

REPORT

ON THE

RAIL-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

EXCLUSIVE OF SIND

FOR THE



OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-1914

BOMBAY

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

On the system of trade registration in the Bombay Presidency and compilation of trade statistics in the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

For purposes of trade registration India has been divided into blocks

British Provinces (excluding Chief Sea-port Towns).	Native States.
1. Madras. 2. Bombay. 3. Sind and British Baluchistan. 4. Bengal. 5. Bihar and Orissa. 6. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. 7. Punjab. 8. Central Provinces and Berar. 9. Assam.	1. Rájputána and Central India. 2. Nizám's Territory. 3. Mysore. 4. Kashmir. Sea-ports. 1. Madras Port. 2. Bombay Port. 3. Karáchi Port. 4. Calcutta Port.

comprising the Presidencies, Provinces and Native States named in the margin, according to administrative boundaries. The trade with the principal sea-ports referred to in the margin is dealt with separately from that of the Presidency or Province in which the port is situated. These main blocks are called "External" blocks with reference to each other.

The Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind) is divided into eight blocks, viz. :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bombay Port (the Island of Bombay). 2. Gujarát and Káthiáwár (all Gujarát Districts and Káthiáwár). 3. Konkan (Thána and Kolába). 4. North Deccan (Khándesh and Násik). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. East Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur). 6. West Deccan (Poona and Sátára). 7. Southern Marátha Country (Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States). 8. Goa. |
|---|--|

The latter seven are the "Internal" blocks of the Presidency and the group is known as "Bombay" or "Bombay Presidency" excluding Bombay Port as distinguished from "Bombay Port" which is a main block.

The trade of the Bombay Presidency is of three kinds :—

- (1) Imports from "External blocks,"
- (2) Exports to "External blocks,"
- (3) Local trade, i. e., traffic between "Internal" blocks,

and is registered by the fourteen Railway Audit Offices shown in the margin.

(1) G. I. P. Railway	Audit Office.
(2) B. B. & C. I. Railway	do.
(3) Madras and S. M. Railway	do.
(4) H. H. the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railways	do.
(5) South Indian Railway	do.
(6) North-Western Railway	do.
(7) East Indian Railway	do.
(8) Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	do.
(9) Bengal and North-Western Railway	do.
(10) Eastern Bengal State Railway	do.
(11) Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	do.
(12) Bengal-Nágpur Railway	do.
(13) Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	do.
(14) Bengal Provincial Railway	do.

Nos. (2) to (14) submit to the Government Examiner of Accounts quarterly returns of Trade and No. (1) submits monthly ones from which latter quarterly returns are prepared in the Government Examiner's office similar to those submitted by the other offices named. From these returns quarterly statements are prepared shewing—

- (i) the trade of each "Internal" block in the Presidency with other Presidencies, Provinces, etc.

(ii) the trade of the "Internal" blocks of the Presidency with each other;

and from these two another statement is compiled shewing the trade of the Bombay Presidency with the "Bombay Port" and the "External" blocks.

The figures contained in statements (i) and (ii) are registered, and at the end of the year the postings for the four quarters are totalled, and the following three statements prepared for the official year:—

- (a) Statement No. II (a) shewing imports into "Internal" blocks of the Bombay Presidency from "External" blocks.
- (b) Statement No. II (b) shewing exports from "Internal" blocks of the Presidency to "External" blocks.
- (c) Statement No. III shewing the local trade of the Bombay Presidency, including Bombay Port.

In preparing statements Nos. II (a) and II (b) all external trade in any commodity which falls below Rs. 10,000 in value is not shewn under the block concerned but is grouped together under the head "Other places."

No. $\frac{A}{10700}$ of 1914.

From

G. F. KEATINGE, Esquire, C.I.E., I. C. S.,
Director of Agriculture,
Bombay Presidency;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 26th November 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Returns of the Rail-borne Traffic of the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind) for the year ending 31st March 1914.

2. The registration of the Rail-borne Trade was as usual carried out by the Railway Administrations concerned, the compilation by the Government Examiner of Accounts, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and the review and the publication by this Department.

3. During the year under report there have been 3 additions to open mileage of railway in this Presidency aggregating $83\frac{3}{4}$ miles. A branch line was opened in Káthiáwár from Botad on the Bhavnagar State Railway to Jasdan, a distance of $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles; another of $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Dabhoi on the Gaikwár's Dabhoi Railway to Járod; and a third (State) line from Godhra to Lunáwáda in the Rewa Kántha Agency, a distance of $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

4. *Season.*—The late rains of 1912 were favourable and the outturn of rabi crops was fair to good except in parts of the East Deccan where crops were almost a total failure and famine conditions prevailed. During 1913-14 the monsoon opened timely and gave good rain everywhere, but the rain in July was heavy and continuous and in the three northern districts of the Deccan and in Gujarát crops suffered from excess of moisture and agricultural operations were retarded. The fall in August was far short of the average but the September and October rains were sufficient for reviving surviving kharif crops and facilitating rabi sowings. The rain in the latter month did not however reach Gujarát or Khándesh where more rain was needed for late sown crops. November was practically rainless and beyond a few isolated showers in the Deccan and Karnáta, there was no rain in December and standing crops except those in favourable situations and where helped by irrigation suffered. The season on the whole was a fair one except in the eastern parts of Poona and Sátára, five talukas of Sholápur and three of Bijápur where it was bad.

5. *Prices.*—The table in the margin exhibits the variations in prices of

Articles.	Percentage rice (+) or fall (−) as compared with previous years' prices.
Cotton, raw	+1.5
European. { Cotton—twist and yarn	+5.5
{ Piece-goods, all sorts	+1.9
Indian. { Cotton—twist and yarn	+4.2
{ Piece-goods, all sorts	−6.9
Sugar	−15.1
Opium	+6.6
Wheat	+0.5
Rice without husk	−2.9
Jowār and bājri	−7.9
Gram and pulse	+3.5
Linseed	−27.9
Rape-seed	−0.8
Sesame	+3.0
Castor-seed	−0.8
Wool, raw	+1.7
<i>Metals.</i>	
Copper	+3.9
Iron and Steel	+13.7
Kerosine	+21.1

principal articles of trade as obtained in the Bombay market. They show a general rise over the prices of 1912-13 except in the case of Indian cotton piece-goods, sugar, rice without husk, jowār and bājri, linseed, rape-seed and castor-seed. The price of Indian cotton piece-goods fell owing to prevalence of famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces and to the collapse of credit consequent on Bank failures. The higher price of raw cotton was in unison with American prices. The European piece-goods were in greater demand and the increase in the price of European and Indian cotton twist and yarn was due to smaller imports and decreased production.

The lower price of sugar was due to the receipt of larger supplies of cane-sugar from Java.

The rise in the price of opium was due to the introduction of the system of auction sales for the right of export and to gradual restrictions on the trade with China. The price of wheat remained almost stationary. There was a drop in the price of cleaned rice, jowār and bājri, owing to seasonal causes. Though the exports of gram and pulse to foreign countries fell considerably the imports into the Presidency from the foreign blocks were also reduced to nearly one-half of the last year and exports to the foreign blocks increased by 63 per cent. This contributed to the maintenance of a higher price in the year. The price of linseed declined owing to the abundance of that crop in Canada and Russia though the exports of this seed to foreign countries increased by about 15 per cent. The price of rape-seed and castor-seed remained almost stationary. The price of sesame rose owing to the larger demand from the continent of Europe which took up more than 1½ times its last year's supply.

The price of raw wool rose owing to greater demand. The rise in the price of copper was due to deficient stocks at the beginning of the year and greater demand.

Iron and Steel.—There was also considerable demand for articles of iron and steel, particularly galvanized sheets and the average price increased in proportion.

Kerosine.—There was a rise owing to diminished supplies of the cheaper oil from Russia.

TOTAL TRADE.

6. The subjoined table compares the trade of the year (exclusive of live animals and treasure) with that of the previous year and the average of the preceding 5 years:—

L. M. = Lakhs of Maunds; (00,000 omitted).

Description of trade.	Quantity in Lakhs of Maunds.			Valuation in Lakhs of Rupees.		
	Average of 5 years ending 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Average of 5 years ending 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Imports from External Blocks	675	1,074	956	3,908	5,444	5,086
Exports to External Blocks	253	277	314	3,140	3,918	4,207
Total	928	1,351	1,270	7,046	9,392	9,293
Internal or Local Trade	534	552	660	4,094	3,818	4,927
Grand Total	1,462	1,903	1,930	11,140	13,210	14,220

IMPORTS.

7. The total transactions of the year, of which about 63 per cent. were with the Port of Bombay mainly for export abroad, showed a decrease of 10.95 per cent. in quantity and of 6.53 per cent. in value below the previous year. Compared with the average however they showed an increase of 42 and 30 per cent. in quantity and value respectively. The principal transactions of the year are noted below and compared with those of the previous year and the average:—

No.	Articles.	Quantity in Thousands of Maunds.						Valuation in Thousands of Rupees.		
		Bombay Port.			Presidency excluding Bombay Port			Bombay Presidency.		
		Average.*	1912-13.	1913-14.	Average.*	1912-13.	1913-14.	Average.*	1912-13.	1913-14.
1	Coal and Coke	780	2,702	2,524	9,376	19,362	17,872	4,163	7,661	9,222
2	Cotton—raw	6,184	6,752	9,197	649	939	747	163,933	208,964	215,344
3	Dyes and Tans	567	353	403	125	84	105	3,102	3,072	3,181
4	Wheat and wheat-flour	3,646	8,914	8,504	890	2,773	1,372	16,346	47,003	41,368
5	Other food-grains	4,668	10,458	4,147	5,518	12,293	5,347	33,862	78,253	34,901
6	Hides and Skins	175	24	207	42	34	37	6,754	7,781	8,235
7	Hemp	254	395	264	14	16	15	1,586	3,358	2,404
8	Jute	162	138	221	54	39	72	2,664	2,412	4,337
9	Metals	10,113	14,626	14,450	2,204	1,780	1,492	11,291	18,908	17,606
10	Mineral Substances	606	609	826	1,162	2,126	2,539	1,000	1,547	1,941
11	Oils	24	18	18	83	129	125	1,698	2,459	2,372
12	Oil-seeds	13,217	13,239	17,670	717	1,759	901	71,621	88,007	97,419
13	Opium	27	11	4	1	2	1	15,507	4,304	1,865
14	Provisions	295	427	234	513	802	598	13,055	19,792	15,801
15	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	68	106	106	227	376	669	2,123	3,312	4,443
16	Spices	256	266	290	117	133	101	6,347	7,301	7,330
17	Sugar	23	54	28	899	1,303	1,279	5,232	7,977	7,123
18	Tobacco	3	6	5	29	53	40	561	937	879
19	Wool—raw	125	136	147	1	1	1	3,751	5,930	6,647
20	Others	1,461	1,416	1,384	1,714	2,630	1,624	25,983	24,825	26,161
	Total	42,659	60,730	60,619	24,834	46,639	34,387	390,585	544,373	508,612

* The average is for 5 years ending 1911-12.

