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REPORT
ON THE
SEABORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1934.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1934, and the four previous years :

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or Decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	82,65,31,263	56,93,80,038	49,76,07,176	54,31,54,339	46,16,75,025	-8,12,79,814
Gold	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	-20,13,168
Silver	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,866	-69,64,824
Currency Notes ..	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,38,998	+3,658
Total, Imports	1,01,28,84,247	74,85,24,965	54,19,57,975	66,22,59,009	47,20,05,376	-9,02,53,633
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	+18,24,087
Indian Produce ..	69,70,96,113	63,02,13,738	31,50,95,935	23,16,87,185	27,40,99,405	+4,24,12,220
Gold	49,450	49,05,195	50,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,812	-6,89,38,088
Silver	1,28,87,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,002	14,73,063	8,82,074	-5,91,889
Currency Notes ..	..	..	..	12,000	7,000	-5,000
Total, Exports ..	75,61,93,080	68,49,78,617	95,56,50,074	85,82,36,720	83,29,38,045	-2,52,98,675
Total, Foreign Trade	1,76,90,27,336	1,33,35,01,582	1,49,76,14,049	1,42,04,95,729	1,30,49,43,421	-11,55,52,308

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1932-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	20,24,32,424	23,47,26,165	23,31,98,612	21,19,28,593	21,64,42,892	+ 45,14,299
Foreign Merchandise	1,82,20,674	1,42,93,681	1,71,10,044	1,85,16,887	1,81,86,619	+ 16,70,731
Gold	36,123	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	+ 2,18,612
Silver	48,081	2,10,940	5,86,143	37,13,064	6,13,891	-31,00,073
Total, Imports ..	31,07,37,302	24,92,30,680	25,16,32,603	23,25,61,605	28,58,65,174	+ 33,03,569
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	22,36,58,399	22,84,34,487	27,76,79,045	24,12,24,501	21,66,08,777	-2,20,15,724
Foreign Merchandise	8,79,07,327	5,93,65,009	5,23,66,285	4,16,51,016	4,43,53,485	+ 27,62,469
Gold .. ..	..	550	1,700	11,842	..	-11,842
Silver	70,920	5,33,044	4,56,897	24,701	8,02,822	+ 7,79,121
Total, Exports ..	31,16,36,655	28,83,34,650	33,05,03,927	28,29,12,060	26,37,66,084	-1,91,45,976
Total, Coasting Trade	62,23,73,957	53,75,65,330	58,21,36,530	51,54,73,665	40,96,31,258	-11,58,42,407
Grand total, Private	2,30,04,01,293	1,87,10,60,918	2,07,97,50,579	1,83,59,60,394	1,80,45,74,070	-13,13,94,716
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	4,94,46,457	3,13,73,280	2,15,70,048	1,75,30,496	4,08,07,046	+ 3,22,76,550
Coasting	40,78,068	33,74,008	24,20,106	17,67,059	20,64,434	+ 2,97,376
Total, Government Transactions.	5,44,24,525	3,47,47,378	2,39,90,754	1,92,97,555	5,18,71,480	+ 3,25,73,925
Total, Trade ..	2,44,48,25,818	1,90,58,14,296	2,10,37,41,333	1,95,52,60,949	1,85,64,46,150	-9,88,20,790

General remarks.

The year under report opened with a brighter outlook than that of the preceding one owing to the gradual clearance of the political atmosphere in India. For the first time, after a long spell of political weariness, the trade had breathing time to take stock of the existing position. It was expected that the World Economic Conference and the Disarmament Conference which were to be held during the year would so adjust and improve conditions abroad that India would also be beneficially affected by the results of such deliberations. But these expectations were not realized, as the Conferences did not succeed in formulating schemes for the solution of the economic difficulties which had beset the nations of the world. Needless to say that the failure to find the expected relief had its repercussions in India. The American experiments for the improvement of business and economic conditions caused considerable instability and uncertainty in trade circles. There was another factor which made trade apprehensive and nervous in placing orders for goods. Although by the commencement of the official year, it had got accustomed to the preferential tariff imposed as a result of the Ottawa Agreement, it was generally known that other changes in the tariff were contemplated, and while the

negotiations and discussions with the Japanese and Lancashire Trade Delegations lasted, considerable uneasiness as to the final outcome of these was felt. Badly bitten as the trade was by years of continued depression, it was in no mood to take a leap in the dark, and a cautious and conservative spirit guided it in putting through its transactions. The local Textile Industry felt very severely the strain imposed on it by Japanese competition. The depreciated prices at which goods of Japanese manufacture continued to be imported and sold dislocated not only the Textile Industry but also trade in general to a considerable extent. Some deflection of trade to non-British Indian ports and the poor purchasing power of the masses resulting from the low prices which agricultural produce continued to fetch constituted the other factors which contributed to the marked set-back which the Foreign trade of the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Sind) suffered during the year under review.

Exports of gold though lesser than those of the previous year continued to be heavy. The appreciable increase in the exports of Indian produce is a redeeming feature of the year and gives some definite hope of a revival in the export side of the foreign trade.

Imports of private merchandise which had been declining for 4 years since 1928-29, though improved by Rs. 4.55 crores in 1932-33, again contracted by Rs. 8.13 crores or nearly 15 per cent. to Rs. 46.19 crores. This is partly due to falling prices and partly to the general trade depression. It will be seen from the itemised list in paragraph 16 that most of the principal articles of import have shared in this contraction, the more important being cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils and cotton twist and yarn. The only important articles which have recorded noticeable increases are machinery and millwork and motor cars and motor cycles (including omnibuses, etc., and parts). Imports of treasure further declined from Rs. 1.91 crore to Rs. 1.01 crore.

3. Exports of Indian produce improved by Rs. 4.24 crores or nearly 18 per cent. to Rs. 27.41 crores. Had it not been for the low level of commodity prices, the improvement would have been more noticeable. Most of the principal articles of export have contributed towards it, the more important being cotton raw (including waste), seeds, wool raw and hides and skins raw; cotton manufactures, grain pulse and flour and oil cakes however recorded decreases.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's trade indicates that the United Kingdom has regained the pride of place which she had yielded to Japan last year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade improved by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while that of Japan declined by $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. owing chiefly to smaller takings of cotton, raw. Trade with the Continent of Europe showed a slight improvement while that with America declined by over $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, further contracted by Rs. 11.56 crores, or 8 per cent, to Rs. 130.49 crores. Both imports and exports shared in this heavy decline—the former by Rs. 9.03 crores and the latter by Rs. 2.53 crores, in spite of heavy shipments of articles of Indian produce. Both imports and exports of the precious metals also declined by Rs. 89.77 lakhs and Rs. 6.95 crores respectively.

6. The value of the total coasting trade also declined by Rs. 1.58 crore, or 3 per cent. to Rs. 49.96 crores, exports decreasing by Rs. 1.91 crore, but imports increasing by Rs. 33.04 lakhs.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Customs House declined from Rs. 15,80,23,178 to Rs. 14,03,82,418. These figures exclude the collections on account of various cesses such as the cotton cess and the tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1.07 as against .9 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

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

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,032	54,30,07,766	46,16,46,538	-8,13,61,227
Gold ..	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	-20,13,153
Silver ..	9,65,17,312	9,05,88,092	2,73,38,468	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	69,64,824
Currency Notes ..	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	+3,658
Total, Imports ..	1,01,26,71,895	74,84,65,057	54,18,93,731	56,21,12,436	47,17,76,889	-9,03,35,546
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	+18,24,082
Indian Produce ..	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,80,095	27,33,83,828	+4,17,23,823
Gold ..	49,450	49,06,195	59,70,11,800	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	-6,89,38,088
Silver ..	1,28,37,508	1,75,38,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,063	8,82,074	-5,91,889
Currency Notes ..	..	..	..	12,000	7,000	-5,000
Total, Exports ..	76,51,85,249	58,40,76,617	95,56,56,074	86,82,09,540	83,22,22,468	-2,59,87,072
Aggregate Foreign Trade ..	1,76,78,57,144	1,33,34,41,674	1,49,75,49,805	1,42,03,21,976	1,30,99,99,357	-11,63,22,618
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	26,24,31,267	21,01,73,314	21,13,44,106	18,51,17,093	19,17,51,187	+66,34,164
Foreign Merchandise	82,83,110	65,63,366	84,37,264	77,76,211	94,93,297	+17,17,086
Gold ..	36,123	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	+2,18,612
Silver ..	48,081	2,10,940	5,85,093	37,13,964	6,13,891	-31,00,073
Total, Imports ..	27,07,98,581	21,69,47,622	22,10,98,267	19,70,10,330	20,24,80,148	+4,54,69,809
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	19,05,23,800	20,17,13,728	24,77,79,897	20,80,91,506	17,53,77,345	-3,36,14,161
Foreign Merchandise	8,74,17,682	5,90,83,126	5,20,43,124	4,13,36,422	4,40,79,850	+27,43,428
Gold ..	..	550	1,700	11,842	..	-11,842
Silver ..	70,929	5,33,944	4,56,897	24,701	8,03,822	+7,79,121
Total, Exports	27,80,12,311	26,18,31,348	30,02,81,618	25,03,64,471	22,02,61,017	-3,01,03,454
Aggregate Coasting Trade ..	54,88,10,892	47,82,78,970	52,13,79,885	44,73,74,810	42,27,41,165	-2,46,33,645
Total, Private Trade	2,31,66,68,036	1,81,17,20,644	2,01,89,29,690	1,86,76,99,785	1,72,67,40,522	-14,09,66,203
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.						
Total, Trade ..	5,42,65,104	8,45,46,080	2,39,90,764	1,91,21,181	5,16,65,713	+2,25,44,552
Total, Trade ..	2,37,09,33,140	1,84,62,66,724	2,04,29,20,444	1,88,68,17,946	1,77,84,06,235	-10,84,11,711

9. The aggregate value of the Foreign trade (private) of Bombay further fell by Rs. 11·63 crores to Rs. 130·4 crores, *i.e.*, 8 per cent., or if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 3·78 crores, or nearly 5 per cent., to Rs. 75·66 crores. During the same period the foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 3·64 crores, or 4 per cent., to Rs. 90·65 crores while that of Karachi declined by Rs. 50·67 lakhs, or nearly 2 per cent. to Rs. 27·19 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by nearly 15 per cent. while those into Calcutta and Karachi by 7 per cent., and 20 per cent. respectively. Cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils, cotton twist and yarn, silk raw (including waste), metals and ores, sugar, paper and pasteboard, glass and glassware, silk manufactures, and fruits and vegetables mainly account for the decrease at Bombay; cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), sugar, salt, grain, pulse and flour and tobacco at Calcutta; and cotton manufactures and sugar at Karachi. On the other hand, there were noticeable improvements in the imports of machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles (including omnibuses, etc., and parts), instruments and apparatus, etc., and grain, pulse and flour at Bombay; machinery and millwork, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles and mineral oils at Calcutta and machinery and millwork at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce advanced by Rs. 4·17 crores, or 18 per cent., to Rs. 27·34 crores at Bombay, by Rs. 6·15 crores, or nearly 12 per cent., to Rs. 58·12 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 2·75 crores, or 25 per cent. to Rs. 13·58 crores at Karachi. Cotton raw (including waste), seeds, wool, raw and hides and skins, raw are chiefly responsible for the increase at Bombay; tea, lac, hides and skins, raw, jute, raw, opium and cotton, raw at Calcutta and cotton, raw, wool, raw and hides and skins, raw at Karachi. On the other hand, the only noticeable decreases were of cotton manufactures at Bombay, grain, pulse and flour and jute manufactures at Calcutta and seeds and grain, pulse and flour at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private Coasting trade, excluding treasure also fell away by Rs. 2·25 crores, or 5 per cent. to Rs. 42·07 crores. Imports improved but exports declined. Of the principal articles under imports, cotton raw (excluding waste) and grain, pulse and flour showed an improvement while oils—petroleum dangerous, etc., jute manufactures (excluding twist and yarn) and tea declined; under exports noticeable decreases were recorded under cotton piecegoods, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. Re-exports of foreign merchandise increased by Rs. 27·44 lakhs to Rs. 4·41 crores mainly as a result of larger re-shipments of carriages and carts and parts thereof.

FOREIGN TRADE.

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

Articles.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	10,87.88	8,04.40	5,04.86	4,27.51	3,79.47	—48.04
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	11,06.38	12,23.78	11,97.15	12,49.80	7,89.92	—4,59.88
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	58,63.53	34,95.91	31,22.47	36,15.79	33,11.62	—3,04.17
IV.—Living animals	22.33	10.75	17.44	10.66	11.97	+1.31
V.—Postal Articles not specified	1,84.19	1,58.36	1,33.71	1,26.32	1,23.41	—2.91
Total, Imports	82,63.89	56,93.20	49,75.43	54,30.08	46,16.39	—8,13.69
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,80.09	2,10.72	1,92.15	1,36.27	1,24.62	—11.65
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	58,67.99	44,79.82	24,49.05	18,24.20	22,52.47	+4,28.27
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	7,32.13	5,41.41	4,47.01	2,94.48	2,91.77	—2.71
IV.—Living animals .. ..	.42	1.01	.10	.12	.33	+ .21
V.—Postal Articles	89.35	69.18	62.65	61.53	64.65	+3.12
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	69,70.88	53,02.14	31,50.96	23,16.60	27,33.84	+4,17.24
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	36.20	24.36	25.35	12.06	11.11	—1.85
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	1,95.06	1,42.47	1,13.73	44.96	42.93	—2.03
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,08.58	1,47.61	1,36.35	1,31.99	1,54.37	+22.38
IV.—Living animals	2.70	2.93	2.24	3.51	2.41	—1.10
V.—Postal Articles	9.56	5.84	5.66	3.91	4.75	+ .84
Total, Foreign Merchandise	4,52.10	3,23.21	2,84.33	1,97.33	2,15.57	+18.24
Total, Exports	74,22.98	56,25.35	34,35.29	25,13.93	29,49.41	+4,35.48

13. *Imports.*—All the classes except the unimportant class IV recorded decreases. The most important group under imports is class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—which recorded a decrease of Rs. 3.04 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles, the more important among them being cotton yarn and manufactures, other yarn and textile fabrics, metals other than iron and steel, glass and glassware, paper, paste-board and stationery, silk yarn and manufactures, rubber manufactures, chemicals drugs and medicines and leather and manufactures thereof. Machinery of all kinds, vehicles (excluding locomotives for Railways), electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery), woollen yarn and manufactures, cutlery, hardware and instruments and apparatus, etc., however, showed noticeable

increases. Class II recorded a greater fall, *viz.*, of Rs. 4·6 crores which was chiefly due to smaller arrivals of cotton raw and waste, oils, silk raw and waste, and wool raw. Smaller receipts of sugar, fruits and vegetables, provisions and oilman's stores, spices, tea, and tobacco account for the decrease of Rs. 48·04 lakhs in class I.

14. *Exports—Indian Produce.*—Classes II, IV and V showed an improvement. The increase of Rs. 4·28 crores in the most important Class II is due mainly to larger shipments of cotton, raw and waste, seeds including nuts for oils, wool raw and waste and hides and skins, raw and untanned. Smaller despatches of grain, pulse and flour and spices account for the fall of Rs. 11·65 lakhs in Class I and those of cotton yarn and manufactures are responsible for the falling off of Rs. 2·71 lakhs in Class III. Shipments of hides and skins, tanned or dressed and leather and dyes and colours, however, showed marked increases.

