expansion. Shipments of *seeds* from Calcutta also increased by 23 per cent. to 222 thousand tons.

There has been a steady rise in prices of *seeds* in Europe in the year 1913 owing largely to the more extended use of these products for manufacturing purposes.

The share of Bombay in the total export trade from India of these staples amounts to 49 per cent., and that of Calcutta to 14 per cent. In the previous year the share of Bombay was 46 per cent. *Linseed, cotton seed, sesamum* and *castor* represent 75 per cent. of the total shipments under this head. The United Kingdom absorbed practically all the *cotton seed*, while France was the largest consumer of *linseed*. Of the *castor seed* 38 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom and 16 per cent. to the United States of America; France, Belgium and Italy between them took 38 per cent. Shipments of *sesamum* to France, Belgium, Italy and Germany advanced by 33,309 tons, while those to Austria-Hungary declined by 455 tons. Shipments of *groundnuts* have further advanced to 53,646 tons.

	1900-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>												
France	439,645	36,67,818	707,199	81,80,471	1,165,459	1,47,09,340	990,598	1,09,37,001	2,037,641	1,72,06,135	+1,097,253	+84,68,514
Holland	67,470	4,66,780	206,021	23,48,137	269,218	32,84,443	190,429	24,42,294	159,518	13,33,794	-36,911	-11,03,130
Italy	508,035	43,92,863	413,572	48,16,240	827,206	65,37,780	472,084	53,91,036	613,139	43,70,651	+141,055	-5,10,374
Germany	229,701	19,73,531	106,121	13,18,995	265,083	33,95,124	209,335	23,78,273	300,618	30,69,107	+150,783	+6,03,534
Belgium	344,637	30,51,817	1,094,718	1,32,59,727	2,135,233	2,71,61,934	1,442,432	1,70,01,701	708,312	58,93,121	-734,150	-1,11,08,581
United Kingdom	16,084	1,50,706	66,835	8,47,767	262,692	31,60,693	111,193	13,07,406	69,402	7,42,924	-31,791	-5,64,576
Austria-Hungary	142,060	12,27,726	141,063	16,74,929	139,360	17,59,735	78,699	8,53,031	133,004	10,99,591	+51,306	+2,41,517
Other countries	53,653	4,79,325	63,625	10,04,986	117,100	14,85,599	167,784	18,89,958	79,597	6,40,042	-83,177	-12,31,916
Total	1,790,171	1,56,00,021	2,819,799	3,34,50,248	4,839,306	6,15,73,699	3,869,056	4,20,81,592	4,223,421	3,49,54,228	+559,335	-71,30,064
<i>Sesamum (oil or jinjili)—</i>												
France	935,410	82,99,744	1,303,283	1,26,24,060	382,001	41,01,566	347,355	39,57,156	393,403	45,13,741	+40,108	+5,56,585
Belgium	517,420	49,98,214	233,305	23,31,344	291,041	31,03,514	236,750	27,30,997	536,779	61,62,281	+3,00,019	+37,31,284
Italy	192,098	17,29,729	424,390	42,03,697	259,517	28,26,542	109,549	12,20,607	273,800	32,51,155	+179,311	+20,24,543
Austria-Hungary	329,409	29,39,526	336,423	34,22,376	301,104	42,75,321	278,948	32,48,281	269,837	33,30,084	-9,111	-10,2,2
Germany	233,722	19,99,293	141,612	13,91,474	169,212	20,49,935	148,919	17,12,341	299,556	36,20,216	+143,737	+10,13,875
Other countries	91,923	8,40,431	63,140	6,23,986	69,170	7,27,182	81,879	9,05,282	63,681	10,37,627	+6,702	+72,345
Total	3,320,044	3,07,06,935	2,409,093	2,46,59,731	1,653,633	1,71,04,396	1,292,300	1,39,38,669	1,896,075	2,21,27,104	+603,768	+62,88,435
<i>Raps—</i>												
France	402,604	31,21,677	600,607	59,16,473	830,367	41,67,138	463,191	42,16,521	373,845	33,45,675	-94,349	-8,70,946
Belgium	371,726	28,17,593	231,419	17,01,761	335,762	27,63,836	286,072	24,70,107	144,514	12,67,221	-141,558	-12,12,863
Germany	300,074	22,04,835	664,927	49,39,399	88,805	6,64,661	199,789	17,02,604	166,971	14,47,184	-22,817	-2,65,420
United Kingdom	14,052	1,01,372	60,343	4,21,199	29,547	2,34,631	10,000	55,000	33,238	2,91,394	+26,228	+2,00,394
Other countries	265,870	10,61,540	443,629	30,95,017	244,433	18,36,700	93,316	8,07,201	323,040	28,05,027	+221,724	+19,87,758
Total	1,360,622	1,02,09,536	2,190,830	1,60,71,448	1,229,919	96,31,836	1,052,370	94,81,501	1,044,593	91,46,501	-7,772	-1,35,000
<i>Cotton Seed—</i>												
United Kingdom	4,080,702	1,69,43,336	5,369,884	2,06,70,090	3,513,040	1,31,34,356	1,868,301	73,33,434	5,147,033	1,92,70,835	+3,280,737	+1,19,57,434
Other countries	143,690	4,94,629	69,637	2,61,039	63,146	2,50,541	13,993	53,321	55,449	1,99,741	+41,466	+1,40,415
Total	4,224,392	1,74,37,965	5,439,521	2,09,31,129	3,576,186	1,33,84,897	1,882,294	73,86,755	5,202,482	1,94,70,576	+3,322,203	+1,20,83,949
<i>Castor—</i>												
United Kingdom	829,251	56,21,506	890,227	63,63,122	791,712	58,37,747	660,384	50,15,936	874,248	65,49,070	+219,563	+15,33,267
United States of America	6,000	43,000	51,421	4,15,542	294,023	22,08,674	330,156	26,13,906	862,594	27,55,715	+3,428	+1,41,807
France	193,161	13,03,140	237,642	18,60,453	236,259	17,74,849	318,146	19,16,163	363,074	27,27,585	+124,028	+9,11,402
Belgium	212,062	15,83,253	271,698	20,93,610	298,305	21,10,106	198,749	14,40,59	292,447	22,72,192	+105,698	+8,31,698
Italy	225,185	15,14,206	247,991	18,85,388	233,293	16,95,004	97,112	7,11,33	218,811	15,91,131	+121,701	+8,49,742
Other countries	99,118	6,60,535	139,721	10,87,552	91,428	6,68,328	92,435	7,05,306	199,625	14,89,628	+104,169	+7,84,332
Total	1,597,377	1,06,28,952	1,768,810	1,37,05,107	1,935,003	1,42,90,708	1,634,010	1,23,33,165	3,397,767	1,73,85,321	+673,777	+57,52,156
<i>Groundnuts—</i>												
France	343,421	26,25,630	666,494	87,93,103	404,957	33,67,688	632,439	63,94,854	753,041	75,03,000	+70,611	+11,09,053
Belgium	79,589	6,08,203	166,180	15,23,771	244,094	21,29,774	136,627	11,23,566	162,120	16,06,144	+25,493	+2,82,546
Other countries	56,988	4,21,412	159,363	13,94,042	230,449	21,68,632	156,981	14,94,09	157,774	15,47,927	+793	+53,587
Total	499,998	36,55,245	992,037	117,10,916	680,500	57,66,094	926,047	89,12,419	1,072,935	1,06,57,071	+68,897	+14,45,436
Other Seeds	1,607,143	1,37,22,537	1,329,431	1,26,30,592	1,581,592	1,45,29,638	673,950	89,43,333	1,203,515	1,17,56,410	+92,665	+28,13,077
Total, Seeds	13,974,355	9,09,59,657	17,022,371	13,00,76,153	16,675,261	13,87,31,840	11,293,917	10,30,80,834	16,922,811	12,54,93,123	+5,628,701	+2,14,17,289

33. **Textiles.**—Exports of *raw cotton* are the highest on record, and the increased shipments are in marked contrast with the decline noticed in the two preceding years. The distribution of the shipments is shown in the following table :—

