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Review of certain main items of the foreign trade of India during the Calendar year 1933.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

1. As during the three preceding years, the crop position in the agricultural season 1932-33 was fairly good. After a somewhat early start, the monsoon of 1933 gave well-distributed rains over the country. There were no prolonged breaks and the monsoon rainfall was generally well-distributed over the country except in some parts of the United Provinces and Central India.

2. The rice crop of 1932-33, though it fell short of the plentiful harvest of the preceding year was also quite good, being almost equal to the average of the preceding five years and the prospects of the new crop (1933-34) appear to be good, the outturn in Burma being expected to exceed that of the preceding year by 5 per cent. The wheat crop harvested in 1933 was also satisfactory, the total production having exceeded the previous year's yield by 5 per cent. A very good yield was also obtained for the sugarcane crop of 1932-33 exceeding the previous year's yield, already a record figure, by 17 per cent. Before the earthquake in Bihar the prospects of the new crop (1933-34) were reported to be still better and it was anticipated that the preceding year's yield would be exceeded by about 8 per cent. The extent however of the damage caused by the earthquake is not yet known in detail and the above anticipations will almost certainly require modification. The production of tea in the year 1932 was also a record, amounting to 434 million lbs. while production for 1933 is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 375 million lbs. as a result of the recent restriction scheme. Jute production under restricted cultivation, amounted to 79 lakhs of bales in 1933; this is 12 per cent. better than the previous year's yield but does not come up to the average production of the five years ending 1931. The cotton crop of 1932-33 was not unsatisfactory being 13 per cent. greater than the low production of 1931-32. The prospects of the new cotton crop (1933-34) are reported to be better than in 1932-33. The present condition of the oilseeds crops of 1933-34 is reported to be from "fair to good," as at the same date in the preceding season.

FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES.

3. The suspension of the gold standard by a number of countries towards the end of 1931 and the depreciation of their currencies in terms of gold was expected to raise the internal prices in those countries; but after a short interval owing to the continued fall in gold prices, the only result of the departure from gold and the depreciation of currencies was that prices in the countries off gold did not fall to the same extent as did prices in the gold countries. In India the price index number is particularly influenced by the presence of a large number of quotations for agricultural produce, India being chiefly an agricultural country. As a result of this weighting combined with the larger fall of agricultural prices than of industrial prices the Indian price index numbers show greater falls than the price index numbers of more highly industrialised countries. These points are brought out by the figures in the table below which shows the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in some of the principal countries of the world.

TABLE I.

	India Calcutta (July 1914 = 100).	United Kingdom (1913 = 100).	U. S. A. (1926 = 100).	Canada (1926 = 100).	Australia (1911 = 100).	Japan (Oct. 1900 = 100).
1929.						
September . . .	143	135.8	96.1	97.3	185.8	217.5
1931.						
December . . .	98	105.9	68.6	70.4	142.5	151.0
1932.						
January . . .	97	106.0	67.3	69.4	141.4	159.5
February . . .	97	105.4	66.3	69.2	144.9	161.4
March . . .	94	104.7	66.0	69.1	143.8	158.5
April . . .	92	102.4	65.5	68.2	143.1	154.1
May . . .	89	100.7	64.4	67.4	140.8	150.3
June . . .	86	98.0	63.9	66.4	139.0	146.4
July . . .	87	97.7	64.5	66.4	139.7	147.7
August . . .	91	99.6	65.2	66.7	141.5	155.8
September . . .	91	102.1	65.3	65.9	144.1	167.4
October . . .	91	101.1	64.4	65.0	140.4	169.1
November . . .	90	101.1	63.9	64.7	138.2	177.9
December . . .	88	101.0	62.6	64.0	136.7	184.6
1933.						
January . . .	88	100.3	61.0	63.9	134.4	185.0
February . . .	86	98.9	59.8	63.6	133.0	179.6
March . . .	82	97.6	60.2	64.4	133.3	177.4
April . . .	84	97.2	60.4	65.4	135.8	176.2
May . . .	87	99.2	62.7	66.9	140.6	176.8
June . . .	89	101.7	65.0	67.6	143.9	179.6
July . . .	91	102.3	68.9	70.5	145.5	182.1
August . . .	89	102.5	69.5	69.4	146.4	180.0
September . . .	88	103.0	70.8	68.9	148.1	182.4
October . . .	88	102.6	71.2	67.9	144.5	180.4
November . . .	88	102.8	71.1	68.7	..	178.7
December . . .	89	102.3	70.9	..	..	..

4. In September 1929 the index number of wholesale prices at Calcutta was 143. The suspension of the gold standard by Britain in September 1931 and the retention of the linking of the rupee with sterling resulted in an immediate appreciation of the Indian price-level; this improvement was maintained till December 1931 but a fall began after that date and by June 1932, the index number was 86, the lowest figure reached during 1932. The figure remained stationary at 91 from August to October 1932, but receded to 82 in March 1933. Thereafter it again showed an upward tendency and reached the maximum (91) in July; towards the end of that month it declined again and closed at 89 in December.

5. *In the United Kingdom.*—In the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade Index Number was 135·8 in September 1929. As in the case of the Calcutta wholesale price index number, some appreciation was noticed in the price level after the pound went off gold. From April 1932 the index number declined till a figure of 97·7 was reached in July 1932. In September 1932 the figure was again up at 102·1. Thereafter it remained almost stationary at 101 up to December when it began to fall till April 1933 (97·2). It rose again to 103 in September whence it showed a slight downward tendency and stood at 102·3 in December 1933.

6. *In other foreign countries.*—In the United States of America, the Bureau of Labour index numbers were 96·1 in September 1929 and 68·6 in December 1931. From January 1932 it began to fall till June when it reached 63·9. It had then an upward tendency and touched 65·3 in September when it fell again till February 1933 at 59·8. In March America went off the gold standard and the dollar began to depreciate. The index number in that month showed a slight improvement and it continued to rise till October and closed at 70·9 in December 1933.

In Canada, the price level declined steadily during 1932 from 69·4 in January to 63·6 in February of the following year. From March 1933 it began to rise and reached 70·5 in July whence it receded to 67·9 in October but rose again to 68·7 in November 1933.

In Australia, the index number at the end of 1931 was 142·5 and after a fall in January 1932 it rose to 144·9 in February. Then it had a downward tendency but rose again from 139 in June to 144·1 in September. Thereafter it began to fall till February 1933 when it reached 133. From March it continued to rise reaching 148·1 in September, but fell again to 144·5 in October 1933.

On the 17th December 1931, the Government of Japan issued a decree prohibiting the conversion of notes into gold. This was a virtual abandonment of the gold standard and the resultant depreciation of the yen raised the price-level in Japan during 1932 to a higher level than that of 1931. The index number in December 1931 was 151·0 and in February 1932 it was 161·4. By June it declined to 146·4—the lowest figure of the year. It then rose again reaching 185 in January 1933. Then it began to fall till April when it reached 176·2 and showed an upward tendency till July. Thereafter it fell to 178·7 in November with a rise to 182·4 in September.

7. As will be seen from Table I the basic year selected for the index numbers of the various countries differs generally from country to country. In order to make the comparison of the movement of wholesale prices in the various countries since the beginning of the depression easier the wholesale price index numbers given in Table I have been reduced to a common base of 100 for September 1929 and the resultant figures are set forth in Table II below.

TABLE II.

	India (Calcutta.)	United Kingdom.	U. S. A.	Canada.	Australia.	Japan.
1929— September	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931— December	68.5	77.9	71.4	72.4	76.9	69.5
1932— January	67.8	78.1	70.0	71.3	76.3	73.4
February	67.8	77.6	69.0	71.1	78.2	74.3
March	65.7	77.1	68.7	71.0	77.4	72.9
April	64.3	75.4	68.2	70.1	77.1	70.9
May	62.2	74.2	67.0	69.3	75.9	69.1
June	60.1	72.2	66.5	68.2	74.9	67.4
July	60.8	72.0	67.1	68.2	75.3	68.0
August	63.6	73.4	67.8	68.6	76.2	71.7
September	63.6	75.2	67.9	67.7	77.6	77.0
October	63.6	74.5	67.0	66.8	75.6	77.8
November	62.9	74.5	66.5	66.5	74.4	81.8
December	61.5	74.4	65.0	65.8	73.6	84.8
1933— January	61.5	73.9	63.5	65.7	72.4	85.0
February	60.1	72.8	62.2	65.4	71.6	82.6
March	57.3	71.9	62.6	66.2	71.8	81.6
April	58.7	71.6	62.9	67.2	73.1	81.1
May	60.8	73.1	64.7	68.8	75.7	81.3
June	62.2	74.9	67.6	69.5	77.5	82.5
July	63.6	75.3	71.7	72.5	78.3	83.8
August	62.2	75.5	72.3	71.3	78.8	82.8
September	61.5	75.9	73.7	70.8	79.7	83.9
October	61.5	75.6	74.1	69.8	77.8	83.0
November	61.5	75.7	74.0	70.6	..	82.2
December	62.2	75.3	73.8	..	..	..

8. *In India.*—In order to compare the extent of the fall in prices of raw materials and of manufactured articles the index numbers of exported articles and imported articles in the Calcutta index number series for September 1929, December 1931, December 1932 and each month of the year 1933, are given below. The division of the Calcutta index numbers into two groups of exports and imports has been carried out by roughly dividing the articles taken into account in the formation of the index number into these two categories.

TABLE III.

Calcutta Index Number Series.

	Exported articles.	Imported articles.
1929— September	133	150
1931— December	81	124
1932— December	69	115
1933— January	70	115
February	69	111
March	65	110
April	66	111
May	71	111
June	75	113
July	78	113
August	74	114
September	72	114
October	71	114
November	72	111
December	73	112
Fall in December, 1932 as compared with September, 1929	48 per cent.	23 per cent.
Fall in September, 1933 as compared with September, 1929	46 per cent.	24 per cent.
Fall in December, 1933 as compared with September, 1929	45 per cent.	25 per cent.
Rise (+) or Fall (—) in December, 1933 as compared with December, 1932	+5.8 per cent.	—2.6 per cent.

9. *General price level.*—It will be seen from the series that the decline in the export price level has been much heavier than that in the import price level during 1933, as compared with September 1929. A noticeable feature of the series is that as compared with 1932 there was a rise in the case of exported articles. Compared with September 1929, the decline in the index number on the export side was smaller in December 1933, than in December 1932, while the fall on the import side was greater in December 1933 than in December 1932.

10. In order to illustrate the fall in prices in the case of certain main items of trade Table IV below gives the Calcutta wholesale price index numbers for the various groups of articles in September 1929, December 1931, December 1932, and each month of 1933. It also gives the percentage decline in December 1931, December 1932, September 1933 and December 1933, as compared with September 1929.

TABLE IV.

	Index Numbers (July 1914 = 100).												Percentage decline on the basis of Sep- tember 1929.						
	Sept. 1929.	Dec. 1931.	Dec. 1932.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June 1933.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec. 1931.	Dec. 1932.	Sep. 1933.	Dec. 1933.
Cereals—																			
Rice	124	74	56	55	54	52	54	60	65	66	66	69	70	74	74	40	55	44	40
Wheat	135	86	89	105	107	89	78	89	86	87	81	77	68	77	73	36	34	43	46
Tea	129	68	57	62	74	70	71	74	94	119	109	104	117	117	130	47	56	19	*
Oilseeds	175	80	78	78	74	65	68	72	77	77	75	73	71	76	77	54	55	58	56
Jute, raw	90	58	38	39	36	38	46	50	45	45	43	38	38	35	38	36	58	58	58
Cotton, raw	146	97	89	87	79	79	80	84	87	89	79	82	74	72	68	34	39	44	53
Hides and Skins	109	61	59	61	56	54	52	61	68	66	60	57	59	58	62	44	46	48	43
Jute manufactures	122	87	70	71	68	68	76	87	87	88	81	75	71	74	75	29	43	39	39
Cotton manufactures	161	121	112	113	113	112	112	115	115	114	113	112	113	113	114	25	30	30	29
Metals	130	110	104	103	92	92	95	95	101	101	102	101	102	102	101	15	20	22	22
Sugar	164	147	139	134	131	127	129	128	129	133	137	138	138	123	124	10	15	16	24
All commodities (including pulses, etc.)	143	98	88	88	86	82	84	87	89	91	89	88	88	88	89	31	38	38	38

* Increase of about 1 per cent.

11. On an examination of the table given above it will be noticed that as compared with September 1929, the heaviest decline in September 1933, was in oilseeds and raw jute. Among other agricultural products the next heaviest decline was in rice and raw cotton. The price of rice rose while that of cotton slumped still further towards the close of the year. Wheat prices were on a higher level during the first seven months of 1933 than during 1932 but they showed a declining tendency from August till the end of the year. The lowest fall recorded was in the case of sugar. Its price was on a lower level during 1933 than in 1932 and the decline towards the end of 1933 was fairly marked. In 1933, tea prices showed a great improvement as compared with 1932 and the rise was most noticeable from June 1933 when the price basis for teas sold for export was much higher than those for internal consumption. In December 1932, the index number was 57, and this rose to 130 at the end of the following year. Among raw materials, the prices of hides and skins rose in 1933 as compared with 1932. Prices of cotton manufactures did not show any marked fluctuation during the year but they improved slightly towards the close. The prices of jute manufactures, as compared with 1932, fell during the first quarter of 1933, then it rose till July. Thereafter they displayed a downward tendency till October when they rose again and the index number stood at 75 in December. Metal prices were on a lower level than that in the previous year.

12. The Figure No. I inserted at the end of this review illustrates the movement of prices in Calcutta since September 1929. Prices for that month have been taken as the basis for the calculation of the index numbers. The three curves show the trend of prices of imported and exported articles separately as well as the general movements of prices.

13. *Value of some main crops.*—The foregoing table also brings into relief the generally heavier fall in the prices of agricultural produce than in those of manufactured goods. India being preponderatingly an agricultural country this greater fall has naturally affected the income of the agricultural population adversely. The fall however has not been uniform in the case of the various agricultural commodities, as can be seen from the table above, and the agricultural incomes of the various provinces, in consequence, have not been affected in the same degree. To illustrate roughly the nature and extent of this fall in the various provinces the following tables have been prepared. The main crops of each of the provinces have been taken for the agricultural year 1928-29, the pre-depression year, and for 1932-33, the latest agricultural year. The crops have been evaluated in most cases by taking the average harvest prices for each of the crops in the different provinces. The following tables give the results of the computation :—

TABLE V.

Value of total production of the principal crops considered in each Province in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Provinces.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.	Percentage decrease from 1928-29.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.		
Madras	1,80,78	99,33	—81,45	—45·0
Bombay	1,20,52	83,86	—36,66	—30·4
Bengal	2,32,59	90,54	—1,42,05	—61·1
United Provinces	1,40,52	91,01	—49,51	—35·2
Punjab	76,78	48,53	—28,25	—36·8
Burma	63,38	29,45	—33,93	—53·6
Bihar and Orissa	1,35,17	56,55	—78,62	—58·2
Central Provinces	68,77	35,40	—33,37	—48·5
Total	10,18,51	5,34,67	—1,83,84	—47·5

TABLE VI.

Value of some principal crops in Madras in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	97,26	53,35	—43,91
2. Cotton	11,00	4,62	—6,38
3. Sugarcane	6,54	4,20	—2,34
4. Tea	1,98	1,34	—64
5. Groundnuts	34,64	20,17	—14,47
6. Sesamum	2,45	1,80	—65
7. Castor	65	56	—9
8. Jowar	15,54	7,69	—7,85
9. Bajra	10,72	5,60	—5,12
Total	1,80,78	99,33	—81,45

TABLE VII.

Value of some principal crops in Bombay in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Cotton	15,94	12,93	—3,01
2. Wheat	7,94	8,32	+38
3. Sesamum	75	1,26	+51
4. Sugarcane	5,03	3,59	—1,44
5. Gram	2,07	1,46	—61
6. Jowar	21,21	15,23	—5,98
7. Bajra	9,86	7,64	—2,22
8. Rice	31,77	19,07	—12,70
9. Tobacco	9,50	6,42	—3,08
10. Groundnuts	16,45	7,94	—8,51
Total	1,20,52	83,86	—36,66

TABLE VIII.

Value of some principal crops in Bengal in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	1,71,35	64,64	-1,06,71
2. Jute	37,25	10,57	-26,68
3. Tea	6,73	3,57	-3,16
4. Sugarcane	5,02	4,56	-46
5. Linseed	41	27	-14
6. Sesamum	62	68	+6
7. Rapeseed	2,93	1,82	-1,11
8. Wheat	52	35	-17
9. Barley	25	16	-9
10. Gram	63	37	-26
11. Cotton	24	17	-7
12. Tobacco	6,64	3,38	-3,26
Total	2,32,59	90,54	-1,42,05

TABLE IX.

