Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for

1913-14

(1914)

Government Document

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REPORT

ON THE

MARITIME TRADE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR

1913-1914.



BY

THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SIND.

Price-Four Annas.

KARACHI: PRINTED AT THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

1914.

HENRY MORSE STEPHENS

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,

Government House, Karachi, 3rd July 1914.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the accompanying report, which was received by him on the 23rd June 1914, on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year ending 31st March 1914.

2. The total value of imports rose from 1,785 lakhs in 1912-13 to 2,017 lakhs, an increase of more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ crores, or approximately 13 per cent. on the year immediately preceding. The principal articles which contributed to the increase in imports were: sugar, tobacco, wood and timber, metals, yarns and textile fabrics.

3. The total value of the foreign export trade fell from 3,287 lakhs in 1912-13 to 2,665 lakhs, a decrease of approximately 19 per cent. on the preceding year. The decline in the value of export occurred under barley, gram, linseed cotton and wool.

4. The development of the Port of Karachi continues to keep pace with the expansion of trade.

5. The total value of the trade at the subordinate ports of Keti Bunder and Sirganda also fell from Rs. 20,06,318 in 1912-13 to Rs. 15,12,738 during 1913-14, showing a decrease of 4,93,580, or 24 per cent. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the rice crop was not a good one, and at the same time was inferior in quality owing to heavy rains and an unusual inundation.

6. There was an increase of 54 per cent. in the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act. These cases appear to have been judiciously treated. The Commissioner received no appeals from the decisions of the Chief Collector of Customs.

7. The administration of the Customs Department was as usual efficiently conducted.

W. H. LUCAS. Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

L (1V) 66-a

ERRATA SLIP.

Page.	Particulars.	For	Read	
8	Para. 10.—J—Tobacco—Line 3	"showing the better"	"showing tha better."	
9	Para. 11.—Table No. 11.—J—Miscellaneous, 1912-13 Rs. Do. do. 1913-14 ,, Do. do. Do. Do. ,, Do. do. Do. Do. ,, Do. do. Do. Do. ,,	1,55,182 97,277	<u>1,55,182</u> <u>97,277</u>	
II	Para. 12.—Table No. 13.—K—Metals, iron and steel, &c., 1913-14 Do. do. Increase in 1913-14 Do. Increase in 1913-14 Do. Iron or steel, 1913-14	57,905 76,062 + 17,034 42,838	- 57,905 76,052 + 17,024 42,828	
12	Do. do. Increase in 1913-14 ,, Para. 12.—Table No. 14.—United Kingdom, 1913-14 ,,	2,330 20,47 I 76,062	20,461 76,052	
15 26	Para. 12.—P.—Miscellaneous—Line 5 Para. 21.—Europe—Last line	good." "Owing to the		
		absence of any imports of oil."	very small imports of oil."	

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REPORT ON THE MARITIME TRADE OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-1914.

The following statement shows in tabular form the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the five years from 1909-10 to 1913-14, and compares the last two years' figures. It embraces the trade not only of the chief port, Karachi, but also of the subordinate ports of Sind, viz., Keti Bandar and Sirganda:—

			Tab	le No. 1.			
		1909-1910	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or destease in 1913-1914 as com- pared with 1912-1913,
	IMPORTS— Private— Merchandise Gold Silver	Rs. 9,97,28,761 39,97,875 42,71,644	Rs. 11,52,40,011 67,77,577 44,22,688	Rs. 13,22,46,699 73,09,427 25,91,076	Ra. 15,11,43,703 9,21,939 17,37,002	Rs. 16,27,71,741 14,240 15,96,401	Rs. + 1,16,28,038 - 9,07,699 - 1,40,601
	Total P riv ate	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	1.5,38,02,644	16,43,82,382	+ 1,05,79,738
	Government— Stores Silver	2,60,07,783 1,48,000	1,54,21,614 9,000	2,50,47,64 6 	2,44, 1 2,066 3,00,000	3,73,2 2,733 21,500	+ 1,29,10,667 - 2,78,500
	Total Government	2,61,55,783	1,54,30,614	2,50,47,646	2,47,12,066	3,73,44,233	+ 1,26,32,167
ц	Total Imports Rs EXPORTS—	13,41,54,063	14,18,70,890	16,71,94,848	17,85,14,710	20,17,26,615	+ 2,32,11,905
GN TR	Fivate— Foreign Merchandise re-exported Indian Produce and	38,75, 22 1	49,80,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	65,68,766	- 14,48,954
POREIGN	Manufactures Gold Silver	21,70,01,990 31,46,165	21,60,85,470 15,075 39,77,834	23,79,81,276 30 33,94,124	32,01 <u>,93,</u> 200 44,000 4,48,473	25,87,94.082 1,45,995 10,04,520	- 6,13,99,118 + 1,01,995 + 5,56,047
Ξ	Total Private	22,40,23,376	22,50,58,481	25,04,51,240	32,87,03,393	26,65,13,363	- 6,21,90,030
	Government Stores- Foreign Manufactures Indian Produce and	5 8 ,677	30,307	2,16,484	1,08,267	83,129	- 25,138
	Manufactures Gold Silver	14,415 15,100	32,683 45,345	40,583 47,870	84,756 33,750 48,808	1,02,279 7,710	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 17,523 \\ - & 33.750 \\ - & 41.098 \end{array} $
	Total Government	88,102	1,08,335	3,04,937	2,75,581	1,93,118	- 82,463
	Total Exports Rs	22,41,11,568	22,51,66,816	25,0 7 ,56,177	32,89,78,974	26,67,06,481	- 6,22,72,493
	Grand Total of Foreign Trade Rs IMPORTS— Private Merchandise—	35,82,65,631	36,70,37,706	41,79,51,025	50,74,93,684	46,84,33,096	- 3,90,60,588
	Indian Produce and Manufactures Foreign Manufactures Gold Silver	4,12,86,554 1,51,68,488 4,565 1,85,933	4,23,36,652 1,38,99,268 12,030 1,60,084	5,17,21,206 1,43,90,095 1,695 4,90,145	5,27,63.970 1,22,18,646 1,605 4,53,613	4,82,12,314 1,07,53,355 2,362 2,39,184	- 45,51,656 - 14,65,291 + 757 - 2,14,429
	Total Private	5,66,45,540	5,64,08,034	6,66,03,141	б,54.37,834	5,92,07,215	- 62,30,619
_	Government Stores- Indian Produce and Manufactures Foreign Manufactures Gold Silver	59 76,684 9,57,562 6,00,000 22,97,000	50,35,453 13,78,631 37,50,000 3,00,000	24,78,097 21,23,926 3,00,000 2,72,000	38,36,530 18,13,410 35,000	44.71,700 11,28,513 70,000	+ 6,35,170 - 6,84,897 + 35,000
ADE	Total Government	98,31,246	1,04,64,084	51,74,023	56,84,940	56,70 213	- 14,727
H S	Total Imports Rs EXPORTS— Private Merchandise—	6,64,76,786	6,68,72,118	7,17,77,164	7,11,22,774	6,48,77,428	- 62,45,346
COASTING TRADE.	Frivate Met Chandise Indian Produce and Manufactures Foreign Manufactures Gold Silver	1,95,50,517 39,76 ,277 1,35,422	2,14,64,327 43,23,893 2,18,200	2,74,11,753 39,44,625 43,400	3,60,49,628 52,72,108 8,129 3,052	2,61,80,283 44,31,125 1,000	- 98,69,345 - 8,40,983 - 8,129 - 2,052
Ē	Total Private	2,36,62,216	2,60,06,420	3,13,99.778	4,13,32,917	3,06,12,408	- 1,07,20,509
	Government Stores— Indian Produce and Manufactures Foreign Manufactures Silver	 3,35,45 2 1,69,961	 2,41,018 72,243	 4,86,632 1,14,513	945 9,30,254 3,86,838	5,236 4,05,734 67,238	+ 4.291 - 5,24,520 - 3,19,600
	Total Government	5,05,413	3,13,261	6,01,145	13,18,037	4,78,208	- 8,39,829
	Total Exports Rs	2,41,67,629	2,63,19,681	3,20 00923	4,26,50,954	3,10,90,616	- 1,15,60,338
	Grand Total of Coasting Trade Rs	9,06,44,415	9,31,91,799	10,37,78,087	11,37,73,728	9.59,68,044	- 1,78,05,684
	Total of Entire Trade Rs.	44,89,10,046	46,02,29,605	52,17,29,112	62,12,67,412	56,44,01,140	- 5,68,66,272

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The fall in the total of the entire trade comparing the last two years was 9 per cent. but a rise in the quinquennium of 25 per cent. The total import figures of the foreign trade are again record ones for the fifth time in succession, and the rise was 50 per cent. in the quinquennium and 13 per cent. comparing the last two years figures. In the total exports in the foreign trade, the decrease was 19 per cent. The figures are above those of any year except last year, and the item in which exports suffered mostly was wheat, the crops being smaller and the demand from Europe less. Turning to the coasting trade, the total imports fell 8 per cent. The item of trade that was most largely responsible for this was country-made price-goods. In exports the fall was 27 per cent, the heaviest decrease occurring in cotton to Bombay, which port was well supplied by the good crops in its hinterland.

2. Shipping—The table below gives the number of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind for the past two years.

Table No. 2.

Veez	D		ENTERED.					CLEARED.					
Үсая.	Description	· [Steam.	Sailing.		Total.		Steam.		Sailing.		Total,	
		No	. Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tops.	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1912-19 13	Foreign . Coasting .	- 49 51		174 3,762	16, 22 9 140,689	633 4,272	1,114,855 1,043,704	508 451	1,230,759 740,777	1 53 3,826	13,090 138,710	661 4,277	1,243; 849 879; 4 87
	Total .	90	9 2,001,641	3,936	156,918	4,905	2,158,559	959	1,971,536	3,979	151,800	4,938	2,123,336
1913-1914	Foreign Coasting .	39		159 2,976	14,511 108,674	551 3 .486	969,074 1,032,783	426 476		146 3,392	12,484 112,995	572 3,868	1,051 ,883 952,370
	Total	90	2 1,878,672	3,135	123,185	4 037	2,001,857	902	1,878,774	3,538	125,479	4,440	2,004,253

The total number of vessels (both steam and sailing) engaged in the foreign and coasting trade declined from 9,843 with a tonnage of 4,281,895 to 8,477, with a burthen of 4,006,110 tons. The drop was due to the smaller foreign export trade during the year under review, some 82 steamers having left the port in ballast. Of the total number of steamships that entered the port during the year, 754 were British against 821 in the previous year, 32 British Indian against 54, 45 German against 41, 36 Austrian against 32, 9 Norwegian against 12, 3 Swedish against 4, 7 Dutch against 3, 3 Italian against 1, 4 Russian against 1 and 5 Greek, 2 French and 2 Japanese. It may be noted that Japanese steamers came to this port for the first time.

3. **Revenue**—The following table shows the total collections for the Province on account of import and export duty and the refunds thereon, and the duty on imported salt separately, for the last five years and compares the last two :—

					Table	No. 3.					
					1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914 [.]	in as	crease or decrease 1913-1914 compared 1912-1913.
IMPORT	DUTY (e	xclusive of	duty on Salt).		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Karachi Keti Sirganda	•••	 	 Total	•••	54,22,132 54 58 54,22,244	71,07,391 76 73 71,07,540	75.95,162 77 91 75,95,330	81,64,818 67 69 81,64,954	90,62,621 76 72	++++	8,97,803 9 3
	EXPO	RT DUTY		•••	54,22,244		73,93,330		90,62,769	+	8,97,815
Karachi Keti Sirganda	•••	 	 	 	2,29,369 18,391 16,229	1,9 5,2 33 17,624 25,036	1,69,908 20,831 33,713	2,17,612 16,659 30,4 5 3	3,15,841 19,162 22,094	+	98 229 2,503 8,359
		Total o	Total of Gross Duty		2,63,989 56,86,233	2,37,893 73,45,433	2,24,45 2 78 ,19,782	2,64,724 84,29,678	3,57,097 94,19,866	+	92,373 9,90,188
REE	UNDS AN	ND DRAW	BACKS.								
Imports Payments to Exports	the Kashmi 	r Darbar 	•••• •••		42,631 1,30,195 2,027	58,814 1,58,081 2,093	2,18,989 1,57,239 1,718	72,364 1,81,160 2,261	63,800 • 58,015 16,043	 +	8,564 1,23,145 13,782
			Total	•••	1,74,853	2,18,988	3,77,946	2,55,785	1,37,858	_	1,17,927
		To	tal Net Duty		55,11,380	71,26,445	74,41,836	81,73,893	92,82,008	+	11,08,115
	Raftu		Duty on Salt waback on Salt	•••	2,230 	2, 339 . 3	1,953 	2,06 6 	2,004 	-	62

Table No. 3.

• Payments up to date.

The gross Customs revenue of the Province of Sind for the year 1913-14 was again a record for the fourth year in succession, showing an increase of Rs. 9,90,188 or 11 per cent. on the previous year's figures. The rise in the decade was Rs. 53,03,680 or 128 per cent. and in the quinquennium Rs. 37,33,633 or 65 per cent. Both import and export duties contributed to the increase. The revenue derived from imports amounted to Rs. 90,62,769 against Rs. 81,64,954 in the previous year, showing an advance of Rs. 8,97,815 or 10 per cent. Of the total increase, sugar claimed 51 per cent., cotton goods 29 per cent., manufactured articles 8 per cent., metals and manufactures thereof 6 per cent. tobacco 4 per cent. and petroleum 2 per cent. Export duty rose to the extent of Rs. 92,373 or 34 per cent. from Rs. 2,64,724 in 1912-13 to Rs. 3,57,097 in 1913-14 due to larger shipments of rice particularly to Ceylon.

CHIEF PORT-KARACHI.

FOREIGN TRADE.

4. The following table summarises the total sea-borne trade (excluding Government transactions) of the Port of Karachi with foreign countries for 5 years and compares the last two.

Table No. 4.

	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	191 2-19 13.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914 as compared with 1912-1913.
IFOREIGN TRADE.	Rs.	Rs.	R#,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS – Merchandise	9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	+ 1,16,28,038
C-14	39.97,875	67,77,577	73,09,427	9,21,939		
Cilmon	42,71,644	44,22,688	25,91,076	17,37,002	14, 24 0 15,96,401	- 9,07,699 - 1,40,601
Suver			-313-1-70	-7,57,000		
Total Imports	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02 644	16,43,82,382	+ 1,05,79,738
EXPORTS -						
Foreign merchandise	38,75,221	49,80,102	90,75,8 10	80,17,720	65,68,766	- 14,48,954
Indian produce	21,70,01,990	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,000	25,87,94,082	- 6,13,98,918
Gold		15,075	30	44,000	1,45,995	+ 1,01,995
Silver	31,46,165	39,77,834	33,94,124	4,48,473	10,04,520	+ 5,56,047
Total Exports	22,40,23,376	22,50,58 481	25,04,51,240	32,87,03,193	26,65,13,363	- 6,21,89,830
Total Foreign Trade	33,20,21,656	35,14,98,757	39,25,98.442	48,25,05,837	43,08,95,745	- 5,16,10,092

The expansion in both the export and import trade can but be called remarkable, and though there were signs of overtrading on the import side and a slight decrease in exports, there is no reason, with the ever extending irrigation schemes bringing more land year by year under cultivation, why a gradual growth should not continue with a possible setback in a year of short rainfall.

5. The total Foreign trade of the port, excluding Government transactions, for the last 10 years, is given below:-

Table No. 5.

1904-1905.	1905-190б.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	, Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,21,40,657	20,62,95,174	25,93,01,378	29,75,03,784	20,59,29,608	33,20,21,656	35,14,98,757	39,25,98,442	48,25,05,837	43,08,95,745

The above figures disclose a rise in the decade of 64 per cent. and in the quinquennium of 29 per cent. and a setback of 10.69 per cent., comparing the last two years' figures. Dividing the period of ten years into two and comparing the totals of each quinquennium, the rise in the second was 61 per cent.

··· Articles,	1 909- 1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,
IFood, drink and tobacco	2,99,93,060	3,19,56,506	3,24,87,558	3,75,00,554	3,99,06,893	+ 24,06,339
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufac-	58,57,031	47,20,193	04,37,5 8 9	61,16,545	64,03,163	+ 2,86,618
tured	6,34,32,716 4,45,954	7,82,30,210 3,33,102	9, 2 9,13,823 4,07,7 2 9	10,70,72,936 4,53,668	11,59,72,433 4,89,252	+ 88,99,497 + 35,584
Total Imports	9,97,28,761	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	+ 1,16,28,038
Treasure	82,69,519	1,12,00,265	99,00,503	26,58,941	16,10,641	- 10,48,300
Grand Total of Imports	10,79,98,280	12,64,40,276	14,21,47,202	15,38,02,644	16,43 82,382	+ 1,05,79,738

Articles.	1 909- 1910.	1910-1 91 1.	1911-1912.	191 2- 1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.
EXPORTS.						
(Foreign Merchandise.)						
IFood, drink and tobacco	7,01,318	13, 52,7 61	55,69,824	15,43,090	10,54,978	- 4,88,112
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	25,66,854	25,98,982	25,22,093	53,69,582	42,27,081	- 11,42,501
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufac- tured IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	5,90,508 16,541	10,37,062 11, 297	9,70,261 13,632	10,59,198 45,850	12,54,491 32,216	+ 1,95,293 - 13,634
Total Foreign Merchandise	38,75,221	49,80,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	65,68,766	- 14,48,954
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)		•				· ·
I.— Food, drink and tobacco	11,18,66,557	10,77,41,730	1 5,20,98,309	19,63,54,213	13,00,57,943	- 6,62,96,270
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufac-	10,37,97,873	10,62,99,612	8,36,78,670	12,18,58,732	12,69,06,464	+ 50,47,732
tured	11,40,8 2 6 1,96,734	17,98,961 2,45,167	18,53,757 3,50,540	17,17,143 2,62,912	13,76,892 4,52,783	- 3,40,251 + 1,89,871
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	21,70,01,990	21,60,85,470	23, 79, 81, 276	32,01,93,000	25,87,94,082	- 6,13,98,918
Total Exports	22,08,77,211	22,10,65,572	24,70,57,086	32,82,10,720	26,53,62,848	- 6,28,47,872
Treasure	31,46,165	39,92,909	33,94,154	4,9 ² ,473	11,50,515	+ 6,58,042
Grand Total of Exports	22,40,23,376	22,50,58,481	25,04,51,240	32,87,03,193	26,65,13,363	- 6,21,89,830

Table No. 6-continued.

This table is treated separately below under the headings " Imports, Re-exports and Exports."

7. Variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the years 1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 being taken as 100.

Table	No.	7.

					1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-01.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	191 2- 13.	1913-14.
	IMPOR	rs.						<u> </u>		
Coal		•••		Ton.	100	92.10	87.61	85.41	104.03	99 [.] 62
Dates				Cwt.	100	111.30	128.23	122.10	123.21	122.59
Copper				.,,	100	95.68	94.73	93.01	110.63	104.90
Iron and steel		•••		Ton.	100	94.41	97.63	101.47	108.77	102.77
Iron bars and channel		•••		"	100	107.99	111.29	120.45	11485	127.22
Steel bars and channel				,, ,,	100	79.61	80.03	79 22	92 57	86.38
Kerosene oil				Gall.	100	107.68	111	105.95	102.76	95.50
Sugar, 16 Dutch stand	lard and a			Cwt.	100	90.65	90.29	98.27	93.00	82.0
Cotton twist and yarn				1Ь.	100	120.95	144.86	153.15	149.94	161.21
Do. grey piece-goo		•••		yd.	100	145.19	146.05	152.52	164.51	172.79
Do. white		•••		"	100	123.76	123.59	139.51	143.78	136.00
Do. coloured, prin	ted or dye	d piece-go	ods	<i>n</i>	100	136.10	140.97	146.54	155.13	168.23
Silk, raw			•••	1b.	100	97.40	95.00	132.01	118.20	20.10
Woollen piece-goods	•••	•••	•••	yd.	100	107.82	108.42	113.10	109.74	117.82
	EXPOR	RT.						1		
Indigo			•••	Cwt.	100	103.75	107.72	108.64	94.68	95.30
Rice not in the husk	•••			**	100	137.31	113.39	128.72	147.45	143.40
Wheat	•••	•••	•••	"	100	129'64	110.08	105.93	114.04	1 18.08
Hides, raw			•••	"	100	171.03	171.32	163.62	187.02	199.78
Skins, raw	'	•••	•••	n	100	150.13	138.95	128 [.] 49	142.10	146.64
Rapeseed		•••	•••	.1	100	116.20	115.92	122.08	134.30	142.32
Sesamum til or jinjili	seed	•••	•••	"	100	114.13	116.03	120.14	148.59	1 59.48
Cotton			•••	**	100	130.42	155.32	144.37	158.45	1 54.33
Wool (Indian)	•••	•••	•••	lb.	100	99.21	97.21	100.29	98.04	100.47
Do. (Foreign)		•••		,,	100	126.43	110.73	111.85	108.34	108.50

8. Before dealing with the figures in detail, a few general remarks are offered on the trade as a whole and on the weather and inundation conditions.