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	95,728	28,37,358	141,890	50,60,261	+46,162	+22,22,903
Austria-Hungary ...	227,483	68,76,475	537,805	2,15,92,591	+310,322	+1,27,16,116
Belgium ...	310,306	1,21,42,620	602,038	2,33,14,342	+291,732	+1,01,71,713
France ...	260,347	98,83,417	418,529	1,78,39,003	+158,182	+74,56,276
Germany ...	431,855	1,31,14,233	891,471	2,91,95,080	+459,616	+1,60,80,847
Italy ...	424,640	1,60,60,891	648,238	2,43,86,008	+223,598	+83,25,836
Sweden ...	2,432	1,10,350	5,919	2,29,570	+3,487	+1,19,220
Spain ...	31,316	13,91,825	129,252	51,39,853	+97,936	+38,48,028
Hongkong ...	68,472	27,06,603	68,377	26,65,252	—95	—41,311
China ...	57,530	22,57,750	77,307	31,08,075	+19,777	+8,50,286
Japan ...	2,603,165	10,50,29,547	4,027,531	16,38,72,791	+1,424,366	+5,79,43,244
Other countries ...	26,633	5,95,817	60,030	20,57,056	+33,397	+14,61,809
Total ...	4,572,922	17,59,06,664	7,609,287	29,70,81,800	+3,036,365	+12,11,75,236

The total area under *cotton* in India in 1913-14 has been computed at 24,595,000 acres, a net increase of 2,567,000 acres or 11.65 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The total estimated outturn is approximately 5,201,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 4,610,000 bales for last year, representing an increase of 591,000 bales or nearly 13 per cent. These are the highest figures yet recorded. The share of the Bombay Presidency including the Native States is estimated at 1,397,000 bales against 1,324,000 bales last year, while the yield in the Central Provinces and Berar is put at 961,000 bales against 910,000 bales in 1912-13. The effect of the increased acreage and larger output is reflected in the export statistics of the year under review. The largest consumers of *Indian cotton* are the home and Japanese mills. Shipments to Japan with an increase of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cwts. are in marked contrast with the exports to other countries. But all the principal countries in Europe and China also largely increased their takings. Shipments to Hongkong were practically the same as in the previous year. Receipts into Bombay of *Indian cotton* in the statistical year were 3,376,705 bales as against 2,418,791 bales in 1912-13. A series of destructive fires on the Cotton Green in Bombay began towards the close of the year, and by the end of April the stock in Bombay had been reduced by nearly 100,000 bales.

The price of Middling Americans on spot in Liverpool at the beginning of 1913 was 7.19 pence per lb. It fluctuated with a downward tendency from month to month till April when it fell to 6.58 pence. In June it rose to 6.81 pence, but in August it was again quoted at 6.40 pence. In September it was 6.97 pence and at the end of October it rose to 7.84 pence, and at the close of December to 7.14 pence. In sympathy with these fluctuations the Indian market of cotton rose and fell till, in December, Bengals stood at Rs. 220 and Broach at Rs. 275 per candy, respectively.

Cotton Yarn.—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
Kingdom ...	619,801	2,45,213	647,447	2,61,184	668,704	3,73,405	668,559	2,72,433	301,531	1,33,745	347,005	1,33,693
Hungary...	315,609	1,16,280	142,066	60,291	77,213	32,627	64,000	33,212	26,448	11,564	57,553	21,048
...	3	2	10	5	43	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
in Europe ...	16,585	6,601	4,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
African Pro- tectorate ...	42,240	17,717	105,800	45,065	255,200	1,22,523	517,600	2,29,227	234,000	1,03,096	293,000	1,26,131
...	17,086	7,947	15,210	7,192	19,050	9,525	17,840	9,315	35,662	21,474	18,022	12,119
...	22,45,716	9,34,191	2,581,776	14,09,263	1,705,470	9,40,110	2,18,400	9,88,214	1,609,900	7,54,483	498,190	2,33,732
...	19,00,191	8,37,493	1,910,398	9,59,495	2,253,123	11,99,470	2,085,401	11,89,380	1,506,797	7,81,306	574,003	3,97,074
...	578,174	2,40,704	740,240	3,11,625	942,153	5,15,007	494,140	3,07,303	303,927	2,38,528	126,213	63,855
...	187,327,856	7,92,21,474	150,560,159	6,99,22,580	121,633,716	5,05,50,800	171,948,517	8,21,96,609	166,600,515	8,18,49,537	5,342,002	3,47,072
...	637,175	4,83,241	1,214,234	7,61,596	914,430	5,89,800	237,550	1,46,377	246,720	1,39,804	9,170	6,573
...	2,344,079	12,83,167	2,541,345	14,07,575	1,587,193	9,00,905	1,571,459	11,45,459	1,503,570	11,07,790	70,880	37,899
Settlements ...	4,019,408	21,57,089	2,961,024	16,53,463	4,082,820	24,52,001	4,203,650	24,92,391	4,491,108	24,23,431	237,478	1,40,131
In Asia ...	9,730,608	42,30,182	9,702,140	45,00,391	7,740,083	37,49,179	6,494,089	30,85,971	7,279,882	35,68,720	849,873	4,82,747
Countries ...	1,229,703	5,95,026	827,939	4,24,183	1,076,778	6,41,520	1,210,682	6,19,818	1,431,552	7,55,873	220,870	1,36,065
Total ...	211,893,213	9,06,41,629	174,100,982	8,18,49,089	142,448,977	7,09,99,441	191,859,407	9,27,00,908	185,920,865	9,21,00,293	5,838,542	6,09,615

The improvement in the exports of *Indian yarn* noticed last year has not been maintained, and the total shipments have fallen by 5.9 million lbs. and by Rs. 6.06 lakhs in value. Exports to China declined by 3 per cent. in quantity and by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in value. In exports of *yarn* Japan has now outstripped India. But Japan herself is already believed to be feeling the effect of the outturn of *yarn* in Chinese mills. Shipments to Turkey in Asia, the next largest market for *Indian yarn*, advanced by 13 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value. The only other country of importance to which an advance in shipments is recorded is the Straits Settlements, the takings of all the other countries showing decreases.

Cotton Manufactures.—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Aden ...	9,225,633	12,48,666	8,062,834	12,55,018	7,650,095	12,31,163	9,048,317	15,86,185	5,162,607	8,57,021	33,85,710	7,28,234
Turkey in Asia ...	9,634,536	12,61,927	19,116,069	25,86,452	5,719,060	6,97,161	5,713,594	6,38,265	10,229,444	14,05,129	45,15,860	6,26,874
East African Protec- torate ...	2,683,992	4,50,050	3,586,208	5,71,253	3,055,584	5,10,012	3,707,987	6,42,866	2,977,076	5,20,690	730,911	1,22,176
Portuguese East Africa ...	6,418,545	7,48,152	5,350,394	7,06,437	3,658,263	5,02,463	4,036,217	6,06,227	4,501,406	6,80,442	134,811	14,215
Italian East Africa ...	1,415,833	1,85,333	1,304,045	1,67,695	583,148	78,048	386,983	59,001	467,550	67,510	109,562	7,909
German East Africa...	5,877,000	9,98,841	5,361,300	9,80,230	5,530,761	9,62,286	6,041,572	12,69,793	5,589,380	10,81,833	1,352,492	2,64,860
Siam ...	1,964,448	2,36,498	1,638,483	2,23,828	1,311,199	1,60,423	2,132,450	3,09,638	2,127,000	3,39,155	5,450	29,517
Persia ...	5,332,055	7,63,408	2,641,045	3,98,652	4,046,473	6,19,073	3,631,022	5,58,242	3,668,071	5,93,673	37,649	34,431
Other countries ...	9,399,159	18,09,487	9,137,490	13,92,361	7,128,563	11,31,184	6,403,621	10,43,530	7,305,976	11,76,836	902,355	1,33,306
Total, Grey ...	50,061,831	72,40,062	55,218,623	82,26,552	38,683,168	60,61,707	42,602,068	69,92,307	42,019,110	67,33,289	552,948	2,59,018
White ...	74,839	17,138	153,733	31,494	311,523	68,914	69,977	18,767	170,268	37,193	100,381	18,426
Coloured ...	18,542,093	39,28,770	19,013,692	41,68,455	18,308,514	40,47,184	17,026,667	38,62,961	18,995,941	43,06,170	1,969,274	5,13,209
Total, Piece-goods ...	68,678,763	1,11,66,920	74,886,248	1,24,26,831	57,308,207	1,01,77,805	59,638,692	1,08,91,035	61,215,309	1,11,66,652	1,516,707	2,72,617

The expansion in the shipments of cotton cloth to foreign countries has been maintained, the increase amounting to 1½ million yards in quantity and Rs. 2.72 lakhs in value. The increase is in respect of *whites* and *coloured piece-goods* only; *greys* showing a decrease. Aden has lost its position as the chief market for the Indian cloth, and the largest shipments have been made to Turkey in Asia.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).
GOLD AND SILVER.
Private.