Value of some principal crops in the United Provinces in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Wheat	35,87	21,94	-13,93
2. Cotton	3,80	1,47	-2,33
3. Sugarcane	18,32	18,34	+2
4. Rapeseed	7,32	4,11	-3,21
5. Linseed	1,72	1,13	-59
6. Rice	22,16	16,02	-6,14
7. Barley	18,06	8,87	-9,19
8. Jowar	4,83	2,62	-2,21
9. Bajra	2,48	2,63	-1,85
10. Maize	8,56	4,60	-3,96
11. Gram	15,40	9,28	-6,12
Total	1,40,52	91,01	-49,51

TABLE X.

Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Wheat	35,52	24,37	-11,15
2. Cotton	8,47	5,71	-2,76
3. Sugarcane	4,72	3,17	-1,55
4. Rapeseed	3,03	1,44	-1,59
5. Barley	2,41	79	-1,62
6. Jowar	1,06	62	-44
7. Bajra	3,40	2,00	-1,40
8. Maize	4,31	2,19	-2,12
9. Gram	9,26	5,63	-3,63
10. Rice (unhusked)	4,60	2,61	-1,99
Total	76,78	48,53	-28,25

TABLE XI.

Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	56,20	25,05	—31,15
2. Sesamum	88	75	—13
3. Groundnuts	1,93	1,34	—59
4. Rubber	57	4	—53
5. Maize	21	5	—16
6. Gram	38	14	—24
7. Tobacco	3,21	2,08	—1,13
Total	63,38	29,45	—33,93

TABLE XII.

Value of some principal crops in Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	94,62	35,10	—59,52
2. Wheat	8,38	4,69	—3,69
3. Barley	5,92	3,33	—2,59
4. Gram	6,62	3,94	—2,68
5. Sugar	5,49	2,50	—2,99
6. Rapeseed	3,79	1,44	—2,35
7. Linseed	1,97	83	—1,14
8. Maize	5,11	3,06	—2,05
9. Tobacco	3,05	1,54	—1,51
10. Cotton	22	12	—10
Total	1,35,17	56,55	—78,62

TABLE XIII.

Value of some principal crops in Central Provinces in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops:	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	25,44	16,46	—8,98
2. Cotton	18,52	5,15	—13,37
3. Wheat	7,62	5,30	—2,32
4. Gram	2,13	1,62	—51
5. Sesamum	1,24	62	—62
6. Linseed	99	87	—12
7. Jowar	12,83	5,38	—7,45
Total	68,77	35,40	—33,37

14. *Agricultural income.*—These tables show that the largest decrease in the money value of agricultural produce occurs in the case of Bengal and amounts to just over 61 per cent. in 1932-33 as compared with 1928-29. The fall in the case of Bihar and Orissa is a little over 58 per cent. and in the case of Burma over 53 per cent. In the Central Provinces, the fall is over 48 per cent. and in Madras 45 per cent. Bombay seems to have suffered least, the decline in this case being only a little over 30 per cent. Taking these eight provinces together the fall amounts to over 47 per cent. A very important point, however, to be borne in mind in construing these figures is that so far as food crops are concerned the cultivator consumes or exchanges in kind for services rendered a large portion of the crop which he grows and to that extent the fall in the prices of food stuffs does not affect him.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

15. *Balance of trade.*—The table below gives the values of the imports into and exports from India of private merchandise and gold and silver for 1929 and the three years 1931 to 1933. The visible balance of trade is also given for each of the years :—

TABLE XIV.

	Imports.			
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Private merchandise	2,48,61	1,35,69	1,33,66	1,16,04
Gold and silver	29,39	12,61	3,16	2,01
Total imports	2,78,00	1,48,30	1,36,82	1,18,05
	Exports.*			
	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Private merchandise	3,28,90	1,69,55	1,38,18	1,47,41
Gold and silver	1,37	38,88	77,01	52,07
Total exports	3,30,27	2,08,43	2,15,19	1,99,48
Net balance	52,27	60,13	78,37	81,43

*Including re-exports.

It will thus be seen that there was a fall of Rs. 17,62 lakhs in the value of the imports in 1933 as compared with those of 1932. At the same time there was a rise of Rs. 9,23 lakhs in the value of the exports of 1933 over those of 1932. If treasure is taken into account, imports will be found to have been smaller to the extent of Rs. 18,77 lakhs and exports by Rs. 15,71 lakhs. Compared with 1929, the last normal year, the net reduction in the case of imports (private merchandise) in 1933 amounted to Rs. 1,32,57 lakhs and in the case of exports Rs. 1,81,49 lakhs. Taking treasure into the calculation, the falling off in 1933 on 1929 values was one of Rs. 1,59,95 lakhs under imports and Rs. 1,30,79 lakhs under exports. The net visible balance in private merchandise and treasure in 1933 amounted to Rs. 81,43 lakhs as compared with Rs. 78,37 lakhs in 1932 and Rs. 52,27 lakhs in 1929.

16. The table below shows (1) the recorded values of imports and exports for 1933 as compared with those for 1929 and 1932, (2) the index numbers of declared values for imported and exported articles for 1929, 1932 and 1933, and (3) the value of trade in 1929, 1932 and 1933 calculated on the basis of declared values in 1913-14 :—

TABLE XV.

	Recorded values.			Index Nos. of declared values (1913-14=100).			Value of trade eliminating changes in price level (calculated on the basis of declared values in 1913-14).		
	(1)			(2)			(3)		
	1929.	1932.	1933.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1929.	1932.	1933.
	(Crores.)						(Crores.)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	248·6	133·7	116·0	113	84	79	220	159	147
Exports	321·5	134·8	144·0	124	79	71	259	171	203

17. *Quantum of trade.*—Some indications as to the change in the *quantum* of India's trade with foreign countries can be obtained from the values of the trade, reduced according to the level of prices ruling in 1913-14. It will be seen from the above table that, compared with 1932, the volume (as opposed to value) of imports in 1933 showed a decrease of 7·6 per cent. while that of exports showed an increase of 18·7 per cent. Compared with 1929, however, there was a fall in volume of 33 per cent. in the case of imports and of 22 per cent. in that of exports.

18. *Exports of gold.*—The exports of gold amounted to 6,248,000 ozs. (fine) valued at Rs. 51 crores in 1933 as compared with 9,766,000 ozs. (fine) valued at Rs. 76 crores in 1932. The table below gives the monthly average price of gold at Bombay and the quantity and value of gold exported from British India each month :—

TABLE XVI.

Price of gold at Bombay and the quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea.

Month.	Monthly average* price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola.			Exports. Quantity in fine ounces (1,000).	Value Rs. (1,000).
	Rs. A. P.				
	Rs.	A.	P.		
1932—					
January	29	1	3	1,189	9,27,38
February	29	4	1½	974	7,57,12
March	28	2	9	925	6,89,39
April	27	2	2½	587	4,23,78
May	27	15	10½	442	3,30,42
June	28	1	6	652	4,87,02
July	28	9	9	810	6,17,04
August	29	3	1½	582	4,51,53
September	29	2	6½	845	6,56,50
October	29	14	1½	715	5,87,39
November	30	12	11½	824	6,71,75
December	30	14	0½	1,221	10,08,20
Total				9,766	75,87,52

* Average of weekly quotations published in the current quotations, Bombay.

TABLE XVI.—*contd.*

Price of gold at Bombay and the quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea—contd.

Month.	Monthly average* price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola.	Exports.	
		Quantity in fine ounces (1,000).	Value Rs. (1,000).
1933—	Rs. A. P.		
January	30 3 6½	593	4,76,28
February	29 11 3½	627	4,95,89
March	29 11 6½	629	4,98,29
April	29 14 3½	574	4,55,50
May	30 7 4½	643	5,21,92
June	30 4 6½	694	5,62,50
July	30 13 6½	315	2,59,75
August	30 14 3½	542	4,46,30
September	32 7 9	659	5,70,11
October	32 11 11½	390	3,43,55
November	32 8 6	291	2,53,23
December	31 4 0	290	2,42,07
Total		6,247	51,25,48

*Average of weekly quotations published in the current quotations, Bombay.

IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

19. The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures (piecegoods including twist and yarn) in 1933 amounted to Rs. 17,09 lakhs as against Rs. 24,29 lakhs in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 7,20 lakhs or 30 per cent. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 34 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,68 lakhs in 1933 as against 44 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3,83 lakhs in 1932, the decrease in quantity being one of 23 per cent. and in value of 30 per cent. Imports of piecegoods amounted to 860 million yards in quantity and Rs. 14,41 lakhs in value as compared with 1,155 million yards and Rs. 20,46 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 26 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value. Were a comparison to be made with the trade figures for 1929 which was the last normal year before the trade depression, the statistics given above for 1933 would indicate a net decline of 28 per cent. in quantity and 59 per cent. in value under cotton twist and of 55 per cent. in quantity and 72 per cent. in value under cotton piecegoods. Taking cotton manufactures (piecegoods and twist and yarn) as a single head, the decline in value in 1933 in comparison with 1929 was one of 71 per cent. In interpreting these figures, however, account must be taken of the increase in the production of the Indian mills.

20. *Cotton twist and yarn.*—The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn for 1929 and the three years 1931 to 1933 from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries :—

TABLE XVII.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn.	Quantity. (In thousands of lbs.)				Value. (In lakhs of rupees.)			
	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.
From—								
United King- dom.	22,101	10,948	14,363	10,451	3,30	1,14	1,43	1,00
Japan . . .	10,942	5,892	17,409	11,394	1,72	77	1,59	94
Other countries	13,504	13,853	12,411	11,900	1,52	1,00	81	74
Total	46,547	30,493	44,183	33,745	6,54	2,91	3,83	2,68
Declared value per unit	..	..	..	..	1 6 6 0 15	3 0 13 0	0 0 12 9	

21. It will appear from the table above that there was once again a set-back in the import trade in cotton twist and yarn, the imports under this head having fallen away from 44 million lbs. in 1932 to 34 million lbs. in 1933 and correspondingly in value from Rs. 3,83 lakhs to Rs. 2,68 lakhs. These figures indicate a decline of 10 million lbs. or 23 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 1,15 lakhs or 30 per cent. in value. It may be interesting to note that the value as given above for 1933 was smaller than the recorded value for 1931 by Rs. 23 lakhs, although the quantity imported was in excess of the imports of that year by about 3 million lbs. Quantitatively, imports from other countries showed no remarkable variation, but the major portion of this aggregate represented imports from China, which, consisting, as usual, mainly of greys, showed a decline in value from Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 72 lakhs.

22. *Cotton piecegoods.*—The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased in quantity from 1,155 million yards in 1932 to 860 million yards and correspondingly in value from Rs. 20,46 lakhs to Rs. 14,41 lakhs. Compared with 1932, therefore, there was a decline of 26 per cent. in quantity and of 30 per cent. in value. Looking back to 1931, these figures indicate that the trade under this head was tending after an initial recovery in 1932 to the level of 1931, for which year the import figures were returned at 741 million yards valued at Rs. 14,19 lakhs. The table below shows the trade classified under grey, white and coloured goods for the five years 1929 to 1933 :—

TABLE XVIII.

Year.	(In millions of yards.)			Total.
	Grey goods.	White goods.	Coloured goods.	
1929	925	477	472	1,874
1930	560	350	329	1,239
1931	250	283	207	720
1932	336	391	400	1,127
1933	268	285	275	828

All the three principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods contributed to the slump in the trade during the year under review. The fall in 1933 as compared with 1929 was one of 20 per cent. under grey goods, of 27 per cent. under white and 31 per cent. under coloured goods. Further, under each of these heads, it will be seen that the impetus which the trade had received in 1932 lost its force in the year under review and the trade results of 1933 were very close to those of 1931. Compared with 1932, the decrease in the total imports of cotton piecegoods in 1933 was one of 299 million yards, but compared with 1929, the imports were smaller by 1,046 million yards or 56 per cent.

23. The table below gives the imports of cotton piecegoods for the four years 1929 and 1931 to 1933 from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries :—

TABLE XIX.

Imports of cotton piecegoods.	Quantity.				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933 as compared with		Value.				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933 as compared with	
	(In millions of yards.)				1929.	1932.	(In lakhs of rupees.)				1929.	1932.
	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1929.	1932.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1929.	1932.
<i>Grey.</i>												
From—												
United Kingdom	532	55	89	105	—80	+18	12,35	91	1,41	1,62	—87	+15
Japan	374	192	243	163	—56	—33	8,81	3,04	3,43	1,93	—78	—44
Other countries	19	3	4	..	—100	—100	45	6	6	..	—100	—100
Total	925	250	336	268	—71	—20	21,61	4,01	4,90	3,55	—84	—28
<i>White.</i>												
From—												
United Kingdom	446	198	269	201	—55	—25	12,55	3,82	5,16	3,85	—69	—25
Japan	9	54	110	79	+78	—28	23	86	1,52	98	+3,26	—35
Other countries	22	11	12	5	—77	—58	89	34	46	17	—81	—63
Total	477	263	391	285	—40	—27	13,67	5,02	7,14	5,00	—63	—30
<i>Coloured.</i>												
From—												
United Kingdom	285	98	184	140	—51	—24	9,82	2,61	4,63	3,51	—64	—24
Japan	138	91	199	130	—6	—35	3,25	1,64	2,76	1,75	—46	—36
Other countries	49	18	17	5	—90	—71	2,17	58	55	16	—93	—71
Total	472	207	400	275	—42	—31	15,24	4,83	7,94	5,42	—64	—32

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TABLE XIX—contd.

Total cotton piecegoods.	Quantity. (In millions of yards.)				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933 as compared with		Value. (In lakhs of rupees.)				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933 as compared with		
	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1929.	1932.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1929.	1932.	
Share of—													
Bengal	850	222	322	250	—71	—22	20,72	3,88	5,07	3,76	—81	—26	
Bombay	533	154	310	262	—51	—15	14,86	3,02	5,58	4,44	—70	—20	
Sind	288	203	286	197	—32	—31	7,79	3,77	5,09	3,26	—58	—36	
Madras	99	69	92	71	—28	—22	3,23	1,46	1,74	1,39	—57	—20	
Burma	140	93	146	80	—43	—45	4,85	2,06	2,98	1,56	—74	—48	
Total	1,910	741	1,156	860	—55	—26	51,45	14,19	20,46	14,41	—72	—30	

Declared value per unit—	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grey	0 3 9	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 1
White	0 4 7	0 3 1	0 2 11	0 2 10
Coloured	0 5 2	0 3 9	0 3 2	0 3 2
All kinds	0 4 4	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 8

24. Table XIX on the preceding pages which analyses the trade in cotton piecegoods in some detail shows that imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom amounting to 105 million yards in 1933 were in advance of the figures for 1932 by 16 million yards or 18 per cent. Imports from Japan, on the other hand, declined during the same period by 33 per cent. from 243 to 163 million yards. In this particular line of trade; therefore, the United Kingdom was able to improve her position *vis a vis* Japan. But it has to be borne in mind that, compared with the 1929 imports, supplies from the United Kingdom still showed a deficiency of 427 million yards or 80 per cent., whereas the corresponding decline in Japan's share was one of 211 million yards or 57 per cent. Under white goods also, the United Kingdom was unable to maintain the improvement noticed in 1932, imports from that source having fallen off from 269 million yards to 201 million yards or by 25 per cent. The loss in the United Kingdom's share was matched by a similar decline, although of a slightly higher magnitude, in Japan's share, *viz.*, from 110 million yards to 79 million yards or by 28 per cent. The decrease in the trade of Japan was, however, of a greater significance in view of the fact that it meant the first definite break following a period of unbroken development from 9 million yards in 1929 to 26 million yards in 1930, 54 million yards in 1931 and 110 million yards in 1932.

Under coloured goods the year just ended was a period of reverses for all import interests concerned. Imports from the United Kingdom having made a surprising rally in 1932 from 98 million yards in 1931 to 184 million yards fell back to 140 million yards in 1933. Concurrently shipments from Japan declined from 199 to 130 million yards. The figures just given meant a decline of 24 per cent. for the United Kingdom and of 35 per cent. for Japan. Imports from other sources declined still further in comparison with 1932 and became a factor of minor importance in the trade position of the year. As will be seen from the table, the average declared value for all classes of cotton piecegoods imported declined from 2 annas 10 pies in 1932 to 2 annas 8 pies in 1933. The declared value in the case of grey goods declined from 2 annas 4 pies in 1932 to 2 annas 2 pies in 1933, in the case of white goods from 2 annas 11 pies to 2 annas 10 pies and in the case of coloured goods remained stationary at 3 annas 2 pies. There was thus a further decline in the declared value per yard of cotton piecegoods in general in the year under review.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON MANUFACTURES BY INDIAN MILLS.