The rainfall in Sind was considerably above the average and helped to a great extent to neutralize the bad effects of the sudden fluctuations in the levels of the inundation canals. However, in a few low-lying districts damage was caused by floods, but in others the rain saved the situation as plants were withering. The inundation may therefore be called on the whole a fair one, and the area put under cultivation was larger. In the Punjab, the early cessation of the 1913 rains did not harm the winter crops but affected adversely the rabi crops, especially rape and wheat to be reaped now, and will affect next year's figures. The inundations in the Punjab were on the whole favourable, and as the completion of the numerous canal projects draws nearer year by year, adding acres to the cultivable area and drawing more cultivators to that Province, there should be a gradual expansion of the trade with it. There were suspensions of traffic on the railway of practically 3 days between Braudabad and Jhimpir and of $3\frac{1}{2}$ days between Khuman and Amri in July owing to breaks caused by the floods from the exceptionally heavy rainfall during that month. The Port authorities have managed to handle the exports without much trouble, although some 205, 752 tons and 170,719 tons of wheat were shipped over the wharves in the months of June and July, respectively, as well as 58,544 tons and 70,237 tons of other goods during the same period. A few steamers were detained in the stream for want of berths for 2 or 3 days, the longest detention being of 1 steamer for 5 days in June. The resources of the Mansfield Import Yard were considerably taxed owing to the unprecedented receipts of sugar, especially in August, and the sorting of heavy arrivals of metals in April and January led to some congestion, especially in the latter month, as the consignees were not keen on taking quick delivery owing to financial stress.

The export trade has not been as profitable as it has been in some years, as holders of produce were loath to part expecting the high rates of the previous year; the only exception was cotton, the prices of which fell continuously and there was inclination to sell.

In imports, stocks of almost every line are heavy and there has distinctly been a good deal of overtrading. Some dealers go so far as saying that the profits of the last two or three years will probably be lost over their present holdings. The failure of the several Swadeshi banks in September onwards and the consequent curtailment of credit affected both import and export traders very adversely during the months of September to January; however a healthier state of affairs began in the latter month, and credit is now being more freely given, though not to the same extent as formedy.

Freight rates ruled lower than in 1912-13 and the year closed with them at very low figures varying from 10s. 6d. to 13s, per ton against 17s. to 19s. in April 1913 and 22s. to 23s. 6d. in April 1912.

The trade is dealt with below in detail under the four classes of Table 6.

IMPORTS.

9. The following table shows the imports for the last five years and compares the last two, and the last column gives the percentage of each item to the total imports.

Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1 912 .	191 2 -1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.	Percentage of each item to total im- ports of merchan- dise in 1913-1914
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	3,25,78,914	4,76,71,793	5,49,85,717	6,62,99,769	7,29,42,268	+ 66,42,499	44.81
Sugar	2,43,51,442	2,60,58,482	2,62,66,012	3,07,96,391	3,33,25,176	+ 25,28,785	20.47
Metals and Ores	64,66,332	65,67,228	85,45,371	85,96,996	1,06,03,553	+ 20,06,557	6.51
Wool	24,70,584	49,76,060	57,48,832	55,66,460	67,87,471	+ 12,21,011	4.17
Oils	47,85,803	39,53,106	54,76,263	49,12,394	46,15,887	- 2,96,507	2.84
Railway plant and rolling stock	59,02,293	8,60,971	25,73,773	39,77,661	28,72,757	- 11,04,904	1.20
Hardware, excluding cutlery and	39,02,-93	0,00,9/1	-3,/3,//3	39,77,001			1 .70
electroplated ware	14,13,998	16,90,844	19,04,040	19,97,953	22,61,645	+ 2,63,692	1.00
Liquors, including methylated and	14,13,990	10,90,044	19,04,040	19,97,953	aa,01,045	+ 2,03,092	1.35
nerfumed enirite	00.45.400			aa -6 -8 -	00 (0.000		
Machiners and millmork	20,45,499	21,14,212	21,44,613	22,76,084	22,47,070	- 29,014	· ·
Cotton trains and man	22,86,022	24,24,128	23,12,898	25,44,166	21,87,150	- 3.57,016	1.34
	13,67,388	14,36,485	22,78,277	21,22,719	20,45,271	- 77,448	1.50
Provisions and oilman's stores	12,01,866	14,89,669	13,30,766	18,44,079	16,65,136	-1,78,943	1.05
Fruits and Vegetables	13,96,112	16,33,078	16,39,153	14,77.890	14,34,054	-43,836	.87
Haberdashery and millinery	6,12,531	9.78.375	12,50 728	11,11,019	13,05,463	+ 1,94,444	18.
Tobacco	10,10,180	6,64,577	8,79,916	9,48,060	11,63,926	+ 2,1 5,866	.72
Glass and glassware	8,27,660	10,18,251	9,39,871	9,83,506	11,28,246	+ 1,44,740	.70
Apparel (excluding bosiery and							1
boots and shoes)	9,44,166	11,32,513	17,30,601	17,82,586	11,22,237	- 6,60,340	.60
Boots and shoes	4,32,438	5,25,842	6,10,664	8,47,120	10,65,607	+ 2,18,487	.69 .66
Paper and pasteboard	6,30,403	7,76,005	8,60,004	· 8,74,466	10,25,743	+1,51,277	-64
Matches	10,17,623	7,94,953	10,54,604	10,17,818	9,44,596	- 73,222	.59
Coal, coke and patent fuel	2,15,747	2,32,431	2,99,641	4,72,178	7,95,355	+ 3,23,177	-49
Chemicals and chemical prepara-	-,- ,,,,,,	-13-143-	-1221-4.	- ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	11931333	+ 31-31-77	
tions	7,46,331	6.06.608	7,16,204	7,48,122	7,70,688	+ 22,566	•48
Motor cars and motor cycles and	740,55-	0,00,000	7,10,204	/,40,144	7,70,000	+ ==,300	40
parts thereof	1,77,555	2,67,031	5,39,908	5 00 044	7,54,734	L 0 1 5 400	
Instruments, apparatus and appli-	*1/1333	-, 07,031	2,30,900	5,39,244	/1041/34	+ 2,15,490	.47
an and an the there of	4,80,264			6 0	690		
Cill.		4,94,577	4,99,279	6,30,814	6,82,723	+ 51,909	-43
C	4,09,509	4.74,917	4,44,606	5,80,032	6,60,690	+ 80,6 58	:41
Ward and the has	4,11,694	4,89,143	5,12,080	6,59,691	6,56,789	- 2,902	.40
	4.37.079	2,19,120	4,31,572	3,57,069	6,45,447	+ 2,88,378	.39
Building and engineering materials	3,23,009	3,19,280	4,78,021	8,47,131	5,31,723	- 3,15,408	.33
Drugs and medicines	5,50,772	5,20,012	4,56,135	5,54,716	5,10,603	- 44,113	.32

Table No. 8.

L (IV) 66-2

Articles.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1 911-1 2 ,	1912-13.	1913-14.	dec	rease or rease in)13-14.	Percentage of each item to total im- ports of merchan- dise in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Articles imported by post	4,18,658	3,13,380	3,80,442	4,36,916	4,67,364	+	30,448	-29
Dyeing and tanning substances	3,01,135	3,97,498	3,65,032	4,64,994	4,56,093	-	8,901	.28
Paints and Painters' materials	2,70,862	3,33,375	2,94,629	4,25,971	4,33,480	+	7,509	.27
Arms, Ammunition and Military	-,, 0,002 (0.00.070	-13413				1.0 5	
Stores	2,00,803	3,79,741	3,91,388	3,04,254	3.39.944	+	35,690	.21
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,06,836	2,34,822	2,23,461	2,31,999	3,25,405	÷	93406	.20
Toys and requisites for games	2,00,030	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		-0-1377	5,-54-5	·	95400	
and sports	2,86,460	3,25,310	2,85,220	2,90,577	3,05,991	+	15,4	.10
Cycles and parts thereof and	2,00,400	3,23,310	2,03,220	-13-13/7	3,03,99.		• 314	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0 00 010	2,50,838	2,37,026	2,65,802	+	28,776	.10
	1,07,033	2,23,219	2,16,525	2,58,308	2.48.687	_	0.621	.16
Cutlery	1,40,341	2,38,681	2,10,525	2,08,523	2,33,278		24.755	.15
Earthenware and porcelain	1,47,825	1,75,431		1,08,282		+		14
Furniture and cabinetware	2,13,733	1,75,647	2,40,051		2,31,249	+	32,967	
Leather	1,79,169	2,25,432	2,68,791	1,89,730	2,03,434	+	13,704	.13
Printing and lithographing			<i>c</i>					
machinery and materials	29,505	48,779	41,695	1,16,622	1,96,557	+	79 .935	.13
Flax	83,031	91,576	1,81,956	1,41,820	1,55,356	+	13,536	.10
Carriages and carts and parts							-	
thereof	91,439	1,05,006	1,80,983	1,30,839	1,44,965	+	14,126	- 09
Books, printed and printed matter								
(including maps and charts)	1,16,963	1,31,624	1,35,513	1,49,340	1,34,007	-	15.333	-06
Toilet requisites	••••			1,07,533	1 26,023	+	18.490	80.
Polishes		•••••	•••••	1,10,71	1,17.511	+	6,800	.02
Hides and skins, raw	96.88 0	80,837	59.653	80,600	1,04,771	+	15,162	00 [.]
Tea	58,818	50,217	68.885	01,060	1.02.236	+	10,276	.06
Rubber manufactures	68,299	1,20,995	1,05,676	1,07,813	1.00.963	_	6,850	•06
Grain, pulse and flour	15,313	8,850	1,28,212	1,04,273	45,111	_	59,162	.03
Hops	24,523	37,473	1,36,561	56,345	44,603	-	11,742	.03
Other articles	10,87,921	11,52,421	11,60,947	13,24,124	12,36,903	-	87,221	-60
								<u> </u>
, Total I mports	9,97,28,761	11, 52,40, 011	13, 88,4 6,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	+ 1	,16, 28 038	100.

The total gives a rise in the quinquennium of 63 per cent. Comparing the average of the above five years, viz., Rs. 13,22,26,183, with the average of the previous five years, viz., Rs. 9,53,48,755, the rise was 38 per cent. The expansion in the import trade has certainly been remarkable, and although a certain share of the total is transit trade for centres like Amritsar and Delhi and in a smaller degree Lahore, Mooltan, &c., there is no doubt that year by year traders are visiting this port in greater numbers to transact business. Karachi is still unfortunately handicapped by a higher rate of freight in several articles, and the attempt to obtain a reduction from the United Kingdom from the liners resulted in an offer of 2s. 6d. per ton, with certain conditions, which was refused. The most noteworthy increases occurred in Cotton manufactures, Sugar, Paper, Boots and Shoes.

Class I.-Food, Drink and Tobacco.

10. The following table compares the last two years' imports of the chief items of the main heading:-

		1912	-13.	1913	3-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.			
	Articles of food	1.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			1	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Total Re.		3,75,00,554		3,99,06,893		+ 24,06,339	
A.	Fish (excluding canned	fish). Cwts	. 757	6,876	729	6,845	- 28	,- 31	
B.	Fruits and vegetables	Rs.		14,77,890	•••••	14.34,054	•••••	- 43,836	
	Fresh fruits and vegetables Fresh fruits Vegetables, fresh Fruits and vegetables, salted or preserved. not canned or bottled—	, " dried,		187 51,373	•••••	382 1,3 2 ,378		+ 195 + 81,005	
	Almonds Dates Other sorts	Cwts "	. 3,822 227,944 2,322	97,335 12,79,295 49,700	2,919 2,12,675 1,702	81,155 11,87,547 32,592	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} - & 903 \\ - & 15,269 \\ - & 620 \end{array} $	- 16,180 - 91,748 - 17,108	

Table No. 9.

	1913	-13.	1913	-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.			
Articles of food.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
6		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
C. Grain pulse and flour Cwts.	21,952	1,04,273	8,263	45,111	- 13,689	- 59.162		
D. Liquors Gallons.	879,106	21,39.028	739,913	20,90,437	- 139,193	- 48,591		
		- 40 - 99	557,428	6,16,481	- 146,348	- 1,27.307		
Ale, beer and porter "	703,776	7,43.788	2,136	8,478	+ 627	+ 2,760		
Cider and other fermented liquors ,,	1,509	5,712	145,546	11,26,791	+ 4,341	+ 36,284		
Spirit "	141,205	10,90.507	31,531	2,82,358	- 3.876	- 28,233		
Brandy "	35.407	6,68,909	103,125	7,13,772	+ 6,588	+ 44,863		
Whisky "	96.537		10,800		+ 1.620	+ 19,654		
Other sorts of spirits "	9,261 32,616	1,11.007 2,99,021	34,803	1,30,661 3,38,687	+ 2,187	+ 39,666		
Wines "	32,010	2,99,021	34,003	3,30,007	7 2,107	¥ 39,000		
Champagne and other spark-	2,525	70,017	3,481	9 ^{8,757}	+ 956	+ 28.740		
ling wines "	2,525 9,041	91,676	9,099	96,333	+ 58	+ 4,657		
Port "	21,050	1,37,328	22, 223	1,43,597	+ 1,173	+ 6,260		
Other sorts of wines "	21,050	1,37,320	,3	1431397	+ 1,173	0,203		
E. Provisions and oilman's stores. Rs.		18,44,079		16,65,136	·•••	- 1,78.943		
Bacon and hams lb.	161,581	1,10,835	1 56,360	1,20,9-6	- 5,212	+ 10,14		
Biscuits and cakes	600 320	2,85.234	527,670	2,50,806	- 72.650	- 34,428		
Cheese (including canned)	289,444	1,71.737	241,805	1,48.074	- 47,639	- 23,66		
Farinaceous foods Cwts.	4 660	1.47.508	4,104	1,36,246	- 556	- 11,262		
Ghi lb.	350,263	2,03.937	171,124	1,01,560	- 179,139	- 1,02,377		
Jams and jellies	319.547	1,09,836	321,109	1,06,079	+ 1,562	- 3.757		
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	10 508	5.13.152	9,545	4.99.471				
Other sorts of provisions Rs.		3,01,840		3,01,924	- 963	- 13.681		
			i conservation i			+ 84		
F. Spices lb.	230,108	24,237	194,656	18,146	- 35,452	- 6,09		
G. Sugar Cwt.	3,070,922	3,07,96,391	3.716,935	3,33,25,176	+ 646,013	+ 25.28.78		
(Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and								
above Cwt.	2,896.249	2,99,45.172	3,558.837	3,24,63,212	+ 662.588	+ 25,18,010		
Do. 15 Dutch standard and below. "	3 2 3 2	23,737	8,605	58,421	+ 5.373	+ 34.684		
Molasses "	156.595	3,21,138	134,001	2,91,600	- 22,594	- 29.53		
Confectionery	14.801	4.89.632	15,419	4 ,83.974	+ 618	- 5.65		
(Saccharin lb.	5.088	16,712	8,149	27,969	+ 3,061	+ 11,25		
Н. Теа "	153,419	91, 9 60	170,139	1,02,236	+ 16,720	+ 10.270		
I. Other food and drink Rs.		67.760		55,826		- 11,934		
Hops Cwts.	472	56,345	262	44.603	- 210	- 11,4*4		
Others Rs.		11,415		11,223		- 103		
J. Tobacco Ib.	29 5.716	9,48,060	337,772	11,63,926	+ 42,056	+ 2,15,860		
Unmanufactured Ib.	7,288	13,940	3,193	4,109	- 4,095	- 9,83		
Manufactured—			a	P		+ 0.0000		
Cigaronico in	189,174	7,78,164	240,476	9,90,890	+ 51,302	+ 2,12,726		
Other sorts	99,254	1.55,956	94,103	1,68,927	- 5,151	+ 12,971		

N. B.-The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

The total showed a rise of 6 per cent.

B. Fruits and vegetables.—The item of most importance is *Dates*, which showed a fall of 6 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value. The imports from Bahrein fell 17 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value and the crop is reported to have been a partial failure. The crop in Asiatic Turkey was good, and imports rose and would probably have been larger except for the tightness of the money market. The decrease in the receipt from Muscat, 49 per cent. in quantity and 44 per cent. in value, was due to the disturbed state of the hinterland to that port. Persian imports also fell some 44 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value owing to a poor and inferior crop.

D. Liquors.—The decrease was 15 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value wholly made up, as the table shows, by the fall in imports of *Beer*; Whisky and wines, on the other hand, rising. The smaller receipts of *Beer* are partly put down by traders to its increased cost, prices having been raised owing to the extra cost of casks, partly to more temperance and partly to competition of the Indian-made article. The decline in *Brandies* is attributed to one brand having dropped out of the market, the travelling representative for it having died and no one having taken his place, and to more going through Bombay for the Punjab. The actual demand does not seem to have lessened to any great extent. In *Whisky* there has been a more or less gradual growth in the trade with a falling off in one year and a rise in the following. Last year's imports were smaller than the previous year's. The heavy stocks in Scotland have been reduced by the closing of some of the distilleries, so that the trade is said to be in a healthier position than it was some time back. There were decreases in most wines last year, so the increase in this year's figures hardly call for comment and were due more to replenishment of stocks than to any rise in demand except perhaps for *Vermouth*, which seems to have grown in popularity.

E. Provisions and Oilman's stores.—The heading showed a fall of 9 per cent. Bacons and hams decreased in quantity 3 per cent. and rose in value 9 per cent. Pig-breeding in the United Kingdom is reported to have declined partly owing to the restrictions ordered to keep down swine fever, and partly to the dearness of food-stuffs, and partly to the fact that the milk trade has developed to such a large extent that the available food-supply for pigs is reduced. Imports have been much smaller for the last three years, prices having risen over 50 per cent. Pork-curing is reported to be taking place in Agra, Mooltan and Saharanpur, and as the price of the country-cured article is less than half that of Foreign, it is to a certain extent supplying the deficiency in the imports of the Foreign article. Last year's imports of Biscuits and cakes were record ones, and the figures for the year under review are higher than any other year, so hardly call for comment. The same remarks may be made of Cheese. Prices have also been somewhat higher for English. The fall in Ghi was 51 per cent. in quantity and 50 per cent. in value and was due to a very small quantity being received from ports in the Persian Gulf. The trade in the article is somewhat spasmodic with Asiatic Turkey and shipments are only made to this port when prices are high. With the good rainfall in Sind, prices have been on a lower level, and the local product was in good supply.

G. Sugar.—The remarkable feature in this trade is that there was an expansion during the year under review of 32,300 tons or over 21 per cent. The figures are record ones for the second year in succession. The rise in the quinquennium was 66,312 tons or 55 per cent. and in the decade 119,873 tons or 181 per cent. Imports were only 30,034 tons below those of Bombay during the year. One explanation of this larger consumption is that the average prices for the year were the lowest since 1907. The fact that the Indian crop in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (the province that grows the largest quantity of sugarcane) was smaller, viz., about two-thirds of the normal, owing to the early cessation of the monsoon, may also have helped the larger demand. The lower prices were brought about by the large beet crop in Europe and the enormous increase in the Cuban crop of something like 400,000 tons. Java was again our largest supplier (73 per cent. of the total) and apparently sold the whole of her product to India and the Further East, none going to Europe; Austria was second with 21 per cent., and imports were the largest since 1908-09; Mauritius was third with 5 per cent. The crop was a very good one, but most went to Bombay. The highest price touched in the year was Rs. 10-14-0 in June and July and the lowest Rs. 9-14-9 per cwt. in January for Java white T. M. O. and similar marks.

The following table gives the imports from foreign countries, also duty paid from Bombay, reexports to foreign countries, and exports coastwise for the past five years of Sugar 16 Dutch standard and above:--

Whence imported.	190	9-10.	1910-11.		1911-12.		191	9- 13.	191	3-14.
	Cwt.	Rs,	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt,	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs
United Kingdom	1,013	18,925	3,386	50,934	2 ,416	38,675	11,663	1,76,166	1,513	28,928
Aden and Dependencies.					1 1	20			.0 0	100
Ceylon	1	14	•••		9	91			59	751
Hong Kong .,, Mauritius and Depen-	1,414	17,162	31,548	3 ,63,059					519	5,190
dencies.	448,688	45,49,301	430,917	42,61,953	276,86 3	2 6,34,516	184,757	21,42,664	173,826	17,10,483
New South Wales		-5,79,50-	-1019.7	4-10-,9 33		2				- ,,,
Southern Russia	100	1,050				•••				
Germany	21,410	2,25,521	1,520		750	-	200	2,500		
Holland					/ / J		24	471		•••
Belgium	607	9,534			101	1,749			157	2,227
Austria-Hungary	343,399	38,30,779	464,139			17,97,370	334,550	37,89,293	760,539	71,62,775
Turkey Asiatic-	3431333	3-,3-,7,79	+-+,·J9	401951100	.,,,,,,	-7197137-	33433-	571-51-50	1- (1335	, -,, , , , 0
Persian Gulf	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•••			• • •			2	30
Persia	··· 2	40			953	13,543				
Java	1.550 708	1,52,97,343	1 610 082	1.64 12 188	1 886 022	2.11.14.180		2,37,62,616	2.620.688	2,35,29,346
China (exclusive of	-:339,7~0	-13-19/1343	-,-10,903	-,,1/,100	.,,,,	-,,,	-,53-,455	-13/10-,012	-,020,000	-1331-91340
Hong Kong and										
Macao).					4,381	55,771	4,465	68.860		
Terrer (•!•	•••	•••	•••		33,775				•••
Egypt	•/:	•••	•••	•••		9,390	•7#	•,•	1,526	23,375
United States of Ame-			•••	•••	623	3,320	•••	•••	*,5-0	23.375
rica (Atlantic Coast).						,			т	
nca (Atlantic Coast).		•••		4		•••	•••	•••		7
Total	2,376,343	2,39,49,669	2,542,493	2,56,07,221	2,350,499	2,56,81,261	2,896,249	2,99,45,172	3,558,837	3,24,63,212
Imports from Bombay.	18,091	1,83,804	18,477	1,86,181	34,601	3.84,532	58,337	8,24,912	14,074	1,45,752
Re-exports	52,159	5,15,340	93,970	P,40,539		47,79,711	102,146	10,53,151	67,356	7,45,386
Exports in Coasting			991970		2771749	,,,,,,,,,,,			-7,55*	7,75,500
Trade.	128,310	13,02,535	143,966	15,35,250	142,058	15,06,619	230,685	24,20,260	171,922	17,28,822

Table No. 10.