	Average for 5 years ending 1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—							
Imports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	6,20,96,324	7,48,33,415	11,37,63,114	11,37,48,292	12,87,97,062	13,59,29,619	+ 1,01,32,657
Coin—Sovereigns and other	3,81,13,746	12,29,03,631	11,02,10,646	21,62,46,830	24,97,03,819	10,93,35,244	-14,03,68,565
British Gold Coins	23,84,825	22,53,276	33,47,701	50,85,294	21,31,892	29,11,391	- 4,23,662
—Other coined gold							
Total ...	10,25,94,595	19,69,91,222	23,33,21,401	33,50,30,416	38,09,35,703	25,02,76,493	-13,06,59,110
Exports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	3,30,72,264	3,27,39,119	3,20,20,317	3,33,18,610	3,38,07,691	3,43,74,066	+ 5,67,376
Coin—Sovereigns and other	44,81,309	3,86,121	41,39,241	6,17,477	25,71,935	41,51,890	+ 15,79,955
British Gold Coins	3,42,880	2,12,080	3,01,235	18,07,001	4,89,403	3,69,101	- 1,20,304
—Other coined gold							
Total ...	3,78,96,450	3,33,37,326	3,74,19,793	3,59,43,089	3,69,23,751	3,89,95,957	+ 19,67,306
Net Imports ...	6,46,98,430	16,66,52,890	19,60,01,608	29,01,37,323	31,40,00,852	21,13,80,535	-13,26,70,310
Silver—							
Imports—							
(a) Bullion—Bar	7,23,44,079	8,90,09,101	8,97,43,896	9,19,10,691	7,72,00,715	5,90,09,470	- 1,81,91,245
—Other kinds of un-							
coined silver	3,170	1,031	.....	.....	.....	1,550	+ 1,550
(b) Coin—Government of India							
Rupees	50,49,928	31,38,064	27,91,468	31,40,136	56,39,943	73,45,184	+ 17,05,241
—Other coin	75,99,041	33,46,030	2,40,654	90,154	60,820	72,390	+ 22,060
Total ...	8,49,65,823	9,03,93,895	9,27,76,018	9,51,46,891	8,28,90,878	6,64,28,594	- 1,64,82,294
Exports—							
(a) Bullion (Bar and other kinds).	4,77,415	10,63,917	1,48,777	11,417	6,200	.....	- 6,200
(b) Coin—Government of India							
Rupees	77,54,329	73,19,416	87,09,389	84,56,481	1,33,25,613	88,05,292	- 45,20,351
—British Dollars	25,65,010	77,68,060	72,84,837	5,00,01,338	1,25,40,725	21,39,133	- 1,04,01,592
—Straits Dollars	89,13,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
—Other coin	63,686	19,27,642	18,91,762	2,37,499	20,49,247	65,006	- 19,53,641
Total ...	1,08,33,942	1,80,09,605	1,80,84,705	5,67,06,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	- 1,69,11,764
Net Imports ...	9,91,31,880	7,68,24,930	7,46,91,343	3,64,40,168	5,49,69,093	5,54,18,593	+ 4,49,490
Gold and Silver—							
Imports ...	18,76,60,717	29,68,94,117	32,00,07,609	43,93,27,397	46,38,26,481	31,67,05,077	-14,71,21,404
Exports ...	5,47,30,401	5,14,06,291	5,53,04,498	9,45,40,503	6,48,51,636	4,99,05,038	- 1,49,46,568
Net Imports ...	13,29,30,316	24,54,77,826	27,05,03,011	33,55,77,494	39,89,75,845	26,67,99,119	-13,21,78,375

39. The chief features in the movements of *treasure* have already been referred to in paragraph 4. The imports of *gold* have fallen by Rs. 13 crores owing solely to smaller arrivals of *sovereigns*, while exports of *sovereigns* have further advanced to Rs. 41·52 lakhs. The net imports of *gold* in the year under review were valued at Rs. 21·14 crores as against Rs. 34·40 crores in the previous year.

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

	United Kingdom.		Australia.		Egypt.		Asiatic Turkey.		Adon and Depen-		France.	
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Bar	1,237	1,369	51	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sovereigns	237	268	915	39	1,194	687	58	69	33	43	9	1

As in the preceding two years practically all the *bar gold* was supplied by the United Kingdom, and the principal source of supply of *sovereigns* was Egypt. As regards *silver* a heavy reduction in the arrivals of *bars* and a large decrease in the shipments of *British dollars* are noticeable. The net imports of *silver* amounted to Rs. 5·54 crores showing a small increase of Rs. 4 lakhs.

The aggregate value of the net imports of *gold* and *silver* has fallen to Rs. 26·68 crores, the lowest figure since 1910-11.

Government.

40. The total value of *treasure* imported and exported on Government account fell from Rs. 10·29 crores to Rs. 3·80 crores. The imports, which consisted mainly of *silver bars*, amounted to Rs. 3·80 crores as against Rs. 6·79 crores in 1912-13, while there were practically no exports of *treasure*.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

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

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for 5 years ending 1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for 5 years ending 1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	Percentage to total exports.		1912-1913.	1913-1914.
					1912-1913.	1913-1914.					1912-1913.	1913-1914.		
United Kingdom and British Possessions—	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.				
United Kingdom ..	25,25'97	31,04'64	26,23'25	+5,18'61	54'70	57'95	7,20'35	6,92'69	8,55'64	+1,62'95	11'72	12'32	33'77	33'93
Hongkong ..	63'25	55'50'	53'07	- 48	'98	'89	4,81'64	6,06'41	6,31'39	+24'98	10'26	9'09	5'71	5'20
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	1,85'06	2,63'25	1,00'55	-71'90	4'62	3'05	15'37	13'08	9'37	-2'60	'30	'13	2'37	1'51
Aden and Dependencies ..	22'78	32'00	25'37	-7'23	'57	'40	64'03	1,11'21	96'53	-14'63	1'88	1'39	1'24	'92
Straits Settlements ..	53'07	54'19	67'27	+13'08	'96	1'08	44'58	47'13	58'00	+10'87	'80	'84	'87	'95
Bahrain Islands ..	58'68	59'26	71'30	+12'04	1'04	1'14	29'62	40'63	32'48	-8'14	'69	'46	'86	'79
Australasia ..	30'11	53'55	39'73	-13'82	'94	'64	3'98	2'67	3'31	- 36	'05	'03	'49	'32
Other British Possessions	51'40	73'24	63'29	-9'95	1'29	1'01	93'28	1,14'45	1,14'42	- 03	1'94	1'65	1'62	1'35
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions	29,79'32	35,55'33	41,35'83	+4,40'50	65'10	66'18	14,71'85	16,27'25	18,00'20	+1,72'95	27'62	25'91	45'93	44'97
Foreign Countries—														
Europe—														
Belgium ..	53'61	70'45	1,00'91	+31'46	1'40	1'61	4,58'93	4,64'64	4,71'43	+5'84	7'86	6'79	4'70	4'34
France ..	97'14	1,07'19	1,38'97	+31'78	1'89	2'22	4,65'63	5,26'55	6,87'54	+1,60'99	8'91	9'90	5'47	6'26
Germany ..	3,79'84	5,32'92	6,02'43	+69'50	9'39	9'64	3,63'78	2,78'12	5,02'15	+2,24'03	4'70	7'23	7'00	8'37
Italy ..	69'87	1,02'90	1,35'62	+32'72	1'81	2'17	3,53'64	3,23'14	4,16'13	+92'99	5'47	5'99	3'68	4'13
Austria-Hungary ..	1,17'02	1,54'29	1,07'60	-46'69	2'72	2'68	2,27'56	1,41'23	2,69'25	+1,28'02	2'39	3'88	2'55	3'31
Spain ..	4'81	5'47	5'53	+ 06	'10	'09	66'11	22'86	61'03	+38'17	'39	'68	'24	'50
Holland ..	16'93	27'99	23'63	-4'36	'49	'47	21'66	38'16	20'53	-17'63	'65	'30	'67	'33
Sweden ..	13'77	19'05	17'48	-1'57	'33	'28	8'84	1'19	2'35	+1'16	'02	'03	'17	'15
Russia ..	13'31	25'80	1'25	-24'55	'16	'02	7'29	5'24	13'98	+8'72	'09	'20	'23	'12
Norway ..	7'37	9'50	10'00	+ 60	'17	'16	'46	'10	'96	+ 86	'00	'01	'08	'03
Switzerland ..	31'23	38'71	40'10	+1'39	'68	'64	'39	---	---	---	'00	---	'33	'30
Other Countries ..	14'51	11'09	2'31	-9'68	'21	'04	5'06	4'83	4'69	+ 01	'08	'06	'14	'06
Total, Europe	8,16'10	11,15'03	12,51'62	+1,38'77	19'64	20'02	19,86'10	18,05'90	24,50'07	+6,44'17	30'55	35'27	25'21	26'05
Asia—														
Japan ..	1,19'53	1,86'32	2,02'52	+16'20	3'28	3'24	8,79'83	10,62'83	16,42'48	+5,79'63	17'98	23'64	10'78	13'06
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	1,08'74	1,08'33	1,36'66	+27'92	2'97	2'19	6,39'73	8,38'30	4,10'72	-4,28'03	14'19	5'91	6'69	4'15
Turkey ..	39'74	38'65	34'77	-4'08	'63	'56	1,13'45	87'94	1,41'52	+54'63	1'49	2'05	1'09	1'34
Persia ..	49'53	60'79	59'67	-1'12	1'07	'94	96'23	88'62	1,10'14	+21'52	1'50	1'59	1'29	1'28
Java ..	1,07'90	94'11	1,56'80	+64'69	1'66	2'54	5'53	1'85	1'82	- 03	'03	'03	'83	1'22
Mukat or Oman ..	38'70	43'52	43'81	+ 11	'77	'70	39'10	46'51	48'20	+1'69	'79	'69	'78	'70
Siam ..	31'93	32'95	25'27	-7'66	'40	'40	11'73	14'39	17'08	+2'70	'24	'26	'32	'32
Other Countries ..	12'59	4'85	36'58	+31'73	'09	'59	27'35	89'09	46'46	-12'63	1'00	'66	'55	'62
Total, Asia	5,06'91	6,19'78	6,07'49	+77'73	10'62	11'16	18,12'97	21,99'94	24,19'43	+2,19'49	37'21	34'33	24'33	23'61
Africa—														
Egypt ..	14'33	14'18	13'68	- 65	'25	'22	42'47	51'01	59'92	+8'91	'88	'86	'66	'56
Other Countries ..	5'24	10'63	13'68	+5'00	'19	'25	67'10	97'00	1,03'83	+3'83	1'46	1'40	'93	'90
Total, Africa	19'57	24'86	29'31	+4'45	'44	'47	1,09'57	1,48'01	1,63'75	+15'74	3'60	3'35	1'43	1'46
America	1,04'41	2,21'22	1,37'50	-83'72	3'90	2'20	72'07	1,30'84	1,13'69	-18'35	2'21	1'64	3'04	1'91
Grand Total	44,23'41	56,76'22	62,51'94	+5,75'72	100'00	100'00	54,52'56	59,11'94	69,47'33	+14,95'39	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