25. The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills in 1933 decreased considerably as compared with the preceding year. The table below shows the production of Indian mills month by month from January 1931. Figures for December 1933 are not yet available:—

Month.	Total Indian production. (In thousands of yards.)		
	1931.	1932.	1933.
January	240,153	249,206	263,542
February	225,834	261,181	236,087
March	226,268	271,277	248,271
April	236,048	257,864	214,661
May	240,003	241,380	236,181

TABLE XX—*contd.*

Month.	Total Indian production, (In thousands of yards.)		
	1931.	1932.	1933.
June	246,837	253,383	237,366
July	246,349	263,301	245,578
August	233,031	283,871	246,497
September	268,587	277,293	241,388
October	233,846	268,350	245,384*
November	227,729	281,588	241,979*
Total (11 months)	2,624,685	2,908,694	2,656,934

*Provisional.

26. The production of Indian mills as shown above for the eleven months of 1933 for which figures are available was 2,657 million yards. The production in the corresponding periods of 1931 and 1932 was 2,625 and 2,909 million yards respectively. Thus, the production for the eleven months of 1933 showed a decrease of 252,000,000 yards. The production of cotton yarn by the Indian mills also decreased. The total production of yarn during the eleven months of 1933 for which figures are at present available amounted to 853 million lbs. as compared with 933 million lbs. for the corresponding period of 1932.

27. The tables given below show the production of cotton piecegoods in the Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India :—

TABLE XXI.

Bombay Island.

Year.	Monthly average production, Bombay Island (million yards).
1922-23	72.5
1923-24	71.3
1924-25	82.2
1925-26	72.6
1926-27	94.6
1927-28	94.3
1928-29	44.8 (strikes.)
1929-30	74.1 (strikes.)
1930-31	80.6
1931-32	101.4
1932-33	100.9

TABLE XXII.

(In thousands of yards.)

Month.	Bombay Island.			Ahmedabad.			Rest of India.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January	99,046	103,847	96,670	63,115	59,683	72,343	77,992	85,676	80,193
February	89,147	106,560	82,773	61,967	69,640	67,102	74,720	84,981	111,306
March	87,477	108,120	82,933	62,374	74,839	71,650	76,417	88,318	116,694
April	94,598	102,834	75,314	63,157	67,820	63,218	78,293	87,210	119,332
May	96,612	85,194	78,286	63,981	68,444	74,210	79,410	87,742	88,884
June	105,245	95,382	76,092	60,132	70,044	77,852	81,460	87,957	99,439
July	103,949	100,462	81,761	60,699	69,933	69,624	81,701	92,906	111,916
August	97,671	118,965	87,890	55,356	67,726	63,018	80,004	97,180	132,963
September	118,980	109,976	80,805	64,584	75,463	70,080	85,023	91,854	126,408
October	88,675	112,020	75,679	64,333	67,684	72,550	80,838	88,646	120,121*
November	85,968	111,840	73,330	64,041	76,016	78,603	77,720	93,732	129,655*
Total (11 months)	1,067,368	1,155,200	891,533	683,739	767,292	780,250	873,578	986,202	1,236,911

* Provisional.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

28. During the year under review there was a further reduction in the imports of manufactured iron and steel from 332,000 tons valued at Rs. 5.49 lakhs in 1932 to 314,000 tons valued at Rs. 5.29 lakhs. A better appreciation of the situation so far as the trade in these articles is concerned would be afforded by a comparison with the import figures for 1929 which stood at 2,800 tons for pig iron and 1,067,000 tons for manufactured iron and steel, with a value of Rs. 2½ lakhs for pig iron and of Rs. 18.83 lakhs for manufactured iron and steel. Compared with these latter figures, there was a decline in 1933 of 1,000 tons or 36 per cent. under pig iron and of 752,000 tons or 70 per cent. under manufactured iron and steel.

29. Imports of iron and steel from the Continent continued to fall off and during the year the predominance of supplies from that source which had been in evidence during the preceding two years began to disappear. The following table indicates the relative position of the different sources of supply during 1929 and the past three years :—

TABLE XXIII.

Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig iron) into British India.

From	1929.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Tons (000).	Lakhs Rs.	Tons (000).	Lakhs Rs.	Tons (000).	Lakhs Rs.	Tons (000).	Lakhs Rs.
United Kingdom	562	11.58	171	3.55	144	2.86	160	3.11
Continent .	486	6.62	251	3.33	178	2.43	135	1.90
United States of America .	16	53	6	17	3	10	2	4
Other countries .	3	10	2	10	7	10	17	24
Total .	1,067	18.83	430	7.15	332	5.49	314	5.29

30. Concomitantly with the set-back in the imports from the Continent there was a partial recovery in the trade with the United Kingdom, the decline in the share of the Continent having been one of 24 per cent. and the rise in that of the United Kingdom one of 11 per cent. Imports from the United States of America continued to follow their downward trend, but trade with that country had already been relegated to a position of secondary importance. Imports from other countries taken together showed a distinct improvement. A summary view of the trade in some of the more important lines during 1933 as compared with the preceding year is presented in the following paragraphs.

31. *Galvanised sheets and plates.*—Imports under this head declined from 77,000 tons valued at Rs. 1.36 lakhs to 63,000 tons valued at Rs. 1.14 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom increased from 52,000 tons to 54,000 tons, and that of Belgium fell from 23,000 tons to 6,000 tons.

32. *Tin plates.*—The trade under this head, which had shown a slight recovery in 1932 following the heavy set-back of 1931, began to recede again during the year under review, the imports having fallen from 8,000 tons valued at Rs. 22 lakhs to 6,000 tons valued at Rs. 19 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 4,900 tons as compared with 8,200 tons in 1932.

33. *Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned.*—The total imports rose from 21,000 tons valued at Rs. 26 lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at Rs. 29 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom increased from 18,000 tons to 20,000 tons but Belgium somehow almost held her own share having amounted to 2,300 tons as against 2,700 tons in 1932.

34. *Steel bars (other than cast steel).*—The trade under this head recorded a decline from 75,000 tons valued at Rs. 62 lakhs to 59,000 tons valued at Rs. 56 lakhs. Imports from Belgium and Luxemburg fell off from 36,000 tons and 18,000 tons to 25,000 tons and 12,000 tons, respectively. The United Kingdom, however, showed an improvement, the imports rising from 12,000 tons to 14,000 tons.

35. *Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework.*—The imports under this head which had shown a serious retrogression from 54,000 tons valued at Rs. 58 lakhs in 1931 to 17,000 tons valued at Rs. 19 lakhs in 1932 showed a slight improvement of 1,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 1 lakh in value. This improvement was due mainly to increases in the supplies from the United Kingdom and Germany.

36. *Bolts and nuts.*—Imports of bolts and nuts rose by 600 tons to 7,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1½ lakhs to Rs. 19 lakhs in value.

37. *Hoops and strips.*—The imports increased from 23,000 tons valued at Rs. 26 lakhs to 25,000 tons valued at Rs. 31 lakhs.

38. *Wrought pipes, tubes and fittings.*—The total imports under this head amounted to 27,000 tons valued at Rs. 68 lakhs as compared with 23,000 tons valued at Rs. 64 lakhs in 1932. There were larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, Poland and France but imports from the United States of America, and Germany declined.

39. *Nails, rivets, etc.*—Imports under this head rose in quantity from 10,000 tons to 11,000 tons but the value fell from Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs. Receipts of wire nails rose by 1,000 tons to 12,200 tons in quantity and from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs in value.

40. *Rails, Chairs, etc.*—The imports under this head rose from 1,400 tons valued at Rs. 4½ lakhs to 2,900 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in 1933. Imports from the United Kingdom almost doubled, although there was no corresponding increase in value.

41. *Sleepers and keys of iron and steel for railways.*—Imports further fell away from 4,000 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs to 2,000 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs, the decline having mainly affected the supplies from the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS OF OTHER METALS.

42. Imports of aluminium (consisting chiefly of wrought circles) rose from 23,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1932 to 34,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs in 1933. Imports of brass decreased from 552,000 cwts. to 442,000 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 1.80 lakhs to Rs. 1.32 lakhs in value. Copper imports (chiefly wrought) also fell from 337,000 cwts. to 236,000 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 1.23 lakhs to Rs. 76 lakhs in value. Imports of lead rose from 25,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 4 lakhs to 29,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs. Imports of tin fell from 50,000 cwts. to 42,000 cwts. in quantity but the value recorded increased from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 53 lakhs. Zinc recorded a decrease in quantity from 335,000 cwts. to 283,000 cwts. and in value from Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs.

MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

43. Judged by the aggregate value recorded the trade in machinery and millwork showed an encouraging prospect during this year. Imports under this head, which are recorded only in values, showed an improvement of Rs. 1,69 lakhs, *viz.*, from Rs. 10,77 lakhs in 1932 to Rs. 12,46 lakhs. This improvement, it should, however, be stated, was due almost entirely to sugar machinery, imports of which mounted up from Rs. 1,54 lakhs to Rs. 3,37 lakhs. Outside this particular category there were important classes of machinery which showed more or less remarkable decreases. Imports of electrical machinery declined from Rs. 1,87 lakhs to Rs. 1,23 lakhs; imports of tea machinery which amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs added another Rs. 16 lakhs to the decline of Rs. 64 lakhs noticed under electrical machinery; cotton machinery with a recorded value of Rs. 1,99 lakhs was responsible for a further Rs. 9 lakhs. Mining machinery declined from Rs. 39 lakhs to Rs. 32 lakhs and jute machinery to almost the same dimensions from Rs. 37 lakhs in 1932. These decreases were in a large measure due to the conditions prevailing in the respective consuming industries but part of these decreases was counterbalanced by increases under other heads. Imports of prime-movers (other than electrical) improved from Rs. 98 lakhs to Rs. 1,18 lakhs and of boilers from Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 62 lakhs, these improvements being accompanied by other increases of relatively small moment under agricultural machinery (+Rs. 5 lakhs), sewing and knitting machinery (+Rs. 6 lakhs) and under typewriters. Compared with 1929, the deficiency in the total imports of 1933 was one of Rs. 5,46 lakhs or 30 per cent.

44. The following table shows the relative shares of the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America in the imports of machinery and millwork :—

TABLE XXIV.

	1929.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Rs. (lakhs).	Per cent.	Rs. (lakhs).	Per cent.	Rs. (lakhs).	Per cent.	Rs. (lakhs).	Per cent.
United Kingdom	13,28	74.1	8,22	69.7	8,22	76.3	8,50	68.2
Germany . . .	1,63	9.1	1,26	10.7	89	8.3	1,33	10.7
United States of America . . .	1,85	10.3	1,41	12.0	80	7.4	78	6.3
Other countries	1,16	6.5	90	7.6	86	8.0	1,85	14.8
Total . . .	17,92	100	11,79	100	10,77	100	12,46	100

MOTOR VEHICLES.

45. Following a long period of dull conditions leading up to the disappointing results of 1932, there were indications that the trade in motor vehicles was once again beginning to get into strides. Imports of motor cars rose from 5,252 to 9,575 in number and from Rs. 1,10 lakhs to Rs. 1,77 lakhs in value. The imports of 1933, however, were still far behind the figures for 1929 in which year imports under this head amounted to 19,032 valued at Rs. 4,09 lakhs.

As was to be expected the expansion of the Indian market gave alike to the United Kingdom and Canada a position of advantage *vis-a-vis* other competitors in the same market. The number of cars imported from the United Kingdom rose from 2,954 valued at Rs. 62 lakhs in 1932 to 5,669 valued at Rs. 1,11 lakhs, while imports from Canada advanced from 286 valued at Rs. 6 lakhs to 1,115 valued at Rs. 17 lakhs. Concurrently supplies from the United States of America increased from 1,216 valued at Rs. 27 lakhs in 1932 to 2,200 valued at Rs. 37 lakhs. The number of cars imported from Italy rose from 228 to 238 and those from France declined from 82 to 62.

Under heavy motor vehicles, (*i.e.*, buses, lorries, etc.), there was an increase from 2,624 valued at Rs. 46½ lakhs in 1932 to 4,465 valued at Rs. 58 lakhs in 1933. This was mainly due to an advance in the consignments from the United States of America and Canada, imports from the former having risen from 1,636 in 1932 to 2,861 in 1933 and those from the latter from 336 to 913. Compared with 1929, however, there was still a large amount of ground to be made up, the imports of that year having amounted to 14,503 valued at Rs. 2,34 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 629 motor cycles out of a total of 719 as compared with 661 out of a total of 731 in 1932. The remainder came chiefly from Germany.

46. *Rubber manufactures.*—The trade in rubber manufactures showed a further set-back, the imports having receded by Rs. 29 lakhs to Rs. 1,77 lakhs from Rs. 2,06 lakhs in 1932. The following table shows the variations in the trade under the principal sub-heads during 1929 and the 3 years, 1931 to 1933. The main decreases in 1933 in comparison with 1932 occurred under pneumatic motor covers. Cycle covers showed a relative increase.

TABLE XXV.

Imports of Rubber Manufactures.

	1929.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Number (thou- sands).	Rs. (lakhs).	Number (thou- sands).	Rs. (lakhs).	Number (thou- sands).	Rs. (lakhs).	Number (thou- sands).	Rs. (lakhs).
Pneumatic motor covers	483	2,21	372	1,47	309	1,32	277	1,02
Pneumatic motor cycle covers	23	1½	9	1	6	1	5	1
Pneumatic cycle covers	1,004	18	1,603	24	1,280	19	1,943	24
Pneumatic motor tubes	447	34	381	24	277	18	253	14
Pneumatic motor cycle tubes	21	..	15	..	11	..	8	..
Pneumatic cycle tubes	1,183	12	1,705	14	1,662	10	1,959	11
Solid tyres for motor vehicles	7	8	4	4	3	3	3	3

JUTE AND JUTE MANUFACTURES.

47. There was evidence of a feeble improvement in the export trade in jute. Judged by the aggregate value of jute raw and manufactured exported, the trade appeared to have achieved an advance of Rs. 85 lakhs or of 2·7 per

cent. from Rs. 31,49 lakhs to Rs. 32,34 lakhs. This achievement in itself, however, was not of much fundamental importance, the figures for 1933 being still far behind the exports of 1929, the last of the normal years, by Rs. 50,82 lakhs or 61 per cent. What is more important is that the aggregate value as recorded above like the aggregate value on record for the preceding year was the result of divergent tendencies prevailing in different sections of the trade. The improvement of 1933 in relation to the exports of 1932 was confined to raw jute which was able to make up a good part of the ground lost in 1932 by forging ahead from 495,000 tons in 1932 to 729,000 tons or by 47 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 9,19 lakhs to Rs. 10,90 lakhs or by 19 per cent. in value. The export trade in jute manufactures, on the other hand, surrendered some of its gains of 1932, having receded from Rs. 22,31 lakhs to Rs. 21,44 lakhs or by 4 per cent. Taking a longer view, fundamentally both these sections of the trade were still in more or less the same relative position, both having remained far away from their old moorings, for while raw jute showed a decline of 128,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 18,73 lakhs in value in comparison with the 1929 exports, jute manufactures showed on the same basis a decline of Rs. 32,09 lakhs.

Exports of bags fell from 421 millions valued at Rs. 11,67 lakhs in 1932 to 401 millions valued at Rs. 9,91 lakhs in 1933, thus showing a decrease of 20 millions in quantity and of Rs. 1,76 lakhs in value. Gunny cloth exported during the year amounted to 1,053 million yards valued at Rs. 11,25 lakhs as compared with 998 million yards valued at Rs. 10,27 lakhs in the preceding year, an increase of 55 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 98 lakhs in value. So far as quantities are concerned, the exports during 1933 showed a decline of 103 millions under jute bags and 588 million yards under jute cloth in comparison with 1929. In 1933 the price of raw jute generally remained at a lower level than that registered in 1932, though the price during May to July was comparatively high. The highest and lowest quotations in each month of 1933 as well as of 1932 for one grade of raw jute are given below. (Only quotations at the end of each week have been taken into account.)

TABLE XXVI.

Prices of jute—firsts ready per bale of 400 lbs.

	1933.		1932.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
January	26 4	25 0	38 0	34 12
February	24 8	23 8	34 12	32 0
March	27 0	24 0.	34 8.	33 0
April	29 0	25 4	31 8	28 8
May	37 0	28 12	29 0	27 0
June	33 4	29 4	25 12	24 0
July	32 0	29 0	25 12	25 0
August	30 8	27 12	36 8	27 12
September	28 0	25 0	37 0	30 8
October	25 8	24 4	30 12	28 4
November	24 0	24 0	28 4	26 4
December	25 8	24 0	26 8	25 0

Quotations for typical grades of jute manufactures on the same lines are given below :—

TABLE XXVII.