Coal and Coke.—The volume of trade in this article decreased by 17 L. M. or 7.5 per cent. below the last year. The value on the other hand rose by 15 lakhs of rupees. Of the imports for railway purposes those into the Bombay Port rose by 6 L. M., the increase coming from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, those into Gujarāt by 4 L. M. from Bihar and Nizam's Territory; and those into the West Deccan (+ 85,000) mainly from the Nizam's Territory, while those into the North Deccan fell by 3 L. M. and those into East Deccan by 5 L. M. Of the coal required for other purposes the imports into the Bombay Port fell by 3 L. M. owing to shorter supplies from Bengal, Bihar and Central Provinces, while those into Gujarāt (+ 6 L. M.), Konkan (+ 3 L. M.), North and East Deccan (+ 3 L. M. each) rose, owing to larger supplies from Bihar and Orissa. The imports from Nizam's Territory into Gujarāt and North Deccan fell, while those into East Deccan rose (+ 1 L. M.). The receipts from the Nizam's Territory into the Bombay Port rose by 2 lakhs.

Cotton, Raw.—About 92 per cent. of the trade in this article was with the Bombay Port as against 88 per cent. last year and the exports from that port abroad also advanced in the year. The total trade in this article expanded by 23.47 L. M., as compared with the last year owing to larger supplies from the United Provinces (+ 7 L. M.) and Central Provinces (+ 12 L. M.), Rājputāna (+ 3 L. M.) and Nizam's Territory (+ 3 L. M.) into the Bombay Port and from Rājputāna into East Deccan (+ 3 L. M.).

Dyes and Tans.—The trade in this article slightly rose by 41,000 maunds as compared with the last year. Bombay Port received larger supplies of myrabolams from the Central Provinces and Rājputāna mainly for local use. There was a decline in the supply of turmeric from Madras and Punjab.

The supply of tanning barks from the Nizam's Territory into the Konkan, that had fallen of last year, rose by 14 thousand maunds this year.

Wheat.—The trade in this article fell by 18 L. M. or 15·49 per cent, as compared with the previous year. This was due to the smaller imports into the Bombay Port from the United Provinces (— 19 L. M.), the Punjab (— 2 L. M.) against which there were larger supplies from the Rájputána and Central India (+17 L. M.), the receipts from the Central Provinces remaining stationary. Gujarát received shorter supplies from the United Provinces (— 5 L. M.), Rájputána (— 5 L. M.) and the Punjab (— 1·21 L. M.). Similarly the transactions of the Deccan with the United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces and Rájputána declined by 2 L. M.

Other food-grains.—The transactions under this head receded in the year by 132 L. M. and this decrease occurred in most of the sub-heads. The Bombay Port received shorter supplies of grain from United Provinces (— 15 L. M.), Punjab (— 3 L. M.), Rájputána (— 2 L. M.). There was also a decline in the imports into Gujarát from the United Provinces (— 3 L. M.), Punjab (— 3 L. M.), Rájputána (— 2 L. M.) and into Deccan from the United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces and Rájputána (— 5 L. M.).

There was a falling off in the consignments of Jowár and Bájri into the Bombay Port from the United Provinces (— 12 L. M.) and Nizám's Territory (— 5 L. M.) though the imports from Rájputána advanced by 3 L. M. The trade of Gujarát with the United Provinces and Rájputána declined by 18 L. M. and that of the Deccan with the United Provinces (— 7 L. M.), Central Provinces (— 3 L. M.), Rájputána (— 2 L. M.) and Nizám's territory (— 4 L. M.) also decreased.

The transactions in rice not in husk receded by 19·13 L. M. owing to shorter receipts from the Central Provinces into the Bombay Port; from Sind, Bihár, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces into Gujarát, from the Central Provinces into the North Deccan and, from Madras into the West Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country. There were however larger imports into the East Deccan to the extent of 54,000 maunds.

The trade in the miscellaneous food-grains declined by 23 L. M. owing to shorter receipts from the United Provinces, Punjab and Rájputána into the Bombay Port (— 17 L. M.) and into Gujarát (— 5 L. M.).

Metals.—The bulk of the trade in metals consisted as usual of metallic ores, chiefly manganese ore which showed a decline of 3 per cent. below the previous year owing to fall in the imports from Mysore into Goa (— 7 L. M.) against larger imports from Madras (+5 L. M.). Among other metals the imports of brass from Bengal into the West Deccan fell off (— 6,000 maunds). Under machinery the trade of Bengal with the Konkan advanced (+35,000 maunds). The imports of wrought and unwrought iron also showed some expansion.

Oil-seeds.—The trade in oil-seeds expanded by 23 per cent. over the last year and by 33 per cent. over the average. More than $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of the trade was with the Bombay Port. The table in the margin shows the net variations under each head as compared with the previous year.

Castor	... + 30 thousand maunds.
Cotton-seed	... + 17·98 L. M.
Groundnut	... — 1·78 "
Linseed	... + 17·19 "
Poppy	... + 1 thousand maunds.
Rape-seed	... — 6·21 L. M.
Sesame	... + 8·22 "
Others	... — 53 thousand maunds.

The dealings in cotton-seed, linseed and sesame showed a considerable advance, while those in rape-seed and groundnut declined. Larger quantities of the cotton-seed were received into the Bombay Port from the Central Provinces (+ 23·83 L. M.) and the Nizám's Territory (+ 1·59 L. M.), of linseed from the Central Provinces (+ 3 L. M.), Rájputána (+ 8 L. M.), the Nizám's Territory (+ 6 L. M.) and of sesame from the Central Provinces (+ 5·44 L. M.) and the Nizám's Territory (+ 4·11 L. M.).

Shorter supplies of rape-seed were received into the Bombay Port from the United Provinces (— 5·25 L. M.) and the Central Provinces (— 56,000 mds.). The groundnut supply from the Nizám's Territory receded by 82 thousand maunds, none having been received from the Central Provinces as against 1·50 L. M. last year.

Of other oilseeds the Bombay Port received larger supplies of castorseed from the Nizám's Territory (+2·14 L. M.), but those from the United Provinces (—1·78 L. M.) declined.

The decrease in the receipts of Poppy from the United Provinces into the Bombay Port (—35 thousand maunds) were counterbalanced by larger supplies (+36 thousand maunds) from Rájputána.

Opium.—The imports of Malwa opium showed a decline (—7,000 maunds) owing to restrictions on the trade with China.

Of other articles, the trade in fodders considerably declined as compared with the last year (—10·52 L. M.) owing to shorter imports of bran into the Bombay Port from the United Provinces and of grass from Rájputána and Central Provinces as last year. The trade in oil-cake, however, advanced owing to larger imports from the Central Provinces (+97,000 maunds) into the Bombay Port. Bombay Port received shorter supplies of hemp from the United Provinces (—95,000 maunds) and Central Provinces (—48,000 maunds).

The trade in hides and skins remained almost stationary, there being no appreciable difference between the last year's and the current year's receipts.

The trade in Jute increased (+1·15 L. M.) owing to larger receipts, particularly from Calcutta into the Bombay Port.

Of provisions there were larger receipts of dried fruits and nuts from Mysore into the Bombay Port and into the Southern Marátha Country block. The receipts from Madras, however, fell off. There was a decline in the receipts of ghee also from the United Provinces and Central Provinces into the Bombay Port. Miscellaneous provisions were received in shorter quantities from the Central Provinces into the Bombay Port, Gujarát and North Deccan.

The receipts of Railway materials into the Bombay Port remained stationary, but those into the Presidency excluding the Bombay Port exhibited some increase.

There were larger imports of chillies from Madras into the Bombay Port. The receipts of miscellaneous spices from the United Provinces and Rájputána into Bombay Port showed some increase which was counterbalanced by a considerable decline in the imports into Gujarát. The trade in sugar declined by 50,000 maunds owing to shorter receipts from the United Provinces into the Bombay Port and into Gujarát, and from Madras and Bihar into Gujarát.

The trade in tobacco fell off owing to shorter receipts from the United Provinces into Gujarát. Bombay Port received large consignments of gold (+ 67,000 ozs.) from Mysore. Silver coin was received by the Port in smaller quantity from the Central Provinces (— 5,336,000 ozs.). This decrease was partly made up by larger receipts from Rájputána (+ 327,000 ozs.) and Nizám's Territory (+ 159,000 ozs.) into the Bombay Port. Larger consignments of silver were also received into the Southern Marátha Country from Madras (+ 97,000 ozs.). The trade in silver bullion declined by 579,000 ozs.

EXPORTS.