Practically the whole of the foreign trade of the port of Bombay is confined to three geographical divisions of trade, namely, the British Empire, Continental Europe and Asia. The centesimal share of the British Empire which absorbs 45 per cent. of the total trade declined by nearly 1 per cent., and that of Asia, with 24 per cent. of the total trade, declined by $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The share of Continental Europe advanced from 25 per cent. to 28 per cent. owing to larger shipments to this group. The share of America and Africa, which between them absorb only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total trade, has fallen by 1 per cent.

The United Kingdom.—Imports, which represent 58 per cent. of the total import trade, record an increase of Rs. 5·18 crores or 17 per cent. due chiefly to larger importations of *cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling-stock and metals*. Exports also have advanced by Rs. 1·63 crores owing to increased shipments of *cotton seed and raw cotton*.

Other British Possessions.—Imports have declined by Rs. 78·11 lākhs owing to a fall in the value of *sugar* from Mauritius, while exports have advanced by Rs. 10 lākhs owing chiefly to increased shipments of *cotton twist and yarn* to Hongkong.

Continental Europe.—The trade with this group shows a marked improvement in both imports and exports. The advances of Rs. 1·36 crores in imports and of Rs. 6·44 crores in exports are distributed over all the principal countries except Russia in the case of imports and Holland in the case of exports. The substantial improvement in exports is chiefly due to increased shipments of *raw cotton and seeds* especially to Germany.

Asia.—The increase of Rs. 77·72 lākhs in imports is accounted for by larger receipts of *sugar* from Java. Japan occupies the predominant position in the trade with foreign countries in Asia, her share amounting to 29 per cent. of the imports and 68 per cent. of the exports. Despite a contraction in shipments of *opium* to China the export trade shows an appreciable improvement of Rs. 2·19 crores owing to increased shipments of *raw cotton* to Japan.

Africa.—The trade is comparatively small, but both imports and exports record advances.

America.—The centesimal share of the total trade is about 2 per cent. and shows a falling off in both imports and exports.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

42. *Stores.*—Imports of stores on Government account further advanced from Rs. 62·81 lākhs to Rs. 79·67 lākhs owing to larger importations of *arms and ammunition, hardware, machinery and metals*, while imports of *coal and instruments* have fallen. Exports of stores, consisting chiefly of *arms and ammunition*, increased from Rs. 4·37 lākhs to Rs. 5·42 lākhs.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

43. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade increased by 42 to 1,675 and the tonnage by 332,427 tons to 4,229,623 tons or by 8·5 per cent.

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

Vessels.		1912-1913.		1913-1914.		Increase or Decrease in 1913-1914.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo	650	1,693,634	662	1,692,160	+12	+ 99,635
	{ In ballast	104	276,013	101	271,281	-3	- 4,732
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	263	20,464	142	14,882	-21	-5,582
	{ In ballast	1	177	.....	.....	-1	-177
Total		918	2,160,188	905	2,378,332	-13	+88,144
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo	571	1,610,060	619	1,618,068	+48	+2,07,868
	{ In ballast	20	80,388	38	121,231	+18	+40,890
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	118	16,028	113	12,026	-5	-3,999
	{ In ballast	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		715	1,707,098	770	1,851,291	+55	+244,843
Grand Total		1,633	3,867,186	1,675	4,229,623	+42	+362,427

The distribution of the tonnage according to Flag shows no significant changes. The share of Great Britain was further reduced from 67 per cent. to 65 per cent. Germany with a percentage of 11 stands second, and Austria-Hungary follows with 8 per cent. Japan and France absorb 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively, while the share of Italy has fallen from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

44. 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. 7,19,424 to Rs. 3,98,34,891.

Import Duties.—The revenue from Import Duties for the last five years is shown in the margin. The gross collections during 1913-1914 increased by Rs. 9,28,737 or 2·7 per cent. to Rs. 3·50 crores.

Head.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty ...	2,15,60,600	3,55,56,805	2,90,84,817	3,41,00,429	3,50,29,166

Silver continues to be the largest single item of revenue in spite of a decrease of Rs. 11 lakhs in duty on that account. The fluctuations in the important items of receipt are shown below :—

	1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease.		1912-13.		1913-14.		Increase or decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
Silver ...	85·14	78·90	—11·18	Wool, articles made of ...	6·45	8·13	+1·67				
Cotton manufactures ...	60·19	57·33	+7·14	Hardware and cutlery ...	7·34	8·29	+·95				
Liquors ...	37·41	37·51	+·10	Dyeing and Tanning materials ...	6·11	5·38	—·73				
Petroleum ...	21·96	20·10	—1·86	Cigarettes ...	3·14	3·46	+·32				
Sugar ...	20·96	24·90	+3·94	Cigars ...	·41	·44	+·03				
Metals ...	13·00	20·68	+7·68	Tobacco, other manufactured and unmanufactured.	1·67	1·67	+·00				
Silk and articles made of silk ...	18·62	16·47	—2·15								

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 1913-1914 rose by Rs. 50,080

Head.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Export Duty ...	2,86,429	1,99,892	1,46,532	1,87,341	2,37,421

or by 27 per cent., the increase being due to larger shipments of *rice* to Portuguese East Africa and Arabia.

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. 3,723 as against Rs. 2,784 in 1912-1913.

BALANCE OF TRADE (FOREIGN TRADE).