15. *Re-exports.*—The increase of Rs. 22·38 lakhs in Class III was almost entirely due to larger reshipments of other yarns and textile fabrics and silk yarn and manufactures. Smaller re-exports of hides and skins, raw and untanned, were, however, chiefly responsible for the decrease of Rs. 2·03 lakhs in Class II.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :-

		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1933-34.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
									In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(In lakhs.)							
1	Cotton Manufactures ..	4,08,51,075	4,87,38,205	3,82,08,007	6,40,04,061	4,97,11,547	-1,51-62	30-77	56-6	56-74	45-1	47-0	54-1	1
2	Machinery and Millwork	5,22,67,167	3,90,42,898	3,57,79,425	3,66,75,008	4,21,69,751	+54-65	9-30	76-2	75-94	75-7	74-2	64-2	2
3	Cotton, Raw (including waste).	3,41,12,298	6,32,50,443	6,79,11,007	7,04,25,158	3,41,96,553	-3,62-28	7-41	1-4	4-83	0	-7	..	3
4	Metals and Ores ..	6,89,53,159	4,86,85,246	3,66,48,697	3,43,59,896	3,09,82,841	-33-77	6-71	33-4	22-66	25-9	21-3	37-0	4
5	Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	2,66,04,345	1,45,49,623	1,62,93,071	2,56,41,338	2,41,69,644	-14-71	5-24	1-3	1-32	2-3	3-0	2-0	5
6	Oils	3,75,28,140	3,23,44,005	3,02,77,522	2,89,22,618	2,07,45,901	-81-77	4-48	4-3	3-54	4-6	4-1	6-8	6
7	Artificial Silk ..	2,69,90,488	1,55,11,404	2,22,75,187	2,77,12,704	1,94,08,410	-82-15	4-22	12-2	0-68	4-5	6-6	3-2	7
8	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	3,48,93,136	2,03,66,256	1,41,74,353	1,19,20,948	1,68,86,251	+49-65	3-68	15-2	16-59	23-4	24-1	33-7	8
9	Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,53,07,587	1,65,66,312	1,85,24,744	1,66,12,805	1,64,95,041	-1-18	3-57	20-4	6-68	9-2	15-3	14-6	9
10	Instruments and Apparatus	2,00,29,870	1,63,04,501	1,34,38,120	1,39,74,538	1,60,08,337	+20-33	3-47	46-5	52-97	41-6	42-0	43-4	10

11	Postal articles not specified.	1,84,18,868	1,68,35,699	1,33,71,297	1,26,31,718	1,28,40,776	-2.61	2.66	48.6	47.22	50.4	51.0	44.7	11
12	Sugar	3,91,83,850	2,48,60,649	1,41,80,527	1,15,72,709	1,00,17,230	-15.56	2.17	10.2	.19	3.7	.2	3.6	12
13	Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,27,51,010	98,86,114	95,44,172	1,10,56,914	95,67,169	-14.90	2.09	22.9	17.75	18.9	14.2	20.8	13
14	Hardware	1,57,22,380	1,00,95,165	85,10,212	1,01,43,248	95,22,246	-6.21	2.06	29.8	31.60	32.6	27.1	29.3	14
15	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	2,70,58,986	1,17,98,567	1,32,95,914	1,64,59,509	86,82,186	-77.77	1.88	38.2	35.09	26.5	19.9	24.1	15
16	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,38,00,502	68,37,599	41,60,794	79,18,830	86,06,234	+6.87	1.80	42.0	42.02	46.5	41.6	47.7	16
17	Drugs and Medicines ..	87,51,378	78,36,364	76,96,655	74,26,333	75,27,575	+1.02	1.62	37.5	21.76	26.5	24.6	21.8	17
18	Liquors	1,03,63,486	89,67,253	64,52,170	69,59,888	71,97,188	+2.37	1.56	55.9	54.46	52.5	53.7	51.4	18
19	Chemicals	71,21,689	73,11,224	75,90,801	76,42,579	68,52,174	-7.91	1.49	44.6	40.63	40.1	39.8	41.1	19
20	Rubber	97,46,892	87,41,906	69,70,954	72,38,091	66,24,659	-6.13	1.43	32.7	23.06	32.0	34.3	59.1	20
21	Provisions and Oilcan's Stores.	1,16,44,329	1,05,98,072	74,81,784	68,84,201	80,24,548	-8.59	1.30	40.2	35.79	41.7	44.2	55.0	21
22	Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,26,01,066	99,03,683	90,57,423	69,87,457	65,66,009	-14.21	1.21	.6	-23	.2	.3	.8	22
23	Glass and Glassware ..	1,16,19,877	71,49,054	56,63,708	69,78,307	54,94,676	-14.83	1.19	5.1	6.17	7.2	5.0	6.0	23
24	Spices	81,26,893	61,51,597	62,37,642	60,96,189	53,67,315	-7.29	1.17	..	.02	.1	.1	..	24
25	Silk, Raw (including waste).	72,76,138	60,56,818	41,94,632	82,95,669	48,79,516	-34.17	1.06	..	..	..	..	..	25
26	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	70,07,976	39,92,259	35,16,969	39,99,577	45,62,149	+5.62	1.00	7.4	2.61	5.1	2.0	3.1	26
27	Apparel	80,86,894	42,37,888	37,10,273	39,87,742	36,88,685	-.99	.84	26.7	35.45	30.7	25.3	25.7	27
28	Paints and Painters' Materials.	49,87,296	36,04,297	30,52,349	32,20,615	34,37,342	+2.16	.74	67.9	62.72	67.4	63.0	67.6	28

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	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1933-34.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.						
								In	In	In	In	In		
								1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
29	Leather, and Manufac- tures of.	35,82,627	27,74,563	30,95,694	32,67,521	28,66,754	-4.01	.63	4.0	55.35	55.5	47.8	49.3	29
30	Wood and Timber ..	52,42,913	44,16,612	33,17,117	26,54,450	27,57,148	+1.03	.63	3.0	3.18	3.2	4.2	2.8	30
31	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	30,11,440	16,48,335	20,02,035	21,86,943	25,92,178	+4.05	.56	70.4	54.29	62.2	50.0	69.2	31
32	Soap	61,10,658	32,86,294	29,74,664	26,18,141	25,44,706	-7.3	.54	87.3	83.90	81.6	82.5	80.0	32
33	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	2,02,61,707	1,41,23,134	34,27,635	12,32,601	23,38,370	+11.05	.50	.1	.4	.2	.4	.2	33
34	Starch Dextrine and Farina.	25,03,143	20,35,651	23,63,910	23,51,800	22,68,381	-8.4	.50	.7	1.04	1.0	.7	1.4	34
35	Tea	35,65,702	30,94,019	34,42,394	27,76,290	21,54,812	-6.21	.48	.3	.15	.1	.1	.1	35
36	Belting for Machinery ..	36,34,301	26,75,018	27,06,402	25,84,033	21,54,625	-4.29	.48	60.1	50.26	52.7	49.7	48.5	36
37	Toys and requisites for Games.	26,59,232	18,17,859	14,45,087	19,86,285	21,52,318	+1.66	.48	18.7	20.78	23.8	16.7	19.0	37
38	Haberdashery and Mill- inery.	40,94,318	24,05,957	19,10,856	24,60,394	20,86,794	-3.73	.46	23.4	25.51	26.6	20.3	23.8	38
39	Stationery	34,48,937	24,61,758	22,65,697	23,33,363	20,43,931	-2.89	.43	45.8	47.31	46.7	40.8	50.0	39
40	Books printed and Printed Matter.	27,16,015	22,04,521	20,44,074	18,95,198	20,22,114	+1.27	.43	77.8	77.90	76.4	80.2	82.2	40
41	Toilet requisites ..	25,66,701	15,76,700	17,56,401	18,98,890	19,34,869	+3.36	.41	42.2	37.05	40.6	37.8	42.1	41
42	Earthenware and Porce- lain.	26,66,682	18,55,396	17,41,380	21,40,909	17,78,736	-3.62	.40	34.0	35.43	27.6	21.3	25.1	42
43	Bobbins	27,70,813	38,58,650	27,23,264	23,93,720	16,48,213	-7.46	.35	86.5	77.34	71.9	63.8	56.2	43
44	Building and Engineer- ing Materials.	23,61,581	22,14,360	19,53,187	20,52,013	15,43,886	-5.08	.32	29.4	15.33	15.4	15.4	21.9	44

45	Gums and Resins ..	28,04,554	17,81,198	14,11,309	13,50,281	14,88,599	+1.39	.32	6.5	7.00	10.4	4.0	6.7	45
46	Tallow and Stearine ..	25,60,998	21,91,151	16,43,501	19,23,331	14,78,218	-4.45	.32	15.0	9.72	4.7	4.8	6.7	46
47	Wool, raw	29,60,286	8,37,423	16,04,530	18,23,871	12,45,598	-5.78	.27	40.9	39.77	31.3	45.5	66.7	47
48	Animals, living ..	22,33,569	10,75,196	17,44,401	10,66,280	11,97,163	+1.31	.26	23.6	40.44	36.5	33.2	23.6	48
49	Tobacco	41,46,042	29,36,650	14,82,415	17,43,072	11,74,002	-5.69	.26	94.8	87.27	83.2	58.5	66.7	49
50	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	17,69,320	16,65,744	14,58,064	10,84,808	11,22,548	+ .37	.24	75.9	76.48	78.8	82.7	79.5	50
51	Carriages and wagons and parts for railways.	37,48,063	22,12,392	11,34,138	15,40,950	11,04,788	-4.36	.24	89.4	72.94	70.2	81.2	63.6	51
52	Ivory	14,59,343	13,98,692	10,39,180	11,70,019	10,98,012	-1.08	.24	41.7	41.45	53.2	39.5	22.3	52
53	Buttons of all sorts ..	11,03,138	5,95,003	6,24,502	8,97,973	9,00,448	+ .02	.19	6.1	4.59	6.9	3.8	7.6	53
54	Cutlery	14,09,245	7,69,263	7,00,236	7,94,575	8,52,645	+ .58	.19	23.4	24.46	25.5	21.7	24.3	54
55	Umbrellas and Fittings	11,60,350	7,17,615	6,53,407	8,67,357	8,45,115	- .22	.17	18.9	9.10	3.1	8.9	8.5	55
56	Clocks and Watches ..	12,79,340	8,04,945	5,00,800	6,04,632	7,54,726	+1.50	.17	4.2	4.54	7.0	6.4	6.6	56
57	Boots and Shoes	19,18,661	19,61,562	15,78,399	11,13,838	7,52,616	-3.61	.17	32.2	13.89	14.7	13.9	21.0	57
58	China Clay	12,93,894	5,68,134	8,24,486	7,45,465	6,75,120	- .70	.15	100.0	99.80	99.6	98.5	100.0	58
59	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	15,49,045	10,39,612	9,49,683	8,52,079	6,47,738	-2.04	.13	43.8	40.82	45.4	40.2	47.5	59
60	Flax and Manufactures of.	10,46,305	6,48,784	6,73,332	5,53,076	6,63,882	+ .11	.13	98.1	93.92	94.1	94.0	91.7	60
61	Fireworks	10,45,684	4,74,910	2,61,739	5,18,323	5,16,898	- .01	.11	1.2	5.37	3.3	2.7	1.4	61
62	Coal and Coke	33,63,556	18,82,174	6,66,140	2,87,610	2,92,193	+ .04	.06	8.4	21.31	63.7	84.0	28.4	62
63	Other articles	1,75,08,090	1,52,22,402	1,11,56,074	1,05,83,430	1,30,56,456	+24.73	2.83	..	..	..	..	..	63
	Total, Merchandise ..	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	46,16,46,538	-913.61	100.00	33.9	27.48	26.0	26.0	31.1	

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17. The total value of imported merchandise which had been successively declining from 1928-29 to 1931-32, though improved by Rs. 4.55 crores in 1932-33 again contracted by Rs. 8.14 crores to Rs. 46.16 crores in the year under review. This is chiefly attributable to lower level of commodity prices consequent upon the general trade depression and reduced purchasing power of the people. The contraction is more marked in cotton raw (including waste); cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils, cotton twist and yarn, silk raw (including waste), and metals and ores. Sugar, paper and paste-board, glass and glassware, silk manufactures including silk yarn, noils, and warps and fruits and vegetables also recorded decreases. The only articles in which increases were noticeable were machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and instruments and apparatus, etc. The more important of these commodities are separately dealt with, in subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comments. The decrease of Rs. 14.9 lakhs under paper and pasteboard can be traced to reduced supplies from all the principal supplying countries except the United Kingdom whose shipments increased from Rs. 15.67 lakhs to Rs. 19.55 lakhs and the fall of Rs. 14.83 lakhs under glass and glassware mainly to smaller arrivals of bangles from Japan and Czecho-Slovakia. Fruits and vegetables fell by Rs. 12.25 lakhs chiefly owing to smaller receipts of dates from Iraq. Shipments of almonds from Italy, however, improved by Rs. 3.19 lakhs but those from Persia declined by Rs. 1.68 lakh. Smaller supplies of canned and bottled provisions from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were mainly responsible for the fall of Rs. 8.59 lakhs under provisions and oilman's stores. In spite of larger arrival from Japan of chemicals and chemical preparations the total imports thereof declined by Rs. 7.91 lakhs owing mainly to smaller supplies from all the other sources of supply while the decrease of Rs. 6.13 lakhs under rubber is accounted for by smaller shipments of pneumatic motor covers from the United States of America, Italy and Germany. The United Kingdom, however, increased her supplies. Imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways declined by Rs. 4.36 lakhs due almost entirely to reduced despatches of wagons and parts from the United Kingdom while those of earthenware and porcelain fell by Rs. 3.62 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Japan. Imports of tobacco recorded a decrease mainly as a result of smaller receipts of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States of America and of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances, etc., on the other hand, showed an improvement of Rs. 20.34 lakhs mainly on account of increased shipments of electrical appliances from the United Kingdom and cinematograph films from Germany and the United Kingdom. Supplies of grain, pulse and flour also rose by Rs. 11.38 lakhs owing to larger receipts of pulse from Iraq and rice not in the husk from Japan.

18. Coal.—

—	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	12,049	2,54,048	18,094	3,94,579	15,999	4,20,768	9,862	2,40,304	3,750	82,825	-6,112	-1,57,479
Japan	726	13,830	400	7,200	780	15,600	115	2,880	220	4,400	+105	+1,520
Australia	1,190	23,800	1,455	32,010	3,385	82,720	350	8,050	5,338	1,10,240	+4,988	+1,02,190
Union of South Africa ..	166,398	29,04,077	82,145	13,91,361	6,172	99,680	..	..	3,920	57,818	+3,920	+57,818
Other Native States in Arabia.	1,400	25,200	250	4,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	822	14,796	520	10,130	192	2,112	190	3,800	..	..	-190	-3,800
Other countries ..	100	2,000	668	12,300	1,320	22,800	693	12,888	1,183	15,328	+490	+2,440
Total ..	182,680	33,27,740	103,532	18,51,980	27,848	6,36,680	11,210	2,07,932	14,411	2,70,611	+8,201	+2,629
Calcutta (Indian Prodnos)..	365,972	71,29,421	251,245	45,85,086	424,768	74,78,290	442,042	88,98,029	416,333	61,57,421	-25,709	-7,41,601

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The increase in imports is due partly to larger arrivals of Australian coal and partly to the imports of 3,920 tons valued at Rs. 57,818 from the Union of South Africa (Natal) against nil during the previous year and represents replacement of stocks. Imports from the United Kingdom however considerably declined. Arrivals of Bengal coal also fell away from 442,000 tons to 416,000 tons.

Prices of English coal were Rs. 19 to 20 per ton while those of Bengal coal were about Rs. 12/8 per ton.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances.*—Imports under this head declined from Rs. 1·66 crore to Rs. 1·65 crore in value, but owing to the fancy of the public for lighter shades of dyes important qualities of coal tar dyes showed an increase. Germany's share in the total imports improved from 51 to 52·6 per cent. Imports of alizarine dyes increased from 1,440,429 lbs. to 1,564,827 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 10·37 lakhs to Rs. 12·74 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom improved but those from Germany declined. Imports of aniline dyes increased from 6,921,130 lbs. to 7,852,176 lbs. in quantity but decreased from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·28 crore in value. The remarkable feature of the year is the serious entry of Japan into this field, her imports amounting to 908,643 lbs. valued at Rs. 9·06 lakhs as against 157,087 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·4 lakhs in the previous year. Imports from Germany rose from 3,912,338 lbs. to 4,377,719 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 71·18 lakhs to Rs. 72·7 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America also rose from 684,226 lbs. to 1,044,188 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 8·04 lakhs to Rs. 10·29 lakhs in value, but those from the United Kingdom fell from 1,216,449 lbs. to 877,149 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 23·04 lakhs to Rs. 18·59 lakhs in value. Supplies from Italy, France and Switzerland also declined. Imports of Saffron increased from 43,472 lbs. to 48,337 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 9·72 lakhs to Rs. 10·9 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron increased from Rs. 22·5·9 to Rs. 22·8·9 per lb.