8. The total exports to outside provinces, of which the Port claimed 54 per cent. showed an advance of 13 per cent. over the previous year and of 24·3 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years. In value the increases amounted to 6·5 and 33·9 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average. The chief variations are noted below :—

No	Articles.	Quantity in thousands of maunds.						Valuation in thousands of rupees.		
		Bombay Port.			Presidency excluding Bombay Port.			Bombay Presidency.		
		Average.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Average.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Average.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1	Coal and Coke ...	361	85	70	404	1,079	601	496	754	477
2	Cotton raw ...	97	123	95	90	63	147	4,028	5,085	6,388
3	Cotton manufactured European ...	1,471	1,980	1,938	3	11	2	95,464	127,998	132,062
4	Cotton manufactured Indian ...	186	96	102	935	1,249	1,267	47,187	66,647	64,542
5	Wheat and wheat flour ...	47	226	240	328	249	463	1,948	2,374	3,308
6	Food-grains other than above ...	858	152	463	709	215	452	7,186	1,453	4,255
7	Gunny bags and cloth ...	218	251	290	80	168	99	3,911	7,317	8,793
8	Hides and skins ...	40	69	45	87	169	81	3,462	5,793	5,574
9	Liquors ...	105	82	77	19	19	16	4,574	2,881	2,680
10	Metals ...	2,424	3,021	3,666	145	279	296	81,397	41,394	47,038
11	Kerosene ...	1,334	1,537	1,608	84	129	169	5,872	7,167	8,901
12	Oil seeds ...	57	43	54	597	511	901	2,654	2,51	2,832
13	Dried fruits and nuts ...	559	632	559	60	124	107	12,789	17,868	17,206
14	Railway plant and Rolling stock ...	1,090	1,302	1,334	411	657	742	6,726	9,662	13,624
15	Salt ...	588	534	454	5,700	5,267	5,748	13,142	11,356	12,040
16	Spices ...	344	362	374	134	106	157	7,108	6,799	7,886
17	Sugar ...	1,431	1,475	2,139	503	467	514	14,865	15,453	18,484
18	Tobacco—unmanufactured ...	3	2	4	228	223	318	3,440	3,818	5,789
19	Others ...	2,263	2,902	3,159	1,272	1,759	2,139	48,102	60,882	61,901
	Total ...	13,470	14,925	17,221	11,807	12,734	14,219	813,909	864,837	420,670

* The average is for 5 years ending 1911-12.

Coal and Coke.—The consignments from Bombay Port (—12,000 maunds) and Gujārat (—4.62 L. M.) to Rājputāna and from North Deccan (—1.25 L. M.) to Central Provinces declined, but those from Goa to Mysore showed a small increase (+ 51,000 maunds).

Cotton Manufactures.—The exports of cotton raw from the Bombay Port to outside provinces fell off by 23,000 maunds only, while those from the Presidency excluding the port increased by 84,000 maunds. The exports of cotton, twist and yarn (European) from the Bombay Port receded (—10,000 maunds), the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Rājputāna having curtailed their demand while larger consignments were received by Madras. The exports of Indian twist and yarn from the Bombay Port declined, while Madras received larger supplies from East Deccan. Shorter consignments of foreign piece-goods were received from the Bombay Port by the United Provinces (—32,000 maunds) and the Central Provinces (—34,000 maunds). Madras (+ 11,000 maunds) and Rājputāna (+ 11,000 maunds) however received slightly increased supply. Shorter consignments of Indian piece-goods were received from Gujārat by the United Provinces and Punjāb, while there was some increase in the quantity sent to Rājputāna and Calcutta by the Bombay Port and Gujārat.

Wheat.—The exports of wheat from the Presidency excluding the port exceeded those of the previous year by 2.06 L. M. and this increase was shared by most of the outside provinces.

The trade in wheat flour slightly increased (+ 22,000 maunds), Madras and Mysore taking larger quantities from the Bombay Port.

Other food-grains.—The trade in these articles expanded by (5.48 L. M.) over the previous year. There was a deficit in the consignments of gram and pulse from the Bombay Port (—15,000 maunds), but this was more than made up by larger consignments from the Presidency (+ 1.76 L. M.). Madras and Nizām's territory received shorter supplies (—23,000 maunds), but Mysore received increased quantity from the Bombay Port (+ 15,000 maunds).

As regards the exports from the Presidency, Sind, United Provinces, Rājputāna and Central Provinces received larger consignments from Gujārat and North Deccan, and Mysore from East Deccan and Southern Marātha Country. United Provinces, Central Provinces, Rājputāna and Nizām's territory received larger consignments of clean rice from the Bombay Port (+ 3.17 L. M.); but its supplies from Gujārat to Rājputāna, from East Deccan to Nizām's Territory and from Southern Marātha Country to Mysore showed small increases.

Gunny Bags and Cloth.—The trade in these articles developed in the case of the Bombay Port (+ 39,000 maunds), but declined in the case of the Presidency (—59,000 maunds).

The exports from the Bombay Port to Madras, United Provinces, Punjāb and Mysore showed a decline but there was a large increase in the consignments received by the Central Provinces, Rājputāna and the Nizām's territory. The decrease in the case of the Presidency occurred in the supplies received by the United Provinces and Rājputāna from Gujārat and by the Nizām's territory from the East Deccan.

Liquors.—The trade in this article declined by 8,000 maunds owing to smaller exports of ale and beer to United Provinces, Punjāb, Central Provinces and Rājputāna, though the exports to the Nizām's territory slightly advanced.

Metals.—The transactions in metals advanced by 6.62 L. M. over the previous year. There were larger exports of brass (unwrought) from the Bombay Port to the United Provinces (+ 3,000 maunds), Punjāb (+ 7,000 maunds), and Rājputāna (+ 4,000 maunds). There was however a small deficiency in the exports from the East Deccan to the Central Provinces (—11,000 maunds). There were larger dealings in copper with United Provinces (+ 7,000 maunds), Punjāb (+ 7,000 maunds) and Rājputāna (+ 12,000 maunds) from the Bombay Port.

There were larger exports of iron and steel (unwrought) to the United Provinces (+ 9,000 maunds), Punjāb (+ 4,000 maunds), Rājputāna (+ 3,000 maunds) and Nizām's territory (+ 5,000 maunds) from the Bombay Port and from Southern Marātha Country to the Madras Seaports (+ 3,000 maunds). There was however a deficit in the exports from the Bombay Port to the Central Provinces (—15,000 maunds). Larger quantity of wrought iron was received by the United Provinces (+ 20,000 maunds), Central Provinces (+ 1.54 L. M.), Rājputāna (+ 1.76 L. M.) and Nizām's territory (+ 62,000 maunds) from the Bombay Port. The Southern Marātha Country (+ 7,000 maunds) and Goa (+ 10,000 maunds) improved their trade with Mysore. There was however a deficit in the exports to Nizām's territory from the Southern Marātha Country (—20,000 maunds). The exports of Mill Machinery expanded by 21,000 maunds over the previous year owing to larger consignments from the Bombay Port to the Punjāb (+ 15,000 maunds) and from Goa to Mysore (+ 15,000 maunds). There was however a decline in the trade of the Bombay Port with the United Provinces, and Central Provinces, Rājputāna and the Nizām's territory.

The trade in other iron manufactures (hardware, etc.) advanced by one lakh maunds over the previous year, and this increase was noticeable in the consignments from the Bombay Port to Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Rājputāna and Nizām's territory.

Oils.—The trade in kerosene advanced by 62,000 maunds. Bombay Port had larger dealings with Madras, Central Provinces and Rājputāna, but United Provinces, Punjāb and Nizām's territory restricted their demands on it. The last, however, made up this deficiency by larger imports from Goa which also sent larger supplies to Madras and Mysore. Miscellaneous oils were sent out in larger quantities to United Provinces, Punjāb, Rājputāna and the Nizām's territory, though the consignments to Central Provinces fell off.

Oil-seeds.—The exports of cotton seed from Gujārat to Rājputāna (+ 15,000 maunds), from North Deccan to Central Provinces (+ 5,000 maunds) and from Southern Marātha Country to Madras (+ 2.48 L. M.) and Madras Seaports (+ 1.91 L. M.) advanced; but the supplies from East Deccan to Madras and Madras Seaports fell off.

Larger quantity of groundnuts was received by the Central Provinces from the North Deccan (+ 2,000 maunds).

Miscellaneous oil-seeds were received in larger quantities by Rājputāna from Gujārat.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—There were larger consignments of carriages and trucks from the Bombay Port to the Nizām's territory (+ 82,000 maunds) and from Southern Marātha Country to Madras (+ 25,000 maunds) and Mysore (+ 19,000 maunds).

The trade in Locomotives exported from the Bombay Port to the Central Provinces expanded by 32,000 maunds over the previous year. The consignments to the Nizám's territory slightly decreased (—8,000 maunds).

A larger quantity of sleepers was received by the Central Provinces (+2,74 L. M.) and the Nizám's territory (+3,000 maunds) from the Bombay Port, by Rájputána from the Konkan (+11,000 maunds), by Nizám's territory from the North Deccan (+33,000 maunds), by Madras from Southern Marátha Country (+8,000 maunds) and by Mysore from Goa (+19,000 maunds).

Shorter supplies were however received by the United Provinces (—14,000 maunds) and Rájputána (—6,000 maunds) from the Bombay Port and by the Central Provinces (—13,000 maunds) from the Konkan.

The transactions in steel rails and fish-plates with the Central Provinces (+78,000 maunds) and the Punjab (+21,000 maunds) from the Bombay Port, from the Gujarát to the Punjab (+17,000 maunds), from the Southern Marátha Country to the Nizám's territory (+55,000 maunds) and from Goa to Mysore (+62,000 maunds) expanded considerably. There was however a decline in their exports from the Bombay Port to the United Provinces (—14,000 maunds), Rájputána (—84,000 maunds) and the Nizám's territory (—67,000 maunds), and in those from the Gujarát to the Rájputána (—13,000 maunds), from the Konkan to the Central Provinces (—1,32 L. M.) and from the North Deccan to the Central Provinces (—15,000 maunds).