45. The following statement gives the excess of imports over exports (including treasure and Government transactions) for each of the five years from 1909-1910 to 1913-1914 :—

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.
1909-1910 ...	69,21,30,338	60,60,02,103	.....	8,62,28,295	69,70,85,442	60,73,94,057	.....	9,06,81,385
1910-1911 ...	79,05,09,893	63,64,02,241	.....	15,41,07,753	80,40,45,392	63,01,81,501	.....	17,38,63,741
1911-1912 ...	92,34,22,889	72,55,04,677	.....	19,79,18,212	92,99,34,323	72,02,36,979	.....	20,97,07,319
1912-1913 ...	1,03,11,63,644	65,00,44,693	.....	37,54,08,951	1,10,40,11,619	69,14,50,917	.....	41,25,61,002
1913-1914 ...	94,18,90,307	74,48,39,675	.....	19,72,50,633	98,79,16,919	74,81,81,069	.....	24,07,35,840

COASTING TRADE. CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

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

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,48,04,005	1,67,69,816	+11,65,120	1,63,79,637	1,60,36,239	-3,44,290
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	7,47,005	61,11,665	+53,63,600	33,30,519	29,10,635	-4,19,883
Káthiáwár	2,44,26,593	4,15,23,531	+1,70,97,940	2,29,59,407	2,26,06,613	-1,92,794
Goa	2,71,79,160	2,65,01,009	-6,15,151	48,68,622	44,04,831	-4,63,791
Other Ports	5,57,118	5,54,849	-2,272	9,12,237	7,12,409	-1,99,738
Total	5,29,00,830	7,47,50,053	+2,18,44,117	3,19,70,785	3,03,94,679	-12,76,206
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,66,42,977	2,44,04,785	-21,78,092	2,29,15,679	1,51,59,476	-77,56,203
Madras	2,38,78,166	1,94,24,230	-44,53,936	1,83,63,259	1,73,74,171	-9,89,088
Burma	3,00,72,792	4,00,45,345	+1,60,72,553	97,33,750	73,91,479	-23,42,260
Sind	2,33,90,316	1,44,85,314	-79,04,972	5,05,67,193	4,84,97,082	-80,70,116
Total	10,29,84,161	10,44,19,701	+14,35,553	10,75,79,883	8,94,22,199	-1,81,57,687
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,25,545	1,07,080	-17,650	38,203	51,318	+13,066
State of Travancore	34,90,900	36,07,364	+1,16,464	8,83,418	10,74,571	+1,91,153
Other Ports	68,717	10,834	-38,883	17,31,819	11,81,951	-5,40,868
Total	36,75,162	37,94,884	+59,722	20,63,500	23,07,840	-3,44,600
Grand Total	17,41,00,844	19,60,05,350	+2,45,04,512	16,85,83,793	13,74,59,850	-2,11,23,853
Treasure	3,35,025	2,00,894	-1,35,031	9,63,605	6,12,196	-3,71,409
Total	17,44,36,769	19,89,00,250	+2,43,63,481	16,95,47,398	13,80,72,052	-2,14,75,261

There was a further advance of Rs. 28 lakhs in the aggregate value of the Coasting Trade of the Chief Port, the imports and exports combined being valued at Rs. 33·69 crores. Imports valued at Rs. 19·88 crores rose by Rs. 2·43 crores, while exports valued at Rs. 13·80 crores fell by Rs. 2·15 crores. The advance in imports is due to larger importations of Indian Produce from Káthiáwár (+ Rs. 1·71 crores), Burma (+ Rs. 1·60 crores), Cutch (+ Rs. 53·63 lakhs) and Ports within the Presidency (+ Rs. 11·65 lakhs). The leading feature of the export trade is the contraction in shipments to almost all the Provinces, notably to Sind (— Rs. 80·70 lakhs), Bengal (— Rs. 77·56 lakhs) and Burma (— Rs. 23·42 lakhs).

Imports.—More than half of the import trade is represented by *raw cotton* (Rs. 6·93 crores), *grain and pulse* (Rs. 3·76 crores) and *coal* (Rs. 1·11 crores). Imports of *raw cotton* from Káthiáwár advanced by Rs. 1·24 crores and from Cutch by Rs. 48 lakhs, while imports from Sind declined by Rs. 83 lakhs and those from Madras and Goa by Rs. 27 lakhs each. Imports of *grain and pulse* have recovered from the decline of the preceding three years and show an increase of Rs. 1·71 crores; arrivals of *rice* from Burma having advanced by Rs. 1·34 crores and of *wheat* from Káthiáwár by Rs. 26 lakhs. Imports of *barley* and *jowár and bájra* from Sind and of *gram* from Káthiáwár have also increased. Imports of coal from Bengal have not materially expanded, but *kerosene oil* from Burma has further increased by Rs. 24 lakhs. Among other articles *ghee* and *raw wool* from Káthiáwár and *seeds* from Goa have contributed to the increase in imports, while shipments of *tea* from Bengal and *teak* from Burma have fallen. The fluctuations in *candles, cocoanuts, jute manufactures, liquors* and *spices* are insignificant.

Exports.—Shipments of *cotton piece-goods*, which represent the bulk of this branch of the trade, have not maintained the advance of the preceding two years and have declined from Rs. 7·03 crores to Rs. 5·73 crores. Shipments to Bengal contracted by Rs. 60 lakhs and to Sind by Rs. 63 lakhs. Exports of *cotton twist and yarn* also receded from Rs. 1·73 crores to Rs. 1·44 crores, the shipments to Bengal having fallen by Rs. 28 lakhs. The exports of *raw cotton*

were almost stationary, the increased shipments to Madras being counter-balanced by restricted shipments to Pondicherry. Exports of *grain and pulse* declined by Rs. 50 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to Madras, British Ports, Káthiáwár and Goa. Exports of *sugar* also contracted owing to smaller shipments to Sind and Cutch. The only article which shows a recovery from the fall of the previous year is *seeds*, exports of which rose by Rs. 2 lakhs owing to increased shipments to Káthiáwár.

Treasure.—Imports and exports of *treasure*, consisting mostly of *Government of India rupees*, amounted to Rs. 8.13 lakhs against Rs. 13.19 lakhs in the previous year.

Government transactions.—Imports of Government treasure consisting mainly of *Government of India rupees* declined from Rs. 3,86,140 tons to Rs. 1,74,274, while exports rose from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 2.08 crores, of which shipments to Rangoon consisted of *Government of India rupees* valued at Rs. 1.75 crores and of *sovereigns* valued at Rs. 30 lakhs.

Stores.—The aggregate value of imports and exports of stores declined by Rs. 7.90 lakhs to Rs. 23.32 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade increased from 73,733 to 75,796 with an advance in their tonnage from 4,836,607 tons to 4,931,387 tons. The number of vessels entered rose from 43,823 to 45,787 and their tonnage increased from 2,266,993 tons to 2,378,183 tons. Clearances of vessels numbered 30,009 with a tonnage of 2,553,204 tons, showing an increase of 99 vessels and a decrease of 16,410 tons.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOREIGN TRADE.

47. The total value of the trade declined from Rs. 1,89,231 to Rs. 1,66,626.

Imports, which consist chiefly of *dates* (Rs. 1,16,645) from Bassorah, and *coal* (Rs. 11,797) from the United Kingdom, Natal, South Australia and Portuguese East Africa, decreased from Rs. 1,53,886 to Rs. 1,44,550 in value.

Exports consisting chiefly of *jawár* and *bájra* (Rs. 20,956) to Native States in Arabia also declined from Rs. 35,345 to Rs. 22,076 in value.

Shipping.—The number of vessels (all Native craft) engaged in this trade was 80 of 4,917 tons as against 35 of 2,289 tons in the previous year.

Customs Revenue.—The collections of *import duty* declined from Rs. 1,00,846 to Rs. 1,00,067 and those of *export duty* advanced from Rs. 21,840 to Rs. 23,529.

COASTING TRADE.

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import	22,54,690	31,67,302	1,13,85,340	1,11,53,104	33,82,163	34,39,547	51,94,190	59,59,617	43,00,667	42,96,237	2,64,76,965	2,70,33,050	+5,56,125
Export	38,06,797	38,34,368	61,57,392	67,25,675	86,67,659	91,11,239	62,40,193	63,08,821	19,53,575	28,89,346	2,58,24,616	2,78,69,449	+20,44,833
Total	60,61,327	69,91,670	1,75,42,732	1,78,78,779	1,20,39,737	1,25,51,079	1,04,43,383	1,12,65,438	62,14,542	71,85,573	5,23,01,781	5,49,02,539	+26,00,758
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import	2,63,570	3,06,310	4,76,371	5,95,524	16,059	42,954	3,12,053	3,88,177	24,57,556	26,05,640	35,51,607	37,38,605	+1,86,998
Export	3,11,593	3,47,625	7,19,584	6,91,109	2,09,559	8,07,911	7,54,991	9,61,099	15,43,392	24,65,410	36,35,652	47,73,271	+12,37,619
Total	5,75,163	6,53,935	11,95,955	12,86,633	2,28,911	3,60,895	10,67,044	11,49,276	40,24,918	50,71,050	70,90,289	85,11,876	+14,21,587
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import	3,63,063	4,04,665	14,72,657	16,44,914	92,222	1,12,549	61,589	84,159	8,55,455	4,09,169	22,95,315	26,55,335	+3,60,020
Export	3,74,519	4,23,407	8,55,929	10,97,346	30,21,527	31,92,024	6,24,235	7,65,417	3,79,570	5,01,162	62,54,780	63,79,352	+1,24,572
Total	6,50,581	8,28,072	23,28,586	27,42,260	31,13,749	33,04,573	6,86,124	8,39,576	7,65,025	9,10,333	78,50,195	86,34,687	+7,84,492
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—													
Import	03	...	90	1,350	4,991	10,351	2,250	...	36,279	41,927	43,703	53,638	+9,936
Export	...	...	...	...	4,21,553	3,09,070	...	...	924	463	4,25,433	3,09,523	-1,15,910
Total	03	...	90	1,350	4,29,544	3,19,421	2,250	...	37,203	42,390	48,156	56,166	-1,06,018
Grand Total	72,03,207	74,73,677	2,10,67,993	2,18,50,011	1,53,09,935	1,63,25,974	1,21,93,796	1,32,51,270	1,10,41,719	1,39,00,333	6,74,11,319	7,23,12,235	+49,00,916
Treasure	7,723	12	1,33,377	74,302	2,902	...	...	1,000	82,303	20,582	2,26,204	95,596	-1,30,599
Grand Total	72,00,930	74,73,689	2,12,01,070	2,19,24,313	1,53,12,737	1,63,25,974	1,21,93,796	1,32,55,270	1,11,24,030	1,39,20,915	6,76,37,523	7,24,07,831	+47,70,311

