

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

1915-1916

WITH APPENDICES.



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PARA.	PAGE
1. Statement of value of aggregate trade of the Presidency of Bombay	1
2-4. General remarks	2

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

5. Statement of value of aggregate trade of Chief Port with remarks on fluctuations	3
6. Freights	<i>ib.</i>
7. Prices—fluctuations in	<i>ib.</i>

Foreign Trade—

8-9. Value of trade of imports and exports according to prescribed classification under 4 main classes with remarks on fluctuations	5-6
--	-----

Imports—

10. Comparative statement of principal articles of imports ...	7
11. Apparel	8
12. Chemicals and chemical preparations	9
13. Coal	<i>ib.</i>
14. Drugs and medicines	<i>ib.</i>
15. Dyeing and tanning substances	<i>ib.</i>
16. Glass and glassware	10
17. Hardware... ..	<i>ib.</i>
18. Liquors	<i>ib.</i>
19. Machinery and Mill-work	11
20. Matches	<i>ib.</i>
21. Metals and Ores	<i>ib.</i>
22. Motor cars and motor cycles	12
23. Oils (mineral)	13
24. Provisions and oilman's stores	<i>ib.</i>
25. Railway plant and Rolling-stock	<i>ib.</i>
26. Sugar (refined)	14
27. Tea	<i>ib.</i>
28. Textiles	15
29. Tobacco	17
30. Wood	<i>ib.</i>

Exports—

Foreign Merchandise—

31. Comparative statement of principal articles of exports of foreign merchandise with general remarks thereon ...	<i>ib.</i>
--	------------

Indian Produce and Manufactures—

32. Table of relative values of the important articles of exports ...	18
33. General remarks on exports of Indian produce and manufactures	19
34. Remarks on exported merchandise	<i>ib.</i>
35. Movements of treasure in the export trade	<i>ib.</i>
36. Grain, pulse and flour	<i>ib.</i>
37. Metals and Ores	<i>ib.</i>
38. Seeds	20
39. Textiles	21

PARA.	PAGE
Foreign Trade—continued.	
Treasure—	
40. Comparative tables of the details of gold and silver (private) with remarks thereon	23
41. Movements of treasure on Government account	<i>ib.</i>
Miscellaneous—	
42. Distribution of foreign trade according to countries	24
43. Government transactions (Stores)	25
44. Shipping	<i>ib.</i>
45. Customs Revenue	26
Coasting Trade—	
46. Comparative statement of value of imports and exports with remarks on	27
Imports and exports	<i>ib.</i>
Treasure	28
Government transactions	<i>ib.</i>
Shipping	<i>ib.</i>
TRADE OF SUBORDINATE PORTS.	
47—48. Foreign and Coasting Trade	28—29
SECTION II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Sea Customs—	
Port of Bombay—	
49—52. Receipts	29
53. Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>
54. Refund of import duties	30
55. Drawbacks	<i>ib.</i>
56. Customs documents, import	<i>ib.</i>
57. " " export	<i>ib.</i>
58. " " drawback	<i>ib.</i>
59. " " bonds	<i>ib.</i>
60. Amendments of documents	<i>ib.</i>
61—62. Bonding transactions. Public Warehouses and Private Warehouses	<i>ib.</i>
63—64. Customs offences	31
65. Establishment and the War	<i>ib.</i>
Continental Ports—	
66. Cases adjudicated under Sea Customs Act	<i>ib.</i>
Land Customs—	
67. General remarks	32
68—71. Receipts	<i>ib.</i>
72. Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>
73. Petroleum	<i>ib.</i>
74. Free export of rice and paddy to Goa	<i>ib.</i>
75. Import and export traffic <i>via</i> Castle Rock	<i>ib.</i>
76. Offences	33
Cotton Duties Act—	
77—84. Resumé	33—34
Indian Merchandise Marks Act—	
85—96. Report	34—36
Appendix I	37
" II	39

REPORT

ON THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

For the Official Year ending 31st March 1916.

SECTION I.—REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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, 1916, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1910-1911:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or Decrease in 1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).								
IMPORTS	Merchandise ...	42,04,18,469	49,35,16,427	56,77,81,049	62,53,33,730	46,10,18,379	44,24,21,927	— 1,85,96,452
	Gold ...	14,61,42,188	33,50,60,416	39,09,35,003	25,02,76,493	9,67,57,601	3,99,59,515	— 5,67,98,086
	Silver ...	9,48,17,639	9,51,46,893	8,28,90,878	6,64,28,584	8,67,73,536	4,67,61,534	— 4,00,12,002
	Total, Imports ...	66,13,73,296	92,37,43,726	1,03,16,07,530	94,20,43,957	64,45,49,516	52,91,42,976	— 11,54,06,540
EXPORTS	Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	2,73,50,807	3,57,13,134	3,33,95,691	3,36,24,578	2,23,75,944	3,05,80,609	+ 77,13,665
	Indian Produce ...	48,23,15,683	59,51,96,194	55,78,33,811	66,09,31,215	46,82,69,460	44,33,76,022	— 2,48,93,438
	Gold ...	3,40,83,707	3,59,43,059	3,69,28,751	3,58,05,957	1,65,02,499	6,22,33,194	+ 4,57,33,695
	Silver ...	1,50,29,735	5,87,08,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	40,16,673	43,95,267	+ 3,78,594
	Total, Exports ...	55,93,29,932	72,55,59,131	65,60,50,038	74,46,61,751	51,16,64,576	54,05,97,092	+ 2,89,32,516
Total, Foreign Trade ...		1,22,07,03,228	1,64,93,02,857	1,68,76,57,568	1,68,67,05,008	1,15,62,14,092	1,06,97,40,068	— 6,64,74,024
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).								
IMPORTS	Indian Produce ...	17,63,64,672	19,34,25,625	19,66,94,106	22,18,96,523	19,33,98,898	18,54,03,280	— 75,05,618
	Foreign Merchandise ...	75,35,904	87,47,713	93,44,827	1,02,49,602	1,16,47,324	1,00,70,934	— 15,76,390
	Gold ...	5,047	7,665	6,427	7,484	34,045	23,739	— 10,306
	Silver ...	4,04,617	5,24,971	4,46,429	2,45,591	2,58,320	3,91,806	+ 1,33,486
Total, Imports ...		18,44,00,440	20,27,05,974	20,69,81,239	23,23,99,099	20,63,38,587	19,63,70,759	— 69,58,328
EXPORTS	Indian Produce ...	12,08,04,968	14,36,82,657	14,24,27,670	12,70,95,748	11,96,45,498	12,48,49,471	+ 62,03,978
	Foreign Merchandise ...	4,74,36,896	4,90,96,455	5,11,99,798	4,01,95,708	4,13,76,737	4,41,57,416	+ 27,80,679
	Gold ...	1,55,383	300	3,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Silver ...	6,49,913	3,05,785	7,92,878	6,55,911	3,59,132	3,52,230	— 6,852
Total, Exports ...		16,90,46,178	19,30,85,147	19,47,20,346	17,69,47,367	16,08,81,362	16,93,59,167	+ 89,77,805
Total, Coasting Trade ...		35,34,46,616	39,57,91,121	40,17,01,585	40,93,46,466	36,72,19,949	36,57,33,926	+ 18,977
Grand Total, Private Trade ...		1,57,41,49,844	2,04,50,93,978	2,08,93,59,203	2,09,60,52,074	1,52,19,34,041	1,43,54,78,994	— 8,64,55,047
(III) Government Transactions.								
Foreign ...		4,02,76,288	70,91,741	10,96,44,499	4,65,59,805	2,92,10,271	3,32,74,597	+ 40,64,326
Coasting ...		2,24,47,724	61,47,697	49,43,423	2,34,96,741	1,18,95,611	31,60,759	— 87,34,852
Total, Government Transactions ...		6,27,24,012	1,32,39,438	11,45,92,922	7,00,56,546	4,11,05,882	3,64,35,356	— 46,70,526
Total, Trade ...		1,63,68,73,856	2,05,83,33,406	2,20,39,52,125	2,16,61,08,620	1,56,30,39,923	1,47,19,14,350	— 9,11,25,578

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The year 1915-16 was a period of continuous war during which the normal processes of trade and finance had to be re-adjusted and subordinated to war purposes. The returns of the previous year included 4 months of normal trade while the returns now under review represent a period entirely covered by war. The direct result was to keep closed all trade with enemy countries, to raise freights to a very high figure and further to restrict or control trade owing to the special measures taken, the object of which was to prevent supplies reaching the enemy, to stimulate the export of articles required by the United Kingdom or the Allies or to conserve supplies in India. The monsoon was late in arriving and was not satisfactory in the North-West of India. The prospects, however, were improved by the rainfall which occurred in September and October and was most beneficial to *rabi* crops in the north of India. The consequence of all these conditions has been to decrease the volume of the sea-borne trade both in imports and exports of merchandise. Exchange difficulties, which were experienced by all belligerent countries, were not experienced to the same degree at all in India where exchange remained stable. A further result of the war has been to attract increased attention to the opportunities offered to Indian industries, now that so many of the usual sources of supply have been cut off, and a commission has recently been appointed to examine the possibilities of further industrial development.

Revenue.

War conditions and scarcity of shipping seriously affected the customs revenue especially under silver, rice, cotton manufactures and metals. On the 1st March 1916 new or enhanced customs duties were imposed, the general import tariff being raised from 5 per cent. *ad valorem* to 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*, save in the case of sugar on which duty has been increased to 10 per cent. Certain special import duties were increased, the free list being curtailed, and an export tax on tea and jute (raw and manufactured) was also imposed.

The aggregate value of the total trade including Government transactions of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, amounted to Rs. 147 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 9 crores as compared with the figures of the previous year. This decrease is shared by a fall of Rs. 8½ crores in private trade and of Rs. ½ crore in Government transactions. The fall in private trade is solely due to the shrinkage in foreign trade.

Foreign Trade
(Private)
Merchandise.

3. The value of the foreign trade in private merchandise further declined and fell below that of the year 1909-10. The total figure—Rs. 91½ crores—is less than that of the last year by Rs. 3½ crores to which imports contributed Rs. 1¾ crore and exports Rs. 2½ crores, while re-exports showed an increase of Rs. ¾ crore. The cessation of trade with enemy countries and the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium were counterbalanced by noticeable increases in the imports from Java, Japan and the United States of America and the exports to the United-Kingdom, Japan, China and Persia.

Movements of
Gold and Silver
(coin and bullion).
Gold.

4. The gold-producing areas have not been much affected by the war and the gold output of the world has improved. The Transvaal has increased its production owing to the greater influx of native labour. But the movements of gold have been restricted and the imports into Bombay on private account were further reduced by Rs. 5·68 crores to Rs. 4 crores. The decrease under bullion was Rs. 4·17 crores and that under sovereigns and other coins Rs. 1·51 crore. Exports of gold, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 4·57 crores to Rs. 6·22 crores and consisted of bullion of the value of Rs. 3·02 crores being the produce of Indian mines and of sovereigns and other coins valued at Rs. 3·2 crores. There were no exports of gold on Government account while imports were valued at Rs. 3·75 lakhs.

Silver.

Imports of silver on private account fell by Rs. 4 crores, but exports rose by Rs. 3·78 lakhs. There were practically no imports of silver on Government account, but exports amounted to Rs. 79·58 lakhs.

For a long time dealers in India abstained from buying, owing to the high rates of insurance and other causes, but in November more activity was shown. The price of silver up to this time had remained steady, but at the end of November it rose in London from 24½*d.* to 27½*d.*, subsequently falling to 26*d.* The price of bar silver ex-duty in Bombay fluctuated between Rs. 59·7 per 100 tolas in February 1915 and Rs. 77·14 per 100 tolas in January 1916.

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:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or Decrease in 1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Foreign Trade								
(Private)—Imports—								
Merchandise ...	...	42,02,70,744	49,33,95,592	56,76,27,163	62,51,94,280	46,07,69,903	44,20,68,800	— 1,87,00,103
Gold ...	...	14,01,42,183	33,50,80,416	33,09,35,603	25,02,76,493	9,67,57,601	8,09,59,515	— 5,67,98,086
Silver ...	...	9,48,17,639	9,51,46,881	8,28,90,678	6,84,28,684	8,67,73,536	4,87,61,534	— 4,00,12,002
Total Imports ...	...	66,12,30,571	92,36,22,989	98,14,53,444	94,18,99,307	64,43,00,040	52,87,89,849	— 11,55,10,191
Exports—								
Foreign Merchandise ...	...	2,78,50,800	3,57,13,134	3,33,95,337	3,38,24,578	2,28,75,944	3,05,89,609	+ 77,13,665
Indian Produce ...	...	48,22,74,167	59,51,43,740	55,77,98,500	66,09,09,189	48,82,47,064	44,38,74,772	— 2,48,72,202
Gold ...	...	3,46,33,708	3,59,43,088	3,69,23,751	3,88,95,937	1,65,02,499	6,22,36,194	+ 4,57,33,695
Silver ...	...	1,50,29,735	5,87,08,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	40,16,673	43,95,267	+ 3,78,594
Total Exports ...	...	55,92,88,410	72,55,06,677	65,60,44,693	74,46,39,675	51,16,43,180	54,05,05,842	+ 2,89,53,663
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	...	1,22,05,18,981	1,64,91,29,566	1,63,74,98,337	1,68,65,38,982	1,15,59,43,220	1,06,93,85,691	— 8,65,56,529
II.—Coasting Trade								
(Private)—Imports—								
Indian Produce ...	...	15,29,43,471	16,72,65,585	17,07,54,500	19,57,98,338	18,76,36,137	16,06,73,797	— 69,62,340
Foreign Merchandise ...	...	22,85,324	24,81,146	34,06,344	28,06,873	53,35,674	48,65,382	— 4,70,222
Gold ...	...	5,047	7,665	6,427	7,402	34,045	28,289	— 10,756
Silver ...	...	3,15,457	4,64,720	3,29,493	1,89,493	2,03,933	3,13,065	+ 1,09,132
Total Imports ...	...	15,56,40,199	17,02,19,116	17,44,96,769	19,69,66,350	17,32,09,939	16,88,76,003	— 73,33,958
Exports—								
Indian Produce ...	...	6,58,86,162	10,67,53,565	10,75,90,633	8,84,92,105	8,40,18,302	8,20,50,617	+ 80,32,315
Foreign Merchandise ...	...	4,72,66,424	4,89,10,078	5,09,93,075	4,89,67,751	4,12,05,113	4,38,48,753	+ 26,43,640
Gold ...	...	1,55,882	.....	3,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	...	5,03,282	2,59,234	6,33,605	6,12,198	3,31,684	3,16,242	— 15,442
Total Exports ...	...	13,38,11,250	15,59,22,875	15,95,67,313	13,80,73,052	12,55,55,099	13,62,15,612	+ 1,06,60,513
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	...	28,93,60,449	32,61,41,991	33,40,64,082	33,69,38,302	29,87,65,038	30,30,91,615	+ 83,26,527
Total Private Trade ...	...	1,50,98,79,430	1,97,52,71,557	2,02,16,62,419	2,02,34,77,284	1,45,47,07,308	1,37,14,77,306	— 6,32,30,002
Aggregate Government Transactions ...	...	6,24,51,495	1,30,26,372	11,44,00,070	6,98,68,681	4,05,82,581	3,59,93,089	— 45,69,492
Total Trade ...	...	1,57,23,30,925	1,98,83,07,929	2,13,59,62,489	2,09,33,45,945	1,49,52,60,869	1,40,74,70,375	— 8,77,99,404

Almost the whole of the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is carried on through its chief port—Bombay. There was a further decline of 7 per cent. in the aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay, while that of Calcutta advanced by 8 per cent. The imports of merchandise into Bombay have again fallen by 4 per cent. and into Calcutta by 8 per cent., but those into Karáchi have advanced by 8 per cent. The same classes of articles, namely, *cotton manufactures, metals and ores, machinery, railway plant, hardware and wool manufactures*, are chiefly responsible for the decreases recorded both at Calcutta and Bombay. The increase in the imports into Karáchi is due to larger arrivals of *cotton piece-goods and sugar*. In regard to exports of Indian produce, the trade of Calcutta advanced by 21 per cent. owing to larger demands for *tea, jute (raw and manufactured) and hides and skins (raw)*. But in the case of Bombay and Karáchi the exports have further declined by 5 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively, *cotton and oil-seeds* being the principal commodities handled in Bombay and *wheat and raw cotton* at Karáchi.

The total value of the coasting trade of the port of Bombay has increased by Rs. 33½ lakhs to Rs. 30.21 crores owing to larger exports which record an advance of Rs. 1.06 crore, while imports show a falling off of Rs. 73.34 lakhs.

6. One of the main effects of the war on British shipping was a large **Freights** diminution in the number of vessels available for over-sea trade, due partly to losses from enemy operations and also to Admiralty demands on behalf of Government for military purposes. As a consequence the rise in freights has been phenomenal in Europe since the start of the war, and freights in Bombay naturally rose in sympathy. In the first eight months of the war the average rates of homeward freights for general cargo rose from 15s. per ton to 60s. per ton: during 1915-16 the rates went up still higher until they reached the maximum of 165s. per ton in the first week of February 1916, from which there was a drop to 122s. 6d. in the next month.

7. In order to see how far the changes in the trade returns are due to **Prices** decreases in the volume of trade and how far to price movements each item

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The year 1915-16 was a period of continuous war during which the normal processes of trade and finance had to be re-adjusted and subordinated to war purposes. The returns of the previous year included 4 months of normal trade while the returns now under review represent a period entirely covered by war. The direct result was to keep closed all trade with enemy countries, to raise freights to a very high figure and further to restrict or control trade owing to the special measures taken, the object of which was to prevent supplies reaching the enemy, to stimulate the export of articles required by the United Kingdom or the Allies or to conserve supplies in India. The monsoon was late in arriving and was not satisfactory in the North-West of India. The prospects, however, were improved by the rainfall which occurred in September and October and was most beneficial to *rabi* crops in the north of India. The consequence of all these conditions has been to decrease the volume of the sea-borne trade both in imports and exports of merchandise. Exchange difficulties, which were experienced by all belligerent countries, were not experienced to the same degree at all in India where exchange remained stable. A further result of the war has been to attract increased attention to the opportunities offered to Indian industries, now that so many of the usual sources of supply have been cut off, and a commission has recently been appointed to examine the possibilities of further industrial development.

Revenue.

War conditions and scarcity of shipping seriously affected the customs revenue especially under silver, rice, cotton manufactures and metals. On the 1st March 1916 new or enhanced customs duties were imposed, the general import tariff being raised from 5 per cent. *ad valorem* to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, save in the case of sugar on which duty has been increased to 10 per cent. Certain special import duties were increased, the free list being curtailed, and an export tax on tea and jute (raw and manufactured) was also imposed.

The aggregate value of the total trade including Government transactions of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, amounted to Rs. 147 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 9 crores as compared with the figures of the previous year. This decrease is shared by a fall of Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ crores in private trade and of Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ crore in Government transactions. The fall in private trade is solely due to the shrinkage in foreign trade.

Foreign Trade
(Private)
Merchandise.

3. The value of the foreign trade in private merchandise further declined and fell below that of the year 1909-10. The total figure—Rs. $91\frac{1}{2}$ crores—is less than that of the last year by Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores to which imports contributed Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ crore and exports Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, while re-exports showed an increase of Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ crore. The cessation of trade with enemy countries and the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium were counterbalanced by noticeable increases in the imports from Java, Japan and the United States of America and the exports to the United-Kingdom, Japan, China and Persia.

Movements of
Gold and Silver
(coin and bullion).
Gold.

4. The gold-producing areas have not been much affected by the war and the gold output of the world has improved. The Transvaal has increased its production owing to the greater influx of native labour. But the movements of gold have been restricted and the imports into Bombay on private account were further reduced by Rs. 5.68 crores to Rs. 4 crores. The decrease under bullion was Rs. 4.17 crores and that under sovereigns and other coins Rs. 1.51 crore. Exports of gold, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 4.57 crores to Rs. 6.22 crores and consisted of bullion of the value of Rs. 3.02 crores being the produce of Indian mines and of sovereigns and other coins valued at Rs. 3.2 crores. There were no exports of gold on Government account while imports were valued at Rs. 3.75 lakhs.

Silver.

Imports of silver on private account fell by Rs. 4 crores, but exports rose by Rs. 3.78 lakhs. There were practically no imports of silver on Government account, but exports amounted to Rs. 79.58 lakhs.

For a long time dealers in India abstained from buying, owing to the high rates of insurance and other causes, but in November more activity was shown. The price of silver up to this time had remained steady, but at the end of November it rose in London from $24\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $27\frac{1}{2}d.$, subsequently falling to $26d.$ The price of bar silver ex-duty in Bombay fluctuated between Rs. 59.7 per 100 tolas in February 1915 and Rs. 77.14 per 100 tolas in January 1916.

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:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or Decrease in 1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Foreign Trade							
(Private)—Imports—							
Merchandise ...	42,02,70,744	49,38,95,592	56,76,27,163	62,51,94,230	46,07,03,003	44,20,68,800	- 1,87,00,103
Gold ...	14,61,42,183	33,50,80,416	33,09,35,603	25,02,76,493	9,67,57,601	3,99,69,515	- 5,67,98,088
Silver ...	9,48,17,639	9,51,46,861	8,28,90,878	6,64,28,584	8,07,73,536	4,67,61,534	- 4,00,12,002
Total Imports ...	66,12,30,571	92,36,22,869	98,14,53,644	94,18,99,307	64,83,00,040	52,87,99,849	-11,56,10,191
Exports—							
Foreign Merchandise ...	2,78,50,800	3,57,13,134	3,38,95,357	3,38,34,578	3,28,75,044	3,05,89,609	+ 77,13,665
Indian Produce ...	43,22,74,167	59,51,43,740	55,77,93,500	66,09,09,139	46,32,47,064	44,33,74,772	- 2,48,73,292
Gold ...	3,46,33,708	3,59,43,088	3,69,23,751	3,98,85,957	1,65,02,499	6,22,36,194	+ 4,67,33,695
Silver ...	1,50,29,735	5,87,06,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	40,16,673	43,95,267	+ 3,78,594
Total Exports ...	55,92,88,410	72,55,06,677	65,60,44,693	74,46,39,675	51,16,42,180	54,05,05,842	+ 2,89,53,663
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	1,22,05,19,981	1,64,91,29,546	1,63,74,98,337	1,68,65,38,982	1,15,99,42,220	1,06,93,05,691	- 8,65,56,529
II.—Coasting Trade							
(Private)—Imports—							
Indian Produce ...	15,29,43,471	16,72,05,595	17,07,54,500	19,57,09,333	16,78,36,137	16,06,73,797	- 69,62,340
Foreign Merchandise ...	22,85,324	24,31,146	34,06,344	28,06,973	63,35,874	48,65,852	- 4,70,022
Gold ...	5,047	7,665	6,427	7,403	34,045	28,289	- 10,756
Silver ...	3,15,457	4,64,720	9,29,493	1,93,493	2,03,933	3,13,065	+ 1,09,132
Total Imports ...	15,55,40,199	17,02,19,116	17,44,96,769	19,83,66,259	17,82,09,039	16,58,76,008	- 79,33,986
Exports—							
Indian Produce ...	6,58,86,162	10,67,53,565	10,75,90,633	6,84,92,105	6,40,16,302	8,20,50,617	+ 80,32,315
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,72,86,424	4,69,10,076	5,09,93,075	4,89,67,761	4,12,05,113	4,38,48,753	+ 29,43,640
Gold ...	1,55,382	.....	3,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	5,03,282	2,59,234	6,83,605	6,12,196	3,31,684	3,16,242	- 15,442
Total Exports ...	13,38,11,250	15,59,22,875	15,95,67,313	13,80,72,052	12,55,55,099	13,62,15,612	+ 1,06,60,513
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	28,93,60,449	32,61,41,991	33,40,64,082	33,69,38,302	29,87,65,098	30,20,91,615	+ 33,26,527
Total Private Trade ...	1,50,98,79,430	1,97,52,71,557	2,02,15,62,419	2,02,34,77,284	1,45,47,07,308	1,37,14,77,206	- 8,32,30,002
Aggregate Government Transactions ...	6,24,51,495	1,30,26,372	11,44,00,070	6,98,68,661	4,06,62,561	3,59,93,069	- 45,69,492
Total, Trade ...	1,57,23,30,925	1,98,82,97,929	2,13,59,62,489	2,09,33,45,945	1,49,52,69,869	1,40,74,70,375	- 8,77,09,494

Almost the whole of the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is carried on through its chief port—Bombay. There was a further decline of 7 per cent. in the aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay, while that of Calcutta advanced by 8 per cent. The imports of merchandise into Bombay have again fallen by 4 per cent. and into Calcutta by 8 per cent., but those into Karáchi have advanced by 8 per cent. The same classes of articles, namely, *cotton manufactures, metals and ores, machinery, railway plant, hardware and wool manufactures*, are chiefly responsible for the decreases recorded both at Calcutta and Bombay. The increase in the imports into Karáchi is due to larger arrivals of *cotton piece-goods and sugar*. In regard to exports of Indian produce, the trade of Calcutta advanced by 21 per cent. owing to larger demands for *tea, jute (raw and manufactured) and hides and skins (raw)*. But in the case of Bombay and Karáchi the exports have further declined by 5 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively, *cotton and oil-seeds* being the principal commodities handled in Bombay and *wheat and raw cotton* at Karáchi.

The total value of the coasting trade of the port of Bombay has increased by Rs. 33½ lakhs to Rs. 30.21 crores owing to larger exports which record an advance of Rs. 1.06 crore, while imports show a falling off of Rs. 73.34 lakhs.

6. One of the main effects of the war on British shipping was a large Freights. diminution in the number of vessels available for over-sea trade, due partly to losses from enemy operations and also to Admiralty demands on behalf of Government for military purposes. As a consequence the rise in freights has been phenomenal in Europe since the start of the war, and freights in Bombay naturally rose in sympathy. In the first eight months of the war the average rates of homeward freights for general cargo rose from 15s. per ton to 60s. per ton: during 1915-16 the rates went up still higher until they reached the maximum of 165s. per ton in the first week of February 1916, from which there was a drop to 122s. 6d. in the next month.

7. In order to see how far the changes in the trade returns are due to Prices. decreases in the volume of trade and how far to price movements each item

has been recalculated on the assumption that the prices were the same as in the previous year. In the following table the sum of the recalculated figures compared with the actual returns for 1915-16 shows how far the change is due to alterations in price, while the comparison with the 1914-15 figures shows the change in volume :—

	Imports.			Exports (Indian produce).		
	1915-1916.		1914-1915.	1915-1916.		1914-1915.
	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1914-1915.	Value shown in Returns.	Value shown in Returns.	Value calculated at prices of 1914-1915.	Value shown in Returns.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	861.65	730.45	505.26	489.13	427.98	295.82
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured... ..	429.13	411.01	474.75	2,877.41	3,080.99	3,457.92
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	2,983.27	2,311.01	3,482.02	1,020.37	1,033.02	877.34
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including Parcel post)	141.84	138.62	145.66	68.84	63.38	51.39
Total Merchandise	4,420.69	4,039.09	4,607.69	4,433.75	4,676.37	4,682.47

These figures indicate that under imports the actual volume of trade declined by 11 per cent., while the average prices were 8 per cent. higher. The fall in the volume of exports is small being only $\frac{1}{10}$ th per cent., while the decline in the average prices was 5 per cent. The most important variation under imports is in respect of *sugar*, imports of which amounted to 3,340,818 cwt. valued at Rs. 5.21 crores. If calculated at the prices prevailing in the previous year the value would have been Rs. 1.27 crore less. This article has contributed to the increase in both the volume and the value of class I. The increase in value of class III is largely due to the higher prices of *iron and steel* and *cotton coloured piece-goods*. Variations in other classes call for no remarks. The export trade was affected by a general fall in prices especially in *cotton textile manufactures*.

The following table shows the variation in the average wholesale prices of certain important commodities, the standard being taken as the average for 3 years ending 1900-01 :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.							
Dyeing and Tanning Substances—							
Alizarine	100	113.63	106.82	93.19	60.91	86.36*	195.45
Antiline	100	71.30	71.30	72.23	73.15	68.44*	230.58
Metals and Ores—							
Copper	100	103.74	102.82	106.81	111.03	108.24	123.27
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	94.85	93.37	98.48	101.32	140.74
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	84.44	84.44	102.22	102.22	108.89
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	109.11	95.49	81.06	108.46	143.33
Textiles—							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	175.44	164.91	159.65	168.42	167.89	143.11
" Piece-goods, Grey	100	136.36	145.45	145.45	145.45	154.55	145.45
" " White	100	133.33	150.00	141.66	150.00	153.33	150.00
" " Coloured, printed or dyed	100	125.00	131.25	131.25	131.25	131.25	150.00
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	125.14	124.38	133.50	135.75	135.20
Silk—Piece-goods	100	98.43	92.88	90.47	90.48	87.62	102.38
Woolen Piece-goods	100	108.33	121.43	122.62	113.10	125.00	163.09
EXPORTS.							
Wheat	100	105.03	101.01	111.07	111.67	132.80	132.80
Opium	100	260.14	373.93	393.61	418.30	...	...
Seeds—							
Linseed	100	175.18	186.78	169.43	121.44	120.70	121.59
Rape	100	116.51	126.03	140.00	138.89	144.60	121.75
Til or Jinfili	100	125.41	137.23	140.25	150.70	142.69	113.60
Cotton	100	163.14	168.47	168.52	158.46	153.39	147.46
Castor	100	119.60	114.04	116.51	116.20	108.49	106.64
Textiles—							
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	173.68	165.46	167.91	139.32	121.03
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	166.66	166.67	160.00	166.67	156.67	143.33
Cotton—Piece-goods—							
Grey	100	125.00	133.33	133.33	133.33	125.00	116.67
White	100	105.26	115.79	142.11	115.66	142.11	121.05
Coloured	100	95.45	1100.00	104.55	104.55	100.00	86.36
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	122.92	125.00	127.08	131.25	160.42

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

The prices of all the imported articles show considerable increases over those of the previous year except in the case of *cotton twist and yarn*, and *grey and white piece-goods*. The phenomenal rise in the prices of *alizerine* and *aniline dyes* is due to the cutting off of supplies from Germany which had practically monopolised the trade in dye stuffs and to the great demand of the Indian mills for these articles. Under exports the prices of all the articles show a decline except for *raw wool*.

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.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease in 1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	5,86'81	6,74'70	6,62'80	5,05'20	8,61'65	+ 3,56'39
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	6,60'72	7,93'42	5,77'91	4,74'75	4,29'13	— 45'62
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	35,25'46	40,63'03	48,55'70	34,82'02	29,88'27	— 4,93'75
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	1,57'97	1,45'12	1,56'03	1,45'66	1,41'64	— 4'02
TOTAL, IMPORTS ...	49,39'86	56,76'27	62,51'94	46,07'63	44,20'69	— 1,87'00
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	3,83'80	5,47'13	5,54'02	3,95'82	4,69'13	+ 1,73'31
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	39,69'07	31,92'01	46,25'91	34,57'92	29,77'41	— 5,80'51
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	16,34'21	17,89'28	13,59'75	8,77'34	10,20'37	+ 1,43'03
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	68'38	50'00	69'41	51'59	66'84	+ 15'45
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	59,51'44	55,77'99	65,09'09	47,82'47	44,33'75	— 2,48'72
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	65'06	37'84	43'20	53'52	99'42	+ 44'80
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	27'10	33'27	31'05	22'85	30'47	+ 7'62
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,60'95	2,56'40	2,68'07	1,47'80	1,72'49	+ 24'69
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	4'03	6'44	7'03	4'59	4'52	— 07
Total, Foreign Merchandise ...	9,57'13	9,33'95	9,38'25	2,28'76	9,05'90	+ 77'14
TOTAL, EXPORTS ...	69,08'57	65,11'94	74,47'34	49,11'23	53,39'65	— 1,71'68

Imports.—The total value of imports has fallen and shows decreases in all classes except in class I in which the increase is due almost wholly to *sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above*, imports of which from Java advanced by 1·4 million cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 2·22 crores in value, while imports from Mauritius fell by 58 thousand cwt. in quantity but rose by Rs. 41 lakhs in value. Imports from Hongkong and Japan were almost equal and showed increases of about Rs. 30 lakhs in each case. Imports of *grain, pulse and flour, spices and tea* also showed substantial increases. In class II the largest decline was in the imports of *coal, coke and patent fuel* and *textile materials* which fell by Rs. 47 lakhs and Rs. 23 lakhs respectively, while imports of *precious stones and pearls, unset* advanced by Rs. 27½ lakhs. Class III represents

68 per cent. of the total import trade and accounts for large decreases under all the principal heads, *viz.*, *yarn and textile fabrics* (— Rs. 2.16 crores), *railway plant and rolling-stock* (— Rs. 1.75 crore), *machinery* (— Rs. 68 lakhs), *iron and steel* (— Rs. 55 lakhs) and *other metals* (— Rs. 1 crore). *Chemicals and drugs* and *apparel* showed increases of Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 27 lakhs respectively.

Exports.—The most important articles of export are grouped in class II. The contraction in this class is solely due to the restricted shipments to Europe of the two principal staples—*raw cotton and seeds*—which declined by Rs. 4.84 crores and Rs. 1.88 crore respectively. Exports of *wool* advanced by Rs. 80 lakhs. Shipments of *grain, pulse and flour* and *tea* account for increases of Rs. 87.14 lakhs and Rs. 67½ lakhs respectively in class I, and those of *cotton twist and yarn* and *cotton manufactures* of Rs. 53 lakhs and Rs. 57 lakhs respectively in class III.

9. The figures in the preceding paragraph are for the complete year and previous years. It is of interest to compare the last 8 months of 1915-16 with the last 8 months (the war period) of 1914-15. The annexed table shows the value of each of the classes of imports and exports together with the increase or decrease in the two periods as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15:—

Articles.	1913-1914. 4 months April to July.	1914-1915. 4 months April to July.	1915-16. 4 months April to July.	Increase or Decrease.	1913-1914. 8 months August to March.	1914-1915. 8 months August to March.	1915-16. 8 months August to March.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.								
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	1,06.29	1,36.72	2,07.91	+ 71.19	5,54.01	3,68.54	6,53.74	+ 2,85.20
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	1,76.17	1,62.84	1,11.17	— 51.67	4,01.74	3,11.91	3,17.96	+ 6.05
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	15,84.45	15,87.93	9,23.54	— 6,33.79	32,71.25	19,24.69	20,64.73	+ 1,40.04
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	46.66	60.55	48.75	— 11.80	1,09.37	85.11	92.89	+ 7.78
TOTAL, IMPORTS ...	19,15.57	19,17.44	12,91.37	— 6,26.07	43,36.37	26,90.25	31,29.32	+ 4,39.07
EXPORTS.								
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>								
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	2,44.50	1,32.96	2,04.96	+ 72.00	3,09.62	1,62.86	2,64.17	+ 1,01.81
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	17,08.96	22,70.57	8,91.21	— 13,79.36	29,16.96	11,87.35	19,36.20	+ 7,98.85
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	4,06.83	4,23.09	3,09.86	— 1,12.13	9,52.92	4,55.25	7,10.41	+ 2,55.16
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	26.21	33.19	14.85	— 18.34	43.20	18.20	51.99	+ 33.79
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	23,86.50	28,59.81	14,20.88	— 14,37.83	42,22.59	18,23.66	30,12.77	+ 11,89.11
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>								
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	13.03	15.18	29.63	+ 14.45	30.17	36.34	68.79	+ 30.45
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un-manufactured ...	12.41	11.56	8.01	— 3.55	19.54	11.29	22.46	+ 11.17
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	85.09	84.07	54.71	— 29.36	1,70.98	63.73	1,17.79	+ 54.05
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	2.14	2.76	1.35	— 1.41	4.89	1.63	3.17	+ 1.34
Total, Foreign Merchandise ...	1,13.67	1,13.57	93.70	— 19.87	2,25.58	1,15.10	2,12.20	+ 97.01
TOTAL, EXPORTS ...	24,99.17	29,72.38	15,14.68	— 14,57.70	44,48.17	19,38.85	32,24.97	+ 12,86.12

It will be seen that all the three main heads—Imports, Exports and Re-exports—naturally show decreases in the first four months, while there have been substantial increases in the last eight months in all classes. The latter figures give proof of the rapid and considerable recovery in the trade of the port in spite of the war.

IMPORTS.