	1933.								1932.							
	B. Twills (Near).				Hessians 40" × 8 oz. (Near).				B. Twills (Near).				Hessians, 40" × 8 oz. (Near).			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		
January . . .	24	4	23	10	8	5	7	14	31	8	28	10	9	4	8	11
February . . .	22	12	22	2	8	0	7	15	29	0	28	6	8	13	8	11
March . . .	22	4	21	0	8	6	7	11	28	6	28	0	8	9	8	8
April . . .	23	6	22	8	9	2	8	6	24	4	22	12	7	12	7	6
May . . .	26	10	24	0	11	10	9	4	23	10	22	8	7	8	7	6
June . . .	27	0	25	4	11	12	10	15	23	12	22	8	7	8	7	1
July . . .	26	4	25	4	11	10	10	13	24	12	23	8	7	14	7	6
August . . .	25	10	23	14	11	11	10	11	29	12	25	4	9	6	7	15
September . . .	23	8	22	0	9	10	9	1	30	12	28	4	10	0	8	6
October . . .	22	4	22	0	9	2	8	12	28	12	27	8	8	12	8	9
November . . .	23	6	22	10	9	2	8	14	27	4	26	0	8	12	8	7
December . . .	23	2	22	14	9	10	8	14	25	0	23	12	8	5	7	14

48. The Calcutta index number for raw jute was 38 at the end of December 1932. After some slight fluctuations, it had advanced to 50 in May 1933. Thereafter it began to fall and touched 38 in September, the year closing with a slight drop in November. As regards jute manufactures, the index number was 70 in December 1932 and with small fluctuations during January to March 1933 it rose to 76 in April; after attaining the highest figure in July it showed a downward tendency and reached 75 in December 1933.

49. Judging by the detailed figures for raw jute, the export demand seems to have been well supported by all the principal consuming markets. The United Kingdom having taken 179,000 tons valued at Rs. 265 lakhs showed an increase of 80,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 80 lakhs in value in comparison

with her off-take in 1932. Germany advanced her share by 40,000 tons to 158,000 tons and France by 29,000 tons to 86,000 tons. There were concurrent increases in the shipments to Italy from 37,000 to 62,000 tons, in those to United States of America from 24,000 to 57,000 tons and to the Netherlands from 19,000 to 25,000 tons. Increases were also noticeable in the shares of Brazil, China and Egypt.

50. Coming to jute manufactures, the main movements of the year were a decrease of 19.8 millions in number and of Rs. 1,76 lakhs in value under gunny bags and an increase of 54.6 million yards corresponding to an increase of Rs. 98 lakhs in value under gunny cloth. Of the total quantity of gunny bags exported, amounting in all to 401.3 millions, the United Kingdom took 43 millions as compared with 50 millions in 1932 and Belgium 9 millions against 6 millions in 1932. Other European countries took more or less the same quantities as in the preceding year. In the Asiatic zone, Hongkong cut down her requirements from 26 to 21 millions and Java from 19 to 16 millions. But Siam and the Straits Settlements, having 11 and 13 millions, to their credit were able to show an increase of 2 millions over their respective absorption in 1932. In Africa, an increase in Egypt's share from 13 to 15 millions was off set by a decrease from 18 to 16 millions in the share of South Africa. There were no noticeable variations in the purchases of other African countries. Purchases from the United States of America were on a restricted scale, having amounted to 9 millions against 13 million in 1932. Cuba showed a slight advance from 12 millions to 13 millions. But Chile and the Argentine Republic each having 10 millions to their credit showed gains of 6 and 7 millions over the respective off-take in 1932. Demand from Australia showed a remarkable decline from 100 to 81 millions.

Under gunny cloth, the United States of America which, as usual, was the largest single customer, took 635 million yards or 68 million yards more than in 1932. But demand from the Argentine Republic dropped off from 214 million yards to 187 million yards. Canada increased her purchase by 5 million yards to 73 million yards. But exports to the United Kingdom and Australia declined from 55 and 24 million yards to 50 and 21 million yards respectively.

RAW COTTON

51. Judging by the export figures for 1933, the trade in raw cotton seemed, on the whole, to have achieved quite a satisfactory revival. Exports in 1933 amounted to 466,000 tons valued at Rs. 25,74 lakhs as compared with 286,000 tons valued at Rs. 16,03 lakhs in 1932. Quantitatively, the turn-over improved by 180,000 tons or by 63 per cent., while the value increased by Rs. 9,70 lakhs or 61 per cent. The volume of trade indicated by these figures should be a matter of some satisfaction, specially under the prevailing all round depressed conditions. But intrinsically the position is not for such complacent satisfaction. About 50 per cent. of the year's export were consigned to Japan and taking the average exports of recent years that country has afforded the most important single market for Indian raw cotton. Demand from Japan maintained relatively a very high level up till August; but from September onward there was a pronounced decline. Thus the average monthly absorption of Japan which up till August had amounted to 26,500 tons slumped to as low as 500 tons in course of the next four months as a result of the boycott.

52. *Prices of American Cotton.*—The highest and lowest quotations each month for American cotton in 1932 and 1933 are given below. A comparison of the figures will show the extent of the fall in prices. Only quotations at the close of each week have been taken into consideration.

TABLE XXVIII.

Prices of Middling American Cotton (price per lb.).

	1933.		1932.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	d. 5.33	d. 5.15	d. 5.52	d. 5.33
February	5.09	4.94	5.95	5.58
March	5.26	4.79	5.73	5.15
April	5.53	5.28	5.00	4.73
May	6.19	5.89	4.58	4.45
June	6.38	6.12	4.41	4.09
July	6.47	6.23	4.87	4.56
August	6.25	5.53	6.45	4.69
September	5.60	5.38	6.57	5.73.
October	5.54	5.44	5.84	5.43
November	5.43	5.09	5.61	5.39
December	5.33	5.15	5.30	5.04

53. *Prices of Broach Cotton.*—A similar table for Cotton M. G. F. G. Broach at Bombay is given below :—

TABLE XXIX.

Prices of M. G. F. G. Broach at Bombay per candy of 784 lbs.

	1933.		1932.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
January	204 0	194 0	214 0	199 0
February	186 12	181 8	238 0	220 0
March	187 8	174 8	227 0	200 0
April	180 12	175 0	188 0	177 0
May	204 12	193 0	171 8	167 0
June	220 4	205 4	157 8	150 0
July	216 12	208 8	175 0	165 12
August	206 4	180 12	243 8	178 8
September	203 8	193 0	244 8	211 0
October	192 8	184 8	214 0	199 0
November	189 8	178 8	214 8	204 0
December	182 0	178 8	202 0	191 0

54. The opening quotation of the year 1933 for American cotton was the same as the corresponding figure for 1932, *viz.*, 5.33*d.* per lb. It then showed a downward tendency and in the beginning of March the price was 4.79*d.* From the second week of that month the price gradually rose to 6.47*d.* the highest quotation during the year, at the end of July. August again witnessed a fall. This fall continued till the price reached 5.09*d.* in the fourth week of November and after a slight recovery the quotation closed at 5.33*d.* Indian prices too moved on more or less parallel lines. From Rs. 204.0.0 per candy of 784 lbs. on January 13, price fell to Rs. 174.8.0 at the end of March. Thereafter it began to rise and touched Rs. 220.4.0, the highest quotation of the year, in the beginning of June. Prices dropped during the rest of the year and reached Rs. 150.4.0 at the close of the year.

55. *Parity of prices.*—The following table compares the prices of American and Indian cotton :—

TABLE XXX.

		Price per lb. in <i>d.</i>		Parities (per cent. on American).
		Middling American.	Fine Broach.	
1933.				
January	6	.	.	95.1
	13	.	.	94.9
	20	.	.	95.0
	27	.	.	95.0
February	3	.	.	94.5
	10	.	.	94.5
	17	.	.	94.3
	24	.	.	95.2
March	3	.	.	91.2
	10	.	.	91.9
	17	.	.	90.3
	24	.	.	88.9
	31	.	.	85.8
April	7	.	.	87.3
	14	.	.	87.5
	21	.	.	87.5
	28	.	.	86.8
May	5	.	.	88.3
	12	.	.	88.4
	19	.	.	87.8
	26	.	.	86.0

TABLE XXX—*contd.*

		1933— <i>contd.</i>					Price per lb. in d.		Parities (per cent. on American).
							Middling American.	Fine Broach.	
June	2	.	.	.	.	.	6.37	5.54	87.0
	9	.	.	.	.	.	6.12	5.29	86.4
	16	.	.	.	.	.	6.18	5.36	86.7
	23	.	.	.	.	.	6.18	5.37	86.9
	30	.	.	.	.	.	5.38	5.50	86.2
July	7	.	.	.	.	.	6.40	5.50	85.9
	14	.	.	.	.	.	6.33	5.52	87.2
	21	.	.	.	.	.	6.23	5.43	87.2
	28	.	.	.	.	.	6.47	5.60	86.6
August	4	.	.	.	.	.	6.25	5.32	85.1
	11	.	.	.	.	.	5.90	5.02	85.1
	18	.	.	.	.	.	5.66	4.83	85.3
	25	.	.	.	.	.	5.53	4.59	83.0
September	1	.	.	.	.	.	5.60	4.63	82.7
	8	.	.	.	.	.	5.38	4.47	83.1
	15	.	.	.	.	.	5.47	4.58	83.7
	22	.	.	.	.	.	5.42	4.63	85.4
	29	.	.	.	.	.	5.60	4.73	84.5
October	6	.	.	.	.	.	5.44	4.56	83.8
	13	.	.	.	.	.	5.44	4.54	83.5
	20	.	.	.	.	.	5.51	4.55	82.6
	27	.	.	.	.	.	5.54	4.55	82.1
November	3	.	.	.	.	.	5.43	4.43	81.6
	10	.	.	.	.	.	5.31	4.38	82.5
	17	.	.	.	.	.	5.13	4.23	82.5
	24	.	.	.	.	.	5.09	4.14	81.3
December	1	.	.	.	.	.	5.15	4.17	81.0
	8	.	.	.	.	.	5.25	4.16	79.2
	15	.	.	.	.	.	5.25	4.07	77.5
	22	.	.	.	.	.	5.25	4.08	77.7
	29	.	.	.	.	.	5.33	4.16	78.0

56. These figures would demonstrate that on the basis of the American variety the prices of Fine Broach at Liverpool were on a lower level in 1933 than in 1932. The year opened with 95 per cent. of the former which was 3 points below the corresponding parity figure for the previous year. Towards the end of March the parity fell to 85.8 and then it began to rise and reached 88.4 in the second week of May. There was again a drop during the following eight weeks when the parity fluctuated between 85.9 and 87.8. Although there was a slight rise during the last three weeks of July, the downward tendency was generally maintained till the end of the year.

57. The following table shows the exports of raw cotton from India month by month in 1932 and 1933 :—

TABLE XXXI.

	(In thousands of Tons.)	
	1932.	1933.
January	30	48
February	29	67
March	30	56
April	17	52
May	24	42
June	22	55
July	18	38
August	15	30
September	29	12
October	21	15
November	22	22
December	29	29
Total	286	466

58. The table below shows the chief countries to which cotton was exported in the two years 1932 and 1933 :—

TABLE XXXII.

Countries.	1932. Tons.	1933. Tons.
United Kingdom	22,900	48,300
Germany	21,700	35,300
Netherlands	4,200	10,100
Belgium	18,700	26,800
France	16,600	27,900
Spain	7,500	10,100
Italy	21,200	41,100
Ceylon	500	200
Indo-China	600	1,600
China	20,000	51,200
Japan	146,200	203,400
United States of America	2,900	4,700
Other countries	2,100	5,700
Total	286,000	466,400

59. *India's chief customers.*—As already stated, Japan remained the most important single customer for Indian cotton and shipments to that country advanced from 146,200 tons in 1932 to 203,400 tons. Next in importance was China which increased its off-take from 20,900 tons to 51,200 tons and succeeded in relegating the United Kingdom to the third position, among the consuming countries. It is, however, interesting that despite this retrogression in her relative position *vis-a-vis* Japan and China, the United Kingdom was able to make considerable progress in the matter of absorption of Indian cotton, her share having gone up from 22,900 tons in 1932 to 48,300 tons, and, as is well-known now, further strenuous efforts are being made to increase her purchases of Indian cotton. There were similar increases in the exports to Germany, France, Italy and Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands, the trade in each case representing a fairly large proportion of the total exports.

RICE.

60. *General position.*—The year just ended was a year of fresh disasters of all interests concerned in the rice trade of India. The 1932-33 crop in Burma had been quite a good one, the exportable surplus having been estimated at 3.1 million tons as compared with 2.4 million tons estimated for the 1931-32 crop. The increase in the Burma estimates unfortunately coincided with similar heavy estimates for the rice crops of the other important rice growing countries, notably Siam and Indo-China, and the dead weight of the combined export surpluses was a disturbing factor in the rice market and tended to undermine confidence and prices. Not only were the exports from Burma in 1933 quantitatively smaller, but even such volumes of trade as passed during the year could be effected only at a large sacrifice in prices. Demand showed a lamentable failure to adjust itself to the altered position in the matter of supplies.

The requirements in India proper indeed expanded in a remarkable manner but the demand from China which had supported the Burma market in 1932, fell off to modest dimensions. And throughout the year, apart for occasional support from Ceylon, there was little or nothing to sustain the export demand for Burma rice. On the contrary, for a considerable portion of the year, the trade was demoralised by rumours of dumping of old crop stocks of rice by Japan and towards the end of the year, when the new crop estimates began to loom large in the speculators' mind it became more and more apparent that the continued low prices were having no effect in checking production. It was only to be expected that under such conditions prices should behave rather erratically and in fact they slumped heavily except for a feeble rally about November.

61. *Exports.*—The total exports of rice during 1933 amounted to 1,843,000 tons valued at Rs. 11.43 lakhs as compared with 2,143,000 tons valued at Rs. 17.48 lakhs in 1932. These figures indicate a decline of 14 per cent. in quantity and of 35 per cent. in value.

62. The table below gives the exports of rice not in the husk to foreign countries :—

TABLE XXXIII.

	Quantity of rice, not in the husk, exported.	
	1932. Tons (000).	1933. Tons (000.).
United Kingdom	69	180
Germany	221	199

TABLE XXXIII—*contd.*

	Quantity of rice, not in the husk, exported.	
	1932. Tons (000).	1933. Tons (000).
Netherlands	93	66
Other countries in Europe	100	104
Ceylon	396	409
Straits Settlements	175	176
Sumatra	67	70
Java	35	18
Hongkong	54	48
China	390	203
Other countries of Asia	206	114
Egypt	55	35
Union of South Africa	25	26
Mauritius and Dependencies	54	52
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar	12	14
Cuba	52	46
West Indies (other than Cuba)	17	21
Other countries	55	48
Total	2,076	1,829

63. This table shows that the total exports to foreign countries decreased by 247,000 tons in comparison with the exports of 1932. There was indeed some increase in the shipments to Ceylon which took 409,000 tons as against 396,000 tons in the preceding year. But this was more than fully offset by a decline in the demand from China from 390,000 tons to 203,000 tons, the same figure which had been recorded against her for 1931, the decrease in this case on the basis of the exports in 1932 having been one of 187,000 tons or 48 per cent. Simultaneously there were decreases of more or less appreciable magnitude in the shipments to Java, Hongkong and other countries of Asia. Outside Asia, Germany and the Netherlands between them were responsible for a decline of 49,000 tons, while the consignments to the United Kingdom advanced by 111,000 tons to 180,000 tons. These figures, however, are by no means final, for a considerable proportion of the shipments entered against the United Kingdom usually represents cargo despatched for subsequent distribution among other countries on receipt of further advices from shippers. Running down the list, it will further be seen that there were noticeable reductions in the shipments to Egypt and Cuba. The coastwise exports of rice from Burma to India proper amounted to 1,341,000 tons as compared with 882,000 tons in 1932 and 1,201,000 tons in 1931.

64. *Prices.*—The following table shows the prices of rice per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each,—Big Mills Specials (Rangoon):—

TABLE XXXIV.

		Per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	
		Rs.	As.
1933.			
January	4	167	8
	11	180	0
	18	170	0
	25	172	8
February	1	165	0
	8	..	..
	15	162	8
	22	165	0
March	1	160	0
	8	157	8
	15	155	0
	22	147	8
	29	145	0
April	5	147	8
	12	150	0
	19	147	8
	26	162	8
May	3	157	8
	10	165	0
	17	157	8
	24	..	..
	30	162	8
June	7	165	0
	14	170	0
	21	167	8
	28	165	0
July	5	107	8
	12	167	8
	19	172	8
	26	160	0

TABLE XXXIV—*contd.*

1933— <i>contd.</i>		Per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	
		Rs.	As.
August	2	.	162 8
	9	.	165 0
	16	.	162 8
	23	.	162 8
	30	.	150 0
September	6	.	152 8
	13	.	150 0
	20	.	140 0
	27	.	145 0
October	4	.	145 0
	11	.	147 8
	18	.	147 8
	25	.	155 0
November	1	.	160 0
	8	.	172 8
	15	.	182 8
	22	.	175 0
December	6	.	167 8
	13	.	162 8
	20	.	147 8
	27	.	150 0

65. As shown above the opening quotation for the year was Rs. 167-8-0 and it rose to Rs. 180-0-0 the highest quotation of the year, in the following week. From the third week of January it began to fall and this downward tendency was generally maintained throughout the year. The lowest quotation of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 140 was reached in the third week of September. At the close of the year the quotation stood at Rs. 150.