J. Tobacco.—The figures disclose an increase of 14 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent, in value, *Cigarettes* from the United Kingdom chiefly account for the rise and the value figures are record ones. showing the better class of cigarettes are being imported, the cheap cigarettes being unable to compete with the Indian-made article.

Class II.-Raw materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

11. The following table compares the chief articles under this heading for the last two years :--

Table No. 11.

		_			1912	13.	1913	Increase or decrease 1913-14.			
	Articl	65 .			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.
						Rs.	1	Rs.		1	Rs.
A.	Coal, coke and pater		Tetal Rs.	 Tons.	\$3,655	61,16,5 45 4,72,178	41,985	64,0 3,163 7,95,355	+ 18,330	+ +	2,86,618 3,23,173
B.	Gams, resins and lac		•••	C wt .	1,433 Cwt. Nos.	20,661	829 Cwt. Nos	12,132	- 604 Cwt. Nos.	-	8,529
C. D.	flides and skins, raw Metallic ores and sc		Cwt. metal for	& No.	1,167-84,878	89,6 09	1,342-84,955	1,04,771	+ 175-77	+	15,16
	remanufacture			Tons.	207	32, 503	111	≥5,798	- 96	-	6,70
3 .	Oils	•••	•••	Gals.	10,337,883	49,12,394	10,613,893	46,15,887	+ 276,010	-	2,96,50
	Fuel oils	•••	•••	"	116,850	16,498	359.373	51,475	+ 242,523	+	34,97
1	In bulk	•••		**	7,696,400	30.78.752	8,053,988	29,32,932	+ 357,588	-	1,45,820
	In tins	•••	•••	**	¥,549,093	10,48,130	1,413,652	9,88,654	- 135,441	- 1	53,47
	ubricating	•::	•••	"	922,682	6,54,745	730,899	5,25,400	- 191,783	-	1,29.33
	Other kinds of mineral	oils	•••	5	6,892	7,920	13,058	18,158	+ 6,166	+	10,23
	Other kinds of oils See is	•••	•••	Cwt.	45,966 1,413	1,12,349 19,874	42,923 951	99,259 12,850	- 3,043 - 462	=	13,09 7,02
3.	Tallow, stearine and	wax	•••	"	358	4,032	273	5,492	- 85	+	1,46
ł.	Textile materials		•••	Rs.		89,736		1,€8,8 58	•••	+	29,12
	Wood and timber Simber other than	 Rai	way	77	•••	3,20,377		6,14,743	•••	+	2,94,36
	sleepers		Cubic	tons.	4,548	3,19,345	7,812	6,13,414	+ 3,264	+	2,94,06
lv	Vood	•••		Rs.	•••	1,032		1,329		+	29
	Miscellaneous	•••		"		1,55,182	·	97,277	•••	-	57,90

N.B.-The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

A. Coal, Coke and Patent fiel.—The rise in coal was 77 per cent. in quantity and 68 per cent. in value and was due to larger imports of 1,841 tons or 17 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 16,990 tons or 2,696 per cent. from Natal, those from the Transvaal via Delagoa Bay falling by 304 tons or 2 per cent. These receipts were mostly for bunkering purposes and for the Port Trust.

•.			TAD	e No. 12,	•		_			
	190	9-10.	191	0-11.	1911	-12.	691	2-13.	191	3-14.
Mineral Kerosene	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
		4,17,362	1,666,783 1,004,223			 1,29,996	250,757 3,896,081	96,952 15,73,828	 99 2 ,573	3,41,1 97
United States of America (Tins.	2,592,737	17,07,328	1,975,220 2,340 ,8 75	13,12,407 8,77,603	- 2,927,236 7,205,245	19,28,113 27,32,857	1,549,093 2,149,977	10,4 2 ,130 8,05,795	1,401,697 2,765,383	9,80,307 9,60,314
United States of America— (Pacific Coast) Bulk. Dutch Borneo Bulk.	 491,634	 1,76,681		•••	93, 2 36	 3 5,7 78	 5 24 ,075		1,463,008 1,67 8, 146	4,72,317 6,08,310
Turkey, Asiatic— Levant and Black Sea Tins. Peesia {Bulk. Tins.		••	•••		25 	11 	 875,510 	 3,89, 2 79 	 1,1 54,878 11,955	
Total Kerosene Bulk. Tins.	6,526,623 2,592,769	25,52,235 17,07,352	5,011, 28 1 1,97 5,22 0	20,51,010 13,12,407	7.575.805 2,927,261	28,98,631 19,28,124	7, 696,400 1, 549,09 3	30,7 8 ,752 10,42,130	8,053,988 1,413,652	29,3 2,932 9,88,654
Grand Total	9,119,392	42,59,587	6,9 86,5 01	33,63,417	10,503,066	48,26,755	9.245,493	41,20,882	9,467,640	39,21,586
Total other sorts of {Fuel. mineral oils. { Uubricating Other sorts.	17,112	4,40,486			582,263 787,984 8,517	4,52,593	928,682	6,54.745	730,899	51,475 5, 2 ° . 409 18,1 58
Total	693,783	4,52.049	777,858	5,06,031	1,378,764	5,49,363	1,046,424	6,79,163	1,703,330	5,95,042
Bombay Foreign. Indian.	 3,103 ,50 3	 11,70,770	 32,000 3,414,686	 13,000 13,60,760						 25.77,893
Total	3,103,503	11,70,770	3, 44 6, 68 6	13,7 3 ,760	4,741,648	17,94,114	4,419,507	19,65,316	5,821,433	25,77,893

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In comparing the figures of the last two years in the above statement, it will be seen that there was an increase in quantity in the grand total of imports of foreign oil in bulk and in tins of 222,147 gallons or 2 per cent. and a decrease in value of Rs. 1,99,296 or 4 per cent. This apparent anomaly is due to the fact that there was a much larger quantity of the cheaper low grade oil imported from Dutch Borneo and Persia in the year under review than in the previous year. The demand for low grade oil is, however, much smaller on this side of India than on the other side No import from the Pacific coast occurred since 1906-07. A small consignment of 150° oil was received for the first time from Persia, and the import of *Fwel oil* in the above statement was from Suez, a new source of supply as far as this port is concerned. The decrease under Russian was due to dearness. It is noticed that the Baku output again shows a decline, said to be due to want of development owing to the restrictions imposed by the Russian Government. Two steamers which were expected before the close of the year arrived after, otherwise there would have been a large increase during the year. There seems not much doubt that the use of oil is growing, the competing firms increasing the number of their depôts up-country for both bulk and tins every year. The imports from Burmah are the largest yet recorded. With the rise in price of *Petrol*, it is interesting to note that a substitute for petroleum has been manufactured by scientists in the United States of America. It remains to be seen whether it is to be a commercial possibility.

The year 1913 will be remembered for the fact that 28 new tank oil steamers of a total capacity of over 250,000 tons were launched and 12 more were on the stocks. Last year the scarcity of tankers caused a rise in freight and a general stiffening in prices. With the development of the American Midcontinental as well as the Mexican oil fields and the increase in production in America generally, there should be a drop in the price of *Crude oil*, and it seems another competitor for the sale of refined oil is about to commence operations. Considering the present high level of prices, it remains to be seen what the effect of more competition will be on them.

I. Wood and Timber.—The rise in value was 91 per cent. and there were larger imports of almost every kind of *Timber* from foreign countries and the harder kinds take the place of teak from Burmah, the receipts of which were very small and very high in price. Java sent some 662 tons or 182 per cent. more *teak* and 139 tons of other kinds. Western Australia sent 1,741 tons or 147 per cent. more *Jarrah wood*, and this timber seems to be gaining in popularity, and prices have been raised. With the growth of Karachi more timber is wanted, though reinforced concrete is taking its place in large buildings.

12. The table below compares the principal articles under this main heading for the last two years:-

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	191	2-13	191	3-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.		
man ulacturou.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Rs.	······	Rs.		Rs.	
Total Rs	•••	10,70,72,936	•••	11,59,72,433		+ 88,99,497	
A—Apparel	•••	26,29,706	•••	21,87,844	•••	- 4,41,862	
(Apparel (including drapery,				[
uniforms and accoutrements) Rs.		8 ,53,957	•••	3,12,050		+ 58.001	
Boots and shoes Pairs.	202,441	8,47,120	415,313	10,65,607	+ 1,22,872	+ 8,18,487	
Gold and silver thread Rs.		3,73,187		2,32,934		-1,40,253	
Hats, caps, bonnets, and hatters'	•,•	89,991	•••	1,24,727		+ 34,730	
ware		• 3133-		-,-,,-,		• 540/54	
Second-hand clothing		10,13,233	•••	4,02,498		-6,10,739	
Other descriptions		52,218		50,028		-2,19	
		3-,		30,000		— - ,.y	
B-Arms, ammunition and military		1		1		_	
stores n	•••	3,04,254	•••	3,39.944	•••	+ 35,690	
C-Carriages and carts (including							
cycles and motor cars) "	•••	9.07,109	•••	11,65,501		+ 2.58.394	
D-Chemicals, drugs and medicines. "	•••	14,06,321		14.00,203	•••	-6,118	
Chemicals "		7,48,122	•••	7,70,688		+ 22,560	
Drugs and medicines, including							
] opium "	•••	5,59,799	•••	5,16,200	***	- 43,59	
Spirit present in drugs, etc Galls.	7,423	98,400	9,139	1,13,315	+ 1,716	+ 14,91	
E-Cutlery, hardware, implements				(· · · · ·			
(except machine tools) and instru-							
ments Rs.	•••		•••	33,70,083		+ 3,38,09	
(Cutlery	•••	2,58,308	•••	2,48,687		-9.62	
Buildow handman ato	•••	2,82,153	•••	3,10,687		+ 28,53	
Domestic hardware etc		1,54,440	•••	1,36,154		-18.28	
Resmalled ironware	•••	2,14,551	•••	1,32,096		-82,45	
Implements and tools (other than	•••	-,-,-,	•••	•,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
agricultural implements and							
machine toole)		3,18,184		3,10,111			
t and a stall the stall stal	384,897	2,42,482	 754,747	3,22,860	+ 3,69,850	+ 80,37	
	•	7,86,143		10,49,737	- 21021020	+ 2,63,59	
Testsuments	•••	6,30,814	•••	6,82,72 3		+ 2,03,39	
Other acticles	•••		•••			+ 32,11	
(Other articles ,	•••	1,44,913	•••	1,77,028		,11, اهن ד	

Table No. 13.

			 			r decrease in
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	1912	B-13.	1913	-14.		13-14.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
F -Dyes and colours Rs.	•••	8,91,000		8,89,725	•••	1,275
(Alizarine dye Lbs.	494.772	2,63,177	. 379.596	2,17,327	-1,15,170	-45,850
Aniline " Other dyes obtained from coaltar. "	211,962 5,126	1,38,533 3,823	295,660 1,317	1,90,999 761	+ 83,698 - 3,809	+ 52,466
{ Other dyeing and tanning sub-	-					
Paint and painters' materials	•••	59,461 4,25,971	•••	47,00 б 4,33,480	•••	-12,455 +7,509
Spirit, methylated Galls.	12	35	65	152	+ 53	+ 117
G-Furniture and cabinetware and manufactures of wood Rs.	· •••	2,34,974	•••	2,61,953		+ 26,979
H-Glassware and earthenware / "		11,99,691	•••	13,71,895		+ 1,72,204
(Chinese and Incomes and		7,662				
Earthenware and porcelain, &c. "		2,08,523	•••	10,371 2,33,278	•••	+ 2,709 + 24,755
(Glass and glassware "		9,83,506	•••	11, 2 8,246		+ 1,44,740
1—Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather , , ,		1,89.7.10	•••	2,03,434		+ 13,704
J-Machinery of all kinds, includ-						
ing belting for machinery "		26,55.029		23,56,795	•••	- 2,98,234
Belting for machinery " Prime-movers (other than	•••	66,376	•••	79,317	•••	+ 12,941
electrical) " Electrical machinery of all kinds	•••	6,01,481	•••	5,97,486	•••	- 3,995
) not including instruments " Sewing and knitting machines		56,585	•••	74,368	•••	+ 17,783
and parts thereof ,		5,22,951	•••	7,29,898		+ 2,06,947
Textile machinery " Other sorts of machinery, in-		2,56,700	•••	1,36,825	•••	-1,19,875
cluding printing presses "	•••	11,50,936		7,38,901	•••	-4,12,035
K -Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof Tons.	59,028	79.87.427	76,062	97,15,911	+ 17,Ò34	+ 17,28,484
(Iron "	798	94,915	б17	70,659	-181	- 24,256,
{ Iron or steel, (Steel,	40,508 17,722	59,81,588 19,10,924	42,838 32,607	63,72,424 32,72,828	+ 2,330 + 14,885	+ 3,90,836 + 13,61,904
L-Metals other than iron and steel,						
and manufactures thereof Cwt. Brass, bronze and similar amal-	13.401	5.77,067	16,904	8,61,844	+ 3,503	+ 2,84.777
gams	469	41,985	365	29,035	- 104	- 12,950
Copper ,, German silver ,,	4.994 810	3,02,096 14,486	9,607 	5,51,071 47,074	+ 4,613 + 378	+ 2,48,975 + 32,588
Lead "	2,715 200	47,704 31,885	2,358 501	42,927 71,942	-357 + 295	- 4,777 + 40,057
Zinc or spelter	4.313	1,14,330	3,438	85,175	-875	-;9,155
(Metals, unenumerated "	494	24,581	547	34,620	+ 53	+ 10,039
M-Paper, pasteboard and stationery. Rs.	••	11,06,465	•••	13,51,148		+ 2,44,683
N-Railway plant and rolling stock,	•••	39,77,661	•••	28,72,757	•••	-11,04,904
O —Yarns and textile fabrics " (Cotton—		7.57.64.350		<u>8,37,98,396</u>		+ 80,34,046
Twist and yarn Lbs.	2,775,947	21,22,719	2,481,877	20,45,271	-2,94,070	- 77,448
Piece-goods Grey (unbleached) Yds.	58,333,570	1,00,86,951	39,518,350	71,78,125	- 1,88,15,220	- 29,08,826
White (bleached) " Coloured printed or dyed. "	210,508,729	3,47,78,394 2,01,49,577	217,727,981 156,148,659	3,42,59,048 2,96,89,162	+ 72, 19, 252 + 4, 12, 50, 901	- 5,19'346
Fents of all description "	354,089	\$7,680	650,528	1,00,420	+ 2,96,439	7 95.39,585 + 42,740
Other manufactures Rs.		12,27,167		17,15,513 1,55,985		+ 4,88,346 + 13,465
Haberdashery and millinery "		1,11,019	•••	13,05,463		+1,94,444
Silk yarn, noils and warps Lbs. Goods of silk mixed with	113,061	2,11,172	108,358	\$,00,74 0	-4,703	- 10,432
other materials Yds. Silk piece-goods	191,3 2 6 164,037	1,98 990 1,23 385	349.737 89,673	3,65,199 76,777	+ 1,58,411	+ 1,66,209
Other manufactures Lbs.	4,420	20,124	3,379	17,965	-1,041	-2,159
Yarn and knitting wool Lbs.	494,579	10,72,523	567,575	13,22,188	+ 72,996	+ 2,49,665
Piece-goods Yds	4,436,324	35.74,238	5,065,478	43,80,943	+ 6,29,154	+8,06,705
Other manufactures Lbs.	175,485 217,9 7 2	5 84,587 2,75,486	170,535 277,597	5,87,801 3,80,629	-4,950 +59,625	+ 3,214 + 1,05,143
Other yarns and textile fabrics Rs.		28,518		17,867		- 10,631
P-Miscellaneous "		42,10,164		38,25,000		- 3,85,164
Cement Cwt. Matches Gross of boxes.	278.262 1,436.323	6,11,39 2 10,17,818	167,288 . 1,332,970	3,67,593 9,44,596	- 1,10,974 - 1,03,353	-2,43,799 -73,222
Other articles Rs.		25,80,954		25,12,811		-68,143
N. BThe figures underlined adde	l		(A) - C - A 12 - A			

N. B.-The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line.

A. Apparel.—The fall under this item was wholly due to the very much smaller imports of secondhand clothing, viz., Rs. 6, 10, 735 or a decrease of 60 per cent. This business is done by small traders and the failure of several Indian Swadeshi banks adversely affected their credit, with the result that they were unable to order to the large extent they had been doing during the last two years. Sales to the Punjab were particularly restricted. *Imitation gold and silver thread* was also imported in smaller quantities and it is reported that buyers are preferring the genuine silver article made in the country because it fetches something when worn out. The fall under the item was 37 per cent. The trade in Hats, caps, etc., showed a material increase of 38 per cent. and in Boots and shoes of 42 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value. The demand for boot-wear kept up in spite of the high prices of leather. Baluchis and others are taking to wearing English boots. Imports have risen 618 per cent. in quantity and 526 per cent. in value in the decade and 228 per cent. in quantity and 146 per cent. in value in the quinquennium.

C. The heading Carriages and carts comprises-

		•				Rs.
Carriages, carts, etc.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,44,965
Cycles and parts	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,65,802
Motor-cars, motor-cycles	and parts		•••	. 	•••	··· 7,54,734

and showed increases of 10 per cent., 12 per cent. and 39 per cent., respectively. The bulk of the trade was with the United Kingdom. The *Motor-car* industry has been exceedingly busy, and it is pleasing to note in annual trade reports that England is regaining her hold of this trade which for a time seemed likely to go into the hands of the United States of America and France.

E. Cutlery, etc.—The main heading showed a rise of 11 per cent. In *Cutlery* the United Kingdom fell 15 per cent., but still leads with 54 per cent. of the trade against 62 per cent. last year, Germany coming second with 35 per cent. against 24 per cent. in 1912-13. The heaviest rise was in *Hardware, other sorts*, viz., 33 per cent., in which increase all countries participated. In metal *Lamps* Germany again took the lead with 64 per cent. of the trade against 54 per cent. in the previous year. The United States also shipped a fair quantity of hurricane lamps. Competition in this line is very keen between America and Germany and prices have been cut to a minimum. In *Enamelledware* there was a fall of 38 per cent. Austria-Hungary heads the list in this trade with 69 per cent. against 75 per cent. in 1912-13. The large imports of the last two years have apparently been more than sufficient to meet the demand and hence the smaller imports during the year under review. German silver and aluminium ware as competitors very possibly brought about the smaller receipts.

F. Dyes and colours.—The drop in this heading was 1 per cent. The fall in *Alisarine* was 23 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value, imports from Germany alone falling 35 per cent. in quantity or 157 460 lbs. and 30 per cent. in value or Rs. 72,707. Owing to the reduction in freights to Karachi to the level of those to Bombay mentioned in last report, it seemed probable that a larger portion of this trade would have been diverted to this port, but apparently the fact, that last year's imports for the whole of India were more than the dyers could consume, brought about smaller receipts at all ports.

H. Glassware and earthenware.—The rise under Glassware was 14 per cent. and in Earthenware: (excluding pipes) 11 per cent. The rise in Glassware was due to large imports of lamp globes, lamps having, as mentioned above, been larger, also tableware (chiefly tumblers) rose 47 per cent. and bangles 20 per cent. The latter trade is almost wholly with Austria-Hungary.

J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.—The decline was 11 per cent. and occurred largely in *Flour mill machinery*, the decrease in this item being Rs. 1,83,505 or 68 per cent. and in *Textile machinery other sorts* Rs. 1,19,275 or 69 per cent. The imports under both these items were somewhat high in the previous years. There is evidently no room just now for expansion in the number of *Flour mills* as several have not paid dividends of late and the larger mills with outturns of 100 to 130 tons per diem are finding it difficult to obtain outlets for such large quantities. The high rates of wheat compared with prices ruling in European markets have apparently interfered with this trade. The rise in *Sewing machines* was 39 per cent. shared by the United Kingdom No. 1,760 or 60 per cent. and Rs. 1,08,800 or 66 per cent. and Germany No. 2,287 or 27 per cent. and Rs. 1,01,880 or 33 per cent.

K. Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof.—The figures disclose a rise of 17,034 tons or 28 per cent. and Rs. 17,28,484 or 21 per cent. and are record ones. The annexed table compares the shares of each country in the totals of this trade for the last two years.

				No. 14.						
		191	2-13.		1913-14.					
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
United Kingdom Germany Belgium Austria Hungary United States of America	21,917 6,942 26,957 552	37 13 46 1	36,17,685 8,18,190 30,11,645 1.06 386	45 10 38 1	20,471 13,309 40,026 864	27 17 53 1	30,26,040 14,88,700 42,55,444 1,36,890	37 15 44 1		
(Atlantic Coast) Other countries	1,232 1,428	2 2	2,36.595 1.96,9 26	3	199 1,193	2	50.011 1,58,826	1 2		
Total	59,028	100	79,87 ,43 7	100	76,062	100	97.15,911	100		

Table No. 14.