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

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or decrease in 1915-1916.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1915-1916	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In 1914-1915.	In 1915-1916.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Lakhs.					
1	Cotton Manufactures ...	12,83,78,228	11,31,28,098	8,71,56,320	- 2,59.70	19.72	89.2	81.7	84.9	1
2	Sugar ...	3,63,38,193	2,02,25,185	5,29,10,278	+ 3,25.85	11.95	1.7	2.0	...	2
3	Metals and Ores ...	5,27,27,504	4,69,02,133	3,03,62,449	- 1,60.40	6.98	54.0	60.9	62.7	3
4	Silk Manufactures including silks yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	1,55,69,094	2,20,15,598	+ 64.27	4.98	5.8	2.9	2.9	4
5	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,60,25,360	3,79,63,069	2,03,73,197	- 1,74.91	4.61	88.7	95.5	96.1	5
6	Machinery and Millwork ...	2,16,85,474	2,55,20,199	1,83,37,766	- 71.53	4.16	92.3	94.7	93.0	6
7	Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	1,29,74,170	1,33,38,597	1,23,88,058	- 9.52	2.80	89.9	86.1	90.9	7
8	Oils ...	1,16,78,199	1,28,22,727	1,22,15,259	- 6.07	2.76	9.6	9.1	7.6	8
9	Articles (not specified) Imported by Post.	1,06,83,800	1,17,41,705	1,17,63,356	+ .23	2.66	63.2	63.9	72.7	9
10	Silk, Raw (including waste) .	92,61,373	1,01,12,618	95,16,893	- 5.96	2.15	1	...	1	10
11	Fruits and Vegetables ...	77,28,175	80,33,931	89,95,027	+ 8.61	2.03	1.0	.8	.6	11
12	Hardware ...	1,09,20,036	62,70,346	61,43,311	- 1.27	1.84	55.3	66.7	63.7	12
13	Apparel ...	60,31,595	46,15,875	71,44,081	+ 25.28	1.61	44.2	44.5	42.2	13
14	Matches ...	25,67,950	47,91,338	59,47,164	+ 11.56	1.34	1.2	2.2	...	14
15	Paper and Pasteboard ...	50,12,924	45,85,871	59,25,877	+ 13.40	1.34	50.1	59.7	50.2	15
16	Drugs and Medicines ...	41,55,526	43,51,629	56,62,712	+ 13.81	1.23	41.4	41.2	39.1	16
17	Chemicals ...	23,76,025	34,19,109	56,46,150	+ 22.27	1.27	67.6	80.7	79.6	17
18	Spices ...	40,20,110	46,69,969	55,24,564	+ 8.55	1.25	.3	.2	...	18
19	Liquors ...	56,45,147	59,01,461	54,39,125	- 1.62	1.23	64.2	67.4	69.3	19
20	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	36,12,674	51,60,009	+ 15.67	1.17	72.5	80.6	49.0	20
21	Glass and Glassware ...	74,95,982	42,75,559	50,55,575	+ 7.80	1.14	10.9	17.6	17.2	21
22	Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,33,941	37,98,936	50,29,376	+ 12.31	1.14	41.6	46.6	44.5	22
23	Instruments and Apparatus .	47,97,268	54,22,144	43,76,826	- 5.45	1.10	71.4	81.2	76.0	23
24	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	47,68,531	43,65,115	+ .97	1.10	70.9	70.8	66.1	24
25	Wood and Manufactures of .	41,62,604	42,02,124	48,00,817	+ 5.99	1.08	2.6	4.1	3.0	25
26	Precious Stones and Pearls, unast.	92,21,498	19,76,725	47,30,058	+ 27.53	1.07	...	...	...	26
27	Wool Manufactures including yarn & knitting wool.	1,37,21,037	73,47,260	46,59,694	- 31.87	1.05	71.0	81.4	86.1	27
28	Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	10,90,120	25,25,647	34,32,277	+ 9.07	.78	1.3	.4	.4	28
29	Paints and Painter's Materials.	25,45,433	25,93,433	33,83,450	+ 7.90	.77	80.2	67.6	90.5	29
30	Rubber ...	10,47,800	21,53,823	32,70,233	+ 11.16	.74	67.4	69.6	63.2	30
31	Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,52,360	49,59,625	31,86,236	- 17.73	.72	4.9	7.3	23.1	31
32	Tea ...	18,32,267	21,39,307	30,04,423	+ 8.65	.68	.8	.2	.3	32
33	Soap ...	21,57,246	23,94,427	28,23,089	- .71	.64	68.1	94.5	92.1	33
34	Stationery ...	27,30,823	23,58,450	26,46,852	+ 2.89	.60	65.1	71.6	70.5	34
35	Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,230	28,27,136	25,69,226	- 2.59	.53	73.2	76.9	58.7	35
36	Animals, living ...	21,00,505	27,38,125	23,82,646	- 3.55	.54	18.6	8.4	19.1	36
37	Earthenware and Porcelain ...	17,53,059	16,31,570	22,72,927	+ 4.41	.51	68.8	82.5	76.2	37
38	Belting for Machinery ...	7,84,022	17,37,059	21,32,196	+ 3.95	.43	91.2	91.3	92.4	38
39	Ivory ...	25,51,595	19,53,764	19,52,629	- .01	.44	44.3	68.5	66.0	39
40	Tobacco ...	14,91,956	18,68,848	18,89,905	+ 0.1	.43	72.6	78.7	83.8	40
41	Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel .	65,91,857	64,96,057	18,00,669	- 46.95	.41	50.7	43.4	11.4	41
42	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,858	22,77,097	17,63,549	- 5.09	.40	95.8	97.5	97.3	42
43	Seeds ...	5,03,360	22,72,912	16,13,663	- 6.59	.37	6.8	1.8	6.1	43
44	Wool, raw ...	11,78,850	12,51,116	16,10,650	+ 3.60	.36	19.9	.9	...	44
45	Flax and Manufactures of ...	10,03,023	12,37,571	15,18,089	+ 2.90	.34	94.7	96.2	93.1	45
46	Toys and Requisites for games.	16,16,416	8,08,338	13,30,099	+ 5.23	.30	31.3	44.0	27.3	46
47	Boots and Shoes ...	17,11,693	11,06,568	13,16,432	+ 2.10	.30	85.3	94.5	92.9	47
48	Tallow and Stearine ...	10,80,735	12,25,447	12,89,603	+ .84	.29	86.8	88.0	78.6	48
49	Starch and Farina ...	3,44,718	6,63,194	12,86,371	+ 6.23	.29	20.5	43.0	59.9	49
50	Gums and Resing ...	15,69,109	7,98,429	12,47,023	+ 4.54	.28	1.6	5.0	5.5	50
51	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	7,20,028	12,31,175	+ 5.11	.28	84.8	89.0	95.1	51

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or decrease in 1915-1916.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1915-1916.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article			
						in the five years ending 1913-1914.	in 1914-1915.	in 1915-1916.	
53 Leather and Manufactures of...	Rs. 23,47,182	Rs. 12,30,235	Rs. 12,26,913	- 04	28	90.3	92.6	87.6	53
53 Clocks and Watches ...	10,38,005	7,13,220	9,94,516	+ 2.81	22	6.9	9.6	8.0	53
54 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	98,72,549	23,67,351	9,01,571	- 19.56	24	57.0	1.7	9.1	54
55 Arms, Ammunition, etc. ...	7,58,591	6,33,040	6,55,213	+ 22	15	83.3	90.3	50.7	55
56 Umbrellas and Fittings ...	9,37,119	7,50,018	6,37,530	- 1.13	14	34.1	36.7	69.4	56
57 Jewellery ...	10,97,007	6,27,241	6,34,454	+ 1.17	14	71.9	62.6	58.5	57
58 Fish ...	6,88,084	6,24,573	6,16,673	- 0.8	14	6	...	...	58
59 Hides and Skins, Raw ...	6,59,511	6,99,931	5,50,376	- 1.43	16	4.0	...	...	59
60 Furniture and Cabinetware...	8,56,842	5,95,708	5,53,041	- 0.7	13	46.7	54.9	48.1	60
61 Fireworks ...	5,16,964	4,54,623	5,50,735	+ 0.8	12	3.0	2.5	2.5	61
62 Oil-cloth and Floor-cloth ...	4,57,303	4,09,532	4,46,337	+ 0.37	10	81.3	60.9	68.2	62
63 Cycles and parts thereof, etc..	8,25,795	3,59,553	3,68,135	+ 0.24	09	83.4	97.3	95.6	63
64 Cordage and Rope ...	3,13,049	5,04,358	3,92,573	- 1.12	09	51.6	45.1	48.7	64
65 Cutlery ...	7,63,752	5,00,941	3,28,278	- 2.34	07	47.7	63.0	66.2	65
66 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,57,311	3,64,736	2,07,644	- 1.57	05	59.0	78.6	90.6	66
67 Other Articles ...	65,01,129	58,46,147	69,37,744	+ 10.92	1.57	48.0	61.0	44.7	67
Total, Merchandise ...	51,09,76,150	46,07,63,903	44,20,68,800	- 1,87.00	100.00	56.1	62.1	60.7	
Treasure--									
Gold ...	27,99,20,839	9,67,57,801	3,99,59,515	- 5,67.98	...	50.4	79.7	70.9	
Silver ...	8,69,27,257	8,67,73,536	4,37,01,534	- 4,00.12	...	60.0	81.3	65.9	
Total, Treasure ...	36,67,48,096	18,35,31,137	8,37,21,049	- 9,68.10	...	59.3	80.7	68.2	
Total, Imports ...	87,77,23,246	64,43,00,040	52,57,89,849	- 11,55.10	...	57.3	67.4	53.5	

Imports of merchandise have further fallen by Rs. 1.87 crore and those of gold and silver by Rs. 5.68 crores and Rs. 4 crores respectively. Of the articles not specially mentioned in the paragraphs below the following call for remarks. Arrivals of grain, pulse and flour show an increase of Rs. 9 lakhs due to larger importations of rice from the Straits Settlements and of pulse from China. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances have decreased by Rs. 5.45 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of electrical instruments from the United Kingdom. Imports of paints and painters' materials have risen by Rs. 7.9 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of paints from the United Kingdom. Japan has, for the first time, sent 3,718 cwt. of white and red lead valued at Rs. 1 lakh. Imports of paper and pasteboard have improved by Rs. 13.4 lakhs to Rs. 59.26 lakhs owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway. Imports of precious stones and pearls, unset have risen by Rs. 27.53 lakhs to Rs. 47.3 lakhs owing to larger receipts of pearls, unset from Bahrein Islands and other Persian Gulf ports to which the trade is mostly confined. Under rubber manufactures larger imports of motor tyres from the United Kingdom, France and Japan account for an increase of Rs. 11.16 lakhs. Imports of spices have risen by Rs. 8.55 lakhs to Rs. 55½ lakhs owing to larger supplies of cloves from Zanzibar and pepper from the Straits Settlements. Imports of betelnuts both from the Straits and Ceylon show decreases.

11. Apparel.—This head excludes haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes. The two principal sub-heads are (1) apparel, including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements and (2) gold and silver thread. The trade in apparel has increased by Rs. 25.28 lakhs. Articles falling under sub-head (1) were mostly supplied by the United Kingdom and Japan, the imports from these countries advancing by Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs respectively and those under (2) by France, the importation from which increased from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs.

12. **Chemicals and Chemical Preparations.**—This head includes the large variety of chemicals used in the textile industries and shows an increase of about Rs. 22¼ lakhs in value which is attributable to importers having to seek their supplies from dearer markets than formerly. Germany previously had a large share of the Indian market in these articles which were supplied at moderate prices, but since the war and with the prospect of shorter supplies prices greatly increased. England and Japan (America in a very slight degree) are now the suppliers of these textile chemicals to India. About 80 per cent. of these imports were supplied by the United Kingdom where the prices had considerably increased owing to the heavy requirements of all chemicals for explosives and munitions of war. The value of the imports from Japan was Rs. 4.59 lakhs against Rs. 41,000 and of those from the United States of America Rs. 3 lakhs against Rs. 38,000 in the previous year. Almost all the articles included under this head have contributed to the increase except *sulphuric acid*, imports of which were valued at Rs. 20,000 only as against Rs. 2.37 lakhs in 1914-1915. Japan has, for the first time, introduced into Bombay several chemical products manufactured in that country, such as *aluminous sulphates*, *bleaching materials*, *coppers* and *potassium compounds*, and supplied *sulphur* to the extent of 24,436 cwt. against 200 cwt. in the previous year.

13. **Coal.**—

	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	133,687	29,19,058	125,579	29,18,810	6,182	2,04,686	-110,397	-26,14,124
Japan ...	82,654	10,16,888	36,895	6,19,987	33	405	-36,862	-6,19,202
Australia ...	26,789	434,510	16,868	3,11,272	13,418	3,11,360	-3,450	+ 88
Natal ...	95,207	17,14,013	25,751	4,15,373	10,391	1,79,067	-15,360	-2,36,306
Holland ...	48,975	9,43,252	18,858	3,57,376	...	...	-18,858	-3,57,376
Portuguese East Africa ...	66,050	11,34,732	61,321	11,34,046	39,581	6,67,178	-21,740	-4,56,888
Transvaal ...	6,004	1,17,635	41,315	8,24,483	24,788	4,05,708	-16,527	-4,18,775
Other countries ...	4,205	87,300	1,150	25,000	2,145	32,175	+ 695	+ 7,175
Total ...	447,641	84,17,398	327,737	64,96,057	96,538	18,00,869	-231,199	-40,95,388
Calcutta (Indian Produce)	603,122	1,11,34,224	603,516	98,23,366	78,393	12,70,800	-525,163	-83,52,568

The coal figures show the direct result of shortage of tonnage and high freights though the demand for coal in Bombay was not less but greater. Only 6,000 tons of coal were imported from the United Kingdom, where prices were abnormal with an increasing demand and decreasing supply. Imports of coal from all the chief supplying countries were less and only 78,000 tons were imported by sea from Bengal against 600,000 tons in 1914-1915. Thus imports of *Bengal coal* by sea practically ceased and the whole traffic was diverted to the railways and it was only with difficulty that demands were supplied.

14. **Drugs and Medicines.**—Imports have advanced by Rs. 13.31 lakhs to Rs. 56.83 lakhs on account of the decrease in stocks due to the demands for war hospitals. The largest single item under this head is *camphor*, imports of which exclusively of Japanese origin, have improved by Rs. 5.21 lakhs to Rs. 13.4 lakhs. The value of *proprietary and patent medicines*, which came chiefly from the United Kingdom, increased by Rs. 1.66 lakh to Rs. 10.41 lakhs, and that of *cassia lignea* from Hongkong and China by Rs. 1.42 lakh to Rs. 6.38 lakhs. Imports of *assafetida* from Persia fell by Rs. ½ lakh in value. Imports of *quinine* were valued at Rs. 4 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 1½ lakh owing to larger supplies from Java and the United States of America.

15. **Dyeing and Tanning Substances.**—The total value fell from Rs. 49.6 lakhs to Rs. 31.86 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 17.73 lakhs. The most important articles under this head are *alizarine* and *aniline dyes* and *synthetic indigo*. All show a very marked falling off in imports—the first named about 90 per cent., the second very nearly 52 per cent.—and of *synthetic indigo* the trade was almost obliterated, the imports for the year being only 107 cwt. This is solely due to the war, as these articles were almost entirely supplied by Germany except a small portion of *alizarine dyes* which came from England and a few small shipments of *aniline dyes* from Switzerland. The heavy decrease in imports of these articles would have been heavier still if it had not been for the imports of enemy dyes out of

prize vessel cargoes as well as imports of small consignments from Zanzibar, Aden and other places, which were attracted here by the inflation of prices. The value of *saffron* imported, which comes chiefly from France and Spain, increased by Rs. 3·68 lakhs or about 50 per cent. to Rs. 11·12 lakhs. This is due to high priced pure *saffron* being now more in favour with importers in the place of lower qualities of *mixed saffron*.

16. **Glass and Glassware.**—Imports have improved by Rs. 7·8 lakhs to Rs. 50·56 lakhs, of which Japan's share amounted to Rs. 29·28 lakhs. Most of the articles, formerly supplied by Austria-Hungary and Germany, are now sent by Japan. *Bangles* (reshmy), *beads*, *bottles*, *funnels*, *globes*, *glass parts of lamps*, *sheet and plate* and *tableware* are the principal articles supplied by that country. Imports from the United Kingdom and China were valued at Rs. 8·71 lakhs and Rs. 6·4 lakhs respectively.

17. **Hardware.**—

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease in 1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From United Kingdom—				
Agricultural implements ...	56,007	50,025	60,259	+ 10,234
Buckets of tinned or galvanised iron ...	2,66,267	1,47,870	40,511	— 1,07,350
Builders' hardware, such as locks, etc.	1,99,594	1,63,535	2,73,756	+ 91,221
Enamelled ironware ...	13,136	9,740	9,473	— 267
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools ...	8,22,637	7,44,778	6,77,810	— 66,968
Lamps, metal and glass, and part of lamps other than glass ...	3,39,405	2,33,442	1,45,331	— 88,111
Other sorts ...	52,33,233	41,46,460	39,78,807	— 1,67,653
Total ...	69,35,270	55,14,850	51,85,947	— 3,28,903
From Germany ...	29,38,127	9,87,925	78,956	— 9,08,969
" Austria-Hungary ...	12,44,757	4,43,385	.....	— 4,43,385
" Belgium ...	2,76,272	95,747	16,701	— 79,046
" Japan ...	2,83,393	2,04,177	7,08,928	+ 5,04,751
" United States ...	11,64,861	7,83,019	15,39,602	+ 7,56,583
" Other countries ...	4,09,761	2,41,143	6,13,177	+ 3,72,034
Total ...	1,33,03,450	32,70,246	51,43,311	— 1,26,935

The total value of imports under *hardware* further declined by Rs. 1·27 lakh owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and the cessation of imports from enemy countries and Belgium. The decline would have been heavier but for the larger imports from the United States of America of *implements and tools* (+Rs. 1·2 lakh) and *lamps and parts* (+Rs. 4·18 lakhs) and from Japan of *enamelled ironware* (+Rs. 2 lakhs) and *lamps and parts* (+Rs. 1 lakh). These two countries are now supplying most of the articles included under this head which were formerly supplied by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

18. **Liquors.**—

	1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter	In bottles, Liquid. 242,878	4,72,556	230,739	5,24,768	— 12,139	+ 5,52,212
	In bulk " " 972,055	8,62,505	725,438	7,23,601	— 247,217	— 1,38,904
Cider and other Fermented Liquors ... Liquid.	2,763	10,640	4,862	13,146	+ 2,099	+ 7,497
Spirits—						
Whisky Proof.	104,311	13,27,320	165,281	13,81,165	+ 1,070	+ 53,845
Brandy " "	103,747	9,80,734	91,471	9,03,888	— 12,276	— 76,846
Spirits—Other sorts Liquid.	178,027	11,91,521	157,500	11,27,511	— 20,527	— 64,010
Wines " "	92,650	7,56,178	83,917	7,55,046	— 5,733	— 1,130

Ale, Beer and Porter.—Imports amounted to 956,000 gallons valued at Rs. 12½ lakhs showing a decrease of 260,000 gallons. The decrease is due to the reduced demands on account of the movements of troops and to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom which is the largest supplier of these goods and to the cessation of imports from Germany. Japan has continued to supply an increasing quantity, the imports from that country being 68,000 gallons as against 8,000 gallons in the previous year.

Spirits.—Imports of *brandies* have fallen by 12,000 gallons owing to loss of trade with Germany. The trade in *gin, rum* and *whisky* is practically the same as in the previous year. Java has, for the first time, supplied 5,000 gallons of *rum*. Imports of *spirit present in drugs* decreased by 4,000 gallons owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and those of *methylated spirit* by 11,000 gallons owing to cessation of imports from Austria-Hungary and to restricted supplies from Java. Imports of *perfumed spirit* show a fall of 3,000 gallons.

Wines.—Imports of *port* fell by 1,376 gallons but those of *champagne* were the same as in the previous year.

19. *Machinery and Mill-work.*—The value of the imports has further fallen by Rs. 71.82 lakhs to Rs. 1.83 crore. This head includes *prime-movers, textile* and *electrical machinery, boilers* and *sewing machines*. All these items show decreases. This branch of the trade is almost confined to the United Kingdom, the share of which was 93 per cent., and the decrease in imports is due to the output being restricted as engineering works were engaged in Government work. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 2.56 lakhs in the arrival of *textile machinery* from Japan.

20. *Matches.*—Imports of *matches* were valued at Rs. 59.47 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 11.56 lakhs. Japan has now entered very largely into the Indian match trade, imports from that country advancing by Rs. 18.46 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs, while those from Sweden and Norway declined by Rs. 2.22 lakhs and Rs. 1.34 lakh respectively.

21. Metals and Ores.—

	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-16.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Aluminium Cwt.	17,714	14,90,737	7,873	6,45,625	10,407	9,74,920	+ 2,734	+ 3,29,295
Brass "	12,824	7,65,177	7,942	4,43,485	9,962	7,68,605	+ 2,020	+ 3,25,120
Copper "	452,398	2,46,93,345	262,624	1,39,83,817	55,974	33,92,020	- 206,850	-1,05,91,797
German Silver "	11,043	10,10,540	5,545	5,23,949	684	75,312	- 4,851	- 4,48,637
Iron and Steel—								
Bars and channel (steel) ... Tons.	74,871	72,22,201	30,507	27,43,337	10,799	15,48,878	- 19,708	- 11,94,450
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised "	50,403	93,12,806	51,239	94,08,601	16,893	82,17,818	- 34,546	- 55,90,783
Tinned "	10,389	25,96,125	9,906	23,09,394	9,663	28,94,552	- 253	+ 5,84,658
Not galvanised or tinned ..	28,673	32,53,317	16,704	20,12,196	11,311	19,22,546	- 5,393	- 89,650
Other sorts of iron and steel "	117,650	1,73,72,908	83,656	1,21,64,269	62,583	1,28,21,406	- 21,073	+ 6,57,227
Total of Iron and Steel	279,941	3,97,57,357	192,012	2,36,38,207	111,039	2,30,05,290	- 80,973	- 56,33,007
Lead Cwt.	32,733	5,46,976	31,951	5,64,301	20,089	6,13,313	+ 1,862	+ 49,012
Quicksilver Lbs.	99,944	1,40,164	54,836	76,301	66,064	2,17,397	+ 11,173	+ 1,41,696
Tin Cwt.	15,158	22,45,035	13,605	15,71,326	10,155	12,90,721	- 3,450	- 2,80,605
Zinc or spelter "	43,235	8,05,277	11,672	2,23,682	5,263	2,28,727	- 6,409	+ 4,845
Metals and ores unenumerated "	6,384	2,12,948	3,660	2,31,150	9,005	2,95,544	+ 5,847	+ 64,394
Total ... ..	.....	7,16,69,556	.....	4,69,02,133	.....	3,06,62,440	.....	-1,60,39,694

Imports have further fallen by Rs. 1·6 crore to Rs. 3 crores owing to smaller receipts of *copper, german silver, iron and steel* and *tin*. Imports of *other metals* have improved. The most important articles under this head are *copper, iron and steel, tin* and *aluminium* which are dealt with below.

Copper.—Owing to the requirements for war purposes the rise in prices during the first half of the year 1915 was particularly rapid and standard copper, which stood in January at about £67, rose to £87 in the middle of June and remained high throughout the year.

Imports thus were decreased by 207 thousand cwt. in quantity and Rs. 1 crore and 6 lákhs in value. *Braziers and sheets* and *mixed or yellow metal for sheathing* are the important items under this head, imports of the former being less by Rs. 50 lákhs and those of the latter by Rs. 55 lákhs. Japan has been supplying the metal in small quantities but at high rates.

Iron and Steel.—Owing to the cessation of imports from Germany and Belgium imports from abroad are now practically from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Imports into Bombay have further declined by 81 thousand tons in quantity and Rs. 56 lákhs in value, though the trade with the United States of America has shown considerable activity. The largest item under this head is *sheets and plates galvanised*, imports of which fell by Rs. 55·9 lákhs owing to restricted supplies from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States of America rose by Rs. 2·54 lákhs. Imports of *sheets and plates tinned* show an increase of Rs. 5·85 lákhs owing to a revival of trade with the United States of America. A decrease of Rs. 11·94 lákhs was recorded in the imports of *steel bars and channel*, which are usually supplied by Germany and Belgium. Receipts from the United States of America show an increase of Rs. 8·25 lákhs. Imports of *beams, pillars, girders and bridgework* show a falling off of Rs. 20·82 lákhs. Imports from the United States have improved by Rs. 2·39 lákhs. Imports of *hoops and strips* from the United Kingdom and the United States have risen by Rs. 7·21 lákhs and Rs. 10·37 lákhs respectively. There was an increase of Rs. 12·54 lákhs in the receipts of *nails and rivets* owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway and the United States.

Minor Metals.—

Tin is chiefly imported into India from the Straits in the shape of unwrought blocks, ingots and slabs. Imports into Bombay fell by Rs. 2·8 lákhs to Rs. 12·91 lákhs.

Aluminium.—Imports into Bombay increased by 2,734 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 3·29 lákhs in value owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Brass.—Imports show an increase of 2,020 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 3¼ lákhs in value, Japan's share in the total imports representing 54 per cent.

German Silver.—Imports show a falling off of 4,851 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 4·49 lákhs in value owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and the stoppage of trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Quick Silver.—Imports were valued at Rs. 2·18 lákhs showing an increase of Rs. 1·42 lákhs. Most of the imports were from the United Kingdom.

22. *Motor Cars and Motor Cycles*.—Imports of *motor cars* into Bombay rose by 421 to 1,095 in number and by Rs. 9·29 lákhs to Rs. 37·68 lákhs in value. The increase is chiefly due to the larger imports of *American cars*, arrivals from the United Kingdom, where the industry was almost completely confined to military lorries and ambulance cars, falling away by 181 cars, while those from America rose by 554. The increase in the imports of *motor lorries* was 44 in number and Rs. 4·6 lákhs in value. For the first time Italy sent 30 lorries of the value of Rs. 2·63 lákhs. Parts of motor cars were mostly supplied by the United Kingdom and

were valued at Rs. 6.71 lakhs as against Rs. 4.92 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *motor cycles* were practically from the United Kingdom and amounted to 282 in number of the value of Rs. 2.18 lakhs.

23. Oils (mineral).—

	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—								
Russia ... Bulk ...	86,630	40,611	582,661	2,73,122	.....	.....	- 582,661	- 2,73,122
United States ... { Bulk ...	7,083,308	27,34,042	11,605,736	53,00,012	7,843,794	37,14,809	-3,851,942	-15,85,203
... { Tins ...	3,957,686	26,78,865	1,770,583	10,09,675	3,207,947	21,64,469	+1,437,385	+10,64,794
Dutch Borneo ... { Bulk ...	6,534,505	26,98,978	4,437,925	18,39,436	6,721,139	28,18,074	+2,238,263	+ 9,73,638
... { Tins ...	.....	.....	6,923	2,982	.....	.....	- 5,023	- 2,982
Persia ... { Bulk ...	1,136,180	5,41,764	1,138,113	5,51,273	352,804	1,70,889	- 785,309	- 3,80,384
... { Tins ...	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements including Labuan ... { Bulk ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,233	2,435	+ 6,233	+ 2,435
... { Tins ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Kerosene ... { Bulk ...	14,700,037	60,15,395	17,904,435	79,03,843	14,924,019	67,01,207	-2,980,416	-12,62,636
... { Tins ...	3,957,593	25,78,870	1,775,585	11,02,657	3,207,947	21,64,469	+1,432,382	+10,61,912
Total ...	18,748,220	85,94,265	19,680,020	90,66,500	18,131,966	88,65,676	-1,548,054	- 2,00,524
Other sorts—								
United States ... Other sorts.	2,316,037	15,94,639	2,411,001	17,77,564	1,956,772	17,40,765	- 454,239	- 36,799
Dutch Borneo ... { Fuel Oil ...	755,171	1,17,995	.....	.....	2,165,057	3,12,859	+2,165,057	+ 3,12,859
... { Other sorts ...	180	128	.....	.....	28,326	22,371	+ 28,326	+ 22,371
Straits Settlements ... { Fuel Oil ...	.....	705	1,016	568	17,372	2,443	+ 17,372	+ 2,443
... { Other sorts ...	416	.....	.....	.....	1,426	1,995	+ 1,426	+ 1,429
Persia ... { Fuel Oil ...	2,130,230	3,32,948	2,319,621	3,30,140	842,787	1,27,298	-1,476,634	- 2,02,644
... { Other sorts ...	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries ... { Fuel Oil ...	480,348	90,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... { Other sorts ...	1,673,581	17,79,084	847,864	8,96,156	281,550	3,37,556	- 566,314	- 5,58,600
Total other sorts ... { Fuel Oil ...	3,895,749	5,49,908	2,319,621	3,30,140	3,025,216	4,42,598	+ 705,595	+ 1,12,453
... { Other sorts ...	3,990,222	33,74,561	3,259,831	26,74,286	2,268,074	21,02,637	- 891,807	- 5,71,599
Total ...	7,355,971	89,15,469	5,579,502	30,04,426	5,293,290	25,45,285	- 286,212	- 4,59,141
Grand Total ...	26,104,191	1,25,09,734	25,259,522	1,20,70,926	23,425,256	1,14,10,961	-1,684,386	- 6,59,965
Kerosene—								
Burma ...	19,693,350	90,67,915	20,011,716	93,08,156	17,756,844	85,33,167	-2,254,872	- 7,74,939

Imports of *kerosene oil* from foreign countries into Bombay decreased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 2 lakhs in value to 18 million gallons valued at Rs. 88.66 lakhs, of which *bulk oil* amounted to nearly 15 million gallons and *oil in tins* to 3 million gallons. The sources of supply of *bulk oil* were the United States of America, Dutch Borneo, Persia and the Straits Settlements. The Russian trade ceased with the closing of the Dardanelles. *Oil in tins* was supplied only by the United States. Imports of *bulk oil* from Dutch Borneo and the Straits Settlements have increased, but those from the United States and Persia have decreased. Arrivals of *Burma oil* were less by $2\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in value. Imports of *petrol*, which is supplied only by Burma and the United States of America, have again increased by 244,000 gallons. Imports of *liquid fuel* increased owing to fresh arrivals from Dutch Borneo and the Straits Settlements, and supplies of this oil from Persia decreased by over 1 million gallons.

24. **Provisions and Oilman's Stores.**—There was a further improvement of Rs. 1 lakh, the total value of the imports being Rs. 48.65 lakhs as against Rs. 47.68 lakhs in the previous year. Nearly two-thirds of the imports were supplied by the United Kingdom, the largest single item being *canned and bottled provisions*, imports of which were valued at Rs. 16.15 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 2.3 lakhs.

25. **Railway Plant and Rolling-stock.**—The total imports were valued at Rs. 2.04 crores as against Rs. 3.79 crores showing a large decrease of Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ crore. All the articles falling under this head shared the decrease, but

the decline is more marked in the arrivals of *carriages and wagons and parts, and locomotive engines and tenders and parts*, which fell by Rs. 63·5 lákhs and Rs. 42·39 lákhs respectively. Imports of *materials for construction* receded by Rs. 69 lákhs.

26. Sugar (refined).—

Whence imported.	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	2,942	44,484	1,579	33,240	1,593	50,089	+ 13	+ 17,699
Austria-Hungary ...	311,615	28,29,253	22,806	2,07,946	...	...	- 22,806	- 2,07,946
Germany ...	6,316	69,774	55	681	317	5,072	+ 262	+ 4,591
Mauritius ...	2,126,975	1,88,55,179	1,051,330	1,19,24,141	968,247	1,57,09,018	- 58,083	+ 40,87,874
Hongkong ...	10,027	1,49,356	28,245	4,20,134	207,557	33,64,762	+ 179,312	+ 29,35,628
Java ...	1,793,381	1,55,29,749	511,393	65,85,824	1,878,058	2,97,70,020	+ 1,366,665	+ 2,31,84,196
Egypt ...	7	75	39,307	580,543	58,282	6,23,884	+ 18,375	+ 2,43,341
Japan ...	2,558	28,568	14,087	2,00,773	204,743	33,03,110	+ 190,661	+ 30,86,337
Other places ...	3,739	43,872	2,377	39,118	2,017	39,562	- 360	- 444
Total ...	4,282,900	3,75,39,310	1,671,779	1,97,04,400	3,340,818	5,20,56,364	+ 1,669,039	+ 3,23,51,964
Re-exports ...	87,983	10,10,825	192,245	24,61,235	137,005	23,04,709	- 55,240	- 1,56,576
Exports in Coasting Trade ...	588,948	59,30,327	355,916	42,34,491	501,854	62,13,277	+ 145,938	+ 39,39,788

Though the total imports increased by 1·7 million cwt. or 100 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 3·23 crores or 164 per cent. in value, the total amount imported was less than in 1912-13 and 1913-14. By far the largest imports were from Jáva. Supplies from Mauritius showed a decrease of 58 thousand cwt. in quantity but an increase of Rs. 40·88 lákhs in value. Arrivals from Hongkong and Japan were almost equal and amounted to over 200 thousand cwt. in each case. Egypt has continued to supply *sugar* in increasing quantity. Prices during the past year were high : in the first half of the year the price in Bombay for *Mauritius sugar*, equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over fluctuated between Rs. 15-2-0 and Rs. 18-2-0 per cwt., but since October it has remained steady at about Rs. 16 per cwt. The price for *Jáva sugar* 23 Dutch Standard and over, which had risen from Rs. 15 in April to Rs. 16-5-0 in October, fell steadily to Rs. 14-14-0 per cwt. in March. A small quantity of *sugar* is shown as imported from Germany. This represents *sugar* delivered out of enemy vessels sheltering at neutral ports.

Re-exports have fallen by 55 thousand cwt. in quantity and Rs. 1·56 lákhs in value.

27. Tea.—

IMPORTS	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.		
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	
Ceylon ...	Black ...	1,282,446	5,93,491	1,508,457	7,11,706	2,427,368	14,96,476	+ 918,931	+ 7,84,770
	Green ...	10,033	3,724	...	...	139,196	54,762	+ 139,196	+ 54,762
Hongkong ...	Black ...	123,921	54,712	78,150	39,329	56,103	25,880	- 22,047	- 13,449
China ...	Black ...	859,156	1,89,757	379,818	1,59,234	449,329	2,12,328	+ 69,511	+ 59,094
	Green ...	1,668,906	8,82,257	2,291,094	11,22,939	2,053,479	9,93,748	- 237,585	- 1,29,191
Java ...	Black ...	77,495	85,000	68,361	53,219	286,471	2,09,934	+ 218,110	+ 1,56,715
Other Countries ...	Do. ...	51,325	40,878	66,541	52,690	18,184	11,295	- 73,357	- 41,585
Total ...		3,772,283	18,29,619	4,412,391	21,39,307	5,423,150	30,04,423	+ 1,010,769	+ 8,65,116
Calcutta ...		1,471,190	9,05,014	625,074	3,97,698	14,300	9,608	- 616,774	- 3,68,080

	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
EXPORTS.								
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>								
Arabia ...	191,127	1,49,805	97,743	73,415	241,465	1,80,728	+ 143,722	+ 1,16,313
Persia ...	92,193	76,081	109,471	89,229	985,424	7,71,016	+ 873,953	+ 6,93,794
Turkey in Asia ...	134,574	71,898	28,078	19,298	92,609	78,109	+ 63,723	+ 57,810
Russia ...	8,054	2,293	2,480	1,932	...	...	- 2,490	- 1,932
Other Countries ...	41,898	23,185	31,386	20,827	47,571	32,283	+ 16,188	+ 11,441
Total ...	462,844	3,38,260	270,065	2,03,889	1,367,169	10,69,121	+ 1,097,094	+ 8,65,432
<i>Indian Produce.</i>								
Straits Settlements ...	246,035	1,45,247	144,316	97,950	97,908	63,221	- 46,440	- 31,729
Arabia ...	561,216	3,18,616	790,191	4,33,940	1,501,405	10,83,823	+ 711,314	+ 6,40,883
Persia ...	148,553	91,610	1,989,512	12,07,255	6,834,237	59,70,104	+ 4,845,725	+ 47,62,849
Turkey in Asia ...	1,419,563	8,29,490	887,901	5,53,212	2,189,592	16,32,554	+ 1,301,691	+ 10,79,342
Other Countries ...	228,880	1,40,235	229,199	1,45,239	571,897	4,33,472	+ 348,693	+ 2,94,233
Total ...	3,804,197	16,24,998	4,039,149	21,37,596	11,195,037	91,89,174	+ 7,155,838	+ 67,51,578

Imports of *foreign teas* have further increased by 1 million lb. to 5.4 million lb. owing to larger arrivals of *Ceylon black* and *green* and *China* and *Java black*. Imports of *black tea* from Hongkong and *green* from China have fallen. Imports by sea from Calcutta were insignificant owing to scarcity of tonnage and higher freights, most of the arrivals from that port being by railway. A large quantity of tea, which arrives in Bombay, is exported or re-shipped to the Persian Gulf, the export to Persia being the largest recorded.

28. Textiles.—

Cotton Manufactures and *Cotton Twist and Yarn*.—These two important groups constitute 22.52 per cent. of the total trade.

The quantity of *twist and yarn* was in excess of that imported in the previous year, but the total value showed a decrease of over Rs. 9½ lakhs due to cheap purchases made before the rise in cotton. Imports of *cotton manufactures* have further fallen by Rs. 2.6 crores to Rs. 8.72 crores. The largest trade is with the United Kingdom, but the imports from Italy, Japan and the United States of America show increases.

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1906-1907 ...	244,600,937	3,57,97,379	170,369,898	2,49,14,401	199,860,125	3,72,32,654
1907-1908 ...	199,616,407	2,73,37,775	294,927,228	3,76,81,678	216,547,878	4,42,09,770
1908-1909 ...	142,015,493	2,09,15,323	193,470,716	2,20,10,015	151,175,702	3,09,85,200
1909-1910 ...	177,085,170	2,46,29,118	161,971,184	2,44,84,328	190,714,847	3,39,98,425
1910-1911 ...	199,169,758	3,01,31,825	197,460,299	3,18,32,923	238,148,500	4,83,73,242
1911-1912 ...	172,424,168	2,32,38,443	196,790,668	3,49,76,437	231,267,629	4,84,17,280
1912-1913 ...	228,999,026	3,58,24,653	226,711,525	3,93,47,498	274,845,599	5,67,05,379
1913-1914 ...	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	289,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,863,566	7,41,71,698
1914-1915 ...	169,782,633	2,92,01,453	187,169,958	3,12,54,132	216,414,005	4,48,56,092
1915-1916 ...	102,822,637	1,68,83,889	135,918,447	2,43,68,993	151,669,957	3,67,80,569
Increase or Decrease in 1915-16 ...	-66,959,996	-1,23,17,534	-31,251,511	-63,87,139	-64,745,048	-81,25,443

The dearth in dyes has to a great extent affected the imports of *cotton piece-goods*. Prices for *dyed and printed goods* rose to an abnormal degree, printers and dyers being unable to meet the demand. Cloths suitable for dyeing purposes were not ordered, and as *greys* are used more for this purpose than *whites*, the decrease in the imports of the former is heavier.

The local cotton industry, of which Bombay and Ahmedabad are the chief centres in India, was depressed at the commencement of 1915 owing to accumulation of stocks; later, however, the market made some recovery though the dearness of raw materials is still felt.

The production of *yarn* in the calendar year 1915 was 710 million lb. as against 658 million lb. in the previous year. The shipments of *yarn* from Bombay to China show an increase of 34,191 bales of 400 lb. each or 10.53 per cent.

The production of cloth was 1,367 million yards as against 1,116 million yards in 1914.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.			Total local produce all counts. Lb.
	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total.	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total.	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1911-1912	2.64	10.73	13.27	30.89	20.68	51.57	441
1912-1913	2.12	12.09	14.20	33.23	20.34	53.57	495
1913-1914	2.36	8.98	11.34	33.96	19.85	53.81	480
1914-1915	4.18	7.70	11.88	31.18	18.59	49.77	443
1915-1916	3.39	9.28	12.67	31.75	16.51	48.26	510

Imports of *yarn* have risen from 14.88 million lb. to 15.21 million lb. of which 31s and upwards represent 61 per cent., while of the output of the *local yarns* the lower counts represent 97 per cent.

The United Kingdom supplied 85 per cent. of *cotton manufactures* and 91 per cent. of *cotton yarn*. Imports of *cotton piece-goods* from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 7 crores out of the total imports of Rs. 8.14 crores. The value of *coloured piece-goods* from the United Kingdom was Rs. 3 crores. Next to the United Kingdom, the largest supplier of *coloured piece-goods* was Italy, imports from which were valued at nearly Rs. 45 lakhs. The decline under this class is due to restricted supplies of *cambrics, prints and chintz, saris and scarves* and *shirtings* from the United Kingdom. A fall of Rs. 63.87 lakhs in the imports of *white piece-goods* is attributable to smaller arrivals of *dhutis, jacanets and nainsooks*. The heavy fall of Rs. 1.23 crore under *grey piece-goods* is due to smaller supplies of *longcloth and shirtings* and *dhutis, saris and scarves* from the United Kingdom. Imports of *shirtings* from Japan and *drills and jeans* from the United States of America and Japan show increases.