WHEAT.

66. The world (excluding U. S. S. R.) wheat crop in 1933 was 6 per cent. below that of 1932 having been 3,500 million bushels against 3,729 million bushels in 1932. The exports of wheat from British India during 1933 showed a further reduction and amounted to 2,000 tons only, as compared with 2,800 tons in 1932 and 194,000 tons in 1930. Imports of foreign wheat during the year amounted to 52,000 tons, the entire quantity representing consignments from Australia, received mainly during the first six months of the year.

67. The price of wheat, white, at Karachi was on a higher level in the first seven months of 1933 than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The opening quotation of the year was Rs. 30 per candy and this level was generally maintained till the second week of April. Thereafter the price dropped till it reached the lowest level during the year Rs. 21-2-0 by the middle of October. During the subsequent ten weeks there was a slight improvement in prices and the year closed with Rs. 23-2-0.

68. The highest and lowest quotations each month for wheat, white, at Karachi and No. 3 Manitoba (London) are given below :—

TABLE XXXV.

Wheat prices in 1933.

	Karachi White (Karachi) (2 per cent. barley and 1½ per cent. dirt) per candy of 656 lbs.		No. 3 Manitoba (London and Liverpool) per 480 lbs.	
	Highest. Rs. as.	Lowest. Rs. as.	Highest. s. d.	Lowest. s. d.
January	30 12	30 0	24 7½	23 4½
February	31 7	30 0	23 0	22 7½
March	30 10	28 14	24 6	22 6
April	29 6	24 2	25 0	23 10½
May	26 6	24 8	26 7½	24 4½
June	26 0	25 8	27 4½	24 9
July	27 13	26 2	31 6	28 9
August	25 4	24 1	30 1½	24 10½
September	23 13	23 4	26 6	23 1½
October	23 3	21 2	23 6	22 3
November	23 13	22 2	23 4½	23 0
December	23 2	21 10	..	..

OIL SEEDS.

69. The total exports of oilseeds advanced from 788,000 tons in 1932 to 1,145,000 tons in 1933 and the value from Rs. 12,63 lakhs to Rs. 14,47 lakhs. It will be seen from the table below that all the principal varieties except rapeseed shared in this increase. In the table the figures from 1913 and 1929 have also been included for purposes of comparison.

TABLE XXXVI.

	1913. Tons (000).	1929. Tons (000).	1932. Tons (000).	1933. Tons (000).
Linseed	367	250	77	347
Rapeseed	218	59	129	76
Groundnuts	255	816	472	587
Castor	131	112	81	89
Cotton	215	76	1	7
Sesamum	102	21	14	17
Copra	37	..	..	..
Others	67	15	14	22
Total	1,392	1,349	788	1,145

70. *Linseed*.—The total exports of Indian linseed amounted to 347,000 tons valued at Rs. 4.23 lakhs in 1933 as compared with 77,000 tons valued at Rs. 97 lakhs in 1932. As usual, the exports were mainly to France, Italy. The total exports of Indian linseed amounted during the year to 347,000 tons valued at Rs. 4.23 lakhs in 1933 as compared with 77,000 tons valued at Rs. 97 lakhs in 1932. As usual, the exports were mainly to France, Italy, Australia, the United Kingdom and Germany. The exports to the United Kingdom were undoubtedly favourably influenced by the Ottawa preferences. Prices of linseed, bold, at Bombay ruled about Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. till the first week of February. From that date prices began to fall till they reached Rs. 4-15-6 the lowest quotation of the year on April 7. Thereafter

they had an upward tendency and touched Rs. 7-0-0, the highest quotation recorded during the year, in the third week of July. There was again a set back and the drop in prices was almost continuous, the closing quotation being Rs. 5-11-6.

71. *Groundnuts*.—Export of groundnuts increased in quantity by 24 per cent. from 472,000 tons in 1932 to 587,000 tons in 1933, but lower prices accounted for a decline of 4 per cent. in value from Rs. 8,11 lakhs to Rs. 7,73 lakhs. There were increases in the shipments to Germany and Italy which took 75,000 tons and 67,000 tons as against 59,000 tons and 41,000 tons respectively in 1932. France, normally the best customer of Indian groundnuts, reduced her takings from 222,000 tons to 212,000 tons and the Netherlands from 87,000 tons to 82,000 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom and Belgium also fell from 42,000 tons and 10,000 tons to 25,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively. Of the total shipments in 1933 a considerable amount has not been allocated to the countries of final destinations. These cargoes when distributed according to their final destinations might raise the respective quotas of the countries mentioned above. Prices of groundnuts, as already stated, were much lower in 1933 than in 1932. The highest quotation during the year for Madras decorticated groundnuts was Rs. 32-2-0 per candy of 500 lbs. and the lowest Rs. 20.

72. *Castor seed*.—Exports of castor seed also showed an increase in quantity, viz., from 81,000 tons to 89,000 tons but here also the value fell off from Rs. 1,20 lakhs to Rs. 1,12 lakhs. Italy which raised her takings from 6,000 tons in 1932 to 9,000 tons in 1933 was indeed the only important exception but barring her, all the principal markets reduced their purchases. The United Kingdom and the United States of America which normally are the chief consumers of Indian castor seed further reduced their purchases, viz., from 19,000 tons and 27,000 tons to 15,000 tons and 26,000 tons respectively. Belgium which had taken 4,000 tons in 1932 practically withdrew from the market during 1933.

73. *Rape seed*.—The exports of rape seed declined from 129,000 tons to 76,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,77 lakhs to Rs. 88 lakhs in value. This decline was mainly attributable to Italy which curtailed her purchases from 76,000 tons to 15,000 tons in 1933. Germany and Belgium raised their takings by 2,000 tons each and France by 5,000 tons to 11,000, 5,000 and 12,000 tons respectively. But the share of the Netherlands fell away from 14,000 tons to 13,000 tons in 1933 and that of the United Kingdom remain almost stationary at 16,000 tons.

74. *Cotton seed*.—Cotton seed showed a slight recovery from 1,000 tons in 1932 to 7,000 tons but this was still far behind the exports of 1931 which were returned at 35,000 tons. The United Kingdom raised her share to 5,000 tons or 71 per cent. This was significant in view of the fact that the United Kingdom had taken no interest in the Indian market in 1932. It is, however, important to remember that her off take in 1933 was far below her takings in 1931 which had amounted to 34,000 tons or 97 per cent.

75. *Sesamum*.—Exports under this head amounted to 17,000 tons in 1933 as against 14,000 tons in the preceding year and 4,000 tons in 1931. The bulk of the shipments was made to the Continent which has been showing some interest in this line of trade during the last two years. This increase may be interesting in itself, but in recent years the Indian market has begun to show less dependence on exports, the indigenous supply being now largely required for internal consumption.

TEA.

76. *Exports.*—The total exports of tea declined from 368 million lbs. in 1932 to 325 million lbs. in 1933 but the value rose from Rs. 16.89 lakhs in 1932 to Rs. 19.06 lakhs in the year under review. This represented a decrease of 12 per cent. in quantity accompanied by an increase of 13 per cent. in value. The entire quantity exported represented consignments of black tea. The major portion of the exports went, as usual, to the United Kingdom and her share in the year under review amounted to 279 million lbs. valued at Rs. 16.69 lakhs as compared with 320 million lbs. valued at Rs. 14.60 lakhs in the preceding year. Russia took 2 millions lbs. in 1933 as against 3 millions lbs. a year ago. The United States of America took 10 million lbs. the same quantity as in the preceding year. The trade with Canada showed a slight fall, her demand for India coming down tea from 16 million lbs. in 1932 to 15 million lbs. in the year under review. Among the other principal customers Greece, France, Persia, Arabia, Egypt and Chile considerably reduced their takings, while New Zealand showed an improvement in her demands. It may be mentioned however that the figures of exports given against the various countries represent only direct shipments from India and do not take into account the quantities of Indian tea re-exported from the United Kingdom. The volume of such re-exports, reached a total of 38 million lbs. in 1933 as compared with 42 million lbs. in the preceding year, the principal destinations in 1933 being the Irish Free State, Continental Europe, the United States of America and Canada.

77. *Production.*—The production of tea in India in 1932 was estimated at 434 million lbs. The production during 1933 is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 375 million lbs.

78. *Prices.*—Prices of tea fell further during the season 1932-33. Excluding dust, secondhand and damaged teas, the average price per lb. of tea auctioned in Calcutta was 5 annas 2 pies for the season 1932-33 as against 6 annas 5 pies for the season 1931-32. During the tea season 1933-34 now drawing to a close there was, however, a slump in prices of teas without export rights and up to the end of the year the quotation for teas sold for internal consumption never rose above 5 annas 7 pies per lb. and it went down as low as 4 annas 1 pie. The prices of teas "with export rights" ranged between 7 annas 6 pies and 10 annas 9 pies during June to December 1933.

HIDES AND SKINS.

79. The total exports of hides and skins, raw and tanned or dressed, amounted to 56,000 tons valued at Rs. 9.13 lakhs in 1933 as compared with 42,000 tons valued at Rs. 7.76 lakhs in the preceding year. Compared with 1929 the decrease in the exports during 1933 amounted to 22,000 tons valued at Rs. 7.57 lakhs. The table below shows the shipments, during 1929, 1932, and 1933, of the chief items comprising this group:—

TABLE XXXVII.

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1929. Tons (000).	1932. Tons (000).	1933. Tons (000).	1929. Rs. (lakhs).	1932. Rs. (lakhs).	1933. Rs. (lakhs).
Raw hides	30	13	18	3.31	61	89
Raw skins	22	13	19	5.35	2.06	3.17
Cuttings of raw hides and skins	6	..	1	9	..	1
Tanned or dressed hides	14	10	12	3.31	1.95	2.04
Tanned or dressed skins	6	6	6	4.64	3.14	3.02
Total	78	42	56	16.70	7.76	9.13

80. The average declared value per lb. for raw hides and skins (including cuttings) advanced from Re. 0-7-4 in 1932 to Re. 0-7-7 in the year under review, but there was a decline in the case of tanned hides and skins from Rs. 1-6-9 to Rs. 1-4-8. A brief analysis of the trade in the more important lines during 1933 as compared with the preceding year is given in the following paragraphs :—

81. *Buffalo hides, raw.*—Exports during the year amounted to 2,200 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs as compared with 1,700 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs a year ago. Greece took 600 tons as against 300 tons in 1932. Purchases by other countries were considerably less than in the preceding year.

82. *Cow hides, raw.*—The shipments rose from 11,000 tons valued at Rs. 52 lakhs to 15,200 tons valued at Rs. 78 lakhs. Germany remained the largest customer with 4,400 tons to her credit in 1933 as against 3,200 tons a year ago. Italy also increased her takings from 2,600 tons to 3,200 tons and the United Kingdom hers from 1,000 tons to 1,700 tons.

83. *Calf skins, raw.*—The trade under this head showed no remarkable variation, the total value of the shipments having been maintained at a little below Rs. 2 lakhs.

84. *Goat skins, raw.*—Exports under this head rose from 12,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,74 lakhs in 1932 to 17,000 tons valued at Rs. 2,70 lakhs in 1933. With the exception of Belgium and Australia all principal buying countries increased their share. The United States of America and the United Kingdom, the chief purchasers in the Indian market, took 11,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in 1933 as against 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons a year ago.

85. *Sheep skins, raw.*—The shipments spurted up from 400 tons valued at Rs. 4 lakhs to 1,200 tons valued at Rs. 11 lakhs. Italy took 800 tons as against 300 tons in 1932. Germany and France began to show some interest in the Indian market during the year.

86. *Buffalo hides, tanned or dressed.*—The total exports under this head amounted to 600 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs out of which the United Kingdom took 540 tons. In the previous year she had taken 400 tons out of the total exports of 450 tons.

87. *Cow hides, tanned.*—The exports in 1933 amounted to 10,100 tons valued at Rs. 1,78 lakhs as compared with 8,700 tons valued at Rs. 1,69 lakhs a year ago. The United Kingdom, as usual, had the largest share of the trade with 10,000 tons to her credit as against 8,550 tons in 1932.

88. *Calf skins, tanned.*—The shipments showed a slight decline from 840 tons (Rs. 19 lakhs) to 820 tons (Rs. 17 lakhs) in 1933, the entire quantity having been consigned to the United Kingdom.

89. *Goat skins, tanned.*—Exports increased by 500 tons to 3,300 tons in quantity but declined by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 1,62 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom continued to be the largest customer.

90. *Sheep skins, tanned.*—The exports declined slightly from 2,700 tons (Rs. 1,28 lakhs) in 1932 to 2,600 tons (Rs. 1,24 lakhs) in 1933. Purchases by the United Kingdom rose by 100 tons to 2,100 tons but this increase was counterbalanced by a fall in the share of Japan from 600 tons in 1932 to 500 tons.

MAIN ITEMS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

91. The following tables give the quantities and values of some main items of India's foreign trade for the last five years and from which an estimate may be made of the present position of the trade in relation to that of 1929.

TABLE XXXVIII.
Summary Tables for some main items of India's Foreign Trade.
I.—Imports.

Name.	1929.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).
Cotton piecegoods (million yds.)	1,910	51,45	741	14,19	1,155	20,46	860	14,41
Cotton Twist and Yarn (million lbs.)	47	6,54	30	2,91	44	3,83	34	2,68
Mineral Oils—								
Kerosene (million gallons).	103	5,65	73	3,87	78	3,57	58	2,21
Other sorts (million gallons)	149	5,06	139	4,99	128	4,20	131	3,80
Sugar (thousand tons)	1,003	16,31	674	7,13	462	5,10	315	3,29
Salt (thousand tons)	608	1,26	529	80	553	82	367	51
Metals—								
Iron and Steel (thousand tons)	1,071	18,85	434	7,17	333	5,49	316	5,32
Other Metals (thousand tons)	57	6,53	49	3,68	69	4,50	57	3,69
Machinery and Millwork . . . . .	..	17,92	..	11,79	..	10,77	..	12,46
Motor Vehicles . . . . .	..	7,76	..	3,67	..	2,24	..	3,07
Rubber Manufactures . . . . .	..	3,22	..	2,38	..	2,06	..	1,77
Liquors (thousand gallons)	7,515	3,77	6,308	2,75	5,429	2,18	5,045	2,31
Tobacco (thousand lbs.)	10,600	2,65	4,980	1,23	5,104	89	4,689	70

Summary Tables for some main items of India's Foreign Trade—contd.

II.—Exports.

Name.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).	Quantity.	Value Rs. (lakhs).
Jute, raw—tons (000)	857	29,64	626	15,44	662	12,01	495	9,10	729	10,90
Jute, manufactures—tons (000)	943	53,52	842	37,48	658	21,74	681	22,30	677	21,44
Cotton—raw—tons (000)	702	66,40	727	54,58	569	31,81	286	16,03	466	25,74
Rice not in the husk—tons (000)	2,000	28,65	2,579	32,26	2,090	16,16	2,076	17,16	1,829	11,38
Tea—million lbs.	380	26,76	357	23,43	343	20,21	368	16,89	325	19,06
Oilseeds—										
Groundnuts—tons (000).	816	19,05	590	11,64	710	9,93	472	8,11	587	7,78
Linseed—tons (000)	250	5,73	261	5,65	112	1,46	77	97	347	4,23
Others—tons (000)	283	5,32	161	2,79	199	2,71	239	3,55	211	2,66
Hides and Skins—										
Raw—tons (000) (including cuttings).	58	8,76	49	6,12	35	3,93	27	2,67	18	4,06
Tanned—tons (000)	20	7,95	19	6,86	15	5,34	16	5,09	18	5,07
Metals and Ores—tons (000)	1,632	10,01	1,378	8,93	825	5,58	712	4,88	955	5,33

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS;

New Delhi, the 19th February 1934.

GIPD—M937FD—26-2-34—600.

D. B. MEEK,

Director-General.

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REPORT
ON THE
SEABORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1933.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1933, and the four previous years.