It will be seen that Belgium increased her lead to 53 per cent. in quantity and 44 per cent. in the value of this trade. The United Kingdom, however, managed to do a larger share than Belgium in the *Beam and* girder trade and still retained her share in *Hoops and strips* and practically the whole of the trade in *Galvanised* and *tinned sheets and plates* but lost her share in *Plain sheets* and in *Bars and channels*. In this latter, Belgium showed an increase of 9,724 tons or 78 per cent. and Rs. 8,56,313 or 65 per cent. and Germany 3,631, tons or 156 per cent. and Rs. 3,58,016 or 150 per cent. The increases from all countries were in—

		lons,	KS.
Iron and steel, plain sheets	•••	2,094	1,51,412
Iron and steel, tinned sheets	•••	I,194	2,29,943
Steel bars and channels	•••	••• 13,200	12,00,977

The year was one of falling prices and trade reports show that there was a general slump of business both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and Belgium makers had even to dump material in England underselling United Kingdom makers to the extent of \pounds 1 per ton. Competition between United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium was exceedingly keen, and several mills in Scotland for rolling bars closed. In *Pipes and fittings cast* there was a large drop of 3,945 tons or 85 per cent. and Rs. 4,44,259 or 80 per cent., but last year's imports were record ones and very heavy. A strike in this trade interfered with deliveries. In *Tinned sheets* there was an increase of 1,194 tons or 60 per cent. and Rs. 2,29,933 or 44 per cent., and the figures are record ones. Stocks of all metals in dealers' hands were distinctly heavy at the close of the year, and it is reported that demand has not been as good as was expected and prices realised were of an unremunerative character.

L. The rise in the figures of Copper was due to larger imports of both Copper brasier and yellow metal sheathing, but the trade is still small and they are items in which the European firms speculate.

M. Paper, pasteboard and stationery.—The items comprising this heading are compared in the following statement:—

Articles.	191	1912-13.		4-13.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Paper and Pasteboard Paper—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Packing paper C Printing paper Writing paper and envelopes V Other kinds of paper C	,, 14,289 alue	22,549 1,78,750 2,49,625 3,83,366	1,805 25,221 51,007	18,740 2,95,858 3,32,209 3,46,296	- 374 + 10,932 - 5,447	- 3,809 + 1,17,108 + 82,584 - 37,070	
Total Va	due	8,34,290		9,93,103	`	+ 1,58,813	
Pasteboard, millboard &c C	Swt. 3,274	40,176	3,620	32,640	+ 346	- 7,536	
Total of Paper and Pasteboard Va	lue	8,74,466	•••	10,25,743		+ 1,51,277	
Stationery Va	alue	2,31,999		3,25,405	·	+ 93.406	
Grand Total of Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery Va	lue	11,06,465		13,51,148		+ 2,44,683	

The United Kingdom's share in the total was 71 per cent. followed by Germany with 10 per cent., Sweden 5 per cent., Austria-Hungary 4 per cent. and Norway 3 per cent. A strike in the China clay industry considerably inconvenienced this trade and with higher wages and higher cost of raw materials, it is remarkable that the United Kingdom is regaining the trade from her continental competitors, especially in *Printing paper*.

N. Railway plant and Rolling stock.—The decline under this heading was due to the fact that sleepers both steel and wood were not imported in any quantities during the year under review, whereas last year the imports were very large. More rails, carriages and trucks and locomotives were received this year for the Jodhpur-Bikaneer and Jullunder Doab Railway. A few of the rails were also for the Upper Sind Light Railway.

O. Yarns and textile fabrics.—The first line of the following table gives the total value figures of Yarns and textile fabrics for the last ten years and the second that of cotton goods. Table No. 16.

-	190 4-05.	1 905-06	1906-07.	1907-08.	1968-09.	1909-10,	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Textile fabrics Cotton	•4,03.00,824	4,38,09,548	4,85,26,730	5,1 7,92 ,994	4,94,41,188	3,74,68,349	5,56,0 5 ,525	6,49,16,736	7,57,64,350	8,37,98,396		
goods	3,60,60,151	4,03 ,93 ,256	4,40,11,62 3	4,77,8 7,984	4,38,14,315	3,39,46,302	4 .91,08 ,278	5, 72, 63,994	6,84,22,488	7,49,87.539		

*Figures of Haberdashery and millinery for the year 1904-05 were included with Apparel including Drapery, haberdashery, &c. L(1v) 66-4

Table No. 15.

The rise in cotton goods in the decade was 107 per cent. and in the quinquennium 120 per cent. and comparing the last two years' figures was 9 per cent.

Before dealing with the separate items of this heading, a few remarks are made on the trend of prices of raw materials in the Home markets. In *Cotton* the year began with the price of Middling American in the neighbourhood of 600d. per lb. and with a weak tendency, and Fully Good fair brown Egyptian was quoted at 10d. May to August saw slightly lower prices, in September they rose to 735d. and 105d. respectively, and were again higher in October, then a fall with slight variations set in and the year closed with prices at 600d. The level of prices was therefore practically much the same as in the previous year. The American crop for the season ending 31st August 1913 amounted to 14,167,115 bales against 16,138,426 in the previous period, and new crop was estimated to be about 14,000,000. Prices of cloth generally were some 8 per cent. cheaper at the close than at the beginning of the year but latterly sales have been on a much smaller scale than usual, and prices in Manchester have latterly stiffened again. The stock of piece-goods in Karachi is reported to be some 80/90,000 packages or, roughly, half a year's supply and is considered larger than it should be, and imports in 1914-15 are not expected to be anything like as large as they have been during the year under review. In *Silk* prices were high in spite of a In *Wool* there was a diminution in the world's supply and prices were forced up to the high rates ruling in 1907. At the close of 1913, however, a sudden drop occurred as it was found the trade could not afford to pay such high rates, demand having slackened considerably and prices dropped 1¹/₂d. to 2d. per lb. lower than they were at the commencement of the year.

The following table compares the last two years' imports of each textile (not being raw material):-

·····	-			Table No 17.				
	Description. 1912-13.				1913-14.	Increase or decreas in 1912-13.		
874				Rs.	Rs.			
Cotton	•••			6,84,22,488	7,49 ,87,539	+	65,65,051	
Flax	•••			1,41,820	1,55.285	+	13,465	
Haberdash	hery and mi	illinery .		11,11,019	13,05,463	+	1,94,444	
Hemp				69	10	· -	59	
Jute	•••			28,449	17,857	-	· 10,592	
Šilk		•••]	5,53,671	6,60,681	+	1,07,010	
Wool	•••	•••		55,06,834	66,71,561	+	11,64,727	
		Total	[7,57,64,350	8,37,98,396	+	80,34,046	

Cotton.—Twist and yarn.—The figures disclose a drop of 294,070 lbs. or 10 per cent. and Rs. 77,448 or 3 per cent. comparing the last two years and occurred almost wholly in coloured yarns No. 30s to 40s from the United Kingdom. The only explanation is that the imports from this source have been very heavy for the last two years and have not been absorbed and hence the drop in this line alone of 600,502 lbs. or 33 per cent. and Rs. 418,893 or 32 per cent. High prices also interfered with sales, and in T. Reds, Swiss were found cheaper. Shipments from both Holland and Switzerland were larger. The increase under unspecified descriptions was 129,489 lbs. or 54 per cent. and Rs. 194,746 or 71 per cent, in which practically all countries shared. The chief item is mercerised yarn, for which there was a demand at the expense of silk.

Piece-goods — The following table gives the totals of the three headings Grey, White and Coloured (including printed) for the last ten years. The main features brought out by the table are the expansion of the direct trade of the port in White and Coloured, in which latter Prints are included.

			Gre	y.	Wh	ite.	Ċoloured.		
		1	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	
1904-05			45.803,696	58,63,533	118,306,806	1,54,61,812	87,870,643	1,23.73.776	
1905-06			59,849,948	82,17,574	112,763,181	1.50,08,285	105,797,978	1,48,28,184	
1906-07			53,424,472	76.27,618	131,864,611	1,68,90,134	112,932.362	1,68,34,244	
1907-08			46,120,776	66, 16,864	161,989,154	2,37,16,007	100,039,933	1,53,44,728	
1908-09			46,604.134	69,36,692	128,320,960	1,82,76,310	107 105,580	1,57,15,286	
1909-10	•••		38,313,588	58,47,151	93,979,923	1,33,70,421	80,133,254	1,23 25,014	
1010-11	•••		32,083.045	49,23,274	159,028,161	2,25,83.770	118,637,356	1,89,00,793	
1011-12			49,509,702	79,37,171	157,671,589	2,52,80,916	123,773,503	2,05,05,197	
1012-13	•••		58.333,570	1,00,86,951	210,508,729	3,47,78,394	114,897,758	2,01,49.577	
1913-14			39,518,350	71,78,125	217,727,981	3,42,59,048	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	

Table No. 18.

Grey.—The fall in this trade was expected as the last two years' imports were more than could be absorbed and were at the same time purchased at a high level of prices. The decline was 32 per cent. in quantity, and 28 per cent. in the total value of this heading. The decrease in *shirtings* was 18,308,813 yards or 42 per cent. and Rs. 27,05,947 or 37 per cent. The good demand for American *Pepperil drills* continued and the imports fell only 8 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value, last year's figures being record ones. The article is a sound one and seems to command a demand particularly on the frontier. The disturbed state of parts of Afghanistan apparently interfered with the trade in other heavy weight greys.

Whites.—The rise in quantity was 3 per cent., but there was a fall in the value totals of 1 per cent. This is explained by the fact that the imports of *shirtings*, a highly priced article, were considerably curtailed, purchases during the last two years having been very large. Stocks of *shirtings* are being gradually worked off, but so far no very large new business has been put through. The fall in *shirtings* was 34,172,156 yards or 47 per cent. and in value Rs. 57,50,519 or 43 per cent. The items which showed increases were —

	Yards.	Rs.
Checks, spots and stripes	3,383,071 or 51 per cent.	8,90,331 or 71 per cent.
Dhuties, saris and scarves	1,055,022 or 61 per cent.	1,79,696 or 60 per cent.
Jacconets, mulls, cambrics, etc.	28,863,530 or 42 per cent.	34,12,341 or 29 per cent.
Nainsookhs	5,889,729 or 9 per cent.	2,90,936 or 3 per cent.
Sheetings	9,426 or 53 per cent.	2,761 or 55 per cent.
Twills	1,075,656 or 129 per cent.	2,25,905 or 123 per cent.
Unspecified descriptions	1,323,119 or 58 per cent.	2,61,976 or 56 per cent.

The business in *Mulls* was distinctly overdone as stocks at the close of the year were very large. *Nainsookhs* are also somewhat largely held and slow of sale. At one time in the year it looked as if the fall in the prices of cotton would bring very heavy losses to dealers, but prices in Manchester hardened and short time was resorted to by several mills. The tone of the market has become more hopeful though the amount of new business put through during the last few months of the year was small, compared to that of last year. The recrudescence of plague at the close considerably hampered trade, many dealers running away. *Fancy whites* met with a ready sale. This tendency to purchase a dearer article denotes general prosperity.

Coloured (including Prints).—The enormous rise in the totals of 41,250,001 yds. or 35 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 95,39,585 or 47 per cent. in value is remarkable and practically every heading of the trade showed substantial increases. Though stocks are fairly large, sales were good. The expansion in the print trade with Italy mentioned last year was from 1,116,457 yds. valued at Rs. 394,763 to 3,386,942 yds. value at Rs. 10,41,407, or an increase of 203 per cent. in quantity and 163 per cent in value. It may be mentioned that a number of mills in Italy have formed a combine. Italy also finding the outlet for her trade being hampered by the Balkan War evidently turned her attention to India and by selling cheaply found a market and did an excellent trade in chocolate and blue ground prints. Manchester and Glasgow also did well in these lines. Shirting prints, particularly white ground, are reported to have been considerably overdone and stocks are large.

Other manufactures.—Blankets.—The trade in cotton blankets is stated to have resulted in losses, all markets being oversupplied. The increase under the heading was from 265,334 lbs. and Rs. 1,35,596 in 1912-13 to 422,336 lbs. and Rs. 2,21,518 in 1913-14 or a rise of 59 per cent. in quantity and 63 per cent. in value. Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece rose from 3,087,912 Nos. and Rs. 6,35,186 to 3,258,521 Nos. and Rs. 10,63,864, or a rise of 5 per cent. in number and 67 per cent. in value. The trade was in Shawls and was overdone, and stocks are large.

Wool.—The rise under Yarn and knitting wool was 14 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in value. Both Berlin wool and yarn were imported in larger quantities from Germany and Austria, but stocks are large; however, prices are still high. *Piece-goods.*—The rise in the totals was 14 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent in value. The imports from the United Kingdom rose some 3 lakhs and from France some 8 lakhs, while those from Germany fell 3½ lakhs. Bradford manufacturers sent numerous travellers to this country during the winter of 1912-13 and booked large orders for woollens for June-July shipment, but it is reported sales have not been good and stocks on hand are large. In shawl cloth France took away the trade from Germany. The Saxony and Thuringen manufacturers attempted to make a rule that the goods must be examined before shipment and apparently lost this trade consequently. Germany also shipped smaller quantities of mixed flannels, as large stocks were held over from the previous two years' heavy imports. The business in *shawls*, which is chiefly with Germany, is reported to have been overdone.

P. Miscellaneous.—The fall under this heading was 9 per cent. and is chiefly accounted for by the two items commented on below. *Cement.*—The decrease was 39 per cent. in quantity and 39 per cent. in value. Strikes interfered with deliveries at the begining of the year and prices were at the same time high but subsequently fell Imports were for the first time received from Denmark, and the quality is reported to good. A steamship company has, it is understood, started the trade in order to fill their steamers to Hull. *Matches.*—There was a rise of 259,325 gross or 48 per cent. and Rs. 1,72,589 or 47 per cent. in safety matches but a fall in other sorts, chiefly sulphur of 362,678 gross or 40 per cent. and Rs. 2,45,811 or 37 per cent. Imports of safety decreased from Sweden and increased from Austria and Belgium, the manufacturers in these latter countries, however, are reported to be forming syndicates for combined sale as present prices are found to be unremunerative. The White Phosphorus Act, V of 1913, passed on 7th March 1913, may possibly have interfered with the sale of *sulphur matches*, as prices in comparison with *safety* were reported to be high.

13. The following table compares the totals of the principal articles under this main heading for the last two years :--Table No. 19.

Articles.			1912	-13.	1913	3-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.		
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	Total Rs.			4,53,668	•••	4,89,252	•••	+ 35,584	
Articles imported by post Other articles		 	 	4,36,916 16,752	 	4,67,364 21,888	•••	+ 30,448 + 5,130	

The rise in the total was 7 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandise re-exported.

14. The following table gives the most important items of the re-export trade for the last five years and compares the last two :---Table No. 20.

Articles.	1909-	1910.	1910-	1911.	1911-	1912.	1912	-1913.	1913-	1914.	1913-1914	as compared 1912-1913.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Rupees	•••	Rs. 38,75,221	•••	Rs. 49,80,102	•••	Rs. 90,75,810	.	Rs. 80,17,720	· · · ·	Rs. 65,68,766		Rs. 14,48,954
Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco Rs. B. Fruits and Vegetables—		7,01,318		13,52,761		<u>55,69,82</u> 4		15,43,090	•••	10,54,978		- 4,88,112
Fresh fruits and vegetables Rs. Fruits and vege- tables, dried, salted or pre-	 ,			 .			••••	221				- 221
served— Dates Cwt. Other sorts " G. Sugar " Other articles Rs Class II.—Raw materials and	4,384	49,272 1,09,740 5,15,340 26,966	1,243 11,382 93,970 	6,266 3,02,767 9,40,539 1,03,189	484 24,079 496,449 	2,426 7,54,432 47,79,711 33,255		3,278 4,46,790 10,60,259 32,542		15,533 2,49.034 7,52,781 37,630	+ 2,715 8,472 - 34,756 	+ 12,255 - 1,97,756 - 3.07,478 + 5,088
produce and ar- ticles mainly un- manufactured " D. – Metallic ores, and scrap iron or		25,66,854	<u> </u>	25,78,982		<u>25,22,093</u>		<u>53,69,5</u> 82		42,27,081	•••	- 11,42,501
steel for re manufactureTons. H. Textile mate-	64	2,711	3,691	1,20,922	18	432	104	6,494	5,119	1,16,930	+ 5,015	+ 1,10,436
rials— Wool, raw …Lbs. Other textile	4,342,908	25,38,59	4,745,664	24.29,460	4.764,343	24,63,530	10,669,466	53,44,618	8,133,279	40,79,784	- 25.36,187	- 12,64,834
materialsRs. Other articles , Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly		435 25,115		1,84 <u>3</u> 26,757		875 57,256		2,740 15,730		3,580 26,787		+ 840 + 11,057
manufacturedRs. A. Apparel " Q. Textile fab- rics-		<u>5,90,5</u> 08 81,448		10,37,062 71,051	· ···	9,70,261 1,06,381		10,59,198	1	12,54,491 1,59,571		+ 1,95,293 + 1,126
Coloured, printed or	661,983	9 2,02 5	1,296,581	1,99,571	1,262,174	2,03,2 31	10,37,965	5 1,74,804	1,241,618	1,93,781	+ 203,653	+ 18,977
dyed piece- goods " Other cotton goods in- cluding	1,1 18,49	1,64,849	2,022,418	3,81546	1,523,276	3,00,179	1, 252 ,578	3 2,22,380	1,696,04 5	2,80,715	+ 443,467	+ 58,335
twist and yarn Rs.		21,862		35,036		21,897		42,773		34,326	·	- 8,447
Other textile fabrics " Other articles " Class IV.—Miscel-		12,775 2,07,549		20,598 3,38,260		30,563 3.08,910		76,794 3,84,002	 	1,00,182 4,85,916	••• •••	+ 23,388 + 1,01,914
laneous and un- classified "		16,541		I 1,297		13,632		45,850		32,216		- 13,634

N.B.-The figures underlined added together make up the total of the first line,

The fall in the value of the re-export trade was due, first, to the smaller business in Sugar, particularly with Bahrein and the Persian Gulf ports, the decrease to Bahrein alone being 21,650 cwts. or 80 per cent. and Rs. 2,19,024 or 79 per cent.; and, secondly, to the smaller shipments of Kandahar wool and dried fruits. The trend of the sugar trade with Persia was probably to direct shipments instead of purchases being made through merchants in Bombay and Karachi. Last year's Wool figures were record ones and those of the year under review are larger than those of any other year, omitting 1912-13. The winter of 1912-13 is reported to have been a severe one in Afghanistan and caused a somewhat heavier mortality than usual amongst the sheep in certain parts. Prices in Liverpool for Kandahar wool rose during the year some 10 to 15 per cent., though during the sales that have just closed, rates are down ½d. per lb. In Dried fruits the continuance of low prices in Europe and large supplies from other countries, interfered with the export trade from Kandahar, etc. The only other item of special interest was a shipment to Genoa in one steamer of 5,000 tons of Old iron purchased from the Railway. The last large shipment to that port took place in 1910-11. The re-export trade in Piece-goods was only fair, as although there was an increase, last year's figures were small and those of this year are not as large as those of the two years previous to 1912-13.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

15. The following table shows the relative values of the more important exports for the last five years, arranged in the order of their comparative importance, and compares the last two years (articles under one lakh not separately specified) :--

able	No.	21.	