Imports of *handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece*, most of which came from the United Kingdom, show a falling off of Rs. 8.33 lakhs. The value of *hosiery*, chiefly of Japanese manufacture, rose by Rs. 6.71 lakhs to Rs. 16.81 lakhs. Imports of *lace and patent net*, solely of British origin, were valued at Rs. 6.16 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 2.54 lakhs. Imports of *sewing thread*, also of British origin, improved by Rs. 6.26 lakhs to Rs. 14.91 lakhs.

Imports of *haberdashery and millinery* increased by Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland were the largest suppliers of these articles.

Imports of *raw silk* declined by Rs. 5.96 lakhs owing to reduced shipments from Japan, though Hongkong and Siam, which with China are the chief sources of supply, also sent less.

The decrease in imports of *silk manufactures* noticed last year has been almost made up by an increase this year of Rs. 64½ lakhs in value.

Pure silk piece-goods, which are chiefly imported from Japan, China and Hongkong, represent 72 per cent. of the total trade. Japan is the principal supplier of *silk yarn, noils and warps*. *Goods of silk mixed with other materials* are mostly of European manufacture and are chiefly supplied by Italy and France. Imports of *silk manufactures* into Bombay represent 30 per cent. of the total trade of British India in these goods. The steady rise in the value of the raw material in China and Japan was at once reflected in the manufactured article and silk piece-goods have steadily risen in prices.

Imports of *raw wool* have increased by Rs. 3.6 lakhs owing to larger supplies from Persia, which is the principal source of supply. Imports of *woollen manufactures* have further fallen by Rs. 31.87 lakhs. The largest trade under this head is in *woollen piece-goods* chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom, which fell by Rs. 24.62 lakhs. This decline was due to the demand for these goods for army purposes at home: the supply was thus restricted and prices in India raised.

29. **Tobacco.**—The trade under this head was practically the same as in the previous year. The only noticeable change was that the importations of *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom have improved by Rs. 1 lakh, while those from Egypt have decreased by almost Rs. 1 lakh.

30. **Wood.**—The value of the total imports was Rs. 46.21 lakhs as against Rs. 40.36 lakhs in the previous year. The most important item under this head is *teak*, which comes chiefly from Siam and Java. But the imports this year from the latter country were insignificant. Imports of *deal and pine* from European countries fell away, but there were new arrivals of this class from Japan valued at Rs. 1.6 lakh. There were no imports of *jarrah wood*, which is usually supplied only by Western Australia. Imports of *other timber* increased by Rs. 6.33 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from the United States, Japan and the Straits Settlements.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

31. The re-export trade of foreign merchandise is comparatively unimportant and is chiefly carried on through the ports of Bombay and Karachi, which act as receiving and distributing centres between Europe on the one hand, and Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia and the East African littoral on the other. The total value of re-exports from Bombay amounted to Rs. 3.06 crores showing an advance of Rs. 77 lakhs over the figures of the previous year. All articles, except a few such as *metals and ores, haberdashery and millinery* and *sugar*, participated in this increase. The United Kingdom having drawn her supplies of *sugar* this year direct, there were no exports of the article at all to that country from Bombay. The most important item of this trade is *cotton manufactures*, exports of which were valued at Rs. 88.5 lakhs as against Rs. 71 lakhs in the previous year. Another noticeable item is *dried fruits*, exports of which to the United Kingdom advanced by Rs. 23.63 lakhs to Rs. 26.96 lakhs.

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

Principal Articles.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	257.1	290.4	230.3	263.4	326.2	357.1	333.9	333.2	228.8	305.9
Apparel	11.3	13.4	10.8	13.2	15.1	18.1	7.9	8.5	8.4	8.8
Cotton Twist and Yarn	5.1	8.4	5.0	8.5	7.8	7.1	6.9	8.4	5.4	6.3
Cotton Manufactures	112.5	126.7	95.0	102.2	136.1	160.1	142.0	131.6	71.0	88.5
Fish	11.9	11.1	8.2	5.6	6.2	8.2	9.8	7.5	5.5	5.4
Fruits and Vegetables	5.7	5.5	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.5	9.4	8.9	8.8	30.4
Glass and Glassware	3.6	3.3	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.2	2.1	3.5
Gums and Resins	8.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	10.8	9.7	12.2	13.1	7.7	8.1
Haberdashery and Millinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	12.4	5.2	1.9
Hardware	9.5	10.8	7.6	7.8	11.6	12.3	10.2	9.2	5.9	5.1
Ivory, unmanufactured	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.5	4.6	2.9	2.4	2.1	0.8	3.0
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver..	6.2	7.8	3.8	5.4	8.0	4.4	5.7	6.1	2.1	1.4
Metals and Ores	16.2	18.6	13.6	13.5	17.2	14.3	16.0	10.1	11.4	8.4
Silk Goods	6.1	5.2	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.7	7.7	9.1	5.1	7.3
Spices	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.2	2.6	4.4	1.6	8.1	4.6	10.8
Sugar, refined	9.7	6.7	7.9	11.4	19.0	36.5	10.6	10.1	24.6	23.0
Tea	3.0	6.4	5.4	3.6	4.5	2.7	8.9	3.2	5.0	10.7
Woollen Goods	4.7	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.6	3.8	3.5	2.1	3.9

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

Countries.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Peria	42.39	49.02	+ 6.63	Other European Countries	7.40	9.06	+ 1.66
Arabia	37.40	31.61	- 5.79	Aden	10.04	17.86	+ 7.82
Turkey, Asiatic	13.34	25.02	+ 11.68	Hongkong	9.75	10.85	+ 1.10
East Africa	87.06	53.37	+ 16.31	Ceylon	8.63	12.33	+ 3.70
United Kingdom	49.98	65.30	+ 15.32	Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	7.75	12.53	+ 4.78

It will be seen that re-exports to all countries except Arabia have increased.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports in 1915-1916.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs.	
1	Cotton, Raw	23,51,13,336	24,95,69,649	20,12,48,292	- 4,84.21	45.39	1
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,56,87,468	6,03,74,432	6,56,68,428	+ 52.94	14.81	2
3	Seeds	11,76,89,123	6,41,92,333	4,83,70,767	- 1,68.22	10.23	3
4	Grain, Pulse and Flour	3,44,42,719	1,94,16,691	2,81,29,966	+ 67.14	6.34	4
5	Wool, Raw	1,19,80,769	1,10,94,784	1,90,95,038	+ 80.10	4.31	5
6	Cotton Manufactures	1,17,60,663	84,49,545	1,41,42,427	+ 56.93	3.19	6
7	Leather	71,11,118	97,66,908	1,03,92,582	+ 6.26	2.34	7
8	Tea	9,78,418	24,37,596	91,89,174	+ 67.51	2.07	8
9	Metals and ores	87,94,004	65,93,169	69,18,218	+ 3.25	1.59	9
10	Hides and Skins, Raw	59,33,456	59,00,966	66,83,436	+ 7.81	1.51	10
11	Articles exported by Post	48,18,886	47,95,092	63,84,553	+ 15.40	1.43	11
12	Hemp, Raw	32,91,299	45,41,487	41,87,880	- 3.53	.94	12
13	Myrabolans	36,25,367	39,56,131	39,04,008	+ .48	.88	13
14	Spices	21,39,034	20,51,010	23,67,959	+ 3.17	.53	14
15	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	14,63,644	15,46,851	21,61,778	+ 6.15	.40	15
16	Oil cakes	10,43,015	14,71,862	20,08,066	+ 5.36	.45	16
17	Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,759	15,61,330	20,01,433	+ 4.40	.45	17
18	Dyeing Substances except Myrabolans	7,58,831	9,85,016	14,34,310	+ 4.49	.32	18
19	Tobacco	9,60,666	10,34,745	13,63,008	+ 2.28	.29	19
20	Wool Manufactures	8,54,749	7,09,851	9,56,511	+ 2.47	.22	20
21	Oils	9,69,536	6,09,518	9,10,451	+ 3.01	.21	21
22	Fish	7,47,974	5,18,942	8,11,065	+ 2.97	.18	22
23	Wood and Manufactures of wood	4,50,065	3,99,256	6,70,548	+ 3.02	.1	23
24	Coffee	2,05,289	7,27,931	6,17,880	- 1.10	.14	24
25	Jute Manufactures	6,20,493	4,05,630	5,70,747	+ 1.65	.13	25
26	Gums and Resins	8,60,373	5,02,118	4,85,983	- .76	.11	26
27	Manures	16,14,755	9,43,913	4,55,127	- 4.89	.10	27
28	Books, printed and Printed Matter	9,39,684	3,20,423	3,95,962	+ .76	.09	28
29	Sugar	4,00,868	2,88,976	3,63,525	+ .80	.08	29
30	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	10,03,867	3,44,868	3,20,541	- .24	.07	30
31	Furniture and Cabinetware	8,14,317	1,94,733	2,08,033	+ .13	.05	31
32	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	3,68,337	1,91,543	2,06,915	+ .15	.05	32
33	Apparel	3,95,534	1,98,443	1,58,127	- .35	.04	33
34	Silk and articles made of Silk	3,06,314	1,85,203	1,16,954	- .68	.03	34
35	Toys and Requisites for Games and Sports	2,10,598	1,47,198	27,801	- 1.23	.01	35
36	Opium	3,58,25,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Other Articles	85,76,903	28,11,129	85,93,842	+ 9.83	.81	37
Total Merchandise		68,81,47,683	46,82,47,664	44,33,74,772	- 2,48.72	100.00	
Treasure—							
Gold		3,65,04,983	1,65,02,499	6,22,88,194	+ 4,57.34	.....
Silver		2,67,58,434	40,16,673	43,95,267	+ 3.78	.....
Total Treasure		6,32,63,417	2,05,19,172	6,66,81,461	+ 4,61.12	.....
Total Exports		65,14,11,100	48,87,66,336	51,00,56,233	+ 3,12.40	.....

33. The value of the Exports of Indian produce and manufactures further declined by Rs. 2·49 crores owing mainly to a heavy fall in the shipments of *raw cotton* and *seeds*, most of the other articles showing increases. The most important articles of exports are *raw cotton*, *cotton twist and yarn*, *seeds*, *grain*, *pulse and flour*, *raw wool* and *cotton manufactures* which represent 84 per cent. of the total exports.

34. In the subsequent paragraphs seven of the principal commodities are dealt with in detail. Most of the remaining items show increases. The increase of Rs. 67½ lakhs in the exports of *Indian tea* is remarkable and is due to abnormal shipments to Persia. After the outbreak of war the Russian route for imports of tea into Northern Persia was disturbed and the Persian Gulf ports were the chief source of supply for the whole of Persia.

35. The exports of *treasure* have increased by Rs. 4·61 crores owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom of *gold bullion*, the produce of the Indian mines, and to the shipments of *gold* valued at Rs. 3·12 crores to Japan. Under *silver* the only noticeable item is the increased shipments of *Government of India rupees* to Bahrein Islands for the purchase of pearls.

36. **Grain, Pulse and Flour.**—The value of the exports under this head has advanced by Rs. 87·14 lakhs to Rs. 2·81 crores and the share of Bombay to the total exports from British India from 5·7 per cent. to 10·6 per cent. The quantity and value of the principal articles included under this head are shown in the following statement:—

Wheat.	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	2,388,152	1,20,09,670	16,013	1,28,103	1,278,208	64,05,917	+ 1,262,285	+ 83,67,844
Italy ...	745,232	41,37,760	.....	.....	20,000	1,30,000	+ 20,000	+ 1,30,000
France ...	1,347,476	74,36,111	100,983	6,21,601	254,713	15,79,333	+ 153,730	+ 9,57,732
Other countries ...	231,042	15,72,061	113,655	7,71,583	19,430	1,69,807	- 94,225	- 6,01,776
Total ...	4,712,802	2,61,44,592	230,651	15,21,287	1,572,441	1,08,75,037	+ 1,341,700	+ 88,53,800
Jowar and Bajra ...	1,069,035	59,38,101	1,473,959	83,82,744	753,044	39,46,303	- 721,615	- 44,36,441
Wheat-flour ...	693,547	68,19,827	409,596	41,29,315	482,094	44,81,537	- 6,402	+ 3,55,222
Barley ...	170,384	7,22,068	7,890	36,337	123,949	6,60,283	+ 115,059	+ 6,23,946
Rice ...	877,679	42,53,184	505,522	38,40,361	619,179	48,31,479	+ 113,657	+ 9,91,118
Gram ...	158,653	7,50,907	45,643	2,92,399	79,712	5,04,718	+ 34,069	+ 2,12,319
Other sorts ...	806,827	17,93,012	175,235	12,13,148	433,197	33,27,559	+ 262,982	+ 21,14,411
Total Grain, Pulse and Flour.	7,639,927	4,54,21,691	2,907,996	1,94,15,591	4,047,516	2,81,29,966	+ 1,139,520	+ 87,14,375

The most important item in this group is *wheat*, exports of which have been entirely controlled by Government under the wheat scheme introduced in March 1915 in the interest of Indian consumers and in order to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom. Exports of *wheat* have expanded by 67 thousand tons in quantity and by Rs. 88·54 lakhs in value owing to increased shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Exports of *wheat-flour*, which were also controlled by Government, were reduced by 320 tons in quantity but rose by Rs. 3½ lakhs in value. The trade in *jowar and bajra* was on a much reduced scale, but all the other items show satisfactory increases owing to larger shipments of *barley* to the United Kingdom, of *pulse* to the United Kingdom and France, of *rice* to Bahrein Islands and elsewhere and of *gram* to Ceylon and Aden.

37. **Metals and Ores.**—Exports were valued at Rs. 69·18 lakhs

Manganese ore—	1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
To United Kingdom ...	190,386	32,77,549	312,215	52,87,220	+ 121,829	+ 20,09,671
United States ...	65,745	9,86,175	44,300	7,31,635	- 21,445	- 2,54,550
France ...	43,325	7,80,435	16,550	2,81,999	- 26,775	- 5,07,436
Belgium ...	53,900	9,75,258	.....	.....	- 53,900	- 9,75,258
Italy ...	.....	.....	19,850	3,72,187	+ 19,850	+ 3,72,187
Other countries ...	11,930	2,30,480	.....	.....	- 11,930	- 2,30,480
Total ...	365,286	62,58,897	392,915	66,73,081	+ 27,629	+ 4,14,134

as against Rs. 65·93 lakhs in the previous year. The only important item under this head is *manganese ore*, exports of

which were prohibited except to certain countries under license. Total shipments amounted to 393 thousand tons in quantity and Rs. 66·73 lakhs in value

showing an increase of Rs. 4.14 lakhs. By far the largest shipments were made to the United Kingdom, and those to Italy showed an improvement of Rs. 3.92 lakhs, while those to the United States and France were on a reduced scale. The share of Bombay in the total exports of *manganese ore* from British India was 83 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta increased by 16,521 tons, while those from Madras declined by 12,250 tons.

38. **Seeds.**—Exports of *seeds* represent 10 per cent. of the total exports as against 13.71 per cent. in the previous year. The total amounted to 6½ million cwt. valued at Rs. 4½ crores, showing a further decrease of 3 million cwt. in quantity and Rs. 1.88 crore in value. All the descriptions excepting *castor seed* and *groundnuts* have contributed to the decrease. The share of Bombay in the total exports of these commodities from British India amounted to 48 per cent. and that of Calcutta 15 per cent. The chief cause of the decrease is the absence of trade with the enemy countries and with Belgium and Holland with which countries about 30 per cent. of this trade was carried on in normal times. Shipments of *linseed*, which form 25 per cent. of the total exports of *seeds*, declined by about 25,000 tons chiefly due to decreased shipments to France, Belgium and Italy, though shipments to the United Kingdom increased by an equal amount in quantity and about Rs. 46 lakhs in value. The decreases under *sesamum seed*, *rape seed* and *cotton seed* were 26,658 tons, 3,459 tons and 101,863 tons respectively, while exports of *castor seed* increased by 4,506 tons owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France and those of *groundnuts* rose by 2,983 tons in quantity but fell by Rs. 89,000 in value.

	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Linseed—								
France	2,087,841	1,72,06,135	518,425	44,28,732	325,153	27,26,537	- 191,271	- 17,02,357
Holland	159,618	13,33,764	9,000	74,250	...	...	- 9,000	- 74,250
Italy	613,139	49,70,654	622,744	48,62,341	243,595	19,05,367	- 379,149	- 29,87,474
Germany	360,618	30,80,107	59,511	5,26,705	...	...	- 59,511	- 5,26,705
Belgium	708,312	58,93,121	374,446	33,24,574	...	...	- 374,446	- 33,24,574
United Kingdom	89,403	7,42,824	536,880	45,81,900	1,098,068	91,84,873	+ 510,088	+ 45,90,973
Austria-Hungary	130,004	10,89,581	17,804	1,58,485	...	...	- 17,804	- 1,58,485
Other countries	79,587	6,49,042	43,634	3,42,458	53,064	4,17,166	+ 9,430	+ 74,708
Total	4,228,421	3,49,64,226	2,230,443	1,83,32,945	1,718,740	1,42,33,731	- 611,663	- 40,99,164
Sesamum (til or jinjhil)—								
France	393,463	45,13,741	245,332	27,49,087	179,623	15,56,271	- 65,709	- 11,92,796
Belgium	536,773	64,62,281	44,995	5,40,843	...	...	- 44,995	- 5,40,843
Italy	278,860	32,51,155	189,746	19,53,362	34,063	2,90,089	- 155,683	- 16,63,273
Austria-Hungary	269,837	32,36,064	67,554	7,94,502	...	...	- 67,554	- 7,94,502
Germany	293,556	36,26,216	23,399	2,56,991	...	...	- 23,399	- 2,56,991
Other countries	88,581	10,37,627	210,748	24,76,447	33,933	3,66,676	- 176,815	- 21,09,771
Total	1,866,075	2,21,27,104	780,774	87,71,212	247,610	22,13,036	- 638,155	- 65,58,176
Rape Seed—								
France	373,845	33,45,675	204,034	19,65,623	139,597	11,40,021	- 66,637	- 8,25,801
Belgium	144,514	12,57,221	64,759	6,18,495	...	...	- 64,759	- 6,18,495
Germany	166,971	14,47,164	24,998	2,27,982	...	...	- 24,998	- 2,27,982
United Kingdom	36,228	2,91,394	38,463	3,02,529	298,594	21,84,093	+ 260,161	+ 18,81,564
Other countries	223,040	28,06,027	316,223	28,13,702	143,249	11,31,201	- 172,974	- 16,82,501
Total	1,044,598	91,46,501	650,417	60,23,130	581,230	44,65,315	- 69,167	- 14,72,815
Cotton Seed—								
United Kingdom	5,147,038	1,92,70,835	3,768,026	1,36,55,063	1,791,334	62,21,662	- 1,976,092	- 74,33,401
Other countries	55,449	1,99,741	71,023	2,50,240	10,454	45,207	- 60,569	- 2,05,033
Total	5,202,487	1,94,70,576	3,839,049	1,39,05,303	1,801,788	62,66,869	- 2,037,261	- 76,38,434
Castor Seed—								
United Kingdom	874,246	65,49,070	600,542	42,18,523	793,678	55,05,654	+ 184,136	+ 12,92,331
United States of America	362,534	27,55,718	270,489	20,26,620	300,416	20,80,155	+ 29,926	+ 38,535
France	368,074	27,27,535	213,623	16,05,607	275,553	18,92,691	+ 61,930	+ 3,86,934
Belgium	292,447	22,72,192	113,362	8,37,259	...	...	- 113,362	- 8,37,259
Italy	218,811	15,91,131	219,076	14,60,397	148,316	10,44,994	- 71,360	- 4,15,403
Other countries	196,625	14,89,628	37,903	2,49,176	36,782	2,38,214	- 1,121	- 10,968
Total	2,307,767	1,78,85,321	1,464,015	1,02,92,672	1,554,744	1,07,41,808	+ 90,129	+ 4,49,136
Groundnuts—								
France	753,041	75,03,909	270,015	24,42,277	418,336	31,23,314	+ 148,371	+ 6,81,037
Belgium	162,120	16,06,144	24,742	2,50,775	...	...	- 24,742	- 2,50,775
Other countries	157,774	16,47,927	127,275	9,70,767	63,903	4,60,358	- 63,972	- 5,19,409
Total	1,072,935	1,06,57,980	422,032	36,72,819	482,239	35,63,672	+ 59,637	- 89,147
Other Seeds	1,200,515	1,17,56,410	360,136	32,89,252	364,225	33,70,286	- 15,911	+ 5,87,034
Total, Seeds	16,922,818	12,54,98,123	9,768,066	8,41,92,333	6,760,675	4,53,70,767	- 3,017,391	- 1,88,21,566

39. **Textiles.—Cotton (raw).**—The total area under *cotton* was estimated at 17,967,000 acres which marks a net decrease of 6,628,000 acres or 26·94 per cent. as compared with the previous year's figures, the estimated outturn being 3,819,000 bales of 400 lb. each; representing a decrease of 1,390,000 bales or 26·68 per cent. The chief consumers of *Indian cotton* are the local and Japanese mills.

The exports of *cotton*, which occupy the predominant position in the whole export trade of Bombay, are shown in the following statement:—

	1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	373,465	1,14,40,413	487,733	1,09,14,236	+ 114,278	- 6,26,177
Austria-Hungary ...	367,503	1,36,30,472	.....	.....	- 367,503	-1,36,30,472
Belgium ...	498,334	1,75,24,244	.....	.....	- 498,334	-1,75,24,244
France ...	442,407	1,53,01,090	115,989	28,76,978	- 326,418	-1,24,24,112
Germany ...	720,190	2,47,84,552	.....	.....	- 720,190	-2,47,84,552
Italy ...	642,155	2,24,67,321	672,417	1,90,02,854	- 169,738	- 84,64,467
Switzerland ...	20,064	8,90,902	55,183	13,16,849	+ 35,124	+ 9,25,947
Sweden ...	27,291	7,78,477	18,912	4,17,655	- 8,479	- 3,60,822
Spain ...	167,911	59,70,110	122,443	35,98,004	- 45,468	- 23,72,106
Russia ...	39,400	15,30,599	.....	.....	- 39,400	- 15,30,599
Hongkong ...	57,013	20,03,952	66,717	19,37,297	+ 9,704	- 65,655
China ...	120,689	31,43,722	259,183	79,25,389	+ 138,499	+ 47,81,667
Japan ...	4,052,462	12,97,94,328	5,345,650	15,30,90,957	+1,293,188	+2,32,96,631
Other countries ...	34,737	9,10,469	7,440	1,68,043	- 27,297	- 7,42,426
Total ...	7,763,701	24,98,69,649	7,151,457	20,12,48,262	- 612,244	-4,86,21,387

The decline, which is due to the cessation of trade with enemy countries and to restricted shipments to other countries in Europe except the United Kingdom and Switzerland, to the latter of which countries export was prohibited early in the year, amounted to 612,000 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 4·84 crores in value. Shipments to Japan were in excess of the record shipments of the previous year.

The price of *raw cotton*, which declined after the outbreak of war, remained steady in the early months of 1915, when it rose in sympathy with *American cotton*, the price of which was 5·20 pence at the end of April; later the shorter crop of cotton and a deficient rainfall in parts of Gujarát and Káthiáwár combined to raise the price. The price of *Americans* at the end of 1915 had reached 7·82 pence, and though the Indian market in *cotton* did not rise in proportion, still prices from November 1915 have been maintained. *Broach* fluctuated between Rs. 280 and Rs. 303. Other varieties of the staple have also continued to rise in proportion.

Cotton Yarn.—

	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	301,531	1,33,745	454,950	1,93,200	2,278,088	8,41,376	+ 1,823,138	+ 6,43,176
Austria-Hungary ...	26,448	11,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany ...	.....	.....	130	65	.....	.....	- 130	- 65
Turkey in Europe ...	234,000	1,03,008	194,800	84,305	.....	.....	- 194,800	- 84,305
East African Protectorate ...	35,863	21,434	19,311	9,305	29,917	15,576	+ 10,606	+ 6,271
Egypt ...	1,609,900	7,54,482	1,523,900	7,09,637	5,603,600	24,68,371	+ 4,079,700	+ 17,58,834
Aden ...	1,508,797	7,83,306	1,450,099	6,86,406	2,416,398	11,07,770	+ 966,239	+ 4,21,364
Arabia ...	366,927	2,38,523	330,230	216,950	453,630	2,45,868	+ 126,400	+ 28,916
China and Hongkong ...	166,606,515	8,18,49,537	111,328,680	5,19,63,957	131,777,930	5,60,90,391	+ 20,451,270	+ 41,26,434
Japan ...	20	10	10	10	.....	.....	- 10	- 10
Java ...	246,720	1,39,804	89,870	47,902	707,145	3,67,793	+ 617,275	+ 3,19,891
Persia ...	1,803,570	11,07,760	1,768,800	10,37,909	2,578,640	14,60,502	+ 809,840	+ 4,31,503
Straits Settlements ...	4,431,103	26,32,434	4,676,703	23,65,303	4,428,880	23,48,331	- 142,820	- 9,872
Turkey in Asia ...	7,259,862	35,68,720	4,405,400	22,31,209	77,220	45,032	- 4,418,180	- 21,86,177
Other countries ...	1,431,553	7,65,873	1,604,064	8,30,234	1,979,207	6,70,420	- 224,857	- 1,59,864
Total ...	186,920,865	9,21,00,293	127,832,924	6,03,74,432	151,731,595	6,56,63,428	+ 23,898,671	+ 52,93,996

The exports of *Indian yarn*, which amounted to 151 million lb. in quantity and Rs. 6½ crores in value, show a small improvement over the figures of the previous year, the demand from most of the consuming countries being good. The principal markets are China and Hongkong, shipments to which amounted to 87 per cent. of the total exports. The trade with Asiatic Turkey, which is the next largest market, further declined by 4 million lb. in quantity and Rs. 21·88 lakhs in value.

Cotton Manufactures—Piece-goods.—

	1913-1914.		1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	* Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—								
Aden and Dependencies	5,162,807	8,57,921	8,010,532	13,62,552	16,899,079	23,47,482	+ 8,279,547	+ 9,91,930
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,111,450	1,33,710	1,748,892	2,39,466	2,546,770	3,41,817	+ 797,878	+ 1,02,351
Turkey in Asia	10,239,444	14,65,129	3,671,746	5,05,608	6,248,939	8,53,374	+ 2,577,193	+ 8,47,766
East African Protectorate	2,977,076	5,20,690	2,611,519	4,67,526	3,623,718	6,46,733	+ 1,012,199	+ 1,89,207
Portuguese East Africa	4,501,406	6,80,442	4,266,945	5,94,338	5,606,768	7,16,291	+ 1,839,823	+ 1,21,968
Italian East Africa	487,550	67,510	292,005	40,696	2,289,436	2,74,761	+ 1,947,481	+ 2,34,165
German East Africa	5,539,380	10,31,333	2,458,168	4,34,018	.....	.....	- 2,458,168	- 4,34,018
Siam	2,127,000	3,39,155	1,561,999	2,28,814	2,186,919	2,89,599	+ 624,990	+ 60,735
Persia	3,668,671	5,93,673	2,775,720	4,13,579	5,162,354	7,07,662	+ 2,386,634	+ 2,94,083
Other countries	6,194,526	9,93,126	3,745,982	5,87,899	7,957,941	11,12,631	+ 4,211,959	+ 5,24,939
Total, Grey	42,049,110	67,33,299	31,752,448	49,14,890	62,471,974	72,90,550	+ 20,719,526	+ 23,76,160
White	170,258	37,193	94,629	25,452	232,183	51,099	+ 127,554	+ 25,647
Coloured	18,995,941	43,96,170	13,530,324	30,46,423	31,449,471	61,01,360	+ 17,919,147	+ 30,52,937
Total, Piece-goods	61,215,309	1,11,66,659	45,377,401	79,88,265	94,149,628	1,34,43,009	+ 38,766,227	+ 54,54,744

The decline in the exports of Indian cotton cloth noticed last year has been more than made up by larger shipments to all consuming countries, the increase in the exports of all descriptions amounting to 38½ million yards and to Rs. 54½ lakhs. Aden has maintained its position as the chief market for Indian cloth.

Wool.—The exports of *wool (raw)* amounted to nearly 25 million lb. valued at Rs. 1·91 crore, representing an increase of 7 million lb. in quantity and Rs. 80 lakhs in value. Practically the whole trade was with the United Kingdom, where *raw wool* was in great demand for army orders. The stoppage of shipments to other countries was due to the prohibitions and restrictions placed by Government on the export of this article.

TREASURE.
GOLD AND SILVER.

Private.

	Average for 5 years ending 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—							
Imports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	7,40,64,692	11,37,48,292	12,67,97,062	13,69,29,619	7,31,75,933	3,14,88,817	— 4,16,87,116
Coin—Sovereigns and other							
British Gold Coins	6,85,78,247	21,62,46,830	24,97,03,819	10,93,35,844	2,33,42,240	64,43,232	— 1,68,94,008
—Other coined gold	26,99,319	50,85,294	24,34,692	20,11,030	12,39,428	20,22,466	+ 7,83,038
Total	14,61,42,187	33,50,80,416	38,09,85,603	25,02,76,493	9,67,57,601	3,99,59,515	— 5,67,98,086
Exports—							
Bullion, Bar, Ingots, etc.	3,21,25,180	3,35,18,610	3,38,67,591	3,49,74,966	1,50,47,669	3,02,22,167	+ 1,51,74,469
Coin—Sovereigns and other							
British Gold Coins	31,47,102	6,17,477	25,71,955	41,51,890	11,21,040	3,13,78,665	+ 8,08,57,625
—Other coined gold	3,61,425	18,07,001	4,89,205	3,69,101	3,38,790	35,362	— 2,98,428
Total	3,46,33,707	3,59,43,088	3,69,29,751	3,98,95,957	1,65,02,499	6,22,36,104	+ 4,67,33,695
Net Imports	11,15,08,480	29,91,37,328	34,40,06,852	21,13,80,536	8,02,55,102	—2,22,76,679	— 10,35,31,781
Silver—							
Imports—							
(a) Bullion—Bar	8,77,60,746	9,19,16,591	7,72,00,715	5,90,09,470	7,83,69,169	4,21,35,658	— 3,62,33,317
—Other kinds of uncoined silver	206	.....	.....	1,550	16,50,420	62,864	— 15,88,065
(b) Coin—Government of India							
Rupees	49,81,366	31,40,138	56,39,843	73,45,184	65,70,425	32,21,468	— 38,48,959
—Other coin	21,65,321	90,154	50,320	72,390	1,83,518	13,41,843	+ 11,58,333
Total	9,48,17,639	9,51,46,881	8,28,90,878	6,64,28,584	8,67,73,536	4,67,61,534	— 4,00,12,002
Exports—							
(a) Bullion (Bar and other kinds)	6,89,973	11,417	6,200	.....	.....	30,165	+ 30,165
(b) Coin—Government of India							
Rupees	81,03,494	84,59,461	1,33,25,613	89,05,262	39,22,000	42,06,671	+ 2,94,671
—British Dollars	64,07,335	5,00,01,338	1,25,40,725	21,39,133	821	.....	— 921
—Straits Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,024	31,868	+ 26,844
—Other coin	8,28,933	3,37,499	20,49,247	65,606	88,728	1,26,563	+ 37,835
Total	1,50,29,735	5,67,06,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001	40,16,673	43,95,267	+ 3,78,594
Net Imports	7,97,87,904	3,64,40,166	5,49,69,093	5,54,18,583	8,27,56,863	4,23,66,267	— 4,08,90,596
Gold and Silver—							
Imports	24,09,59,826	43,02,27,207	46,38,28,491	31,67,05,077	18,35,31,137	8,67,21,040	— 9,68,10,088
Exports	4,86,63,442	9,46,40,803	6,48,50,536	4,99,05,959	2,05,19,172	6,66,31,461	+ 4,61,12,269
Net Imports	19,12,96,384	33,55,77,404	39,89,77,955	26,67,99,119	16,30,11,965	2,00,89,579	— 14,39,23,377

40. The principal features in the movements of *treasure* have already been mentioned in paragraph 4. The imports of *gold* have, for the first time, been smaller than the exports, the difference being nearly Rs. 2½ crores.

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

	United Kingdom.		Australia.		Egypt.		Asiatic Turkey.		Aden and Dependencies.		France.	
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bar	721	253	2	51	.....	6	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Sovereigns	50	30	9	.....	85	2	44	17	29	13	.....	.....

As usual the United Kingdom has supplied the largest quantity of *bar gold*, imported into Bombay, and the greater portion of *sovereigns* also came from the same country. As regards *silver* the increase in the imports of *bar silver* noticed last year has not been maintained, there being a fall of Rs. 3.62 crores; but the exports of *Government of India rupees* have risen by Rs. 2.84 lakhs to Rs. 42 lakhs. The net imports of *silver* amounted to Rs. 4.24 crores or a decrease of Rs. 4 crores.

The aggregate value of the net imports of *gold* and *silver*, which amounted to Rs. 2 crores only as against Rs. 16.3 crores in the last year, is the lowest on record.

Government.

41. There was a further fall of Rs. 83.2 lakhs in the total value of imports and exports of *treasure* on Government account. The imports, consisting mostly of *sovereigns*, were valued at Rs. 3.75 lakhs only, while the exports amounted to Rs. 79.58 lakhs and consisted of *Government of India rupees* sent with the expeditionary forces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

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

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	Percentage to total exports.		1914-1915.	1915-1916.
					1914-1915.	1915-1916.					1914-1915.	1915-1916.		
United Kingdom and British Possessions—	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom ...	24,12'76	28,62'43	22,38'78	- 6,23'70	62'12	50'64	6,69'85	7,84'54	10,66'42	+ 2,81'88	15'98	22'50	33'81	36'08
Hongkong ...	82'33	61'10	91'76	+ 30'66	1'33	2'08	4,70'76	3,39'44	3,86'02	- 3'43	6'91	7'09	4'21	4'67
Mauritius and Dependences ...	1,87'06	1,17'18	1,59'26	+ 41'08	2'54	3'58	16'60	10'49	22'06	+ 11'57	21	27	1'34	1'97
Aden and Dependences ...	19'48	56'43	20'29	- 36'14	1'23	46	84'57	97'44	119'42	+ 21'93	1'98	2'52	1'62	1'53
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ...	48'16	66'89	76'46	+ 9'47	1'48	1'73	47'11	48'18	61'63	+ 13'65	29	1'80	1'21	1'51
Bahrain Islands ...	39'64	15'11	23'56	+ 18'45	33	64	24'51	25'10	32'89	+ 7'79	51	69	42	67
Australia ...	34'70	41'37	27'00	- 14'87	90	61	3'74	3'65	2'80	- 85	03	06	47	32
Other British Possessions .	43'82	58'67	82'07	+ 23'40	1'27	1'86	87'76	1,00'79	1,57'18	+ 59'37	2'05	3'32	1'68	2'61
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions ...	28,63'04	32,79'28	27,23'18	- 5,56'15	71'17	61'60	14,03'60	14,09'63	17,98'60	+ 3,83'97	28'70	37'95	40'26	49'36
Foreign Countries—														
Europe—														
Belgium ...	211'83	36'83	8'10	- 28'73	80	16	4,09'82	2,57'95	...	- 2,57'95	5'25	...	3'09	09
France ...	89'89	95'25	1,03'81	+ 14'56	2'06	2'48	4,67'17	3,24'72	1,95'58	- 1,29'14	6'61	4'13	4'41	3'33
Germany ...	2,03'60	2,25'92	10'09	- 2,08'83	4'60	4'3	3,59'12	2,97'73	...	- 2,97'73	5'86	...	5'40	21
Italy ...	77'96	1,00'33	1,25'20	+ 27'82	2'18	2'80	3,43'66	3,44'23	2,47'23	- 97'05	7'01	5'21	4'67	4'10
Austria-Hungary ...	1,32'07	44'23	08	- 44'14	90	...	3,22'46	1,49'04	...	- 1,49'04	3'05	...	2'04	.....
Spain ...	84	8'68	6'99	+ 8'56	08	18	34'08	68'23	44'34	- 23'89	1'89	98	76	56
Holland ...	17'32	25'67	23'74	- 1'93	56	54	14'86	4'52	...	- 4'52	09	...	32	26
Sweden ...	13'21	15'72	24'55	+ 8'83	34	56	7'80	7'83	4'26	- 3'57	16	09	35	32
Russia ...	13'14	2'79	17	- 2'62	06	...	6'94	26'66	35	- 26'31	54	01	31	01
Norway ...	9'67	10'93	22'77	+ 11'84	24	52	32	1'91	46	- 1'45	04	01	13	25
Switzerland ...	...	25'29	44'23	+ 18'94	55	1'00	...	4'32	13'62	+ 9'80	09	29	31	63
Other Countries ...	16'37	1'40	1'86	- 44	08	02	4'04	2'58	04	- 2'54	05	...	04	01
Total, Europe ...	7,84'85	5,83'03	3,88'69	- 1,99'34	12'76	8'79	18,80'29	14,80'37	5,05'88	- 9,74'49	30'14	10'67	21'73	9'77
Asia—														
Japan ...	1,05'00	2,04'98	3,78'31	+ 1,73'33	4'43	8'56	7,32'15	13,99'98	15,38'27	+ 2,38'29	26'47	52'46	15'30	20'91
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	93'15	1,36'46	1,60'00	+ 20'54	2'99	3'75	6,25'83	3,63'87	3,61'54	+ 97'67	5'37	7'63	4'21	5'76
Turkey ...	39'99	18'04	26'39	+ 8'35	40	60	1,17'88	37'34	91'22	+ 3'88	1'73	1'62	1'11	1'29
Persia ...	46'77	53'36	56'40	+ 1'04	1'20	1'28	39'52	37'74	1,59'08	+ 71'34	1'79	3'36	1'60	2'35
Java ...	83'62	69'02	2,92'89	+ 2,23'87	1'50	6'62	74	95	4'38	+ 3'43	02	09	74	3'25
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ...	40'08	23'64	36'17	+ 12'53	51	82	41'94	35'38	34'84	- 54	72	74	62	78
Siam ...	34'49	30'74	32'08	+ 1'34	07	73	11'76	15'08	18'71	+ 3'63	31	39	46	55
Other Countries ...	15'40	22'98	39'45	+ 16'47	50	59	15'70	23'76	33'65	+ 8'89	43	60	49	79
Total, Asia ...	4,58'45	5,60'62	10,27'69	+ 4,67'07	13'17	23'25	16,35'52	18,14'10	22,40'69	+ 4,26'59	36'94	47'28	24'95	35'68
Africa—														
Egypt ...	18'00	17'07	15'08	+ 1'01	37	41	49'42	61'40	54'18	+ 2'78	1'04	1'14	72	79
Other Countries ...	7'09	14'08	12'82	- 1'26	31	29	65'23	69'11	37'56	- 31'55	1'41	79	87	55
Total, Africa ...	25'09	31'15	30'90	- 25	68	70	1,14'65	1,20'51	91'74	- 28'77	2'45	1'93	1'59	1'34
America ...	81'27	1,48'61	2,50'28	+ 1,01'67	3'23	5'68	62'19	86'62	1,02'73	+ 16'11	1'77	2'17	2'47	3'85
Grand Total ...	43,02'70	46,07'69	44,20'69	- 1,87'00	100'00	100'00	50,98'25	49,11'23	47,39'84	- 1,71'59	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

The most noticeable changes effected by the war in the shares in trade with foreign countries were in respect of the two geographical divisions, namely, continental Europe and countries in Asia outside British possessions. The share of the former in the aggregate value of imports and exports has further fallen from 21·73 per cent. to 9·77 per cent.; while that of the latter has risen from 24·95 per cent. to 35·68 per cent. The share of the British Empire in the

total trade is approximately one-half of the total trade, and this proportion has been practically maintained.