48. The total value of the private trade advanced from Rs. 6.76 crores to Rs. 7.24 crores, of which 44 per cent. represented the value of the trade with the chief port—Bombay.

Imports advanced by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 3.34 crores, and *exports* by Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 3.88 crores.

The trade of all the five ranges, in which the subordinate ports of the Presidency are divided, has advanced.

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

Treasure.—The value of *treasure* chiefly consisting of *Government of India rupees* declined from Rs. 2,26,204 to Rs. 95,896.

Government Transactions.—The transactions in *treasure* declined from Rs. 53,879 to Rs. 23,699.

The value of *stores* rose from Rs. 1,58,973 to Rs. 1,64,186.

Shipping.—The total number of vessels engaged in the interportal trade was 138,461 of 3,008,578 tons as against 137,623 of 3,015,466 tons in the previous year.

SECTION II.—General Administration.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

Financial Gross
Receipts.

49. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 3,55,98,096 during the year under report as against Rs. 3,45,56,243 in the previous year.

Net Receipts.

Year.	Rs.
1909-1910 ...	2,16,27,113
1910-1911 ...	3,54,84,199
1911-1912 ...	2,88,81,933
1912-1913 ...	3,3,12,040
1913-1914 ...	3,49,04,452

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

Import Duties.

Year.	Rs.
1909-1910 ...	2,11,81,835
1910-1911 ...	3,50,98,937
1911-1912 ...	2,85,33,864
1912-1913 ...	3,33,71,268
1913-1914 ...	3,43,70,319

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

Export Duties.

52. Export duty on rice and rice flour shipped to foreign countries realized Rs. 2,37,422 as against Rs. 1,87,340 in the previous year. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 2,32,030.

Expenditure.

53. 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. 9,46,899 as against Rs. 9,19,202 in the previous year. An increase of Rs. 19,190 is shown under "Overtime Work Fees". The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 2.7 per cent. as in the previous year. The cost of establishment, which includes the cost of the establishment of the Commissioner's Office and the establishment maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, represented 2.1 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 7,56,159 to Rs. 7,61,734.

Refund of
Import Duties.

54. Refunds of import duties decreased from Rs. 3,24,500 to Rs. 2,64,677. Claims for refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 55,032, showing an increase of Rs. 18,845 over the figures of 1912-13. Exports of merchandise *via* the Nushki-Seistan route, in regard to which a rebate of $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the import duty is refunded on arrival in Seistan, show a decrease; claims for Rs. 6,307 were presented to this Department as against Rs. 8,545 in 1912-13. The fall

in this trade is probably due to the fact that Karáchi is a more convenient port than Bombay for the merchants who deal in this particular trade, and that some traffic has been diverted to that port.

55. Payments of drawback refunds of $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods to foreign ports decreased from Rs. 4,04,662 to Rs. 3,94,798. There was a large decrease in the exports of sugar, but this may be explained by the fact that the previous year's figures were abnormally high. There was an increase in the exports of cloves. The exports of copper sheets, which had shown a decrease in 1912-1913, recovered some ground during the year, while those for oil show a further decrease, the reason being that shipments to Marmagoa now are either of foreign oil from bond or of free oil direct from Burma. Drawbacks.

56. 1,744 Import General Manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered in 1913-14 as against 1,709 in 1912-13. Customs Documents, Import.

The number of country craft from dutiable ports or carrying cargoes of salt or spirit from Customs ports increased from 2,994 to 3,042 in the year.

The number of Bills of Entry presented for dutiable goods was 230,604 against 206,619, and that for free goods was 55,261 against 50,620 in 1912-13.

57. The number of Export General Manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels entered outwards in 1913-14 was 1,724 against 1,692, and the number of manifests of Country Craft to foreign ports was 1,624 against 1,573 in the previous year. The number of Export General Manifests of Country Craft for Customs Ports was 28,284 against 26,440 in 1912-13. Export.

Shipping Bills numbered 151,036 against 157,587 in the previous year. Salt Tranship Permits numbered 835 against 1,040 in 1912-13.

58. Drawback Bills increased from 4,796 to 4,931. Drawback.

59. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 728 against 601 in the previous year. Passes for bonded goods numbered 5,866 against 4,830 in 1912-13. Bonds.

60. Forty thousand nine hundred and seven amendments were made by the Examining Staff during the year under report. These resulted in a recovery of additional duty amounting to Rs. 1,24,141 on imports and Rs. 202 on exports, and in a decrease of Rs. 1,792 in payments of drawback refunds. In addition, in 92 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 1,512 were disallowed owing to failure to establish identity of the goods under shipment. Amendments of documents.

61. The value of the goods bonded at the Public Warehouse was Rs. 16,56,660 on which duty amounting to Rs. 6,81,949 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 15,11,239 and Rs. 5,92,502 respectively. Consequent on the introduction of the system of reducing and bottling spirits in bond there has been a steady increase in the value of the goods bonded, and the year's transactions have risen by Rs. 1,45,421. Clearances for home consumption during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,98,934 in value yielding Rs. 5,52,717 in duty against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 5,70,453. Bonding Transactions. Public Warehouses.

62. The transactions at the P. & O. Company's warehouse which have no commercial significance were valued at Rs. 3,89,194. Private Warehouses.

The value of the goods bonded by Messrs. Phipson & Co. at their Private Licensed Warehouse was Rs. 4,61,388 on which duty amounting to Rs. 2,32,617 was leviable. P. & O. Company's Warehouse. Other Private Warehouses.

The value of the kerosene oil bonded by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Standard Oil Company and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Company, was Rs. 26,67,246 on which the duty leviable was Rs. 5,52,559.

In the Bottling Warehouse there were 2 Racking, 49 Reducing and 396 Bottling operations performed during the year under report. The quantity bottled for home consumption was 19,216 Imperial Gallons and the quantity racked was 72 gallons.

Customs Offences.

63. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,675 as against 2,098 in the previous year. The large increase is due to the fact that 567 cases were dealt with under clause 57 of section 167 of the Act for non-compliance with the provisions of section 140 as against 184 of the previous year. Penalties amounting to Rs. 295 were imposed in 200 cases and warnings given in the remaining 367 cases. The provisions of section 140 are now enforced more systematically, the notice of short shipment required under that section being now demanded in all cases without the exceptions which used to be made in former years in respect of certain ports. Of the total number of cases 670 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. Out of the remaining 2,005 cases no penalty was imposed in 507 cases. Of the total number of cases, *viz.* 2,005, the Collector passed orders in 4 cases and the remaining cases were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors.

Out of the two appeals made to the Collector, in one case the Assistant Collector's decision was upheld and in the remaining case the penalty imposed was reduced. One appeal was made to the Commissioner from the decision passed by the Collector, and was rejected.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 16,376 as against Rs. 16,060 in 1912-1913. Forty-six parcels of opium and cocaine preparations and 14 parcels of arms were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting transmission by post. A few parcels were passed under special orders, and the rest were either confiscated or ordered to be re-shipped. An attempt was made, under cover of a false invoice, to pass a consignment of watches at a low value: the consignment was confiscated subject to redemption on payment of a penalty of Rs. 2,000, and a fine of Rs. 100 was imposed for under-declaration of value. Five seizures of cocaine were made by the Preventive Department, involving the capture of 38 lbs. valued roughly at Rs. 54,360. In three of these cases the importers were firemen employed on board the vessels belonging to the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, and in one the accused was the 2nd Officer of the S. S. "Vorwaerts" belonging to the same Company. In one case in which employes of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company were concerned a seizure of 450 ounces was effected by the Preventive, Police and Excise Departments in collaboration. This and another case formed the subject of appeals to the High Court. In the P. & O. Company's case the sentence on the two accused was reduced from one year to six months each, and in the other case the sentence was upheld.