The trade in other articles was brisker from the Bombay Port with the United Provinces (+4,000 maunds), Central Provinces (+2,54 L. M.) and Nizám's territory (+35,000 maunds), from the North Deccan with the Central Provinces (+20,000 maunds), from the East Deccan (+18,000 maunds) and West Deccan (+40,000 maunds) with Rájputána and from the Southern Marátha Country (+16,000 maunds) and Goa (+11,000 maunds) with Mysore.

The trade of the Bombay Port (—56,000 maunds), Gujarát, (—65,000 maunds) with Rájputána and of the Konkan with the Central Provinces (—65,000 maunds) fell off.

Salt.—The exports of salt increased by 4,01 L. M. United Provinces (+94,000 maunds), Central Provinces (+71,000 maunds) and Rájputána (+1,25 L. M.) received larger supplies from Gujarát and Konkan, the Nizám's territory (+1,92 L. M.) from Konkan and Madras from Goa (+15,000 maunds), but those from the Bombay Port to Madras (—12,000 maunds) and Central Provinces (—71,000 maunds), from Konkan to Madras (—13,000 maunds) and from Goa to Mysore (—7,000 maunds) fell off to some extent.

Sugar.—The transactions in refined sugar advanced by 4,74 L. M. Madras (+11,000 maunds), United Provinces (+1,51 L. M.), Central Provinces (+2,09 L. M.), Rájputána (+62,000 maunds), Nizám's territory (+43,000 maunds) and Mysore (+28,000 maunds) received larger supplies from the Bombay Port, but the consignments to the Punjab (—13,000 maunds), Central Provinces (—14,000 maunds) and the Nizám's territory (—7,000 maunds) from the Port and the North Deccan declined. The exports of unrefined sugar expanded by 2,37 L. M. owing to increased supplies taken by the United Provinces (+27,000 maunds), Central Provinces (+62,000 maunds), Punjab (+7,000 maunds), Rájputána (+1,22 L. M.) and the Nizám's territory (+39,000 maunds) from the Bombay Port, North and West Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country. The dealings of the North and West Deccan with the Central Provinces were however curtailed by 49,000 maunds.

Of the other articles, the trade in hides and skins declined by 1,12 L. M. owing to shorter supplies to Madras, Madras Seaports, United Provinces and Calcutta from the Bombay Port and Gujarát. Among provisions there was a general decline in the exports of dried fruits and nuts from the Bombay Port to the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Rájputána and from Gujarát to Rájputána. The trade in ghee expanded by 37,000 maunds owing to larger consignments to Central Provinces and Rájputána from the Bombay Port and Gujarát. The exports of the Miscellaneous provisions showed an increase of 1,41 L. M. owing to larger consignments to Madras and Rájputána

from the Bombay Port and Gujarát respectively. Among spices there were larger exports of chillies from Gujarát to Rájputána, from North Deccan to Central Provinces, and from Southern Marátha Country to Madras. There was a slight decline in the trade in betels and chillies with the Nizám's territory from the Bombay Port and Southern Marátha Country. The trade in miscellaneous spices from the Bombay Port to the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Rájputána showed some expansion. The trade in gold advanced by 279,000 ozs. owing to larger supplies to the United Provinces (+85,000 ozs.), the Punjab (+392,000 ozs.), the Central Provinces (+42,000 ozs.) and Calcutta (+65,000 ozs.) from Bombay Port against smaller exports to Madras Seaports (—237,000 ozs.) and Karáchi (—62,000 ozs.).

The transactions in silver coin declined by 2,400,000 ozs., owing to smaller receipts taken by the United Provinces (—966,000 ozs.), Punjab (—590,000 ozs.), Central Provinces (—1,419,000 ozs.), Madras Seaports (—26,000 ozs.) and Karáchi (—922,000 ozs.) from the Bombay Port, by Rájputána from Gujarát (—49,000 ozs.) and the North Deccan (—38,000 ozs.) and by the Nizám's territory (—81,000 ozs.) and Mysore (—29,000 ozs.) from the Southern Marátha Country. There were however larger exports to Madras (+99,000 ozs.), Rájputána (+38,000 ozs.), Nizám's territory (+823,000 ozs.) and Mysore (+180,000 ozs.) from the Bombay Port to the Central Provinces (+88,000 ozs.), and the Nizám's territory (+415,000 ozs.) from the Deccan.

The trade in silver Bullion fell by 800,000 ozs. owing to shorter receipts by Sind, Punjab, Nizám's territory, Mysore and Rájputána from the Bombay Port, Gujarát, North Deccan and Southern Marátha Country to the extent of 4,400,000 ozs. This decline was nearly counterbalanced however by larger dealings between Madras, Bihar, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Rájputána, Madras Seaports, Karáchi, Calcutta and Nizám's territory on the one hand, the Bombay Port and East Deccan on the other (+3,600,000 ozs.).

LOCAL TRADE.

9. This branch of the trade which consists mainly of transactions between the Bombay Port and the rest of the Presidency formed 77 per cent. of the total traffic. The remaining 23 per cent. represented the interchange of commodities between the different blocks of the rest of the Presidency. The total trade of the year showed an advance of 19.6 per cent. over the previous year and was in excess of about 23 per cent. over the average. In value it rose by 29 and 20 per cent. respectively. The principal fluctuations are noted below:—

No.	Articles.	Quantity in thousands of maunds.			Valuation in thousands of rupees.		
		*Average.	1912-13.	1913-14.	*Average.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1	Coal and Coke ...	6,596	8,249	7,110	4,245	5,300	5,027
2	Cotton, raw ...	4,636	2,494	5,308	116,914	68,228	138,512
3	Cotton, manufactured (European) ...	417	442	491	25,701	26,501	30,241
4	Do. do. (Indian) ...	499	500	441	20,489	23,383	19,878
5	Dyes and Tans ...	964	770	814	4,748	4,275	4,935
6	Wheat and wheat flour ...	728	720	924	3,418	3,601	4,358
7	Other food-grains (other than above) ...	5,477	3,854	4,993	24,216	17,912	24,337
8	Hides and Skins ...	124	185	133	3,088	4,540	3,796
9	Hemp ...	43	26	24	401	212	191
10	Gunny bags and Cloth ...	439	332	426	6,047	6,056	9,614
11	Liquors ...	87	66	59	3,926	2,190	1,959
12	Metals ...	2,730	4,029	4,273	26,903	29,633	36,711
13	Mineral Substances ...	1,708	2,251	3,327	1,006	1,328	1,951
14	Oils ...	1,420	1,798	1,980	11,353	12,247	15,585
15	Oil-seeds ...	5,809	3,275	8,672	27,502	17,574	35,851
16	Provisions ...	1,296	922	888	20,214	20,210	20,247
17	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	2,014	2,858	3,651	9,010	12,837	16,857
18	Salt ...	1,521	1,422	1,435	2,942	2,776	2,785
19	Spices ...	466	382	433	6,452	4,835	5,392
20	Sugar ...	2,283	2,546	3,018	17,635	19,982	21,496
21	Tobacco ...	262	225	354	4,112	3,890	6,456
22	Others ...	13,833	17,811	17,222	69,051	94,232	86,549
Total ...		53,352	55,157	65,976	409,374	381,772	492,728

*The average is for 5 years ending 1911-12.

Coal and Coke.—The trade in coal and coke fell by 11.39 L. M. Bombay Port sent out larger consignments to Konkan and North Deccan (+ 5.73 L. M.) but curtailed its supplies to Gujarát (—16.12 L. M.), East Deccan (—24,000 maunds) and West Deccan (—2.06 L. M.). Bombay Port and West Deccan received smaller consignments from the Konkan (—35,000 maunds). Similarly North Deccan (—21,000 maunds) and Southern Marátha Country (—1.31 L. M.) received smaller consignments from Gujarát and Goa respectively. There were larger transactions between the internal blocks of the Deccan as also between Goa and East Deccan.

Cotton raw.—Bombay Port received larger consignments from Gujarát (+ 13.16 L. M.), Deccan (+ 13.19 L. M.) and Southern Marátha Country (+ 3.70 L. M.). Gujarát and Southern Marátha Country however received smaller supplies from the Bombay Port (—2.41 L. M.), exports from which to East Deccan and Konkan showed some increase. The exports from North Deccan to Gujarát and Konkan as also those from West Deccan to East Deccan and from Southern Marátha Country to East and West Deccan showed some increase (+ 68,000 maunds). The supply to West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country from East Deccan however receded (—46,000 maunds).

Cotton Manufactures.—There were no appreciable fluctuations in the foreign cotton transactions (twist and yarn). The exports of Indian cotton twist and yarn from Gujarát and Southern Marátha Country to the Bombay Port showed a large decline (—59,000 maunds). Gujarát on the other hand received a larger supply from the Bombay Port (+ 9,000 maunds). Bombay Port had larger dealings in Foreign piece-goods with Gujarát (+ 30,000 maunds), but its exports to Gujarát and its receipts from East Deccan fell off.

Wheat.—The trade in wheat and wheat-flour expanded by 2.04 L. M. Bombay Port received larger supplies from Gujarát (+ 2.10 L. M.) and North Deccan (+ 24,000 maunds) but reduced its receipts from the East Deccan (—53,000 maunds).

There were larger exports from the North Deccan to the Konkan (+ 11,000 maunds) and the East Deccan (+ 39,000 maunds) which latter also received a larger stock from the Southern Marátha Country (+ 14,000 maunds).

West Deccan received smaller supplies from the Bombay Port (—36,000 maunds) and East Deccan (—23,000 maunds) but increased its demand on the North Deccan (+ 36,000 maunds).

There were smaller exports from the East Deccan to Southern Marátha Country (—7,000 maunds) which sent larger supplies to Goa (+ 14,000 maunds).

Of wheat-flour there were larger exports from the Bombay Port to Konkan (+ 8,000 maunds), but those from the port to West Deccan declined (—7,000 maunds).

Other Food-grains.—The transactions in food-grains other than wheat and wheat-flour expanded by 11.39 L. M.