The United Kingdom.—Imports, which were valued at Rs. 22·39 crores, have further fallen by Rs. 6·24 crores or 11·5 per cent. of the total import trade owing chiefly to smaller receipts of *cotton manufactures, railway plant, metals and machinery*. Exports have risen by Rs. 2·82 crores owing to larger shipments of *wheat, raw wool, linseed and manganese ore*.

Other British Possessions.—Imports have increased by Rs. 67·55 lakhs owing mainly to the higher value of *sugar* from Mauritius and Hongkong. Exports have also advanced by Rs. 1 crore.

Continental Europe.—The abnormal decrease, namely, about Rs. 2 crores in the imports and Rs. 9½ crores in the exports, is due to war conditions. There were, however, small increases in the imports from Italy and neutral countries, while there was a considerable falling off in the exports to all countries except Switzerland.

Asia.—Imports show an advance of Rs. 4·67 crores to which arrivals of *sugar* from Java and of *silk manufactures, sugar, glassware, matches and cotton manufactures* from Japan have materially contributed. Under exports the increase was Rs. 4·27 crores due to larger shipments of *raw cotton* to Japan, of *raw cotton and twist and yarn* to China and of *tea* to Persia. Japan occupies the predominant position in Bombay's trade with foreign countries in Asia, the share amounting to 8·56 per cent. of the total import trade and 32·46 per cent. of the total export trade.

Africa.—The trade with Africa exclusive of British possessions is comparatively small. Imports were practically the same as in the last year, while exports have fallen by Rs. 28½ lakhs.

America.—Imports have risen by Rs. 1 crore owing chiefly to larger arrivals of *metals and motor cars*, while increased shipments of *hides and skins (raw)* account for an advance of Rs. 16 lakhs in exports.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

43. *Stores.*—Imports on Government account further advanced by Rs. 20·3 lakhs to Rs. 113·45 lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to larger receipts of *hardware, metals and ores and arms, ammunition and military stores*. Imports of *machinery and mill work and telegraph materials* have declined. The increase in exports, which rose from Rs. 32·32 lakhs to Rs. 135·86 lakhs, was chiefly due to larger shipments of *arms, ammunition and military stores* to the United Kingdom, Egypt and the Persian gulf for military purposes. The value of exports would have been still greater but for the fact that goods bought by Government and shipped on Government vessels are not included in the statistics.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

44. The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade, increased by 114 to 1,583, but their burthen was smaller by 215,041 tons or 6 per cent.

Particulars are shown in the following statement :—

Vessels.		1914-1915.		1915-1916.		Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers ...	{ With cargo ...	557	1,656,794	453	1,362,636	- 104	- 294,158
	{ In ballast ...	56	145,705	168	380,689	+ 102	+ 234,984
Sailing Vessels ...	With cargo ...	159	15,723	223	20,307	+ 64	+ 4,584
Total ...		772	1,818,322	834	1,772,632	+ 62	- 45,690
Cleared—							
Steamers ...	{ With cargo ...	463	1,359,303	459	1,297,026	- 4	- 62,277
	{ In ballast ...	67	189,055	27	71,638	- 40	- 116,423
Sailing Vessels ...	{ With cargo ...	117	12,503	211	21,466	+ 94	+ 8,963
	{ In ballast ...	.....	.....	2	282	+ 2	+ 282
Total ...		647	1,559,858	699	1,390,407	+ 52	- 169,451
Grand Total ...		1,419	3,378,080	1,583	3,163,039	+ 114	- 215,041

These figures do not include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes. The sailing ships classed as native craft are engaged in trade mostly with Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia and East Africa. About 75 per cent. of the total tonnage was under the British flag. Japan comes next with a percentage which has advanced from 10 to 14, while the share of Italy has remained at about 4 per cent. as in last year.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

45. The aggregate Customs Revenue consisting of import duties, export duties and excise duty on *cotton manufactures* of Indian origin amounted to Rs. 3.21 crores, showing a further decrease of Rs. 50 lakhs or 14 per cent.

Import duties.—The revenue from import duties for the last five years is shown in the margin.

Head.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
Import Duty ...	Rs. 2,90,84,817	Rs. 3,41,00,429	Rs. 3,50,29,166	Rs. 3,26,21,400	Rs. 5,71,000

The gross collections during the year under review fell by Rs. 51 lakhs or 16 per cent. to Rs. 2.76 crores, though an

additional amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was collected in the last month of the year owing to the changes in the tariff which came into force on March 1st. *Silver* is mainly responsible for this deficit. The fluctuations in the important items of receipt are shown below:—

	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease.		1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Silver ...	131.99	67.20	-64.79	Silk and articles made of silk ...	13.40	17.56	+ 4.16
Cotton manufactures ...	35.93	29.59	- 6.33	Wool, articles made of— ...	3.89	2.34	-1.55
Liquors ...	55.93	52.78	- 3.15	Hardware and cutlery ...	5.31	4.82	- .49
Petroleum ...	21.06	19.78	- 1.28	Dyeing and Tanning materials ...	2.64	1.61	-1.03
Sugar ...	8.26	18.73	+10.47	Cigarettes and Cigars ...	3.63	4.45	+ .82
Metals ...	18.18	6.74	- 11.44	Tobacco, other manufactured and unmanufactured.	1.57	1.32	- .25

Export duties.—The collections for the last five years on account of export

Head.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
Export Duty ...	Rs. 1,46,582	Rs. 1,87,341	Rs. 2,37,421	Rs. 2,60,189	Rs. 3,08,462

duties are shown in the margin. The figures for the first four years 1911-12 to 1914-15 represent export duties on *rice husked or unhusked*

and *rice-flour*, and those for the last year include also the new duties imposed from the 1st of March 1916, on *jute (raw and manufactured)* and *tea* in addition to *rice* and *rice-flour*. The gross collections during the year under review show a further increase of Rs. 48,273 or 18 per cent., of which Rs. 19,429 were on account of the new duties and the rest was due to larger shipments of *rice* to Bahrein Islands and British East Africa.

Tea cess.—The cess of one-fourth of a pie per pound on all *Indian tea* exported from Bombay beyond the limits of British India produced a net sum of Rs. 14,285 as against Rs. 5,557 in 1914-15.

COASTING TRADE.

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.		
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,86,10,821	1,41,56,012	+ 5,45,191	1,46,84,450	1,46,32,920	- 2,51,530
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	71,83,610	87,65,064	- 14,28,546	89,97,795	89,80,991	- 6,814
Káthiáwár	2,07,36,133	2,45,80,428	- 51,74,707	2,28,16,630	2,54,01,599	+ 25,84,968
Goa	2,38,98,757	1,55,85,389	- 83,13,368	32,51,763	40,54,907	+ 2,03,144
Other Ports	4,46,746	7,10,803	+ 2,61,057	7,16,348	9,10,582	+ 1,94,219
Total ...	6,12,67,246	4,66,11,682	-1,46,55,564	3,13,82,531	3,43,58,083	+ 29,75,507
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	1,63,53,892	89,40,223	-1,29,13,604	69,84,054	47,68,093	- 22,15,961
Madras	1,82,46,223	1,91,32,707	+ 8,86,484	1,26,95,316	1,32,07,449	+ 5,12,133
Burma	4,43,41,428	4,82,74,387	+ 40,32,959	67,12,546	93,44,604	+ 31,32,058
Sind	1,64,13,650	3,13,23,519	+1,49,09,869	5,15,63,936	5,63,56,711	+ 67,92,775
Total ...	9,51,55,181	10,20,70,841	+ 69,15,710	7,79,55,852	8,61,76,857	+ 82,21,005
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,12,405	1,09,315	- 3,090	51,430	44,318	- 7,114
State of Travancore	27,95,321	26,85,119	- 2,10,202	4,36,120	61,825	- 3,74,295
Other Ports	31,087	6,680	- 24,407	5,13,032	6,26,414	+ 1,12,382
Total ...	29,38,813	27,01,114	- 2,37,699	10,00,582	7,31,555	- 2,69,027
Grand Total ...	17,29,72,011	16,55,39,649	- 74,32,362	12,52,33,415	13,68,99,370	+1,06,75,955
Treasure ...	2,37,978	3,36,354	+ 98,376	3,31,694	3,16,342	- 15,442
Total ...	17,32,09,989	16,58,76,003	- 73,33,986	12,55,65,099	13,62,15,612	+1,06,60,518

The coasting trade of the chief port—Bombay—which amounted to 82·6 per cent. of the total coasting trade has somewhat recovered from the heavy fall of Rs. 3·82 crores recorded last year, the aggregate value of imports and exports having advanced from Rs. 29·88 crores to Rs. 30·21 crores. But the improvement is confined to exports only, which advanced by Rs. 1·06 crore to Rs. 13·62 crores, while imports showed a further fall of Rs. 73·34 lákhs to Rs. 16·59 crores. The decline in imports is largely due to smaller receipts from Bengal (— Rs. 1·29 crore), Goa (— Rs. 83 lákhs) and Káthiáwár (— Rs. 52 lákhs) partly set off by increases in arrivals from Sind (+ Rs. 1½ crore), Burma (+ Rs. 40 lákhs) and Madras (+ Rs. 8½ lákhs). In the export trade larger shipments to Sind (+ Rs. 63 lákhs), Burma (+ Rs. 31 lákhs) and Káthiáwár (+ Rs. 25½ lákhs) have materially contributed to the increase. Shipments to Bengal on the other hand have further declined by Rs. 22 lákhs.

Imports.—The chief articles of import are *raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour* and *kerosene oil* which represent more than 61 per cent. of the import trade. Imports of *raw cotton* declined by Rs. 55 lákhs to Rs. 5 crores owing to smaller receipts from Káthiáwár (— Rs. 68 lákhs) and Goa (— Rs. 93½ lákhs), though arrivals from Sind advanced by Rs. 1·23 crore. Under *grain, pulse and flour* there was an increase of Rs. 51 lákhs due to larger receipts of *rice* from Burma and Sind and of *wheat* from the latter province. Imports of *coal*, exclusively from Bengal, recorded a heavy fall of Rs. 83½ lákhs. Imports of *kerosene oil* from Burma receded by Rs. 7½ lákhs, and those of *jute manufactures*, entirely of Bengal origin, by Rs. 32 lákhs. Arrivals of *seeds* rose by Rs. 15½ lákhs owing to larger receipts from Madras and Káthiáwár and those of *raw wool* mostly from Sind and Káthiáwár improved by Rs. 14½ lákhs. Fluctuations in other articles call for no remarks.

Exports.—Exports of *cotton piece-goods*, which represent 40 per cent. of this branch of the trade, advanced by Rs. 27 lákhs to Rs. 5·49 crores owing to larger shipments to Burma (+Rs. 16 lákhs) and Sind (+Rs. 48 lákhs), while shipments to Bengal and Madras further declined by Rs. 16½ lákhs and Rs. 8 lákhs respectively. Exports of *cotton twist and yarn* again receded by Rs. 18½ lákhs to Rs. 97 lákhs, shipments to Bengal having fallen by Rs. 13½ lákhs and

those to Sind by Rs. 7 lakhs. Exports of *sugar* showed an increase of Rs. 40 lakhs due to larger shipments to Sind and Káthiáwár. A noticeable increase of Rs. 47 lakhs was recorded under *grain, pulse and flour*, exports of which were valued at Rs. 1.92 crore against Rs. 1.45 crore in the previous year. This increase is due to greater demands for *jawár and bájra* from Cutch and Káthiáwár and for *gram and pulse* from Madras.

Treasure.—There was a small increase amounting to Rs. 82,934 in the total value of imports and exports of treasure.

Government transactions.—Imports of *treasure* consisting mainly of *Government of India rupees* have advanced by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 3.45 lakhs. But exports have further declined from Rs. 1.02 crore to Rs. 13.7 lakhs. These also consisted of *Government of India rupees* shipped mainly to Cutch. The aggregate value of the imports and exports of *stores* has further fallen from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of entrances rose from 43,824 to 44,777, but tonnage was reduced from 2,015,978 tons to 1,654,699 tons. The number of clearances was 26,820 with a tonnage of 1,832,707 showing an increase of 1,590 in the number, but a decrease of 337,163 in tonnage.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOREIGN TRADE.

47. The total value of the trade advanced from Rs. 2,71,872 to Rs. 3,54,377 or 30 per cent.

Imports, of which *dates* from Basra represented 95 per cent., advanced in value from Rs. 2,49,476 to Rs. 3,53,127 or 41.8 per cent., while *exports* consisting exclusively of *jawár and bájra* amounted only to Rs. 1,250 as against Rs. 22,396 in the previous year.

Shipping.—The number of vessels (all Native craft) engaged in this trade was the same as in the previous year, namely 39, but their tonnage increased from 1,868 to 2,397.

Customs Revenue.—The collections of *import duty* advanced from Rs. 1,06,073 to Rs. 1,36,870, but those of *export duty* fell from Rs. 29,424 to Rs 19,332.

COASTING TRADE.

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Súrat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import ...	21,17,146	19,29,663	1,16,52,218	1,07,90,465	32,95,339	40,51,870	57,59,743	51,68,243	26,90,021	22,09,680	2,55,15,067	2,41,42,927	-13,72,140
Export ...	31,99,894	33,73,776	53,29,895	45,37,153	89,54,088	1,03,40,994	44,29,020	45,74,074	19,43,349	15,90,794	2,38,55,876	2,44,16,769	+ 5,60,914
Total ...	53,16,950	52,97,438	1,69,81,823	1,53,27,617	1,22,49,427	1,43,92,870	1,01,88,772	97,42,317	46,33,370	37,99,474	4,93,70,942	4,85,59,716	- 8,11,226
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import ...	2,86,714	3,43,918	5,89,557	6,67,130	57,104	77,953	2,25,607	2,50,845	26,32,207	24,43,410	37,90,169	37,82,154	- 8,035
Export ...	3,79,823	3,32,738	6,25,435	4,64,178	4,57,989	2,80,118	10,47,162	10,62,225	23,69,286	16,01,701	48,78,698	37,40,858	-11,37,740
Total ...	6,66,540	6,76,654	12,14,042	11,31,308	5,15,093	3,57,460	12,72,769	13,13,070	50,01,443	40,45,111	86,68,867	75,23,112	-11,45,776
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import ...	4,36,076	4,10,459	16,45,439	16,63,973	1,40,830	65,157	60,435	10,570	4,44,143	2,96,561	27,28,909	24,66,720	- 2,60,189
Export ...	1,85,746	3,07,834	8,52,169	3,94,528	32,71,512	27,39,276	8,40,692	9,69,025	5,13,516	2,45,092	56,63,635	45,83,355	-10,80,280
Total ...	6,21,822	7,18,293	24,97,605	20,58,501	34,12,342	28,21,433	9,01,117	9,70,195	9,57,658	5,41,653	83,90,544	70,50,075	-13,40,469
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—													
Import ...	...	...	3,964	...	11,624	3,500	...	...	26,458	29,264	42,046	32,764	- 9,282
Export ...	...	...	...	1,465	4,00,511	8,64,949	...	...	98	1	4,00,607	3,60,415	- 34,192
Total ...	...	...	3,964	1,465	4,12,135	3,68,449	...	...	26,554	29,265	42,653	3,69,179	- 43,474
Grand Total	28,39,936	28,78,038	1,38,90,175	1,31,31,568	35,04,697	42,17,886	60,45,775	54,29,158	57,93,428	49,77,915	3,20,74,211	3,04,24,505	-16,49,646
Import ...	37,65,376	40,14,347	68,07,259	63,37,323	1,30,84,100	1,37,22,335	69,16,583	65,95,924	48,25,197	34,37,588	3,47,98,516	3,31,07,517	-16,91,298
Export ...	66,05,312	68,92,385	2,06,67,431	1,84,58,891	1,05,88,997	1,79,40,221	1,23,62,658	1,20,25,082	1,06,18,625	84,15,503	6,69,73,926	6,35,32,082	-33,40,944
Treasure ...	...	...	77,017	80,159	...	5,951	...	...	4,818	29,119	61,835	1,15,229	+ 33,394
Grand Total ...	66,05,312	68,92,385	2,07,74,451	1,85,59,050	1,05,88,997	1,79,46,179	1,23,62,658	1,20,25,082	1,06,23,443	84,44,622	6,69,54,561	6,36,47,311	-33,07,550

48. The total value of the private trade further declined from Rs. 6.69 crores to Rs. 6.35 crores, of which 45 per cent. represented the value of the trade with the chief port—Bombay.

Imports fell by Rs. 16 lákhs to Rs. 3.04 crores and exports by Rs. 17 lákhs to Rs. 3.31 crores.

For statistical purposes the subordinate ports of the Presidency proper are divided into five ranges, namely, Kánara, Ratnágiri, Uran, Thána and Surat. Some minor changes have been effected from 1st April 1915 in the jurisdiction and extent of Thána, Uran and Ratnágiri ranges, and the trade with the ports of Billimora and Navsári, which was for the years 1909-10 to 1914-15 classed as trade with British ports within the Presidency, has from the year under report been shown as trade with Indian ports not British in the Presidency.

The decline in the trade of Ratnágiri, Thána and Surat ranges was about Rs. 47½ lákhs, while there was a small increase in that of Uran and Kánara ranges.

Spices are the principal articles of trade in Kánara; *dried fruits, grain and pulse* and *salt* in Ratnágiri; *rice, liquor, salt* and *gunny bags* in Uran; *lime, fish, liquor* and *salt* in Thána and *cocoanuts* and *raw cotton* in Surat.

Treasure (Private).—The value of *treasure*, chiefly consisting of *Government of India rupees*, advanced from Rs. 81,835 to Rs. 1,15,229.

Government Transactions.—The total value of imports and exports of *treasure* on Government account declined from Rs. 3,53,464 to Rs. 2,52,097, but the value of *stores* rose from Rs. 1,89,857 to Rs. 1,90,190.

Shipping.—The total number of entries and clearances was 128,100 of 2,672,665 tons as against 128,869 of 2,674,887 tons in the previous year.

SECTION II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

SEA CUSTOMS.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

49. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 2,83,96,980 during the year under report as against Rs. 3,31,84,015 during the previous year. Financial Gross Receipts.

Year	Rs.
1911-1912 ...	2,88,81,993
1912-1913 ...	3,33,12,040
1913-1914 ...	3,49,04,452
1914-1915 ...	3,20,10,609
1915-1916 ...	2,76,75,199

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). Net Receipts.

Year	Rs.
1911-1912 ...	2,85,83,864
1912-1913 ...	3,33,71,268
1913-1914 ...	3,43,70,320
1914-1915 ...	3,15,17,320
1915-1916 ...	2,69,31,312

51. Import duties (after deduction of refunds and drawbacks) represent 97.6 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. Import Duties.

52. Export duty on rice and rice flour shipped to foreign countries realised Rs. 3,08,462 as against Rs. 2,60,191 in the previous year. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 3,03,034. Export Duties.

53. Details of expenditure for the last two years are shown in the attached Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 10,44,125 as against Rs. 10,35,873 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 3.7 per cent. as compared with 3.2 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of establishment, which includes the cost of establishment of the Commissioner's office as well as the cost of establishment maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, represented 3.1 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 8,52,586 to Rs. 8,64,096. Expenditure.

Refund of
Import Duties.

54. Refunds of import duties decreased from Rs. 7,99,824 to Rs. 4,43,346. Claims for refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 53,016 showing a decrease of Rs. 17,845 as compared with the figures of 1914-15. The value of goods exported to Kashmir in 1915-16 was Rs. 7,28,491 as against Rs. 10,04,333 in the last year and the amount of duty refunded was Rs. 53,016. Exports of merchandise *via* the Nushki-Seistan route, in regard to which a rebate of $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the import duty is refunded on arrival in Seistan, show a decrease; claims for Rs. 2,174 were presented as against Rs. 2,384 in 1914-15.

Drawbacks.

55. Payment of drawback refunds of $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods by sea to foreign ports decreased from Rs. 3,46,833 to Rs. 3,46,396. Re-exports of tea, cloves, silver, ivory and silk piece-goods have however risen. Silver is chiefly exported to Marmagao and cloves generally to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Japan. A large quantity of cloves was exported under claim for drawback to London in the year.

Customs Documents, Import.

56. One thousand two hundred and eighty-eight import general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 1,404 in 1914-15.

Country Craft.

The number of country craft from dutiable ports or carrying cargoes of salt or spirit from Customs ports decreased from 2,902 to 2,674.

The number of bills of entry presented for dutiable goods was 1,40,539 as against 1,50,225, while that for free goods was 40,303 against 42,661 in the previous year.

Export.

57. One thousand two hundred and sixty-eight export general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 1,423 in the previous year. Manifests of country craft to foreign ports totalled 2,264 as against 1,705. The number of export general manifests of country craft for Customs ports was 24,648 against 24,134.

Shipping bills numbered 1,32,032 against 1,17,037 in the previous year. Salt tranship permits decreased from 909 to 385.

Drawback.

58. Drawback bills increased from 3,506 to 4,766.

Bonds.

59. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 850 against 768 in the previous year. Passes for bonded goods numbered 6,826 against 6,274.

Amendments of Documents.

60. Fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-seven amendments were made by the Examining Staff during the year under report. These resulted in the recovery of additional duty amounting to Rs. 1,57,463 on imports and Rs. 195 on exports and in a decrease of Rs. 2,364 in payments of drawback refunds. In addition in 145 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 1,895 were disallowed owing to failure to establish identity of the goods under shipment.

Bonding Transactions. Public Warehouses.

61. The value of the goods bonded at the Public Warehouse amounted to Rs. 33,10,723 on which duty amounting to Rs. 11,49,201 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 17,36,428 and Rs. 8,56,974 respectively. The increase in the value of bonded goods noticeable since the introduction of the system of reducing and bottling spirits in bond has thus been maintained. Clearances for home consumption during the year amounted to Rs. 9,38,661 in value yielding Rs. 6,90,489 in duty as against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 6,58,811.

Private Warehouses. P. & O. Company's Warehouse.

62. The transactions at the P. & O. Company's Warehouse, which have no commercial significance, were valued at Rs. 4,02,920.

Other Private Warehouses.

The value of the goods bonded by Messrs. Phipson & Co. at their private licensed warehouse amounted to Rs. 3,79,862 on which duty amounting to Rs. 2,59,812 was leviable.

The value of the kerosene oil bonded by the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company was Rs. 47,26,919 on which the duty leviable was Rs. 9,91,486.

In connection with the work at the Bottling Warehouse it may be stated that the place of German and Austrian spirits was in the year taken by Holland, Java and Indian spirits. There were 86 reducing (including 24 colouring) and 367 bottling operations of foreign wines and spirits; while 149 reducing and 149 bottling operations of Indian spirits were performed. The quantity of foreign wines and spirits bottled for home consumption was 26,628 Imperial gallons and of Indian spirits 13,956 Imperial gallons—a total of 40,584 Imperial gallons. There was no racking during the year.

63. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 3,223 as against 2,417 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases 1,100 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. Out of the remaining 2,123 cases no penalty was imposed in 378 cases. The Collector passed orders in 24 out of these 2,123 cases and the rest were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors. The cases in which the Collector passed orders included 10 feather cases, the exportation of feathers of birds other than domestic with certain exceptions being prohibited. Confiscation was ordered in all the feather cases. In one case no penalty was imposed. In the remaining 9 cases the penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 50,020 out of which Rs. 33,570 only have been paid and steps are being taken to recover the balance of Rs. 16,450. Customs Offences.

Out of six appeals made to the Collector, in three cases the Assistant Collector's decisions were upheld, in one case the decision was modified and in the remaining two cases the order confiscating the goods was cancelled.

Three appeals were made to the Commissioner in all of which the decisions of the Collector were upheld.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 66,503 as against Rs. 14,392 in 1914-15. Some 63 parcels of preparations containing opium, etc., and 42 parcels of arms and ammunition were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting their transmission by post. Two seizures of cocaine were made by the Preventive Department involving the capture of about 1½ lb. valued at Rs. 4,912. The importer in one case stated that the cocaine was handed over to him by an Italian sailor of the S. S. "Firenze". He was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. In the other case two persons were concerned—a passenger by the S. S. "Roma" and a barber on the same steamer. The passenger was fined Rs. 100, but the barber was discharged by the Magistrate.

Three cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition were detected by the Preventive Department. In all the three cases convictions were obtained and the offenders were fined.

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

65. Seven members of the establishment went on active service of whom one died and two were wounded. Ten officers from the Preventive and Appraising Departments are working at Basra. Establishment and the War.

CONTINENTAL PORTS.

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

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value on confiscated property.			Amount of penalty awarded.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1914-15	451	8	443	7,010	3	4	1,902	5	9
1915-16	925	8	917	10,366	1	6	2,340	5	3

The number of cases adjudicated has decreased by 3 in the Northern Division and increased by 477 in the Southern Division. This increase is due to greater vigilance exercised by the establishment at the South Coast ports. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 99·1 as compared with 98·2 in the previous year. The most common offences were those of deviation from the route of voyage, sailing without port clearances and landing goods in excess or short of the manifested quantity.

LAND CUSTOMS.

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

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

	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontier	1,60,837	1,59,312
Káthiáwár Frontier	1,33,369	1,27,664
Total	2,94,206	2,86,976

69. The decrease on the Portuguese Frontiers is insignificant, and is to be assigned to a diminution in the imports of machinery and electric appliances.

70. The decrease on the Káthiáwár Frontier is mainly due to a decline in the imports of ghee, garlic and brass vessels and timber. This is attributed to the failure of the garlic crop in Káthiáwár on account of scanty rainfall, and in the case of brass vessels and timber to the general depression due to famine conditions and in the case of timber partly to an unfavourable tariff which has diverted the trade from Bhávnagar to Cambay instead of *via* Viramgám.

71. The duty collected on salt imported at the duty collecting stations on the Goa Frontier has been excluded from the above statement and credited to "III—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 under report amounted to 41,63,480 gallons as against 38,65,436 gallons in the previous year, there being an increase of 3,10,416 gallons in bulk oil, and a decrease of 12,372 gallons in case oil. But on the whole there is a net increase of 2,98,044 gallons, due to more regular and frequent arrival of tank steamers at Marmugao since the elimination of the "Emden". The decrease in the imports of case oil is attributed to the unpopularity of this form of oil among the poor class consumers up-country, and to the fact that the business was found to be unprofitable owing to the damage to the tins and to the consequent leakage of oil incurred in transit. There were no importations of oil at the Viramgám Custom House during the year under report.

74. Under the authority of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2792, dated the 8th March 1915, no rice and paddy was allowed to be exported to Goa *via* Diggi and Kundal Nakas free of customs duty during the year. This resulted in an increase under the head "Export duty" as all rice and paddy exported to Goa *via* Diggi and Kundal Nakas became liable to duty. Large exports of rice *via* Castle Rock to Goa for re-importation into British ports under cover of export certificates were also partly responsible for the increase as well.

75. There was an increase in the import and export traffic of dutiable goods at Castle Rock during the year. The increase in the former is due to the abnormal imports of salt in the last six months preceding the current official year in view of an anticipated enhancement of the excise duty on salt, while the increase in the exports is due to the increased traffic in rice destined for Goa and British

ports. There was however a diminution in the import and export through traffic, the former due to decreased imports of coal, and the latter to the restrictions imposed on the export of manganese, and cotton, cotton-seed, &c., on account of the war.

Offences.

76. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 853 as compared with 1,044 in the previous year, 653 in the Northern Division compared with 819 in 1914-15 and 200 in the Southern Division compared with 225 in the previous year. The amount of silver confiscated during the year on the Káthiáwár Frontier shows a decrease. No silver was confiscated on the Portuguese Frontiers during the year under review.

COTTON DUTIES ACT.

Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1915-1916.

77. The year under review shows a very large increase in the amount of woven goods produced—*vide* table below :—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	B o m Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1914-1915	133,368,204	65,580,988	23,216,107	222,165,294
1915-1916	184,490,000	78,114,168	24,883,140	287,487,308
Increase	51,121,796	12,533,185	1,667,033	65,322,014

78. The rise is marked in almost all kinds of grey and coloured goods.

The percentage of the bleached, coloured and calendered goods to the total production was respectively 68, 22.98 and 65.004 as against 71, 21.76 and 63.42 of the previous year.

79. The quantity of hosiery produced was 254,016 lbs. against 209,270 lbs. in the previous year. It may further be noted that the value of hosiery imported from Japan increased during the year under report from Rs. 7 lákhs to Rs. 14 lákhs.

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

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1914-1915	322,153,282	72,487,652	53,915,558	448,556,492
1915-1916	376,742,801	82,920,668	50,107,831	509,770,800
Increase	54,589,519	10,433,016	.....	61,214,308
Decrease	.....	.....	3,808,227	.....

The increase in the production of yarn, is due to heavier counts having been spun. The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards, however, did not improve. It was 30.24 against 31.0 for the year 1914-1915.

81. The following table shows the amount of revenue realized under the Cotton Duties Act :—

Year.	Receipts.				Drawback.	Net Revenue.			
	Duty.		Miscellaneous.			Duty.		Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1914-1915	42,31,548	9 4	85 6 8		40,974	2 11	41,90,571	4 8	83 8 0
1915-1916	42,25,608	2 10	81 0 0		44,986	5 8	41,80,621	13 2	81 0 0
Increase	.....	.....	.....		4,012	2 9	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	5,935	6 6	4 6 8		.....	.....	9,949	7 6	2 8 0

It will be seen that the revenue collected was practically the same as last year and in spite of the increase in the production of woven goods no corresponding increase in the amount collected has taken place. This is due partly to the tariff values which were reduced in the latter part of the year 1914-1915 on account of the unfavourable condition of the cloth market having remained in force throughout the year and partly to the assessment work not being completed in time owing to the insufficient strength of the staff.

82. The following table shows the number of pounds of piece-goods treated for exemption and for drawback as compared with the last two years :—

	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption	7,151,500	6,976,897	8,166,897
Drawback	1,913,789	1,886,477	2,401,949
Total	9,065,289	8,863,374	10,568,846

83. The number of mills working in the Bombay Presidency was as shown in the following table :—

Kind of Mill.	1914-1915.				1915-1916.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning	32	18	5	55	21	20	5	46
Do. and Weaving.	45	33	16	94	52	32	15	99
Weaving	6	12	6	24	5	12	5	22
Hosiery	2	2	.....	4	1	2	...	3
Total	85	65	27	177	79	66	25	170

84. The abnormal increase in the production, it may be noted, was not so much due to improvement in the cloth market as to other causes and should not be regarded as indicating a year of prosperity. The uncertainty of the cotton market has been responsible for the increased issues in woven goods and just prior to the issue of the annual budget all cloth held in stock was sent off the mill premises to escape any possible increase in the cotton excise duties.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

85. Cases under the Act numbered 1,100 during the year under report as compared with 454 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement of cases during the last two years is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1914-1915	210	73	171	454	.....	168	286	2	462
1915-1916	867	34	109	1,100	1	461	638	7	1,093

86. In six cases goods were detained on application by parties concerned who claimed a right in a trade mark. In three out of these the goods were subsequently released, the parties having come to amicable settlement in two and the objector having withdrawn his objection in one. In the remaining three cases the goods were further detained on the execution of indemnity bonds. In one out of these the goods were released the parties having come to terms. In the second the parties came to a settlement the terms being reshipment of the goods. In the remaining case the goods were detained and were released with the consent of the objector after the offending trade marks had been removed by the importers.

87. There were 794 cases of false trade description as to country of origin. In 19 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 775 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.

88. There were 199 detentions under clause (f). Of these 133 related to cotton goods, 25 to woollen goods, 10 to cotton and woollen goods, 24 to cotton and silk goods and 7 to woollen and silk goods. In 17 cases figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds". In 49 cases the length was stamped not on the pieces, but on the wrappers or on tickets attached to the goods. In 17 cases the number of cut pieces and the number of yards were not marked. In 10 cases the length was not conspicuously stamped. In 7 cases the bundles were marked with the number of yards and the expression "cut pieces" without the number of cut pieces, and in the remaining 99 cases the length was not stamped at all.

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

90. In 403 cases in which infringements of the provisions of the Act were detected the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks and without penalties but with a warning to importers. In 235 cases correction of the offending marks was insisted on but no penalties were imposed. In 458 cases penalties were imposed but in 249 of these the goods were passed after correction of the offending marks and in the remaining 209 cases the goods were allowed to be cleared without correction of the offending marks. In three cases confiscation was ordered but the goods were subsequently allowed to pass on payment of a redemption penalty in lieu of confiscation. In one case the redemption penalty imposed in lieu of confiscation was not paid and the goods remained under confiscation.

91. Of the total number of cases adjudicated, *viz.*, 1,100, one was disposed of by the Collector and the remaining 1,099 cases by the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House.

92. There was one appeal to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House out of the 1,099 cases disposed of by him, and the decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld.

93. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 3,490 and Rs. 55, respectively. Out of the former amount Rs. 5 were refunded to the party and the net recovery under fines therefore amounted to Rs. 3,485 only.

94. Sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty-nine packages of general merchandise, 461 bales of paper, 284 bundles of galvanized corrugated sheets, 350 kegs of lead ore, 714 bundles of basic steel sheets, 1,436 cases of iron wire nails and 542 cases of safety matches were detained at this Custom House during the year.

95. The reason of the unusually large number of cases in the year is mainly due to the fact that owing to the war the place of German and Austrian goods is being taken by manufactures of other countries, the shippers failing to comply with the requirements as to marking. The increase is also attributable to the following causes:—

(i) Dislocation of labour at Home and in Europe generally on account of the War and consequent change of hands in the factories.

(ii) Greater percentage of examination on account of War restrictions.

96. The more important cases detected are summarised below :

Hair clippers.—In two consignments of hair clippers imported from Japan the clippers bore marks indicating French origin. Nominal penalties were imposed as the value of the goods was very small and the goods were allowed to pass as they were.

Turpentine.—A sample from a consignment of 25 drums was tested by the Chemical Analyser to Government and was found to contain only 20 per cent. turpentine. The description "Turpentine" on the drums constituted a false trade description within the meaning of section 10, clause (d) of the Merchandise Marks Act. The consignment was passed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 10 after making the correct percentage of adulteration.

Eucalyptus oil.—A sample bottle of Eucalyptus oil was declared by the Chemical Analyser to Government after test to be "non-genuine". The marking "Oil Eucalyptus" on the labels of the bottles thus constituted a false trade description. A penalty was imposed and the goods were allowed to pass as they were.

Leather money purses.—In 5 consignments of money purses imported from Japan the purses were found to bear the expression "Solid Leather" in gold ink whereas only a small portion of the upper covering of the purses was made of leather the rest being made of card board. Penalties were imposed and the goods were allowed to pass after obliteration of the offending marking.

Cotton Nankin Cloth.—A consignment of cotton Nankin cloth was imported from Shanghai. The ascertained length of the pieces on measurement was found to be shorter than the length marked thereon, the average shortage per piece being $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A penalty of Rs. 50 was imposed and the goods were allowed to pass as they were.

Lead Ore.—Three consignments of lead ore were imported from Marseilles. The kegs were found to bear detachable printed labels with English expressions as well as tin plate labels bearing English expressions unaccompanied by a counterindication of origin. Penalties were imposed and the consignments were allowed to pass as they were.

Tinmen's Iron Rivets.—In 11 consignments of iron rivets imported from New York the card board boxes containing the articles were found to bear labels with English expressions unaccompanied by an adequate indication of origin. Penalties were imposed in lieu of marking the indication of origin and the consignments were allowed to pass.

Bicycles.—Several consignments of bicycles and bicycle parts were imported from Japan with marks indicating British origin. An attempt was made to check this misrepresentation by confiscation in two cases and a penalty of Rs. 100 in another. Correction of marks was also insisted on in practically every case.

P. ECCLES,

Bombay, 15th May 1916.

Officiating Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Custom House and (2) the Continental Sea Customs Ports and Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1915-16 as contrasted with those for 1914-15.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.		1915-16.	1914-15.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Imports, Sea Customs	2,77,21,054	3,26,63,977	1,36,872	1,06,072	2,30,603	2,41,929	2,80,88,529	3,30,11,378	Commissioner of Customs ...	40,512	41,920	
Exports do.	3,08,482	2,60,191	19,338	20,424	41,738	33,580	3,69,433	3,23,175	Personal Assistant to do. ...	6,850	6,250	
Recovery of the cost of establishment entertained on behalf of Private Firms	25,465	21,385	935	160	...	...	25,800	21,545	Office Establishment ...	16,173	17,413
Interest on arrears of Revenue ... ..	.....	18	...	...	...	...	.....	18	Total Rs. ...	63,535	66,532
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Busses Light Dues	444	425	...	...	...	...	444	425	Executive.		
Overtime work fees	1,60,698	1,52,683	...	...	...	...	1,60,698	1,52,682	Collector of Customs ...	37,071	28,800
Warehouse rent	2,142	3,552	517	1,017	...	...	2,659	4,569	Assistant Collectors ...	51,912	53,649
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents	54,292	36,021	1,910	1,675	152	220	56,354	37,916	Customs Subordinate Establishment ...	4,11,417	4,10,625	
Confiscations and Penalties	58,916	17,509	2,721	2,333	5,422	9,934	67,059	29,776	Preventive Establishment ...	3,00,161	2,93,930	
Sale-proceeds of forms, Trade Reports, etc.	73	37	...	...	...	...	73	37	Total Rs. ...	6,00,561	7,87,004
Other items	65,434	23,223	4,688	4,777	8	10	70,123	83,010	Total, Pay Rs. ...	6,64,093	6,52,593	
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Bānāda and Dharampur ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	9,153	9,153	9,153	9,153	Allowances.		
Grand Total	2,88,96,980	3,31,84,015	1,66,374	1,45,458	2,66,976	2,94,206	3,88,50,330	3,36,33,679	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	30,056	30,341	
Deduct—									Overtime work fees	1,03,471	1,12,939	
Refunds, Imports	4,43,346	7,99,924	85	23	5,160	6,370	4,45,541	8,06,217	Total, Allowances ...	1,33,527	1,43,323	
Do. Exports	5,423	5,036	101	...	1,101	1,353	6,690	6,394	Contingencies.			
Do. Miscellaneous	26,611	21,713	239	1,673	582	420	27,422	23,866	Fixed contingencies including Umbrellas, Kamblis, Lighting charges, etc.	6,576	6,274	
Drawbacks	3,40,396	3,46,833	...	...	...	...	3,40,396	3,46,833	Purchase and repairs of Dead Stock Articles	424	1,341
Total	8,21,781	11,78,408	365	1,698	6,993	8,148	8,39,049	11,83,250	Carriage of Tent and Records	2,678	2,635	
Customs Net Revenue	2,75,76,199	3,20,10,009	1,86,009	1,43,762	2,80,073	2,86,058	2,80,21,231	3,24,40,429	Repairs of Tents ... ..	...	2
									Clothing to Peons	3,434	2,335	
									Do. to Crews	397	393	
									Do. to Sealsmen ... ..	...	400
									Official Postage and Service Telegrams	4,019	2,755	
									Rewards	2,647	3,190	
									Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores	14,311	7,732	
									Patrol for Motor Launches	40	247	
									Coal for steam launches ... ..	.....	...
									Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	6,362	5,508	
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames	933	533	
									Scales and Weights	11	152	
									Supply of medicines ... ..	...	74
									Cart and coolie hire	605	517	
									Purchase of Books and Publications	213	216	
									Rents, Rates and Taxes including water cess	2,523	2,268	
									Purchase of a carpet ... ..	...	16
									Do. of a bicycle ... ..	...	128
									Do. of safes ... ..	...	603
									Contribution for the maintenance of the customs club	2,400	2,400	
									Total, Contingencies ...	46,502	89,964	
									Add—1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department ...	1,57,424	1,71,625	
									Total Rs. ...	12,01,549	12,07,498	

APPENDIX II.