20. *Hardware.*—Imports under this head representing a large variety of articles such as agricultural and other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, lamps, stoves, etc., declined from Rs. 101·43 lakhs to Rs. 95·22 lakhs owing mainly to smaller arrivals from Germany. Imports from Japan and the United States of America have however advanced. Germany maintained her position as the largest supplier but her share in the total imports declined from 40·7 to 33·7 per cent. The shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America correspondingly advanced from 27·1 to 29·3 per cent., 8·2 to 11·8 per cent. and 5·3 to 7·1 per cent., respectively.

21. *Liquors.*—

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.		
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter.	In bottles ..	850,255	21,10,750	838,215	20,35,770	793,173	16,55,441	872,303	17,77,780	887,027	17,57,954	+14,634	-19,806
	In bulk ..	684,150	8,70,059	602,531	6,89,910	451,020	5,17,314	368,933	4,57,958	280,202	3,15,558	-108,731	-1,42,400
Cider and other fermented liquors.		3,331	17,390	1,838	10,040	1,384	6,971	1,091	9,051	2,000	9,279	+9	+228
Spirits—													
Whisky	Liquid ..	122,344	20,52,290	117,877	20,12,336	62,494	10,42,251	79,373	13,04,067	73,394	12,16,929	-5,979	-87,128
	Proof ..	91,915		90,240		47,433		69,973		55,625		-4,346	
Brandy	Liquid ..	137,682	13,36,016	109,225	11,33,680	49,104	5,68,993	40,765	5,55,370	45,216	6,45,545	+4,451	+90,175
	Proof ..	106,827		84,634		37,607		30,983		34,549		+3,566	
Gin, rum and liqueurs, Liquid.		49,434	4,37,403	40,310	3,68,829	23,814	2,29,390	27,466	2,52,879	27,405	2,63,226	-61	+10,547
Spirit, methylated (denatured).		293,306	3,28,137	367,166	4,22,245	394,662	3,93,711	316,537	3,30,012	325,247	5,23,206	+8,710	+1,93,194
Other spirits		73,113	24,33,962	49,867	16,45,270	51,247	16,70,173	52,664	18,02,402	59,512	18,67,430	+6,848	+1,65,028
Total of Spirits		675,939	65,87,808	694,445	55,82,160	581,321	39,04,518	516,805	42,44,520	530,774	46,16,336	+13,969	+3,71,816
Wines		76,108	7,77,479	65,450	6,49,373	39,243	3,67,928	48,545	4,70,599	49,194	4,98,061	+649	+27,462

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The total imports of liquors shows an increase in value but a decline in quantity. The fall in imports of ale, beer and porter in bulk is due partly to the general trade depression and unemployment and partly to lack of demand for cheaper brands in consequence of the closing of mills in the latter part of the year. Importers of liquors had throughout the year expected a decrease in the rate of duty on whisky and accordingly did not place their usual orders. The decrease in whisky was however partly made up by an increase in the arrivals of brandy.

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer improved from 837,793 gallons to 856,720 gallons due mainly to larger arrivals from the Netherlands and Japan. Imports from Germany declined considerably. Imports of beer in bulk fell from 355,158 gallons to 253,258 gallons owing chiefly to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of stout and porter both in bottle and in bulk also declined.

Spirits.—Imports of spirits except whisky and gin increased as a result of larger arrivals of brandy and liqueurs from France, spirit present in drugs from the United Kingdom, perfumed spirit from France, the United Kingdom and Germany and rum from the United Kingdom. Imports of methylated spirit which represent rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival, also increased from 316,537 gallons to 325,247 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 3.3 lakhs to Rs. 5.23 lakhs in value. Imports of whisky and gin, on the other hand, decreased owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom.

Wines.—The slight increase recorded under this head is chiefly due to larger arrivals of sherry, madeira and marsala from the United Kingdom and Spain, champagne from France, and port from Portugal.

22. *Machinery and millwork.*—As a result of the expansion of industries the total value of imports under this head further increased from Rs. 3.67 crores to Rs. 4.22 crores. The most noticeable increase is under sugar machinery. Imports of sugar machinery, chiefly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, rose from Rs. 11.09 lakhs to Rs. 65.93 lakhs and those of electrical machinery, mainly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom from Rs. 33.9 lakhs to Rs. 47.65 lakhs. Arrivals of prime movers also increased from Rs. 43.62 lakhs to Rs. 48.1 lakhs. Imports of textile machinery however decreased from Rs. 1.87 crore to Rs. 1.55 crore owing almost entirely to smaller arrivals of cotton spinning and weaving machinery from the United Kingdom. Although the United Kingdom continues to be the largest supplier, her share in the total imports declined from 74.2 to 64.3 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America however advanced from 10.7 to 12 per cent. and 5 to 6.3 per cent., respectively.

23. *Matches.*—Imports under this head entirely representing safety matches have slightly increased. Arrivals from Sweden amounted to 27,519 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 21,000 as against 15,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 11,000, while those from Japan were practically nil against 10,002 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 4,000 in the previous year. There were no imports of undipped splints and veneers for match boxes during the year.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	65,858	Rs. 53,01,648	47,094	Rs. 35,55,457	21,363	Rs. 15,32,299	8,131	Rs. 6,53,650	17,332	Rs. 13,25,894	+9,251	Rs. +6,72,244
Brass "	189,389	98,47,452	185,174	76,83,002	207,515	75,24,520	283,168	88,26,426	240,365	63,59,190	-42,803	-19,67,236
Copper "	81,696	60,76,119	120,371	57,05,444	104,875	44,94,634	182,670	62,76,358	136,251	42,45,937	-46,419	-20,30,421
German Silver (including nickel silver). "	14,007	11,73,253	9,585	7,88,869	10,447	7,23,304	13,807	10,01,912	11,938	8,02,425	-1,869	-1,30,487
Iron and Steel—												
Beams, channels, pillars, Ton girders and bridge work.	24,324	25,19,619	19,757	18,56,275	12,051	10,52,836	6,403	4,75,520	5,733	4,67,233	-870	-8,327
Bars other than cast steel ..	55,088	58,47,213	22,776	21,49,451	21,159	18,89,838	14,210	11,86,168	15,798	15,13,159	+1,588	+3,26,991
Hoops and Strips "	18,106	24,82,975	14,894	18,88,602	9,103	10,70,538	7,908	9,07,515	9,711	12,62,747	+1,803	+3,55,232
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised "	72,153	1,46,89,527	45,219	81,47,391	30,882	68,51,784	26,655	43,26,388	20,504	35,85,655	-6,181	-7,40,713
Tinned "	9,355	29,62,603	5,263	16,99,636	1,771	4,77,773	1,392	8,99,302	2,945	8,63,552	+1,553	+4,64,250
Not galvanised or tinned. "	17,831	22,47,912	9,479	12,87,395	6,749	8,86,192	6,793	7,67,278	6,045	7,08,843	-748	-58,435
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. "	8,396	23,50,209	9,466	26,23,515	5,817	17,35,536	5,104	13,25,332	6,650	15,72,521	+1,546	+2,47,189
Other sorts of iron and steel. "	55,050	1,10,57,056	46,723	87,65,901	32,968	64,11,212	28,531	60,56,171	31,197	57,49,465	+2,666	-3,06,706
Total of Iron and Steel ..	260,803	4,41,57,114	173,577	2,84,18,166	120,500	2,01,75,709	97,026	1,54,43,654	98,583	1,57,23,175	+1,557	+2,70,621
Lead Cwt.	14,381	2,75,728	13,509	2,38,624	9,939	1,48,073	8,343	1,29,566	10,411	1,47,251	+2,068	+17,685
Quicksilver Lb.	68,651	2,68,889	76,610	3,10,210	98,433	4,12,641	92,826	3,28,709	77,246	2,06,372	-15,580	-1,22,427
Tin Cwt.	13,333	18,34,784	14,217	13,89,271	12,169	11,34,242	13,140	13,09,408	7,838	11,34,508	5,302	-1,74,900
Zinc or spelter "	25,924	5,46,740	18,855	3,07,208	23,892	2,88,792	13,482	1,97,865	17,576	2,61,067	+4,094	+63,202
Metals and ores unenumerated. "	7,749	4,72,434	7,827	2,89,995	4,626	2,14,483	4,737	1,92,252	4,492	2,17,022	-245	+34,770
Total.. Ton	281,453	6,80,53,159	194,433	4,86,85,246	14,288	3,66,48,697	123,441	4,43,59,800	120,930	3,09,82,641	-2,511	-33,77,049

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Iron and Steel.—In spite of the prevailing unsettled condition of trade and industry, the British Steel Industry showed definite signs of expansion and the total imports from the United Kingdom which had been continuously declining since the year 1929-30 increased during the year under report from 32,000 tons to 44,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 57·87 lakhs to Rs. 74·97 lakhs in value. A noticeable feature of the year is Japan's improved position in the market, her imports increasing from 2,000 tons to 8,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4·16 lakhs to Rs. 13·3 lakhs in value compared with those of last year. Imports from Germany increased only slightly, and those from Belgium decreased from 39,000 tons to 23,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 51·01 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the other Continental ports and the United States of America also recorded decreases.

A comparison of imports of the protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year shows a further fall of 6,453 tons under galvanised sheets and plates due entirely to smaller receipts from Belgium, and of 1,129 tons under wire other than fencing wire owing to decreases from Belgium, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. Imports of sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned, and of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work recorded decreases owing mainly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and France respectively. Imports of bars other than cast steel, on the other hand, increased from 14,210 tons to 15,798 tons due chiefly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and France and those of tubes, pipes and fittings wrought from 5,104 tons to 6,650 tons owing mainly to larger arrivals from Poland, the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of other manufactures of iron and steel also advanced from 5,420 tons to 6,455 tons as a result of larger supplies from the United Kingdom.

Other metals.—Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing—the principal item under brass from Germany fell from 155,267 cwt. to 94,066 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 46·6 lakhs to Rs. 25·75 lakhs in value but those from the United Kingdom rose from 12,065 cwt. to 31,817 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 3·62 lakhs to Rs. 8·7 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Japan declined by 237 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 4·65 lakhs in value. Imports of copper decreased from 182,670 cwt. to 136,251 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 62·76 lakhs to Rs. 42·46 lakhs in value. Arrivals of sheets from Germany and Japan fell away from 136,934 cwt. to 70,293 cwt. and from 12,450 cwt. to 898 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 46·77 lakhs to Rs. 21·12 lakhs and from Rs. 3·94 lakhs to Rs. 22,000 only in value respectively but those from the United Kingdom improved from 12,796 cwt. to 51,569 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 4·36 lakhs to Rs. 16·31 lakhs in value. Receipts from France amounted to 22 cwt. valued at about Rs. 1,000 only as against 2,011 cwt. valued at Rs. 80,000 while those from the United States of America were *nil* as against 20 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,000 in the previous year. Imports of German silver declined from 13,807 cwt. to 11,938 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 10·02 lakhs to Rs. 8·62 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller receipts from Switzerland and Italy. Shipments from Germany and Austria however increased. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium improved from 6,679 cwt. to 14,854 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 4·68 lakhs to Rs. 10·69 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany advanced from 2,156 cwt. to 6,277 cwt. and

157 cwt. to 3,939 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 1·47 lakh to Rs. 4·61 lakhs and Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 2·85 lakhs in value respectively. Receipts from Japan however declined by 1,077 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 83,000 in value. Smaller shipments from the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom are chiefly responsible for the fall in imports of tin which decreased from 13,140 cwt. to 7,838 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 13·09 lakhs to Rs. 11·34 lakhs in value and lesser supplies from Italy account for the decrease from 92,826 lb. to 77,246 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3·29 lakhs to Rs. 2·06 lakhs in value in the imports of quicksilver.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—Owing to a drop in American exchange and reduction in prices, the total imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories improved during the year under report and the value thereof increased from Rs. 1·19 crore to Rs. 1·69 crore. Imports of motor cars increased by 2,214 in number and by Rs. 29·64 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America rose from 614 to 1,722, those from Canada from 281 to 1,046 and those from the United Kingdom from 1,177 to 1,697 in number. The average declared value of the British car further declined from Rs. 2,139 to Rs. 2,105. Imports from Italy also rose from 63 to 99 cars but those from Germany and France fell from 136 to 102 and from 72 to 55 cars respectively. Imports of motor cycles declined from 318 to 249 in number and from Rs. 1·56 to Rs. 1·2 lakh in value; the United Kingdom sending 227 in number valued at Rs. 1·14 lakh against 305 in number valued at Rs. 1·5 lakh in the previous year. Arrivals of commercial vehicles advanced from 2,112 to 4,472 in number and from Rs. 29·31 lakhs to Rs. 49·22 lakhs in value almost entirely due to larger arrivals of chassis from the United States of America and Canada. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 440 to 387 in number but rose from Rs. 7·73 lakhs to Rs. 8·95 lakhs in value.

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries decreased from 89½ million gallons to 84½ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 2·61 crores to Rs. 1·97 crore due to smaller receipts of both kerosene oil and other sorts. The fall in prices is greater in proportion to the fall in quantity on account of the keen competition among the oil companies. Imports of kerosene oil in bulk declined by over 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 44·38 lakhs in value, there being no imports from Persia and the Celebes and other Islands in the Pacific as against over 3¾ millions gallons valued at Rs. 24·05 lakhs and over 1¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 8·21 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Arrivals from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia)—Southern, which now incl des Georgia, however, advanced by over 1¼ million gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 7·75 lakhs in value due to lower prices. Receipts from Roumania also increased by nearly 1¼ million gallons in quantity but declined by Rs. 4·37 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene in tins, almost entirely from the United States of America, increased by 82,126 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 60,199 in value. Imports of kerosene from Burma further advanced from over 28½ million gallons to nearly 30¼ million gallons in quantity but declined from Rs. 1·62 crore to Rs. 1·58 crore in value. Imports of fuel oils from foreign countries fell by over 1 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 7·28 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller receipts from Persia and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) Southern—Georgia. Receipts from Roumania, however, were more than double of those in the preceding year in quantity. As a result of lack of proper demand from Cotton mills and ginning factories arrivals of foreign lubricating oils, chiefly from the United States of America, decreased by 8,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3·43 lakhs in value due to a fall in American exchange. Receipts from the United Kingdom however increased both in quantity and in value.

Imports of petrol entirely from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) though increased by 71,000 gallons in quantity decreased by Rs. 2·68 lakhs in value due to lower prices. Imports of petrol from Burma amounted to 682,000 gallons valued at Rs. 1·71 lakh as against nearly 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 10·77 lakhs during the last year. Imports of Benzine and motor spirit amounted to nearly 10¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 25·16 lakhs and nearly 7½ million gallons valued at Rs. 18·17 lakhs respectively against 1¾ million gallons of motor spirit valued at Rs. 5·42 lakhs in the previous year.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—Five specified articles, viz., (1) Gold and silver thr ad, (2) Cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and are excluded from this head. The total value of the unspecified articles imported by post further fell from Rs. 1·26 crore to Rs. 1·23 crore. The number of parcels assessed however increased from 178,862 to 191,223 with a corresponding increase in duty from Rs. 29·17 lakhs to Rs. 30·37 lakhs. The number of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles, on the other hand, fell from 60,733 to 53,232 but the duty collected rose from Rs. 8·57 lakhs to Rs. 9·57 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—In the year under report the trade under this head improved from Rs. 39·99 lakhs to Rs. 45·62 lakhs, and mostly

represented diamonds from Belgium which contributed Rs. 31·95 lakhs against Rs. 28·43 lakhs in the previous year. The increase under diamonds is partly due to the fall in the sterling-florin exchange and partly due to a larger marriage season in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Imports of pearls unset almost entirely from the Bahrein Islands and Muscat increased from Rs. 10·06 lakhs to Rs. 11·04 lakhs.