Gram and Pulse.—There were smaller exports from the Bombay Port to Gujarát and other blocks (—2.63 L. M.). The Bombay Port however received larger supplies from Gujarát (+ 4.62 L. M.) and the Deccan (+ 99,000 maunds). There were shorter supplies from Gujarát to the North Deccan (—8,000 maunds) which exported a larger quantity (+ 19,000 maunds) to Gujarát. There were larger exports from the North Deccan to the Konkan (+ 8,000 maunds) and the East Deccan (+ 10,000 maunds). The last however curtailed its exports to West Deccan (—16,000 maunds) and Southern Marátha Country (—37,000 maunds). Southern Marátha Country exported larger quantities to East Deccan (+ 8,000 maunds) and also received larger consignments from Goa (+ 91,000 maunds).

Jowár and Bajri.—The exports from Bombay Port to Gujarát, North and West Deccan declined by 93,000 maunds. Those from the Gujarát and North and East Deccan to the Bombay Port however expanded by 2.96 L. M. There were smaller exports from Gujarát to North Deccan (—13,000 maunds) which

sent larger consignments to Gujarát and Konkan (+ 73,000 maunds). East Deccan sent larger supplies (+ 7,000 maunds) to Konkan and its dealings with Gujarát, West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country greatly receded, resulting in a net decrease of 3.95 L. M. Southern Marátha Country also curtailed its supply to West Deccan (—10,000 maunds).

Of rice in husk there were larger exports from Konkan to Gujarát (+ 21,000 maunds), but those from Southern Marátha Country to Goa receded (—9,000 maunds).

Of rice not in husk Bombay Port sent larger consignments to all the other blocks except Goa (10.18 L. M.). The exports from the Konkan and the North Deccan to the Bombay Port were larger (+ 28,000 maunds) as also those from the former to Gujarát (+ 25,000 maunds). The exports from Konkan to West Deccan and from Southern Marátha Country to East Deccan fell off (—37,000 maunds).

Metals.—The trade in metals advanced by 2.44 L. M. The exports of Brass (unwrought) from Bombay Port to Gujarát and West Deccan advanced by 25,000 maunds. There was a slight increase in the exports of iron and steel (unwrought) from the Konkan and the West Deccan to the Bombay Port (+ 16,000 maunds) and from Goa to Southern Marátha Country (+ 7,000 maunds).

There were increased exports of wrought iron from the Bombay Port to Gujarát (+ 2.57 L. M.), East Deccan (+ 34,000 maunds) and Southern Marátha Country (+ 32,000 maunds). The Bombay Port also received a large quantity from West Deccan (+ 8,000 maunds) but its supply to Konkan fell off (—16,000 maunds).

There were larger dealings in machinery and mill work between the Bombay Port and the other blocks (+ 1.83 L. M.), except Southern Marátha Country which received less supplies (—19,000 maunds).

There were larger transactions between the Bombay Port and Gujarát, Konkan, North Deccan and East Deccan in hardware and cutlery (+ 58,000 maunds).

The dealings in metallic ores expanded between Southern Marátha Country and Goa (+ 1.06 L. M.), but those between the Bombay Port and Gujarát greatly declined (—4.79 L. M.).

Oils.—The trade in oils developed by 1.82 L. M. Bombay Port and North Deccan received larger consignments of castor oil from Gujarát (+ 36,000 maunds).

The transactions in cocoanut oil slightly expanded, Southern Marátha Country receiving more quantity (+ 8,000 maunds) and North Deccan receiving less from the Bombay Port (—6,000 maunds). Bombay Port sent larger consignments of Kerosene oil to Gujarát (+ 63,000 maunds), Konkan (+ 18,000 maunds), and North Deccan (+ 18,000 maunds), but its dealings with East and West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country fell off (—87,000 maunds). Southern Marátha Country received a shorter supply from West Deccan (—7,000 maunds). The deficiency was however made good by extended receipts from Goa.

The trade in other oils showed some expansion in dealings between Bombay Port and Gujarát, and East Deccan and Southern Marátha Country.

Oil-seeds.—The transactions in oil-seeds greatly expanded by 53.97 L. M.

The Bombay Port received larger supplies of castor-oil seed from Gujarát (+ 6.93 L. M.), North Deccan (+ 57,000 maunds), and Southern Marátha Country (7,000 maunds). North Deccan exported larger consignments to Gujarát (+ 12,000 maunds) which received smaller quantity from the Bombay Port (—15,000 maunds).

The Bombay Port received larger consignments of cotton seed from Gujarát (+6.78 L. M.), Konkan (+37,000 maunds), North Deccan (+11.36 L. M.), East Deccan (+3.17 L. M.), West Deccan (+73,000 maunds) and the Southern Marátha Country (+2.73 L. M.). The Bombay Port sent smaller quantity to Gujarát (-37,000 maunds) which received extended supplies from the North Deccan (2.54 L. M.). Goa received a larger supply from the Southern Marátha Country (+3.87 L. M.) but restricted its demand in the East Deccan (-16,000 maunds).

The Bombay Port received larger consignments of groundnuts from the North and East Deccan (+3.95 L. M.) but its receipts from Southern Marátha Country fell off (1.35 L. M.).

The Bombay Port received larger quantities of linseed from Gujarát and North and East Deccan (+1.37 L. M.) and resented larger supplies to Gujarát (+16,000 maunds).

Larger consignments of Poppy were received by the Bombay Port from Gujarát (+39,000 maunds), and of Rape-seed from Gujarát and North Deccan (+3.79 L. M.).

The Bombay Port had extended dealings in sesame with Gujarát and the East Deccan (+30,000 maunds) but received smaller consignments from the North Deccan (-24,000 maunds) and curtailed its supply to Gujarát (-8,000 maunds) which received a larger quantity from the North Deccan (+27,000 maunds).

Of the other oil-seeds the Bombay Port received larger consignments from Gujarát, Konkan and North Deccan (+4.59 L. M.). North Deccan supplied larger quantities to Gujarát (+20,000 maunds) and Southern Marátha Country to East and West Deccan (+2.42 L. M.).

Salt.—There were larger supplies of salt from the Konkan to the North Deccan, West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country (-56,000 maunds), and from Goa to the last named block (+14,000 maunds). East Deccan had however smaller receipts from the Konkan (-49,000 maunds).

Sugar.—The trade in sugar developed by 4.72 L. M. as compared with the last year. North Deccan received larger supplies of unrefined sugar from Gujarát and East Deccan (+31,000 maunds) and Gujarát from West Deccan (+27,000 maunds). Southern Marátha Country exported larger consignments to Gujarát (+79,000 maunds), North Deccan (+18,000 maunds) and Goa (+14,000 maunds). Gujarát reduced its supplies from the Bombay Port and the North Deccan (-82,000 maunds). West Deccan sent smaller consignments to the Bombay Port (-29,000 maunds), North Deccan (-40,000 maunds) and the East Deccan (-10,000 maunds). There were smaller dealings in sugar between the Bombay Port and Gujarát (-44,000 maunds). The Bombay Port did larger business (+5.04 L. M.) in refined sugar with all the blocks except North Deccan and Goa, Gujarát and Southern Marátha Country taking specially larger supplies (2.59 and 1.79 L. M. respectively).

Among other articles the trade in Dyes and Tans expanded by 44,000 maunds owing to receipts into the Bombay Port of larger supplies of Myrabolams from the Konkan, the North and West Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country (+29,000 maunds) and of turmeric from West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country (+47,000 maunds). The Bombay Port exported larger consignments of turmeric to Gujarát (+10,000 maunds). The exports of tanning barks to the Konkan from the Deccan however declined (-70,000 maunds). Bombay Port took up larger supplies of bran and oil-cake from Gujarát, West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. It also had extended dealings in respect of fodder with Gujarát, Konkan and West Deccan (+2.50 L. M.). West Deccan received larger supplies of bran from Gujarát. The exports of fodder from Gujarát to the North and East Deccan (-62,000 maunds), as also those from the Konkan to Gujarát and the Deccan receded to a great extent (-5.05 L. M.). The Bombay Port and Gujarát restricted their supply of fodder from the North

Deccan. which however exported larger consignments to the East Deccan (+1.27 L. M.) where there was a scarcity of fodder. North and West Deccan had smaller dealings in fodder with East Deccan (-1.22 L. M.), so also the Southern Marátha Country did less business with West Deccan. Southern Marátha Country exported smaller quantities of fodder to the East and West Deccan (-1.33 L. M.), the last named receiving a larger supply from the North Deccan. Konkan and West Deccan received larger supplies of oil-cake from Gujarát, East Deccan and Southern Marátha Country (+91,000 maunds). The trade in hides and skins fell off (-52,000 maunds) owing to smaller receipts by the Bombay Port from Gujarát, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. Bombay Port sent out larger supplies (+87,000 maunds) of gunny bags to Gujarát and Deccan and restricted its demand on Gujarát (-16,000 maunds). The trade in liquors fell off (-7,000 maunds) owing to smaller supplies to East Deccan from West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. The trade in provisions fell off by 34,000 maunds. The exports of dried fruits and nuts from the Bombay Port to Gujarát and Southern Marátha Country showed some increase, but the supplies from Gujarát to the Port and from Goa to West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country showed a large decline. The exports of ghee from Gujarát to the Bombay Port showed some increase. Of miscellaneous provisions, there were larger exports from Gujarát to the Bombay Port, West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country, the last block also receiving some quantity from Goa. The transactions in railway materials between the Bombay Port and North Deccan, West Deccan and Southern Marátha Country and Goa showed some extension, but the exports from Bombay Port to North Deccan and West Deccan fell off. Bombay Port sent out larger consignments of railway sleepers to Konkan and the Deccan (+7.22 L. M.). There were also larger dealings between the Konkan and the Port, and between the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country and Goa. North Deccan and West Deccan however received smaller supplies from Konkan and Goa respectively. The Bombay Port sent out larger supplies of steel rails and fish-plates to the Deccan (+6.75 L. M.), Gujarát and Konkan restricting their demand on it (-1.82 L. M.). There was increased activity in the trade between the Gujarát and Konkan, and between the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country and Goa. The Bombay Port restricted its demands on Gujarát, Konkan and West Deccan as also North Deccan on the Konkan. Of the other railway materials, the exports from the Bombay Port to Gujarát and Konkan greatly declined (-5.90 L. M.), while North and West Deccan received larger supplies from the Bombay Port (+58,000 maunds). The exports from the Konkan to other blocks declined as also those from the North Deccan to Gujarát and West Deccan (-1.11 L. M.). The exports from Gujarát to Konkan and from West Deccan to the Bombay Port and East Deccan slightly expanded, North Deccan and West Deccan restricting their demands on Gujarát and Goa respectively. Among spices the trade in betelnut between the Bombay Port and the East Deccan and Southern Marátha Country declined (-17,000 maunds). Southern Marátha Country had larger dealings in chillies with the West Deccan and the Bombay Port (+37,000 maunds) which however curtailed its supply to Gujarát (-9,000 maunds). Of miscellaneous spices the North Deccan exported somewhat larger consignments (+24,000 maunds) to the Bombay Port which restricted its demand on Gujarát (-11,000 maunds). Bombay Port had larger dealings in gold coin and bullion with the Gujarát and Southern Marátha Country (+70,000 ozs.) and East with the West Deccan (+52,000 ozs.). Bombay Port sent larger supplies of silver coin to Gujarát and the other blocks (+1,378,000 ozs.) and received back one-third of that quantity (+460,000 ozs.) from Gujarát. Its receipts however from the Konkan, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country largely receded (-1,006,000 ozs.). The transactions between Gujarát and the North Deccan and Konkan showed some decline (-47,000 ozs.), but those between the three blocks of the Deccan showed some advance (+137,000 ozs.). The transactions between the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country also showed a larger decline (-121,000 ozs.) though there were some increased exports from the Southern Marátha Country to the West Deccan (+72,000 ozs.). Of silver Bullion the Bombay Port sent out larger consignments to Gujarát, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. (+898,000 ozs.).