Articles	j. 		1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.	Percentage of each item to total exports of Indian pro- duce in 1913-1914.
			Rs.	Rsn	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wheat			9,71,42,758	9,85,70,189	10,23,23,751	14,04,73,261	9,78,20,092	-4,26.53,169	37.79
Cotton, raw			4,08,00,723	4, 57, 04, 926	2,77,43,406	5,08.23,237	5,60,77,121	+ 52,53,884	21.67
Rapeseed			2.94.02.411	2,63,82,136	2.39.53.023	2,66,51.651	3,24,76,377	+ 58,24,726	12.24
Wool, raw			1,53,28,777	1,47,03,765	1,46,16,415	1,44,86,345	1,29,20,448	- 15.65.897	4-99
Barley		•••	16,25,648	10,11,363	1,48,84,434	3,62,18,377	1.07.16.729	-2.55.01.648	4.14
Skins, raw			57,11,148	60,35,867	62.16.469	85,00,054	93,04,183	+ 8.04.129	3.59
Rice not in the husk			52 29 245	31,06,983	25,50,172	38,02,782	73,35,062	+ 35.32.280	2.83
MUL A A			16 66 202	18,47,277	30,15,501	48,48,318	59.80.199	+ 11.31.881	2.31
Hides, raw	•••	•••	22 09 640	16.26.666	26,23,900	72.21.623	56.37.691	-15.83.932	2.19
C	•••	•••	26 72 090		2.44.74.966	86.70.942	49,95,686	- 36.75.256	1.93
	•••	•••		19,42,351			37.47.112		1.44
	•••	••• '	39,53,359	58,24,406	22,79,055	38,62.329		- 1.15.217	.79
Jowar and bajra	•••	•••	4,14,498	62,813	6,305	2,93,018	20,:9,485	+ 17,66,467	-78
Bones	•••	•••	14,37,320	11,60,938	19,21,273	27.85,371	20,23,589	- 7.61,782	
Cotton seed		•••	20,14,818	15,45,800	6,98,438	19,06.468	13,96,489	- 5,09,979	•54
Silk, raw	•••		18,58,810	20 , 13,85 6	24,72,900	27,41,925	12,63,815	- 14.78,110	•48
Linseed				5,35,847	2,22,449	14.78,007	5,25,295	9,52,712	-21
Skins, tanned or dressed			4,41,942	6,12,961	5,89,745	4,64,566	4,63,068	- 1,498	•17
Fishmaws and sharktins			2,48,310	2,55,569	2.50.450	3,09,181	3,33,933	+ 24.752	• • 13
Fodder, bran and pollard	ls		54,647	74,859	1.07.578	1,16,429	2.47.271	+ 1.30,842	.09
Fish, dry, salted			88,987	1.22.276	1.66,289	2,25,184	2,40,579	+ 15,395	.09
Lac			26.960	1,97,845	2,37,203	2,16,949	2,15,356	- 1.593	-08
Fruits and vegetables			02 949	1,26,599	1.03.908	1,90,165	2.09.633	+ 19,468	.08
Pulse	•••		2 84 628	3,60,154	2.13.778	5.83.071	2,06,301	- 3,76,770	.08
Cotton manufactures	•••	•••	67 845	1,23,716	2.35,252	2.37.638	1,72,136	- 65,502	-06
Cromite or chrome iron		•••	1 90 210			1.34.626	1.38,078		1 105
	JUG	•••	1,89,319	1,04,912	1,26,622	1,34,0-0		+ 3,452	-06
	•••	•••		3,841	909		1,34,850	+ 1.34.850	-08
Animals, living	•••	•••	26,194	51,375	1,04,906	55,668	78.283	+ 22,615	-02
Maize	•••	•••				6,67.565	55,418	- 6,12.147	
, Oils	•••	•••	1,28,899	75,496	38,302	1.33,757	49,873	- 83,884	.02
. Wood and timber	···	•••	1,16,160	56,834	47.318	95,979	32,125	- 63,854	.02
. Wool manufactures		•••	28,933	65,196	1,06,340	1.29.674	27,552	- 1.02,122	.01
Indigo		•••	1,44,283	3,14,610	1,89,830	22,900	22,223	- 677	•01
Grain, pulse and flour-o	ther sorts		11,89,083	2,65,486	40, 36, 949	8,906	13,616	+ 4,710	•01
Iron, old, for remanufact			39,000	182		1,38.800		- 1,38,800	
Other articles			11,57,856	11,98,376	14,23,440	16,98,234	18,74,414	+ 1.76.180	.72
TOTAL EXPORTS O	F INDIAN		21.70.01.990	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32.01.93.000	25,87,94,082	-6,13,98,918	100

The drop of 19 per cent. in the value figures of the export trade was due to the smaller shipments of wheat -30 per cent., Barley -70 per cent., Gram -42 per cent., Wool -10 per cent., Hides -21 per cent. partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of Cotton +10 per cent., Rapeseed +21 per cent., Rice +92 per cent., Jowar +602 per cent., and are all dealt with in detail below.

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

16. The following table contrasts the principal items under the heading for the last two years :-

Table No. 22.

A 11-1	191 2	4913	1913	1914.	Increas	e or decr	ease in	1913-14.
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Qua	ntity.	,	Value.
`		Rs.		Rs.			'	Rs.
Total Rs.		19,63,54,213	••••	13,00,57,943		••	— б,	62 ,96,270
A—Fish (excluding canned fish, Cwt.	14,468	5,38,322	15,219	5,81,147	+	75 ¹	+	42,825
Fish, dry, salted ,, Fishmaws and sharkfins ,, Other sorts	11,858 2,455 155	2,25,184 3,09,181 3,957	12,406 2,528 285	2,40,579 3,33,933 6,635	+ + +	548 73 130	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	15,395 24,752 2,678

L (IV) 66-5

B—Fruits and vegetables Rs Fresh fruits , Fresh vegetables of all kinds. Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved Cw		Value. Rs. 1,90,165 6,795 1,72,413	Quantity. 	Value. Rs. 2,09,633 6,977	Quantity.	+	Value. Rs 19,468
Fresh fruits, Fresh vegetables of all kinds. Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved Cw		1,90,165 6,795		2,09 ,633 6,977		_	19,468
Fresh fruits, Fresh vegetables of all kinds. Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved Cw		6,795		6,977		_	
Fresh vegetables of all kinds, Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved Cw						+	180
kinds, Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved Cw		1,72,413					102
salted or preserved Cw	t. 1.205	1 1		1,97.221		+	24,808
C-Grain, Pulse and Flour ,	07 600 111	10,957 19,55,66,240	544 23,914,985	5,435 12,91,82,588	- 751 - 13,688,126		5, 522 6,63,83,652
Barl:y Gram Jawar and bajra Maize Pulse Rice not in the husk Wheat Wheat flour	2,087,888 65.679 158,207 116,801 542,443 26,427,554	3.62,18,377 86,70.942 2.93,018 6.67,565 5.83,071 38,02,782 14,04,73,261 48,48,318	2,552,435 1,112,766 456,726 13,289 38,681 1074,785 17,866,472 797,631	1,07,16,729 49,95.686 20,59,485 55.418 2,06,301 73.35,062 9.78.20.092 59,80,199	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	-++	2,55,01,648 36,75,256 17,66,467 6,12,147 3,76,770 35,32,280 4,26,53,169 11,31,881
Other sorts , E-Provisions and oilman's stores R	1,432	8,906 25,036	2,200	13,616 27,252	+ 768	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4,710 2,216
F—Spices Lb	s. 52,735	9,736	67,557	18,344	+ 14,822	+	8,608
G -Sugar Cw	t. 539	8,011	792	10,392	+ 253	.+	2,381
H—Tea Lb	s. 2,985	2,109	20,998	15,884	+ 18,013	+	13,775
I-Other food and drink R	.	3,600		10		-	3,590
J—Tobacco Lb	s. 58,619	10,994	49.74 2	12,693	- 8,877	+	1,699

Table No. 22-continued.

N. B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The decrease in the value total was 33 per cent.

A.—Fish.—The fishing season was a good one and both *sua* and *shark* were plentiful. There was a good demand from Ceylon for the former and from Hong-Kong for the latter, and prices rose during the year. The shipments of *fishmaws*, which are taken from the *sua*, to the United Kingdom were also larger, but prices declined in London.

B.—Fruits and vegetables.—The increase under this heading was due to much larger shipments of potatoes to Ceylon. Other Gulf and Red Sea ports took somewhat less of both potatoes and onions than last year though above the average of the last five. The Malir crop of potatoes was exceedingly good. Owing to the good rainfall a much larger area was put under potatoes and high prices continued to prevail.

C.—Grain, Pulse and flour.—The heading shows a fall of 36 per cent. in quantity and 33 per cent. in value and was chiefly brought about by the smaller shipments of wheat, barley, gram, maize and pulse; on the other hand wheat flour, jawar and rice were shipped in larger quantities.

Barley.—The previous year's figures were record ones and were brought about by the failure of the European crop. There was a drop of 66 per cent. in quantity and 70 per cent. in value during the year under review. The sudden rise in this trade began in 1911-12. Rates in Europe were low last year compared with local, and persistently fell throughout the year. The new contract came into force during the year.

Gram.—Export only occurs when there is a special demand, due to scarcity of fodder grains in Europe, so that the drop of 46 per cent. in quantity and 42 per cent. in value hardly calls for much comment. Maise from the Argentine was in plentiful supply also low quality oats from Russia and the Plate.

Jawar and Bajra.—The rise was 595 per cent. in quantity and 602 per cent. in value. Some 2,362 tons jawar were exported to the United Kingdom, none having been shipped for the last two years and 549 tons were shipped to Belgium and 35 tons to France, neither of which countries have taken any before. A large quantity of 9,554 tons was shipped to Aden against only 1,375 tons in the previous year and 4,858 tons to the Red. Sea ports against 404 tons in the previous year, remarkable rises of 594 per cent. and 1,102 per cent. respectively, which are somewhat difficult to explain, except that it is a cheap grain and it is reported the crops were failures in those parts. The fact that there were more steamers put on the berth for those ports probably had something to do with the larger shipments from this port. The Jawar crop was a large one.

Maise and Pulse.—The fall in Maise was 91 per cent. in quantity and 91 per cent. in value and in Pulse 66 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value, due wholly to the same causes assigned above to Gram.

Rice not in the husk—The rise was 98 per cent. in quantity and 92 per cent. in value. Crops were about half the normal in Hyderabad and about two-thirds for the rest of Sind. However, the Province has managed to almost double her export trade. Cutch and Kathiawar took much less than usual, so there was more available for export to Foreign countries. Exports to Aden rose 222 per cent. in quantity, Bahrein Islands 94 per cent., Ceylon 475 per cent., Mauritius 100 per cent., Red Sea ports 329 per cent., Muscat 87 per cent. and Persia 83 per cent. Falls occurred in shipments to Zanzibar 52 per cent. and East African Protectorate 39 per cent. and Italian East Africa 53 per cent.

Wheat.—The Agricultural Department's returns compare areas cultivated and outturns for the last two years as follows:—

		Table No. 23.		
	Area cul	tivated.		urn.
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Sind Punjab	 Acres. 391,264 11		97,171	Tons. 1 26,80 1 2,989,482

The crop in Sind yielded from 70/85 per cent. of the normal, whereas in the Punjab, irrigated areas yielded equal to if not over the normal but unirrigated somewhat under. Prices in the United Kingdom, our largest customer, varied between 30s and 34s per quarter, so there were no very serious fluctuations, but business was difficult, sellers in this country holding out for high rates compared with the sterling equivalent. With the enormous crops in the United States and Canada, India dropped to third place in quantity shipped to England in 1913, whereas in both 1911 and 1912 she took the lead. In 1913 the quantities, taken from the *Economist*, were—

1,703,397 tons from United States of America 1,089,395 ,, ,, Canada 938,305 ,, ,, India

Of this latter 701,202 tons went from Karachi.

The following table gives the distribution of the wheat exports for the last five years :----

Table No. 24.

ł	1909	-1910.	191 0 -1	1911.	1911-1	1912.	191:	2-1913.	1913	1914.
	Cwt,	Rs	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs,	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom Babrein Islands Other British Posses- sions Sweden Norway Denmark Germany Holland Belgium France Spain Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman. Persia Begypt Other Foreign Coun-	14.203,886 22,267 1.919 1,65,740 45,000 1,571,963 63,138 31,526 30,307 23,528 9 95	8,54,17,678 1,39,635 11,694 9,95,640 2,76,000 93,92,776 3,78,328 2,00,418 1,83,751 1,44,728 62 548	16,037,430 2,670 797 171,800 11.6,700 844,402 2,114,648 4,448 12,513 5,152 941 185		16.899,323 1,195 138 252,530 379,428 61,000 3,032,585 177,300 1,764 1,718 170 4,227 229	8,31,51,811 5,469 778 12,07,895 18,62,890 2,95,000 1,48,71,105 8,85,350 8,782 9,211 812 23,335 1,313	19,696,768 8,869 109 203,935 116,038 26,000 3,71,745 49,160 3,480,880 1,661,880 16,61,880 16,5234 735 19,060 5,388 20,730 3	10,48,27,641 48,828 637 10,30,230 5,80,290 1,30,000 19,78,418 2,72,380 1,81,96,607 91,42,196 40,03,845 4,520 1,07,443 30,454 1.19,754 18	12,104,436 35,660 1,892 217,378 241,640 463,509 2,684,654 1,797,112 194,114 30,000 31,993 42,445 13,910 4,693 3,036	6,65,19,898 2,09,088 14,782 12,32,850 26,12,277 1,46,40,723 95,58,105 10,62,820 1,79,500 1,91,548 2,17,545 81,322 30,562 17,912
tries. Total	16,160,378	9,71,42,758	19,311,687	9,85,70,189	20.811,607	10.23,23,751	26,427,554	14,04,73,261	17,866,472	9,78,20,092

Wheat flour.—The rise was 23 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in the value figures of the trade. Egypt was again our largest customer with 359,301 cwts. against 266,118 cwts. in the previous year. Prices are reported to have been somewhat unremunerative. Aden and the Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports under Asiatic Turkey also took larger quantities and Persia trebled her demands. Competition has been very keen between the several mills, and prices of wheat have been high, so that the business has not been a very profitable one to those concerned.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

17. The following table contrasts the principal items under this heading for the last two years.

Table No. 25.

		1912	-1913.	191	13-1914.	Increas	e or deci	rease in 1913-1.
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	- Quan	tity.	Value.
	1		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
A.	Total Rs Coal, coke and patent fuel Tons.	20	12,18,58,732 320	 40	12,69,06,464 720	+	20	+ 50,47,73
B .	Gums, resins and lac Cwt.	3,991	2,18,157	3,664	2,15.356	-	327	2,80
	Gums and resins ,. Lac	46 3 ,94 5	1 ,2 08 2,16,949	3,664	2,15,356	=	46 281	- 1,59

		1912-	1913.	191	3-1914.	Increase or dec	crease in 1913-14
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
C .	Hides and skins, raw Cwt.	220,164	1,57,65,979	194,748	1,49,56,576	- 25,416	- 8,09,403
	Hides, raw { Cwt { No.	{ 109,013 { 1,139,807	} 72,21,623	{ 79,669 { 763,008	56,37,691	$\begin{cases} - 29.344 \\ - 376,799 \end{cases}$	} <u> </u>
	Skins, raw Cwt. Cuttings of hides and	(107,057 (6.278,094	85,00,054	(113,6 2 2 (6,724,362	93, 04,183	(+ 6,565 (+ 446,2 68	} + 8,04,129
D.	skins, raw Cwt. Metallic ores and scrap	4,094	44,302	1,457	14,702	- 2,637	- 29,600
	metal for remanufacture Tons.	8,639	2,73,426	3,598	1,38,078	- 5,041	- 1,35,348
	Chromite (chrome iron ore) " Iron or steel, old, for re-	3,087	1,34,626	3,598	1,38,078	+ 511	+ 3,452
E.	manufacture Oils Galls.	5,552 65,406	1,38,800 1,33,757	 24,273	 49,873	- 5,552 - 41,133	- 1,38,800 - 83,884
F.	Seeds Cwt.	4,188,273	3,39,24,802	4,486,284	3,83,03,274	+ 298,011	+ 43,78,472
G. Н.	Essential Cwt. Cotton , Linseed , Mustard , Rape , Sesamum (til or jinjili) , Other sorts of oil seeds , Other than oil-seeds , Tallow, stearine and wax , Textile materials Rs. (Cotton, raw , Cwt.	344 472,379 127,245 3,288,154 297,654 2,455 42 281 1,317,687	2,770 19,06,468 14,78,007 2,66,51,651 38,62,329 23,122 455 7.197 6,80,51,507 5,08,23,237	1,556 378,261 38,959 18,102 3,778,339 269,068 1,999 1,260 1,493,736	11.406 13,96,489 5,25,295 1,34,850 3,24,76,377 37,47,112 11,743 2 37,107 - 7,02,61,384 5,60,77,121	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 8,636 \\ - & 5,09,979 \\ - & 9,52,712 \\ + & 1,34,850 \\ + & 58,24,726 \\ - & 1,15,217 \\ - & 11,379 \\ - & 453 \\ + & 29,910 \\ + & 22,09,877 \\ + & 52,53,884 \end{array}$
I.	Silk, raw Lbs. Wool, raw Wood and timber Rs.	679,641 33,221,256	27,41,925 1,44,86,345 80,443	260,433 28,908,357	12,63,815 1,29,20,448 32,125	- 419.208 - 4,312,899	$ \begin{array}{r} - 14,78,110 \\ - 15,65,897 \\ - 48,318 \end{array} $
J.	Miscellaneous "		34,03,144	••	29,11,971		- 4,91,173
	Manures— Animal bones Tons. Other kinds of manures ,, Other articles Rs.	36,816 961 	27,85,371 48,965 5,68,808	25,606 216 	20,23,589 13.564 8,74,818	- 11,210 - 745 	- 7,61,782 - 35,401 + 3,06,010

N.B.-The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line,

The rise in the value figures of the class was 4 per cent.

C—Hides and skins, raw.—The drop in the heading was 11 per cent. in weight and 5 per cent. in value and occurred in hides, the shipments of skins being larger. It is remarkable such high figures have again been recorded considering the year has not been one of drought, in fact fodder was plentiful. The explanation seems to be that there is a pronounced scarcity in the world's supply of raw material and the ever-increasing demand for the finished articles causes prices to rise and all available supplies are shipped to Europe; however, at the close of the year rates were somewhat lower.

Hides raw.—The decrease in number was 33 per cent., in weight 26 per cent., and in value 21 per cent. The demand throughout the year has been greater than the supply in spite of a higher range of prices. Prices have in fact been remarkable, such rates not having been hitherto touched. The fall in—

Buffalo hides was cwts. 7,689, Nos. 66,739 and Rs. 4,13,236. Cow hides was cwts. 16,795, Nos. 233,124 and Rs. 8,88,018. Calf skins was cwts. 2,650, Nos. 63,302 and Rs. 1,62,254. Other hides was cwts. 2,210, Nos. 13,634 and Rs. 1,20,424.

The following table compares the last two years' figures, and gives the destination of the hides exported:---

Table No. 26.

Countries.			1912-1913.			Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.							
		Quan	Quantity.		Value. Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.			Value.		
		Cwt.	Pieces.	Rs.	Cwt.	Pieces.	Rs.	c	lwt.	P	vieces.		Rs.
···· ··· ···	 	17,028 27,289 7,892 13,160 12,749 16,364 4,581	143,321 267,025 61,825 131,601 133,904 244,790 41,965	11,15,254 18,21,646 5,16,885 7,74,490 8,56,648 11,89,888 2,85,204	11,315 27,343 13,771 6,204 5,443 8,232 3,921	97,313 237,573 95,822 71,204 57,775 139,970 34,856	8.01,856 18,90,372 10,19,086 3,69,153 4,10,887 6,13,986 2,77,122	-++	5,713 54 5,879 6,956 7,306 8,132 660	+	46,008 29,452 33,997 60,397 76,129 104,820 7,109	+ + -	3,13.398 68,726 5,02.201 4,05,337 4,45,761 5,75,902 8,082
····	_	8,494 1.456	101,308 14,068	5,66,122 95,486	2.667 773	21,192 7,303	1,97,839 57,390	-	5,827 683	-	80.116 6.765	-	3,68,283 38,096
	 merica	 merica-	Quan Cwt. 17.028 27,289 27,289 13,160 13,160 14,581 merica- 8,494 1.456	es. Quantity. Cwt. Pieces. 	es. Quantity. Value. Cwt. Pieces. Rs. 	Cwt. Pieces. Rs. Cwt. 0.1 17.028 143,321 11,15,254 11,315 27,289 267,025 18,21,646 27,343 27,289 267,025 18,21,646 27,343 13,160 131,601 7,74,990 62,264 12,749 133,904 8,56,648 5,443 16,364 244,790 11,89,888 8,232 4,581 41,965 2,85,204 3,921 merica- 8,494 101,308 5,66,122 2,667 1.456 14,068 95,486 773	Quantity. Value, Quantity. Cwt. Pieces. Rs. Cwt. Pieces. 17.028 143,321 11.15,254 11,315 97,313 27,289 267,025 18,21,646 27,343 237,573 27,289 261,825 5,16,885 13,771 95,822 13,160 133,904 8,56,648 5,443 57,775 16,364 244,790 11,89,888 8,232 139,970 4,581 41,965 2,85,204 5,921 34,856 merica- 14,408 95,486 773 7,303	Cwt. Pieces. Rs. Cwt. Pieces. Rs. Cwt. Pieces. Rs. 17.028 143,321 11.15,254 11.315 97.313 8,01,856 27,289 267,025 18,21,646 27,343 237,573 18,90,372 27,289 267,025 18,21,646 27,343 237,573 18,90,372 27,289 61,825 5,16,885 13,771 95,822 10,19,086 12,749 133,904 8,56,648 5,443 57,775 4,10,887 16,364 244,790 11,89,888 8,232 139,970 6,13,986 4,581 41,965 2,85,204 5,921 34,856 2,77,122 mercica 8,494 101,308 5,66,122 2,667 21,192 1,97,839 1.456 14,068 95,486 <t< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td></t<>	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Skins, raw.—The rise in—

Goat skins was cwts. 2,023, Nos. 208,582 and Rs. 3,65,697. Sheep skins was cwts. 4,648, Nos. 250,665 and Rs. 4,45,639.

Holland, Belgium and France took much larger quantities of goat skins, the rise being 54 per cent., 4,011 per cent. and 278 per cent. in number respectively. Shipments to the United States of America fell off 2 per cent. in number, but nearly two-thirds of the export were to that country. The exports of *sheep skins* rose to all countries, the United States of America taking about seven-eighths of the trade. The figures are record ones with this country and show a remarkable expansion during the last five years. Prices have been maintained at a high level throughout the year.

F-Seeds.-The rise in quantity was 7 per cent. and in value 12 per cent.

Cotton.—The fall was 19 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value. There was a good cotton crop and plenty of seed available for export, but prices for local consumption were higher than the equivalent rates in England and that in spite of a rise in prices.