29. *Sugar.*—As mentioned in the previous year's report the passing of the Sugar Industry Protection Act 1931 has given a decided impetus to the sugar industry of India. Arrivals of Indian sugar from the interior made themselves felt in the Bombay market during the latter part of the year, in competition with Java sugar. The earthquake disaster in the United Provinces and Bihar in January 1934 however rendered some mills out of action and this affected the Indian supply. African sugar also was in competition to some extent in the local market.

The pre-war C. I. F. price of sugar ranged round Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt. and in war time rose to Rs. 50 per cwt. whereas in December 1933 it declined to Rs. 4 per cwt. the lowest noticed so far. The wholesale price of 23 Dutch Standard and above which stood at Rs. 15 per cwt. at the end of the last year declined to Rs. 14-9-0 in the beginning of May and advanced to Rs. 15-2-0, the highest figure of the year, by the end of June. It then gradually fell to Rs. 14-10-3 in the beginning of September but again rose to Rs. 15-2-0 in the beginning of November. A reaction set in and the price again fell to Rs. 13-9-3, the lowest figure of the year by the end of January 1934. It stood at Rs. 14-8-0 in the beginning of March 1934 and at Rs. 14-4-0 at the end of the year.

The total imports of sugar into British India recorded a fall of 138,000 tons, Bombay sharing in the fall to the extent of more than 13,000 tons. Arrivals of sugar, 23 Dutch Standard and above from Java into Bombay fell by 12,227 tons to 74,743 tons but those from Portuguese East Africa rose by 2,566 tons to 15,218 tons. Imports of beet sugar fell by 3,975 tons to 4,804 tons due chiefly to cessation of shipments from Southern Russia, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia. Receipts from the Netherlands however rose by 831 tons to 1,270 tons. 3,484 tons valued at Rs. 3·48 lakhs were also received from the United Kingdom as against *nil* in the previous year.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last five years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	52	..	+47
Germany.. ..	4,853	9,56,888	5,387	7,57,729	450	53,310	249	26,968	50	6,000	-199	-20,068
France	8,668	16,17,202	..	..	..	5	38	3,750	..	..	-38	-3,750
Italy	25	4,008	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	-22
United Kingdom ..	21,004	39,96,158	181	47,765	4,156	5,25,224	54	19,460	3,559	3,69,156	+3,505	+3,49,606
Austria	226	45,020	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	1,210	2,35,557	571	77,201	407	58,528	439	46,362	1,270	1,35,045	+831	+89,283
Belgium	404	82,567	18	3,833	10	1,998	2,379	2,41,972	10	2,659	-2,369	-2,39,313
Hungary	16,909	30,86,899	1,604	1,73,935	50	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	7,568	14,81,490	513	66,553	946	1,28,660	434	49,623	..	..	-434	-49,623
Hongkong	1,825	4,16,682	3,218	5,66,009	2,724	4,76,185	783	1,70,792	929	1,36,546	+146	-34,246
Java	151,246	2,68,14,023	176,975	2,01,77,632	67,062	73,78,880	86,970	89,15,169	74,743	75,02,064	-12,227	-14,13,105
Poland (including Dantzig) ..	124	16,225	186	22,237	8,144	9,76,093	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia .. ..	..	..	26,312	28,08,138	47,120	44,26,205	5,251	5,29,693	..	..	-5,251	-5,29,693
Japan	532	1,06,912	..	..	142	20,479	2,636	2,89,950	2,750	3,33,470	+114	+43,520
Portuguese East Africa ..	647	1,26,743	150	30,000	..	10	12,652	12,73,325	15,218	15,29,802	+2,566	+2,56,277
Other countries	153	30,076	111	23,033	31	8,781	18	5,058	11	1,823	-7	-3,235
Total	215,594	3,90,16,453	216,206	2,47,54,065	131,242	1,40,59,368	111,903	1,15,72,349	98,540	1,00,17,017	-13,363	-15,55,332
Re-exports	5,371	13,60,131	2,610	5,38,724	2,794	6,84,906	660	83,796	1,135	1,92,939	+575	+1,09,143
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	18,337	51,25,050	11,280	27,42,826	16,692	40,65,110	12,790	32,91,157	11,600	30,56,622	-1,190	-2,35,535

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30. *Tea.*—Imports of foreign tea fell from 4,567,000 lb. to 4,036,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 27.76 lakhs to Rs. 21.55 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Ceylon and Java declined from 1,357,000 lb. and 99,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8.46 lakhs and Rs. 38,000 in value to 709,000 lb. and 3,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 4.44 lakhs and Rs. 1,000 only in value respectively. Receipts of green tea from China though showing an increase from 2,883,000 lb. to 2,950,000 lb. in quantity decreased from Rs. 17.55 lakhs to Rs. 15.45 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Japan, however, rose from 101,000 lb. to 351,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 62,000 to Rs. 1.46 lakh in value. Supplies of tea from Calcutta declined from 14,680,000 lb. to 6,243,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 61.42 lakhs to Rs. 27.27 lakhs in value but those from Madras advanced from 1,118,000 lb. to 2,178,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5.62 lakh to Rs. 10.72 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea advanced from 161,000 lb. to 185,000 lb. in quantity but declined from Rs. 1.31 lakh to Rs. 1.28 lakh in value due to a fall in prices in consequence of internal competition. About 66,000 lb. valued at Rs. 49,000 were shipped to Egypt against *nil* in the previous year. Shipments to Persia also increased but there were falls in those to Iraq and Portuguese East Africa.

31. *Textiles.—A—Cotton, Raw.*—Imports of foreign cotton declined from 82,175 tons to 41,482 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7.04 crores to Rs. 3.42 crores in value. This considerable decrease is partly attributable to adverse American prices and to the acreage reduction schemes of the American Government, and partly to conditions in the local mill industry. Imports from the United States of America fell from 44,338 tons to 8,071 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.73 crores to Rs. 63.6 lakhs in value and those from Egypt from 8,330 tons to 5,420 tons in quantity and from Rs. 70.9 lakhs to Rs. 46.7 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also declined from 6,349 tons to 871 tons in quantity and from Rs. 65.4 lakhs to Rs. 7.19 lakhs in value. Shipments from Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, on the other hand, advanced from 20,511 tons to 23,646 tons and from 944 tons to 2,526 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1.76 crore to Rs. 1.97 crore and from Rs. 8.14 lakhs to Rs. 22.51 lakhs in value respectively. Of the 32,463 tons of cotton imported from Africa only 345 tons were re-shipped, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

B. Cotton manufactures.—The following table indicates the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,389	115,467,755	4,28,78,180	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,200	3,70,90,070	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,901	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,233
1927-1928 ..	130,400,504	3,44,04,030	112,940,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	150,025,194	3,50,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	182,213,917	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,20,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,832	1,28,78,159	42,750,864	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,422
1931-1932 ..	64,778,336	1,02,12,548	38,703,756	85,45,402	53,327,082	1,21,62,183
1932-1933 ..	84,125,811	1,17,66,839	75,863,417	1,47,91,779	148,825,374	2,83,03,535
1933-1934 ..	67,730,256	8,393,395	63,472,380	11,929,119	110,160,913	20,856,440
Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	-16,389,555	-3,373,504	-12,391,027	-28,62,660	-38,664,961	-74,47,095

Cotton piecegoods.—The import trade in cotton piecegoods which showed substantial improvement in the previous year, was again adversely affected in the year under report owing to adverse political and economic conditions, despite the reduction in duty on non-British goods. The total imports of foreign cotton piecegoods declined by over 20 per cent. in quantity and by 25 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of the previous year. The competition of Japan remained unabated but the share of the United Kingdom in the total piecegoods trade improved from 46 per cent. to 54 per cent. and that of Japan from 41·2 per cent. to 42 per cent. only.

The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) fell from Rs. 5·93 crores to Rs. 4·44 crores, coloured goods representing Rs. 2·09 crores, whites Rs. 1·2 crore and greys Rs. 83·93 lakhs. Imports of coloured goods declined by Rs. 74·47 lakhs, of greys by Rs. 33·74 lakhs and of whites by Rs. 28·63 lakhs. Although the total imports of fents declined by Rs. 11·99 lakhs to Rs. 31·92 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller receipts from the United States of America, those from Japan advanced from Rs. 88,000 to Rs. 10·28 lakhs.

Long cloth and shirtings, the principal items under greys, were almost entirely supplied by Japan. Other important items are Jaconets (including madapolams, etc.) and dhuties, saris and scarves the bulk of which was supplied by the United Kingdom. The imports of Japanese long cloth and shirtings declined from Rs. 85·37 lakhs to Rs. 61·06 lakhs and those of sheetings from Rs. 7·05 lakhs to Rs. 2·19 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys further declined from 80 per cent. to 76 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom further improved from 19 per cent. to 23 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, arrivals from the United Kingdom represented 61 per cent. as against 51 per cent. in the previous year. Of the principal varieties, imports of long cloths and shirtings chiefly from Japan and the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 54·65 lakhs to Rs. 41·32 lakhs. The other principal varieties, *viz.*, mulls, drills and jeans and twills came principally from the United Kingdom and nainsooks from Japan. Supplies of jaconets and madapolams from Switzerland fell from Rs. 7·72 lakhs to Rs. 33,0000 only but those from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 7·41 lakhs to Rs. 10·21 lakhs.

Of the total imports of coloured piecegoods valued at Rs. 2·09 crores, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 1·36 crore and Japan for Rs. 70·24 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

	United Kingdom.		Japan		Other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1929-30	7,533	103	7,890	1,26	3,824	43
1930-31	3,441	41	4,021	64	2,727	23
1931-32	3,169	35	4,791	68	4,131	30
1932-33	3,262	33	10,618	1,07	3,611	25
1933-34	2,143	21	47,15	47	2,876	19

The total imports of foreign cotton yarn dropped from 17½ million lb. to 9½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1.65 crore to Rs. 86.82 lakhs in value owing chiefly to the reduced consumption of foreign yarns and to the increased output of cotton yarns by the Indian mills themselves in preference to imports of foreign yarns. The figures under "Other countries" represent almost entirely the imports from China. Arrivals of two-fold yarns from Japan decreased from nearly 8½ million lb. to 4½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 93.74 lakhs to Rs. 46.45 lakhs in value while those from the United Kingdom from nearly 2½ million lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 26.02 lakhs to Rs. 15.07 lakhs in value. Receipts of yarns of higher counts from Japan declined from 1½ million lb. to 104,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 10.27 lakhs to Rs. 67,000 only in value while those from the United Kingdom from nearly ¾ million lb. to ½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 6.39 lakhs to Rs. 5.48 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn, almost entirely from Japan, also fell from nearly 6½ million lb. to over 3½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 79.99 lakhs to Rs. 37.95 lakhs in value. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from foreign countries. The percentage of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency of lower counts fell from 84 per cent. to 83.5 per cent. while that of higher counts remained the same. Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts also declined from 620,000 lb. to 172,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3.15 lakhs to Rs. 1.03 lakh in value due entirely to smaller receipts from Japan.

				<i>figures are shown in millions.</i>					
				Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
				26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1920-1930	..	..	..	26	7.87	9.25	58.87	45.33	476
1930-1931	..	..	..	03	3.17	10.19	64.08	67.70	476
1931-1932	..	..	..	01	3.38	12.09	75.19	83.74	549
1932-1933	..	..	..	..	5.15	17.39	81.18	89.37	559
1933-1934	..	..	..	..	2.02	9.53	77.28	79.54	485

D. Silk, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw silk declined from 2,310,000 lb. to 1,653,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 82.96 lakhs to Rs. 48.79 lakhs in value owing to depressed trade conditions and fluctuations in exchange. Receipts from China fell from 1,683,000 lb. to 1,169,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 62.38 lakhs to Rs. 36.16 lakhs in value and those from Hongkong from 366,000 lb. to 303,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 13.73 lakhs to Rs. 8.39 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps also declined from 2,582,000 lb. to 1,627,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 75.04 lakhs to Rs. 37.66 lakhs in value. All the principal supplying countries shared in this decline except China and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the trade in piecegoods of silk and silk mixtures showed a notable improvement. As regards silk piecegoods the rise was from nearly 30 million yards to nearly 36½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1.52 crore to Rs. 1.6 crore in value. Despatches from Japan alone rose from over 21½ million yards to nearly 30 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1.11 crore to Rs. 1.29 crore in value and those from Hongkong from 96,000

yards valued at Rs. 79,000 to over $\frac{3}{4}$ million yards valued at Rs. 3.3 lakhs. Shipments from China however declined from $7\frac{3}{4}$ million yards to nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 38.04 lakhs to Rs. 26.24 lakhs in value. As regards silk mixtures, the rise was from $4\frac{3}{4}$ million yards to over 7 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 27.37 lakhs to Rs. 42.58 lakhs in value; this was shared by all the principal supplying countries except Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany.

E. Artificial silk.—Imports of artificial silk yarn declined from over $6\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to nearly 6 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 53.63 lakhs to Rs. 51 lakhs in value possibly owing to the limited production of rayon. Arrivals from Italy—the chief supplier—amounted to nearly 3 million lb. valued at Rs. 26.49 lakhs as against over $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. valued at Rs. 31.46 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts from the United Kingdom and France, on the other hand, improved and those from Japan were almost the same as in the previous year. Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk all from Japan decreased from 80 million yd. to 31 million yd. in quantity and from Rs. 1.85 crore to Rs. 86.68 lakhs in value. This considerable decrease is attributable to the heavy duty and to diversion of trade. A notable feature of this trade is the replacement in the bazar of the cheaper qualities of pure art silk by art silk and cotton, the competition of the latter being facilitated both by price and duty considerations. Imports of piecegoods made of cotton and artificial silk advanced from $6\frac{3}{4}$ million yd. to over 12 million yd. in quantity and from Rs. 30.21 lakhs to Rs. 44.74 lakhs in value; increased shipments from Japan accounted for $5\frac{1}{2}$ million yd. valued at Rs. 14.07 lakhs as against $1\frac{1}{4}$ million yd. valued at Rs. 3.29 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of piecegoods made of cotton embroidered or super-imposed with art silk which are included under the head piecegoods made of cotton and art silk amounted to nearly 3 million yards valued at Rs. 13.68 lakhs and were received from Switzerland, Austria and Italy.

F. Wool, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw wool declined by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5.78 lakhs in value compared with the previous year owing mainly to smaller receipts from all the supplying countries. Supplies from Persia fell from $1\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to 633,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2.97 lakhs to Rs. 1.48 lakh in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom also slightly declined and those from Australia and Iraq amounted to 434,000 lb. and 2,576 lb. valued at Rs. 2.83 lakhs and Rs. 1,000 only respectively as against 690,000 lb. and 397,000 lb. valued at Rs. 4.61 lakhs and Rs. 1.2 lakh respectively. Imports of yarn and knitting wool showed an increase from 467,000 lb. to 534,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 6.2 lakhs to Rs. 7.48 lakhs in value, reduced supplies of knitting wool from France, the United Kingdom and Germany being more than counter-balanced by larger shipments of worsted yarn for weaving from the United Kingdom and Japan receipts of which from the latter amounted to 225,000 lb. valued at Rs. 3.25 lakhs against 2,000 lb. valued at Rs. 2,166 in the previous year. Arrivals of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in the group, further advanced from $3\frac{3}{4}$ million yards valued at Rs. 58.23 lakhs to over 4 million yards valued at Rs. 62.17 lakhs representing larger receipts from the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany. Imports from the United Kingdom further rose from $1\frac{1}{4}$ million yards to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million yards and from Japan from 586,000 yards to 788,000

yards in quantity and from Rs. 26·14 lakhs to Rs. 33·4 lakhs and from Rs. 4·46 lakhs to Rs. 6·36 lakhs in value respectively. Shipments from Germany though increased by 31,536 yards to 227,592 yards in quantity fell by Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 3·63 lakhs in value. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal supplier, in the total import of piecegoods improved from 45 per cent. to 54 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, imports of blankets mainly from Italy, shawls from Germany and the United Kingdom and hosiery from Japan increased while those of carpets and rugs showed a falling off owing entirely to smaller receipts from Persia.