Six cases of illicit importations of arms and ammunition were detected by the Preventive Department. In five out of the six cases convictions were obtained, and the offenders were either fined or sentenced to imprisonment.

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

Continental Ports.

65. 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.
1912-13	508	6	502	Rs. a. p. 20,997 9 2	Rs. a. p. 1,997 15 6
1913-14	524	6	518	15,552 7 8	3,428 4 5

The number of cases adjudicated has increased by 7 in the Northern Division and by 9 in the Southern Division. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 98.9 compared with 98.8 in the previous year. The most common offences were, as in the previous year, those of deviation from route on voyage, and landing of goods in excess or short of the manifested quantity.

Land Customs.

66. The number of duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged during the year 1913-14.

67. On the Káthiáwár Frontier a Land Customs Station was established at Gogo under Government Notification No. 5044 of 27th May 1913 to prevent the smuggling of silver from Káthiáwár through Gogo.

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

		1912-13.	1913-14.
		Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontier	... ..	1,21,466	1,45,131
Káthiáwár Frontier	... ..	99,898	1,44,264
Total	... ..	2,21,364	2,89,395

69. The increase on the Portuguese Frontiers was chiefly in import duty owing to larger imports of machinery and electrical appliances for the Mysore State. The increase would have been still greater if it were not for the fact that there was a decrease of about Rs. 9,000 under "Export duty" due to less exports of rice to Goa owing to an exceptionally good rice crop in that country.

70. On the Káthiáwár Frontier also the "Import duty" is responsible for the large increase in revenue. The increase is due chiefly to larger imports of ghee, dates, stones, cotton piece-goods, garlic and dry chillies during 1913-14 than in the previous year.

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

72. 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."

73. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle-Rock during the year amounted to 46,04,731 gallons compared with 37,56,716 gallons in the previous year, as shown in the subjoined table :—

Description of oil.		1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Case oil	... ..	7,52,488	6,56,708	.....	1,15,785
Bulk oil	... ..	30,04,228	39,68,028	9,63,800	.....
Total	... ..	37,56,716	46,04,731	9,63,800	1,15,785

74. The increase is due to the natural expansion of the kerosene oil trade in the Southern Mahrátta Country. The decrease in case oil is attributed to the fact that people generally prefer to obtain their supplies in small quantities from retail dealers or hawkers who purchase oil from the bulk oil depôts established by the Petroleum Oil Companies in various places. Case oil is therefore gradually giving place to bulk oil. There were no importations of petroleum at the Viramgám Custom House during the year under report.

75. 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 in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5728, dated the 29th June 1896 :—

Names of Custom Houses.	1912-13.			1913-14.								
	Quantity.			Amount of duty foregone.								
	Mds.	s.	t.	Rs.	a.	p.	Mds.	s.	t.	Rs.	a.	p.
Diggi ...	13,075	33	60	2,451	11	7	12,553	13	0	2,353	12	0
Kundal ...	2,954	27	0	554	0	0	3,358	34	0	629	12	7
Total ...	16,030	20	60	3,005	11	7	15,912	7	0	2,983	8	7

The decrease is small. It was due to the good rice crop in Goa.

76. For reasons given in paragraph 3 above there was an increase at Castle-Rock in the import traffic of dutiable goods and a decrease in the export traffic of such goods. There was a large increase in the through export traffic owing to the facilities offered to merchants in the Southern Mahratta Country inasmuch as they are now able to ship their goods to Europe *via* Mormugao. The through import traffic has also increased as the merchants find the Mormugao route cheaper than the rail route from Bombay.

Offences.

77. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 1,031 compared with 553 in the previous year, 745 in the Northern Division compared with 369 in 1912-13 and 286 in the Southern Division compared with 184 in the previous year. Cases of smuggling and evasion of payment of duty on silver and gold ornaments by concealing them on the persons were more numerous on the Káthiáwár Frontier last year than in the previous year. The increase in the Southern Division is due to the strict enforcement of the rules in order to prevent smuggling of silver from Goa.

Resumé of the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1913-14.

78. The following table shows the production of woven goods for 1913-14 compared with that for the year 1912-13 :—

Year.		Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1912-13	...	Lbs. 148,986,073	58,582,472	22,630,729	230,199,274
1913-14	...	Lbs. 138,569,908	55,326,544	24,146,278	218,042,730
Increase	...	Lbs. ....	.....	1,515,549	.....
Decrease	...	Lbs. 10,416,165	3,255,928	.....	12,156,544

79. It will be seen that the total production decreased from 230,199,274 lbs. in 1912-13 to 218,042,730 lbs. in the year 1913-14. The decrease was noticeable in the five months from August to December 1913. Figures of production from January to March 1914 showed however an improvement over last year's figures for the corresponding period.

The percentage of bleached goods on which duty was paid was 70 against 72 of the previous year and that of calendered goods was 62.75 against 64.004 for 1912-13.

80. The quantity of hosiery produced was 322,237 lbs. against 345,874 lbs. in the year 1912-13.

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

Year.			Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1912-13	...	Lbs.	363,681,000	67,810,194	54,075,733	485,566,927
1913-14	...	Lbs.	355,024,696	68,952,737	55,705,542	479,682,975
Increase	...	Lbs.	.....	1,142,543	1,629,809	.....
Decrease	...	Lbs.	8,656,304	.....	.....	5,883,952

The percentage of fine yarn from counts 21^a to 40^a and above to total production was 32.21 against 30.75 for 1912-13.

82. The total amount of duty collected and drawback granted was as stated below:—

Year.	Receipts.				Drawback.	Net revenue.				
	Duty.		Miscellaneous.			Duty.		Miscellaneous.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1912-13	48,27,697	6 11	198	9 8	39,973	14 7	47,87,773	8 4	148	8 6
1913-14	45,68,187	15 2	115	10 0	41,933	14 4	45,26,194	0 10	115	10 0
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,019	15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	2,59,509	7 9	82	14 6	.....	.....	2,61,579	7 6	32	14 6

The decrease in the revenue collected was due to the decline in the production noted above.

The duty was recovered without much difficulty. In two cases only penalties had to be imposed for delay in payment.

83. The quantity of goods treated for exemption and drawback was as shown in the margin.

			1912-13.	1913-14.
Exemption	...	Lbs.	8,902,516	7,161,500
Drawback	...	Lbs.	1,919,466	1,913,789
		Total ...Lbs.	10,821,982	9,065,289

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

Kind of Mill.	1912-13.				1913-14.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning	34	13	6	53	32	16	6	54
Do. and Weaving.	42	27	16	85	43	31	16	90
Weaving	6	9	2	17	5	10	4	19
Hosiery	2	2	...	4	2	2	.....	4
Total	84	56	24	164	82	59	26	167

85. The facts stated above would show that the middle of the year was a period of depression so far as the mill industry of the Presidency was concerned. This was partly due to the famine conditions prevailing in the United Provinces and partly to the financial crisis brought about by the failure of some of the Indian Banking concerns. The issues of cloth, however, during the last three months of the year under review show signs of a revival in the cotton industry and it is hoped that the prospects for the ensuing year are brighter.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

86. Cases under the Act numbered 670 during the year under report as compared with 532 in the previous year

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

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
1912-1913	388	100	96	532	1	320	211*	4	523
1913-1914	390	114	100	670	.....	402	268†	0	601†

* This figure includes 4 cases in which no fine was inflicted, but the goods were ordered to be re-shipped.

† Do. 2 do. do.

87. In nine cases goods were detained on application by parties concerned who claimed a right in a trade mark, and in one case goods infringing the marks of a firm were detained on the initiative of this Department, but were subsequently released as the parties concerned came to terms. Of the former, in five cases the goods were passed as the parties immediately effected a settlement regarding the use of the trade mark in dispute as applied to the goods detained. In the remaining four cases the goods were detained upon the execution of indemnity bonds; out of these, in three cases the goods were ultimately released as the parties came to terms, and in one case the goods are still under detention.

88. There were 354 cases of false trade description as to country of origin. In 7 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country; the remaining 347 were cases in which goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India bore names of British Indian dealers or were described in such a manner as to suggest British or British Indian origin.