Linseed.—The fall was 69 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value. Very little linseed is grown in either Sind or the Punjab, most comes from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. A smaller area was put under this seed, as December and January 1912, the time of sowing, were rainless. The late rain in February 1913 helped the late sown crop, but hardly benefited the earlier. There was a remarkable steadiness in the home markets in spite of large supplies from the Argentine and North America. A new outlet has been found for this seed by a hardening process which possibly helped to keep up rates, also the fact that stocks in consumers' hands were small at the commencement of the year. Soya bean, its chief competitor, was also not in such large supply as in the previous year.

Rape.-The Agricultural returns for the rabi crop are as follows:-

Table No. 27.

		Area cult	ivated.	Outtu	ırn.
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
C		Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Sind Punjab	•••	53,958 1,414,062	45,686 936,800	4,711 196,639	4,757 148,963

The export figures showed a rise of 14 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value. The year began with a fairly even level of rates for the rabi crop with a tendency to rise and the season closed with rates fairly high. The toria crop was an excellent one. Some of the toria became heated on the voyage home through not being thoroughly dried before shipment. Prices of toria were steady without much fluctuation. The new rabi crop will be a small one and local prices have opened high.

Rape .- The following table gives the distribution of the article for the last five years :-

Table No. 28.

	1909-	1910.	1910-	1911.	1911	-1912.	1912-	1913.	1913	-1914,
_	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs,	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	C wts.	Rs.
RAPE— United Kingdom Other British Posses-	495,796	29,92,895	6 89 ,99 5	43,71,281	347,732	23,57,63 3	417,892	33,41,292	239,759	23, 59, 705
sions	1.453.512	1.08.10.907	1.155.445	85,46,861	17 723,114	100 54,02,025	904,459	72.95.856	965,785	80,89,895
Belgium France Italy	1,476,294 741,793	1,04,71,879 50,54,856	1,326,059 570,898 200	94,01,341 38,75.212 1,440	1,626,108 509,058	1,21,47,693 37,33,300	1,362,115 580,686	1.11,68,358 46,56,341	1,810,871 641,355 21,002	1,55,43,576 53,68,115 2,14,524
Austria-Hungary Other Foreign Countries.	1,280 8,000	9,240 62,634	25,558	1,86,001	38,547 4,000	2.83,362 28,908	17.002 6,000	1,41,804 48,000	89,566 10,001	8,10,550 90,012
TOTAL	41,76,675	2,94,02,411	3,768,155	2,63,82,136	3,248,576	4,39,53,023	3,288,154	2,66,51,651	3,778,339	3,24,76,377

Sesamum (til or jinjili).—The fall was 9 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value. Good water supply and plentiful rains helped to extend the area in Sind from 73,302 acres to 84,735, but there was a somewhat smaller area put under the seed in the Punjab, viz., 143,551 against 156,813 acres, cotton having displaced it. Outturn only fair. The average of local prices was rather lower than in the previous year.

H.—Textile Materials.—The increase in the total value of this heading was 3 per cent. and was brought about wholly by the larger exports of Cotton, raw. From table on page 17 it will be seen that raw cotton now takes second place in the value list of goods exported, viz., 2167 per cent. of the whole export trade to Foreign countries against 15.87 per cent. in 1912-13 and 1165 per cent. in 1911-12. The value of the exports ten years ago was Rs. 2,78,56, 075 against Rs. 5,60,77,121 in the year under review,—a remarkable expansion.

Cotton raw.—The figures deal with two seasons, the end of one and the beginning of another. The actual season being practically from September in one year to September in the following.

L (1v) 66-6

The Agricultural Department figures uptodate are given below and another column is added of the estimated quantity sent and to be sent to Karachi of the two seasons as above, so that a comparison of the growth of the trade can be made.

		Area cul	tivated.	Outti	1 FD .	Estimated receipst into Karachi.			
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13. '	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.		
Sind Punjab		296,375 1,575,201	331,642 2,052,900	1 23,1 5 2 372,6 4 8	1 32,214 594,198	1 74,3 36 299,9 0 4	194,530 419,440		
TOTAL	••••	1,871,576	2,384,542	495,800	726,412	47 4, 240	613,970		

Table No. 29.

f: A: The figures of the outturn for Sind in the above table are reported to be too low by some 50/60,000 bales.

Turning to the figures of table No. 25 the increase in quantity, viz., cwts. 176,049, was 13 per cent. and invalue, viz., Rs. 52,53,884, was 10 per cent., and except for the fact that the present crop has been largely held for distant delivery, the figures would have been very much larger, as the stock in Karachi on 31st March 1914 was 134,599 (400 lbs.) bales against a stock held at the same time last year of 57,100 bales. Prices in October were quoted on the level of the previous season, viz., in the neighbourhood of Rs. 27/28 per maund, but finding no buyers there was a sudden drop to Rs. 25 and then a continuous fall, month by month, with slight variation, to Rs. 20/4 at the close of the financial year. It is a remarkable fact that the price to-day of Sind cotton is 2d. per lb. below that of American Middling Upland, whereas formerly the difference was rarely more than 1d. to 1¹d. per lb. The quantity grown from American seed in Sind was some 500 bales and in Punjab possibly 25,000 bales may be given, though probably only 10,000 of real American was actually picked, but sad to relate, the cotton has largely been mixed with indigenous, partly in the sowing but more extensively by the zamindars and presses in the hope of gaining in price, a toolish policy which must in the end reap its own reward. It is a great pity, as the staple, especially in Sind, is excellent and if no mixing took place, much better prices would be realised, whereas naturally buyers will not pay a reasonable rate for the mixed article, but base their offers on the rates for indigenous.

The following table gives the distribution of the export of Cotton raw for the last five years:-

Countries.	190	9-10	1910	-11	191	11-12	191:	2-13	191	3-14
	C₩t.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs,	Cwt.	Rs.
ritish Bmpire—	•									
United Kingdom	38,704	11,96,504	23,753	8,80,895	11,590	4,49,733	23,765	8,77,228	20,039	8,36,93
Hong Kong	525	15,750	9,065	3,63,420			8,417	3,06,410		
Other British Possessions	251	3,910	139	3,069	10	400	36	932	116	2,67
oreign countries-										
Southern Russia		1					3,150	1.26,000	7,700	3,08,00
Northern Russia			5,480	1,64,400						
Sweden			2,880	1,15,500			392	15,680	2,364	82,7
Germany	5,36,332	1,70,33,837	420,735	1,57,40,726	2,69,253	94,74,113	3,58,182	1,42,35,479	674,234	2,53,00,7
Holland							2,000	80,000	9,269	3,45,6
Belgium	2.69.462	86,43,903	233,924	90,66,673	1,66,996	57,03,287	2,84,637	1,07,24,353	355,208	1,35,08,7
France	20,897	6,34,415	28,832	10.71.211	6,982	2,15,235	22,119	8,44,260	45,392	18,00,3
Spain	37,697	11.64.550	59,492	21,57,765	19,659	7.28,175	26,833	10.89.024	27,790	10,85,6
Italy	2,15,893	68,26,553	126.865	48,39,025	95,708	34,99,246	1,18,012	44,13,019	137,161	50,61,7
Austria-Hungary	1,24,583	40,60,001	94,735	37,55,663	73,160	25,78,963	91,823	34,88,370	163,875	59,22,3
China exclusive of Hong	11211000	101001001	54,755	57,55,005	/ 5,100	2017 01203		2.10010.0		
Vond and Masso	13,731	4,27,820	4,917	1.76.770	2,385	93,603	2,127	83,205	567	25,6
Tation	23,477	6,84,155	194,367	72.29.908	1,43,307	49,71,145	3,76,048	1,45,36,942	49,046	17,58,7
United States of America.		0,01,100	124,507	/ 4,45,500	1,45,567	+201111		1,10,00,012		
	3,395	1.01.865	3,377	1.29.897	892	28,540			437	17,6
Other Foreign Countries	251	7.460	295	9.984	65	1,066		2,335	538	19,6
Other Person Councies		7,400		3,304		1,000	540			13,0
Total	12,85,198	4,08,00,723	1,208,876	4,57,04,926	7,90,007	2.77,43,406	1,317,687	5,08,23,237	1,493,756	5,60,77,1
Exports to Bombay	2,78,588	87,81,141	212,315	85,58,832	3,39,070	1,12,93,273	465,965	1.88.24.636	240.039	93,09,9
Exports to Bombay	m; / 0, 200	07,01,141	ر 1 C بهنه	00,00,004	01025010		-00,000	1,00,44,000	2-10,003	22,00,3

Table No. 30.

The larger shipments to Austria are partly due to the fact that freight to Trieste was lower than to the northern continental ports, and those manufacturers having their factories in the south of Germany ordered their purchases through that port instead of to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, etc.

Silk.—The drop in the figures was wholly due to a fire which occurred in the Kashmir State Silk Filature Factory in August 1913. The factory was practically demolished and a large stock of cocoons, collected during the previous three or four months was also burnt, so the figures of both cocoons and raw silk were affected. The raw silk is shipped practically wholly to France and the waste to the United Kingdom, Italy and a small quantity to France. Prices in the European markets were on a higher level than in the previous year.

Wool.—The fall was 12 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value. Prices in Liverpool for clean parcels and especially higher class white Jorias and Vicaneres ruled distinctly higher than those of the previous year. Grey and black and sandy and dirty parcels met with little demand and prices were about

the same and in some cases lower. Large parcels were withdrawn from both the September and November series, high limits having been put on them in anticipation of a still further rise in rates, owing to the fact apparently that the world's supply of the raw material did not show any increase and in expectation of American buyers operating still more freely. However, manufacturers are complaining that there is no profit to be made at present rates and are only buying for immediate requirements, and at both the January and March series, prices ruled slightly lower. Experience seems at last to be teaching exporters that parcels not properly cleaned will not fetch fair rates but are neglected and there were rewer such lots sent forward during the year under review.

J-Miscellaneous.-The fall in value was 14 per cent.

Manures.-With smaller export of hides and fodder plentiful, there was a much smaller export of Bones.

Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured.

18. The following table compares the chief items under this class for the last two years :--

Table No. 31.

		1912	- 13.	191	}-14.	Increase or decr	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Vatte.	Quantity.	v	aluć.	
	<u> </u>		Rs.		Rs.		1	Rs.	
	Total Rs		17,17,143	•••	13,76,892		- :	3,40,251	
A.	Apparel Rs.	•••	42,733		18,366	•••	. –	24 ,367	
C .	Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars,	•••	2,020	•••	4,658	· · · ·	+	2,638	
D.	Chemicals, drugs and medi- cines ,		70,620	•••	53,253		_	17,367	
E.	Cutlery, hardware, imple- ments (except machine tools and instruments) , ,		7, 44 6		25,137		+	17,691	
F.	Dyes and colours Cwt.	3,911	65,098	3,44 4	65,731	- 467	+	633	
G.	Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood Rs.		48,528		57,407		+	8,879	
H.	Glassware and earthenware "		2,180		1,175		<u> </u>	1,005	
I.	Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather ,		5,01,426		4,69,406		_	32 020	
	Hides, tanned or dressed { Cwt. Skins, tanned or dressed { Cwt. Leather No.	260 5,100 2,472 3,40,400 	29,784 4,64, 56 6 7,076	{ 6 48 { 2,400 317,720	<pre> } 725 } 4,63,068 5,613 </pre>	- 254 - 5052 - 72 - 22,680 	} - } - _	29,059 1, 49 8 1,463	
К.	Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof Ton	42		36	8,189	- 6	+	49	
L.	Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof Cwt.	бо	6,002	22	3,506	- 38		2,496	
M.	Paper, pasteboard and sta- tionery Rs.		3,648		3 ,0 05		_	643	
э.	Textile fabrics ,,		4,32,461		2,75,667			1,58,794	
	Cotton goods ,, Wool manufactures ,, Other textile fabrics ,,	 	2,42,552 1,29,674 60,235	 	1,75,796 27,552 72,319	 	- 1 - 1 +	66,756 1,02,122 12,084	
P.	Miscellancous "		5,26,841		3,91,392		· — 1	1,3 5,44 9	
	Oil-cakes Civit. Other articles Rs.	13,518 	93,0 8 3 4,33,758	10,783 	66,042 3 25.340	- 2,735		27.041 ,08,408	

N.B.—The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The only item that calls for comment is O Textile fabrics which showed a fall of 36 per cent.

In Cotton goods the shipments to Muscat, Bahrein Islands and Persian Gulf ports under Turkey Asiatic were much smaller and account for the drop of Rs. 66,756 as mentioned above. The disturbed state of the hinterland apparently interfered with trade generally.

The fall under *Wool manufactures* is due to the fact that goat hair is no longer registered under this heading but under *Other articles*, and the heavy decrease under *Other articles* was due to the very much smaller shipments of charcoal.

24

Class IV.-Miscellaneous and unclassified.

Table No. 22

19. The following table compares the chief items for the last two years :-

	1912	2-13.		 }-14.	Increase or dec	rease in 1913-14.		
	Quantity.	Quantity. Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	1	Rs.						
Total Rs]	2.62,912		4,52,783		+ 1,89,871		
Fodder, bran and pollards (excluding oil cake)	1,бо1	1,16,429	3,811	2,47.271	+ 2,210	+ 1,30,842		
Other Articles		1,46,483		2,05,512		+ 59,029		

N. B.-The figures underlined added together make up the total in the first line.

The increase under *Fodder*, etc., was due to larger shipments of Pollards to Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden and Bahrein. 150 tons were also shipped to Germany, this being the first time this country has taken the article.

Treasure (Foreign Trade).

Private.

Description.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.	Description.	191 2-19 13,	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease
Gold — Imports— Bullion, Bar, Ingots, &c. Coin—Sovereigns and other	Rs. 1,62,534	Rs. 15	Rs	Rs. 1,62,519	Silver—continued. Exports—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Gold Goins	7,59,405 9,21,939	14,225	 	7,45,180 9,07,699	Bullion Coin—Government of India	21,113	24,560	3,447	
Exports— Bullion and Coin	44,000	1,45,995	1,01,995		Rupees Do. Other Coin Total	3,92,000 35,360 4,48,473	9,79,960	5,87,960	35,360
Net Imports Silver— Import s —	8,77,939	-1,31,755		10,09,694	Net Imports	12,88,529	5,91,881		6,96,648
Bullion-Bar Coin-Government of India Rapees De. Other Coin	5,80,943	11,01,614 4,93,050 1,737		52,675 87, 89 3 53	Gold and Silver— Imports Exports	26,58,941 4,92,473	16,10,641 11,50,515	6,58.042	10,4 8, 300
Total	17,37,002	15,96.401		1,40,601	Net Imports	21,66,465	4,60,126		17,06,342

As mentioned last year the cessation of imports of *gold* is due to the fact that it is now imported into Bombay and sent to this port by rail. The Railborne trade returns compare as follows :--

D.

1912-13 1913-14	•••	•••		37,828 75,790	83,45,966 4 6,69,827
		Decrease	—	62,038	-36,76,139

or a decrease of 44 per cent. Adding the decrease in the above table, *viz.*, 14,945 ozs. and Rs. 9,07,699 there was a total decrease of 76,983 ozs. and Rs. 45,83,838 or 49 per cent. The import of sovereigns was very much less. The following remarks on the gold output in 1913 taken from the "Economist" are of interest :--

"For the first time since the Boer War the world's output of gold shows a decline, thanks to a fall in the Transvaal production. This result, is, of course, primarily due to the strike of white miners on the Rand last June, and to the disturbances it involved, which for a while checked the recruiting of natives. But it has for some while been apparent that the output of the Rand must be near its maximum, and unless some remarkable discovery is made, we cannot expect to see again the rapid increase of the last decade. In view of the rise of prices of the last 20 years, a check to the world's gold output would be by no means an unmixed evil. The following table is a summary of production for the past eleven years:—

1903		65,895,080	Igog			91,9 ⁸ 5,496
1904	•••	69,817,659	1910	•••	•••	90,842,730
1905	•••	75,682,211	1911	•••	••	91,875.461
1906	•••	81,110,204	1912	•••	•••	94.866,653
1907	•••	82,258,892	1913	•••		92,662,534
1908	•••	88,686,905	I			

The production in the last five years, apart from the jump in 1912, has remained practically stationary, the Transvaal output having been the variable factor."

The imports of *silver* were again small, but on a par with those of the previous year. The following culled from Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co's. annual bullion letters gives the movements of this market: "Cash silver fell to $26\frac{1}{16}$ on March the 25th, 1913. A steady recovery then set in and May saw $28\frac{1}{16}$ for

cash and $28\frac{7}{16}$ for two months delivery. However, the expectations of large purchases for China owing to a loan were not realised and prices fell to $26\frac{5}{8}$ in June. In July an improvement set in and for the following three months the presence of the Indian Government in the market at intervals was felt and by September prices were up to $28\frac{11}{16}$ when a downward tendency set in, and October saw 28d. The Indian Specie Bank had been able to dispose of a part of their colossal holding to the Indian Government on singularly favourable terms. The bank was doubtless more unable than unwilling to sell more before it became too late. The intelligence of Indian dealers then perceived that the long drawn out struggle of the Indian Specie Bank was nearing its close. Resolving these perceptions into action, heavy 'bear' sales accelerated the fall in prices, with the result that on November 29th, the Indian Specie Bank collapsed. A fall then commenced and January saw $26\frac{1}{16}$. A further fall was checked by a powerful syndicate undertaking to liquidate the stock of silver held by the Indian Specie Bank and prices between January and the end of March fluctuated between $26\frac{1}{2}d$. and 27d. per oz."

General distribution of Foreign trade by countries.

21. The following table gives the distribution of the foreign trade of this port for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 and the percentages of the trade of each country compared with the whole, and also the total of the trade with British possessions, and its percentage to the whole:---

Table Mar at

					Table N	Io. 34.						
	[mpo	RTS.			Expo	RTS.			Total of		Percentag the total country	of each
Countries.			1912-1 913.			1913-1914.			and Expors.		the whole.	
	1912-1913.	1913- 19 14.	Foreign.	Indian,	Total.	Foreign.	Indian,	TOTAL.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	191 3-1914.
British Empire-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
United Kingdom Aden and Dependen-	9,32,50,167	9,75,08,747	54.26,075	15,19,51,037	15,73,77,112	42,18,176	9,74,56,466	10,16,74,642	25,16,27,279	19,91,83,389	52 [.] 28	46152
Ges Bahrein Islands Ceylon Mauritius and De-	21,709 1,94,763 83,588	38,390 1,59,929 1,23,458	1,15,820 3,66,477 6,722	6,91,464 5,75,605 17,03,442	9,07,284 9,42,082 17,10,164	1,07,142 1,46,726 29,698	20,12,169 10,15,047 32,54,471	21,19,911 11,61, 97 3 32,84,169	8,38,993 11,56,845 17,93,752	21,57,701 13,21,696 34,07,627	·17 ·24 ·38	-50 -31 -80
pendencies. Other British Pos-	21,67,867	17,70 ,0 85	60	10,55,614	10,55,674	270	13,18,558	13,18,928	32 ,2 3,541	30,88,913	•67	•72
sessions	5,81,051	7,92,253	82,180	14,53,391	15,35,571	78,530	8,43,123	9,21.653	21,16,622	17,13,906	-44	.40
Tokal British Em- pire	9,62.99,145	10,03, 92 ,856	59,97,834	15,74,30,553	16,84,27,887	45,80,542	10,58,99,834	11,04,80,376	25.97,27,032	21,08,73,232	54.18	49.25
Foreign Countries-							,					
Europe-												
Russia Sweden Denmark	16,14,307 8,93,584 859	3,56,512 7,75,564 46,979		1,55,900 10,45,910 5,49,544	1,55,900 10,45,910 5,49,544	···· ··· ···	3,18,313 13,15,610 12,51,700	3,18,313 13,15,610 12,51,700	17,70,207 19,89,494 5,50,403	6,74,825 20,91,174 12,98,679	·37 ·41 ·11	•16 •49 •30
Germany Holland	71,33,238 4,53,46 5	84,28,238 4,18,516	1,41.932 10,560	4 07,04,358 12,18,590	4,08,46,290 12,29,150	64,263 4,800	4,06,64,476 10,07,000	4,07,28,739 10,11,800	4,79.7 ,528	4.91,56,977 14,30,316	10·01 •35	11.4%
Belgium France	42,40,429 18,13,060	58,48,244 24,76,950	12,565 12,077	5,07,59.570 2,24,98,085	5,07,72.135 2,25,10,162	18,500 76,801	4,87,85.767 2,37,01,099	4,88,04,267 2,37,77,900	5,50,12,564 2,43,23 222	5,46,52,511 2,62,54,856	11:48 5:07	12.76 6.13
Spain Switzerland;	7,117	9,350	•	19,45,832	19,45,834	10	16,89,012	26,89,012 10	19,52,949 7,50,183	26,98,362 11,55,631	·41 ·16	.65 .27
Italy Austria-Hungary - Other Countries	6,64,653 55,19,504 2,12,122	15,18,559 92,03,911 1,78,317	12,045 	97,57,541 51,32,363 6,27,552	97,57,541 51,44,408 6,27,532	1,10,000 9 3 5 	62,28,329 80,88,429 70,790	63,38,329 80,69,364 70,790	1,04.22,194 1,06,63,912 8,39,654	78,56,688 1,72,93,275 2,49,107	2·17 2·22 -18	1184 4104 106
Total of Europe	2,39,02,523	3,04,16,767	1,89,179	13,43,95,225	13,45,84,404	2,75,309	15,41,20,825	13,43,95,834	15,78,86,927	16,48,12,601	32.94	38.49
Asia						•			1		1	
Turkey Asiatio Muscat Territory and Turical	9 ,11 ,67 5	8,92,246	2,12,972	14,43,166	16,56,138	1,55,644	22,76,497	24,32,141	25,67,813	33,24,387	•53	-7*
Oman Persia	3,99,674 9,66,699	3,22,583 9,95,56 2	5,76,409 5,46,091	7,48,529 8,93,260	13,24,931 14,39,551	5,49,870 5,63,116	10, 82 .581 15,65,326	16,03.451 21,29,443	17,24,605	19,25,034 31,24.004	•36 •50	·45 ·74
Java Japan	2,41,18,163 2,14,209	2,39,47,226 1,59,895	2,340	283 1, 47,31,4 18	283 1,47,93,758	1,300	44 8 18,23,325	44/8 18,24.628	2.41,18,446	2,39,47,674 19,84 523	5·03 3·12	•47
Other Countries	4,38,860	7,29,085	665	1,66,303	1,66,963	45,838	9,32,982	9,78,820	6,05,828	17,07,905	•13	·39
Total of Asia	2.70,49,250	2,70,46,597	13,38,477	1,79,82,952	1,93,21,429	18,15,768	76,51,162	89, 6 6,930	4,63,70,709	3,60,13,527	9.67	
Africa— Egypt …	50.160	1,18,181	74.042	26,76,539	27,50,581	45,984	35,85,665	36,31,649		37,49,830	.58	-35
Other Countries	50.162 2,37,765	2,07,554	15,649	26,76,339	2,82,403	3,152	3,42,284	3,45,436		5,52,990	11	•13
Total of Africa	2.87,927	3,25,735	89,691	29,43,293	30,32,984	49,136	39, 27, 949	39,77,085	33,20.911	43,02,820	.69	1.01
America—												
United States of America Other Countries	42.02,299 2,529	45, 89,786 	4, 03,039 	74,40,977 	78,44,016 	3,48,011 	71,94,612 	75,42,623 	1,20,46,315 2,529	1,21,32,409	2°52 	2:85
Total of America	42.04,828	45,89,786	4,03,039	74,40,977	78,44,016	3,48,011	71,94,612	75,42,633	1,20,48,844	1,21,32,409	0.50	1
Total of Foreign Countries	5,48,44,558	6 ,2 3,78,885	20,20,386	16,27,62,447	16,47,82,833	19,88,224	15,28,94,248	15,48,82,478	21,96,27.391	21,72,61,357	45.82	2:53 50:75
Grand Total of British Posses- sions and Foreign	.				<u> </u>					·	· · ·	
Countries	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741	80,17,720	32,01,93,000	32,82,10,720	65,68,766	25, 87, 9 4,082	26,53,62,848	47,93,54,423	42,81,34,589	100	100

British Empire.—The British Empire's share in the total trade again declined, via., from 54.18 per cent. to 49.25 per cent. or from Rs. 25,97,27,032 to Rs. 21,08,76,232, a decrease of Rs. 4,88,50,800 or 18 per cent. While imports advanced by 4 per cent., exports fell by 32 per cent. United Kingdom alcne was affected by this. She however retained her premier position with 46.52 per cent. of the total trade. Imports from the United Kingdom represented nearly 60 per cent. of the total import trade and exhibited an increase of Rs. 4.22 lakhs or 4 per cent. due chiefly to larger receipts of cotton coloured piece-goods.