EXPORTS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

	Principal Articles.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
No.	Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	990·9	757·8	537·4	693·8	502·4	452·1	323·2	284·33	197·33	215·6
1	Cotton Manufactures ..	219·3	131·9	97·3	107·7	71·9	63·4	45·5	36·2	46·2	51·4
2	Metals and Ores ..	19·9	15·9	18·6	20·2	18·7	26·0	15·0	16·0	9·7	17·0
3	Hides and skins, raw ..	139·9	110·4	115·3	192·1	152·7	105·3	100·5	82·7	23·3	15·7
4	Hardware ..	15·8	12·5	11·2	12·2	11·8	10·3	6·8	7·2	6·6	6·6
5	Gums and Resins ..	16·2	16·0	17·2	25·2	33·7	28·8	14·5	10·1	7·1	6·1
6	Silk Manufactures ..	3·7	2·1	2·2	2·6	2·1	1·9	1·0	1·1	2·1	4·9
7	Wool Manufactures ..	40·2	53·4	44·2	48·4	39·8	23·1	11·6	16·2	8·3	4·7
8	Postal articles ..	11·7	11·8	10·4	9·0	8·6	9·6	5·8	5·6	3·9	4·7
9	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	15·9	13·3	11·4	14·4	4·2	5·8	4·0	4·6	9·6	4·1
10	Apparel ..	17·7	14·4	12·9	10·4	13·2	9·8	6·6	6·4	5·8	4·1
11	Oils ..	11·7	17·3	19·5	11·4	9·2	11·5	7·8	3·2	3·9	3·8
12	Cotton, raw ..	237·5	162·0	36·4	44·1	8·7	19·2	1·1	1·7	·9	3·9
13	Machinery and Millwork ..	8·8	6·0	7·0	5·3	6·2	9·3	9·4	5·3	4·6	3·4
14	Fruits and Vegetables ..	11·1	13·0	9·3	14·3	10·1	7·6	5·1	6·6	4·3	3·1
15	Spices ..	18·7	20·1	5·5	2·9	2·7	2·8	4·8	1·9	4·0	2·4
16	Fish ..	7·4	6·6	5·8	4·2	4·2	4·4	3·6	4·5	2·4	2·2
17	Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	62·8	30·5	16·0	44·2	11·1	13·6	5·4	6·8	·8	1·9
18	Drugs and Medicines ..	3·9	3·3	3·3	2·5	2·3	3·1	3·2	1·4	1·3	1·4
19	Glass and Glassware ..	7·8	5·9	3·9	3·9	3·3	2·9	1·8	1·3	1·3	1·3
20	Leather ..	3·5	1·2	·9	1·9	1·2	1·4	0·9	1·0	·5	·6
21	Coal and coke ..	12·9	9·5	7·7	10·5	6·1	8·2	4·8	1·2	·5	·2
22	Coffee ..	2·3	2·2	3·4	2·3	2·6	5·2	2·7	1·1	·1	..

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

Countries.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	164.57	141.22	121.39	54.08	40.53	-13.55
2. Persia	34.50	21.27	15.55	24.57	26.42	+1.85
3. Iraq	27.67	23.35	21.89	20.11	25.19	+5.08
4. Arabia	49.81	28.07	23.44	19.69	20.84	+1.15
5. Ceylon	23.05	13.61	13.03	10.27	18.60	+8.33
6. Other European Countries ..	39.73	24.23	23.52	16.48	18.47	+1.99
7. Kenya Colony	11.01	8.05	6.10	6.82	9.99	+3.17
8. Japan	20.00	8.03	6.40	6.00	9.75	+3.75
9. Aden and Dependencies ..	6.09	5.41	5.13	5.48	8.31	+2.83
10. United States of America ..	13.38	11.41	11.69	7.58	6.06	-1.52
11. Hongkong	9.71	5.01	7.46	4.30	3.48	-0.82
12. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	4.77	4.90	2.73	2.11	2.26	+0.15
13. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	8.44	3.87	4.27	2.02	1.94	-0.08
14. Tanganyika Territory ..	5.99	3.81	2.55	1.81	1.62	-0.19

33. The entrepôt trade of Bombay which had been continuously declining since 1927-28 improved during the year under report and amounted to Rs. 2.16 crores as against Rs. 1.97 crore in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 19 lakhs is mainly due to larger re-shipments of metals and ores, cotton manufactures, cotton raw and silk manufactures. Re-exports of metals and ores advanced from Rs. 9.69 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs in consequence of increased demands from Japan and Italy particularly for scrap iron for remanufacture. Reshipments of cotton manufactures further rose from Rs. 46.25 lakhs to Rs. 51.41 lakhs representing increased re-exports of coloured piecegoods to Persia, of white to Persia and Iraq and of grey to Aden and Dependencies, Ceylon and Muskat Territory. Reshipments of cotton grey piecegoods to Iraq fell from 3 million to nearly 1½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 6.89 lakhs to Rs. 3.52 lakhs in value. Smaller demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America is chiefly responsible for the fall of Rs. 7.62 lakhs in the re-exports of hides and skins. Re-exports of cotton twist and yarn also fell by Rs. 5.51 lakhs to Rs. 4.11 lakhs due to lesser demand from Persia and those of wool manufactures by Rs. 3.56 lakhs to Rs. 4.7 lakhs as a result of reduced demand for carpets and rugs from the United Kingdom.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

No.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1933-34.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste) ..	43,99,50,690	34,17,16,344	16,09,09,567	12,56,97,711	14,66,43,227	+209.46	53.62
2	Seeds	7,36,94,654	5,95,16,541	5,11,35,717	3,06,50,018	4,59,60,004	+153.10	16.83
3	Oil Cakes	1,67,17,443	1,17,68,980	1,04,36,118	95,61,672	88,92,950	-6.68	3.26
4	Cotton Manufactures	2,72,52,505	1,84,21,736	1,92,55,607	1,05,98,928	85,51,339	-20.48	3.11
5	Wool, Raw	2,03,53,425	1,05,26,862	94,37,082	46,39,271	82,75,481	+36.36	3.04
6	Cotton Twist and Yarn	1,87,97,997	1,54,22,288	1,24,24,749	74,87,698	78,55,029	+3.67	2.85
7	Postal Articles	89,35,017	69,17,480	62,64,500	61,52,834	64,64,701	+3.12	2.38
8	Grain, Pulse and Flour	1,54,62,002	1,03,92,119	1,19,90,755	69,32,605	61,07,301	-8.25	2.23
9	Hides and Skins, Raw	1,07,22,099	65,25,437	25,07,685	21,37,828	38,56,089	+17.18	1.39
10	Leather	94,62,401	58,86,460	41,00,283	27,34,937	35,03,637	+7.69	1.28
11	Oils	37,77,277	26,91,682	38,46,423	37,01,735	34,85,847	-2.16	1.28
12	Myrabolans	43,29,973	42,56,874	34,56,888	28,46,646	33,95,264	+5.49	1.24
13	Tobacco	20,49,250	25,14,892	15,88,998	18,01,936	20,65,987	+2.64	.77

No.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1933-34.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Metals and Ores	1,17,72,353	79,84,174	17,37,775	12,37,110	20,18,735	+7·82	·73
15	Spices	55,81,342	41,58,223	25,98,392	20,70,221	16,19,126	-4·51	·59
16	Fruits and Vegetables	17,93,942	12,63,680	10,81,889	12,96,450	12,87,382	-·09	·47
17	Gums and Resins	18,89,418	16,28,680	11,95,286	10,29,330	12,73,978	+2·45	·47
18	Hemp, Raw	18,58,387	9,55,697	7,34,082	9,19,470	11,66,568	+2·47	·44
19	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	11,50,769	12,65,411	9,56,357	8,40,304	9,41,501	+1·01	·33
20	Wood and Timber	22,99,130	19,24,960	6,73,894	6,19,872	8,78,121	+2·58	·33
21	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	16,76,076	13,60,462	10,30,508	8,53,982	8,02,756	-·51	·29
22	Wool Manufactures	40,04,347	21,70,335	7,93,645	8,92,072	8,02,145	-·90	·29
23	Manures	11,34,379	6,82,851	4,84,990	2,40,605	2,77,067	+·36	·11
24	Other articles	1,24,33,397	1,02,61,565	64,54,745	67,16,770	72,58,593	+5·42	2·67
	Total, Merchandise	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	27,33,83,828	+417·24	100·00

35. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures which were continuously declining for the last four years improved from Rs. 23·17 crores to Rs. 27·34 crores during the year under review. This increase is chiefly spread over cotton, raw, seeds, wool raw, hides and skins, raw and tanned, metals and ores, myrabolans, etc., which represent nearly 77 per cent. of the total export trade. Owing to the depression in the Textile Mill Industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad there was more shipment of raw cotton. There was an increase in the export of seeds, specially of linseed to America. Larger shipments to the United Kingdom account for the increase of Rs. 5·49 lakhs under myrabolans. Exports of oil cakes declined in consequence of smaller demand for groundnut cakes from Germany and for linseed cakes from Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany. The fall in the exports of spices is accounted for by lesser demand for ginger, cardamoms, and pepper from almost all the principal buying countries.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—Wheat, wheat-flour, jawar and bajra, pulse and rice are the most important items under this head. Exports of jawar and bajra declined by 7,615 tons to 4·940 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·39 lakhs to Rs. 4·7 lakhs in value owing mainly to the complete cessation of shipments to Germany and the Netherlands which took 5,679 tons valued at Rs. 4·56 lakhs and 1,566 tons valued at Rs. 1·14 lakh respectively in the previous year. Exports of wheat flour also fell further from 6,393 tons to 5,626 tons in quantity and from Rs. 12·12 lakhs to Rs. 9·23 lakhs in value as a result of smaller despatches to all the principal consuming countries except "Other Native States" in Arabia whose takings rose from 903 tons to 1,295 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·47 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs in value. Exports of pulse on the other hand further increased from 12,341 tons to 16,736 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21·39 lakhs to Rs. 25·03 lakhs in value, due chiefly to larger shipments of lentils to the United Kingdom and Ceylon and of other sorts to Ceylon. Exports of rice, though increased in quantity by 843 tons to 12,680 tons owing mainly to better demand from Bahrein Islands, Muskat Territory and Other Native States in Arabia, fell in value by Rs. 2·08 lakhs to Rs. 18·11 lakhs.

37. *Hides and skins (raw and tanned).*—There was a better demand from all the principal buying centres and exports under this head consequently improved from 2,790 tons to 5,075 tons in quantity and from Rs. 43·1 lakhs to Rs. 68·3 lakhs in value. Exports of raw hides rose by 427 tons to 900 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·14 lakhs to Rs. 4·66 lakhs in value owing mainly to larger supplies to the Netherlands. The increase of 1,456 tons in quantity and of Rs. 15·1 lakhs in value under raw skins is due chiefly to larger despatches to the United States of America which took 2,041 tons valued at Rs. 21·07 lakhs as against 1,268 tons valued at Rs. 11·84 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom and France also took 461 tons and 198 tons more in quantity and Rs. 3·82 lakhs and Rs. 1·36 lakh more in value respectively. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins advanced from 568 tons to 947 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21·72 lakhs to Rs. 29·74 lakhs in value almost entirely due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores.*—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India rose from 198,000 tons to 266,000 tons in the year under report. Shipments from Madras showed

a marked improvement and rose from 14,000 tons to 71,000 tons while those from Bombay advanced from 46,000 tons to 61,000 tons. The improvement in the shipments from Bombay entirely represents larger offtake by the United Kingdom which took 29,000 tons as against 9,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Belgium and Germany also increased from 2,500 tons to 4,700 tons and from 1,200 tons to 2,600 tons respectively. On the other hand, France took only 25,000 tons against 33,000 tons in the previous year.

39. *Seeds*.—Oil seeds rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay. Shipments of seeds improved from 181,000 tons to 347,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·97 crores to Rs. 4·6 crores in value owing chiefly to the unusual demand from the United States of America for linseed in consequence of the new Argentine crop being considerably damaged. Exports of linseed rose from 25,000 tons to 185,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 38·87 lakhs to Rs. 2·43 crores in value owing mainly to larger shipments to America which took 83,961 tons valued at Rs. 1·09 crore against 200 tons valued at Rs. 24,000 only in the previous year. Demand from the Continental ports except Germany was also good. The United Kingdom took 47,000 tons valued at Rs. 58·8 lakhs as against 320 tons valued at Rs. 75,000 only. Despite heavy consumption in oil producing factories in India exports of sesamum seed also advanced by 4,461 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·38 lakhs in value owing chiefly to increased demand from Italy which took 8,454 tons as against 4,596 tons in the previous year. Shipments of cotton seed also rose by 3,336 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·86 lakh in value. The United Kingdom took 1,834 tons more than in the previous year. Shipments of groundnuts on the other hand increased by 8,306 tons in quantity due to larger supplies to all the principal buying countries except France and Belgium but the value was lower by Rs. 33·42 lakhs on account of lower prices due to Chinese competition in foreign markets. There was a further falling off of 15,763 tons in quantity and of Rs. 29·84 lakhs in value in the exports of castor seed in consequence of direct shipments from Masulipatam and Cocanada. Rape seed recorded a decrease due partly to smaller demand from all the principal countries and partly to direct shipments from Karachi.

Seeds.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	20,384	52,85,145	16,689	37,44,480	1,380	1,80,975	320	74,500	43,761	58,80,346	+46,441	+58,05,846
Italy	22,378	58,92,553	29,125	64,91,277	13,319	22,35,484	10,326	17,80,257	19,590	28,80,134	+8,262	+10,08,377
France	8,541	20,50,793	16,806	36,12,207	16,036	24,00,849	3,759	5,46,368	14,368	20,21,014	+10,609	+14,74,046
Belgium	9,835	26,36,954	6,723	14,58,543	360	45,650	245	28,825	4,826	6,68,186	+4,581	+6,39,361
Germany	6,499	15,52,416	6,749	15,06,231	9,544	13,31,088	9,180	12,98,710	8,610	11,31,204	-570	-1,67,508
Netherlands ..	5,854	15,38,826	20,096	46,26,210	..	..	..	..	2,506	3,53,381	+2,596	+3,53,381
Spain	5,600	14,03,012	6,320	13,11,387	3,840	5,33,677	950	1,16,295	3,741	4,75,012	+2,791	+3,58,712
Greece	430	96,100	375	75,687	150	20,500	..	..	100	12,000	+100	+12,000
United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	24,000	83,961	1,08,61,737	+83,761	+1,08,37,737
Other countries ..	14	4,430	17	5,467	16	5,022	45	8,010	167	22,680	+122	+14,870
Total ..	79,785	1,99,50,629	102,903	2,28,71,489	44,704	67,43,245	25,027	38,80,965	184,720	2,43,14,894	+159,693	+2,04,27,929
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjili)—</i>												
Germany	406	99,060	..	..	900	1,53,990	200	36,000	385	55,080	+185	+19,080
Italy	1,700	4,23,062	12	1,875	3,300	5,97,932	4,596	7,70,704	8,454	11,12,056	+3,858	+3,35,352
France	635	1,19,525	..	..	96	13,500	183	31,351	74	9,890	-109	-21,361
Netherlands ..	2,850	6,54,807	..	..	775	1,20,983	600	1,17,000	..	..	-600	-1,17,000
Belgium .. ..	..	..	..	..	400	64,984	..	70	..	..	..	-70
Ceylon	360	1,13,346	34	8,793	286	73,870	339	81,225	658	1,40,041	+319	+58,814
Aden and Dependencies	247	98,704	225	70,723	216	58,863	38	9,020	240	54,432	+202	+45,412
United Kingdom ..	3,453	8,04,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	..	..	..	..	4,000	6,81,779	105	28,089	54	13,019	-49	-15,659
Turkey, European ..	213	85,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Native States } Arabia.	396	1,56,562	456	1,85,565	660	2,00,807	406	1,21,821	642	1,58,332	+236	+36,512
Egypt	57	21,960	131	26,000	160	44,330	2,763	5,36,524	3,269	4,67,637	+506	-68,587
Other countries ..	193	45,501	12	4,324	345	80,516	593	1,32,618	506	97,736	-87	-34,882
Total ..	10,410	26,23,199	910	3,06,286	11,136	20,91,556	9,823	18,70,202	14,284	21,08,515	+4,461	+2,38,313