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

Class of Cases.	I.	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	6	2	...	...	8	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	325	151	288	11	775	
(2) As between two foreign countries.	5	3	11	...	19	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods	8	21	29	...	58	
(2) As to the time at which goods were made or produced	...	...	...	...	...
(3) As to the mode of manufacture or production	...	...	...	...	...
(4) As to the material of which goods were composed	7	10	22	2	41	
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods.	52	48	88	11	199	
Total	403	235	438	24	1,100	

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 1917-18

WITH APPENDICES



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1919

[Price—6s. or 7d.]

**OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.**

IN ENGLAND.

CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W., London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C., London.
P. S. KING & SON, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.,
London.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., Ltd., 68-74, Carter Lane,
E. C., and 25, Museum Street, W. C., London.
B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W., London.
W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.
LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London, W. C.
B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
DEIGHTON BELL & Co., Limited, Cambridge.
T. FISHER UNWIN, Limited, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.

ON THE CONTINENT.

ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.

IN INDIA.

HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.
V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co., Madras.
P. R. RAMA IYER & Co., Madras.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
S. K. LAHIRI & Co., Calcutta.
R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BOMBAY, Poona.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co., Bombay.
GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.
Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Booksellers, etc., Bombay.
BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.
N. B. MATHUR, N. K. H. Press, Allahabad.
MANAGER, NYAYASHRAYA PRESS, Poona.
RAMA KRISHNA & SONS, Lahore.
SUNDAR PANDURANG (RAMNATH SUNDAR, the Successor), Bombay.

[Maximum limit of number of pages fixed at 42.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PARA.	PAGE
1. Statement of value of aggregate trade of the Presidency of Bombay	1
2—3. General remarks	2

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

4. Statement of value of aggregate trade of Chief Port with remarks on fluctuations	<i>ib.</i>
5. Freights	3
6. Prices—fluctuations in	4

Foreign Trade—

7. Value of trade of imports and exports according to prescribed classification under 4 main classes with remarks on fluctuations	5
--	---

Imports—

8. Comparative statement of principal articles of imports	6
9. Apparel	8
10. Chemicals and chemical preparations	<i>ib.</i>
11. Coal	<i>ib.</i>
12. Drugs and medicines	<i>ib.</i>
13. Dyeing and tanning substances	<i>ib.</i>
14. Glass and glassware	9
15. Hardware... ..	<i>ib.</i>
16. Liquors	10
17. Machinery and Mill-work	<i>ib.</i>
18. Matches	11
19. Metals and Ores	<i>ib.</i>
20. Motor cars and motor cycles	12
21. Oils (mineral)	<i>ib.</i>
22. Provisions and oilman's stores	14
23. Railway plant and Rolling-stock	<i>ib.</i>
24. Sugar (refined)	<i>ib.</i>
25. Tea	15
26. Textiles	16
27. Tobacco	17
28. Wood	18

Exports—

Foreign Merchandise—

29. Comparative statement of principal articles of exports of foreign merchandise with general remarks thereon	<i>ib.</i>
---	------------

Indian Produce and Manufactures—

30. Table of relative values of the important articles of exports	19
31. General remarks on exports of Indian produce and manufactures	<i>ib.</i>
32. Remarks on exported merchandise	<i>ib.</i>
33. Grain, pulse and flour	20
34. Hides and Skins (raw)	<i>ib.</i>
35. Metals and Ores	21
36. Seeds	<i>ib.</i>
37. Textiles	22

PARA.	PAGE
Foreign Trade—continued.	
Miscellaneous—	
38. Distribution of foreign trade according to countries	25
39. Government transactions (Stores)	26
40. Shipping	<i>ib.</i>
41. Customs Revenue	27
Coasting Trade—	
42. Comparative statement of value of imports and exports with remarks on	28
Imports	<i>ib.</i>
Exports	29
Government Stores	<i>ib.</i>
Shipping	<i>ib.</i>
TRADE OF SUBORDINATE PORTS.	
43—44. Foreign and Coasting Trade	<i>ib.</i>
SECTION II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Sea Customs—	
Port of Bombay—	
45—48. Receipts	30
49. Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>
50. Refund of import duties	<i>ib.</i>
51. Drawbacks	31
52. Customs documents, import	<i>ib.</i>
53. " " export	<i>ib.</i>
54. " " drawback	<i>ib.</i>
55. " " bonds	<i>ib.</i>
56. Amendments of documents	<i>ib.</i>
57—58. Bonding transactions, Public Warehouses and Private Warehouses	<i>ib.</i>
59—60. Customs offences	32
61. Establishment and the War	<i>ib.</i>
Continental Ports—	
62. Cases adjudicated under Sea Customs Act	<i>ib.</i>
Land Customs—	
63. General remarks	33
64—66. Receipts	<i>ib.</i>
67. Free export of rice and paddy to Goa	<i>ib.</i>
68. Duty on Salt	<i>ib.</i>
69. Expenditure	<i>ib.</i>
70. Petroleum	34
71. Import and export traffic <i>via</i> Castle Rock	<i>ib.</i>
72. Offences	<i>ib.</i>
Cotton Duties Act—	
73—79. Resumé	<i>ib.</i>
Indian Merchandise Marks Act—	
80—91. Report	35
Appendix I	38
" II	39

REPORT

ON THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

For the Official Year ending 31st March 1918.

SECTION I.—REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, including Government stores but excluding treasure of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1918, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1912-1913:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase or Decrease in 1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).							
<i>Imports.</i>							
Merchandise	46,69,17,229	62,53,38,790	46,10,18,379	44,24,21,927	55,36,27,249	56,84,31,102	+ 1,48,06,833
<i>Exports.</i>							
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	3,02,32,351	3,38,24,578	2,28,75,044	3,05,89,609	5,86,00,965	6,59,75,719	+ 72,74,754
Indian Produce	53,55,98,470	66,09,31,215	46,82,09,480	44,38,76,022	71,48,73,495	76,15,07,309	+ 4,66,33,814
Total, Exports ...	56,58,20,821	69,47,55,793	49,11,45,404	47,30,65,631	77,34,74,460	82,73,83,028	+ 5,39,08,569
Total, Foreign Trade ...	1,03,27,38,050	1,32,00,94,573	95,21,63,783	91,63,97,558	1,32,71,01,709	1,39,58,17,130	+ 6,97,15,421
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).							
<i>Imports.</i>							
Indian Produce	18,78,57,322	22,18,96,522	19,33,98,898	18,58,93,280	22,34,47,193	26,08,63,059	+ 8,34,15,863
Foreign Merchandise	86,59,649	1,02,49,502	1,16,47,324	1,00,70,934	1,26,40,037	1,46,36,063	+ 19,66,025
Total, Imports ...	19,65,16,971	23,21,46,024	20,50,46,222	19,59,64,214	23,60,87,230	27,54,99,118	+ 4,04,11,898
<i>Exports.</i>							
Indian Produce	13,30,28,677	12,70,95,748	11,86,45,498	12,48,49,471	11,64,18,849	13,08,17,701	+ 1,43,98,852
Foreign Merchandise	4,92,42,782	4,91,95,708	4,13,76,737	4,41,57,416	4,80,38,295	5,24,06,301	+ 44,68,008
Total, Exports ...	18,22,71,459	17,62,91,456	16,00,22,235	16,90,06,887	16,44,57,144	18,32,14,002	+ 1,88,61,858
Total, Coasting Trade ...	37,87,88,480	40,84,37,480	36,50,68,457	36,49,71,101	39,05,39,374	45,88,13,120	+ 5,92,73,740
Grand Total, Private Trade ...	1,41,15,26,480	1,72,85,32,053	1,31,72,32,236	1,28,13,58,659	1,72,06,41,083	1,85,46,30,250	+ 12,79,89,167
(III) Government Stores.							
Foreign	55,18,046	85,06,655	1,25,46,740	2,49,31,050	6,03,32,482	6,33,55,954	+ 2,85,21,472
Coasting	28,66,010	24,96,768	12,97,452	11,93,905	5,61,327	14,84,775	+ 6,73,448
Total, Government Stores ...	84,04,056	1,10,03,423	1,38,44,192	3,61,24,955	6,09,93,809	6,52,88,729	+ 2,43,94,920
Total, Trade ...	1,41,99,30,536	1,73,95,33,476	1,33,10,76,427	1,30,74,83,614	1,76,75,84,892	1,93,99,18,979	+ 15,23,94,087

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The year under review has again been one of continued warfare, and as a result the many difficulties and embarrassments, which the import and export trade has had to face in past war years, continued to operate—in some cases possibly in an aggravated form—throughout the period of the year. But the outstanding difficulty, and one from which the course of imports and exports has suffered most, has been the continuously increasing shortage in tonnage. The South-West monsoon of 1917 was on the whole good and generally speaking abundant supplies of produce were available for export. It seems permissible therefore to suppose that had additional ocean and coasting freight and additional facilities in respect of internal railway transport been forthcoming, the trade figures would have been very much larger than they are. As it is, the statistics of the year show that compared with the figures for 1916-17 both imports and exports have advanced, the former by 7 per cent. and the latter by 8 per cent. Much of this advance is however due to the rise in prices.

Aggregate trade.

The aggregate trade including Government stores but excluding treasure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, was valued at Rs. 194 crores showing an increase of Rs. 15.24 crores. Private trade advanced from Rs. 172 crores to Rs. 185 crores and Government stores from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 8 crores.

Foreign trade
(private)
Merchandise.

3. The noteworthy features of the foreign trade (private) excluding treasure are an improvement of Rs. 1.48 crore in the value of imports, and of Rs. 4.66 crores in that of exports of Indian produce. Re-exports also show an increase of Rs. 72.75 lakhs. The value of the total private trade, which in 1916-17 exceeded by Rs. 70 lakhs the record figure of 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war, has further advanced by Rs. 6.87 crores in the year under review, 68 per cent. of which represents the exports of Indian produce thus showing that in spite of the loss of some markets caused by the war, the demand for Indian produce from other sources has continued strong.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

Chief Port—
Bombay.

4. The total sea-borne trade excluding treasure of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase or Decrease in 1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Foreign Trade (Private)—							
Imports—							
Merchandise ...	46,67,55,834	62,51,94,230	46,07,68,903	44,20,68,800	55,32,56,122	56,81,36,044	+ 1,48,79,922
Exports—							
Foreign Merchandise ...	3,02,22,277	3,38,24,578	2,28,75,044	3,05,89,609	5,36,00,965	6,58,75,719	+ 72,74,754
Indian Produce ...	53,55,40,221	66,09,09,139	46,82,47,084	44,33,74,772	71,49,73,495	76,14,36,829	+ 4,65,63,134
Total Exports ...	56,57,71,498	69,47,33,717	49,11,23,008	47,39,64,381	77,84,74,460	82,78,12,348	+ 5,38,37,888
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	1,08,25,27,332	1,31,99,27,947	95,18,91,911	91,60,33,181	1,32,67,30,582	1,39,54,48,392	+ 6,87,17,810
II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—							
Imports—							
Indian Produce ...	16,81,94,186	19,57,08,383	16,76,36,137	16,06,73,797	19,51,24,530	23,16,90,581	+ 3,65,66,051
Foreign Merchandise ...	26,01,793	23,66,973	43,85,874	48,65,853	78,85,809	1,01,44,943	+ 22,59,134
Total Imports ...	19,48,75,979	23,24,75,356	17,20,22,011	16,55,39,650	20,30,10,339	24,18,35,524	+ 3,88,25,165

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-18.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase or Decrease in 1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—continued.							
Exports—							
Indian Produce ...	8,67,54,326	8,84,02,105	8,40,18,302	9,20,50,617	8,39,04,613	9,41,75,769	+ 1,02,71,176
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,00,68,361	4,69,67,761	4,12,05,113	4,38,48,753	4,77,09,790	5,21,33,583	+ 44,24,793
Total Exports ...	14,58,22,687	13,74,59,556	12,52,23,415	13,59,99,370	13,16,13,403	14,63,09,372	+ 1,40,95,960
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	31,13,18,660	33,61,25,217	29,81,95,428	30,14,39,019	33,46,23,742	38,81,44,876	+ 5,35,21,134
Total Private Trade ...	1,34,41,45,998	1,65,80,53,159	1,25,00,87,337	1,21,74,72,200	1,66,13,54,324	1,78,35,03,268	+12,22,36,944
Aggregate Government Stores.	81,71,741	1,08,42,237	1,36,54,335	2,59,34,795	6,07,41,741	8,50,84,865	+ 2,43,43,124
Total Trade ...	1,35,23,17,739	1,66,68,95,396	1,26,37,41,672	1,24,34,06,995	1,72,20,96,065	1,86,85,78,133	+14,65,62,068

Almost the whole of the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is carried on through its chief port—Bombay. The aggregate value of the private foreign trade of the port excluding treasure was valued at Rs. 139·54 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 6·87 crores or 5 per cent., while the foreign trade of Calcutta declined by Rs. 8·04 crores to Rs. 140·74 crores or by 5·4 per cent. Imports of merchandise into Bombay rose in value by 2·7 per cent., those into Calcutta by 3·3 per cent., and those into Karáchi by 9 per cent. Cotton manufactures, matches, chemicals, tea and articles imported by post account principally for the increase recorded at Bombay and cotton manufactures, sugar and salt for the increase recorded at Calcutta. There were decreases under motor cars, provisions and railway plant at Bombay and under machinery and mineral oils at Calcutta. The increase in the imports into Karáchi has been brought out by larger imports of cotton manufactures, which neutralised a decline in the receipts of sugar.

In regard to exports of Indian produce, the trade of Calcutta declined by 10·7 per cent. owing to restricted shipments of jute (raw), hides and seeds. The Bombay exports have risen by 6·5 per cent. and those of Karáchi by 28 per cent. Cotton (raw), cotton manufactures, seeds, hides and skins (raw), grains, wool (raw) and cotton twist and yarn are the principal commodities handled at Bombay and wheat, hides and skins (raw) and seeds at Karáchi.

The total value of the coasting trade excluding treasure of the port of Bombay increased by Rs. 5·35 crores to Rs. 38·81 crores owing to increases both in imports and exports which advanced by Rs. 3·88 crores and Rs. 1·47 crore respectively.

5. The chartering rates for homeward tonnage to the United Kingdom, Freight. and the Continent which reached the record average figure of 223s in February 1917 as against 144s in February 1916, continued to rise until in April 1917 the record was reached at 325s. From that date homeward chartering practically ceased—and the course of the freight market has to be followed in the actual freight rates paid per ton of cargo on the Bombay Chamber scale. In February 1917 the average homeward rates to the United Kingdom for staple articles of Bombay's Export Trade were as follows:—

Raw Cotton ...	...	...	...	200s—220s
Linseed ...	...	...	...	190s—210s
Castor-seed ...	...	...	...	180s—200s
Manganese Ore ...	...	...	...	103s9d—107s

While in February 1918 they were —

Raw Cotton ...	...	...	...	325s
Linseed ...	...	...	...	215s
Castor-seed ...	...	...	...	175s
Manganese Ore ...	...	...	...	107s6d—120s

Special fixed rates were also arranged by Government for goods required for Government purposes.

Prices.

6. The following table shows the variation in the average wholesale prices of certain important commodities, the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard :—

		Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-1911.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Dyeing and Tanning Substances—								
Alizarine	per Lb.	100	113'63	90'91	86'36*	105'45	652'27	1,634'09
Aniline	"	100	71'30	78'15	69'44*	230'56	737'96	890'74
Metals and Ores—								
Copper	Cwt.	100	103'74	111'03	108'24	123'27	235'21	318'98
Iron and Steel	Ton.	100	94'71	86'48	101'32	140'74	235'17	348'83
Oils—Kerosene	Gal.	100	88'88	102'22	102'22	108'82	185'66	137'88
Sugar, refined	Cwt.	100	93'50	81'05	109'46	143'33	158'88	161'55
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lb.	100	175'44	163'42	167'89	142'11	235'09	866'67
" Piece-goods, Grey	Yd.	100	136'38	145'45	154'55	145'45	181'82	263'64
" " White	"	100	139'33	150'00	158'33	150'00	101'67	225'00
" " Coloured, printed or dyed	"	100	123'00	131'25	131'25	150'00	218'75	268'75
Silk—Raw	Lb.	100	107'28	133'80	135'75	135'20	154'19	173'18
Silk—Piece-goods	Yd.	100	96'43	90'48	97'63	102'33	125'00	130'00
Woolen Piece-goods	"	100	108'33	113'10	125'00	163'09	170'76	232'14
EXPORTS.								
Wheat	per Cwt.	100	105'03	111'67	132'80	132'80	135'81	135'81
Seeds—								
Linseed	"	100	175'16	121'44	120'70	121'59	139'79	140'82
Rape	"	100	116'51	138'89	144'60	121'75	129'05	133'81
Til or Jinqili	"	100	125'41	150'70	142'69	118'00	123'51	141'98
Cotton	"	100	163'14	168'46	153'33	147'46	163'14	253'90
Castor	"	100	119'80	116'20	108'49	106'64	119'29	133'59
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	"	100	181'72	167'91	138'32	121'03	173'98	251'25
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lb.	100	159'66	166'67	156'67	143'83	156'66	206'67
Cotton—Piece-goods—								
Grey	Yd.	100	125'00	133'33	125'00	116'67	133'33	191'67
White	"	100	105'28	116'66	142'11	121'05	121'05	178'05
Coloured	"	100	95'45	104'55	100'00	86'36	100'00	136'36
Wool, Raw	Lb.	100	122'92	127'08	131'25	160'42	208'33	238'33

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

It will be observed that except in the case of *aniline dyes* under imports and *wheat* under exports the prices of all the articles specified in the table have risen.

FOREIGN TRADE.

7. 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.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or Decrease in 1917-18.
IMPORTS.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	6,63.39	5,05.26	8,61.65	8,80.75	8,28.12	- 12.63
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured ...	5,77.91	4,74.75	4,20.13	5,23.79	5,75.58	+ 52.79
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	48,55.70	34,82.02	29,88.27	39,64.68	39,92.45	+ 27.77
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	1,56.08	1,45.66	1,41.64	1,64.34	2,45.21	+ 80.87
TOTAL, IMPORTS ..	62,51.04	46,07.69	44,20.69	55,32.56	56,81.36	+ 1,48.80
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	5,54.02	2,95.23	4,69.13	5,93.97	10,17.00	+ 4,23.03
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured ...	46,25.91	31,57.92	28,77.41	48,98.07	50,79.46	+ 1,80.39
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	13,59.75	8,77.34	10,20.37	15,90.69	14,40.43	- 1,50.16
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	69.41	51.30	68.84	71.10	77.48	+ 6.38
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ..	66,09.00	46,82.47	44,33.75	71,48.73	76,14.37	+ 4,65.64
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	43.20	53.52	93.42	1,63.15	2,20.92	+ 66.67
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured ...	31.05	22.85	30.47	55.29	24.59	- 30.70
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	2,56.07	1,47.80	1,72.49	3,59.76	3,92.83	+ 33.07
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	7.03	4.59	4.52	7.81	11.52	+ 3.71
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	3,38.25	2,28.76	3,05.90	5,88.01	6,58.76	+ 72.75
TOTAL, EXPORTS ...	69,47.34	49,11.23	47,39.65	77,34.74	82,73.13	+ 5,38.39

Imports.—Every class in this branch of the foreign trade with the single exception of class I shows an improvement. The decline in class I is due to smaller imports of *provisions, fruits and vegetables, grains and sugar*. There were increases in some of the articles included in this group, such as *tea, liquors, spices and tobacco*, but they were not sufficiently large to neutralise the deficiencies already noticed. In class II the most important variations are to be found under *textile materials, wood and timber and seeds*, all of which show material increases, while *tallow stearine and wax* and *coal* show appreciable decreases. Class III constitutes 70 per cent. of the total import trade. The increase of Rs. 28 lakhs under this class is due to larger receipts of *chemicals, drugs, etc.* (+ Rs. 58.31 lakhs), *metals other than iron and steel* (+ Rs. 40.23 lakhs) and *yarn and textile fabrics* (+ Rs. 15.78 lakhs). Imports of *carriages, railway plant and rolling-stock, iron and steel, apparel and machinery* declined by Rs. 61.94 lakhs, Rs. 48.32 lakhs, Rs. 26.86 lakhs, Rs. 20.59 lakhs and Rs. 11.87 lakhs respectively. The increase in class IV is due to larger imports by post.

Exports (Indian produce and manufactures).—The principal articles of this trade are included in class II, which shows an increase of Rs. 1.86 crore. The substantial increase of Rs. 8.3 crores under *raw cotton* is partially neutralised by a fall in shipments of *seeds* (— Rs. 5.66 crores), *hides and skins, raw* (— Rs. 53.53 lakhs), *hemp, raw* (— Rs. 33.77 lakhs) and *manganese ore* (— Rs. 25.45 lakhs). The most important variations in class I were under *grain pulse and flour* and *tea*, exports of which increased by Rs. 3.42 crores and Rs. 43 lakhs respectively. The decrease of Rs. 1.5 crore in class III is mainly due to smaller shipments of *cotton twist and yarn* (— Rs. 54.39 lakhs) and *leather* (— Rs. 32.21 lakhs).

IMPORTS.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1916-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or decrease in 1917-1918.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1917-1918.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1916-1918.	In 1916-1917.	In 1917-1918.	
1 Cotton Manufactures ...	Rs. 12,65,12,310	Rs. 14,34,61,422	Rs. 14,71,76,173	+ 37.15	25.91	88.7	79.3	78.7	1
2 Sugar ...	3,69,70,809	4,91,42,050	4,69,60,885	- 1.37	3.63	1.5	1.0	.3	2
3 Metals and Ores ...	4,92,57,805	3,16,50,439	3,39,73,929	+ 13.23	5.81	54.6	57.1	35.2	3
4 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	2,01,84,033	2,30,84,221	2,35,01,730	+ 4.18	4.10	4.8	7.0	3.5	4
5 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	1,22,52,084	1,15,81,520	2,06,81,323	+ 91.00	3.64	64.3	71.9	64.3	5
6 Machinery and Millwork ...	2,20,47,674	1,95,57,145	1,67,18,116	- 28.39	3.04	92.3	87.8	76.7	6
7 Wool Manufactures including yarn & knitting wool.	1,13,68,932	1,26,75,772	1,40,85,807	+ 14.10	2.43	72.2	80.2	91.2	7
8 Oils ...	1,25,41,503	1,37,25,522	1,40,01,955	+ 2.46	2.47	9.1	7.9	6.4	8
9 Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	1,34,24,793	1,31,73,472	1,26,66,506	- 5.12	2.23	88.4	72.0	48.4	9
10 Chemicals ...	38,65,661	76,42,937	1,23,10,725	+ 46.68	2.17	73.5	69.2	64.6	10
11 Matches ...	37,24,216	48,67,226	1,23,56,959	+ 72.90	2.16	1.2	.2	...	11
12 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	75,94,322	92,32,549	1,14,19,864	+ 21.87	2.01	6.3	29.2	44.5	12
13 Paper and Pasteboard ...	52,63,051	1,03,23,481	1,08,97,234	+ 5.74	1.92	50.8	38.3	19.9	13
14 Silk, Raw (including waste).	1,01,95,718	96,09,504	1,05,61,346	+ 9.52	1.86	.1	...	.1	14
15 Hardware ...	1,05,07,139	1,18,37,034	1,03,32,750	- 15.04	1.82	57.7	52.7	35.3	15
16 Wood and Manufactures of .	42,34,547	78,92,353	95,10,083	+ 16.18	1.68	3.2	3.9	1.3	16
17 Glass and Glassware ...	66,66,003	70,15,196	90,46,461	+ 20.30	1.69	12.6	18.3	16.4	17
18 Liquors ...	56,86,034	76,82,800	69,38,635	+ 13.05	1.58	65.4	65.2	65.2	18
19 Instruments and Apparatus .	54,53,195	70,61,243	86,26,363	+ 15.65	1.62	73.9	70.1	36.1	19
20 Apparel ...	63,79,691	66,06,700	76,09,531	+ 9.97	1.34	46.1	45.6	40.0	20
21 Drugs and Medicines ...	47,18,456	66,01,641	73,75,570	+ 7.74	1.30	40.0	39.2	29.5	21
22 Fruits and Vegetables ...	82,82,168	80,74,980	67,68,824	- 13.06	1.19	.8	1.1	...	22
23 Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	74,13,417	69,71,620	64,85,425	+ 5.14	1.14	...	.1	...	23
24 Spices ...	46,10,693	55,94,990	59,75,355	+ 3.90	1.05	.3	...	...	24
25 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	45,26,555	99,33,663	56,35,133	- 43.98	.99	69.4	61.8	28.6	25
26 Rubber ...	18,45,964	44,01,582	53,01,328	+ 9.00	.93	65.6	71.2	66.8	26
27 Tobacco ...	17,34,935	46,02,210	52,87,160	+ 6.85	.93	77.9	76.3	86.7	27
28 Tea ...	22,31,533	20,01,251	40,71,424	+ 29.70	.83	.4	1.4	.1	28
29 Belting for Machinery ...	19,47,341	31,44,227	47,98,333	+ 16.44	.84	91.7	91.1	95.1	29
30 Haberdashery and Millinery.	69,04,941	68,54,664	46,15,992	- 20.39	.81	40.6	38.7	47.4	30
31 Soap ...	25,61,013	37,34,293	45,02,508	+ 7.78	.79	90.7	95.3	95.3	31
32 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	94,01,010	21,46,864	39,39,139	+ 17.92	.69	53.4	...	...	32
33 Paints and Painter's Materials.	23,33,632	55,28,195	37,66,267	- 17.42	.67	34.7	61.7	77.3	33
34 Animals, living ...	21,51,369	47,30,368	37,32,965	- 9.97	.66	20.3	17.1	16.7	34
35 Seeds ...	10,69,688	17,58,813	28,85,711	+ 11.27	.51	5.4	2.9	1.4	35
36 Stationery ...	27,72,002	33,60,666	28,53,726	- 5.07	.50	67.1	59.4	54.3	36
37 Starch and Farina ...	9,18,239	16,86,366	27,64,423	+ 10.76	.49	37.7	55.1	1.0	37
38 Ivory ...	21,22,073	29,22,643	25,59,347	- 2.64	.45	52.7	50.6	54.2	38
39 Flax and Manufactures of ...	12,36,379	29,34,453	22,38,730	- 6.96	.39	94.4	86.0	81.3	39
40 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	49,61,557	83,81,159	22,11,663	- 61.60	.39	67.6	36.2	30.0	40
41 Building and Engineering Materials.	29,71,365	27,12,323	21,58,337	- 5.54	.36	70.1	64.1	69.3	41
42 Books printed and Printed Matter.	20,77,100	21,19,712	21,15,306	- .04	.37	96.5	94.8	96.4	42
43 Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	7,59,254	25,18,967	19,81,375	- 5.38	.35	88.3	84.7	47.0	43
44 Leather and Manufactures of.	17,07,430	17,63,532	13,02,019	+ .93	.33	90.0	81.3	83.9	44
45 Earthenware and Porcelain ...	19,79,059	21,32,896	19,81,014	- 4.52	.30	73.5	89.5	45.3	45
46 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	8,03,10,508	64,20,390	16,88,066	- 43.32	.28	92.4	96.7	96.1	46
47 Gums and Resins / ...	14,16,831	15,22,163	15,13,864	- .08	.27	3.1	7.6	3.9	47
48 Toys and Requisites for games.	14,63,860	16,01,842	13,40,210	- 2.61	.24	30.9	25.1	25.2	48
49 Clocks and Watches ...	10,33,441	9,72,240	11,87,168	+ 2.15	.21	7.4	4.5	2.1	49
50 Boots and Shoes ...	16,65,656	21,27,292	10,65,098	- 10.62	.19	88.6	87.6	84.1	50

REVIEW

7 Foreign Trade.

	Average for 5 years ending 1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or decrease in 1917-1918.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1917-1918	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article			
						In the five years ending 1915-1916.	In 1916-1917.	In 1917-1918.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Lakhs.					
51 Wool, raw ...	18,92,365	18,78,676	10,63,044	- 8'23	19	10'3	...	...	51
52 Hides and Skins, Raw ...	6,86,968	13,02,376	9,84,214	- 3'18	17	4'0	...	...	52
53 Arms, Ammunition, etc. ...	7,24,371	6,21,154	7,71,636	+ 1'50	14	79'1	84'2	90'3	53
54 Cordage and Rope ...	3,84,311	5,61,091	2,57,944	+ 1'08	13	49'3	41'3	33'8	54
55 Umbrellas and Fittings ...	9,24,250	9,32,969	7,16,924	- 2'16	18	38'7	65'6	54'1	55
56 Tallow and Stearine ...	12,80,510	16,53,536	6,66,360	- 9'87	12	64'1	90'5	79'0	56
57 Cutlery ...	6,87,616	4,55,253	6,22,531	+ 1'67	11	49'9	55'0	30'1	57
58 Furniture and Cabinetware... ..	7,82,165	10,50,592	6,21,405	- 4'29	11	48'3	50'1	38'1	58
59 Fireworks ...	5,25,304	6,35,322	5,02,941	- '93	10	3'0	2'5	1'2	59
60 Cycles and parts thereof, etc..	6,71,712	3,46,113	3,60,737	+ '15	06	85'1	74'0	53'8	60
61 Fish ...	6,71,045	3,96,863	3,50,747	+ '14	08	...	...	'1	61
62 Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	61,86,686	10,84,967	3,04,219	- 7'81	05	37'8	8'5	20'7	62
63 Jewellery ...	10,08,165	4,09,790	3,00,920	- 1'09	05	74'3	68'8	51'0	63
64 Oil-cloth and Floor-cloth ...	4,53,917	7,46,758	2,87,306	- 4'59	05	72'3	53'0	90'4	64
65 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	6,76,733	2,41,321	2,03,063	- '38	04	80'4	95'8	88'6	65
66 Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	17,52,753	11,30,090	1,56,075	- 9'75	03	7	1'6	12'9	66
67 Other Articles ...	60,08,939	1,19,39,196	1,18,90,001	- '49	2'00	89'7	55'3	52'2	67
Total, Merchandise ...	51,78,10,938	55,32,56,122	56,81,36,044	+ 1,48'80	100'00	56'4	51'0	45'3	

Imports of merchandise record a further improvement in value by Rs. 1.49 crore to Rs. 56.31 crores. Consequent on war conditions the year has been one of rising prices, but as the trade of all the articles is not registered in the denomination of quantity it is not practicable to deduce the general rise in specific values. The figure, which is on the level of that of 1912-13, is higher by Rs. 7.47 crores than that of 1911-12 and falls short of the record total of 1913-14 by only Rs. 5.71 crores. The increase in value obscures however a quantitative decline in the imports of most of the articles. The trade in the more important of these articles is commented on in detail in the following paragraphs. In regard to articles of lesser importance the following variations deserve notice. *Articles imported by post* improved from Rs. 1.16 crore to Rs. 2.07 crores as a direct result of scarcity of ordinary freight. The next largest advance is that under *belting for machinery*, which advanced from Rs. 31.44 lakhs to Rs. 47.88 lakhs due to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom (+Rs. 16.8 lakhs). Imports of *instruments, apparatus and appliances* have improved by Rs. 15.65 lakhs as a result of larger imports of *electrical instruments* from Japan (+Rs. 24.25 lakhs). Increased imports of *copra* from Ceylon account for the increase of Rs. 11.27 lakhs under *seeds*. Imports of *starch and farina* have increased by Rs. 10.78 lakhs owing to larger receipts mainly of *potato starch* from Japan (+Rs. 12.41 lakhs). Under *rubber manufactures* larger imports of *motor tyres and tubes* from the United Kingdom and France account for the increase of Rs. 9 lakhs. There is an increase of Rs. 7.78 lakhs in the imports of *soap*, practically all from the United Kingdom. Imports of *precious stones and pearls, unset* have risen by Rs. 5.14 lakhs as a result of increased receipts from Bahrein Islands, Muscat and Persia. Imports of *paper and pasteboard* have further improved by Rs. 5.74 lakhs. On the other hand imports of *paints and painter's materials* have decreased by Rs. 17.42 lakhs as a result of smaller receipts of *paints* from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, although Japan improved its share by Rs. 4 lakhs. A decrease of Rs. 13 lakhs is recorded in the imports of *fruits and vegetables* due to smaller imports of *almonds* from France and Italy and of *dates* from Asiatic Turkey. Smaller arrivals of *horses* from Australia, Asiatic Turkey and the United Kingdom account for the decrease of Rs. 9.97 lakhs under *animals, living*. Imports of *grain, pulse and flour* have

fallen by Rs. 9.75 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of *rice* from the Straits Settlements. The decrease of Rs. 5 lakhs in the imports of *stationery* is due to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom.

9. **Apparel.**—This head includes (1) *apparel proper and drapery, uniforms and accoutrements* and (2) *gold and silver thread*. The trade under the main head shows a decline of some Rs. 10 lakhs or 11.6 per cent. Articles falling under sub-head (1) continued to be supplied as usual by the United Kingdom and Japan, but while Japan maintained the preceding year's level, the contribution of the United Kingdom receded by some Rs. 8 lakhs. The value of *gold and silver thread* was returned at Rs. 14.61 lakhs and shows only a slight variation from the previous year's figure. The greater part of it came as usual from France.

10. **Chemicals and Chemical Preparations.**—This head shows a further expansion of Rs. 46.68 lakhs, but as was explained in last year's report the increase reflects, in the main, higher F. O. B. prices due partly to scarcity of raw materials and partly to several chemical factories at home being taken over for munitions purposes. The United Kingdom and Japan were again the principal suppliers; imports from the United Kingdom advanced from Rs. 52.88 lakhs to Rs. 79.48 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 15.28 lakhs to Rs. 24.48 lakhs.

11. Coal.—

	1915-1916.		1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	6,182	2,04,686	1,573	92,017	905	62,913	— 668	— 29,104
Japan ...	33	495	190	3,350	3	90	— 187	— 3,760
Australia ...	13,418	3,11,360	12,479	2,93,253	1,346	30,953	— 11,133	— 2,62,293
Natal ...	10,301	1,79,067	13,617	5,47,090	509	11,950	— 12,103	— 5,23,110
Portuguese East Africa ...	39,581	6,67,178	6,077	1,43,354	3,457	1,07,078	+ 2,930	+ 48,724
Transvaal ...	24,738	4,05,703	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Other countries ...	2,145	32,175	370	7,400	30	1,200	— 340	— 6,200
Total ...	96,538	18,00,659	33,303	10,94,967	11,250	3,04,219	— 22,056	— 7,80,743
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	78,333	12,70,800	1,114	22,538	...	.....	— 1,114	— 22,533

Arrivals aggregated only 11,250 tons as against a pre-war normal of 422,394 tons and of that quantity some 9,000 tons were derived from Portuguese East Africa. No coal was received coastwise from Calcutta during the year.

12. **Drugs and Medicines.**—Imports again showed an improved value of Rs. 73.76 lakhs as compared with Rs. 66 lakhs of 1916-17. *Camphor* continues to retain the premier position in this group, its imports having advanced from Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 27.4 lakhs. Supplies are almost exclusively of Japanese origin. *Proprietary and patent medicines* with a value of Rs. 13.03 lakhs show only a slight variation from the previous year's figure but it is of interest to note that Japan's contribution improved from Rs. .46 lakh to Rs. 1.04 lakh. The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply. Imports of *quinine* show a quantitative increase of 26,965 lb., the value having advanced from Rs. 2.3 lakhs to Rs. 5.83 lakhs. The bulk of the increase was derived from Java. *Cassia lignea*, the remaining important article in this group, also shared in the general increase, its value having risen from Rs. 4.21 lakhs to Rs. 5.55 lakhs.

13. **Dyeing and Tanning Substances** continued to maintain the expansion noticed last year. The total value advanced from Rs. 92.33 lakhs to Rs. 114.2 lakhs thus surpassing the pre-war figure of Rs. 100.01 lakhs for 1913-14. But judged by the standard of values obtaining in 1913-14 there is really a deficit of Rs. 69.55 lakhs. The outstanding feature of the year's trade is the immense stride made by the United Kingdom in her output of

aniline for overseas markets. During the year she supplied Bombay with 1,357,116 lb. against 168,918 lb. of 1916-17. Japan also sent 76,730 lb. more, while America's contribution amounted to 368,303 lb. and was practically on the previous year's level. There is a drop of 140,138 lb. or 51 per cent. in the imports of *moist alizarine*, which is supplied almost exclusively by the United Kingdom. During the year only one consignment of 500 lb. of *dry alizarine* was received from America and was valued at Rs. 10,500. *Saffron* dropped from 69,890 to 47,204 lb. but as a result of better prices the fall in value is only one of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. Only a nominal quantity came from France but Spain made good a part of the deficit by sending 5,256 lb. more than she did in 1916-17.