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Exports on the other hand fell by Rs. 557 lakhs or 35 per cent. The contraction was brought about by smaller shipments of barley, gram, maize, wheat, hides and skins, raw, cotton seed, linseed, rapeseed, cotton, raw, and wool, raw (the chief commodities of this port). Jawar and bajra, however, showed an advance. *Ceylon* and *Aden* recorded an advance of .42 per cent. and .33 per cent., respectively, due to heavy shipments of rice to the former and wheat flour and rice to the latter. *Mauritius* rose by .05 per cent., for though her import trade fell by Rs. 4 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of sugar, there was an increase in the exports under rice.

Foreign countries—Collectively attained a higher position than the British Empire during the year under notice, having risen from 45.82 per cent. in 1912-13 to 50.75 per cent. in 1913-14 or an advance of 4.93 per cent., *Continental Europe* alone absorbing 5.55 per cent. more than in the previous year. Asia declined by 1.25 per cent.

Europe.-Her share in the total trade rose from 32.94 per cent. to 38.49 per cent. Belgium again took the lead with 12.76 per cent. of the total trade or 1.28 per cent. more than in the previous year. How-ever, it is probable that a good deal of the export trade which is entered in the returns as Belgian, being shipped to ports in Belgium, is really for Germany. Notwithstanding the rise in Belgium's percentage, the total trade showed a decline of Rs. 3³ lakhs or 6 per cent. Imports advanced from Rs. 42,40,429 to Rs. 58,48,244 or by 37 per cent. The rise is accounted for by larger consignments of iron or steel and cotton piece-goods received during the year. The contraction in exports of 3 per cent. or Rs. 19,67,868 was brought about by restricted shipments of barley, gram and wheat with a set-off in hides, raw, rapeseed, tilseed and cotton, raw. Germany showed an improvement of 1.47 per cent. in her percentage of the total trade. Imports recorded an expansion of 13 lakhs and exports a drop of over a lakh of rupees. The increase in the former was caused by larger imports of cotton piece-goods and iron or steel and the decrease in the latter by the smaller exports of barley and gram. Hides, raw, cotton, raw and rapeseed, however, exhibited increases. *France* again rose by 106 per cent., both imports and exports participating in the rise. The principal articles which brought about this increase were silk and woollen piece-goods in imports and cereals, rapeseed and cotton, raw under exports, with a set-back in hides, raw and silk, raw. The position of Austria Hungary again rose from 2.22 per cent. to 4.04 per cent., both imports and exports showing increases. Sugar in imports and rapeseed and cotton, raw in exports are responsible for the rise. The trade with Italy was affected by smaller shipments of wheat and hides, raw, her percentage of the total trade for the past two years being 2.17 per cent. and 1.84 per cent., respectively. Imports of cotton piece-goods again showed an improvement. Russia, which had risen by 28 per cent. in 1912-13 owing to larger receipts of Kerosene oil, reverted almost to the previous years' level, having declined from 37 per cent. to 16 per cent. owing to the absence of any imports of oil.

Asia.—The fall in her position of 1.25 per cent. was brought about by the restricted exports of cotton, raw to $\mathcal{F}apan$, which country exhibited a decline of 2.65 per cent. in her total trade. The exports to this country receded from Rs. 1,47,33,758 to Rs. 18,24,628, showing a drop of Rs. 1,29,09,130 or 87 per cent. The decrease was due to the fact that Bengal cotton was in good supply in Bombay, and Japan found it cheaper to buy it than Sind cotton. This fall under cotton was partly counterbalanced by larger receipts of sugar from $\mathcal{F}ava$ and Kerosene oil from the *Pesian Gulf* and partly by larger exports of rice and wheat flour to other ports of Asia.

Africa.—Egvpt alone claims 87 per cent. of the total trade with this group. Both imports and exports shared in the rise noticed in the above statement. Fuel oil, which was received from this country for the first time, and loaf sugar are responsible for the increase under imports and wheat flour under exports.

America—Claimed 2.83 per cent. of the total trade against 2.52 per cent. in the previous year. Larger receipts of Kerosene oil and heavier shipments of skins raw account for the rise. The trade was wholly carried on with the United States of America.

Government Transactions.

22. The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1912-1913 and 1913-1914:--

Articles.	1912	1912-1913.		19 13-1914 .		Increase or decrease over 1912-1913.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,		
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Coal, coke and patent fuelTons.Machinery and millworkMetals and oresTons.	66,617 11,909	11, 78,251 7,40,53 2 19,05.553	191,104 9,142	37,56,054 10,84,726 20,43,069	+ 124,4 8 7 - 2,767	+ 25,77,803 + 3,44,19 + 1,37,510		
Railway plant and rolling stock-								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof. Value. Locomotive Engines and tenders and	•••	61,77, 7 34		1,16,67,481		+ 54,89,747		
parts thereof n		60,94.781		70,88,645		+ 9,93,864		

Table No. 35.

Arti	cles.	1912	2-1913.	1912	3- 1914.	Increase or decrease over . 1912-1913.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Materials for construct	tion—							
Rails and fishplat iron Sleepers and keys (Sleepers of wood Other sorts	Cwt.	241,260 26 3,213 120,261	9,08,818 169 15.374 13.74,875		38,79,568 7 ⁶ 3 20,92,235	+ 418,084 + 38 - 3,213 + 80,007	+ 29,70,750 + 594 - 15,374 + 7,17,360	
Total	Railway Plant, &c		1,45.71,751	<u> </u>	2,47,28,692		+ 1,01,56,941	
Other articles	Value.		бо,15.979		57,10,192	••••	- 3.05.787	
	Total Imports		2,44,12,066		3,73.22,733		+ 1,29,10,667	
Treasure	Value.		3,00,000		21, 500		- 2,78,500	
	Grand Total		2,47,12,066		3.73.44,233		+ 1,26,32,167	
EXPO	ORTS.				1			
	Re-exports Value		1,08,267		83,129		- 25,138	
	Exports Value		84,756		1,02,279	•••	+ 17,523	
	Treasure Value		82,558	•	7,710	····	- 74,848	
	Total Exports		2,75,581		1,93,118		- 82,463	
Total E	n tire Foreign Trade]	2,49.87,647	 •••	3,75,37,351	•••	+ 1,25,49,704	

Table No. 35-continued

The totals are the largest since 1908-09 and show a rise of 51 per cent. Some 6,305 tons more English, 29,426 tons more Natal and 88,756 tons Transvaal coal was purchased as it was found to compete favourably with Indian during the prevalence of high rates in the early part of the year. Trucks showed a respectable rise in value of 88 per cent. and Locomotives of 16 per cent. and Rails of 326 per cent. All were imported from the United Kingdom.

The actual increase in mileage on the North-Western Railway was 269.23, the following lines having been opened for traffic during the year :--

		Miles.		Miles.
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Railway Seraikala-Havelian Railway Kalabagh-Bannu Railway Jakhal-Hissar Railway Phillour-Lohain Khas Section of Jullundur Doab Railway	 the	34.70	Lohian Khas-Gidar Pındi of the Jullundur Doab Railway	26·43 4·39 269·23

Some 48 miles of doubling the line between Ambala and Saharanpur were completed during the year and 11¹/₂ miles taken in hand on other parts of the North-Western Railway. The following lines were under construction:—

Xiles.	Miles.
Laki-Pezu-Tank RailwayH	Jacobabad-Kash- more Railway 76.50 Makhu-Gidar Pindi Section of the Jullundur Doab Railway 10.5 Jullundur-Nakodar, Section of the Jullundur Doab Railway 19.82 By Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. By the Southern Punjab Railway. Punjab Railway.

23. The excess of exports or imports of merchandise and treasure for each of the past five years is shown below :—

-									
	Inclu	DING GOVERNM	BNT TRANSACTI	ONS.	Excluding Government Transactions.				
Years.	Imports, Exports.		Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.	Imports	Exports.	Excess of exports on imports.	Excess of imports on exports.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1909-1910 1910-1911 1911-1912 1912-1913 1913-1914	14,18,70,890 16,71,94,848 17,85,14.710	22,41,11,568 22,51,66,816 25,07,56,177 32,89,78,774 26,67,06,481	8,99.57,505 8,32,95,926 8,35,61,329 15,04 64,064 6,49,79,866		10,79,98,280 12,64,40,276 1421,47,202 15,38.02.644 16,43,82,382	22,40,23,376 22,50,58,481 25,04,51,240 32,87,03,193 2 6,65,13,363	11,60,25,096 9,86,18,205 10,83,04,038 17,49,00,549 10,21,30,981	···· . ··· · ··	

Table No. 36.

II.-COASTING TRADE.

Private.

24. The subjoined table shows the total value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi (excluding Government transactions) for the five years from 1909-10-to 1913-14 and contrasts the figures of the last two years :--

-			Ta	ble No. 37.				
			1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.
			R≠.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS-							. 0. 6. 6	
Indian produce	•••		4,11,51,961	4,21,78,965	5,15,17,129	5,25.75,145	4,80.64.652	- 45,10,493
Foreign merchandise Gold	••		1,50,48,766 4,565	1,37,64,429 12,030	1, 42 ,40,595 1,695	1,20,65,678 960	1,06,39,836	- 14,25,842
Silver	•••		86.531	55,566	2,82,524	2,06,946	855 5 5,4 86	- 10 - 1,51,460
Tot	al Imports		5,62,91,823	5,60.10,990	6,60,41,943	6,48,48,729	5,87,60,829	60,87.900
EXPORTS-					·			
Indian produce			1,87,04.546	2,04,58.048	2,60 56,089	3,46,33,694	2,51,14,501	- 95,19,19
Foreign merchandise			39,76,271	43,23,688	39,38,478	52,71,029	44,30,555	- 8,40.47
Gold						8,129		- 8,120
Silver			1,35,422	2,18,200	43,400	3,052	1,000	- 2.05
Tot	tal Exports		2,28,16,239	2,49,99.936	3,00,37,967	3,99,15,904	2,95,46,0 5 6	-1,03,69.84
Total Coas	ting Trade		7,91,08,062	8,10,10,926	9,60,79,910	10,47,64,633	8,83,06,885	-1,64.57.74

The aggregate value of the coasting trade, both imports and exports, including treasure but excluding Government stores and treasure for Government, showed a fall of Rs. 1,64,57,748 or 15 per cent. compared with the previous year and a rise of Rs. 91,98,823 or 11 per cent. over the first year of the quinquennium.

25. The following table compares the distribution of the coasting trade for the last two years :-

Table No. 38.

	i		Imports.			EXPORTS.	
		1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	Indian produce Foreign merchandise		42, 79.970 23,958	- 1 ,19,641 - 24,565	1,07,543 53,309	13,84,233 1,55,079	+ 12,76,690 + 1, 01.7 70
Bombay	- { Indian produce Foreign merchandise	4, 06,60,058 1,19,91,943	3,64,85,123 1,05,61,612	- 41,74,935 - 14,30,331	2,08,30,810 27,60, 8 58	1, 23,82,3 16 16,76,533	
Burma	Indian produce Foreign merchadise		32,40,682 25,322	- 1,36,979 + 21,205	3, 2 7,768 80,737	5,31,061 1,14,833	+ 3 ,03,293 + 34, 0 9б
Madras	Indian produce Foreign merchandise	18,85,286 1,038	17,01,543 4 ,230	- 1,83,743 + 3.192	58,06,637 3 ,23,24 4	65,51,125 1,86,290	+ 7,44,488 - 1,36,954
Total	Indian produce Foreign merchandise	5,03,22,616 1,20,45,621	4.57,07,318 1,06,15,122	- 46,15,298 - 14,30,499	2,70,72,758 32,17,548	2,08,48,735 21,32,735	- 62, 24 ,0 2 3 - 10, 8 4,813

		Imports.			Exports.	
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.
		Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Britishports within { Indian produce the Province. { Foreign merchandise	·· 4,44,573 ·· 6,337	2,97,074 128	- 1,47.499 - 6,209	1,48,654 1,75,189	1,15,789 1,26,382	
Cutch { Indian produce Foreign merchandise	51,341 646	32,550 1,638	- 18,791 + 992	24,61,144 6,09,831	13,94,170 7,33,371	
Kathiawar { Indian produce Foreign merchandise	·· 7,12,668 ·· 2,566	8,62.450 11,371	+ 1, 4 9,782 + 8,805	41,52,330 8,88,487	21,57,976 10,81,666	- 19,94,354 + 1,93,179
Goa Indian produce Foreign merchandise	79,097 4	27 ,713	- 51,384 - 4	2,15,190 41,099	91,521 9,714	
Diu { Indian produce Foreign merchandise	··· 4		- 4	22,166 1,158	2,126 3,285	
State of Travan- { Indian produce core. { Foreign merchandise	4,59,705 135	5,31,227	+ 71,522 - 135	571 	338 	- 239
Baluchistan Agen- { Indian produce cy Tract. { Foreign merchandise	5,05,141 10,369	6,06,320 11,577	+ 1,01,179 + 1,208	5,46,575 3,37,71 7	4,98,487 3,43,402	
Pondicherry Indian produce				14,306	5.359	- 8,947
Total { Indian produce Foreign merchandise	18,07.956 13,720	20,60,26 0 24,586		74,12,282 18,78,292	41,49.977 21,71,438	
Grand Total { Indian produce Foreign merchandise Treasure	5,25,75,145 1,20,65.678 2,07,906	4,80,64,652 1,06,30,836 56,341	- 14,25,842	3,46,33,694 52,71,029 11,181	2,51,14,501 44,30,555 1.000	- 8,40,474
Grand Total	6,48,4 8,729	5,87,60829	- 60,87,900	3,99,15,904	2,9 5 ,46,056	- 1,03,69,848

Table No. 38-contd

IMPORTS.

26. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures exhibited a fall of Rs. 45, 10, 493 or 8 per cent., having declined from Rs. 5, 25, 75, 145 to Rs. 4, 80, 64, 652. All the provinces except Kathiawar, the State of Travancore and Baluchistan Agency Tracts participated in the decrease. The articles responsible for the fall were Coal (-Rs. 1½ lakhs), Cotton twist and yarn (-3½ lakhs), Grey piece-goods (-Rs. 34¾ lakhs), White piece-goods (-Rs. 2¼ lakhs), Cotton manufactures other sorts (-½ lakh), Fodder, bran and cattle-food (-Rs. 1½ lakhs), Cocoanut kernel or copra (-3¼ lakhs), Rice not in the husk (-Rs. 1¾ lakhs), Gunny bags (-Rs. 1¾ lakhs), Tilseed (-Rs. ½ lakh), Beteinuts (-Rs. ½ lakh), Cardamoms (-Rs. ½ lakh), Chillies (-Rs. ¼ lakh), Pepper (-Rs. ½ lakh), and Teakwood (-Rs. 9¾ lakhs), with a set-off in Candles (+Rs. ¾ lakh), Cotton coloured piece-goods (+Rs. 4¾ lakhs), Tobacco unmanufactured (+Rs. ½ lakh), Kerosene oil (+Rs. 6¼ lakhs), Other kinds of mineral oil (+Rs. 1¼ lakhs), Cocoanut oil (+¼ lakh), Ghi (+Rs. 2 lakhs), Rapeseed (+Rs. ¾ lakh) and Tea black (+Rs. ½ lakh). Bombay, which claims the major portion of the trade, showed a decline of Rs. 42 lakhs or 92 per cent. of the total decrease noticed above.

Coal.—The imports of coal from *Bengal* on private account showed a decline of 7 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value and on Government account 18 per cent. in quantity, but a rise of 19 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the higher percentage of cost, the price paid by Government was lower than that of private imports. Taking together the figures of both private and Government imports and comparing them with those of the first year of the quinquennium, there was a fall of tons 49,164 or 11 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 3,75,875 or 6 per cent. in value.

The following table shows the imports of coal from *Bengal* by sea, on both private and Government accounts, for the last five years: -

Table	No. 39.
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	1909-10.		1910-11. 1		191	11-12. 1912		2-13.	1913-14.		Increase or decrease in percentage in 1913-14 as compared with 1912-13.	
Private Government	Tons. 45, 52 5 [•] 278,800	Rs. 6,15,889	Tons. 42,648	Rs. 5,52,358	Tons.	Rs. 9,06, 50 9	Tons. 87,674	Rs. 14,60,784 36,77,617	Tons. 81,382	13,08,721	Quantity. — 7% — 18%	Value. 10 % + 19 %

• Besides this 1,650 tons of Australian coal worth Rs. 26,400 were imported from Bengal.

+ Besides this 342 tons of Indian coal worth Rs. 4,400 were imported from Bombay.

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The decrease was more than made up by imports from the Transvaal and Natal.

Cotton twist and yara again declined from lbs. 6,825,068 and Rs. 35,05,403 in 1912-13 to lbs. 6,205,105 and Rs. 31,49,873 in 1913-14, showing a fall of lbs. 619,963 or 9 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 3,55,530 or 10 per cent. in value.

Piece-goods.—The following table shows the trade in *Indian piece-goods* imported coastwise during the last ten years :— Table No. 40

Years.	G	rey.	w	hite.	Colou	red.	Years.	Grey.		White,		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Bs.		Yards,	Rs.	Yards.	Rs,	Yards.	Rs.
1904-05 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09	96,205,520 104,718,211	87,96,564 1,21,20,137 1,39,31,433 1,53,36,495 1,77,69,632	50,693 76,383 221,732 572,008 607,227	8,317 14,513 35,601 1,00,290 1,06,516	9,128,158 9,896,477 9,668,687 10,340,772 11,617,730	17,93,591 18,26,193 18,85,056	1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14	133,418,550 121,425,601 140,181,028	1,72,07,875 1,99,17,835 1,84,05,469 2,32,14,850 1,87,37,073	416,351 634,529 815,794 1,564,630 1,353,742	76,147 1,03,993 1,74,950 3,33,163 2,63,589	17,261,167 29,545,734 37,395,873 43,362,813 44,482,977	37,11,323 65,21,050 86,57,475 97,85,228 99,64,034

Grey piece-goods.—There was a rise of yards, 44,522,502 or 60 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 99,40,509 or 113 per cent. in value in the decade, but a fall of yards 3,145,022 or 2 per cent. in quantity, with a rise in value of Rs. 15,29,198 or 8 per cent. in the quinquennium, and a drop in both quantity and value of yards 21,978,662 or 15 per cent. and Rs. 44,77,777 or 19 per cent[•] when compared with the figures of the previous year.