—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	84,13,53,914	82,65,31,263	56,93,80,038	49,76,07,176	54,31,54,339	+4,55,47,163
Gold	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	—89,39,266
Silver	11,02,88,040	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,002	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	—1,63,37,973
Currency Notes ..	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	+31,110
Total, Imports	1,08,68,10,361	1,01,28,34,247	74,85,24,965	54,19,57,975	56,22,59,009	+2,03,01,034
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	—87,00,096
Indian Produce ..	78,69,03,575	69,70,06,113	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,87,185	—8,34,08,760
Gold	71,783	49,450	49,05,105	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	+83,18,501
Silver	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	—1,36,41,099
Currency Notes ..	3,000	..-	..	..	12,000	+ 12,000
Total, Exports ..	86,29,47,321	75,51,93,089	58,49,76,017	95,56,56,074	85,82,36,720	—9,74,19,354
Total, Foreign Trade	1,04,87,57,682	1,76,80,27,336	1,33,36,01,582	1,49,76,14,049	1,42,04,95,729	—7,71,18,320

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	31,68,00,010	29,24,32,424	28,47,26,165	23,31,98,612	21,10,28,598	-2,12,70,019
Foreign Merchandise	1,79,41,032	1,82,20,674	1,42,03,581	1,71,16,044	1,65,15,887	-5,00,157
Gold .. ..	..	36,123	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	-3,28,643
Silver	39,652	48,081	2,10,040	6,86,143	37,13,964	+31,27,821
Total, Imports ..	33,47,80,694	31,07,37,302	24,92,30,686	25,16,32,603	23,25,61,605	-1,90,70,998
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	21,47,89,544	22,36,58,399	22,84,34,487	27,76,70,045	24,12,24,601	-3,64,54,544
Foreign Merchandise	7,50,39,462	8,79,07,327	6,03,05,669	5,23,60,285	4,16,51,016	-1,07,15,269
Gold .. ..	..	..	650	1,700	11,842	+10,142
Silver	43,375	70,929	5,38,944	4,56,897	24,701	-4,32,196
Total, Exports ..	28,98,72,381	31,16,36,655	28,83,34,650	33,05,03,027	28,29,12,060	-4,75,91,867
Total, Coasting Trade	62,46,53,075	62,23,73,957	53,75,65,336	58,21,36,530	51,54,73,665	-6,66,62,865
Grand total, Private	2,57,34,10,757	2,39,04,01,293	1,87,10,06,918	2,07,07,60,579	1,93,59,69,394	-14,37,81,185
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	6,62,41,406	4,94,46,457	3,13,73,280	2,15,70,648	1,75,30,496	-40,40,152
Coasting	25,92,806	49,78,068	33,74,098	24,20,100	17,67,059	-6,53,047
Total, Government Transactions.	6,88,34,302	5,44,24,525	3,47,47,378	2,39,90,754	1,92,97,555	-46,93,199
Total, Trade ..	2,64,22,45,059	2,44,48,25,818	1,90,58,14,296	2,10,37,41,333	1,95,52,66,949	-14,84,74,384

General Remarks.

2. In the previous year the total trade figure showed an increase due to the abnormal export of gold : during the year under review although the exports of gold continued, the nett result shows a large deficit on last year's figure, though an increase on that of 1930-31. Trade conditions throughout the world continued to be beset by difficulties and Bombay's export trade suffered very largely. Her import trade, fostered by the sustained export of gold, showed a definite improvement, considerably more marked than that of the other major ports of India.

Imports of private merchandise which had been declining for the last four years improved by Rs. 4.55 crores or 9 per cent. to Rs. 54.32 crores. A reference to the itemised list in paragraph 16 shows that most of the principal

articles of import have contributed towards the improvement, the more important among them being cotton manufactures, silk, raw and manufactures, artificial silk, wool manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton. Sugar, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles, grain, pulse and flour, however, record noticeable decreases. Imports of treasure further declined from Rs. 4.43 crores to Rs. 1.91 crore.

3. Exports of Indian produce further fell by Rs. 8.34 crores, or 26 per cent., to Rs. 23.17 crores, all the principal articles except raw hemp, tobacco and fruits and vegetables sharing in the fall. This heavy falling off is chiefly attributable to world trade depression and the slump in commodity prices. Raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures, grains, cotton twist and yarn and raw wool recorded noticeable decreases.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that the United Kingdom has yielded the pride of place, which she had regained last year, to Japan whose share increased by over $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., while that of the United Kingdom rose by $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. only, owing mainly to smaller takings of hides and skins, raw and tanned, raw wool, groundnut cake, seeds and myrabolans. The trade with the Continent of Europe fell by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but that with the United States of America rose by the same percentage.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay contracted by Rs. 7.71 crores, or 5 per cent., to Rs. 142.05 crores, owing to a heavy falling off in exports. Both imports and exports of the precious metals declined by Rs. 2.53 crores and Rs. 53.22 lakhs respectively, the latter in spite of a slightly increased gold export.

6. The value of the total coasting trade also fell away by Rs. 6.67 crores, or 11 per cent., to Rs. 51.55 crores, imports contributing Rs. 1.91 crore and exports Rs. 4.76 crores towards the fall.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House further increased from Rs. 12,38,19,788 to Rs. 15,80,23,178. These figures exclude the collections on account of various cesses such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was .9 as against 1.38 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 :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	40,75,42,032	54,30,07,765	+4,54,64,853
Gold	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	— 89,39,266
Silver	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	—1,63,37,673
Currency Notes ..	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	+31,110
Total, Imports ..	1,08,56,30,144	1,01,26,71,895	74,84,66,067	54,18,93,731	56,21,12,435	+2,02,18,704
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise ..	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,38,172	—87,00,066
Indian Produce ..	78,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,18,69,005	—8,34,35,940
Gold	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,609	60,53,30,400	+83,18,591
Silver	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,568	1,75,30,517	1,51,15,062	14,78,063	—1,36,41,009
Currency Notes ..	3,000	..	..	..	12,000	+ 12,000
Total, Exports ..	86,29,37,785	75,51,85,249	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	85,82,09,540	—9,74,46,534
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,94,85,67,909	1,76,78,57,144	1,33,34,41,674	1,49,75,49,805	1,42,03,21,975	—7,72,27,830
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	28,73,76,458	26,24,31,287	21,01,73,314	21,13,44,106	18,51,17,003	—2,62,27,103
Foreign Merchandise ..	96,49,902	82,83,110	65,63,368	64,37,264	77,76,211	—6,61,053
Gold .. ..	..	36,123	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	—3,28,643
Silver	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	5,85,093	37,13,964	+31,28,873
Total, Imports ..	29,70,66,012	27,07,98,581	21,69,47,622	22,10,98,267	19,70,16,339	—2,40,87,928
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	17,90,67,765	19,05,23,800	20,17,13,728	24,77,79,897	20,89,61,506	—3,87,88,391
Foreign Merchandise ..	7,46,26,233	6,74,17,582	5,90,83,126	5,20,43,124	4,13,36,422	—1,07,06,702
Gold .. ..	..	..	550	1,700	11,842	+10,142
Silver	43,375	70,929	5,33,944	4,56,897	24,701	—4,32,196
Total, Exports ..	25,37,37,373	27,80,12,311	26,13,31,348	30,02,81,618	25,08,64,471	—4,99,17,147
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	55,08,03,385	54,88,10,892	47,82,78,970	52,13,79,885	44,78,74,810	—7,40,05,075
Total, Private Trade	2,49,93,71,294	2,31,66,68,036	1,81,17,20,644	2,01,89,29,690	1,86,76,96,785	—15,12,32,905
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.						
Total, Trade ..	6,85,67,058	6,42,65,104	3,45,46,080	2,39,90,754	1,91,21,161	—48,69,593
	2,56,79,28,352	2,37,09,33,140	1,84,62,66,724	2,04,29,20,444	1,88,68,17,946	—16,61,02,493

9. The Aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay fell off by Rs. 7.72 crores to Rs. 142.03 crores, i.e., by over 5.1 per cent., and if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 4.67 crores, or 5.5 per cent., to Rs. 79.44 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta declined by Rs. 5.18 crores, or 5.6 per cent. to Rs. 87 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 60.92 lakhs, or 2.1 per cent., to Rs. 27.7 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay improved by 9 per cent. and those into Calcutta and Karachi by 2.5 per cent. each. Cotton manufactures, silk manufactures, artificial silk, silk,

raw, wool manufactures including yarn and knitting wool, cotton twist and yarn, cotton, raw (including waste), hardware, paper and pasteboard and glass and glassware mainly account for the improvement at Bombay, cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), machinery and millwork, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, woollen goods, hardware and paper and pasteboard at Calcutta and cotton manufactures at Karachi. On the other hand, the articles which recorded noticeable decreases were sugar, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles etc., grain, pulse and flour, fruits and vegetables and oils at Bombay, oils (mineral), sugar, spices, grain, pulse and flour, provisions and oilman's stores and motor cars and motor cycles etc. at Calcutta and oils (mineral), sugar, machinery and millwork and metals and ores at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce fell away by Rs. 8.34 crores, or nearly 26 per cent. to Rs. 23.17 crores at Bombay, by Rs. 5.85 crores, or 10 per cent., to Rs. 51.97 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 70.6 lakhs, or 6 per cent., to Rs. 10.83 crores at Karachi. Raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, cotton twist and yarn and raw wool are chiefly responsible for the decline at Bombay, tea, jute, raw, opium, lac, seeds, hides and skins, raw, and metals and ores at Calcutta and wool, raw, hides and skins, raw, and grain, pulse and flour at Karachi. On the other hand, fruits and vegetables, tobacco and hemp raw slightly increased at Bombay and seeds recorded a noticeable increase at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell away by Rs. 7.64 crores or nearly 15 per cent. to Rs. 44.32 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline. Of the principal articles under imports, raw cotton, rice, wheat, jute manufactures, spices and seeds declined while kerosene oil showed an improvement. Under exports noticeable decreases were recorded under cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. The fall in the value of foreign merchandise exported is attributable to reduced shipments of cotton piece goods, fruits and vegetables and sugar.

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.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	10,69.56	10,87.26	8,04.40	5,04.66	4,27.51	—77.15
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	10,25.55	11,06.38	12,23.78	11,97.15	12,49.80	+52.65
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	61,28.94	58,63.53	34,55.91	31,22.47	36,15.7	+4,93.32
IV.—Living animals	19.41	22.33	10.75	17.44	10.66	—6.78
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,69.28	1,84.19	1,58.36	1,33.71	1,26.32	—7.39
Total, Imports	84,11.74	82,63.69	56,93.20	49,75.43	54,30.08	+4,04.65

Articles.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
Exports.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,48.72	2,80.99	2,10.72	1,92.15	1,36.27	—55.88
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	66,14.70	58,67.99	44,79.82	24,49.05	18,24.20	—6,24.85
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	8,02.33	7,32.13	5,41.41	4,47.01	2,94.48	—1,52.53
IV.—Living animals .. ..	.58	.42	1.01	10	.12	+ .02
V.—Postal Articles	1,03.51	89.35	69.18	62.65	61.53	—1.12
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	78,69.81	69,70.88	53,02.14	31,50.96	23,16.60	—8,34.36
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	34.03	36.20	24.36	26.35	12.06	—13.30
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	2,33.08	1,95.06	1,42.47	1,13.73	44.06	—68.77
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,24.67	2,08.68	1,47.61	1,36.35	1,31.09	—4.36
IV.—Living animals	2.03	2.70	2.93	2.24	3.51	+1.27
V.—Postal Articles	8.62	9.56	5.84	5.66	3.91	—1.75
Total, Foreign Merchandise	5,02.43	4,52.10	3,23.21	2,84.33	1,97.33	—57.00
Total, Exports	83,72.27	74,22.98	56,25.35	34,35.29	25,13.93	—9,21.36

13. *Imports.*—Under imports the most important class is class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, which shows an improvement of Rs. 4.93 crores due chiefly to larger arrivals of most of the principal articles in the group, the more important being cotton yarn and manufactures, silk yarn and manufactures, other yarns and textile fabrics, woollen yarn and manufactures, cutlery, hardware, instruments etc., metals, other than iron and steel, glass and glassware and paper and pasteboard and stationery. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof however recorded a noticeable decrease. Class II shows an increase of Rs. 52.65 lakhs owing mainly to larger receipts of silk raw and waste, and cotton raw and waste. The fall of Rs. 77.15 lakhs in class I is chiefly attributable to smaller receipts of sugar, grain, pulse and flour and fruits and vegetables.

14. *Exports—Indian produce.*—All the classes except the unimportant class IV show decreases. The heavy fall of Rs. 6.25 crores in the most important class II is attributable partly to the slump in commodity prices and partly to reduced shipments of cotton, raw and waste, seeds including nuts for oils and wool, raw and waste and that of Rs. 1.53 crores in class III is due mainly to smaller exports of cotton yarn and manufactures and hides and skins, tanned or dressed and leather. Reduced shipments of grain, pulse and flour and spices account for the decrease of Rs. 55.88 lakhs in class I.

15. *Re-exports.*—Smaller re-shipments of hides and skins, raw and untanned and of metallic ores etc. are chiefly responsible for the fall of Rs. 68.77 lakhs in class II while smaller re-exports of sugar, grain, pulse and flour, fruits and vegetables and fish excluding canned fish account for the decrease of Rs. 13.39 lakhs in Class I.

IMPORTS.

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

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1932-33.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	8,89,32,227	8,41,12,298	6,32,50,443	6,79,11,907	7,04,25,158	+25.13	12.97	3.0	1.4	4.33	.6	.7	1
2 Cotton Manufactures ..	16,28,59,544	14,93,51,075	4,87,38,206	3,82,08,007	6,49,04,061	+2,66.98	11.95	65.4	56.5	56.74	45.1	47.0	2
3 Machinery and Millwork	5,21,91,265	5,22,67,187	3,99,42,898	3,57,79,425	3,66,75,008	+8.95	6.75	74.6	76.2	75.94	75.7	74.2	3
4 Metals and Ores ..	7,99,45,871	6,89,58,159	4,86,85,246	3,66,48,997	3,48,59,896	-22.89	6.33	43.7	33.4	22.66	25.9	21.3	4
5 Oil	2,72,26,897	3,75,28,140	3,23,44,005	3,02,77,522	2,89,22,618	-13.55	5.33	4.7	4.3	3.54	4.0	4.1	5
6 Artificial Silk	3,15,78,576	2,69,90,488	1,55,11,494	2,22,75,187	2,77,12,704	+54.87	5.10	20.8	12.2	6.68	4.5	6.6	6
7 Silk Manufactures in- cluding silk yarn, noils and warps.	3,04,71,136	2,66,04,345	1,45,49,623	1,62,93,071	2,56,41,338	+93.48	4.72	2.2	1.3	1.32	2.3	3.0	7
8 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,86,37,385	1,53,07,587	1,65,66,312	1,85,24,744	1,64,12,805	-19.12	3.06	6.5	10.4	6.88	9.2	15.8	8
9 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	2,96,88,686	2,70,58,986	1,17,98,567	1,32,95,914	1,64,59,509	+31.64	3.03	46.8	38.2	35.09	26.5	19.9	9
10 Instruments and Appa- ratus.	1,69,13,356	2,00,29,870	1,63,04,801	1,34,83,120	1,39,74,538	+4.91	2.57	50.9	48.5	42.97	41.5	42.0	10
11 Postal articles not speci- fied.	1,68,28,443	1,84,18,863	1,58,35,590	1,33,71,237	1,26,31,718	-7.39	2.33	54.3	48.6	47.22	50.4	51.0	11
12 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	2,62,81,789	3,48,93,136	2,08,66,256	1,41,74,353	1,19,20,948	-22.53	2.20	20.0	15.2	16.59	23.4	34.1	12

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		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1932-33.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
									In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
13	Sugar	4,00,47,076	3,91,83,850	2,48,60,649	1,41,60,527	1,15,72,709	-26.08	2.13	1.7	10.2	19	3.7	.2	13
14	Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,13,22,915	1,27,51,010	98,85,114	95,41,172	1,10,56,914	+15.16	2.04	25.1	22.9	17.75	18.9	14.2	14
15	Hardware	1,59,61,646	1,57,22,380	1,00,95,155	85,10,212	1,01,43,248	+16.33	1.87	29.8	28.8	31.60	32.6	27.1	15
16	Silk, Raw (including waste).	76,53,673	72,78,138	60,56,818	41,94,632	82,95,669	+41.01	1.53	.4	..	..	..	..	16
17	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,84,60,896	1,38,00,502	58,37,599	41,60,794	79,18,830	+37.58	1.46	45.3	42.0	42.02	46.5	41.6	17
18	Chemicals	62,44,934	71,21,669	73,11,224	76,90,801	76,42,570	+ .52	1.41	41.8	44.6	40.63	40.1	39.8	18
19	Drugs and Medicines ..	79,69,479	87,51,373	73,36,364	76,96,655	74,26,333	-2.70	1.37	38.9	37.5	21.76	28.5	24.6	19
20	Rubber	84,86,902	97,46,802	87,41,906	69,70,954	72,38,091	+2.67	1.33	34.0	32.7	23.06	32.6	34.3	20
21	Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,18,49,086	1,26,01,066	99,03,663	90,57,423	69,87,457	-20.70	1.29	.6	.6	.23	.2	.3	21
22	Glass and Glassware ..	1,03,84,820	1,16,19,877	71,49,054	56,68,708	69,78,307	+13.10	1.29	5.0	5.1	6.17	7.2	5.0	22
23	Liquors	94,35,716	1,03,63,486	89,67,253	64,52,170	69,59,888	+5.08	1.28	54.6	55.9	54.46	52.5	53.7	23
24	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	1,36,15,023	1,16,44,322	1,05,98,972	74,81,734	68,84,201	-5.97	1.27	85.9	40.2	35.79	41.7	44.2	24
25	Spices	70,10,890	81,28,893	61,51,597	62,37,642	60,96,189	-1.41	1.12	.3	..	.92	.1	.1	25
26	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	62,62,333	70,07,976	39,92,259	35,16,969	39,99,577	+4.83	.74	8.2	7.4	2.61	5.1	2.0	26
27	Apparel	94,67,296	80,88,894	42,37,868	37,10,273	39,87,742	+2.77	.73	39.8	36.7	35.15	30.7	25.3	27
28	Leather, and Manufactures of.	33,30,194	35,82,627	27,74,563	30,05,694	32,67,521	+1.72	.60	60.0	4.9	55.35	55.5	47.8	28
29	Paints and Painters' Materials.	51,23,119	49,87,296	35,04,297	30,52,340	32,20,615	+1.68	.59	72.4	67.9	62.72	67.4	63.0	29