14. **Glass and Glassware.**—The improvement noticed last year has been maintained and the value recorded, namely, Rs. 90.45 lakhs is even higher than the pre-war figure of Rs. 89.96 lakhs of 1913-14. Of this total goods worth Rs. 64.84 lakhs came from Japan showing how manufacturers in that country have taken advantage of the openings caused by the stoppage of Austrian and German supplies. That country is now in a position to supply all the pre-war Continental lines of this industry. Rs. 8 lakhs worth of *sheet and plate glass* came from the United Kingdom and Rs. 4.7 lakhs worth of *bangles* from China. With the exception of *bangles* and *sheet and plate glass*, both of which show slight decreases, all the other items, namely, *beads, bottles and phials, funnels* and *table-ware* are marked by increases of varying magnitude.

15. **Hardware.**—

	1916-17.	1918-17.	1917-18.	Increase or decrease in 1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From United Kingdom—				
Agricultural implements ...	60,359	60,007	14,228	— 46,781
Buckets of tinned or galvanised iron ...	40,511	28,866	3,706	— 25,100
Builders' hardware, such as locks, etc.	2,73,756	2,88,630	1,38,026	— 1,55,018
Domestic Hardware ...	19,333	59,666	70,001	+ 10,936
Enamelled ironware ...	9,473	7,709	26,904	+ 19,195
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools ...	6,77,810	7,60,782	5,08,955	— 2,51,827
Lamps, metal and glass, and part of lamps other than glass ...	1,45,331	2,15,009	1,99,173	— 75,836
Other sorts ...	39,59,274	48,20,714	27,52,859	— 20,67,555
Total ...	51,85,947	62,40,792	36,49,450	— 25,91,342
From Germany				
... ..	78,956	2,047	1,659	— 388
.. Austria-Hungary ...	.....	899	40,516	+ 40,117
.. Belgium ...	16,701	.....	.....	.....
.. Japan ...	7,08,928	27,83,354	40,22,740	+ 12,54,380
.. United States ...	15,39,602	23,08,046	22,01,609	— 6,437
.. Other countries ...	8,13,177	8,17,396	4,16,800	— 2,00,590
Total ...	81,49,311	1,18,37,034	1,03,32,780	— 15,04,254

The total value of imports declined by Rs. 15.04 lakhs to Rs. 103.33 lakhs as a result of a falling off in shipments from the United Kingdom. Whereas in 1916-17 the United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 62.41 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 118.37 lakhs, that is 52.7 per cent., her share in the present year's trade was only Rs. 36.49 lakhs or 35.3 per cent. On the other hand Japan improved her position from Rs. 27.68 lakhs to Rs. 40.23 lakhs while the United States just reached her last year's figure of Rs. 22 lakhs. Of the decline in the United Kingdom's contribution, the general head "*other sorts*" accounted for Rs. 20.67 lakhs, *implements and tools* for Rs. 2.52 lakhs and *builder's hardware* for Rs. 1.55 lakh.

16. Liquors.—

	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, Beer and Porter	In bottles. Liquid	621,977	13,19,318	613,671	18,68,372	+ 91,694	+ 6,40,060
	In bulk	639,140	7,40,052	151,331	2,37,027	- 487,809	- 5,03,125
Cider and other Fermented Liquors	Liquid.	4,747	18,730	4,307	20,498	- 447	+ 1,718
Spirits—							
Whisky	Liquid.	203,847	19,02,711	233,970	29,47,800	+ 30,123	+ 9,85,089
	Proof.	106,481		190,497		+ 24,016	
Brandy	Liquid.	98,780	10,58,629	93,348	12,55,599	- 5,432	+ 1,67,579
	Proof.	83,431		78,768		- 4,663	
Gin, Rum and Liqueurs	Liquid.	48,585	3,47,763	34,524	3,23,415	- 14,041	- 24,348
Other Spirits (Rectified, Denatured, etc.)		122,405	13,63,523	68,878	18,40,160	- 55,529	+ 71,637
Total of Spirits		473,597	45,97,017	428,718	58,03,974	- 44,879	+ 11,99,957
Wines		102,653	10,31,439	87,269	9,94,314	- 15,333	- 37,125

Ale, Beer and Porter.—For the first time within the last decade the imports of *beer* have fallen below a million gallons, the figure for the year being 765,000 gallons valued at Rs. 21.06 lakhs. Of this quantity 614,000 gallons represented *bottled beer* and 151,000 gallons *cask beer*. The principal source of supply of *cask beer* is the United Kingdom but war conditions and other difficulties such as the high cost of empty casks prevented any large shipments being made in the first six months of the year, while there has been a complete suspension in shipments since March last. In 1914-15 Japan sent her first consignment of *bottled beer* in competition with the German light *beer* but while Germany's best effort was one of 105,285 gallons in 1913-14, Japan sent during the year under review some 380,824 gallons, an advance of 64,286 gallons over her shipments in 1916-17. 34,944 gallons were also received from Holland and 2,369 gallons from America.

Spirits.—Under the continued pressure of war France had to curtail still further her supplies of *brandy*, the quantity received being 2,703 gallons less than in 1916-17. On the other hand, *whisky*—practically all of British origin—touched the record figure of 233,970 liquid gallons. Imports of *rum* increased from 6,500 gallons to nearly 11,000 gallons while supplies of *gin* fell back to 21,000 gallons. There was a decrease of 2,500 gallons in the imports of *perfumed spirits* but *drugs containing spirit* advanced by 10,481 liquid gallons. The supplies of *rectified spirit* from Java for conversion into *denatured spirit*, were greatly restricted owing to scarcity of tonnage and as a result selling prices in the local market, which for years had stood at Rs. 1/8 per gallon, were forced up to Rs. 3 per gallon. The demand is at present being met by supplies manufactured in India.

Wines.—Imports of *wines* show a quantitative decrease of 15,383 gallons or 15 per cent., the decline in value being one of Rs. 37,125.

17. Machinery and Mill-work.—There is a drop of Rs. 28.39 lakhs under this head as compared with the value of Rs. 1.96 crore recorded in 1916-17. The most important item in this group is *textile machinery*, which with a value of Rs. 107 lakhs accounted for 64.03 per cent. of the total trade under this head. Compared with 1916-17 there is a fall of Rs. 8.6 lakhs but the largest single decrease is under *prime-movers*, imports of which receded from Rs. 17.05 lakhs to Rs. 7.21 lakhs. The other principal articles included under this head are *electrical machinery*, *boilers*, *sewing machines* and *typewriters*. With the exception of *typewriters*, which improved from Rs. 3.62 lakhs to Rs. 6.43 lakhs, there is a general decline in the imports of these articles. The United Kingdom is the largest supplier of *textile machinery*. Japan's contribution was Rs. 8.44 lakhs against Rs. 6.8 lakhs, while the United States of America is credited with Rs. 5.22 lakhs against Rs. .85 lakh.

18. **Matches.**—Of the variations disclosed by the several branches of the import trade none is more noticeable than the record increase in value in the imports of *matches*, the increase being due entirely to greater imports from Japan. The largest figure recorded in the pre-war days was in 1912-13 when imports were valued at Rs. 28·16 lakhs. This figure was beaten by the record for 1915-16 when Rs. 59·47 lakhs were registered, but in 1916-17 the figures receded to Rs. 49·67 lakhs. In the year under review the imports have been returned at a value of Rs. 122·57 lakhs, an increase of 147 per cent. as compared with 1916-17. The statistical subdivision of this head is into "*safety*" and "*other sorts*" and the trade done in them was in the ratio of 66 : 33. In the years immediately preceding the war Japan, Sweden, Norway and Austria divided the trade between them in the average percentage of 57, 25, 9 and 6, respectively.

19. Metals and Ores.—

	1915-16.		1916-17.		1917-18.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-18.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium Cwt.	10,407	9,74,920	501	1,44,719	692	2,18,387	+ 131	+ 73,669
Brass "	9,983	7,68,605	16,194	15,99,607	25,280	30,50,234	+ 9,086	+ 14,50,627
Copper "	55,874	33,92,020	12,222	14,13,392	23,766	37,26,676	+ 11,544	+ 23,13,284
German Silver "	694	75,312	409	54,375	159	35,753	- 250	- 18,622
Iron and Steel—								
Bars and channel (steel) ... Tons.	10,799	15,48,878	8,056	17,47,641	1,755	5,98,259	- 6,301	- 11,49,589
Hooks and Strips "	15,061	33,63,624	15,012	51,93,662	13,513	69,62,123	+ 1,499	+ 17,58,460
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised "	16,693	33,17,818	1,238	5,16,975	1,355	8,54,654	+ 117	+ 3,37,679
Tinned "	9,653	28,94,552	10,583	46,35,330	6,028	35,52,751	- 4,540	- 10,82,585
Not galvanised or tinned ..	11,311	19,22,546	7,517	23,41,484	4,625	22,05,704	- 2,892	- 75,780
Other sorts of iron and steel "	46,622	94,57,872	32,004	1,13,59,437	18,001	38,92,458	- 14,063	- 24,66,979
Total of Iron and Steel	111,089	2,30,05,290	74,455	2,57,94,538	45,277	2,31,15,050	- 29,178	- 28,78,583
Lead Cwt.	30,089	6,13,313	13,454	3,90,866	15,612	5,55,368	+ 2,158	+ 1,55,722
Quicksilver Lbs.	66,064	2,17,697	51,844	1,89,154	63,358	3,46,765	+ 36,514	+ 167,631
Tin Cwt.	10,155	19,90,721	10,283	13,78,066	5,394	8,35,156	- 4,860	- 5,39,470
Zinc or spelter "	5,268	2,28,727	7,258	4,55,363	13,112	6,67,837	+ 5,854	+ 2,12,474
Metals and ores unenumerated "	9,005	2,95,544	2,285	2,26,019	9,120	4,21,733	+ 6,835	+ 1,95,714
Total, tons	117,646	3,08,62,449	77,610	3,16,50,469	49,973	3,29,73,020	- 27,637	+ 13,23,440

Imports taken as a whole are again marked by an advance of some Rs. 13·23 lakhs in value but this improvement, being in a large degree the result of higher ranges of prices, really obscures a quantitative decline of 27,637 tons or 36 per cent. This decline is not however a general one in as much as most of the minor metals show increases both in volume and value but it reflects mainly the contraction in iron and steel which is individually the most important item in the class.

Iron and Steel.—In the year under review this group accounted for 70 per cent. of the total value of the general head. The imports declined by 29,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 26·78 lakhs in value. This decrease is accounted for by a drop of 22,000 tons in the arrivals from the United Kingdom and of 6,900 tons in those from the United States of America. The munitions and the ship-building demand in the United Kingdom naturally continued to affect the surplus available for export from that country and as a result all the lines show further declines of varying magnitude: for example, *sheets and plates, galvanised* (— 983 tons or 87 per cent.) *tinned* (— 1,846 tons or 28 per cent.) *not galvanised or tinned* (— 4,404 tons or 90 per cent.), *bars and channel*

(— 3,674 tons or 67 per cent.), *angle and spring* (— 1,159 tons, or 58 per cent.), *beams, pillars, girders and bridge-work* (— 929 tons or 98 per cent.), *bolts and nuts* (— 415 tons or 47 per cent.) and *nails, rivets and washers* (— 1,900 tons or 72 per cent.). Of the articles supplied by the United States of America only two show noticeable increases namely *sheets and plates,—not galvanised or tinned* (+ 1,355 tons or 65 per cent.) and *galvanised* (+ 1,099 tons or 1,008 per cent.). Imports of *iron and steel* from Japan advanced by 675 tons (or 78 per cent.) in quantity and by Rs. 12·59 lakhs in value, the increase representing larger arrivals of *wire, sheets and plates* and *other manufactures of iron and steel*.

Copper.—Next to *iron and steel* in the rank of importance but at a considerable distance comes copper with a value of Rs. 37·27 lakhs as against Rs. 14·13 lakhs of 1916-17. In normal times the United Kingdom and Germany divided the trade between them. This year the United Kingdom has fallen off considerably due to increased home demand for munitions but Japan has taken advantage of the opening by supplying Rs. 32·53 lakhs worth of *copper wire* and *other manufactures*. Her contribution in 1916-17 was slightly more than Rs. 6 lakhs. Prices did not rule as high as they did in 1916-17. Standard copper opened at £130/5 per ton in April 1917 but the rate gradually declined until £110/10 was reached late in September and this quotation was maintained for the rest of the year.

Brass.—Brass records the next best value to that of copper namely Rs. 30·5 lakhs an increase of Rs. 14·5 lakhs (or 91 per cent.) over the preceding year's figure. The whole of this increase is accounted for by Japan, who supplied 87·6 per cent. of the total imports.

Minor Metals.—

Tin.—Of the minor metals *tin* heads the list with 5,400 cwt., valued at Rs. 8·35 lakhs. The supplies are derived from the Straits Settlement. Bombay serves as a distributing centre in the case of this metal for Persia and Persian Gulf Ports.

Zinc and Spelter.—Imports advanced by 5,800 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 2·12 lakhs in value. The increase is entirely in the arrivals from Japan.

Quick-silver.—Imports improved by 36,514 lb. to 88,358 lb. and by Rs. 1·58 lakh to Rs. 3·47 lakhs but while in previous years the United Kingdom was the only supplier, this year the trade was divided between Hongkong, the United Kingdom and Japan in the ratio of 38 : 29 : 23.

20. *Motor Cars and Motor Cycles*.—The prohibition on importation imposed in December 1916 was in force throughout the year but cars paid for before the 23rd December 1916 were allowed import subject to certain conditions as to date of shipment and a further concession was granted later in the year by which owners of private cars requisitioned by Government were permitted to import new ones by way of replacement. The imports recorded during the year represent therefore arrivals of such commitments or replacements and the total number received was 292 *motor cars* valued at Rs. 10·98 lakhs and 52 *motor cycles* valued at Rs. 43,000 as compared with 1,656 *motor cars* and 432 *motor cycles* valued at Rs. 60·24 lakhs and Rs. 2·97 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

21. *Oils (mineral)*.—

From Foreign Countries.	1916-1916.		1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
<i>Kerosene</i> —								
United States	Bulk ... 7,843,794	37,14,809	10,339,116	62,76,696	5,563,490	34,02,441	—4,755,626	—29,73,255
	Tins ... 3,207,947	21,64,469	598,600	5,14,687	940,480	9,75,106	+ 841,889	+ 4,60,419
Dutch Borneo	Bulk ... 6,721,138	28,13,074	2,249,284	12,92,123	18,275	10,370	—2,235,989	—12,81,758
Persia	Bulk ... 352,804	1,70,889	614,970	3,84,356	6,856,721	39,06,553	+ 6,241,751	+ 35,82,197

		1916-1916.		1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
From Foreign Countries—contd.									
Kerosene—contd.									
Straits Settlements including Labuan	Bulk	6,293	2,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	Bulk	.....	.....	217	325	126	120	- 91	- 205
United Kingdom	Tins	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	25	+ 10	+ 25
Total Kerosene	Bulk	14,924,019	67,01,307	18,203,567	79,52,505	12,453,613	78,79,484	-749,955	-5,73,021
	Tins	3,207,947	21,64,469	598,900	5,14,687	940,499	9,75,131	+ 341,899	+ 4,90,444
Total		18,131,966	88,65,776	18,802,467	84,67,192	13,394,111	88,54,615	-408,056	-1,12,577
Other sorts—									
United States	Other sorts.	1,956,772	17,40,765	3,151,542	29,90,040	2,724,563	32,23,177	- 426,980	+ 2,33,137
Dutch Borneo	Fuel Oil	2,165,057	3,12,889	2,103,762	3,28,665	853,278	1,91,099	-1,250,484	- 1,37,566
	Other sorts.	29,326	32,371	.....	.....	3,337	3,024	+ 3,337	+ 3,024
Straits Settlements	Fuel Oil	17,372	2,443	532,345	94,269	.....	.....	- 532,345	- 94,269
	Other sorts.	1,426	1,993	44,746	83,124	11,661	8,970	- 33,035	- 24,154
Persia	Fuel Oil	642,787	1,27,396	3,024,252	4,51,504	6,025,035	8,70,439	+3,000,833	+ 4,18,935
	Other sorts.	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	- 5	- 3
Sumatra	Fuel Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	490,784	1,07,359	+ 490,784	+ 1,07,359
Other countries	Other sorts.	281,550	3,37,558	276,302	5,45,362	314,615	5,92,669	+ 38,413	+ 47,307
Total other sorts	Fuel Oil	3,025,216	4,42,598	5,600,359	8,74,438	7,369,147	11,68,597	+1,708,788	+ 2,94,459
	Other sorts.	2,268,074	21,02,687	3,472,495	35,63,629	3,054,175	38,27,840	- 418,320	+ 2,59,311
Total		5,293,290	25,45,285	9,132,854	44,42,967	10,423,322	49,96,737	+1,290,468	+ 5,53,770
Total (Foreign)		23,425,256	1,14,10,961	22,935,021	1,29,10,159	23,817,433	1,33,51,352	+ 882,412	+ 4,41,193
From Burma.									
Kerosene	.....	17,756,844	85,92,167	21,423,137	1,03,65,761	19,050,510	92,09,094	-2,377,627	-11,78,667
Other Mineral Oils	.....	4,754,399	30,95,667	7,001,308	48,02,865	2,746,022	34,39,140	-4,255,286	-13,63,745
Total (Burma)		22,511,243	1,16,29,034	28,424,445	1,51,68,626	21,796,532	1,26,48,234	-6,622,913	-25,40,412
Grand Total		45,936,499	2,30,39,995	51,359,466	2,80,78,785	45,613,965	2,59,99,586	-5,750,501	-20,99,219

The year has been one of greater stringency in tanker tonnage than the preceding year: as a consequence there is a drop of 5,750,501 gallons under the head taken as a whole, the decline in value being one of Rs. 20.99 lakhs. *Kerosene oil*, the leading item under this head, shows a quantitative decrease by 2,785,683 gallons to 32,444,621 gallons or 7.9 per cent. Of this deficit *foreign oil* accounted for 408,056 gallons or 1.1 per cent, and *Burma oil* for 2,377,627 gallons or 6.8 per cent. Of the total quantity received 31,504,122 gallons were *bulk oil* and 940,499 gallons *case oil*. Compared with 1916-17 *bulk oil* shows a decline of 3,127,582 gallons, but *case oil* is better by 341,899 gallons. *Fuel oil*, which ranks next in importance showed up well during the year, arrivals being 1,708,788 gallons or 30 per cent. better than in 1916-17. The principal source of supply were the *Persian oil* fields. Dutch Borneo fell off considerably from 2,103,762 gallons to 853,278 gallons, but Sumatra sent a consignment of 490,784 gallons, the first since 1908-09. Arrivals of *petrol* aggregated 1,546,378 gallons and were in excess of those of the preceding year by 153,358 gallons. The entire quantity with the exception of 16,000 gallons from the United States of America was derived from Burma. As the year advanced it became clear that there would not be sufficient stocks for ordinary consumption, and the destruction of the B. O. C. steamer *Ayathia* by fire in February last precipitated matters. A rationing system had therefore to be introduced. *Lubricating oils* from the United States of America also suffered as a result of the tonnage famine, the drop being one of 295,092 gallons in quantity, but owing to better prices the value shows an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs.

22. **Provisions and Oilman's Stores.**—In normal times about 70 per cent. of this branch of trade is derived from the United Kingdom. Since the war began this share has gradually been going down and in the year under review it stood at 23.6 per cent. The reason for this large falling off in 1917-18 is that owing to food stocks running low in the United Kingdom an embargo was placed on the export of such provisions and oilman's stores as were not articles of necessity from India's point of view or as could be obtained by India from other available sources. The result may be seen at a glance in the following figures:—*biscuits* dropped from 3,700,000 lb. to 1,170,000 lb., *jams and jellies* from 2,000,000 lb. to 842,000 lb., *canned and bottled provisions* from 67,000 lb. to 36,000 lb. An important item under this head is *condensed and preserved milk*. The quantity received during the year fell short of the figure of 2,562,000 lb. for 1916-17 by 1,026,000 lb. or 40 per cent. The United Kingdom and Norway shipped between them only 365,000 lb., but on the other hand America improved its share from 252,000 lb. to 573,000 lb. Australia has also been drawn upon for some of the lines such as *jams and jellies* and *farinaceous foods* to make good the stoppage in supplies from the United Kingdom.

23. **Railway Plant and Rolling-stock.**—All the articles comprised in this head are ordinarily received from the United Kingdom and consequently it is pre-eminently the head on which war conditions have told most effectively. The total value recorded was Rs. 15.88 lakhs as against Rs. 64.2 lakhs of 1916-17, the average for 5 years ending 1915-16 being Rs. 303 lakhs. There was a complete suspension in shipments of iron and steel constructional material such as *chairs, sleepers and bridge-work* while *carriages and wagons and locomotive engines* show a decline of Rs. 7.79 lakhs (41 per cent.) and Rs. 5.68 lakhs (60 per cent.) on the preceding year's figures. Of the total value recorded, the United Kingdom accounted for over 96 per cent.

24. Sugar (refined).—

Whence imported.	1915-1916.		1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,592	50,089	1,080	37,126	867	37,921	— 72	+ 796
Straits Settlements ...	504	8,135	15,234	2,47,835	400,066	68,02,878	+ 384,822	+ 65,55,043
Austria-Hungary ...	...	.....	...	.....	604	14,562	+ 604	+ 14,562
Ceylon ...	...	.....	4	62	42,108	7,58,030	+ 42,102	+ 757,668
Mauritius ...	993,247	1,67,06,015	311,252	55,50,130	615,551	1,03,13,461	+ 304,300	+ 47,54,331
Hongkong ...	207,557	33,64,762	99,024	18,10,002	84,124	17,05,897	— 14,900	— 14,195
Java ...	1,878,058	2,87,70,020	2,148,552	3,67,08,005	1,546,119	2,03,98,310	— 602,439	— 1,03,11,695
Egypt ...	53,282	8,33,884	648	17,080	25,457	11,44,070	+ 24,800	+ 11,26,990
Japan ...	204,748	32,93,110	222,955	39,59,088	68,443	12,75,545	— 154,107	— 20,83,543
Other places ...	1,330	36,499	702	17,639	4,323	1,24,529	+ 3,621	+ 1,06,890
Total ...	3,340,918	5,20,55,364	2,799,410	4,53,56,066	2,788,152	4,86,63,203	— 11,258	+ 3,07,117
Re-exports ...	137,005	23,04,709	331,072	58,92,420	536,796	1,08,39,601	+ 205,724	+ 40,47,031
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign) ...	501,854	82,13,277	410,193	79,05,008	446,001	88,01,410	+ 37,817	+ 9,83,402

Sugar showed up well during the year in spite of tonnage difficulties, in all 2,788,152 cwt. valued at Rs. 4.87 crores having been received compared with 2,799,410 cwt. with a value of Rs. 4.33 crores recorded in 1916-17. *Java sugar* continued to predominate the market by accounting for 70 per cent. of the total imports. Supplies from Mauritius were irregular in the earlier months and had it not been for the 4 cargoes sent by the Mauritius Government for sale on its own account during the latter months the aggregate arrivals of this class of sugar would not have exceeded some 357,000 cwt. As it is the figure just reached the total of 616,000 cwt., a deficit of 1,316,000 cwt. as compared with the pre-war normal of 1,962,000 cwt. Two further cargoes

representing 309,065 cwt. were received just after the close of the statistical year and these will be included in the transactions of the year 1918-19.

The year witnessed frequent fluctuations in market prices according as stocks began to run low or were replenished. *Java sugar 23 Dutch Standard* was reported at Rs. 17/14 at the beginning of the year; by the end of June rates had fallen to Rs. 15/8, but there was a sharp rise to Rs. 18 in July and Rs. 20/2 was reached in September. Since then there has been a gradual decline and Rs. 14/6 was recorded early in March this year. More or less similar variations are disclosed by the record for *Mauritius 16 Dutch Standard and over*; the opening rate was Rs. 17/8 per cwt. while the rate early in March was Rs. 15/5, the highest point touched being Rs. 19/2.

Re-exports show an increase of 205,724 cwt., the bulk of which went to the Gulf Ports.

25. Tea.—

IMPORTS.	1915-1916.		1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
Ceylon	Black ... 2,427,398	14,96,476	1,483,871	8,04,156	3,484,536	28,10,259	+ 2,000,665	+ 10,06,103
	Green ... 188,196	54,762	289,073	1,31,208	672,855	3,35,084	+ 383,782	+ 2,04,476
Hongkong	Black ... 86,103	35,880	36,457	17,657	12,298	7,908	- 24,169	- 9,754
China	Black ... 448,329	2,13,328	144,482	47,686	101,318	75,481	- 43,164	+ 22,898
	Green ... 2,063,479	9,98,748	1,302,777	6,06,780	3,506,758	26,80,242	+ 2,213,981	+ 17,74,462
Java	Black ... 266,471	2,09,934	71,886	55,984	65,375	54,189	- 6,611	- 1,845
Other Countries	... 18,184	11,295	43,274	33,880	11,083	7,716	- 32,191	- 81,164
Total	5,428,150	30,04,423	3,361,820	20,01,251	7,654,123	49,71,424	+ 4,492,303	+ 29,70,173
Calcutta	... 14,300	9,608	17,181	10,898	77,444	55,644	+ 60,263	+ 44,748
EXPORTE.								
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>								
Arabia	... 241,465	1,69,728	141,654	1,10,658	85,369	69,752	- 56,285	- 40,901
Persia	... 985,424	7,71,016	421,975	3,05,486	61,139	67,913	- 340,837	- 2,87,628
Turkey in Asia	... 92,609	76,100	20,523	23,935	81,005	42,068	+ 24,570	+ 18,733
Other Countries	... 47,571	32,268	67,629	63,258	77,363	68,490	- 10,167	- 4,708
Total	1,367,169	10,69,131	677,683	5,03,283	294,964	2,98,223	- 382,719	- 3,04,459
<i>Indian Produce.</i>								
Malabar and Pemba	... 50,322	40,258	115,379	1,06,532	148,327	1,39,584	+ 32,948	+ 31,052
East African Protectorate	... 206,327	1,91,845	302,208	2,86,243	556,688	4,87,531	+ 254,480	+ 2,01,288
Straits Settlements	... 97,906	63,221	66,750	39,279	26,226	26,297	- 22,529	- 12,982
Arabia	... 1,501,405	10,83,823	424,819	3,39,501	2,419,000	16,90,057	+ 1,092,181	+ 13,50,556
Persia	... 6,834,237	59,70,104	1,204,371	9,43,551	3,400,000	30,87,025	+ 2,196,388	+ 20,93,474
Turkey in Asia	... 2,189,592	16,32,554	1,376,117	10,93,395	1,879,729	14,78,425	+ 503,612	+ 3,85,030
Other Countries	... 316,188	2,17,809	248,007	1,92,602	623,761	4,65,821	+ 375,654	+ 2,71,810
Total	11,195,037	81,89,174	3,721,760	29,98,303	9,054,340	73,24,540	+ 5,332,600	+ 43,26,237

Imports of *foreign teas* reached the record figure of 7·8 million lb. valued at Rs. 49·71 lakhs. The next best figure recorded in previous years was that of 5·7 million lb. in 1911-12. As compared with 1916-17 the figure has more than doubled itself in volume while the value shows an advance of Rs. 29·7 lakhs. The increase is the largest in *China green*, viz., 2·2 million lb. though *Ceylon black* also follows very closely with 2 million lb. Imports of *Calcutta tea* by sea aggregated 77,444 lb. against 17,181 lb. of the preceding year. Arrivals of *Indian teas* by rail during the year were between 18 and 18½ million lb. As is well known Bombay serves as an entrepôt in the tea trade for ports on the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East African Coast. The figures for

1917-18 show that 294,964 lb. of *foreign teas* and 9,054,340 lb. of *Indian tea* were shipped from Bombay.

26. Textiles.—

Cotton Manufactures and Twist and Yarn.—These two groups account between them for 28·14 per cent. of the total import trade of the port.

Notwithstanding higher prices there is a deficit both in the volume and the value of *twist and yarn*, imports having decreased by 3,806,857 lb. or 39 per cent. while the decline in value was one of Rs. 5·12 lakhs or 3·9 per cent.; on the basis of the values of 1916-17 the decline would be one of Rs. 50·74 lakhs. Japan for the first time leads as the principal supplier with a share of Rs. 62 lakhs: her share in 1916-17 was only slightly over Rs. 33 lakhs. The contribution of the United Kingdom was Rs. 61 lakhs as against Rs. 95 lakhs in 1916-17.

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1908-1909	142,015,439	2,09,15,323	132,470,718	2,20,10,015	151,175,702	3,09,85,200
1909-1910	177,085,170	2,46,29,118	161,971,184	2,44,84,326	180,714,947	3,39,93,425
1910-1911	198,169,758	3,01,31,925	197,460,299	3,18,32,923	238,148,590	4,33,73,242
1911-1912	172,424,168	2,82,38,443	196,790,563	3,49,76,437	231,267,829	4,84,17,230
1912-1913	239,939,026	3,58,24,658	326,711,525	3,93,47,498	274,845,589	5,37,05,379
1913-1914	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,708	4,31,90,664	345,903,566	7,41,71,898
1914-1915	169,782,693	2,92,01,453	167,169,958	3,12,54,132	210,414,005	4,48,56,002
1915-1916	102,322,637	1,68,83,889	135,918,447	2,49,66,993	151,669,957	3,37,30,560
1916-1917	121,964,772	2,39,23,281	147,158,179	3,38,01,753	199,594,349	6,58,92,513
1917-1918	100,541,447	2,96,05,003	120,502,808	3,32,20,681	152,672,767	6,59,58,034
Increase or Decrease in 1917-18	- 21,423,325	+ 56,82,322	- 26,655,671	- 5,81,172	- 37,221,592	+ 63,523

As was to be expected from the conditions that prevailed throughout the year in the United Kingdom which is the biggest supplier of this group the record discloses a quantitative decrease under each of the three heads, the decline being the largest in *coloured piece-goods* and next in *white piece-goods*.

The continued stringency in imports further stimulated the demand on the local mills and the local industry had a record year on the whole. The output of cloth was returned at 1,361 million yards as against 1,318 million yards of 1916-17, but the production of yarn showed a decrease of 13 million lb. or 2·7 per cent. This decline represents, however, a restricted output of lower counts only, the production of higher counts having increased by 6·5 million lb. or 11·6 per cent. Only 10·4 per cent. of the cloth and 24·5 per cent. of the yarn turned out was exported to foreign markets. The African and the Persian Gulf Ports are the principal markets for the cloth while China is the leading buyer of the yarn.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.			Total local produce all counts.
	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total.	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total.	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1913-1914	2·36	8·98	11·34	33·86	19·85	53·81	480
1914-1915	4·18	7·70	11·88	31·18	16·59	47·77	443
1915-1916	3·30	9·28	12·57	31·75	16·51	48·26	510
1916-1917	·91	5·91	6·8	33·40	22·69	56·09	482
1917-1918	·48	3·45	3·93	38·25	24·38	62·63	409

Imports of *yarn* have fallen from 9·86 million lb. to 6·05 million lb. of which 31s and upwards represent 57 per cent. while of the output of the *local yarns* the lower counts represent 86·6 per cent.

The United Kingdom supplied 73·7 per cent. of the *cotton manufactures* imported taken as a whole. Of *cotton piece-goods* proper her share was Rs. 10·8 crores or 75·8 per cent. out of a total value of Rs. 13·7 crores. As

between the three classes of *piece-goods* her contribution towards *coloured piece-goods* was Rs. 5.86 crores or 45.5 per cent. Italy comes next with Rs. 44 lakhs while Japan's share was Rs. 18.85 lakhs. The increase in the value of this item is shared by almost all the lines except *drills and jeans, saris and scarves, checks, spots and stripes and unspecified descriptions*. In spite of better prices the quantitative decline in *white piece-goods* has been so large as to bring about a drop of Rs. 5.8 lakhs in the value as well. The United Kingdom was as usual the principal supplier of this class of goods, with a share of 95 per cent. of the total, the three big lines being *longcloth and shirtings, nainsooks and mulls*. The imports of *grey piece-goods* though smaller in volume advanced from Rs. 2.39 crores to Rs. 2.96 crores in value, the improvement being shared by all the lines except *drills and jeans*. Japan was again the chief supplier with a share of Rs. 169.2 lakhs as against Rs. 116.42 lakhs in 1916-17. Her leading lines were *sheetings and longcloth and shirtings*. The United Kingdom's contribution was Rs. 109.35 lakhs while America followed as a distant third with Rs. 15.16 lakhs as compared with Rs. 10.03 lakhs. America's strong line in *greys* has been *pepperel drill* but in the year under review she could only send 270,000 yards valued at Rs. 1.03 lakh as against 2,879,440 yards of the value of Rs. 9 lakhs.

Imports of *handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece*, most of which came from the United Kingdom, advanced by Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 12 lakhs. The value of *hosiery*, another of Japan's strong lines, dropped by Rs. 25.06 lakhs to Rs. 16.97 lakhs. *Lace and patent net and sewing thread*, both mainly of British origin, advanced by Rs. 8.89 lakhs to Rs. 21.12 lakhs and by Rs. 3.31 lakhs to Rs. 29.5 lakhs respectively.

Haberdashery and millinery decreased by Rs. 20.39 lakhs to Rs. 46.16 lakhs. The decline was largest in the imports from Switzerland.

Silk.—Imports of *raw silk* show a quantitative decrease of 46,443 lb. or 2.6 per cent. but the value shows an improvement of Rs. 9.52 lakhs. Last year China, Hongkong, Japan and Siam divided the trade in the ratio of 77 : 15 : 3 : 4; in the year under review the order of importance and the ratios are China 76, Hongkong 14, Siam 5 and Japan 4. Imports of *silk manufactures* (including yarn) advanced by Rs. 4.18 lakhs to Rs. 2.35 crores. The increase in value is accounted for to a large extent by the rise in prices of the raw material in China coupled with the high exchange. *Pure silk piece-goods* constitute the principal item in this group and in the year under review they accounted for 69 per cent. of the aggregate total with a value of Rs. 1.63 crore, an improvement of Rs. 10.28 lakhs on the previous year's figure. Japan was as usual the leading supplier with a share of Rs. 86.87 lakhs followed by China with Rs. 41.44 lakhs and Hongkong with Rs. 30.83 lakhs. Japan was also again the principal supplier of *silk yarn, noils and warps*, imports of which advanced by 16,697 lb. to 731,401 lb. and by Rs. 5.47 lakhs to Rs. 43.69 lakhs. The other participating countries were the United Kingdom, China and Italy. *Goods of silk mixed with other materials* are mostly of European manufacture and it was natural therefore that they should record a decline. The quantitative decrease is one of 2 million yds. or 53 per cent. while the decrease in value is one of Rs. 10.66 lakhs. Italy and France between them accounted for 88 per cent. of the total trade in more or less equal shares.

Wool.—Imports of raw wool have fallen by 1.2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 8.26 lakhs in value due to restricted supplies from Persia and Asiatic Turkey, there being a drop of nearly half a million lb. in the share of Persia and of 174,132 lb. in that of Asiatic Turkey. There was also a complete suspension in shipments from Victoria (Australia) whence 241,000 lb. valued at Rs. 2.14 lakhs were received in the preceding year. Imports of *woollen manufactures* on the other hand advanced by Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 1.41 crore the increase reflecting chiefly the larger receipts of *woollen piece-goods* from the United Kingdom. Of the other items included in this head *yarn and knitting wool* is marked by a decline of Rs. 6.1 lakhs and *carpets and rugs* by a decline of Rs. 2.52 lakhs.

27. *Tobacco*.—*Cigarettes* continued to be imported in large quantities to meet the demands from the eastern theatres of war and from war hospitals.

Compared with the figures for 1916-17 they show an increase of 123,777 lb. in quantity and of Rs. 9.44 lakhs in value. *Tobacco unmanufactured* also shows an increase of 32,896 lb. or 24.9 per cent., but there is a large decline in the imports of *manufactured tobacco* (other than cigars and cigarettes), the figures being 167,515 lb. valued at Rs. 3.93 lakhs as against 351,944 lb. of the value of Rs. 6.83 lakhs for 1916-17.

28. **Wood.**—Imports of *timber* from foreign sources declined by 2,450 cubic tons or 4 per cent. in volume but advanced by Rs. 14.88 lakhs or 20 per cent. in value. If we take the figures of *Burma teak* into consideration there is a net deficit of 33,513 cubic tons. The head is comprised of four distinct groups (1) *deal and pine wood*, (2) *jarrah wood*, (3) *teak wood* and (4) *other timber*. Ordinarily Japan and America divide the trade in group (1) between them but in the year under review imports of *pine* from Oregon preponderated. Canada also sent for the first time some 2,548 cubic tons of this wood. Siam is the chief foreign source from which *teak* is imported: during the year that country sent 22,333 cubic tons as compared with 21,497 cubic tons in 1916-17. The other source is of course the forests of Burma, from which only 23,312 cubic tons were received against 54,375 cubic tons in the preceding year. The head "*other timber*" accounted for 12,445 tons valued at Rs. 15.95 lakhs. The principal sources of supply were the Straits Settlements (47.5 per cent.), the United States of America (1.6 per cent.) and Siam (44.2 per cent.). There was again an absence of imports of *jarrah wood* which comes from Australia.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

29. The port of Bombay serves as a distributing centre for imported goods for markets in Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia and East Africa. The total value of *foreign merchandise* reshipped from Bombay was Rs. 6.59 crores as against Rs. 5.86 crores in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 72.75 lakhs being mainly due to larger shipments of *cotton manufactures, sugar, wool manufactures and spices*. Exports of *cotton manufactures*, the principal item of this trade, were better by Rs. 59.6 lakhs amounting to Rs. 2.99 crores and reflect in the main larger shipments of *grey piece-goods* to Egypt and Aden. Shipments of *sugar*, the next important article, improved by 318,000 cwt. to 674,000 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 74.4 lakhs to Rs. 1.38 crore in value, the increase representing larger exports to Persian Gulf Ports and Aden.