Whites also exhibited a set-back of yards 210,888 or 13 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 69,574 or 20 cent. in value. The figures are, however, larger than those of any of the previous years except the last.

There was a general decline in the trade in textiles from Bombay as there was less demand from the Punjab owing to the prevalence of plague and during the latter half of the year owing to financial stringency brought about by the failure of several Swadeshi banks.

Coloured piece-goods showed a rise of yards 1,120,164 or 2 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,78,806 or nearly 2 per cent. in value. The figures are the highest yet recorded. The rise in the decade was 387 per cent. in quantity and 524 per cent. in value, and in the quinquennium 157 per cent. in quantity and 168 per cent. in value.

Imports of Foreign merchandise again showed a decline of Rs. 14,25,842 or 13 per cent. which was shared by Bengal, Bombay, British ports within the Provinee, Goa and the State of Travancore. The decrease chiefly occurred in Apparel (-Rs. 2 lakhs), Cotton white piece-goods (-Rs. 6²/₄ lakhs), Aniline dyes (-Rs. ²/₄ lakh), Silk, raw (-Rs. ²/₄ lakh) and Sugar refined (-Rs. 6³/₄ lakhs); while on the other hand Cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. ¹/₄ lakh), Copper wrought (+Rs. 1 lakh) and Tea green (+Rs. 2¹/₄ lakhs) showed an advance.

The following table contrasts the imports of *Foreign piece-goods* coastwise under each of the three headings, *Grey, White* and *Coloured* during the last ten years:-

Table No 41.

Years.	Gre	· 7 .	Wh	ite.	Colou	red.	Years.	Gr ey .		Years, Grey		Whi	ite.	Colou	red.
	Yards,	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards,	Rs.		Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.		
1904-05 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09	9,106,158	20,88,172 16,10,749 15,72,598 15,24,714 15,47,066	29,543,333 28,354,250 30,657,621	48,61,615		23,34,507 19,67,576 19,34,075	1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14	11,060,989 7,602,426 9,602,710 9,045,167 9,292,068	16,79,603 12,62,510 16,83,234 15,64,180 15,68,779	25,930,706 23,400,266 16,132,796	48,93,408 46,97,040 44,02,495 30,88,721 24,14,803	8,234,941			

The decrease in Cotton White and Coloured piece-goods was brought about by the larger direct imports from foreign countries.

EXPORTS.

27. There was a contraction of Rs. 95,19,193 or 27 per cent. in the exports of *Indian produce and* manufactures to coast ports, which receded from Rs. 3,46,33,694 in 1912-13 to Rs. 2,51,14,501 in 1913-14. All the provinces except *Bengal*, *Burma* and *Madras* participated in the decline. Cotton raw was the principal article responsible for the decrease.

The following table contrasts the exports of Cotton, raw to Bombay during the last ten years :-

Table No. 42.

Years.		Quantity.	Value.	Years.		Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	Rs.			Cwts, 278,588	Rs. 87,81,141
1904-1905	•••	297,139	83,95,158	1909-1910			
1905-1906	•••	210,175	60,27,485	1910-1911	•••	212,315	85.58,832
1906-1907		55,274	16,47,834	1911-1912	•••	3 39,070	1,12,93,273
1907-1908		182,353	50,80,670	1912-1913		4 65,965	1,88,24,636
1908-1909		124,182	36,31,877	1913-1914		240, 039	93,09,940

The drop of cwts. 225,926 or 48 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 95,14,696 or 50 per cent. in value is accounted for by the fact that very large shipments were made direct to foreign countries during the year under review and there were large stocks on hand at the end of the year.

The other articles which exhibited appreciable fluctuations were :-

Gram (-Rs. 8½ lakhs), Jawar and bajra (-Rs. 1 lakh), Pulse (-Rs. 4 lakhs), Rice not in the husk (+Rs. 5¾ lakhs), Wheat (+Rs. 13 lakhs), Wheat flour (-Rs. 1¾ lakhs), Grain and pulse other sorts (-Rs. 1 lakh), Kerosene oil (-Rs. ½ lakh), Fish dry unsalted (+Rs. 1¼ lakhs), Fish dry salted (+Rs. ½ lakh) and Cotton seed (-Rs. 7 lakhs).

Exports of Foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 8,49,474 or 15 per cent. from Rs. 52,71,029 in 1912-13 to Rs. 44,30,555 in 1913-14. While Bombav, Madras, British ports within the Province and Goa showed a decline, Bengal, Burma, Cutch, Kathiawar, Diu and Baluchistan Agency Tracts exhibited an increase. The articles responsible for the decrease were Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted and preserved (-Rs. 3³/₄ lakhs) and Sugar refined (-Rs. 7 lakhs), with a set-off in Cotton white piece-goods (+Rs. 1 lakh) and Hardware (+Rs. ¹/₄ lakh).

TREASURE.

28. The transactions in *Treasure* coastwise are insignificant and call for no comment.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Stores.

29. The total value of both imports and exports amounted to Rs. 60,11,183 during the year under notice against Rs. 65,81,139 in the previous year, showing a fall of Rs. 5,69,956. As in the last year, the imports of Indian produce and manufactures rose from Rs. 38,36,530 in 1912-13 to Rs. 44,71,700 in 1913-14 and those of *Foreign merchandise* fell from Rs. 18,30,410 to Rs. 11,28,513. Exports of *Indian* produce during the year were Rs. 5,236 against Rs. 945 in the previous year. Exports of *Foreign merchandise* receded from Rs. 9,30,254 to Rs. 4,05,734 mostly due to smaller exports of Arms, &c., and Stationery.

Treasure.

30. There were no transactions in Gold. While imports of Government of India rupees from Bombay rose from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 70,000, exports fell from Rs. 3,86,838 to Rs. 64,238. Exports to Baluchiston Agency Tracts also declined from Rs. 82,000 in 1912-13 to Rs. 3,000 in 1913-14.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

31. Keti Bunder and Sirganda.—The total value of the entire trade of both these ports combined amounted to Rs. 15,12,738 during 1913-14 against Rs. 20,06,318 in 1912-13, showing a decrease o Rs. 4,93,580 or 24 per cent. Both the ports participated in the decrease: Keti Bunder claimed 47 per cent. of the total trade against 44 per cent. during the previous year and Sirganda 53 per cent. against 56 per cent. No Foreign trade was carried on with either of these ports during the year under review.

32. Keti Bunder-Coasting.-The total value of both imports and exports including treasure, showed a drop of Rs. 1,77,472 or 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the figures for the two years being Rs. 8,82,392 and Rs. 7,04,920 respectively. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the paddy crop was not a good one, being about 25 per cent. of the normal and at the same time inferior in quality owing to heavy rains and unusual inundations. Exports to dutiable ports were, however, higher. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* declined from Rs. 99,388 to Rs. 80,425 and those of *Foreign* merchandise from Rs. 61,712 to Rs. 47,822, showing a deficit of Rs. 18,963 and Rs. 13,890 or 19 per cent. and 22 per cent. respectively. Karachi alone accounts for the whole of the contraction. In exports of both Indian produce and manufactures and Foreign merchandise, there was a drop of Rs. 1,63,344 and Rs. 616 respectively, the figures for the past two years being-

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Indian produce and manufactures	Rs. 7,16,826	Rs. 5,53,482
Foreign merchandise	" 1,06 6	., 450

While the export trade with Cochin and Karachi exhibited a fall, Cutch, Kathiawar and Goa showed a rise. Imports of Treasure showed an increase of Rs. 19,291 having advanced from Rs. 3,450 in 1912-13 to Rs. 22,741 during the year under report. The amount of Import duty recovered during the year was Rs. 76 against Rs. 67 in the previous year and that of Export duty Rs. 19,162 against Rs. 16,660. The erosion of the town of Keti Bunder still continues.

33. Sirganda—The total value of the entire trade of this port during the year under review was Rs. 8,07,818 against Rs. 11,23,726. There were no transactions with foreign ports.

Coasting Trade.—Imports of both Indian produce and manufactures and Forign merchandise receded from Rs. 89,487 and Rs. 91,256 in 1912-13 to Rs. 67,237 and Rs. 65,697 in 1913-14 respec-tively. Karachi alone showed a decline. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures also fell from Rs. 6,09,108 in the previous year to Rs. 5,12,300 during the year under comment. There was no trade with *Madras ports* this year. Heavy rains and high inundations damaged the crops to a considerable extent, and the outturn was very poor. Exports of Foreign merchandise amounted during the year to Rs. 120 against Rs. 13 last year. The Treasure imports of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 2,43,862 to Rs. 1,62,464. Import duty rose from Rs. 69 to Rs. 72, while the Export duty declined from Rs. 30,453 in 1912-13 to Rs. 22,094 in 1913-14 or by Rs. 8,359 or 27 per cent.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

34. The number of cases dealt with rose from 212 to 328 in 1913-14. The amount of penalties Appendix II. levied was Rs. 1.460 against Re 1.052 8 in the amount of penalties levied was Rs. 1,460 against Rs. 1,052-8 in the previous year. A summary of the cases is appended. There were no appeals.

35. CLASS A .- (Application of counterfeit trademark or false indication in respect of the persons by whom the goods were made or produced).

Fourteen consignments were detained under this head, 4 of Grey shirtings and 10 of Imitation German silver gold thread bearing labels in imitation of Russian registered labels. In the 4 cases of Grey shirtings, the parties came to an amicable settlement and the goods were passed; in 5 cases of Imitation German silver gold thread, the goods were passed with the consent of the complainants after the objectionable designs on the labels had been obliterated, and the remaining 5 cases were pending in Court at the end of the year. No penalties were inflicted.

36. CLASS B.—(Application of false trademark or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced).

Under this head there were 279 cases. Names and addresses of British and British Indian dealers were unaccompanied by indication of the country of origin in 171 cases; in 85 cases English and vernacular descriptions appeared without indication of country of origin. There were 3 consignments of sewing machines bearing the words "Purana Sika" in English and 1 case with the word "Victoria"; 2 of paper in one of which "Special 1911" was watermarked on the sheets and in the other "Kashmir State," and a Sartskrit inscription meaning "Hail to the Victor in War." There were 3 cases of infringements by pictorial representations of British sovereigns and members of the British Royal Family. The British coat-of-arms with descriptive words was shown on labels attached to bottles of Rum from Germany in 2 cases and in 1 case on albums. A consignment of watches had the words "Superb, Systeme Roskopf Patent Double Superfine the Sun & Co."; one of the smokers' requisites had "Block Meerschaum" marked on the pipe cases; one of watch-chains and imitation jewellery had "Latest Novelty" and "Novelty" marked on the cards to which they were fixed; one of talking machines bore the words "Papular tyres." One consignment of Maraschino shipped from France and bearing words implying Austrian manufacture was allowed to pass after obliteration of the misleading words. Two consignments of aniline dye and the other of dog chains were marked "Made in Belgium" and "Made in Austria" respectively on one label and "Made in Germany" in vernacular on the other label. One consignment of piece-goods as Swadeshi. Two consignments, or other origin without and in the apparent object of passing the goods as Swadeshi. Two consignments, or other origin without the apparent object of passing moselles, bore descriptions on the labels indicative of other origin without qualification.

37 CLASS C.—(Application of trade description false in other respects).

There were 9 cases under this clause, one of butter tins marked "I lb. tin net," the actual contents being much less, one of yarn with a false count number; 2 of spoons described respectively as "Pluro Silver" and "Sumerling Silver;" of these the former was re-shipped and the latter passed after obliteration of the word "Silver"; 3 of leonic goods described as made of "gold," although consisting of gilt copper, were passed after the word "Gilt" was substituted for gold in one case, and in the other 2 cases the word "Imitation" was stamped before the description "Gold braids" and penalties were inflicted; one of milk described on the label as "Condensed milk" although prepared from skimmed milk; and a consignment of substitute turpentine without the percentage of adulteration being marked although the substance contained only 20 per cent. of turpentine.

38. CLASS D.-(Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods).

There were 26 cases under this head. Lengths were omitted in 20 cases of woollen piece-goods, one of cotton and 5 of wool mixed with cotton.

39. All the cases were detected by the Appraisers and Examiners in the ordinery course of their duties.

ADMINISTRATION.

40. Receipts.—The gross receipts were Rs. 94,76,709 against Rs. 84,86,017 during the previous year, and the net receipts, after deducting drawbacks and refunds, Rs. 93,38,553 against Rs. 82,30,191. The revenue under Import and Export duty is compared below :—

Import	DUTY.	Export	Duty.
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1912-13Rs. 81,64.954	Rs.79,11,430	. Rs.2,64,724	Rs. 2,62,463
1913-14 " 90,62,769	" 89,40,954	" 3 ,57,097	,, 3,41,054

41. Expenditure — Refunds to the Kashmir Darbar amounted to Rs. 58,015, but further sums remain to be adjusted through the Exchange Account. The total of these refunds for 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 1,81,160.

Drawbacks.—The amount of drawback of seven-eighths of the Import duty paid on re-export of the goods was Rs. 42,857 against Rs. 55,329. The decline is almost wholly due to restricted exports of sugar to Persian Gulf ports.

Salaries.— The increase in the salaries of the Collector and Assistant Collectors was due to increments drawn during the year. The increase under Establishment was due to the payment of local allowances to clerical establishments and the decrease under Peons to the discontinuance of Grain compensation.

42. Customs offences.—The number of offences against the Customs Act, exclusive of those under the Merchandise Marks Act, was 648, of which 432 related to shortages in the cargo of vessels not satisfactorily accounted for. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 5,135, including those levied under the Merchandise Marks Act.

43. **Testing**.—The Chemical Analyser's Laboratory at Karachi was re-opened during the year; meanwhile 63 samples had to be sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for test. The total number of samples tested during the year was 219, of which 7 were of explosives, 64 of petroleum and other oils and 3 of methylated spirits. Of the last mentioned item, one failed to pass the prescribed test.

44. General.—The undersigned was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector, returned from furlough on the 18th May 1913, relieving Mr. H. Crawford, who rejoined his appointment at Bombay.

Karachi Customs House,

26th May 1914.

F. S. PUNNETT, Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1913-1914 contrasted with those of the year 1912-1913.

	1913-14	4.	1912-1	3-		Increas	se.		Decrease	e.		Net Incre	ase.	Net Dec	rease.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs ;	a.	P.	Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a. I	».	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p
Imperial.															
Imports, Sea Customs	*90,62,7 68	7 1	81,64,953	12	5 8,97	,814	10	8	• •••••					••••	•
Exports do	3,57, 097	10 0	2,64,723	13 (92	2,373	13	0				•••••			•
Over-time Fees	38,588	8 o	34,951	0 (3,637	8	0				••••			•
Recoveries of cost of Special Estab- lishment paid for by private Companies.	1,184	30	1,102	11	6	81	7	6				•= · ·			•
Total	94,59,638	12 1	84,65,731	4 1	9,93	3,907	7	2			- -	9,93,907	7 2		
Miscellaneous Receipts.															
Warehouse and Wharf Rent	1,201	14 0	983	11 9	9	218	2	3	•••••						
Fines and Forfeitures under Sea Customs Act.	5,135	6 o	4,403	14 (D	731	8	0							
Sale of Customs publications	178	б о	124	5 (D	54	t	0	••••••			•••••		,	
Do. forms, other Press receipts.	112	20	80	11 (D	31	7	0							
Interest on the amount of Duty on goods which remained in bond for over 3 years.	2	o 8	3	10	I				I	9	5	•••••	·		•.
Fees for amending Documents, Imports and Exports.	5,836	го	4,186	I	o	1,650	0	0							••
Sale proceeds of Government old stores,	301	5 O	425	14	D				124	9	0	••••			
Profit on tendered goods	63	8 o	22	10	0	40	14	0							
Miscellaneous other Items	, 4,225	23	10,025	5	3	•••••			5,800	3	0	••••			••
Commission 71% on Great and Little Basses Light Dues.	14	7 11	29	15 1	D				15	7 1	I				••
Total	17,070	4 10	20,286	1 1		2,726	0	3	5,941	13	4			3,21	; 13
GRAND TOTAL	94,76,709	0 11	84,86,017	6 1	0 99	6,633	7	5	5,941	13	4	9,90,691	10 1	·	
Deduct															
Refunds, Imports	‡ 7 8,9 5 7	89	† 1,98,193	13	5		•		1,19,236	4	8	••••			••
Do. Exports	16,043	14 0	2,261	8	o 1;	3, 782	6	0							••
Do. Over-time	220	0 0	26	8	0	193	8	0							••
Do. Miscellaneous Receipts	78	6 g	15	8	0	62	14	9	•••••						••
Drawbacks	42,856	8 o	55,329	3	I	•••••	•		12,472	11	I	•••••			
TOTAL REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	1,38,156	5 6	2,55,826	8	6 I	4,038		9	1,31,708	15	9		,	1,17,67	3
TOTAL NET REVENUE	93,38,552	11 5	82,30,190	14	4		م <u>ب</u> د								•••

• This includes Rs. 128-12-9 recovered by the Postal authorities.

†Do.Rs. 1,81,159-9-10 on account of refunds made to Kashmir Darbar through the Exchange Accounts during 1912-1913.‡Do.Rs. 58,015-4-9do.do.do.upto date.

Karachi Customs House,

F. S. PUNNETT, Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

26th May 1914.

L (IV) 66-9.

APPENDIX I-contd.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1913-1914 contrasted with that of the year 1912-1913.

	1913-14.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease	Net Increase.	Not Decrease
Imperial.	Rs. a. p.	. R s. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chief Collector of Customs	27 ,499 7 5	23,313 9 6	4,185 13 11			••••••
Assistant Collectors	23,043 6 9	20,994 13 5	2,048 9 4	•••••		•••••
Customs Establishment including Statistical and Preventive and Sea Coast Establishment.	2,04,329 0 10	1,91,588 10 8	12,740 G 2		•••••	•••••
Peons of all Sections	21,041 10 3	2 3,725 12 1		2,684 1 10		•••••
Bost Establishment	5,776 13 3	6,328 15 5		552 2 2		•••••
Bond Establishment paid by private Companies.	1,174 7 11	850 8 o	323 15 11			•••••
Temporary Establishment	5,932 11 3	2,264 1 2	3,668 10 1	•••••		
TOTAL	2.88,797 9 8	2,69,066 6 3	22,967 7 5	3,236 4 0	19,731 3 5	••••••
Contingencies.						
Travelling Allowances	1, 380 13 0	1,7 7 0 I 9		389 4 9		
Boat Stores and Repairs	4,455 1 11	5,348 7 3		389 4 9 893 5 4	•••••	•••••
Water-supply	424 15 10	439 8 o		14 8 2		•••••
Boat-hire to Sea Coast Establishment.	709 13 9	716 3 11		662		•••••
Municipal House taxes	133 14 0	144 15 0		11 1 0		
Do. Conservancy charges	410 11 0	273 11 0	137 0.0			
Rewards in Customs cases	1,282 6 6	1,063 2 0	219 4 o	•= ····		
Petty constructions	90 5 6	1,879 13 10		1,789 8 4		•••••
Telephone connection charges	1,130 0 0	980 0 O	150 0 0			••••
Reat	735 0 0	<u> 3</u> бо о о	375 0 0	• 		
Товеуз	950 O O	100 0 0	850 O O			••••
Purchases, Repairs of Dead-stock.	б50 г о	327 15 0	322 2 0			••••
Do. of Rocks Steel Shelv- ing and Safe	723 12 0		723 12 0		<i></i>	•••••
Petty repairs	425 11 0	93 2 3	332 8 9			•••••
Purchase of books	126 6 0	71 <u>7</u> 0	54 15 0	•••••		••••
Petty supplies	2,487 9 11	2,2 93 3 4	194 6 7			•••••
Clothing to peons	1,582 15 9	1,381 4 9	201 11 0			·····
Service Postage stamps	666 4 o	675 13 6		996		
Overtime fees	33,142 4 0	32,210 0 0	932 4 0			.
Clothing to Special Boat Estab- lishment.	7 14 0	10 11 6		2 13 6		•••••
Plague Allowance to Customs Establishment.	75 0 0	135 0 0		60 0 0		
Purchase of Fumigating boxes		540 0 0		540 0 0		
TOTAL CONTINGENCIES	51,590 15 2	50,814 8 1	4,492 15 10	3,716 8 9	776 7 1	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,40,388 8 10	3,19,880 14 4		•••••	•••••	

Karachi Customs House,

26th May 1914.

F. S. PUNNETT,

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Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

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<i>,</i>	I	II	ш	IV		
Class of cases.	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Paased on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	Total.	Remarko.
 A.—Application of counterfeit trademark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced— 	4	5			I4 (a)	(a) This number is cludes the 5 CB pending in court,
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a Foreign country	108	32	1 33 (b)		273	(b) 86 passed with out correction
(2) as between two Foreign countries	I	2	2		5	marking.
(3) as between the United Kingdom and British India according to Section 33 of the Merchandise Marks Manual.	I	······			I	
C.—Application of trade decription, that is, false in other respects, namely :—				·		
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure gauge or weight of the goods		I	I		2	
(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 materials of which the goods are composed		4	2	I	7	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy- right	•••••					I
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece- goods	1	3	22		26	
Total	115		 160	 I	328 (a)	(a) Inclusive of 5 ca pending in court.

Statment showing particulars of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1913-14.

Karachi, Customs House, 26th May 1914.

F. S. PUNNETT, Chief Collector of Customs in Sind.

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