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Seeds.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Rapeseed—</i>												
Germany .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	25,435	52	6,700	-101	-18,675
France	231	54,130	12	4,750	28	8,555	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy .. ..	..	..	..	..	150	21,625	1,028	2,65,079	646	77,700	-1,283	-1,87,379
United Kingdom ..	1,135	2,54,234	71	18,781	62	8,850	107	15,724	112	14,050	+5	-774
Spain .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	7,970	24	3,744	-26	-4,226
Other countries ..	533	1,55,001	751	1,91,736	627	1,78,861	779	1,70,843	556	1,18,279	-220	-52,564
Total ..	1,899	4,83,455	834	2,10,217	867	2,17,900	3,017	4,84,851	1,392	2,21,433	-1,625	-2,63,418
<i>Cotton seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	54,554	51,43,807	40,632	21,82,714	10,745	5,20,412	1,500	85,000	3,334	1,80,026	+1,834	+1,04,026
Egypt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	82,500	+1,500	+82,500
Other countries ..	315	52,300	287	48,530	200	26,400	139	16,752	141	16,367	+2	-385
Total ..	54,869	51,96,107	40,925	22,31,244	10,945	5,46,812	1,639	1,01,752	4,975	2,87,893	+3,336	+1,86,141
<i>Castor seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	17,955	36,92,114	11,418	18,71,707	12,331	18,02,328	13,838	20,23,586	11,137	12,87,008	-2,699	-7,36,488
United States of America	14,824	29,50,984	11,411	17,87,832	11,260	16,19,568	11,494	15,65,166	3,227	3,84,460	-8,267	-11,80,706
France	15,502	32,42,913	13,173	24,24,835	19,309	29,64,727	12,529	17,89,451	8,363	10,80,662	-4,166	-7,07,789
Belgium	2,549	5,59,545	649	1,09,878	2,099	322,427	1,691	2,58,158	..	..	-1,691	-2,58,158
Italy	6,033	12,81,293	6,496	11,53,301	12,094	17,55,943	5,975	8,69,659	7,801	9,49,887	+1,826	+80,228
Spain	2,850	5,24,187	3,250	5,24,987	1,650	2,32,500	2,600	3,61,881	2,175	2,48,032	-425	-1,13,849
Germany	974	2,01,817	662	1,18,651	475	67,407	532	75,650	168	18,027	-369	57,623
Other countries ..	546	1,23,373	76	13,537	924	1,43,883	732	97,599	760	87,730	+28	-9,869
Total ..	61,038	1,25,76,216	47,135	80,04,323	60,142	89,08,783	49,369	70,40,150	33,826	40,55,896	-15,763	-29,84,254

<i>Crown duties—</i>												
Austria	1,368	3,13,233	26	6,570	22	8,189	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	36,307	84,39,845	40,805	73,84,371	65,507	1,16,34,081	46,020	86,26,306	23,152	31,75,054	-22,868	-54,51,252
Germany	17,593	89,83,312	5,900	10,71,745	9,199	14,88,502	3,585	6,46,361	12,708	16,91,862	+9,143	+10,45,501
Belgium	1,855	4,76,586	1,180	2,05,017	759	1,39,441	1,083	1,76,212	648	71,869	-435	-1,03,343
United Kingdom	16,964	39,65,087	17,617	27,78,498	17,711	23,52,728	10,194	20,75,835	17,535	22,05,373	+7,341	+4,29,536
Netherlands	12,601	27,71,621	18,757	29,57,747	19,608	32,00,006	2,790	5,32,114	6,418	9,24,506	+3,628	+3,92,392
Italy	42,334	95,22,612	57,542	84,56,729	60,744	1,01,13,436	13,121	29,27,389	28,175	34,29,357	+10,064	+5,01,868
Spain	100	22,500	550	79,249	100	13,009	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	4	750	2	600	1	509	..	..	116	20,389	+110	+20,330
Other countries	1,889	4,52,123	1,301	2,13,533	2,375	4,31,499	1,224	2,40,329	2,551	3,62,907	+1,327	+1,22,578
Total	131,010	2,99,47,649	143,870	2,31,53,059	176,026	2,98,87,273	82,997	1,52,23,546	91,803	1,18,81,308	+8,306	-33,42,238
Other seeds	8,475	29,18,489	8,243	27,39,919	10,068	27,40,143	8,915	20,42,452	16,599	30,90,065	+7,875	+19,47,613
Total, seeds	347,431	7,36,84,654	844,720	5,95,16,541	313,890	5,11,35,717	80,807	3,06,50,018	346,890	4,59,60,004	+166,088	+1,53,09,036

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40. *Textile.—A.—Cotton Raw.*—The Dollar-Sterling Exchange Rate had its effects on the prices of cotton generally and American cotton in particular. In spite of the Japanese boycott the total exports of cotton increased considerably during the year under report as a result of the uncertainty caused by the American policy and the continued depression in the Indian Mill Industry. A large number of the local Textile mills was closed down entirely or worked short time during the year and in consequence consumption of Indian cotton declined. As a result of the acreage reduction scheme in America and the trade agreement with Japan, the future of the cotton export trade is hopeful.

The Liverpool spot quotation for middling American which stood at 5.05*d* at the end of the last year showed an upward tendency during the first quarter of the year and rose to 6.54*d* in the first week of July. From the middle of August the quotation began to decline gradually and dropped to 5.06*d*, the lowest of the year, on 25th November. It soon began to recover and on 17th February reached 6.64*d* the highest of the year. The quotation stood at 6.5*d* on 31st March 1934. The price of Indian cotton which was Rs. 175 at the beginning of the year also showed an upward tendency in sympathy with American cotton during the first three months of the year and rose to Rs. 236 on 14th July, the highest of the year. With a gradual decline from the beginning of August, the price came to Rs. 178 by the end of November. It again rose to Rs. 216 on the 9th February, and with a lowering tendency stood at Rs. 193 at the end of the year.

The total exports which showed a considerable decrease during the last two years increased during the year under report from 217,018 tons valued at Rs. 12.57 crores in 1932-33 to 250,350 tons valued at Rs. 14.66 crores. Shipments to Japan declined by 19,845 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.06 crore in value as a result of the Japanese boycott, but those to all other buying countries showed marked improvement. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1934 amounted to 1,073,000 bales as against 788,000 bales at the end of March 1933.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the sub-joined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	18,008	1,56,47,828	18,806	1,00,88,017	13,031	61,40,590	20,318	58,48,607	19,436	1,08,54,805	+9,118	+55,06,198
Germany	24,088	2,06,79,000	28,848	1,83,09,415	11,042	52,82,658	6,420	29,62,747	9,846	49,02,369	+3,426	+19,39,622
Netherlands	4,974	35,93,559	4,638	27,69,549	2,038	10,58,186	1,308	6,79,806	2,458	12,04,197	+1,150	+5,24,391
Belgium	42,581	3,85,56,087	25,684	1,74,26,174	13,170	68,65,101	12,481	70,58,584	16,949	92,21,583	+4,468	+21,62,999
France	30,633	2,65,45,504	29,784	1,93,39,722	8,160	44,40,711	13,521	72,12,401	16,916	93,67,304	+8,395	+21,54,813
Spain	7,479	67,95,980	10,883	74,41,425	4,496	25,16,818	3,322	19,18,080	5,593	38,14,714	+2,271	+18,96,634
Ceylon	412	4,12,190	384	4,03,362	339	2,05,165	145	91,890	165	1,05,285	+10	+13,395
Italy	26,364	3,21,70,117	33,544	2,14,67,138	12,848	67,98,540	8,803	63,11,215	17,727	1,06,26,999	+8,924	+53,15,784
Austria	118	1,03,200	..	..	62	16,070	9	4,250	..	..	-9	-4,250
Greece	50	49,135	309	1,88,780	187	1,06,500	614	2,85,825	2,165	15,01,120	+1,651	+12,15,295
China	69,964	6,68,67,663	70,225	5,86,74,054	67,376	3,94,84,711	18,149	1,03,56,857	32,444	1,94,71,364	+14,205	+61,14,507
Japan	227,132	21,68,48,038	240,015	18,22,63,796	144,579	8,55,61,620	140,452	8,38,75,396	120,607	7,32,73,346	-19,845	-1,06,02,050
Indo-China French ..	8,203	26,14,450	884	4,84,725	2,625	14,39,000	..	..	1,387	7,84,400	+1,387	+7,84,400
United States of America via Atlantic Coast ..	10,338	82,48,805	4,084	20,98,790	980	2,89,086	171	51,920	1,297	1,99,955	+1,126	+1,48,025
Other countries	1,301	8,19,088	1,454	7,71,417	1,325	6,13,911	1,405	5,40,033	3,370	13,15,786	+1,965	+7,75,753
Total ..	476,645	43,99,50,690	485,292	34,17,16,344	282,214	16,09,09,567	217,018	12,56,97,711	260,350	14,06,43,227	+33,332	+2,09,45,516

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B. Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece-goods during the past five years:—

—	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—												
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,056,168	2,24,385	499,050	95,770	234,630	44,937	114,200	26,150	144,168	26,775	+29,908	+625
Aden and Depend- encies.	1,660,680	4,16,793	1,708,764	3,46,416	979,605	2,08,429	169,950	37,675	245,040	49,493	+75,000	+11,818
Bahrain Islands ..	158,900	44,540	38,530	11,400	4,990	1,800	1,200	300	5,830	2,300	+4,630	+2,000
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	177,980	60,505	54,175	13,520	55,420	11,470	118,000	23,220	48,590	9,310	-99,410	-13,910
Zanzibar and Pomba	1,194,204	3,50,026	641,310	1,04,020	412,990	1,28,775	255,080	66,010	266,819	71,854	+11,739	+5,844
Iraq	425,921	1,03,497	181,399	25,838	6,760	2,570	111,320	32,122	129,657	37,116	+18,337	+4,994
Other Native States in Arabia.	343,185	1,23,543	132,270	33,397	185,300	35,600	21,360	4,855	76,450	13,415	+55,090	+8,560
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	2,282,801	6,94,853	959,134	2,87,011	1,043,934	3,25,044	525,450	1,58,545	408,426	1,18,541	-117,024	-40,004
Egypt	779,800	1,62,570	474,300	88,920	405,000	66,186	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese East Africa.	2,366,900	6,61,525	2,205,450	6,31,552	1,900,200	4,85,650	1,601,650	4,14,948	1,332,366	2,93,790	-359,284	-1,21,158
Italian East Africa ..	244,699	64,815	158,947	31,186	7,420	1,850	37,835	8,987	45,355	12,075	+7,520	+3,088
Tanganyika Territory	2,143,190	6,92,901	1,748,220	5,73,440	2,077,088	6,89,564	605,148	2,05,187	500,370	1,67,220	-104,778	-37,967
Siam	133,140	33,020	43,210	18,660	12,180	3,850	1,000	800	126,850	53,015	+125,850	+52,215
Perala	171,920	46,686	143,200	38,171	262,040	58,710	27,380	5,023	130,000	31,100	+102,620	+26,077
Other countries ..	1,524,834	4,61,429	633,924	1,83,876	730,915	1,58,342	811,670	2,14,790	520,470	1,36,240	-291,200	-76,550
Total, Grey ..	14,469,322	41,41,028	9,571,683	25,69,978	8,313,672	22,22,777	4,491,243	11,98,612	3,980,391	10,24,244	-510,852	-1,74,368
White	673,631	2,47,725	244,087	89,492	146,749	45,233	280,610	81,432	253,829	71,162	-26,781	-10,270
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—												
Aden and Depend- encies.	2,279,661	7,21,362	1,336,394	4,46,708	1,179,245	4,22,017	738,157	3,10,597	788,600	2,69,603	+50,443	-49,994
Bahrain Islands ..	3,936,076	14,15,091	2,385,760	8,82,070	4,450,224	13,83,020	2,870,503	8,63,991	3,121,010	7,23,117	+241,507	-1,40,874

Ceylon ..	515,010	2,06,170	465,189	1,52,283	573,377	1,78,911	409,825	1,60,235	521,910	1,50,800	+112,085	-9,435
Union of South Africa.	351,442	145,210	69,952	33,260	43,500	16,550	61,250	23,750	51,132	14,072	-10,118	-9,678
Egypt	51,340	21,250	29,280	8,000	7,860	3,121	2,880	600	3,600	600	+720	..
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	5,559,301	14,96,490	4,036,131	8,66,862	3,002,070	6,78,057	2,323,844	5,46,842	1,792,064	4,66,058	-531,780	-80,784
Zanzibar and Pemba	3,566,204	8,56,247	2,498,428	5,35,246	2,006,115	3,89,009	1,012,600	1,87,800	417,960	1,01,150	-594,650	-86,650
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,678,495	5,17,954	1,699,660	4,66,223	1,421,098	3,70,335	1,969,584	4,24,319	1,035,537	4,17,495	+235,973	-6,824
Iraq	12,469,298	37,11,215	8,756,505	29,04,510	12,741,291	36,71,727	4,923,855	12,72,257	4,547,923	8,90,585	-375,982	-3,81,672
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,542,835	7,63,238	1,865,163	5,02,331	2,510,233	5,49,586	1,036,838	2,11,575	1,660,732	3,28,595	+6,23,894	+1,17,020
Other Native States in Arabia.	4,842,683	15,51,129	2,532,640	8,33,225	2,787,362	8,35,045	2,707,989	7,25,817	2,239,928	5,13,513	-468,061	-2,12,304
Persia	18,373,621	43,54,619	13,098,549	33,36,416	19,789,729	46,70,314	7,923,054	18,02,962	8,649,358	17,45,071	+7,26,299	-57,891
Siam	1,943,813	10,98,169	1,247,280	8,97,355	633,923	4,26,295	482,700	3,18,900	7,63,467	4,90,625	+280,767	+1,71,726
Portuguese East Africa	5,364,990	11,40,445	4,366,501	9,26,935	4,218,864	8,34,415	4,258,232	8,35,083	1,407,804	2,61,786	-2,850,428	-5,73,897
Tanganyika Territory	9,030,007	19,00,380	8,372,665	14,88,063	8,618,966	15,17,118	5,056,124	8,51,701	2,325,720	3,88,067	-2,739,404	-4,63,634
Other countries ..	3,832,227	14,35,984	1,944,588	6,83,183	1,337,209	4,12,571	1,100,464	3,66,971	1,177,022	2,74,389	-13,442	-94,582
Total, Coloured ..	76,332,903	2,13,34,953	54,705,735	1,49,64,870	65,320,966	1,63,58,141	36,708,879	89,15,000	31,403,752	70,35,526	-5,303,127	-18,79,474
Total, Piece-goods	91,475,856	2,57,23,706	64,522,305	1,76,24,338	73,786,387	1,36,26,151	41,478,782	1,01,95,044	35,837,972	81,30,932	-5,840,700	-20,64,112

The low purchasing power of the masses who have suffered from successive crop failures coupled with low prices, the continued labour troubles and the Japanese competition owing to the depreciated value of the yen, were the main factors that adversely affected the Textile Industry. The mills in Bombay as well as upcountry on the whole did worse than in the previous year. The future is still uncertain since the effect of the quota system on the Indian mill industry is yet to be properly gauged. During the year the local production of cotton goods showed a decline of 10·2 per cent.

The Persian Gulf and the East African ports are the chief markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year further declined by over 5½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 20·64 lakhs in value due mainly to reduced exports of coloured piece goods to the East African ports. Shipments of coloured piece goods to Iraq and Other Native territories in Arabia also decreased, but those to Persia, Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman and Siam increased. The fall under grey piece goods mainly represents smaller shipments to Portuguese East Africa and Kenya Colony. Exports to other buying countries showed slight improvement.

The price of standard longcloth which was As. 10¼ per lb. at the end of last year declined by a quarter of an anna in May and was quoted at As. 10½ per lb. in the beginning of August. But at the end of that month the quotation again lowered to As. 10¼ per lb. and remained steady till the end of November. The price again fell to As. 9¾ per lb. in January and with a gradual rise stood at As. 10¼ per lb. at the end of March 1934.

Coloured piece-goods constituted 88·1 per cent. and grey nearly 11·2 per cent. of the total exports trade in cotton piece goods, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table.