89. There were 160 detentions under clause (f). Of these 122 related to cotton goods, 13 to woollen, 10 to cotton and woollen piece-goods and 15 to cotton and silk goods. In 12 cases figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds." In 20 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces, but on the wrappers or on tickets attached to the goods. In 9 cases the number of cut-pieces and the number of yards were not marked. In 44 cases the length was stamped in such a way that it could easily be rubbed off, and in the remaining 75 cases the length was not stamped at all.

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

91. In 236 cases in which infringement of the provisions of the Act were detected the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks on penalties; in some cases the importers were warned, and in others guarantee letters were taken that the offences would not be repeated. In 31 cases correction of the offending marks was insisted on, but no penalties were imposed; in one of these cases a guarantee was taken that the offence would not be repeated. In 353 cases small penalties were imposed; in 50 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 2 of these cases the goods were ordered to be re-shipped.

92. Of the total number of cases, *viz.* 670, one was disposed of by the Collector and the remaining 669 by the Assistant Collectors of Customs.

93. There were two appeals to the Collector against the decisions of the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House given in the 660 cases disposed of by him, and in both the cases the decisions of the Assistant Collector were upheld.

94. The net recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 3,752 and Rs. 215 respectively. Under the former head Rs. 20 were refunded.

95. 3,007 packages of general merchandise, 38 cases of Berlin wool, 52 cases of aniline dye dry, 688 boxes of iron tin plates, 4,327 bundles of Basic

steel sheets, 75 casks of cement, 1,037 cases of galvanised corrugated iron sheets, 200 kegs of dry red lead and 135 kegs of white red lead were detained at this Custom House during the year under report.

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

Safety Razors.—In a consignment of safety razors imported from Hamburg the small card boxes and paper envelopes containing the goods bore English expressions unaccompanied by the indication of origin as required by the Act. The consignment was passed on a penalty of Rs. 50 after stamping the indication of origin inside the boxes.

Genuine Red Lead.—In four consignments of red lead reduced imported from Germany the marking "Genuine Red Lead" on the labels on the casks, the contents of which were found to be adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent., was held to be objectionable. The consignments were passed on a redemption penalty of Rs. 50 in each case, after marking the actual percentage of reduction and the words "Made in Germany" as the labels also bore English expressions without indication of origin.

Best Gold Gilt Silver Thread.—In three consignments of gilt thread the bundles containing silver 500 touch only were marked "Best Gold Gilt Silver Thread on cotton" without the qualifying figures 500—1,000 in the absence of which the thread would have been taken as made of pure silver. The marking was held to be objectionable and the consignments were passed on payment of penalties after marking the bundles with the actual percentage of reduction.

Fancy Laces.—In four consignments of fancy laces the marking "Silk rushes" on the labels on the boxes containing goods made of cotton and other fibres was held to be objectionable. The goods were passed as they were on payment of penalties.

Oil of Copaibae.—In seven consignments of Oil of Copaibae the labels on the bottles were marked "Balsam Copaibae Oil," which was a false trade description as the oil on test was found to be not genuine. The consignments were passed on payment of penalties, after removal of the objectionable marking in some cases and in other cases after adding the words "Not Genuine" to the description.

Jewellery (Gold and Silver).—In a consignment of jewellery imported from Hamburg the cards on which the articles were fixed bore the English expressions "Guaranteed 9 ct. Hall marked silver H. M. B." unaccompanied by a counter indication of origin. Moreover the rings were not "Hall marked" as described on the cards. The consignment was passed on a penalty of Rs. 25 after destruction of the objectionable cards.

Refined Wood Pulp.—In four consignments of wood pulp the labels on the packets containing the articles were marked "absorbent antiseptic wool," which was a false trade description, as the articles were not made of wool. Penalties were imposed and the consignments were passed after deleting the objectionable word "Wool".

Bombay, 15th May 1914.

R. L. WHITTY,
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 1913-14 contrasted with those for 1912-13.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1912-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.		1913-14.	1912-13.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Controlling.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ports, Sea Customs	3,50,29,795	3,41,00,430	1,00,066	1,00,847	2,38,886	1,61,727	3,63,08,747	3,43,63,004	Commissioner of Customs ...	41,920	40,892	
Ports do.	2,37,422	1,87,340	23,528	21,643	29,078	41,582	2,82,083	2,50,711	Personal Assistant to do. ...	5,650	5,650	
Recovery of the cost of establishment entertained on behalf of private firms.	19,973	19,123	412	239	...	...	20,384	19,362	Office Establishment ...	17,005	12,379
Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	33	28	...	...	...	...	33	23	Boat Establishment ...	...	1,925
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Duties and Minicoy Light	543	745	...	...	...	...	543	746	Total Ra. ...	64,575	60,346
Commission at one per cent. on Straits Light Duties ...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	86	Executive.		
Overtime work fees	1,03,183	1,25,180	...	...	...	...	1,03,183	1,25,180	Collector of Customs ...	30,462	29,276
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Bānsā and Dharampur	...	...	...	...	9,153	9,153	9,153	9,153	Assistant Collectors ...	59,893	65,456
Large boat license fees ... ..	...	...	...	4,831	...	...	...	4,831	Customs Subordinate Establishment ...	2,65,938	2,82,564
Warehouse rent	9,188	5,377	778	1,681	...	...	9,967	10,068	Preventive Establishment ...	2,03,117	2,61,247
Transshipment fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Statistical Establishment ...	61,543	50,743
Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents	54,484	59,690	1,695	2,010	164	164	56,493	62,040	Statistical Establishment (Chief Account Office)	7,203	7,283	
Proceeds of unclaimed goods ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	Total Ra. ...	6,07,169	6,95,557
Confiscations and Penalties ...	20,349	27,077	4,864	2,049	13,091	8,794	38,304	37,920	Total, Pay Ra. ...	7,61,734	7,56,903	
Recoveries of contingent charges on account of private establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bonus to Establishment ...	...	257
Sale-proceeds of forms and publications	140	158	...	...	...	...	140	158	Allowances.		
Other items	33,087	37,809	4,629	40	23	17	37,689	27,866	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	30,720	35,339	
Grand Total Ra. ...	3,55,98,098	3,45,56,244	1,36,173	1,33,558	2,69,395	2,21,363	3,60,23,664	3,42,11,165	Overtime work fees	1,16,658	98,466	
Deduct—									Total Ra. ...	1,45,376	1,30,793	
Refunds, Imports	2,64,677	2,24,500	213	14	3,339	3,346	2,69,228	3,27,660	Contingencies.			
Do. Exports	5,392	1,772	46	...	477	2,157	5,915	3,929	Fixed contingencies including Lighting charges, Advertising charges etc ...	6,621	5,537	
Do. Overtime work fees ...	29,776	13,269	67	129	1,166	93	30,009	13,494	Purchase and repairs of Dead Stock Articles	770	787	
Do. Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Official Postage and Service Telegrams	2,346	2,433
Drawbacks on goods re-exported.	3,94,799	4,04,652	...	...	...	...	3,94,799	4,04,663	Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores ...	6,662	2,754
Total Es. ...	6,03,614	7,44,203	325	143	4,963	5,599	6,06,951	7,49,945	Belts and clothing to Peons ...	3,811	1,269	
Net Total Ra. ...	3,40,01,453	3,38,12,041	1,35,848	1,33,415	2,64,413	2,15,764	3,53,24,713	3,41,61,220	Clothing to Crews	397	892	
									Do. to Scalesmen ... ..	...	892
									Carriage of Tent Records ...	1,979	2,311	
									Agents, Rates and Taxes and Halalkor and water cess ...	2,314	3,760	
									Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	2,210	1,496	
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames	455	395	
									Purchase of Books and Periodicals	398	145	
									Rewards in Customs cases ...	4,677	6,923	
									Petrol for Motor Launches ...	3,407	2,888	
									Coal for steam launches ...	1,310	...	
									Scales and Weights	15	217	
									Purchase of carpet ... ..	...	27
									Supply of medicine	17	22	
									Miscellaneous office expenses ... ..	...	2
									Contribution for the maintenance of the customs club	2,200	...	
									Total, Contingencies Ra. ...	39,789	32,240	
									Total, Expenditure Ra. ...	9,46,899	9,19,202	
									Add—1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department ...	1,65,878	1,74,561	
									Total, Rs. ...	11,12,777	10,93,766	

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.	4	...	...	...	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.	139	8	186	14	347	
(b) As between two foreign countries.	5	...	2	...	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.	8	8	24	8	48	
(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.	19	13	46	26	104	
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods.	61	2	95	2	160	
Total ...	236	31	353	50	670	

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