Its receipts from the same blocks on the other hand largely receded (—382,000 ozs.). East Deccan received a smaller quantity (—80,000 ozs.) from the North Deccan, but its supply to the West Deccan showed some increase.

10. Appendix A shows as usual the value rates of the different articles.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. F. KEATINGE,
Director of Agriculture.

LIST OF TABULAR STATEMENTS.

II (a).—Statement showing Imports by Rail into the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1914.

II (b).—Statement showing Exports by Rail from the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1914.

III.—Statement showing the Trade by Rail between the different Blocks of the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1914.

Note.—Statement No. I in Imperial form has been omitted from the Provincial Returns from the year 1908-09 (Government Resolution No. 7504, dated 3rd August 1909, Revenue Department).

STATEMENT II (a)—continued.

Articles, and whence imported.	IMPORTS INTO										
	Bombay Port.	Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.								Grand Total.	
		Gujarāt and Kathiāwār.	Konkan.	North Deccan.	East Deccan.	West Deccan.	Southern Marāṭha Country.	Goa.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HIDES AND SKINS— <i>continued.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
(2) SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS—											
(a) Raw—											
Madras	16,291	...	325	...	524	42	2,612	...	3,503	19,794	8,24,357
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	83,302	...	...	8	8	...	6	...	17	83,409	29,19,315
Punjab	26,225	19	...	...	...	19	2	...	40	26,265	8,91,649
Central Provinces and Berār	12,020	109	6,467	1,317	8	269	...	...	8,170	20,190	5,86,386
Rājputāna and Central India	6,165	1,226	7	41	...	...	...	...	1,274	7,439	2,16,458
Nizām's Territory	10,514	...	228	290	788	773	61	...	2,140	12,654	3,68,064
Mysore	3,494	...	515	...	...	...	170	...	685	4,179	1,25,574
Madras Sea-ports	452	...	...	...	12	...	18	...	30	482	19,982
Other places	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	152
Total	158,557	1,354	7,542	1,656	1,335	1,103	2,869	...	15,859	174,416	59,51,982
(b) Dressed or Tanned—											
Madras	9	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	257	266	28,878
Other places	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	10,211
Total	106	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	257	363	38,889
CORNS—											
Madras	952	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	958	13,971
Central Provinces and Berār	6,520	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	6,534	94,508
Rājputāna and Central India	1,343	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,382	25,020
Nizām's Territory	3,075	...	...	...	25	...	2	...	27	3,102	56,814
Madras Sea-ports	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	10,857
Other places	1,343	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	12	1,355	14,511
Total	13,978	31	22	...	31	6	8	...	98	14,076	2,15,881
UTE—											
(1) RAW—											
All places	787	...	...	31	63	...	...	...	94	881	5,704
(2) GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—											
Madras	244	...	24	89	959	185	3,703	20	4,930	5,174	60,795
Bengal	9,472	921	...	...	146	...	3,200	...	4,357	13,829	1,95,000
Behār and Orissa	1,279	4	...	...	8	1	...	...	13	1,292	15,829
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4,983	4,447	3	1,235	387	18	5	...	6,090	11,078	1,21,808
Punjab	2,039	1,225	...	20	2	4	8	...	1,259	3,298	61,798
Central Provinces and Berār	7,554	4,943	77	2,968	1,629	281	104	...	10,002	17,556	2,30,864
Rājputāna and Central India	1,863	15,371	14	1,284	18	25	36	...	16,748	18,611	4,23,734
Nizām's Territory	2,055	12	705	692	4,365	466	578	...	6,818	8,873	1,95,758
Mysore	203	88	...	...	59	19	6,318	2	6,486	6,689	1,45,171
Madras Sea-ports	82	18	...	22	168	174	594	39	1,015	1,097	12,889
Calcutta	190,352	1,073	...	487	2,442	582	9,724	...	14,258	204,610	28,75,482
Other places	6	88	...	...	...	...	1	...	89	95	2,207
Total	220,132	28,195	823	6,742	10,183	1,700	24,361	61	72,065	292,197	48,31,830
C—											
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	723	240	...	...	6	27	...	...	273	998	38,832
Rājputāna and Central India	786	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	791	34,166
Other places	630	24	...	7	11	...	9	...	55	685	17,021
Total	2,139	268	...	7	18	31	9	...	333	2,472	90,059

9
STATEMENT II (a)—continued.

Articles, and whence imported.	IMPORTS INTO										
	Bombay Port.	Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.								Grand Total.	
		Gujarāt and Kathiāwār.	Konkan.	North Deccan.	East Deccan.	West Deccan.	Southern Marāṭha Country.	Goa.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEATHER—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
(1) UNWROUGHT—											
Madras	10	...	...	...	75	...	113	...	188	198	11,199
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	225	9	...	131	63	23	25	...	241	466	18,640
Central Provinces and Berār	1,097	85	...	78	4	...	...	...	147	1,244	49,780
Rājputāna and Central India	752	89	2	1	...	...	...	...	92	844	82,600
Nizām's Territory	139	...	...	113	286	3	...	...	402	541	52,384
Mysore	82	2	102	...	14	2	132	...	252	334	30,878
Madras Sea-ports	1,859	...	1	7	24	4	4	...	40	1,899	1,07,412
Other places	86	12	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	102	10,908
Total	4,250	177	105	320	466	32	278	...	1,378	5,628	8,63,776
(2) WROUGHT, (EXCEPTING BOOTS AND SHOES)—											
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,332	157	29	20	24	13	28	...	271	1,603	2,24,420
Central Provinces and Berār	115	4	...	25	6	...	...	...	35	150	30,000
Rājputāna and Central India	138	12	...	18	...	24	...	...	54	192	49,380
Nizām's Territory	27	...	...	4	48	13	...	...	65	92	23,662
Mysore	...	1	...	...	...	1	49	...	51	51	13,117
Other places	104	5	...	17	22	10	14	...	68	172	22,171
Total	1,716	179	29	84	100	61	91	...	544	2,260	3,62,750
LIQUORS—											
(1) ALE AND BEER—											
(a) Imported—											
All places	80	...	...	3	7	287	272	5	574	654	7,223
(b) Indian—											
All places	11	1	...	...	10	67	141	...	219	230	1,640
(2) WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL KINDS—											
(a) Imported—											
Nizām's Territory	3	...	...	...	417	...	...	...	417	420	45,325
Madras Sea-ports	62	...	...	...	8	104	156	1	269	331	20,071
Other places	31	6	...	6	1	35	...	...	49	83	8,309
Total	99	6	...	6	426	105	191	1	735	834	73,705
(b) Indian—											
Nizām's Territory	...	...	...	...	466	...	...	...	466	466	12,314
Other places	33	42	...	...	...	...	18	...	60	93	2,742
Total	33	42	...	...	466	...	18	...	526	559	15,056
(3) ALL OTHER SORTS, INCLUDING TODDY AND FERMENTED LIQUOR OTHER THAN ALE AND BEER—											
Indian—											
All places	...	2	...	...	12	...	1	...	15	15	62
METALS—											
(1) BRASS, UNWROUGHT—											
Central Provinces and Berār	447	1	...	192	59	5	...	...	257	704	27,795
Other places	230	...	...	4	15	24	136	...	179	459	17,643
Total	727	1	...	196	74	29	133	...	436	1,163	45,438

STATEMENT II (b)—continued.