Exports of piece goods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1924-25	437	317	984	110
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	157	67	900	106
1929-30	145	79	763	82
1930-31	96	75	547	58
1931-32	83	52	653	73
1932-33	45	53	367	125
1933-34	40	45	314	130

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	164,880	85,471	212,803	93,221	151,350	45,976	197,646	65,157	440,400	1,35,138	+242,754	+69,931
Egypt	4,540,025	36,76,387	3,867,026	25,95,016	2,194,800	12,95,824	828,800	1,69,603	171,800	96,662	-157,000	-72,941
French Somaliland ..	686,100	5,12,975	803,600	6,03,947	1,976,300	12,92,021	1,820,750	9,05,460	1,500,280	7,56,867	-314,470	-2,38,593
Aden and Dependencies	4,600,549	35,11,190	4,785,693	32,45,192	2,240,740	13,76,404	2,075,425	11,36,351	2,138,660	10,97,377	+63,235	-38,974
Hongkong	772,800	5,49,600	880,000	4,20,938	180,000	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	9,760	8,450	33,600	16,531	..	..	..	..	7,610	2,638	+7,610	+2,638
Turkey, European ..	94,000	69,495	157,600	60,931	31,600	15,050	22,800	11,400	..	..	-22,800	-11,400
Siam	1,697,500	14,08,287	1,576,800	12,35,491	1,054,000	7,47,421	756,200	4,04,075	829,300	404,425	+78,100	+350
Perak	4,178,180	34,19,677	4,464,421	34,22,271	6,530,505	38,20,136	3,653,260	20,41,198	4,348,830	23,61,336	+695,570	+3,20,138
Straits Settlements (In- cluding Labuan.)	928,360	8,40,627	515,766	4,50,905	727,600	5,25,845	465,080	2,01,986	668,826	3,81,007	+203,746	+91,021
Iraq	1,355,904	9,70,275	1,136,421	5,43,917	1,702,200	7,30,684	1,099,000	4,57,250	805,500	318,758	-293,500	-138,492
Syria	1,962,312	15,02,612	1,972,800	13,68,151	2,140,100	14,27,654	2,282,800	11,21,977	2,804,400	13,75,056	+521,600	+2,53,079
Other countries ..	3,303,069	22,47,551	2,318,515	13,56,777	2,380,654	11,62,734	1,621,550	7,93,241	2,003,451	9,23,765	+381,901	+1,30,524
Total ..	24,283,439	1,87,97,997	22,766,034	1,64,22,288	21,259,849	1,24,24,740	14,323,311	74,87,696	15,725,057	78,55,029	+1,401,746	+3,67,331

On account of the heavy sales effected by Japan who had the advantage of a depreciated currency and the low purchasing power of the people stocks of Indian mill products continued to accumulate. This gave an impetus to the export of cotton yarn. Better demand from Persia, Syria, the United Kingdom and Straits Settlements mainly accounts for the rise. Exports to French Somaliland and Iraq however recorded decreases. On the whole shipments of cotton yarn which showed a decline of nearly 33 per cent. last year recorded during the year under review an increase of 10% over those of the preceding year.

D. *Wool Raw*.—Although a feeling of uncertainty prevailed in the beginning of the year owing to the abandonment of the Gold Standard by the United States of America, the June auction at Liverpool revealed an encouraging demand for East Indian wool and prices which were sagging lower and lower since 1931 advanced proportionately. The results of the two subsequent auctions were also encouraging owing to the revival of trade in carpets and blankets. Since the close of the December auction wool markets recorded an appreciation in prices and in consequence the total shipments increased from nearly 11½ million lb. to nearly 20 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 46·39 lakhs to Rs. 82·75 lakhs in value representing increased demand from all consuming countries. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from over 9½ million lb. valued at Rs. 38·34 lakhs to over 14½ million lb. valued at Rs. 58·14 lakhs, and those to Belgium from over ¾ million lb. valued at Rs. 3·96 lakhs to over 2¼ million lb. valued at Rs. 9·93 lakhs. Shipments to the United States of America also increased from nearly ½ million lb. to 1¾ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·79 lakh to Rs. 8·28 lakhs in value. France and Germany took double the quantity taken in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage to total imports.		1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage to total exports.		1932-33.	1933-34.
			1932-33.	1933-34.			1932-33.	1933-34.		
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—										
United Kingdom ..	14,06·51	14,33·85	25·97	31·06	3,53·49	5,08·22	14·06	17·23	22·19	25·67
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	1,80·47	2,02·83	3·31	4·39	28·81	31·19	1·15	1·06	2·64	3·09
Australia	38·46	37·58	·70	·81	6·81	4·35	·27	·15	·57	·55
Other British Possessions ..	2,81·95	2,40·39	5·19	5·21	2,10·00	2,24·47	8·35	7·61	6·19	6·15
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	19,10·39	19,14·64	35·17	41·47	5,99·11	7,68·23	23·83	26·05	31·59	35·46

Foreign countries--											
MICROCB	Europe--										
	Belgium	1,27.26	95.92	2.34	2.08	1,01.44	1,31.98	4.04	4.47	2.88	3.01
	France	87.58	67.67	1.62	1.47	2,16.30	2,01.94	8.60	6.85	3.83	3.56
	Germany	4,82.90	4,11.06	8.90	8.91	1,10.83	1,19.87	4.41	4.06	7.47	7.02
	Italy	1,92.68	1,45.18	3.55	3.14	1,25.84	2,00.81	5.01	6.81	4.01	4.57
	Netherlands	71.18	79.60	1.31	1.72	41.02	60.51	1.63	2.05	1.41	1.85
	Switzerlands	93.93	82.79	1.73	1.79	.31	1.03	.01	.04	1.19	1.11
	Other countries	2,82.53	2,43.82	5.19	5.28	39.33	82.80	1.56	2.81	4.05	4.32
	Total Europe	13,38.06	11,26.04	24.64	24.39	6,35.07	7,98.94	25.26	27.09	24.84	25.44
	Asia--										
	Japan	9,74.37	8,21.90	17.94	17.80	8,49.04	7,45.24	33.77	25.27	22.95	20.71
	China (exclusive of Hong-kong and Macao).	1,75.25	1,32.27	3.22	2.87	1,05.14	1,96.92	4.18	6.68	3.53	4.35
Iraq	28.75	27.57	.53	.60	55.14	51.43	2.20	1.74	1.06	1.04	
Persia	1,25.53	86.45	2.32	1.87	70.37	76.16	2.80	2.58	2.47	2.15	
Java	97.12	82.94	1.79	1.80	2.43	1.41	.10	.05	1.25	1.12	
Other countries	46.81	33.91	.87	.73	68.60	83.02	2.73	2.81	1.45	1.55	
Total, Asia	14,47.83	11,85.04	26.67	25.67	11,50.72	11,54.18	45.78	39.13	32.71	30.92	
Africa	90.60	70.18	1.68	1.52	61.38	49.24	2.44	1.67	1.91	1.58	
America	6,43.20	3,20.56	11.84	6.95	67.65	1,78.82	2.69	6.06	8.95	6.60	
Grand Total	54,30.08	46,16.46	1,00.00	1,00.00	25,13.93	29,49.41	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. A significant feature is that the United Kingdom again regained the principal place which she had yielded to Japan last year, and her share in the total trade increased from 22·19 to 25·67 per cent., while that of Japan decreased from 22·95 to 20·71 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe also improved while that of America declined.

Under imports, the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 25·97 to 31·06 per cent. and the total figure rose from Rs. 14·1 crores to Rs. 14·34 crores owing mainly to larger despatches of sugar machinery, metals iron and steel, rubber manufactures, electrical instruments and machinery, motor cars, woollen piecegoods and beet sugar. Imports of cotton piecegoods and cotton spinning machinery however recorded noticeable decreases. The figures for British Possessions other than the United Kingdom declined, chiefly as a result of smaller arrivals of raw cotton from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan despite larger despatches of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and of motor cars from Canada. Imports from foreign countries in Europe also fell owing mainly to lesser arrivals of copper and brass from Germany, iron and steel from Belgium and silk and artificial silk yarn from Italy, in spite of increased shipments of sugar machinery from the Netherlands. Under foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan recorded a noticeable decrease due chiefly to smaller receipts of cotton and artificial silk piecegoods and cotton twist and yarn. Imports from China also fell away on account of lesser despatches of silk raw and silk piecegoods while those from Persia decreased due mainly to smaller supplies of kerosene and fuel oils. Reduced shipments of sugar are responsible for the fall in imports from Java while smaller despatches of dates mainly account for the decrease in arrivals from Iraq, in spite of larger supplies of pulse from that country. Imports from Africa recorded a decrease owing entirely to reduced shipments of raw cotton from Egypt, despite increased supplies of sugar from Portuguese East Africa, while smaller despatches of cotton, raw and cotton fents are chiefly responsible for the heavy fall in imports from America, in spite of the improvement in the despatches of motor cars, motor omnibuses and cinematographs films.

Under exports, the share of Japan, though that country continues to occupy the first place, declined from 33·77 to 25·27 per cent. and her figure fell from Rs. 8·49 crores to Rs. 7·45 crores which is entirely due to smaller takings, of cotton, raw. The share of the United Kingdom, however, rose from 14·06 to 17·23 per cent. *i.e.*, from Rs. 3·53 crores to Rs. 5·08 crores. This rise is attributable to increased shipments of raw cotton, seeds, raw wool, groundnut cake, hides and skins tanned, manganese ore and myrabollans. Among other countries the proportionate share of Italy, Germany and Belgium increased in consequence of larger takings of raw cotton and seeds though Germany reduced her supplies of groundnuts cake. The share of France, however, declined, the increased shipments of raw cotton having been more than counter-balanced by smaller exports of seeds. The proportionate share of the Netherlands improved owing to increased shipments of seeds and groundnut cake. The share of China also increased on account of larger supplies of raw cotton. Larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn are responsible for the increase in the share of Persia while smaller despatches of cotton coloured piece-

goods chiefly accounted for the fall in the share of Iraq. The decline in the share of Africa mainly represents smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods to Portuguese East Africa and cotton twist and yarn to French Somaliland, while the most noticeable rise in that of America represents larger shipments of seeds—especially linseed—and raw wool.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account increased from Rs. 39.73 lakhs to Rs. 45.01 lakhs mainly representing larger supplies of machinery and mill-work, printing paper, arms, ammunition, etc., and woollen piecegoods. Imports of vehicles and Persian fuel, oils, however recorded decreases. Exports on Government account also improved from Rs. 2.56 lakhs to Rs. 4.62 lakhs owing chiefly to increased shipments of hardware and instruments, etc.

44. *Treasure—*

	1920-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,108	76,73,840	56,60,687	—20,13,163
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	—99,64,824
Government ..	5,51,990	70,900	73,655	7,842	57,436	+40,504
Currency notes—						
Private ..	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	+3,658
Government ..	79,075	11,000	17,100	..	..	..
Total, Imports..	18,69,34,049	17,92,26,827	4,44,41,554	1,91,12,512	1,01,87,787	—80,24,725
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	—6,89,38,088
Government ..	3,551	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,61,16,052	—14,73,963	8,82,074	—5,91,889
Government ..	1,60,79,751	1,18,80,988	1,50,25,232	1,32,94,202	4,47,87,062	+3,14,92,860
Currency notes—						
Private ..	..	..	..	12,000	7,000	—5,000
Government ..	25,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports..	3,14,70,280	3,43,22,700	62,71,62,103	62,01,10,565	58,20,68,448	—3,80,42,117

With a balance of trade in favour of India, viz., Rs. 35 crores as against Rs. 3 crores in the preceding year imports of treasure on private account

further fell from Rs. 1·91 crore to Rs. 1·01 crore. Both gold and silver contributed to this fall. Imports of gold bullion further declined from Rs. 40·19 lakhs to Rs. 33·56 lakhs. Receipts from Bahrein Islands amounted to Rs. 5·94 lakhs as against Rs. 13·61 lakhs while those from Iraq were nil against Rs. 3·21 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals from the United Kingdom were worth Rs. 4·04 lakhs as against nil and those from Zanzibar and Pemba and Aden and Dependencies were valued at Rs. 3·06 lakhs and Rs. 4·23 lakhs against Rs. 1·76 lakh and Rs. 3·21 lakhs respectively during last year. Arrivals of sovereigns and other British gold coins also fell further from Rs. 34·81 lakhs to Rs. 20·99 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from all the sources of import, chiefly the Union of South Africa (Natal), Aden and Dependencies, Bahrein Islands and Zanzibar and Pemba. The slight improvement in the receipts of other coined gold is chiefly brought about by larger despatches from Other Native States in Arabia. Imports of bar silver further decreased from Rs. 27·03 lakhs to Rs. 3·38 lakhs only. This decrease is due in the main to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom which sent worth Rs. 3·22 lakhs as against Rs. 24·25 lakhs in the previous year. Despatches from South Australia and the United States of America were nil as against worth Rs. 1·08 lakh and Rs. 74,000 last year. Arrivals of Government of India rupees also fell from Rs. 82·37 lakhs to Rs. 36·95 lakhs as a result of reduced supplies from all the sources except Other Native States in Arabia. Shipments from Iraq declined by Rs. 41·11 lakhs to Rs. 29·45 lakhs and those from Muscat and Bahrein Islands by Rs. 1·39 lakh and Rs. 1·36 lakh to Rs. 2·43 lakhs and Rs. 72,000 respectively. Receipts from Other Native States in Arabia, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 1·33 lakh to Rs. 3·29 lakhs. Imports of other coins amounted to Rs. 3,000 only as against Rs. 24,000 last year.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 53·64 crores as against Rs. 60·53 crores in the previous year. Exports of bullion fell by Rs. 5·74 crores to Rs. 52·11 crores. This fall is entirely due to reduced shipments to the United States of America and the Netherlands which took worth Rs. 7·16 crores and Rs. 2 crores as against Rs. 21·17 crores and Rs. 4·22 crores last year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and France, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 40·54 crores and Rs. 1·87 crore against Rs. 32·24 crores and Rs. 21·86 lakhs respectively. Italy also took worth Rs. 54·39 lakhs against nil in the previous year. Exports of sovereigns also declined from Rs. 2·66 crores to Rs. 1·53 crore. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 1·05 crore, to the United States of America from Rs. 42·13 lakhs to Rs. 5·1 lakhs and to the Netherlands from Rs. 9·06 lakhs to Rs. 5,000 only but those to France rose from Rs. 10·7 lakhs to Rs. 41·91 lakhs. Exports of other coined gold decreased from Rs. 1·78 lakh to Rs. 2,000 only owing almost entirely to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver declined from Rs. 14·74 lakhs to Rs. 8·82 lakhs. Shipments of bullion amounted to Rs. 2·02 lakhs as against Rs. 6·36 lakhs in the previous year owing entirely to reduced takings by the United Kingdom. Exports of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 8·17 lakhs to Rs. 6·7 lakhs representing smaller despatches to Muscat and Bahrein Islands. Shipments to Zanzibar and Pemba however amounted to Rs. 2 lakhs as against nil in the preceding year. There were no

exports of British or Straits dollars as in the previous year while those of other coin recorded a fall from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 10,000 owing to cessation of shipments to Muscat.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver which amounted to Rs. 57,000 against Rs. 8,000 in the previous year, entirely represent arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden and Dependencies. Exports amounted to Rs. 4.48 crores against Rs. 1.33 crore. Shipment to the United States of America were valued at Rs. 3 crores as against nil while those to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 1.47 crore against Rs. 1.33 crore in the preceding year.