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

Principal Articles.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1916-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	230.3	263.4	326.2	357.1	388.9	388.2	228.8	305.9	589.0	658.7
Apparel	10.8	12.2	15.1	18.1	7.9	8.5	8.4	8.8	6.9	4.8
Cotton Twist and Yarn	5.0	8.5	7.8	7.1	6.9	8.4	5.4	6.2	12.9	6.0
Cotton Manufactures	95.0	102.2	136.1	160.1	142.6	13.6	71.0	88.5	239.7	299.3
Fish	8.2	5.6	6.2	8.2	9.8	7.5	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.4
Fruits and Vegetables	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.5	9.4	8.9	8.8	30.4	48.9	41.0
Glass and Glassware	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.2	2.1	3.5	6.2	5.4
Gums and Resins	7.0	8.9	10.6	8.7	12.2	13.1	7.7	8.1	16.1	11.7
Haberdashery and Millinery	...	...	...	...	10.0	12.4	5.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Hardware	7.6	7.8	11.6	12.3	10.2	9.2	5.9	5.1	9.0	4.0
Ivory, unmanufactured	4.1	5.5	4.8	2.9	2.4	2.1	0.8	2.0	6.5	3.5
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver	3.8	5.4	8.0	4.4	5.7	6.1	2.1	1.4	4	1
Metals and Ores	12.6	13.5	17.2	14.3	16.0	19.1	11.4	8.4	14.6	5.9
Silk Manufactures	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.7	7.7	9.1	5.1	7.2	9.7	8.3
Spices	3.5	3.2	2.6	4.4	1.6	8.1	4.6	10.8	9.4	19.5
Sugar, refined	7.9	11.4	18.0	30.5	10.6	10.1	24.6	23.0	63.7	133.1
Tea	5.4	3.6	4.5	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.0	10.7	5.2	3.6
Wool Manufactures	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.6	8.8	3.5	2.1	3.9	4.8	12.9

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table:—

Countries.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or Decrease.
Persia	126.02	186.95	+60.93	Other European Countries	6.30	2.55	-3.75
Arabia	64.69	69.63	+4.94	Aden	63.09	94.51	+31.42
Turkey, Asiatic	63.24	81.07	+17.83	Hongkong	14.10	12.52	-1.58
East Africa	84.37	65.70	-18.67	Ceylon	22.23	19.98	-2.25
United Kingdom	88.61	66.19	-22.42	Straits Settlements (including Labuan.)	17.75	14.32	-3.43

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		Average for	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase	Percentage	
		5 years ending 1915-1916.			or Decrease.	of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1917-1918.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Cotton, Raw	22,80,23,601	30,69,84,223	38,99,63,355	+ 8,29,79,132	51.21	1
2	Grain, Pulse and Flour	3,39,12,361	4,15,04,961	7,57,23,722	+ 4,18,19,781	9.84	2
3	Cotton Twist and Yarn	7,63,87,902	7,77,85,695	7,23,26,417	- 54,38,678	9.50	3
4	Seeds	8,58,74,781	10,97,23,606	8,31,21,678	- 5,66,01,930	6.08	4
5	Cotton Manufactures	1,13,41,878	4,41,46,132	4,40,91,935	- 54,217	5.79	5
6	Wool, Raw	1,80,80,732	2,78,15,873	3,04,82,457	+ 31,66,584	4.00	6
7	Hides and Skins, Raw	60,82,163	2,29,40,249	1,75,87,523	- 53,62,720	2.31	7
8	Leather	64,00,077	1,70,20,112	1,37,98,597	- 82,21,515	1.61	8
9	Articles exported by Post...	54,48,704	66,95,650	74,55,928	+ 7,60,378	.98	9
10	Tea	30,07,238	29,98,303	78,24,540	+ 48,26,237	.96	10
11	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams.	8,58,652	52,80,370	55,07,700	+ 2,27,330	.72	11
12	Spices	23,07,322	27,90,579	53,02,016	+ 25,11,437	.70	12
13	Coffee	4,22,450	81,63,631	53,72,349	+ 22,18,718	.70	13
14	Hemp, Raw	39,01,327	81,87,539	48,10,453	- 33,77,086	.63	14
15	Metals and ores	85,93,777	88,05,625	46,21,214	- 39,84,411	.61	15
16	Oils	9,05,966	12,23,432	36,32,554	+ 24,09,242	.48	16
17	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	16,65,405	35,23,346	33,58,318	- 1,65,028	.44	17
18	Myrabolams	32,79,903	36,34,424	23,38,603	- 12,95,821	.31	18
19	Tobacco	10,49,074	14,90,322	16,91,980	+ 2,01,658	.22	19
20	Jute Manufactures	6,03,634	16,83,172	13,79,506	- 2,43,666	.18	20
21	Fruits and Vegetables	17,24,782	25,25,250	13,60,812	- 11,74,438	.16	21
22	Gums and Resins	7,67,011	8,48,400	2,97,472	+ 1,40,072	.13	22
23	Sugar	3,97,105	7,84,824	9,71,467	+ 1,66,643	.13	23
24	Bristles	6,37,102	6,35,281	6,90,108	+ 2,54,827	.12	24
25	Wool Manufactures	8,26,418	15,47,268	8,08,019	- 7,39,249	.11	25
26	Fish	6,29,972	6,25,050	6,02,838	- 22,212	.08	26
27	Manures	13,09,728	7,19,567	5,83,439	- 1,36,128	.08	27
28	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	2,68,072	6,87,316	5,10,236	- 77,080	.07	28
29	Oil cakes	14,20,389	17,13,050	4,34,592	- 12,83,466	.06	29
30	Silk and articles made of Silk	2,37,962	7,62,492	3,23,295	- 4,39,197	.04	30
31	Apparel	3,12,526	2,81,528	2,70,244	- 11,284	.03	31
32	Wood and Manufactures of wood	5,03,603	7,01,234	2,53,494	- 5,08,140	.03	32
33	Books, printed and Printed Matter	3,03,988	8,37,168	2,43,579	- 93,639	.03	33
34	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	6,78,771	5,91,450	1,97,905	- 3,98,545	.03	34
35	Furniture and Cabinetware	3,02,075	1,06,633	1,58,740	- 44,893	.02	35
36	Opium	2,66,12,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Other Articles	33,45,838	53,44,901	29,54,401	- 23,90,500	.39	37
Total Merchandise		54,50,94,703	71,48,73,495	76,14,38,029	+ 4,65,63,184	100.00	

31. Shipments of most of the articles were on a restricted scale but the large recovery which marked the previous year's trade has been further accentuated by a general rise in prices and considerable individual increases in the values of the exports of *raw cotton* and *food grains*. Thus the total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures namely, Rs. 76.14 crores exceeds the previous year's figure by Rs. 4.66 crores or 6 per cent. and that of the pre-war record year 1913-14 by Rs. 10.05 crores or 15 per cent. About 91 per cent. of the trade is represented by *cotton (raw)*, *grains*, *cotton twist and yarn*, *seeds*, *cotton manufactures*, *wool (raw)*, *hides and skins (raw)*, and *leather*, while the first three items taken together constitute nearly 71 per cent. of the total exports.

32. In the subsequent paragraphs eight of the principal commodities are dealt with in detail. Of the remaining articles *tea* shows the considerable

improvement of Rs. 43·26 lakhs or 144 per cent. owing to larger shipments to Persian Gulf Ports. Other noticeable increases are to be found in the exports of *coffee* to Persian Gulf Ports and of *spices* (chiefly *pepper* and *ginger*) to the United Kingdom.

33, *Grain, Pulse and Flour*.—The value of the exports under this head has advanced by Rs. 3·42 crores to Rs. 7·57 crores and the share of Bombay in the total exports from British India from 11·8 per cent. to 14·1 per cent. The quantity and value of the principal articles included under this head are shown in the following statement :—

	1915-16.		1916-17.		1917-18.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<i>Wheat</i> .								
United Kingdom ...	1,378,298	84,95,947	479,020	32,14,108	805,698	64,48,466	+ 419,678	+ 32,34,298
Egypt ...	57	522	116,598	7,87,327	717,574	49,60,757	+ 600,976	+ 41,63,530
Italy ...	20,000	1,30,000	468,367	29,59,008	2,218,784	1,43,51,719	+ 1,750,367	+ 1,13,92,621
France ...	254,713	15,79,383	80,004	5,60,028	630,810	39,94,540	+ 550,806	+ 34,34,512
Turkey Asiatic ...	3,978	27,700	80,836	8,70,540	18,238	1,81,492	- 81,003	- 1,69,048
Turkey Asiatic-Red Sea ...	325	3,000	25,700	2,32,521	113,244	9,62,221	+ 87,544	+ 7,39,700
Turkey Asiatic-Persian Gulf ...	15,070	1,38,585	28,763	2,39,745	260,681	19,74,591	+ 233,018	+ 17,34,843
Other countries ...								
Total ...	1,572,441	1,03,75,087	1,236,285	83,53,357	4,854,974	3,27,63,786	+ 3,618,689	+ 2,44,10,429
<i>Pulse</i>								
Jawar and Bajra ...	422,709	32,40,988	901,377	71,92,117	1,805,685	1,23,61,061	+ 704,283	+ 51,69,944
Wheat-flour ...	752,044	39,46,303	650,390	35,77,089	240,895	15,23,371	- 403,495	- 20,53,718
Barley ...	482,994	44,84,537	567,018	53,87,039	651,353	72,17,962	+ 84,340	+ 18,30,928
Rice ...	122,949	6,60,283	719,701	35,87,777	217,463	11,81,032	- 502,238	- 23,86,145
Gram ...	619,179	48,31,479	1,587,968	1,20,93,500	2,269,286	1,94,91,334	+ 731,321	+ 67,97,884
Other sorts ...	79,713	5,04,718	69,668	4,89,871	166,190	10,45,334	+ 96,524	+ 5,55,463
Total Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	15,488	80,573	89,264	2,44,211	19,744	1,39,192	- 19,520	- 1,05,019
Total Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	4,047,516	2,81,29,866	5,721,564	4,15,94,961	10,025,570	7,67,23,723	+ 4,304,006	+ 3,42,19,761

Wheat continued to be the largest single item of export in the group and in the year under review it accounted for 43·3 per cent. of the total value of the head. The Wheat Commissioner for India continued to control shipments to Europe including Egypt, while the quantity licensed by him for other destinations was 19,608 tons. Of the 223,141 tons shipped to Europe, Italy received the largest share, namely, 110,937 tons or 49·7 per cent. As compared with the figures for 1916-17 shipments to Europe during 1917-18 show a great expansion of 165,942 tons. *Wheat flour* also though restricted shows a further increase of 4,200 tons in quantity and Rs. 15·31 lakhs in value. Of the other staples of export in this group *rice* improved by 731,321 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 67·98 lakhs in value as a result of larger shipments to Portuguese East Africa, Turkey Asiatic-Red Sea, East African Protectorate and Aden. Shipments of *pulse* were also better by 704,288 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 51·69 lakhs in value, the increase reflecting larger takings by the United Kingdom, Egypt and Ceylon and also shipments to French West Africa for the first time. The trade of *jawar and bajra* has further declined by Rs. 20 lakhs, but that in *gram* rose by Rs. 5·55 lakhs. The decrease of 24 lakhs in the exports of *barley* is attributable to the cessation of shipments to the United Kingdom and France.

34. *Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)*.—The tanning industry is now controlled by Government and attention is being concentrated on the tanning of *cow-hides* required for army requirements. Shipments were practically all on behalf of Government; so, no useful comparison can be made with the preceding year's figures. No tanning of skins was allowed and the takings of *raw skins* by the United States of America, which is the largest customer, were affected by freight difficulties. The decrease in the export of *tanned skins* was due to the restrictions imposed in the year under review. The

statement below presents the combined figures of private and Government shipments for the head as a whole :—

	Exports during				Increase or Decrease in 1917-18.	
	1916-17.		1917-18.		Cwt.	Rs.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.		
Hides, raw—						
United Kingdom ...	20,147	15,86,856	9,902	7,91,735	— 10,245	— 7,75,071
Italy ...	32,141	30,50,416	15,348	17,23,662	— 16,793	— 12,07,754
United States of America ...	8,848	9,07,518	104	15,502	— 8,744	— 8,92,016
Other countries ...	418	14,340	274	22,950	— 139	+ 8,010
Total ...	61,549	56,39,130	25,628	26,12,899	— 35,921	— 30,26,231
Skins, raw—						
United Kingdom ...	22,051	13,92,354	31,531	20,27,456	+ 9,510	+ 15,35,102
France ...	7,507	11,89,895	6,307	10,34,779	— 1,200	— 1,55,116
United States of America ...	169,324	1,43,13,044	121,158	1,09,68,312	— 48,166	— 33,49,732
Other countries ...	6	826	550	41,092	+ 544	+ 43,267
Total ...	198,888	1,74,01,118	159,576	1,49,74,029	— 39,312	— 24,26,489
Hides, tanned—						
United Kingdom ...	47,163	83,44,378	61,551	74,86,366	+ 14,388	— 8,57,092
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	117	15,600	101	26,705	+ 74	+ 11,105
East African Protectorate ...	496	37,097	239	26,699	— 259	— 30,409
Other countries ...	53	6,830	163	18,210	+ 110	+ 11,380
Total ...	47,849	84,23,905	62,143	75,58,080	+ 14,294	— 8,65,875
Skins, tanned—						
United Kingdom ...	23,475	65,92,744	7,743	30,08,162	— 15,732	— 35,84,582
Japan ...	952	1,86,727	210	71,374	— 742	— 1,15,353
United States of America ...	3,695	10,50,713	7,922	30,86,645	+ 5,227	+ 20,09,933
Other countries ...	81	15,450	10	5,875	— 71	— 9,575
Total ...	27,203	78,51,633	15,885	61,52,056	— 11,318	— 16,99,577
Total, Hides and Skins ...	335,489	3,92,15,786	263,232	3,12,97,664	— 72,257	— 79,18,122

* Out of these, 9,314 cwt. valued at Rs. 12·9 lakhs for 1916-17 and 61,257 cwt. valued at Rs. 74·4 lakhs for 1917-18 represent shipments of cow-hides on Government account.

35. Metals and Ores.—The value of all exports under this head amounted to Rs. 46·21 lakhs as against Rs. 86·06 lakhs in the previous year. The outstanding item in this class is manganese ore but shipments

	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Manganese ore—						
To United Kingdom ...	290,110	49,72,657	198,893	33,84,298	— 96,717	— 15,08,359
United States ...	21,850	8,32,062	16,800	2,57,624	— 5,050	— 74,438
France ...	53,788	10,02,309	28,915	5,22,225	— 24,871	— 4,80,083
Italy ...	28,400	5,48,699	8,500	1,66,244	— 19,900	— 3,82,455
Total ...	394,148	68,55,928	247,608	43,10,391	— 146,538	— 25,45,535

could only be made to the United Kingdom and to allied countries and those under certain conditions. The decline was one of 146,538 tons, the figure recorded in 1916-17 being 394,146 tons. The *pro rata* share of Bombay in the total exports of this ore in 1916-17 stood at 61·9 per cent.; in the year under review it is down to 57·1 per cent.

36. Seeds.—Shortage of tonnage is mainly responsible for the large decline in exports of seeds. The total exports amounted to only 5 million cwt. as against 12 million cwt. in the previous year, a decrease in value of Rs. 5·66 crores.

It must be remembered however that the figures of 1916-17 showed a great increase over those of the preceding year. All varieties shared in the decrease, the most important being *linseed* (—3·5 million cwt.), *sesamum* (—1·3 million cwt.), *cotton seed* and *ground nuts* (—·7 million cwt. each):—

SEEDS.	1915-16.		1916-17.		1917-18.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Linseed—								
France	325,153	27,26,375	699,073	93,93,120	108,673	10,21,234	— 790,508	— 82,71,886
Italy	243,595	19,06,367	403,907	36,15,810	76,166	7,65,743	— 827,741	— 39,30,067
Egypt	3,164	39,573	5,089	50,937	17,904	2,03,632	+ 12,815	+ 1,57,645
United Kingdom	1,096,063	91,84,873	4,426,463	4,16,20,888	2,023,861	1,95,43,453	— 2,403,612	— 2,22,77,436
Other countries	49,800	3,87,584	4,291	36,066	4,361	43,839	+ 60	+ 7,773
Total	1,718,780	1,42,33,731	5,733,828	6,46,16,871	2,229,844	2,13,82,901	— 3,508,984	— 3,32,33,970
Sesamum (fl or jirili)—								
Aden and Dependencies	13,027	1,45,013	16,668	2,10,330	30,755	3,98,235	+ 14,697	+ 1,87,855
France	179,623	15,56,371	967,233	69,31,376	62,136	3,06,004	— 875,997	— 21,24,472
Egypt	164	1,865	2,736	33,035	53,834	6,25,793	+ 51,148	+ 5,92,759
Italy	34,063	2,90,089	169,652	17,51,469	19,262	2,18,549	— 150,390	— 15,32,920
United Kingdom	...	...	368,971	37,66,410	9,663	1,06,293	— 352,308	— 36,60,117
Other Native States in Arabia	7,771	97,882	10,706	1,20,259	2,999	36,026	— 7,707	— 93,232
Other countries	19,071	1,28,916	10,114	1,15,909	23,639	3,40,217	+ 13,426	+ 2,80,308
Total	247,619	22,13,036	1,536,070	1,49,37,837	237,233	25,38,017	— 1,308,532	— 1,23,99,820
Rape Seed—								
France	139,397	11,40,021	206,462	17,50,001	46,520	3,88,251	— 150,042	— 13,67,750
Japan	3,201	26,809	23,791	2,30,466	39,203	4,04,448	+ 15,412	+ 1,83,982
Italy	127,403	10,01,667	95,177	7,17,207	4,406	32,715	— 90,632	— 6,84,493
United Kingdom	298,534	21,84,093	166,572	12,96,820	194,694	15,50,277	+ 28,122	+ 2,53,457
Other countries	12,556	1,02,725	9,661	75,504	4,636	54,189	— 4,025	— 21,315
Total	581,290	44,55,315	500,663	40,68,996	289,548	24,39,890	— 211,115	— 16,29,118
Cotton Seed—								
United Kingdom	1,791,334	62,21,662	742,183	28,48,910	...	...	— 742,183	— 28,48,910
Other countries	10,454	45,207	6,295	33,102	4,039	24,665	— 2,340	— 8,437
Total	1,801,788	62,66,869	748,478	28,82,012	4,039	24,665	— 744,434	— 28,57,347
Castor Seed—								
United Kingdom	793,678	55,05,854	730,128	57,27,167	849,742	70,26,121	+ 1,19,614	+ 18,98,654
United States of America	300,415	20,60,155	417,416	31,30,175	363,383	31,61,077	— 53,533	+ 30,902
France	275,553	18,92,691	339,048	26,23,434	203,050	27,93,234	— 45,999	+ 1,65,800
Spain	36,074	2,37,372	21,909	1,57,360	11,900	87,748	— 9,601	— 69,628
Italy	148,316	10,44,994	208,772	16,34,536	98,536	8,62,209	— 110,239	+ 7,72,377
Other countries	108	842	12	96	201	2,011	+ 1,890	+ 1,915
Total	1,554,744	1,07,41,808	1,716,876	1,32,72,827	1,617,411	1,45,28,395	— 99,465	+ 12,55,563
Groundnuts—								
France	416,336	31,23,314	1,233,217	1,12,02,095	616,532	69,13,666	— 586,685	— 42,88,429
United Kingdom	34,518	2,33,054	310,733	28,39,923	192,820	17,46,393	— 117,903	— 10,93,535
Other countries	29,385	2,26,404	18,040	1,76,543	20,798	1,94,531	+ 12,756	+ 18,039
Total	480,239	35,82,772	1,562,040	1,42,18,561	830,143	88,54,610	— 701,392	— 53,63,925
Other Seeds	384,225	33,76,286	462,843	57,26,496	200,620	33,53,178	— 232,223	— 23,73,318
Total, Seeds	6,750,676	4,53,70,767	12,265,793	10,97,23,806	5,428,843	5,31,21,076	— 6,836,945	— 5,66,01,930

37. Textiles.—*Cotton (raw)*.—The cotton crop season covers the months of September to August; consequently, for purposes of correlation of the trade statistics with the crop statistics it has to be borne in mind that the shipments as recorded in the trade returns are drawn from the crops harvested in two distinct seasons. The total area under cotton in India in 1917-18 was estimated at 24,781,000 acres, an increase of 3,036,000 acres or nearly 14 per cent. as compared with the previous year's revised figures. The estimated outturn was 4,036,000 bales of 400 lb. each, which represents a decrease of 566,000 bales or 10·35 per cent.

This staple occupies a predominant position in the export trade of Bombay. The following are the details of shipments:—

	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	558,400	1,56,98,971	979,351	5,06,81,479	+ 422,951	+ 3,49,82,508
France	210,284	74,55,947	137,367	84,37,641	— 72,917	+ 9,51,684
Italy	648,700	2,55,50,956	621,639	3,22,87,711	— 127,061	+ 67,36,756
Switzerland	3,274	4,20,436	6,809	3,53,252	— 2,665	— 67,184
Norway	3,069	1,11,810	597	24,000	— 2,472	— 87,720
Spain	182,853	76,79,271	7,980	3,75,100	— 174,873	— 73,04,171
Russia	27,874	11,21,980	103	4,805	— 27,668	— 11,17,175
Hongkong	47,065	19,21,529	24,677	15,79,387	— 22,388	— 3,42,142
China	280,333	1,03,07,434	84,784	46,93,329	— 195,549	— 56,09,105
Japan	5,611,329	23,62,75,639	4,870,490	28,90,30,225	— 741,339	+ 5,27,54,586
Indo-China	1,925	79,000	27,452	15,33,659	+ 25,527	+ 17,49,869
Ceylon	6,478	2,77,724	8,147	4,99,992	+ 1,671	+ 2,23,263
Other countries	3,815	93,526	3,501	1,02,475	+ 686	+ 78,949
Total	7,589,682	30,89,84,223	6,872,702	38,09,63,365	— 916,980	+ 3,29,79,132

The figures disclose a quantitative decline of 916,000 cwt. or 12 per cent., 741,000 cwt. of which is in shipments to Japan. After India itself, that country is the largest user of Indian cotton in its mills and the decline connotes not a slackness in demand but difficulties connected with lack of shipping as well as difficulties of raling up-country stocks for shipment. The United Kingdom took almost twice as much as she did in 1916-17, but Italy reduced her takings by 127,000 cwt. or 19.6 per cent. and France by 73,000 cwt. or 34.7 per cent. China too took only 85,000 cwt. as against 280,000 cwt. In spite of the large decrease in volume the value shows an improvement of Rs. 8.3 crores thus illustrating the great rise that has taken place in the price of the commodity.

The spot price of middling American cotton in Liverpool in April 1917 was 12.77d. per lb. In May it gradually rose to 14.53d. per lb. but June witnessed a remarkable jump to 19.45d. At this point Government ordered the closing of the Liverpool Cotton Futures market and a Control Board was appointed for regulating the sale and purchase of raw cotton. Prices eased off somewhat in consequence, and on 31st July 19.05d. was reported. August saw a further decline, 18.25d. being recorded on the closing day of that month. The downward movement was maintained in the first half of September, the reported figure on the 13th being 16.9d. but soon after an upward tendency set in and every succeeding week witnessed a rise. October closed with 20.42d., while the figure reported on December 10th was 22d. per lb. January 1918 saw the rate at 23.51d. There was a slight slackening during a part of February but the upward march was again resumed and March went out with the quotation at 24.15d. Everyone of these quotations was in itself a record.

As regards prices in India it may be noted that new crop Broach opened at Rs. 355 per candy in May 1917 for delivery in April 1918, but prices soon began to rise owing to heavy purchases for Japan to Rs. 580 by the middle of July. Later on report of good rainfall and increased acreage under cotton prices fell to Rs. 410. Later again owing to damage by excessive rain and report of shortage prices again rose to Rs. 550 in December. Another factor in raising prices was the difficulty in railway freight and prices continued to rise till over Rs. 700 was reached.

Cotton Yarn.

	1915-1916.		1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.			
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.		
United Kingdom ...	2,278,088	8,41,376	2,321,614	10,41,469	631,600	4,13,592	-	1,690,214	-	6,27,877
Egypt ...	5,603,600	24,69,371	7,024,520	37,56,836	7,217,704	57,47,050	+	193,184	+	19,90,314
Aden and Dependencies ...	2,416,338	11,07,770	545,090	2,99,397	1,044,295	10,54,631	+	499,205	+	7,55,481
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	245,130	1,64,479	271,020	1,55,709	175,400	1,41,305	-	96,220	-	13,904
Other Native States in Arabia ...	104,000	55,000	1,192,400	6,32,119	292,600	1,67,558	-	929,800	-	4,64,561
China and Hongkong.	131,777,930	5,60,90,301	141,499,530	6,97,79,598	99,629,300	5,76,14,381	-	41,870,230	-	61,65,217
Japan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,853	41,698	+	42,853	+	41,698
Java ...	707,135	3,67,793	1,014,400	7,23,771	500,720	4,88,197	-	513,680	-	2,35,574
Siam ...	828,000	3,70,223	1,107,500	5,20,650	1,172,300	9,48,724	+	64,800	+	4,23,074
Persia ...	2,576,040	14,69,502	5,491,740	34,23,691	2,419,445	17,97,725	-	3,062,295	-	16,25,956
Straits Settlements ...	4,426,880	23,48,331	4,555,631	23,68,189	3,437,625	31,23,250	-	1,116,006	+	2,55,112
Turkey in Asia ...	77,220	43,032	181,656	1,06,000	551,740	4,41,914	+	369,894	+	3,35,914
Other countries ...	686,624	3,52,180	678,776	4,57,727	371,518	3,46,702	-	307,258	-	1,12,025
Total ...	151,731,595	6,56,88,428	195,874,877	7,77,66,095	117,457,100	7,23,26,417	-	48,417,777	-	54,33,678

Exports of *Indian yarn* show a quantitative decline as well as reduction in value, the figures being 117 million lb. valued at Rs. 7.23 crores as against 165 million lb. of the value of Rs. 7.78 crores. China and Hongkong are the principal customers and their takings during the year were smaller

by about 42 million lb. in quantity and Rs. 61.65 lakhs in value. Two causes are understood to have operated to bring about this decline: first, lack of tonnage and secondly, difficulties connected with the financing of exports. Exports to Asiatic Turkey, before the war the next best market, show further recovery, but they still fall far short of the 1913-14 figure of 7½ million lb. The demand from Persia and Arabia was poor compared with the quantities they took in 1916-17, while Egypt and Aden increased their takings.

Cotton-Manufactures—Piece-goods.—

	1916-1916.		1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—								
Aden and Dependencies	16,899,079	23,47,482	59,082,763	24,58,467	14,137,870	32,23,504	48,944,833	62,34,968
Bahrain Islands ...	1,017,756	1,44,875	3,325,183	6,08,535	1,570,015	3,91,212	3,055,183	2,17,829
Mauritius and Dependencies	3,546,770	3,41,817	1,911,079	3,42,487	2,456,390	7,46,224	547,311	5,03,777
Zanzibar and Pemba .	874,547	1,46,168	5,052,102	10,54,377	2,192,527	6,25,833	2,859,575	4,29,041
Turkey in Asia ...	6,248,939	8,53,374	16,359,884	24,02,306	10,413,405	22,75,981	5,346,479	1,26,315
Other Native States in Arabia ...	213,818	30,471	2,721,471	4,40,694	549,330	1,15,761	2,172,141	3,24,923
East African Protectorate ...	3,623,718	6,46,733	20,375,558	38,54,695	4,539,206	11,58,833	16,086,350	26,95,862
Egypt ...	3,621,936	4,87,809	7,794,640	12,93,758	9,176,472	20,62,516	1,391,832	7,99,758
Portuguese East Africa ...	5,808,768	7,16,391	7,975,876	12,27,333	3,394,226	6,40,313	4,581,850	5,87,020
Italian East Africa ...	2,239,436	2,74,761	4,479,840	4,97,124	1,343,810	2,15,502	3,136,230	2,81,622
German East Africa...	.....	.....	98,250	19,425	185,130	57,587	86,930	88,162
Siam ...	3,188,919	2,99,599	3,712,697	5,39,106	3,318,480	6,26,939	394,217	90,697
Persia ...	5,162,354	7,07,692	17,926,844	20,06,030	14,703,682	28,98,978	3,223,162	2,02,948
Other countries ...	2,029,884	3,04,508	4,761,841	6,34,153	6,242,416	16,99,505	1,430,575	8,65,352
Total, Grey ...	53,471,974	72,90,550	155,078,031	2,50,64,480	74,274,809	1,67,59,292	80,803,222	83,06,188
White ...	222,183	51,089	1,441,987	3,39,412	2,184,808	7,42,148	742,921	4,02,736
Coloured ...	31,449,471	61,01,360	76,877,181	1,71,44,094	83,012,619	2,47,32,327	6,135,438	75,88,233
Total, Piece-goods ...	84,143,628	1,34,43,009	233,397,099	4,25,47,986	159,472,236	4,22,32,767	77,924,863	8,15,219

The year 1916-17 was one of unusually heavy shipments of *grey goods*. It was not expected that the demand of that year would be sustained but even so the figure of 74 million yards of *greys* returned for the year under review, in spite of its being about 50 per cent. of the figure of 1916-17, constitutes the next best record. Aden and Persia even with a reduced share of 14 million yards each continue to retain their position as the best buyers of *greys*. *White* and *coloured piece-goods* both did better than in the preceding year but the increase of Rs. 80 lakhs in the value of these descriptions was neutralised by the fall of Rs. 83 lakhs in the value of *grey goods*.

Wool.—Export of this commodity is permitted only to the United Kingdom and there are certain varieties that cannot be exported at all, they being required for the Indian Mills engaged on army orders. Shipments during the year amounted to over 27 million lb. valued at Rs. 3.05 crores as compared with almost the same quantity of the value of Rs. 2.73 crores of the previous year.

TRADE ACCOUNTS

OF THE COUNTRIES.

38. The following table shows the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the periods 1916-1917 and 1917-1918.

Total of decrease in the Percentage in the increment in fee-ther

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for 5 years ending 1916-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for 5 years ending 1916-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	Percentage to total exports.		1916-1917.	1917-1918.
					1916-1917.	1917-1918.					1916-1917.	1917-1918.		
United Kingdom and British Possessions--														
United Kingdom ...	Rs. 20,20'86	Rs. 28,10'35	Rs. 25,75'42	- 2,43'93	50'97	45'38	Rs. 8,36'32	Rs. 16,89'53	Rs. 16,94'93	+ 5'40	21'85	20'49	33'08	30'00
Hongkong ...	63'58	73'21	69'04	+ 15'83	1'32	1'67	4,84'20	3,39'78	3,03'88	- 87'40	4'40	3'66	3'11	2'81
Egypt ...	15'03	9'92	27'37	+ 17'45	'18	'48	61'56	1,04'57	2,62'61	+ 1,68'04	1'85	3'17	'80	2'09
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	1,75'83	55'92	1,03'81	+ 47'89	1'01	1'83	13'77	29'67	35'05	+ 5'38	'35	'42	'65	'99
Aden and Dependencies ...	83'47	26'78	25'78	- '98	'48	'45	1,03'91	2,44'88	2,28'28	- 21'62	3'17	2'70	2'05	1'73
Ceylon ...	14'89	53'66	67'83	+ 34'07	'81	1'20	42'34	84'84	93'49	+ 8'65	1'10	1'13	'89	1'18
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ...	63'33	73'27	1,34'35	+ 61'08	1'33	'36	52'69	79'56	70'95	- 8'61	1'03	'86	1'15	1'17
Bahrain Islands ...	44'24	82'46	47'33	+ 14'87	'59	'83	34'75	71'73	73'75	+ 7'02	'93	'95	'79	'80
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	29'35	36'73	46'71	+ 9'98	'98	'82	21'50	60'85	50'39	- 10'46	'79	'81	'74	'70
East African Protectorate ...	5'82	31'82	41'05	+ 9'23	'58	'72	42'17	1,11'19	74'46	- 36'73	1'44	'90	1'08	'88
Australia ...	41'84	58'14	42'95	- 15'19	1'05	'76	2'91	2'33	1'92	- '41	'03	'02	'46	'33
Other British Possessions ...	16'07	9'17	7'86	- 1'31	'17	'14	13'62	57'68	77'57	+ 19'89	'75	'84	'50	'61
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions ...	34,23'40	32,60'61	32,09'60	- 51'01	59'05	56'49	16,99'73	23,76'71	20,65'73	+ 89'05	37'19	35'85	43'26	44'25
Foreign Countries--														
Europe--														
Belgium ...	57'03	'61	'88	- '23	'01	'01	3,04'99	...	...	...	...	...	0'1	...
France ...	1,12'07	1,17'40	1,08'20	- 11'20	2'12	1'87	4,53'14	5,47'18	3,04'43	- 2,42'75	7'07	3'08	5'01	2'94
Germany ...	3,62'87	'56	'90	+ '34	'01	'02	2,81'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	1,69'31	1,70'79	1,26'59	- 44'21	3'09	2'23	3,37'16	4,07'32	5,13'06	+ 1,05'74	5'27	6'30	4'88	4'59
Austria-Hungary ...	96'72	'24	'35	+ 5'11	...	'09	1,56'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	'04
Spain ...	5'30	7'91	'48	+ 1'57	'14	'17	60'03	79'52	4'63	- 74'89	1'03	'06	'66	'10
Holland ...	28'57	21'11	21'29	- '18	'38	'37	32'67	...	...	...	...	...	'16	5
Sweden ...	18'88	22'25	26'31	+ 4'06	'40	'46	3'50	'18	...	- '19	...	...	'17	'19
Russia ...	7'31	'37	'01	- '36	'01	...	10'00	11'35	'05	- 11'30	'15	...	'09	...
Norway ...	12'25	33'39	35'13	+ 1'74	'80	'62	'69	1'68	1'16	- '62	'02	'01	'26	'26
Switzerland ...	36'97	62'50	31'21	- 21'29	'95	'55	3'76	4'64	3'60	- 1'04	'06	'04	'4	'25
Other Countries ...	3'64	3'06	1'53	- 1'48	'06	'03	3'77	1'03	4'59	+ 3'56	'01	'06	'03	'05
Total, Europe ...	3,48'90	4,30'19	3,64'42	- 65'77	7'77	6'42	16,89'58	10,52'89	8,31'62	- 2,21'36	13'61	10'05	11'18	8'57
Asia--														
Japan ...	2,25'26	7,20'81	10,15'29	+ 2,94'68	13'03	17'87	13,48'87	23,84'24	20,04'29	+ 5,20'05	30'33	35'11	23'40	28'09
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	1,46'95	1,38'48	1,74'20	+ 85'81	2'50	3'07	5,30'67	4,59'79	3,61'90	- 97'89	6'93	4'37	4'51	3'84
Turkey ...	31'77	43'88	39'70	- 3'88	'79	'70	99'66	1,92'15	2,90'05	+ 98'90	2'46	3'51	1'78	2'37
Persia ...	57'44	68'14	90'65	+ 32'51	1'05	1'69	1,10'84	3,05'51	4,86'74	+ 181'23	3'95	5'29	2'74	3'78
Java ...	1,54'67	3,71'69	2,73'34	- 99'34	6'72	4'79	3'08	8'71	6'63	- 2'08	'11	'08	'67	2'00
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ...	37'69	20'46	29'02	+ 8'56	'37	'51	41'61	50'43	57'18	+ 6'74	'85	'8	'53	'62
Other Native States in Arabia ...	4'56	9'43	4'47	- 4'95	'16	'08	43'96	72'39	75'26	+ 2'87	'94	'91	'62	'57
Siam ...	28'25	36'68	48'78	+ 12'08	'66	'86	15'54	25'00	30'27	+ 5'27	'82	'37	'46	'56
Other Countries ...	17'87	29'42	8'40	- 21'02	'52	'15	1'56	3'47	19'32	+ 16'85	'03	'23	'24	'20
Total, Asia ...	7,04'46	14,28'27	16,82'92	+ 2,54'65	25'80	29'62	21,84'29	35,00'68	41,92'52	+ 6,81'84	45'26	50'56	37'15	42'03
Africa ...	11'37	6'66	9'63	+ 3'97	'12	'17	76'21	62'47	88'56	+ 26'09	'81	1'07	'52	'71
America ...	1,89'97	4,08'83	4,14'79	+ 7'93	7'36	7'30	1,04'38	2,42'00	2,04'76	- 37'24	8'13	2'47	4'39	4'44
Grand Total ...	51,73'10	55,32'53	56,81'36	+ 1,49'80	100'00	100'00	57,63'74	77,34'74	82,73'12	+ 5,38'39	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

The foreign trade of Bombay is mainly confined to the British Empire, Continental Europe and non-British Asia. In the year under review, the percentage shares of these divisions have not varied materially from those of the previous year. The share of the British Empire in the total trade fell from 46·26 to 44·25 per cent., chiefly as a result of a decline in the percentage of the United Kingdom. The share of Continental Europe also fell from 11·18 to 8·57 per cent., but that of non-British Asia improved from 37·15 to 42·03 per cent., chiefly as a result of Japan having improved its share from 23·4 to 28·09 per cent. The share of Persia also advanced from 2·74 to 3·78 per cent. Imports from Japan have increased at a quicker rate than exports to that country; but the value of the exports was nearly treble the value of the imports.

The United Kingdom.—Imports, which were valued at Rs. 25·75 crores and constituted 45·33 per cent. of the total import trade, have contracted by Rs. 2·44 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of *railway plant and rolling stock, machinery, metals (iron and steel) and cotton twist and yarn*. Exports, on the other hand, showed a small increase of Rs. 5·4 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 3·5 crores in the value of *raw cotton* exported to the United Kingdom; but this increase was neutralised by smaller shipments of *seeds and hides and skins (tanned)*.

Other British Possessions.—Imports rose by Rs. 1·93 crore owing chiefly to larger arrivals of *sugar* from Mauritius and Straits Settlements. The improvement of Rs. 83·65 lakhs in exports was due to larger shipments of *grains, cotton manufactures and cotton yarn* to Egypt. Exports to Hongkong, Aden and East African Protectorate were on a smaller scale.

Continental Europe.—The decrease of Rs. 65·77 lakhs under imports is principally due to smaller arrivals from Italy and Switzerland. The contraction of Rs. 2·21 crores under exports is mainly the result of smaller shipments of *seeds* to France and Italy and of *raw cotton* to Spain. Exports of *wheat* to Italy advanced by Rs. 1·13 crore.

Asia.—Both imports and exports show a considerable improvement. Larger arrivals of *metals (brass and copper), matches, paper and pasteboard, glass and glassware, cotton twist and yarn and cotton manufactures* from Japan, *tea* from China, *kerosene oil* from Persia and *wood (teak)* from Siam account for the increase of Rs. 2·55 crores in imports. *Sugar 16 Dutch Standard and above* from Java declined by Rs. 1·03 crore. The advance of Rs. 6·82 crores in the value of exports is mainly due to an improvement of Rs. 5·28 crores in the value of *raw cotton* shipped to Japan and to larger shipments of *sugar and cotton coloured piece-goods* to Persia. The contraction of Rs. 97·89 lakhs in the exports to China was due to reduced shipments of *raw cotton and cotton twist and yarn*.

Africa.—This trade is comparatively small. Imports rose by Rs. 2·97 lakhs and exports by Rs. 26·09 lakhs.