30	Tea	43,87,176	35,65,702	30,94,619	34,42,394	27,76,290	-6.66	-51	-2	-1	-15	-1	-1	30
31	Wood and Timber ..	44,25,378	52,42,913	44,16,612	33,17,117	26,54,450	-6.63	-4	5.3	3.0	3.18	3.2	4.2	31
32	Soap	58,19,077	61,10,658	32,86,294	29,74,664	26,18,141	-3.57	-48	87.6	87.3	83.90	81.0	82.5	32
33	Belting for Machinery ..	30,01,955	36,34,301	26,75,018	27,06,402	25,84,033	-1.22	-48	65.8	60.1	59.26	52.7	49.7	33
34	Haberdaehery and Millinery.	53,93,251	40,94,818	24,05,957	19,10,856	24,60,394	+5.49	-45	17.4	23.4	25.51	26.6	20.3	34
35	Bobbins	21,48,032	27,70,813	33,58,650	27,23,264	23,93,720	-3.30	-44	89.0	86.5	77.34	71.9	63.8	35
36	Starch Dextrine and Farina.	16,75,625	25,03,143	20,35,651	23,63,910	23,51,600	-12	-43	1.8	.7	1.04	1.0	.7	36
37	Stationery	32,07,952	34,48,937	24,61,758	22,65,697	23,33,363	+68	-43	48.6	45.8	47.31	46.7	40.8	37
38	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	31,12,355	30,11,440	16,48,935	20,02,035	21,86,943	+1.85	-40	80.0	76.4	54.29	62.2	59.0	38
39	Earthenware and Porcelain.	26,50,723	26,66,682	18,55,396	17,41,380	21,40,909	+3.99	-39	32.2	34.0	35.43	27.6	21.3	39
40	Building and Engineering Materials.	22,25,735	28,61,531	22,14,360	19,53,187	20,52,013	+99	-38	88.1	29.4	15.33	15.4	15.4	40
41	Toys and requisites for Games.	27,71,622	26,59,232	18,17,859	14,45,687	19,86,285	+5.41	-37	18.4	18.7	20.78	23.8	16.7	41
42	Tallow and Stearine ..	10,71,421	25,60,998	21,91,151	16,43,501	19,23,331	+2.80	-35	10.1	15.0	9.72	4.7	4.8	42
43	Toilet requisites ..	23,32,721	25,66,701	15,76,700	17,56,401	18,98,890	+1.42	-35	43.6	42.2	37.05	40.6	37.8	43
44	Books printed and Printed Matter.	23,09,737	27,16,015	22,04,521	20,44,074	18,95,198	-1.46	-35	81.4	77.8	77.90	76.4	80.2	44
45	Wool, raw	23,69,211	29,60,236	8,37,423	16,04,530	18,23,871	+2.10	-33	60.4	40.8	39.77	31.3	45.5	45
46	Tobacco	36,82,113	41,46,042	29,86,650	14,82,415	17,43,072	+2.61	-32	94.8	94.8	87.27	83.2	58.5	46
47	Carrriages and wagons and parts for railways.	39,48,171	37,48,063	22,12,392	11,34,138	15,40,950	+4.07	-28	90.5	89.4	72.94	70.2	81.2	47
48	Gums and Resins ..	26,66,863	28,04,554	17,81,198	14,11,309	13,50,281	-61	-25	5.5	6.5	7.00	10.4	4.0	48
49	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	1,84,07,258	2,02,61,707	1,41,23,134	34,27,635	12,32,601	-21.95	-23	.1	.1	.4	.2	.4	49
50	Ivory	17,44,353	14,59,343	13,93,692	10,39,180	11,76,019	+1.37	-22	50.3	40.7	41.45	53.2	39.5	50
51	Boots and Shoes ..	18,16,847	19,18,661	19,81,562	15,78,399	11,13,838	-4.65	-20	48.4	32.2	13.89	14.7	13.9	51
52	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	16,43,472	17,69,320	16,65,744	14,53,064	10,84,608	-3.73	-20	73.0	75.9	76.43	78.8	82.7	52
53	Animals, living ..	19,40,909	22,33,559	10,75,196	17,44,401	10,66,280	-6.78	-20	29.9	23.6	40.44	36.5	33.2	53

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---	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1932-33.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
54 Buttons of all sorts ..	15,19,898	11,03,138	5,95,003	6,24,502	8,97,073	+ 2.73	-17	4.2	6.1	4.59	6.9	3.8	54
55 Umbrellas and Fittings	15,69,175	11,60,350	7,17,615	6,58,407	8,67,357	+ 2.14	-16	15.2	13.9	9.10	8.1	8.9	55
56 Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	14,95,473	15,49,045	10,39,813	9,49,683	8,52,079	— 08	-16	39.6	43.8	40.82	45.4	40.2	56
57 Cutlery	12,33,114	14,09,245	7,69,268	7,00,236	7,94,575	+ .94	-15	22.4	23.4	24.46	25.5	21.7	57
58 China Clay	7,36,730	12,98,894	5,68,134	8,24,486	7,45,465	— 79	-14	99.9	100.0	99.80	99.6	98.5	58
59 Clocks and Watches ..	14,32,462	12,79,340	8,04,945	5,00,800	6,04,632	+ 1.04	-11	6.0	4.2	4.54	7.0	6.4	59
60 Flax and Manufactures of.	11,00,997	10,46,395	6,48,784	6,73,332	5,53,076	- 1.20	-10	96.1	98.1	93.92	94.1	94.0	60
61 Fireworks	10,70,696	10,45,684	4,74,910	2,61,739	5,18,323	+ 2.57	-09	.9	1.2	5.37	3.3	2.7	61
62 Coal and Coke ..	25,79,281	33,63,556	18,62,174	6,66,140	2,87,610	- 3.79	-05	24.1	8.4	21.31	63.7	84.0	62
63 Other articles ..	1,65,63,241	1,73,08,090	1,52,22,402	1,11,56,074	1,05,88,430	- 5.78	1.95	..	..	..	..	..	63
Total, Merchandise ..	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	+ 4.54.65	100.00	37.5	33.9	27.43	26.0	26.0	

17. Notwithstanding the slump in commodity prices in general, the total value of imported merchandise which had been declining successively for the last four years, improved by Rs. 4.55 crores to Rs. 54.3 crores during the year under report. The improvement is most marked in cotton manufactures, silk manufactures including yarn, noils and warps, artificial silk, silk raw, wool manufactures including yarn and knitting wool, cotton twist and yarn and cotton raw. Hardware, paper and pasteboard and glass and glassware also showed noticeable increases. Sugar, metals and ores, motor cars, motor cycles, etc., grain, pulse and flour and fruits and vegetables, on the other hand, recorded noticeable decreases. The more important commodities have been separately dealt within the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items deserve comments. A noteworthy feature was the increased imports of cocoanut oil, almost entirely from Ceylon, amounting to 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 19.65 lakhs against 25,000 gallons valued at Rs. 35,000 in the preceding year. This was partly due to the failure of the Cochin and Malabar cocoanut crop and partly to its more extended use in the manufacture of soap. The increase of Rs. 15.16 lakhs under paper and pasteboard is due chiefly to larger supplies of packing paper and printing paper from Sweden, Norway and Germany and that of Rs. 13.1 lakhs under glass and glassware mainly represents larger receipts of bangles and beads and false pearls from Japan. Toys and requisites for games recorded an increase of Rs. 5.41 lakhs owing mainly to larger supplies of toys from Japan and instruments, etc., of Rs. 4.91 lakhs mainly on account of increased imports of cinematograph films, scientific instruments and wireless apparatus. Supplies of electric instruments from Japan increased but those from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Netherlands decreased. Imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways showed an improvement of Rs. 4.07 lakhs mainly on account of larger despatches of wagons and parts from the United Kingdom and those of earthenware and porcelain of Rs. 3.99 lakhs owing to larger supplies of porcelain from Japan. Imports of grain, pulse and flour on the other hand, recorded a decrease of Rs. 21.95 lakhs which is chiefly attributable to smaller supplies of wheat from Australia and Iraq, of pulse from Iraq and of beans (dry) from China and Hongkong. The decrease of Rs. 20.7 lakhs under fruits and vegetables is chiefly due to lesser imports of dates from Iraq, Muscat and Persia and of almonds from Persia while that of Rs. 6.78 lakhs under animals, living, represents smaller despatches of horses from the United Kingdom, Australia and Iraq. The fall of Rs. 6.63 lakhs in the imports of wood represents smaller arrivals of teakwood from Siam. Smaller supplies of canned and bottled provisions from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are mainly responsible for the fall of Rs. 5.98 lakhs under provisions and oilman's stores.

18. Coal.—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	26,403	6,09,296	12,049	2,54,046	18,094	3,94,579	15,999	4,20,768	9,862	2,40,304	-6,137	-1,80,464
Japan	490	9,400	726	13,830	400	7,200	780	15,600	115	2,880	-665	-12,720
Australia	1,000	23,000	1,190	23,800	1,455	32,010	3,385	82,720	350	8,050	-3,035	-74,670
Natal	86,435	15,83,196	166,393	29,04,077	81,645	13,82,361	6,172	92,580	..	..	-6,172	-92,580
Portuguese East Africa. ..	18,606	3,18,367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Native States in Arabia.	180	3,600	1,400	25,200	250	4,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java .. .. .	..	..	822	14,796	520	10,130	192	2,112	190	3,800	-2	+1,688
Other countries ..	355	6,380	100	2,000	1,168	21,300	1,320	22,800	693	12,888	-627	-9,912
Total ..	133,479	25,53,239	182,680	33,27,749	103,532	18,51,980	27,848	6,36,580	11,210	2,67,922	-16,638	-3,68,658
Calcutta (Indian Produce)..	296,177	54,64,579	365,972	71,29,421	251,245	45,85,086	424,768	74,78,290	4,42,042	68,99,022	+17,274	-5,79,268

The fall in imports of foreign coal during the year under report is attributable to the greater use of electricity and of Bengal coal. Shipments from Natal were *nil* while those from the United Kingdom and Australia declined. Arrivals of Bengal coal further advanced from 425,000 tons to 442,000 tons.

There have been no imports of English coal since December 1932. Prices of Bengal coal were almost steady throughout the year.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances.*—Imports under this head fell from Rs. 1·85 crore to Rs. 1·66 crore : the quantities recorded below show a more marked falling off, but the preference shown, particularly by the Ahmedabad mills, for more concentrated and costly dyes has resulted in a smaller decrease in value. Germany's share in the total imports declined from 66 to 51 per cent. Imports of alizarine dyes declined from 2,031,649 lb. to 1,440,429 lb. in quantity but only from Rs. 10·43 lakhs to Rs. 10·37 lakhs in value : supplies from both Germany and the United Kingdom were smaller. Imports of aniline dyes also declined from 10,676,355 lb. to 6,921,130 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·56 crore to Rs. 1·33 crore in value. Arrivals from Germany fell away from 7,704,447 lb. to 3,912,338 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·11 crore to Rs. 71·18 lakhs in value but those from the United Kingdom improved from 1,018,604 lb. to 1,216,449 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 12·84 lakhs to Rs. 23·04 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United States of America, Belgium and Switzerland also declined but those from France and Italy improved. Imports of saffron increased from 38,304 lb. to 43,472 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 9·23 lakhs to Rs. 9·72 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron declined from Rs. 24-1-8 to Rs. 22-5-9 per lb.

20. *Hardware.*—This head covers a large variety of articles such as agricultural implements, implements and tools other than agricultural, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, lamps, stoves, etc. Imports under the head advanced from Rs. 85·1 lakhs to Rs. 1·01 crore as a result of larger arrivals from Germany, Japan and Sweden. Germany continues to be the largest supplier. Her share improved from 35 to 40·7 per cent. of the total imports and that of Japan from 5 to 8·2 per cent. The shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America declined from 32·5 to 27·1 per cent. and from 9·5 to 5·3 per cent. respectively.

21. *Liquors.*—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.		
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter.	In bottles ..	630,605	15,86,816	850,255	21,10,750	838,215	20,35,770	793,173	16,55,441	872,393	17,77,760	+79,220	+1,22,319
	In bulk ..	576,639	7,86,750	684,150	8,70,059	602,531	6,89,910	451,020	5,17,314	368,933	4,57,958	-82,087	-59,355
Cider and other fermented liquors.		3,102	17,479	3,331	17,390	1,838	10,040	1,384	6,971	1,991	9,051	+607	+2,080
Spirits—													
Whisky	Liquid ..	116,080	18,96,879	122,344	20,52,290	117,877	20,12,336	62,494	10,42,251	79,373	13,04,057	+16,879	+2,61,806
	Proof ..	85,378		91,915		90,240		47,433		59,973		+12,540	
Brandy	Liquid ..	135,321	13,18,514	137,682	13,36,016	109,225	11,33,680	49,104	5,68,993	40,765	5,55,370	-8,339	-13,623
	Proof ..	109,105		106,827		84,634		37,607		30,983		-6,624	
Gin, rum and liquors, Liquid.		44,024	3,84,549	49,434	4,37,403	40,310	3,68,629	23,814	2,29,390	27,466	2,52,679	+3,652	+23,289
Spirit, methylated (denatured).		248,042	2,76,889	293,366	3,28,137	367,166	4,22,245	394,662	3,93,711	316,537	3,30,012	-78,125	-63,699
Other spirits		79,050	24,21,964	73,118	24,33,962	49,867	16,45,270	51,247	16,70,173	52,664	18,02,402	+1,417	+1,32,229
Total of Spirits		622,517	62,98,795	675,939	65,87,808	684,445	55,82,160	581,321	39,04,518	516,805	42,44,520	-64,516	+3,40,002
Wines		73,596	7,45,876	76,108	7,77,479	65,450	6,49,373	39,243	3,67,926	48,545	4,70,599	+9,302	+1,02,673

Although the total quantity of liquors imported during the year under report shows a decrease the value thereof shows an increase due to a rise in foreign exchange.

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer improved by 74,577 gallons owing mainly to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and Japan while those of beer in bulk almost entirely from the United Kingdom declined by 86,288 gallons to 355,158 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 4.44 lakhs in value.

Spirits.—Imports of spirits though falling from 581,321 gallons to 516,805 gallons in quantity rose from Rs. 39.05 lakhs to Rs. 42.44 lakhs in value. Arrivals of brandy from France, of rum from the United Kingdom and of perfumed spirit from Germany, Netherlands and the United Kingdom recorded decreases. Imports of methylated spirit which represent rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival also decreased by 78,125 gallons to 316,537 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 64,000 to Rs. 3.3 lakhs in value. Arrivals of whisky and gin, on the other hand, from the United Kingdom and of spirit present in drugs chiefly from France and the United States of America showed increases.

Wines.—The improvement recorded under this head is due to larger arrivals of all the classes from the principal sources of supply.

22. *Machinery and Millwork.*—As a result of the expansion of the indigenous textile and sugar industries the total value of imports under this head increased from Rs. 3.58 crores to Rs. 3.67 crores. Arrivals of cotton textile machinery, mainly from the United Kingdom, increased from Rs. 1.59 crore to Rs. 1.73 crore and those of sugar machinery from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 11.09 lakhs owing chiefly to imports for the first time from the Netherlands which were valued at Rs. 8.18 lakhs. Arrivals of metal working machinery, oil crushing machinery and refrigerating machinery also showed increases. Imports of electrical machinery, on the other hand, fell away by Rs. 8.19 lakhs to Rs. 33.9 lakhs and those of other sorts of machinery by Rs. 6.28 lakhs to Rs. 33.55 lakhs owing mainly to smaller despatches from the United Kingdom. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, declined from 75.7 to 74.2 per cent. and that of Germany from 11.7 to 10.8 per cent. The share of the United States of America remained almost unchanged.