45. *Shipping.*—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34:—

Vessels.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered— Steamers	{ With cargo	645	2,728,985	601	2,578,353	539	2,530,376	565	2,916,674	573	3,051,270
	{ In ballast ..	30	97,629	29	135,797	23	106,963	18	60,723	44	143,214
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	120	12,527	105	10,134	96	10,303	102	10,587	94	9,679
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	124
Total ..		795	2,839,141	735	2,724,284	658	2,647,642	685	2,987,984	712	3,204,287
Cleared. Steamers	{ With cargo	474	2,086,533	433	1,983,856	429	2,183,882	470	2,627,271	478	2,684,730
	{ In ballast ..	72	277,934	65	247,762	54	215,836	60	222,535	47	193,275
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	84	8,185	77	7,561	69	6,552	81	7,858	94	9,751
	{ In ballast ..	1	56	3	323	1	56	3	277	7	558
Total ..		631	2,372,708	578	2,239,502	553	2,406,326	614	2,857,941	626	2,894,314
Grand Total ..		1,426	5,211,849	1,313	4,963,786	1,211	5,053,968	1,299	5,845,925	1,338	6,098,601

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,325 as against 5,162 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities:—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	3,294,741	3,026,405	3,107,304	3,454,008	3,543,138
Japanese	526,261	542,529	518,140	536,749	499,107
Italian	502,020	492,619	653,233	822,848	963,722
American	37,083	34,054	72,748	337,826	347,158
Norwegian	90,997	91,607	116,969	113,595	145,372
Greek	2,732	15,682	..	..	21,221
Danish	4,150	..	..	1,725	..
French	26,392	16,847	22,902	..	21,274
German	442,925	369,210	321,140	321,174	283,115
Others	263,780	366,815	224,531	239,278	254,382
Total	5,191,081	4,945,768	5,037,057	5,827,203	6,078,489

47. *Freights.*—The freight rates from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom were steady during the first two months of the year but in June they slightly declined and were at that level till the end of October. They slightly rose in November and again in January and remained steady till the end of the year.

	April 1933.	January 1934.	March 1934.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	21 0	21 0	21 0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	19 0	20 0	20 0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	17 0	18 0	18 0
Manganese ore	17 0	18 0	18 0
Freight rates to other ports :			
	April 1933.	January 1934.	March 1934.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	17 0	19 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	21 0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	20 0	20 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23 0	23 0	21 0
Havre—			
Light seeds	20 0	21 6	19 6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23 0	24 6	22 6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	17 0	19 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	21 0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	15 0	18 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	21 0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	20 0	20 0	20 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23 0	23 0	23 0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	16 0	18 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	22 0

48. *Exchange.*—The rate of exchange for demand bills on London which was $18 \frac{1}{32}d.$ at the end of March 1933, remained almost steady till the beginning of September 1933, and declined to $17 \frac{15}{16}d.$ on the 15th of that month. The rate again went up to $18 \frac{1}{32}d.$ by the end of September; came down to $17 \frac{15}{16}d.$ by the end of October, and with slight fluctuations fell to $17 \frac{25}{32}d.$ on 18th November. It then showed a rising tendency, went up to $18 \frac{3}{32}d.$ on 13th January 1934 and stood at $18 \frac{1}{16}d.$ at the end of the year.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900—1901 being taken as the standard:—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1929- 1930.	1930- 1931.	1931- 1932.	1932- 1933.	1933- 1934.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	114.99	91.77	80.20	68.94	63.11
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	119.20	90.95	82.23	65.92	59.78
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.38	115.02	111.22	113.75	108.13	108.35
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	111.11	114.95	113.33	90.49	53.33
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	83.24	52.91	49.28	47.67	46.76
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ..	100	175.44	485.96	246.03	203.00	192.98	165.98	159.65
" Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	205.18	178.65	143.30	127.03	100.09
White	100	133.33	441.66	253.83	205.96	183.92	162.29	158.33
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	125.00	450.00	190.50	177.66	142.52	118.75	112.50
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	156.54	131.90	113.21	100.44	92.40
" Piece goods	100	96.43	226.19	117.99	90.01	73.69	61.80	52.38
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	206.00	212.64	194.88	185.48	178.57
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	238.86	229.11	177.65	158.20	132.44
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	183.79	163.10	110.75	114.03	96.64
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	193.69	200.05	199.47	127.54	126.25
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	160.09	213.84	119.30	120.97	93.78
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	200.64	115.79	105.85	131.53	122.61
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	158.99	131.03	114.30	109.99	93.07
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	200.73	152.99	125.16	127.80	129.58
" Twist and Yarn ..	100	156.66	403.33	257.74	225.70	104.70	174.25	160.67
" Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	238.42	223.73	222.63	221.67	216.67
White	100	105.26	310.53	193.51	192.48	162.11	152.63	147.37
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	95.45	218.18	126.98	124.23	113.77	110.00	100.00
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	184.82	117.00	117.1	84.37	87.50

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the principal articles of import except iron and steel, have fallen. The fall is more marked in the case of kerosene oil, silk raw, cotton grey piecegoods, silk piecegoods, copper and brass. With the exception of cotton raw, and wool raw, the export figures also show a noticeable decline especially in the case of til or jinjili seed, castor seed, linseed, grain, pulse and flour and cotton coloured piecegoods.

COASTING TRADE.

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

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1933-1934.
	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,32,48,701	1,23,41,565	1,51,87,661	1,64,62,075	3,06,78,936	+1,42,16,861
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	28,47,695	15,55,867	11,30,675	2,92,894	3,86,215	+93,321
Kathinwar	4,93,92,395	3,62,09,619	3,52,42,316	2,52,16,183	2,78,98,614	+26,82,431
Goa	1,79,04,985	1,55,74,465	80,44,154	68,34,518	30,02,761	—38,31,757
Other Ports	6,42,836	6,41,839	7,83,006	11,49,948	13,97,046	+2,47,098
Tota	7,07,87,911	5,39,81,790	4,52,00,151	3,34,93,543	3,26,84,636	—8,08,907

British Ports in other Presidencies—									
Bengal	..	..	..	3,03,06,942	1,73,13,810	2,96,07,622	2,69,50,055	1,83,77,327	—85,72,728
Madras	..	..	..	3,83,71,405	3,38,38,441	2,77,42,686	2,36,35,592	2,67,38,174	+31,02,582
Burma	..	..	..	8,39,91,027	7,13,35,220	6,91,03,825	6,58,65,575	6,45,97,902	—12,67,673
Sind	..	..	..	2,10,73,379	1,84,84,168	2,65,86,497	1,92,85,509	2,16,62,728	+23,77,219
Total			..	17,37,42,753	14,09,71,639	15,30,40,630	13,57,36,731	13,13,76,131	—43,60,600
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..		..	17,665	13,244	12,098	13,257	21,360	+8,123
State of Travancore	..	..	..	1,29,07,836	94,28,074	63,40,696	71,86,880	64,80,554	—7,06,326
Other Ports	..	..	..	9,511	370	134	728	2,847	+2,119
Total			..	1,29,35,012	94,41,688	63,52,928	72,00,865	65,04,781	—6,96,084
GRAND TOTAL			..	27,07,14,377	21,67,36,682	21,97,81,370	19,28,93,214	20,12,44,484	+83,51,270

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1933-1934.
	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	2,23,63,482	1,86,62,356	2,13,19,726	2,26,10,244	2,03,35,579	-22,74,665
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	38,74,614	26,49,711	20,73,937	14,79,139	11,37,055	-3,42,084
Kathiawar	2,81,15,606	2,51,18,652	2,32,06,192	2,16,82,178	1,90,65,148	-26,17,030
Goa	51,55,898	38,55,359	39,12,958	28,25,743	30,03,389	+1,77,646
Other Ports	17,77,427	16,44,587	17,16,783	18,71,239	18,52,711	-18,528
Total ..	3,89,23,545	3,32,68,309	3,09,09,870	2,78,58,299	2,50,58,303	-27,99,996
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	3,41,33,260	4,05,86,136	5,33,88,336	6,97,99,173	3,58,56,655	-3,39,42,518

MICOI	Madras	--	--	--	--	6,22,63,050	5,31,45,236	5,56,89,435	5,43,95,594	5,08,24,157	-35,71,437
	Burma	--	--	--	..	2,73,64,806	2,10,64,361	2,95,27,509	2,07,72,846	2,17,06,207	+9,33,361
	Sind	--	--	--	..	8,09,08,972	8,37,97,169	9,99,19,715	5,08,04,624	5,63,71,662	+55,67,038
	Total				..	20,46,70,088	19,85,92,902	23,85,24,995	19,57,72,237	16,47,58,681	-3,10,13,556
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—											
	Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)				..	1,14,280	71,151	1,57,977	1,21,314	12,50,885	+11,29,571
	State of Travancore				..	1,14,98,297	95,90,765	86,34,034	35,14,416	75,00,180	+39,85,764
	Other Ports				..	3,71,690	6,11,371	2,76,419	4,51,418	5,53,567	+1,02,149
	Total				..	1,19,84,267	1,02,73,287	90,68,430	-40,87,148	93,04,632	+52,17,484
	GRAND TOTAL				..	27,79,41,382	26,07,96,854	29,98,23,021	25,03,27,928	21,94,57,195	-3,08,70,733

52. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1. Cotton, raw (excluding waste) ..	6,81	5,54	5,08	3,69	5,53
2. Grain, pulse and flour ..	5,89	5,54	5,17	4,00	4,90
3. Kerosene ..	89	75	1,04	1,62	1,58
4. Spices ..	1,67	1,55	1,00	90	81
5. Seeds ..	1,68	1,06	98	88	78
6. Coal ..	71	46	75	69	62
7. Teak wood ..	75	45	43	46	48
8. Tea, black ..	61	41	68	08	38
9. Jute manufactures ..	1,33	51	1,16	88	36
10. Ghi ..	38	34	30	34	32
11. Wool, raw ..	28	15	12	9	8

Imports which showed a falling off of over Rs. 2½ crores last year improved during the year under report from Rs. 19·29 crores to Rs. 20·12 crores owing entirely to larger arrivals of cotton, raw, and grain, pulse and flour. Imports of raw cotton increased from Rs. 3·69 crores to Rs. 5·53 crores due chiefly to larger shipments from British Ports within the Province, Kathiawar and Madras. Arrivals from Goa however declined. The improvement of Rs. 90·53 lakhs in the imports of grain, pulse and flour almost entirely represents larger arrivals of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind. Imports of kerosene oil, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 3·56 lakhs only but those of petroleum dangerous, etc., fell from Rs. 1·3 crore to Rs. 45·09 lakhs as a result of smaller arrivals from Burma. Imports of jute manufactures also decreased by Rs. 52·79 lakhs to Rs. 35·62 lakhs owing to lesser receipts from Bengal. The fall of Rs. 29·45 lakhs under tea is due to reduced supplies from Bengal and that of Rs. 9·14 lakhs under seeds entirely represents lesser receipts from Kathiawar and Travancore. The fall of Rs. 8·34 lakhs under spices is attributable to reduced shipments from all the sources of supply while that of Rs. 7·37 lakhs under coal is due entirely to reduced shipments from Bengal.

53. Exports from Bombay to coast ports further declined by Rs. 3·09 crores to Rs. 21·95 crores due to reduced shipments of Indian produce, exports of foreign merchandise recording a slight increase. Exports of Indian produce which constituted nearly 80 per cent. of the total export trade contracted by Rs. 3·36 crores to Rs. 17·54 crores due chiefly to smaller shipments of cotton piecegoods, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. Shipments of raw cotton however increased. The fall under cotton piecegoods is due to a

heavy fall in the shipments to Bengal in spite of larger exports to Burma, Sind, Travancore and Madras. Reduced shipments to all the principal ports except Sind are responsible for the fall under cotton twist and yarn while that under grain, pulse and flour is accounted for by smaller exports of pulse to Madras; rice to British ports within the Province and Kathiawar. Exports of jawar and bajra to Kathiawar and of wheatflour to Burma and Madras recorded increases. Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced from Rs. 4.13 crores to Rs. 4.41 crores mainly as a result of larger re-shipments of carriages and carts, etc., to all the principal ports, of aniline dyes to Bengal and of machinery to Kathiawar and Madras. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods to Madras and Kathiawar, of cotton twist and yarn to Madras and Sind, of metals and ores to Madras and British ports within the Province, of sugar to Kathiawar and of fruits, dried, salted and preserved to Burma and Bengal, on the other hand, recorded decreases.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	9,80	11,56	16,17	13,18	10,93
Cotton twist and yarn ..	2,13	1,93	1,93	1,56	1,18
Grain, pulse and flour ..	2,43	2,39	2,38	2,14	1,86
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	4,52	2,59	1,82	1,04	89
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	51	27	41	33	31
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof	45	36	31	30	47

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports, though insignificant, slightly improved. Imports, which consisted of dates from Iraq, raw cashew-nuts from Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika Territory, and rice from French Indochina and Japan, further increased from Rs. 1,46,574 to Rs. 2,28,487. Exports, mainly representing skinned cashew kernel to the United States of America, also further increased from Rs. 27,180 to Rs. 7,15,577.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports further rose by Rs. 87.91 lakhs to Rs. 7.69 crores. Imports declined by Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 3.34 crores, but exports increased by Rs. 1.1 crore to Rs. 4.35 crores. Over 66 per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the Chief Port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Viramm Range.		Surat Range.		Thana Range.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	1,08,714	85,661	25,62,398	25,69,882	18,82,027	16,11,854
Export ..	2,28,801	2,28,293	1,13,47,932	1,89,29,836	28,50,210	68,67,567
Total ..	3,37,515	3,13,954	1,39,10,330	2,14,99,718	47,32,237	84,82,421
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	36,121	20,772	35,19,920	39,67,580	1,29,865	1,80,282
Export ..	46,533	8,325	19,08,239	35,49,609	17,28,959	16,77,404
Total ..	82,654	29,097	54,28,159	75,17,189	18,58,824	18,57,740
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	9,730	13,501	9,93,261	14,68,417	86,971	1,53,228
Export ..	..	..	3,87,040	3,35,307	7,79,656	5,20,985
Total ..	9,730	13,501	13,80,301	18,03,724	8,66,627	6,74,213
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	7,542	8,520	..	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	7,542	8,520	..	..
Grand Total {						
Import	1,54,565	1,10,934	70,83,121	80,14,399	20,98,863	19,48,364
Export	2,75,334	2,36,618	1,36,43,211	2,28,14,752	53,58,825	90,66,016
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,29,899	3,56,552	2,07,26,332	3,08,29,151	74,57,688	1,10,14,380

six ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Kolaba Range.		Kanara Range.		Goa Frontier.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,09,74,807	90,60,528	87,88,297	69,05,115	4,51,541	3,37,709	2,47,67,684	2,06,73,749	-41,03,935
42,67,171	43,88,726	51,15,824	40,08,232	2,08,445	1,60,079	2,40,18,383	3,46,82,733	+1,05,04,350
1,52,41,778	1,34,49,254	1,39,04,121	1,09,13,347	6,59,986	4,97,788	4,87,85,067	5,51,56,482	+63,70,515
2,66,862	2,20,216	5,93,137	5,88,842	20,234	44,809	45,66,130	50,31,501	+4,65,369
3,42,983	2,94,082	8,64,926	3,62,885	4,508	7,600	48,96,148	58,89,965	+9,93,817
6,00,845	5,13,298	14,58,063	9,51,727	24,742	52,409	94,02,287	1,09,21,466	+14,59,179
17,80,672	22,46,450	32,16,652	36,32,769	1,22,715	2,56,891	62,10,001	77,71,266	+15,61,265
17,07,237	14,34,428	5,62,983	5,35,214	1,070	2,053	34,37,986	28,28,587	-6,09,399
34,87,009	36,80,878	37,79,635	41,67,983	1,23,785	2,59,544	96,47,987	1,05,99,843	+9,51,856
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,542	8,520	+978
1,95,072	2,03,782	..	..	..	..	1,95,072	2,03,782	+8,710
1,95,072	2,03,782	..	..	..	..	2,02,614	2,12,302	+9,688
1,30,22,141	1,15,36,194	1,25,98,086	1,11,26,726	5,94,490	6,39,409	3,55,51,266	3,33,85,026	-21,66,240
65,12,463	63,11,018	65,43,733	49,06,331	2,14,023	1,70,332	3,25,47,589	4,35,06,067	+1,09,57,478
..
1,95,34,604	1,78,47,212	1,91,41,819	1,60,33,057	8,08,513	8,09,741	6,80,98,855	7,68,90,093	+87,91,238

The principal articles exported from the four chief ranges are—spices (betelnuts), dried fruits, and wood from Kanara ; salt, rice, bricks and myrabolams from Kolaba ; cotton raw, rice, bricks and wood from Thana ; and cotton raw, pulse, cotton seed, wood and groundnut seed from Surat.

F. J. KARAKA,

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE :

Offg. Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 18th June 1934.