Articles, and whither exported.	EXPORTS FROM										
	Bombay Port.	Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.								Grand Total.	
		Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār.	Konkan.	North Deccan.	East Deccan.	West Deccan.	Southern Marāṭha Country.	Goa.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PROVINCIAL TOTAL, GOODS—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Madras ...	447,767½	6,470	283,499	* 915	156,471	32,348	911,743½	181,734	1,573,180½	2,020,948½	2,81,60,471
Sind and British Baluchistan ...	10,747½	29,455	186	123	75	5,091	12	...	34,942	45,689½	8,63,698
Bengal ...	9,161½	2,050	116	1,719	10	1,395	571	...	5,831	14,992½	1,98,587
Behār and Orissa ...	51,213½	13,437	13,677	438	451	178	22	...	28,208	79,416½	19,84,129
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	2,195,732½	1,516,289	3,275	59,060	33,910	29,938	12,703	...	1,655,175	8,850,907½	6,68,99,127
Punjab ...	1,685,892½	230,856½	2,356	17,762	263	15,957	50,472	...	347,666½	2,093,559½	6,47,16,387
Central Provinces and Berār ...	5,397,533½	865,327	1,141,095	678,572	55,258½	332,888	147,909	78	3,220,627½	8,618,160½	8,33,98,180
Assam ...	266	1	...	1	...	88	...	...	40	296	18,149
Rājputāna and Central India ...	3,696,636½	2,278,981½	25,605	49,382	10,276	33,907	41,847	...	2,439,998½	6,136,634½	7,22,58,787
Nizām's Territory ...	2,575,972½	6,031	1,536,018	260,324	235,978	141,748	98,972½	34,868	2,313,939½	4,889,911½	4,39,44,677
Mysore ...	579,527½	8,079	437,654	3,118	56,667	19,191	516,891½	730,178	1,771,278½	2,350,805½	1,52,99,796
Kashmir ...	4,037	25	...	...	...	2	...	...	27	4,064	68,889
Madras Sea-ports ...	410,200½	10,176	794	1,405	91,695	12,018	391,001	17	507,106	917,808½	2,06,94,142
Karāchi ...	3,779	6,767	202	12	11	180	18	...	7,140	10,919	2,68,197
Calcutta ...	152,178½	280,094	309	621	16,346	5,194	11,051	...	313,614	465,792½	2,24,18,112
Total ...	17,220,633½	3,284,039½	3,444,786	1,073,462	657,410½	629,493	3,182,713½	946,875	14,218,768½	31,439,403½	42,06,70,523
TREASURE—	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Rs.
(1) GOLD COIN AND BULLION—											
Madras ...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	73,425
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	189,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189,973	1,38,98,983
Punjab ...	720,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720,624	4,45,92,449
Central Provinces and Berār ...	67,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,500	41,57,710
Rājputāna and Central India ...	3,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,210	1,98,418
Nizām's Territory ...	5,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160	3,18,361
Madras Sea-ports ...	99,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,600	61,90,425
Karāchi ...	75,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,790	46,61,111
Calcutta ...	321,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321,118	1,98,31,342
Total ...	1,484,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,484,175	9,17,17,224
(2) SILVER COIN (Government Rupees)—											
Madras ...	109,980	...	...	...	1,200	...	19,200	...	20,400	130,380	3,50,896
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	99,317	395	...	...	1,080	...	...	...	1,425	100,742	2,70,744
Punjab ...	152,224	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	152,446	4,09,699
Central Provinces and Berār ...	7,772,152	...	...	166,666	...	1,020	2,310	...	1,69,996	7,942,148	2,18,44,522
Rājputāna and Central India ...	252,825	76,890	...	73,894	...	...	...	...	150,784	403,609	10,64,609
Nizām's Territory ...	1,161,810	...	...	80,760	652,920	...	12,300	...	745,980	1,907,790	51,27,185
Mysore ...	198,000	...	...	...	...	...	135,600	...	135,600	333,600	8,96,550
Madras Sea-ports ...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	80,625
Karāchi ...	27,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,388	73,605
Other places ...	2,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,430	6,531
Total ...	9,806,126	77,507	...	821,320	655,150	1,020	169,410	...	1,224,407	11,080,533	2,96,44,556
(3) SILVER BULLION (namely, Bars, Ingots, and Coin other than Current Coin of the Government of India)—											
Madras ...	665,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665,021	13,92,901
Sind and British Baluchistan ...	77,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,547	1,60,215
Behār and Orissa ...	389,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389,691	8,09,471
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	6,853,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,853,429	1,43,09,108
Punjab ...	5,575,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,575,920	1,16,78,228
Central Provinces and Berār ...	2,995,421	...	...	5,371	...	...	...	...	5,371	3,000,792	63,11,907
Rājputāna and Central India ...	1,918,558	43,860	...	1,003	...	...	...	...	44,863	1,963,421	40,60,873
Nizām's Territory ...	1,895,656	...	...	69,060	750,030	...	...	...	819,090	2,624,745	58,64,105
Mysore ...	151,200	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	152,400	3,21,460
Kashmir ...	17,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,153	35,417
Madras Sea-ports ...	229,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229,200	4,78,275
Karāchi ...	237,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237,395	4,89,029
Calcutta ...	2,068,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,068,361	42,89,995
Total ...	22,934,551	45,060	...	75,484	750,030	...	...	...	870,524	28,855,075	4,95,50,365

STATEMENT II (b)—continued.

Articles, and whither exported.	EXPORTS FROM										
	Bombay Port.	Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.								Grand Total.	
		Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār.	Konkan.	North Deccan.	East Deccan.	West Deccan.	Southern Marāṭha Country.	Goa.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL, SILVER—	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Rs.
Madras ...	775,001	...	...	...	1,200	...	19,200	...	20,400	795,401	17,43,297
Sind and British Baluchistan ...	77,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,547	1,60,215
Behār and Orissa ...	389,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389,691	8,09,471
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	6,952,746	395	...	...	1,030	...	...	...	1,425	6,954,171	1,45,79,847
Punjab ...	5,728,144	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	5,728,366	1,20,87,927
Central Provinces and Berār ...	10,767,573	...	...	172,037	...	1,020	2,310	...	175,367	10,942,940	2,75,56,329
Rājputāna and Central India ...	2,171,383	120,750	...	74,897	...	...	...	...	195,647	2,367,030	51,45,071
Nizām's Territory ...	2,967,465	...	...	149,520	1,402,950	...	12,300	...	1,565,070	4,532,525	1,04,91,290
Mysore ...	349,200	1,200	...	...	...	...	135,600	...	136,800	486,000	12,18,000
Kashmir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,153	35,417
Madras Sea-ports ...	259,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259,200	5,58,900
Karāchi ...	261,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261,783	5,62,631
Calcutta ...	2,070,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070,791	42,46,526
Total ...	32,790,677	122,567	...	396,754	1,405,180	1,020	169,410	...	2,034,931	34,885,608	7,91,94,924

STATEMENT III—continued.

Articles whence exported.	IMPORTS INTO									
	Bombay Port.	Gujarāt and Kāthiawār.	Konkan.	North Deccan.	East Deccan.	West Deccan.	Southern Marātha Country.	Goa.	Grand Total.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
SILK, RAW—										
(1) FOREIGN—										
Bombay Port	...	4,417 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	348 ¹¹ / ₁₆	156 ¹¹ / ₁₆	2,281 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	7,204 ¹¹ / ₁₆	29,75,492
Gujarāt and Kāthiawār ...	30 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 ¹¹ / ₁₆	12,706
East Deccan	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4,201
Southern Marātha Country.	33 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	35 ¹¹ / ₁₆	15,604
Total ...	74 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4,417 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	348 ¹¹ / ₁₆	156 ¹¹ / ₁₆	2,281 ¹¹ / ₁₆	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	7,281 ¹¹ / ₁₆	30,08,008
(2) INDIAN—										
Bombay Port	...	880 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	18 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	88 ¹¹ / ₁₆	3,22,058
Gujarāt and Kāthiawār ...	571 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	571 ¹¹ / ₁₆	2,08,894
North Deccan	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	3 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	1,908
East Deccan	31 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	4 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	41 ¹¹ / ₁₆	14,665
Southern Marātha Country.	32 ¹¹ / ₁₆	101 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 ¹¹ / ₁₆	48,049
Total ...	637 ¹¹ / ₁₆	989 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	18 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	1,649 ¹¹ / ₁₆	5,90,569
TOTAL, SILK, RAW—										
Bombay Port	...	5,297 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	366 ¹¹ / ₁₆	156 ¹¹ / ₁₆	2,281 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	8,102 ¹¹ / ₁₆	32,97,550
Gujarāt and Kāthiawār ...	602 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602 ¹¹ / ₁₆	2,18,600
North Deccan	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆	1,908
East Deccan	41 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	4 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	51 ¹¹ / ₁₆	18,886
Southern Marātha Country.	65 ¹¹ / ₁₆	101 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	169 ¹¹ / ₁₆	63,653
Total ...	711 ¹¹ / ₁₆	5,407 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	366 ¹¹ / ₁₆	161 ¹¹ / ₁₆	2,281 ¹¹ / ₁₆	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	8,931 ¹¹ / ₁₆	35,98,572
SILK PIECE-GOODS—										
(1) FOREIGN—										
Bombay Port	...	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	1 ¹¹ / ₁₆	86 ¹¹ / ₁₆	59 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	152 ¹¹ / ₁₆	50,087
Total ...	...	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	1 ¹¹ / ₁₆	86 ¹¹ / ₁₆	59 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	152 ¹¹ / ₁₆	50,087
(2) INDIAN—										
Bombay Port	...	43 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	19 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	43 ¹¹ / ₁₆	31,266
East Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 ¹¹ / ₁₆	18,770
Total ...	...	43 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	19 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	62 ¹¹ / ₁₆	45,086
TOTAL, SILK, PIECE-GOODS—										
Bombay Port	...	49 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	1 ¹¹ / ₁₆	86 ¹¹ / ₁₆	59 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	196 ¹¹ / ₁₆	81,353
East Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	19 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	19 ¹¹ / ₁₆	18,770
Total ...	...	49 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	1 ¹¹ / ₁₆	86 ¹¹ / ₁₆	78 ¹¹ / ₁₆	...	...	215 ¹¹ / ₁₆	98,123

STATEMENT III—continued.