America.—Imports have increased by Rs. 7·96 lakhs owing mainly to larger arrivals of *metals (iron and steel), deal and pine wood and cotton grey piece-goods*. A marked contraction is noticed in the imports of *motor cars, kerosene oil and aniline dyes*. Smaller shipments of *hides and skins (raw)* are wholly responsible for a fall of Rs. 37·24 lakhs in the value of exports. Shipments of *skins tanned* were larger by Rs. 20 lakhs in value.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

39. *Stores.*—Imports on Government account rose from Rs. 495·18 lakhs to Rs. 753·75 lakhs. Of the articles that contributed to this increase the most prominent were *arms, ammunition and military stores, wool manufactures, cotton manufactures and apparel*. Exports, on the other hand, fell away from Rs. 108·14 lakhs to Rs. 81·77 lakhs, chiefly owing to smaller shipments of *arms, ammunition and military stores, metals and drugs*.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

40. The total number of entrances and clearances of steam and sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade decreased by 39 to 1,688 or by 2·3 per cent., and the total burthen further decreased by 628,506 tons to 2,520,447 tons or by 20 per cent. The 1,688 vessels were made up as follows: 876 steamers

of the burthen of 2,425,157 tons and 812 sailing vessels of the burthen of 95,290 tons. The corresponding figures for 1916-17 were 1,193 steamers of the burthen of 3,096,957 tons and 534 sailing vessels of 51,996 tons. Thus, it will be seen that there was a shortage of 381 steamers of the aggregate burthen of 671,800 tons in the steamer movements at the port.

Particulars of shipping during the year under review as compared with the previous year are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.		1916-1917.		1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease in 1917-1918.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	With cargo	437	1,299,299	374	1,051,127	- 63	- 248,172
	In ballast	200	373,751	60	141,810	- 140	- 230,941
Sailing Vessels	With cargo	281	26,382	331	3,183	+ 50	+ 12,801
	In ballast	...	...	14	1,719	+ 14	+ 1,719
Total		918	1,699,432	779	1,233,839	- 139	- 465,593
Cleared—							
Steamers	With cargo	493	1,380,485	430	1,203,848	- 63	- 177,137
	In ballast	63	44,432	12	28,872	- 51	- 15,560
Sailing Vessels	With cargo	252	24,999	466	54,862	+ 214	+ 29,863
	In ballast	1	615	1	26	...	- 589
Total		809	1,450,521	909	1,286,608	+ 100	- 163,913
Grand Total		1,727	3,149,953	1,688	2,520,447	- 39	- 629,506

These figures do not include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes. The sailing ships classed as Native craft are mostly engaged in trade with Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia and East Africa. The tonnage under the British flag was about 72 per cent. of the whole. Japan comes next with a percentage of 19, followed by Norway with a share slightly under 4 per cent.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

41. The aggregate Customs Revenue, consisting of import duties, export duties and excise duty on *cotton manufactures* of Indian origin amounted to Rs. 5.11 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 92.57 lakhs.

Import duties.—The revenue from import duties for the last five years is shown in the margin. The gross collections during the year under review advanced by Rs. 58.6 lakhs or 15.58 per cent. to a

record figure of Rs. 4.35 crores. This increase has resulted mainly from the enhancement of the rate of the import duty on cotton goods from 3½ to 7½ per cent. The new rate came into operation from 1st March 1917. *Matches, dyeing and tanning substances, metals, chemicals, petroleum, cigarettes and cigars and glass and earthenware* also show substantial increases. Fluctuations in the more important items of receipt are shown below:—

	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase or Decrease.		1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Cotton manufactures	53.26	105.54	+ 52.28	Wool, articles made of—	9.10	9.89	+ .78
Liquors	37.51	35.55	- 1.96	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	15.25	14.47	- .78
Petroleum	15.17	16.99	+ 1.79	Dyeing and tanning materials	6.14	10.69	+ 4.55
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	10.73	10.51	- .22	Haberdashery and millinery	6.94	4.91	- 2.03
Sugar	39.45	38.36	- 1.09	Cigarettes and cigars	9.27	10.98	+ 1.71
Metals	9.78	13.00	+ 3.24	Tobacco, other manufactured and unmanufactured.	2.27	1.98	- .29
Machinery	3.73	3.46	- .27	Chemicals and drugs	8.99	12.13	+ 3.14
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	7.33	4.00	- 3.33	Glass and Earthenware	7.32	8.41	+ 1.09
Fruits and Vegetables	8.74	9.04	+ .30	Matches	8.71	9.68	+ .97
Silk and articles made of silk	27.39	24.00	- 3.39				

Export duties.—The collections for the last five years on account of export duties are shown in the margin.

Head.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.
Export Duty ...	Rs. 2,37,421	Rs. 2,60,189	Rs. 3,08,463	Rs. 6,67,905	Rs. 10,22,513

The gross collections during the year under review rose from Rs. 6,67,905 to Rs. 10,22,513, an

increase of Rs. 3,54,608. Towards this increase *rice, jute manufactures* and *tea* contributed Rs. 2·47 lakhs, Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 89,000, respectively.

Tea cess.—The cess of one-fourth of a pie per lb. on all Indian tea exported from Bombay beyond the limits of British India produced a net sum of Rs. 12,719 as against Rs. 4,744 in 1916-17.

COASTING TRADE.

42. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or Decrease.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,50,93,237	1,87,63,351	+ 36,70,114	1,29,57,708	1,41,06,952	+ 11,49,244
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	25,31,419	49,58,789	+ 24,27,371	81,92,653	27,44,010	— 4,48,643
Káthiáwár	3,73,14,167	5,22,18,043	+ 1,49,03,876	2,10,99,719	3,43,57,352	+ 22,57,633
Goa	2,74,74,556	3,54,18,570	+ 79,44,014	34,95,341	35,21,119	+ 25,778
Other Ports	6,05,411	5,09,739	— 5,672	8,27,762	8,05,602	— 22,160
Total	6,79,25,552	9,31,95,141	+ 2,52,69,589	2,95,15,474	3,13,28,033	+ 18,12,559
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	4,34,785	3,36,787	— 47,998	38,07,624	10,41,252	— 27,66,372
Madras	2,08,04,513	3,53,38,700	+ 1,45,34,187	1,33,92,462	1,72,71,613	+ 38,79,151
Burma	5,93,91,126	3,95,44,014	— 1,98,47,112	1,56,38,455	1,63,32,110	+ 6,93,655
Sind	3,62,57,713	4,92,18,743	+ 1,29,61,030	5,02,48,593	6,61,07,398	+ 89,58,715
Total	11,63,89,136	12,44,83,244	+ 76,00,108	6,90,87,134	10,07,52,283	+1,16,65,149
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	88,790	1,80,967	+ 92,197	6,759	112	— 6,647
State of Travancore	30,14,624	52,07,781	+ 21,93,157	46,328	1,03,195	+ 56,867
Other Ports ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,747	+ 18,747
Total	31,08,414	53,98,768	+ 22,90,354	53,087	1,22,054	+ 68,967
Grand Total	20,30,10,339	24,18,35,504	+ 3,88,25,165	13,16,13,403	14,63,09,872	+1,46,95,989

The coasting trade of the port of Bombay, which represents 84·6 per cent. of the aggregate coasting trade of the Presidency, has risen from Rs. 33·46 crores to Rs. 38·81 crores—an increase of Rs. 5·35 crores. The imports as well as exports have advanced—the former by Rs. 3·88 crores and the latter by Rs. 1·47 crore. The increase in imports is, in the main, due to larger imports from Káthiáwár (+ Rs. 1·49 crore), Madras (+ Rs. 1·45 crore), Sind (+ Rs. 1·29 crore) and Goa (+ Rs. 79·44 lakhs). Imports from British Ports within the Presidency, Cutch and State of Travancore have also improved by Rs. 36·7 lakhs, Rs. 24·27 lakhs and Rs. 21·93 lakhs respectively. Imports from Burma on the other hand have declined by Rs. 1·98 crore and those from Bengal show a further decrease of Rs. 47,998 only. The increase in exports is brought about by larger shipments to Sind (+ Rs. 98·59 lakhs), Madras (+ Rs. 38·79 lakhs) and Káthiáwár (+ Rs. 22·58 lakhs).

Imports.—The principal articles of imports are *raw cotton, grain pulse and flour, kerosene oil, seeds* and *spices* which represent about 73 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise. Imports of *raw cotton* increased by Rs. 4·36 crores to Rs. 11·33 crores. The increase is mainly due to larger arrivals from Káthiáwár (+ Rs. 1·64 crore), Sind (+ Rs. 94·59 lakhs), Goa (+ Rs. 86·41 lakhs) and Madras (+ Rs. 59·05 lakhs). Imports of *grain, pulse and flour* declined by Rs. 1·36 crore to Rs. 2·83 crores, smaller arrivals of *rice* from Burma (—Rs. 1·46 crore) being responsible for the decline. The imports of *kerosene oil* (exclusively from Burma) have declined by Rs. 11·87 lakhs to Rs. 92 lakhs. The imports of *seeds* also show a slight decline of Rs. 40,000,

The imports of *spices* have advanced by Rs. 39·12 lakhs to Rs. 1·23 crore owing chiefly to larger arrivals of *ginger* from Madras (+ Rs. 9·69 lakhs) and of *pepper* from Madras (+ Rs. 13·37 lakhs) and Travancore (+ Rs. 11·36 lakhs). Imports of *cocoanut-oil* from Madras and of *raw-wool* from Cutch show an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 4·66 lakhs respectively. Variations in other articles being of minor importance call for no remarks.

Exports.—Exports of *cotton piece-goods* which form 44 per cent. of the export trade have expanded by Rs. 96·76 lakhs to Rs. 6·41 crores, larger shipments to Sind (+ Rs. 84·99 lakhs) being responsible for the advance. Exports of *cotton twist and yarn* have advanced by Rs. 31·28 lakhs to Rs. 1·17 crore, the advance being due to larger shipments to Madras (+ Rs. 15·59 lakhs), Káthiáwár (+ Rs. 7·96 lakhs) and Sind and Burma (+ Rs. 6 lakhs each). Larger shipments of *rice* to British Ports within the Presidency (+ Rs. 9·2 lakhs), Madras and Káthiáwár (+ over Rs. 3 lakhs each) account for the increase of Rs. 16·82 lakhs in that commodity. The exports of *raw cotton* declined from Rs. 18·15 lakhs to Rs. 1·57 lakh owing to smaller shipments to Madras (— Rs. 9·63 lakhs), Bengal (— Rs. 4·19 lakhs) and Káthiáwár (— Rs. 2·73 lakhs). The increase of Rs. 10·37 lakhs in the exports of *sugar* is due to larger shipments to Káthiáwár.

The aggregate value of imports and exports of *stores* advanced from Rs. 4·09 lakhs to Rs. 12·49 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of entrances rose from 45,523 to 46,132, but the tonnage fell from 1,587,273 to 1,355,037 tons. Clearances numbered 28,126 with a tonnage of 1,379,064 tons, showing an increase of 923 in number but a decrease of 339,643 tons.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. FOREIGN TRADE.

43. The total value of the trade declined from Rs. 3,71,127 to Rs. 3,63,738. In 1915-16 the total value was Rs. 3,54,377.

Imports, which consist chiefly of *dates* from Busrah, declined from Rs. 3,71,127 to Rs. 2,90,971 while *exports*, chiefly consisting of *rice not in the husk* (Rs. 36,758), *tobacco unmanufactured* (Rs. 31,294) and *jawar and bajra* (Rs. 2,432) amounted to Rs. 70,680 as against nil in the last year.

Shipping.—The number of vessels (all Native-craft) engaged in this trade was 39 of 2,841 tons as against 37 of 2,079 tons in the previous year.

Customs Revenue.—The collections of *import duty* declined from Rs. 1,49,257 to Rs. 1,35,919 and those of *export duty* from Rs. 23,953 to Rs. 19,044.

COASTING TRADE.

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import	19,96,321	21,31,666	1,29,69,273	1,29,50,885	49,05,328	46,35,186	46,34,737	47,77,047	21,84,315	20,84,314	2,64,89,791	2,64,34,898	+ 5,45,107
Export	34,47,415	39,26,142	47,10,304	46,17,168	99,00,654	1,24,85,656	45,81,370	51,70,160	14,40,920	21,41,048	2,40,80,563	2,82,20,183	+ 41,39,620
Total	54,43,636	60,57,708	1,70,79,576	1,75,74,053	1,42,05,982	1,71,00,842	92,16,037	99,47,216	36,25,135	42,25,262	4,95,70,354	5,46,55,081	+ 50,84,727
Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import	2,64,195	2,13,699	5,96,378	6,32,058	66,320	64,983	2,19,935	2,66,177	27,64,815	33,04,286	39,12,133	44,81,153	+ 5,69,015
Export	2,85,920	3,44,210	5,07,170	5,41,647	3,42,686	3,40,725	11,54,732	13,84,798	16,66,083	21,43,034	41,59,591	47,55,314	+ 5,95,723
Total	5,50,115	5,57,909	11,04,048	11,73,705	4,09,016	4,05,708	13,74,667	16,50,975	44,30,898	54,47,320	80,71,724	92,36,467	+ 11,64,738
British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import	3,69,083	4,09,310	19,47,218	19,33,177	29,739	33,658	12,500	14,458	2,71,375	3,15,316	26,29,014	27,06,119	+ 76,205
Export	2,93,168	3,09,269	3,49,410	3,78,613	26,29,897	23,02,528	6,97,651	6,41,473	3,56,938	2,41,068	43,57,059	27,73,151	— 15,83,908
Total	6,62,251	7,18,579	22,96,628	23,11,790	26,59,625	22,36,386	7,10,151	6,55,931	6,58,308	5,56,384	69,86,073	54,79,270	— 14,06,803
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—													
Import ... ..	...	...	417	...	6,635	6,951	.....	.....	37,996	34,463	46,046	41,444	— 3,604
Export ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,41,528	2,55,939	.....	.....	.....	48	2,41,528	2,55,932	+ 14,404
Total ... ..	...	...	417	...	2,48,163	2,62,890	.....	.....	37,996	34,463	46,046	41,444	+ 10,840
Grand Total	26,29,509	27,54,575	1,49,13,790	1,54,22,170	44,08,009	47,40,978	48,67,192	50,57,683	52,53,401	56,88,259	3,20,78,591	3,36,63,614	+ 15,85,023
Import	40,29,503	45,79,621	65,60,884	64,37,623	1,31,14,775	1,52,64,848	64,33,643	71,96,440	36,93,936	46,26,093	3,28,38,741	3,70,04,630	+ 41,65,889
Export	66,59,012	73,34,196	2,04,80,684	2,03,59,748	1,75,23,784	2,00,06,830	1,18,00,835	1,22,54,122	69,52,387	1,02,14,365	6,49,15,632	7,06,58,984	+ 57,43,352

44. The total value of the private trade advanced from Rs. 6.49 crores to Rs. 7.08 crores, of which 46.5 per cent. represented the value of the trade with the chief port—Bombay.

Imports advanced by about Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 8.36 crores and *exports* by about Rs. 42 lakhs to Rs. 8.7 crores.

For statistical purposes the subordinate ports of the Presidency proper are divided into five ranges, namely, Kánara, Ratnágiri, Uran, Thána and Surat. Some minor changes have been effected from 1st April 1917 in the jurisdiction and extent of Uran and Thána Ranges—namely, the taluka Belápur, which was hitherto shown separately under the Thána Range, was included with Shewa under the Uran Range. Similarly, the taluka Shiroda was merged in Vengurla under the Ratnágiri Range.

There is an advance of about Rs. 58 lakhs in the trade of the five ranges, the increase being distributed among the ranges as under:—Kánara (+ Rs. 7 lakhs), Ratnágiri (+ Rs. 4 lakhs), Uran (+ Rs. 25 lakhs), Thána (+ Rs. 9 lakhs) and Surat (+ Rs. 13 lakhs).

Spices are the principal articles of trade in Kánara; *dried fruits, grain and pulse* and *salt* in Ratnágiri; *rice, liquor, salt* and *gunny bags* in Uran; *lime, fish, liquor* and *salt* in Thána and *coconuts* and *raw cotton* in Surat.

The value of *stores* advanced from Rs. 1,52,068 to Rs. 2,01,872.

Shipping.—The total number of entrances and clearances was 123,357 of 2,390,923 tons as against 126,661 of 2,684,183 tons in the previous year.

SECTION II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

SEA CUSTOMS.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Financial Gross
Receipts.

45. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 4,51,55,675 during the year under report as against Rs. 3,87,05,446 during the previous year.

Net Receipts.

Year	Rs.
1913-1914 ...	3,49,04,462
1914-1915 ...	3,20,10,609
1915-1916 ...	2,75,75,199
1916-1917 ...	3,70,25,050
1917-1918 ...	4,28,37,100

46. 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.
1913-1914 ...	3,48,70,820
1914-1915 ...	3,15,17,320
1915-1916 ...	2,69,31,812
1916-1917 ...	3,59,02,158
1917-1918 ...	4,12,00,938

47. Import duties (after deduction of refunds and drawbacks) represent 96.8 per cent. of the year's total receipts. The collections on account of import duty during the last five years are shown in the margin.

Export Duties.

48. Export duty on goods shipped to foreign countries realised Rs. 10,22,514 as against Rs. 6,67,906 in the previous year. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 9,75,558.

Expenditure.

49. Details of expenditure for the last two years are shown in the attached Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 11,50,521 as against Rs. 10,66,688 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 2.7 per cent. as compared with 2.9 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of establishment, which includes the cost of establishment of the Commissioner's Office as well as the cost of establishments 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. 8,75,938 to Rs. 8,92,790.

Refund of
Import Duties.

50. Refunds of import duties decreased from Rs. 6,41,881 to Rs. 6,27,250. Claims for refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 82,644, showing an increase of Rs. 26,481 as compared with the figures of 1916-17. The value of the goods exported to Kashmir in 1917-18 was Rs. 8,97,008 as against

Rs. 8,43,948 in the previous year. Exports of merchandise *via* the Nushki-Seistan route, in regard to which a rebate of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the import duty is refunded on arrival in Seistan show an increase; claims for Rs. 21,419 were presented as against Rs. 8,096 in 1916-17.

51. Payment of drawback refunds of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods by sea to foreign ports increased from Rs. 9,81,607 to Rs. 15,83,519. This increase is due to large shipments of duty-paid stores on behalf of the Military Departments and to heavier exports to Basra. The chief rises are shown by cotton and woollen piece-goods, sugar and cloves. Cotton and woollen goods are mainly exported to the African, Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports and the Straits Settlements. Sugar was largely supplied to the Supply and Transport Corps. Cloves are chiefly exported to the Straits Settlements but a large quantity was also exported to the United Kingdom during the year. The exports of petroleum fell off owing to scarcity of the oil at this port. Drawbacks.

52. Nine hundred and eighty-six import general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 1,258 in 1916-17. Customs Documents, Import.

The number of country craft from dutiable ports or carrying cargoes of salt or spirit from Customs ports declined from 2,606 to 1,876. Country Craft.

The number of bills of entry presented for dutiable goods was 1,20,108 as against 1,59,068, while that for free goods was 80,518 as against 85,753 in the previous year.

53. Nine hundred and seventy-seven export general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 1,275 in the previous year. Manifests of country craft to foreign ports totalled 1,511 as against 1,966. The number of export general manifests of country craft for Customs ports was 25,809 as against 25,128. Export.

Shipping bills numbered 1,26,146 as compared with 1,44,789 in the previous year. Salt tranship permits decreased from 860 to 85.

54. Drawback bills decreased from 7,194 to 6,321. Drawback.

55. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 1,791 as against 1,784 in the previous year. Passes for bonded goods numbered 12,568 as against 13,578. Bonds.

56. Forty thousand three hundred and fifty-two amendments were made by the Examining Staff during the year under report. These resulted in the recovery of additional duty amounting to Rs. 8,84,105 on imports and Rs. 441 on exports and in a decrease of Rs. 7,504 in payments of drawback refunds. Further in 102 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 6,611 were disallowed owing to failure to establish identity of the goods under shipment. Amendment of Documents.

57. The value of the goods bonded at the Public Warehouses amounted to Rs. 2,43,13,269 on which duty amounting to Rs. 65,07,821 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 1,28,40,181 and Rs. 83,00,851 respectively. One of the causes of the increased value is that goods intended for transhipment to Gulf ports have frequently to be bonded in the absence of freight. Clearances for home consumption during the year amounted to Rs. 27,43,884 in value, yielding Rs. 13,52,269 in duty as against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 26,74,914. Bonding Transactions—Public Warehouses.

58. The transactions at the P. & O. Company's Warehouse, which have no commercial significance, were valued at Rs. 16,69,817. Private Warehouses. P. & O. Company's Warehouse.

The value of the goods bonded at private licensed warehouses amounted to Rs. 43,92,781 on which duty amounting to Rs. 9,20,104 was leviable. Other Private Warehouses.

The value of the kerosene oil, liquid fuel and benzine bonded by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Standard Oil Company and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was Rs. 17,44,212 on which the duty leviable was Rs. 2,72,647.

Operations carried out at the Bottling Warehouse were as follows :—

One fortifying, 1 racking, 78 colouring, 144 reducing, and 429 bottling operations of foreign wines and spirits and 89 colouring, 359 reducing and 361 bottling operations of Indian spirits. The quantity of foreign wines and

spirits bottled was 41,969 Imperial gallons and of Indian spirits 30,929 Imperial gallons—a total of 72,898 Imperial gallons. There was no blending or flavouring during the year.

Customs Offences. 59. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 4,252 as against 4,128 in the preceding year. Of the total number of cases 1,778 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. Out of the remaining 2,474 cases no penalty was imposed in 398 cases. The Collector passed orders in 34 out of these 2,474 cases and the rest were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors. One feather case was detected in which the exporter attempted to ship peacock feathers by misdeclaring them as wearing apparel, the exportation of feathers of birds other than domestic with certain exceptions being prohibited. Confiscation was ordered in the case, the owner was fined Rs. 1,000 and the agency who signed the shipping bill was penalized Rs. 100 for acting as a Customs Agent without a license. Rs. 2,800-2-0 shown as outstanding penalties in last year's report have been recovered.

The chief offences detected were attempts to evade war restrictions on import and export. In a number of cases passengers tried to smuggle into town dollars, gold and sovereigns. Confiscation subject to a redemption penalty was ordered in these cases. In one case however the redemption penalty imposed was cancelled and the gold acquired by Government. Export smuggling was mainly attempted,

- (1) by misdescription,
- (2) by misdeclaration of quantity and thus attempting to ship restricted goods in excess of the licensed quantity, and
- (3) by trying to ship prohibited goods as baggage.

Heavy penalties were imposed in all the cases of export smuggling.

Two appeals were made to the Collector, in both of which the decisions of the Assistant Collector were upheld.

In one case of attempted gold smuggling an appeal was made to Government in which the Collector's decision upheld by the Commissioner was confirmed and Government declined to interfere.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 1,69,169 as against Rs. 38,675 in 1916-17. The amount has increased owing to the necessity of imposing deterrent penalties in cases of offences connected with war restrictions. Some 25 parcels of preparations containing opium and cocaine and 1 parcel of arms were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting their transmission by post. The parcel of arms was subsequently allowed to be re-shipped. One seizure of cocaine was made by the Preventive Department involving the capture of 3½ ozs. The importer was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate.

60. No goods were taken over by Government under section 32 of the Act in the year under report. Notices were issued in five cases but the importers in all these cases agreed to pay duty on the appraised value.

61. Four members of the establishment are on active service. Eight officers from the Preventive and Appraising Departments, two clerks from the Ministerial Establishment and one Tallyman from the Preventive Department are working at Basra.

CONTINENTAL PORTS.

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

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.			Amount of penalty awarded.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1916-17	643	4	639	17,034	0	5	3,746	3	0
1917-18	626	12	614	10,332	0	9	2,249	0	0

The number of cases adjudicated has increased by 25 in the Northern Division and decreased by 42 in the Southern Division. The decrease is due to tindals of country craft being more careful in the observance of Customs rules and procedure as a result of such offences having been severely dealt with during the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 95.03 compared with 99.3 in the previous year. The most common offences were those of deviation from the route of voyage, landing and shipping cargo without permission, non-production of documents within 24 hours after anchoring and sailing without port clearance.

LAND CUSTOMS.

63. The number of duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontier remained unchanged during the year. On the Káthiáwár Frontier the opening of 7 additional Nákas was ordered in Government Notification No. 11161, dated the 15th September 1917, but the measure was held in abeyance pending the settlement of the question of the withdrawal of the Káthiáwár Customs Line. This Customs Line was finally withdrawn from the 1st January 1918, under Government Notification No. 23, dated the 3rd January 1918. By Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 13301, dated the 6th November 1917, the Kadra Beat of the Goa Frontier was attached to the Kánara Sub-Division consequent on the amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Department.

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

				1916-17.	1917-18.
				Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontier	...	...	...	1,49,624	1,73,387
Káthiáwár Frontier	...	...	...	1,81,080	1,97,965
			Total	3,30,704	3,71,352

65. The increase on the Portuguese Frontier is mainly due to large imports of cocoanuts, copra and betel-nuts owing to very favourable crops in Goa, and imports of wines and spirits from Goa for consumption up-country.

66. The increase on the Káthiáwár Frontier included both imports and exports but principally the latter. Among imports the principal increase occurred in the case of garlic, ghee, provisions and cotton piece-goods due to a favourable monsoon. On the other hand, a marked decrease in imports of dates and iron is ascribed to reduced importation from abroad, while a decrease in jaggery and grain was due to enhanced duties.

Among exports, rice, tea and jute accounted for the increase, the first owing to a good crop and the last two owing to their inclusion in the scope of the tariff.

67. Advantage was taken of the benefit of the exemption of Customs duty leviable on rice and other grains, at the Nákas on the Goa Frontier granted under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7920, dated the 14th August 1916, throughout the year under report. Under this concession, rice, paddy and other grains of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,698 were imported and the amount of duty foregone on this account was Rs. 92. The value of other articles coming within the scope of the concession, *viz.*, fruits and vegetables, etc., amounted to Rs. 737 and the amount of duty foregone thereon was Rs. 55. The concession granted does not seem to have been abused.

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

69. 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."

70. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle Rock during the year under report was 22,176 gallons against 757,914 gallons in the previous year. The decrease of 735,738 gallons is due to the continued temporary suspension of the oil business in Mormugao owing to the war.

71. There was a small increase in the dutiable export traffic at Castle Rock during the year under report which calls for no remarks. A large decrease was recorded in the case of through export traffic at Castle Rock during the year which was partly counterbalanced by an increase in the through import traffic. General shortage of tonnage from Mormugao to Bombay and enhanced Marine insurance rates account for the decrease in the former case, and large imports of Mangalore tiles and fish-manure are responsible for the increase in the latter.

Offences.

72. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 378 compared with 503 in the preceding year, 247 in the Northern Division compared with 326 in 1916-17 and 131 cases compared with 177 in the Southern Division. The amount of silver confiscated on the Káthiáwár Frontier was 1 oz. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ tolas against 2 ozs. in the previous year. No seizures of silver were made on the Portuguese Frontier during the year under report.

COTTON DUTIES ACT.

Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1917-18.

73. The production of woven goods for the year 1917-18 as compared with that for the preceding year 1916-17 is shown in the following statement:—

Year.				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1916-17	...	...	...	192,770,999	87,576,974	24,830,694	305,178,667
1917-18	...	...	...	213,779,869	66,427,062	28,649,468	308,856,399
Increase	...	...	...	21,008,870	.....	3,818,774	3,677,732
Decrease	...	...	...	.....	21,149,912	.....	.....

It will be seen that there was a marked decrease in the production of cloth in Ahmedabad. This was due chiefly to (1) the mills turning out a finer class of goods, (2) the prevalence of plague which broke out in the latter half of the year and (3) strikes of mill-hands.

74. The increase in production is marked in almost all kinds of grey and coloured goods excepting in the case of Chadars, Printers and T. Cloths—all unbleached—under which there was a slight decrease.

The percentage of the bleached, coloured and calendered goods to the total production rose respectively from '92, 26'36 and 62'52 in the year 1916-17 to 1'33, 29'26 and 66'73 during the year under report.

The improvement in the percentage figures of production of coloured goods from 26'36 to 29'26 was due not to any fresh supplies of imported colours but to the manufacture of Khaki and Indigo Blue goods on a large scale to meet the Military requirements. Both the colours were procurable locally and there was no difficulty it seems in the production of these goods.

75. The quantity of hosiery produced was 251,104 lbs. against 250,457 lbs. in the year 1916-17. It is interesting to note in this connection that the value of imports of hosiery from Japan which was 36 lakhs in the year 1916-17 was a little over 13 lakhs during the year under report.

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

Year.				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1916-17	...	...	...	355,896,495	80,266,945	45,984,516	482,147,956
1917-18	...	...	...	357,288,638	64,790,324	46,511,460	468,590,422
Increase	...	...	...	1,392,143	.....	526,944	.....
Decrease	...	...	...	.....	15,476,621	.....	13,557,534

The decrease in the production of yarn in Ahmedabad was more or less due to the same causes which led to the decrease in the woven goods.

The percentage of finer yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards to total production was 35.69 as against 32.63 for the year 1916-17.

77. The following table shows the amount of duty realized under the Cotton Duties Act :—

Year.	Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment).	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscellaneous		Duty.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1916-17	85,98,295	6 11	426 11 0	41,275 14 4	84,97,059 8 7
1917-18	65,80,710	6 6	603 0 0	1,74,254 9 5	64,06,455 13 1
Increase	20,17,585	15 7	176 5 0	1,32,978 11 1	20,90,599 4 6

The entertainment of the necessary additional establishment during the year made it possible to complete a considerable volume of assessment and drawback work which had fallen in arrears and this coupled with the rise in production accounts for the very large increase in the collection as well as in the amount of drawback paid.

78. The following table shows the number of pounds of piece-goods treated for exemption and for drawback during the year as compared with the last two years :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption	8,166,897	8,596,083	8,886,992
Drawback	2,401,949	2,526,009	10,195,410
Total	10,568,846	11,122,092	14,082,402

The remarkable decrease under exemption was probably due to the want of shipping facilities which reduced exports and to a brisk demand for goods locally.

79. The number of mills working in the Bombay Presidency was as shown in the following table :—

Kind of Mill.	1916-17.				1917-18.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning	22	17	6	45	20	17	5	42
Spinning and Weaving	54	36	13	103	58	37	14	109
Weaving	4	18	6	28	4	12	4	20
Hosiery	1	9	...	4	1	3	...	4
Total	81	69	25	175	83	69	23	175

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

80. Cases under the Act numbered 1,778 during the year under report as compared with 1,565 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement of cases during the last two years is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f)			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1916-1917	1,065	59	441	1,565	19	798	748	15	1,550
1917-1918	1,383	33	342	1,778	7	926	845	5	1,778

81. In four cases goods were detained on application by parties concerned who claimed a right in trade mark. In three out of these the goods were subsequently released as the applicants withdrew their objection in one, failed to give an indemnity bond in another and came to an amicable settlement with the importers in the third. In the fourth case two consignments were detained; of these one consignment was released on account of the applicants' failure to take legal action within the time allowed by the rules, and the other was released as the result of an amicable settlement between the parties. The two consignments reported last year to be under detention pending the decision of the Court were released, the parties having come to an agreement.

82. There were 1,347 cases of false trade description as to country of origin. In 46 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 1,301 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.

83. There were 342 detentions under clause (f). Of these 261 related to cotton goods, 16 to woollen goods, 18 to cotton and woollen goods and 47 to cotton and silk goods. In 23 cases figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "Yards" or its abbreviation. In 103 cases the length was not stamped on pieces but on the wrappers or on the tickets attached to the goods. In six cases the number of out-pieces and the number of yards were not marked. In 35 cases the length was stamped on an inner fold. In three cases the length was marked in such a way that it could easily be rubbed off and in the remaining 172 cases the length was not stamped at all.

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

85. In 533 cases in which infringements of the provisions of the Act were detected the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks and without penalties. In 312 cases correction of the offending marks was insisted on but no penalties were imposed. In 930 cases penalties were imposed; in 594 of these the goods were passed after correction of the offending marks and in the remaining 336 cases without correction of marks. In 10 cases confiscation was ordered, but in three of these the goods were subsequently allowed to pass on payment of a redemption penalty in lieu of confiscation.

86. Of the total number of cases adjudicated, *viz.*, 1,778, two were disposed of by the Collector and the remaining 1,776 by the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House.

87. There were three appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House out of the 1,776 cases disposed of by him and in all the three the Assistant Collector's decisions were upheld. There was no appeal to the Commissioner.

88. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 10,308 and Rs. 355 respectively. Out of the former amount Rs. 115 were refunded to the parties, and the net recovery under fines therefore amounted to Rs. 10,193.

89. Forty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty packages of general merchandise, 8,487 casks of cement, 145 cases of safety matches, 2,388 kegs of white zinc paint and 60 casks of chlorate of potash were detained at this Custom House during the year.

90. The large increase in the number of cases detected in the year is due to the same reasons as given in paragraph 96 of the last year's Administration Report.

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

Garters.—In a small consignment of garters imported from Japan the cards holding the garters bore the words "Made in England" while the boxes containing the garters bore a label at the top with the words "Made in Japan." The goods were passed on payment of a redemption penalty and after indication of origin had been clearly stamped over the false indication of origin "Made in England" wherever it appeared.

Cotton Shirting.—A consignment of 50 cases cotton red shirting was imported from Japan. The pieces were marked with the words "Made in Japan" whereas the label pasted on the pieces bore the name of the importer in English and the word "Manchester" unaccompanied by a definite indication of origin. The importers were fined and were required to mark the indication of origin on every label before clearance of the goods.

Gramophone Needles.—In a consignment of gramophone needles imported from Yokohama the paper band round the tins and the paper boxes bore English expressions and the tins bore the words "Best needles American" unaccompanied by a definite indication of origin. The consignment was confiscated subject to a redemption penalty. The goods were redeemed and cleared after the word "American" on the tins had been erased and the labels and boxes adequately marked with the indication of origin.

Acid Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin).—A small consignment of acid Acetylsalicylic on test by the Chemical Analyser to Government was declared to be not genuine. The goods were confiscated and the importer was in addition fined.

Bombay, 31st December 1918.

P. ECCLES,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Custom House and (2) the Continental Sea Customs Ports and Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1917-18 as contrasted with those for 1916-17.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.		1917-18.	1916-17.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Controlling.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imports, Sea Customs	4,34,50,702	3,75,95,141	1,35,929	1,49,241	3,04,413	2,60,254	4,38,97,043	3,80,10,636	Commissioner of Customs ...	41,663	41,920	
Exports do.	10,22,514	6,97,908	19,040	23,910	63,424	52,545	11,04,988	7,44,361	Personal Assistant to do. ...	2,961	4,971	
Recovery of the cost of establishment entertained on behalf of Private Firms	32,318	23,833	92	325	...	...	32,410	24,108	Office Establishment ...	15,858	15,852
Interest on arrears of Revenue ... ..	.....	4	...	...	...	...	.....	4	Total Rs. ...	60,510	62,773
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Besses Light Dues	913	410	...	...	...	...	913	410	<i>Executive.</i>		
Overtime work fees	3,41,646	2,19,196	...	...	...	...	3,41,646	2,19,196	Collector of Customs ...	31,434	24,918
Warehouse rent	4,336	2,497	1,783	1,368	...	...	6,119	3,865	Assistant Collectors ...	64,740	60,736
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents	85,610	88,046	...	1,746	...	217	85,610	90,009	Customs Subordinate Establishment ...	4,18,844	4,18,913	
Confiscations and Penalties	1,40,430	64,675	2,675	4,111	...	2,532	1,52,165	71,313	Preventive Establishment ...	3,17,222	3,10,532	
Sale-proceeds of forms, Trade Reports, etc.	130	102	...	...	...	...	130	102	Total Rs. ...	8,32,280	8,13,180
Other items	60,132	43,586	7,015	4,447	3,521	3	70,668	49,036	Total, Pay Rs. ...	8,92,790	8,75,933	
Profit on gold acquired from passengers	1,794	.....	...	...	...	...	1,794	.....	<i>Allowances.</i>		
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Baroda and Dharampur ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	9,153	9,153	9,153	9,153	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	43,100	29,329
Grand Total ...	4,51,55,575	3,87,05,446	1,66,484	1,85,049	3,80,530	3,30,704	4,57,02,579	3,92,21,108	Overtime work fees	1,44,535	1,10,931	
<i>Deduct—</i>									Total, Allowances ...	1,87,685	1,40,263	
Refunds, Imports	6,27,250	6,41,381	217	584	13,595	11,399	6,41,062	6,53,364	<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Do. Exports	46,956	49,817	7	16	1,832	2,597	48,795	49,460	Fixed contingencies including Umbrellas, Kamblis, Lighting charges, etc. ...	7,844	6,358	
Do. Miscellaneous	75,750	36,561	267	385	194	94	76,211	37,040	Purchase and repairs of Dead Stock Articles	500	727	
Drawbacks	15,62,519	9,61,607	...	...	...	...	15,62,519	9,61,607	Carriage of Text and Records	2,658	2,763
Total ...	23,18,475	16,80,396	491	985	15,621	14,090	23,34,597	16,95,471	Repairs of Tents	4,786	411	
Customs Net Revenue ...	4,38,37,100	3,70,25,050	1,65,993	1,84,063	3,64,899	3,16,614	4,33,67,982	3,75,25,727	Clothing to Peons	514	928	
									Do. to Crews ... ..	...	430
									Do. to Scalesmen ... ..	...	...
									Official Postage and Service Telegrams	4,595	4,773	
									Rewards	22,553	12,029	
									Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores ...	13,554	7,080	
									Petrol for Motor Launches ...	.....	.....
									Coal for steam launches ...	.....	.....
									Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	5,702	5,367	
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames	219	371	
									Scales and Weights	92	66	
									Supply of medicines ... ..	...	83
									Cart and coolie hire	1,760	801	
									Purchase of Books and Publications	171	173	
									Rents, Rates and Taxes including water cess ...	2,638	2,165	
									Purchase of a carpet ... ..	...	97
									Do. of a bicycle ... ..	...	...
									Do. of safes ... ..	...	...
									Contribution for the maintenance of the customs club	2,400	2,400	
									Interest paid to Vacuum Oil Company ... ..	...	101
									Law Charges ... ..	...	3,349
									Compensation to the owner of a stolen parcel ...	60	...	
									Total, Contingencies ...	70,046	50,490	
									<i>Add—</i> 1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department ...	1,71,024	1,62,489	
									Total Rs. ...	13,21,545	12,29,163	

APPENDIX II.

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

Class of Cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	5	...	...	...	5	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	464	210	545	82	1,301	
(2) As between two foreign countries.	8	6	30	7	46	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods	5	16	24	7	52	
(2) As to the time at which goods were made or produced	...	...	...	...	...
(3) As to the mode of manufacture or production	...	...	...	...	...
(4) As to the material of which goods were composed	5	8	7	12	32	
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods.	51	72	193	26	342	
Total ...	533	312	799	134	1,778	