Articles whence exported.	IMPORTS INTO									Grand Total.
	Bombay Port.	Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār.	Konkan.	North Deccan.	East Deccan.	West Deccan.	Southern Marātha Country.	Goa.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
SPICES—										
(1) BETELNUTS—										
Bombay Port	...	26,591	2,463	15,615	13,294	11,647	3,041	...	72,651	7,84,625
Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār ...	79	...	9	57	...	...	...	...	145	1,580
Konkan	35	337	...	...	...	11	...	...	383	4,046
North Deccan	71	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	74	807
East Deccan	219	...	...	16	...	41	93	...	869	4,036
West Deccan	24	1	6	3	41	...	10	...	85	923
Southern Marātha Country.	84	10	20	614	17,164	887	...	4	18,783	2,00,998
Goa	...	...	...	...	72	850	6,628	...	7,550	81,900
Total ...	512	26,939	2,498	16,305	30,571	13,439	9,772	4	100,040	10,78,296
(2) CARDAMOMS—										
Bombay Port	...	63	8	3	12	8	13	...	107	37,525
Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	1,766
East Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	432	1,57,005
Southern Marātha Country.	133	...	...	9	15	...	...	...	157	52,474
Goa	...	...	...	...	6	...	183	...	189	68,165
Total ...	133	63	8	17	33	440	196	...	890	3,18,935
(3) CHILLIES—										
Bombay Port	...	9,742	7,122	162	43	417	12	...	17,498	1,09,251
Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār ...	2,642	...	614	74	...	15	...	...	3,345	21,937
Konkan	362	18	...	10	...	16	...	...	406	2,637
North Deccan	7,588	11,941	4,652	...	231	66	...	...	24,478	1,58,781
East Deccan	4,921	...	1,361	35	...	1,668	263	...	8,251	50,394
West Deccan	1,114	64	2,199	85	202	...	114	...	3,778	23,883
Southern Marātha Country.	27,538	3,951	6,798	143	19,276	31,585	...	1,643	89,934	5,48,545
Goa	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	120
Total ...	44,165	25,716	21,749	509	19,752	33,786	389	1,643	147,709	9,13,492
(4) GINGER—										
Bombay Port	...	7,163	312	931	596	732	1,324	...	11,058	1,94,070
Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār ...	5	...	67	12	...	...	...	...	84	1,479
Konkan	554	115	...	...	4	104	...	...	777	13,865
East Deccan	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	88
West Deccan	...	...	...	...	434	...	1,090	...	1,524	26,538
Southern Marātha Country.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country	13	...	...	...	147	...	...	2	162	2,850
Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160	2,831
Total ...	573	7,278	379	943	1,181	836	2,578	2	13,770	2,41,726
(5) PEPPER—										
Bombay Port	...	6,794	440	2,812	652	1,068	306	...	12,071	3,04,670
Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	142
North Deccan	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	126
East Deccan	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	101
West Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	48
Southern Marātha Country.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country	28	6	...	4	233	13	...	...	254	7,117
Goa	...	...	...	...	1	14	17	...	32	812
Total ...	39	6,800	451	2,816	886	1,085	327	...	12,404	3,12,128

APPENDIX A—continued.

Names of Articles.	Class.	Price per maund of 82½ lbs.			
		1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
LEATHER—					
(1) Unwrought	A	118 1 0	100 2 0	77 1 0	95 5 0
(2) Wrought, excepting boots and shoes		257 3 0	257 3 0	257 3 0	257 3 0
LIQUORS—					
(1) Ale and beer—					
(a) Imported, in Bulk	A	10 11 0	10 1 0	9 14 0	10 0 0
(b) Indian, in Bulk		6 14 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	7 3 0
(2) Wines and spirits of all kinds—					
(a) Imported, in Bulk	A	104 1 0	109 1 0	113 11 0	107 9 0
(b) Indian, in Bulk		24 11 0	28 1 0	27 12 0	25 7 0
(3) (a) All other sorts, including fermented liquor (other than Ale and Beer)—	A	27 9 0	31 7 0	29 0 0	31 15 0
(b) All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor (other than Ale and Beer)—					
Indian, in Bulk	B	9 10 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 3 0
" in Cases					
METALS—					
(1) Brass, unwrought	A	37 13 0	38 3 0	38 10 0	38 4 0
(2) Brass, manufactured		45 4 0	47 2 0	44 15 0	45 5 0
(3) Copper, unwrought	A	44 0 0	41 12 0	42 12 0	40 6 0
(4) Copper, manufactured		41 1 0	42 10 0	41 15 0	42 13 0
(5) Iron and Steel—					
A—Unwrought (dust, slag, pig and old for re-manufacture)	A	2 4 0	1 15 0	2 7 0	2 3 0
B—Wrought—					
(i) Bars, sheets, girders, etc.	A	5 14 0	5 5 0	4 8 0	5 2 0
(ii) Machinery and mill-work		14 11 0	14 11 0	14 11 0	14 11 0
(iii) Other manufactures, including hardware, etc.	D	22 1 0	22 1 0	22 1 0	22 1 0
(6) Metallic ores		0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
(7) Others	D	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
MINERAL SUBSTANCES—					
(1) Chalk and lime	D	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
(2) Marble and stone		0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
(3) Others	D	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
OILS—					
(1) Castor	B	15 11 0	16 7 0	16 0 0	16 1 0
(2) Coconut		23 12 0	24 7 0	25 11 0	25 7 0
(3) Kerosene	A	4 12 0	4 6 0	5 8 0	5 5 0
(4) Rape and mustard		20 13 0	20 12 0	20 9 0	20 7 0
(5) Others	D	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
OIL-SEEDS—					
(1) Castor	C	5 9 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 9 0
(2) Cotton		2 9 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 3 0
(3) Groundnuts	B	7 6 0	6 12 0	6 9 0	6 5 0
(4) Linseed		7 6 0	8 7 0	8 4 0	8 2 0
(5) Poppy	C	9 3 0	8 14 0	8 11 0	8 1 0
(6) Rape and mustard		5 14 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	5 1 0
(7) Sesamum (til or gingelly)	D	8 9 0	7 13 0	7 12 0	7 10 0
(8) Others		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
OPIUM	C	2,379 1 0	3,064 15 0	4,028 7 0	1,234 0 0
PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	A	13 9 0	13 8 0	13 0 0	14 7 0
PROVISIONS—					
(1) Dried fruits and nuts	C	25 6 0	26 5 0	25 15 0	25 9 0
(2) Ghi		68 9 0	62 11 0	53 12 0	53 4 0
(3) Others	D	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0

APPENDIX A—continued.

Names of Articles.	Class.	Price per maund of 82½ lbs.			
		1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK—					
(1) Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	C	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
(2) Locomotive engines and tenders, and parts thereof		20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
(3) Materials—					
(a) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron	D	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
(b) Steel rails and fish-plates		4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
(c) Others	B	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
SALT		1 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
SALTPETRE AND OTHER SALINE SUBSTANCES—					
(1) Saltpetre	C	9 9 0	9 9 0	9 9 0	9 9 0
(2) Other saline substances		11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
SILK, RAW—					
(1) Foreign	A	391 11 0	410 2 0	415 5 0	437 2 0
(2) Indian		366 14 0	356 9 0	349 11 0	360 0 0
PIECE-GOODS—					
(1) Foreign	A	300 0 0	322 15 0	362 8 0	364 9 0
(2) Indian		720 0 0	720 0 0	720 0 0	720 0 0
SPICES—					
(1) Betelnuts	C	10 14 0	11 2 0	10 14 0	10 8 0
(2) Cardamoms		315 7 0	353 2 0	360 0 0	363 7 0
(3) Chillies	D	6 13 0	6 3 0	6 1 0	5 15 0
(4) Ginger		17 7 0	17 2 0	17 12 0	17 10 0
(5) Pepper	D	26 0 0	25 8 0	25 3 0	24 8 0
(6) Others		16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
SUGAR—					
(1) Unrefined—					
(a) Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses and other crude saccharine produce	B	7 10 0	8 1 0	8 2 0	7 18 0
(b) Sugar		6 14 0	7 0 0	5 14 0	5 2 0
(2) Refined or crystallized, including sugar candy.	A	7 6 0	6 18 0	7 0 0	6 10 0
TEA—					
(1) Foreign	A	45 7 0	47 2 0	36 14 0	40 11 0
(2) Indian		46 5 0	46 5 0	46 5 0	48 0 0
TOBACCO—					
(1) Unmanufactured	B	17 15 0	18 2 0	18 1 0	18 1 0
(2) Manufactured—					
(a) Cigars	C	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0
(b) Other sorts		26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
WOOD—					
(1) Timber, unwrought	C	3 9 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0
(2) Manufactured		6 11 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0
WOOL—					
Raw	C	51 5 0	49 0 0	47 5 0	49 12 0
Manufactured—					
(1) Carpets and rugs	A	115 5 0	99 0 0	106 11 0	106 5 0
(2) Piece-goods, Foreign		84 3 0	79 3 0	77 15 0	89 3 0
(3) " Indian	C	82 5 0	82 5 0	82 5 0	82 5 0
(4) Other sorts of manufactures		139 5 0	126 14 0	136 11 0	125 2 0
ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE	D	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
TREASURE—					
(1) Gold coin and bullion	A	61 13 0	63 2 0	61 3 0	60 15 0
(2) Silver coin (Government rupees)		2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0
(3) Silver bullion (namely, bars, ingots and coin other than current coin of the Government of India)	A	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 0 0

- Notes.—(1) Rates of articles classed A relate to articles of foreign merchandise and are furnished by the Collector of Customs, Bombay. These are based on values assigned by the importers at the time of passing the goods out of the Customs House and may be regarded as only approximately accurate.
- (2) Rates of articles classed B are obtained from the monthly returns of prices published in the Gazette by the Director of Agriculture. They represent the average of monthly prices ruling on the 20th of each month which are furnished by the Huzur Deputy Collectors according to orders in Government Resolution No. 3653, dated 8th October 1892, General Department. The quarterly averages of the Presidency are founded on the monthly prices at the head-quarters of the principal representative districts. These rates may be regarded as fairly reliable.
- (3) Rates of articles classed C are obtained every month by special local inquiry in Bombay, and from the monthly rates thus obtained the quarterly averages are found. These rates may be regarded as merely approximate.
- (4) The rates of articles classed D are the rates fixed once for all and they are merely conventional.