23. *Matches.*—As a result of the increased production of Indian matches the falling off in imports continued and a further fall of 32,869 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 29,000 in value was recorded during the year under report. The total imports amounted to 25,790 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 17,000, of which 15,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 11,000 were received from Sweden, whose share receded from 95.7 to 64.7 per cent. Despatches from Japan were 10,002 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 4,000. Imports of undipped splints and veneers for match boxes and empty boxes were negligible.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	64,772	Rs. 53,65,497	65,858	53,01,848	47,004	35,55,457	21,353	15,32,209	8,131	6,13,650	-13,222	-8,78,649
Brass "	265,568	1,31,03,815	189,389	98,47,452	185,174	76,83,002	207,515	75,24,520	283,168	88,26,426	+75,653	+13,01,906
Copper "	151,376	79,42,029	81,686	50,76,119	120,371	57,05,444	104,875	44,94,634	182,670	62,76,358	+77,795	+17,61,724
German Silver (including nickel silver). "	18,250	15,15,209	14,007	11,73,253	9,585	7,88,869	10,447	7,23,304	13,807	10,01,912	+3,360	+2,78,608
Iron and Steel—												
Beams, channels, pillars, Tons girders and bridge work.	30,806	35,20,699	24,824	25,19,619	19,757	18,56,275	12,051	10,52,836	6,408	4,75,520	-5,648	-5,77,316
Bars other than cast steel ..	49,757	55,87,519	55,088	58,47,213	22,776	21,49,451	21,150	18,89,838	14,210	11,86,168	-6,949	-7,03,670
Hoops and Strips "	16,977	25,32,844	18,106	24,82,975	14,894	18,88,602	9,103	10,70,538	7,908	9,07,515	-1,195	-1,63,028
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised "	83,417	1,71,48,898	72,153	1,46,80,527	45,210	81,47,391	30,882	66,51,784	26,685	43,26,368	-4,197	-23,25,416
Tinned "	5,674	17,91,827	9,355	29,62,603	5,263	16,99,636	1,771	4,77,773	1,392	3,99,302	-370	-78,471
Not galvanised or tinned ..	22,072	28,79,223	17,831	22,47,912	9,479	12,87,395	6,749	8,86,192	6,793	7,67,278	+44	-1,18,914
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. "	8,788	21,37,840	8,396	23,50,209	9,466	26,23,515	5,817	17,35,536	5,104	13,25,332	-713	-4,10,204
Other sorts of iron and steel. "	69,184	1,31,24,615	55,050	1,10,57,056	46,723	87,85,901	32,968	64,11,212	28,531	60,56,171	-4,437	-3,55,041
Total of Iron and Steel ..	286,625	4,87,23,465	260,803	4,41,57,114	173,577	2,84,18,166	120,500	2,01,75,709	97,026	1,54,43,654	-23,474	-47,72,055
Lead Cwt.	19,307	3,46,797	14,381	2,75,726	13,509	2,38,624	9,936	1,48,073	8,343	1,29,566	-1,598	-18,507
Quicksilver Lb.	112,810	3,98,879	68,651	2,68,889	76,610	3,10,210	98,438	4,12,641	92,826	3,28,799	-5,607	-83,842
Tin Cwt.	10,077	15,89,100	13,333	18,34,784	14,217	13,88,271	12,169	11,34,242	13,140	13,09,408	+971	+1,75,166
Zinc or spelter "	33,752	6,23,221	25,924	5,45,740	18,855	3,07,208	23,892	2,88,792	13,482	1,97,865	-10,410	-90,927
Metals and ores unenumerated. "	4,239	3,37,359	7,749	4,72,434	7,627	2,89,995	4,626	2,14,483	4,737	1,92,252	+111	-22,231
Total .. Ton	315,042	7,99,45,371	281,453	6,89,53,159	104,433	4,86,85,246	140,285	3,66,48,697	123,441	5,43,59,890	-16,844	-22,88,307

Iron and Steel.—In spite of the lower prices demand was restricted on account of the general trade depression.

The total receipts from the United Kingdom further fell from 38,000 tons to 32,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 74·17 lakhs to Rs. 57·87 lakhs in value and those from Belgium from 50,000 tons to 39,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 77·01 lakhs to Rs. 51·01 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Luxemburg, France, Germany and the United States of America also declined but those from Japan increased from 589 tons to 2,124 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·98 lakh to Rs. 4·16 lakhs in value.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year shows a further fall under galvanised sheets and plates from 81,000 tons to 27,000 tons due to smaller arrivals from Belgium and the United Kingdom and also under angle and tee, owing to smaller receipts from Belgium, Luxemburg and France. Imports of beams, channels, pillars, Girders etc., also declined from 12,051 tons to 6,403 tons, of bars, other than cast steel from 21,159 tons to 14,210 tons and those of sleepers and keys from 3,331 tons to 2,062 tons due to smaller arrivals from all the principal sources of supply. Imports of wire nails, on the other hand, increased from 1,440 tons to 2,275 tons owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Japan and Sweden.

Other metals.—Under brass the principal item is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, imports of which from Japan increased by 55,770 cwt. to 95,622 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 15·72 lakhs to Rs. 30·32 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Germany also rose by 22,976 cwt. to 155,267 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 53,000 to Rs. 46·6 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United Kingdom however fell from 15,276 cwt. to 12,065 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 5·53 lakhs to Rs. 3·62 lakhs in value. Despatches from Italy and France were nil as against 5,415 cwt. and 1,099 cwt. respectively in the previous year. Imports of copper improved by 77,795 cwt. to 182,670 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 17·81 lakhs to Rs. 62·76 lakhs in value. Arrivals of sheets from Germany increased by 91,788 cwt. to 136,934 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 27·28 lakhs to Rs. 46·77 lakhs in value. Despatches from Japan amounted to 12,450 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·94 lakhs as against 201 cwt. valued at Rs. 9,000 only. Imports from France, on the other hand, fell from 22,509 cwt. valued at Rs. 9·75 lakhs to 2,011 cwt. valued at Rs. 80,000 and those from the United States of America from 7,020 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·06 lakhs to 20 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,000 only. Arrivals from the United Kingdom also declined by 4,424 cwt. to 12,796 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 2·68 lakhs to Rs. 4·36 lakhs in value. Imports of German silver increased from 10,447 cwt. to 13,807 cwt. owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Italy and Switzerland. Arrivals from Germany recorded a decrease. Imports of aluminium, consisting almost entirely of circles, receded owing to reduced shipments from France, Germany and Switzerland. Shipments from Japan and the United Kingdom however advanced from 22 cwt. to 4,022 cwt. and from 1,229 cwt. to 2,156 cwt. respectively. As a result of increased shipments from the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom imports of tin rose by 971 cwt. to 13,140 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 1·75 lakh to Rs. 13·09 lakhs in value.

25. *Motor cars and Motor cycles.*—Owing to the general trade depression the total value of imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories further declined from Rs. 1.42 crore to Rs. 1.19 crore. Imports of motor cars decreased from 3,325 to 2,525 in number and from Rs. 67.08 lakhs to Rs. 53.52 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America declined from 1,932 to 614 but those from the United Kingdom rose from 606 to 1,177 cars. The average declared value of British cars fell from Rs. 2,851 to Rs. 2,139. Arrivals from Canada though falling by 61 in number advanced by Rs. 73,000 in value due to the exchange position. Shipments from Italy and Germany decreased from 147 to 63 and from 202 to 136 cars respectively. Imports of motor cycles improved from 257 to 318 of which 305 were despatched by the United Kingdom against 207 in the preceding year. Germany's despatches fell from 31 to 2. Arrivals of commercial vehicles receded from 3,091 to 2,112 in number and from Rs. 42.09 lakhs to Rs. 29.31 lakhs in value, owing mainly to reduced shipments from the United States of America and Canada. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, increased from 257 to 440 in number and from Rs. 6.84 lakhs to Rs. 7.73 lakhs in value.

26. Oils (mineral).—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.		
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.													
Kerosen —													
United States	Bulk	205,305	..	3,169,649	15,47,126	4,178,279	20,89,112	79 586	3,11,757	..	..	-793,586	-3,11,757
	Tins	1,980,538	1,85,578	824,032	6,58,620	2,047,500	14,40,703	982,166	6,80,057	203	149	-981,963	-6,79,903
Persia	Bulk	..	45,45,518	12,772,658	65,29,374	8,517,084	17,97,980	8,005,575	60,15,259	3,845,838	24,05,206	-4,159,737	-26,10,058
	Tins	11,842,711	..	41	46	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	Bulk	..	55,81,152	12,069,951	62,03,564	10,634,934	53,11,044	13,285,363	57,49,858	11,404,021	37,82,278	-1,881,342	-19,67,580
	Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	12	+30	+12
United King- dom.	Tins	..	..	20	10	110	87	0	4	326	186	+317	+182
Celebes and other islands.	Bulk	2,257,788	11,52,412	2,155,636	11,00,221	11,938,746	60,93,736	..	..	1,313,023	8,20,638	+1,313,023	+8,20,638
Straits Settle- ments (in- cluding Labuan).	Bulk	13,000	11,036	8,243,835	40,82,392	13,000	7,459	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	31	..	..	-40	-31
Roumania	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	882,756	5,51,722	6,287,374	23,12,827	..	+5,404,018	+17,61,105
Borneo (Dutch)	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	2,231,698	11,39,096	..	..	..	-2,231,698	-11,39,096
Other coun- tries	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	..	..	18	9	16	17	164	84	17	12	-147	-72
Total, Kero- sene.	Bulk	26,094,037	1,12,90,118	39,011,629	1,04,62,677	30,282,043	1,52,99,331	25,198,978	1,27,67,692	22,850,256	93,20,949	-2,348,722	-34,46,743
	Tins	205,305	1,85,578	824,111	6,58,635	2,047,627	14,40,808	982,379	6,80,176	576	359	-981,803	-6,79,817
Total ..		26,299,342	1,14,75,696	39,835,740	2,01,21,362	32,329,670	1,67,40,139	26,181,357	1,34,47,868	22,850,832	93,21,308	-3,330,525	-41,26,560

	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
<i>Oils (mineral)—continued.</i>				
<i>Other sorts—</i>				
United Kingdom	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	316,421	5,90,238	513,603
Germany ..	{ Other sorts ..	1,007,253	11,17,863	664,025
United States of America	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	2,938,557	38,11,858	4,040,370
British Borneo	{ Fuel Oils ..	4,004,480	10,26,780	4,044,209
	{ Other sorts ..	307,161	1,67,970	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	{ Fuel Oils ..	2,156,400	6,07,720	4,147,659
	{ Other sorts ..	90,779	93,289	187,848
Georgia ..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..
Perak ..	{ Fuel Oils ..	84,666,221	68,72,681	41,808,016
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..
Sumatra	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	566,175
Roumania ..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..
Other countries	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	156,409	1,60,859	91,713
Total, Other Sorts	{ Fuel Oils ..	40,827,111	85,07,181	40,099,974
	{ Other sorts ..	4,816,670	57,51,086	6,063,734
	Total ..	45,643,781	1,42,58,267	56,063,708
Total (Foreign) ..		71,943,128	2,67,32,968	95,899,448
<i>From Burma—</i>				
Kerosene ..	..	18,485,557	89,83,410	17,037,725
Other Mineral Oils ..	..	15,956,436	1,48,30,937	20,708,164
Total (Burma) ..		4,441,992	2,38,14,353	38,645,889
Grand Total ..		100,385,115	4,05,48,316	134,545,337
				6,53,72,302

1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	4,152,744	7,73,183	+4,152,744	+7,73,183
..	..	..	..	1,606,998	6,77,430	+1,606,998	+6,77,430
58,489	10,575	191,395	34,770	..	..	-191,395	-34,770
391,491	6,72,157	475,054	7,17,632	600,757	8,24,225	+131,703	+1,06,593
301,870	2,57,357	177,306	1,66,849	199,221	2,02,488	+21,015	+35,639
511,899	1,47,522	78,559	21,491	2.7	125	-78,292	-21,366
2,873,038	33,33,755	5,519,166	48,16,472	2,335,509	29,33,816	-3,183,677	-18,82,056
8,572,228	16,97,427	9,179,570	18,24,982	10,276,568	19,09,426	+1,006,988	+84,444
..
62,890	12,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
722,673	4,14,050	1,376	1,753	398	1,145	-978	-808
40,250,965	80,90,742	40,038,832	82,37,320	42,270,932	79,32,441	+2,232,100	-3,04,879
936	1,145	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	1,229,730	5,93,508	+1,229,730	+5,93,508
..	..	668,760	1,75,347	3,938,760	8,38,723	+2,970,400	+6,63,376
..	..	..	..	33	56	+33	+56
21,987	5,072	..	..	1,000	240	+1,000	240
355,462	1,53,060	73,143	80,255	43,347	40,573	-29,796	-30,682
49,278,478	99,64,023	50,450,716	1,02,93,910	60,640,261	1,14,74,138	+10,183,645	+11,60,228
4,645,070	48,31,524	9,246,075	57,82,961	6,021,988	52,82,241	-224,077	-5,00,720
53,923,528	1,47,95,547	56,702,781	1,60,76,871	60,062,249	1,67,36,379	+9,959,408	+6,59,508
80,253,198	3,15,35,686	82,884,138	2,95,24,730	89,513,081	2,60,57,687	+6,028,943	-34,67,052
14,322,600	74,63,555	19,871,094	1,06,43,749	28,682,198	1,61,72,499	+8,811,104	+55,22,750
17,259,121	1,63,27,952	15,436,099	1,54,51,680	19,284,073	1,43,18,355	+3,847,974	-11,33,325
32,081,721	2,37,91,507	35,307,193	2,61,01,429	47,966,271	3,01,90,854	+12,659,078	+43,89,425
118,334,919	5,53,27,193	118,191,331	5,56,26,168	137,479,352	5,65,48,541	+19,288,021	+9,22,373

As a result of the establishment of two new Importing firms and of competition in prices imports of mineral oils from foreign countries improved by over 6½ million gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 34.67 lakhs in value. Imports of Kerosene oil in bulk decreased by over 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 34.47 lakhs in value due chiefly to smaller arrivals from Persia, Georgia and the United States of America. Receipts from Dutch Borneo were nil as against 2½ million gallons in the previous year. Supplies from

Roumania and Celebes and other Islands in the Pacific however increased by nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons and by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons respectively. Imports of Kerosene in tins decreased by nearly 1 million gallons due almost entirely to smaller receipts from the United States of America. Imports of Kerosene from Burma further improved by over $8\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons. Receipts of fuel oils from foreign countries further advanced by nearly $10\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 11.6 lakhs in value owing mainly to larger arrivals from Georgia, Roumania, Persia and British Borneo. Arrivals of foreign lubricating oils further declined by nearly 59,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.27 lakh in value as a result of restricted shipments from the United States of America while those from Burma advanced by nearly 322,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 4.32 lakhs in value.

Imports of petrol from foreign countries amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons valued at Rs. 5.93 lakhs as against nearly 3 million gallons valued at Rs. 16.49 lakhs in the previous year and were received entirely from Sumatra. Supplies from the United States of America were nil against nearly 3 million gallons in the preceding year. One and half million gallons benzine valued at Rs. 6.58 lakhs was however received from Georgia during the year under report against nil from that country in the previous year. Arrivals of petrol from Burma rose by 329,000 gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 5.98 lakhs in value.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—Imports by post comprise articles (a) specified and (b) not specified. The specified articles are (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) cinematograph films, (4) gold and silver thread and (5) cigarettes. These are included under the relative headings in the general imports. The rest are not specified and form the bulk of the imports by post. The total value of unspecified articles decreased from Rs. 1.34 crore to Rs. 1.26 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 64.36 lakhs against Rs. 67.39 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port also decreased from 181,833 to 178,862 but the amount of duty collected increased from Rs. 27.47 lakhs to Rs. 29.17 lakhs due to enhanced rates. The number of letter packets containing dutiable articles improved from 50,578 to 60,733 and the amount of duty from Rs. 6.36 lakhs to Rs. 8.57 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—Imports under the head during the year under report improved from Rs. 35.17 lakhs to Rs. 39.99 lakhs, of which Rs. 29.22 lakhs represented diamonds, almost entirely from Belgium, whose share was valued at Rs. 28.43 lakhs as against Rs. 21.52 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of pearls however further decreased from Rs. 10.55 lakhs to Rs. 10.06 lakhs owing mainly to a fall in the importations from Bahrein Islands and Muscat.

29. *Sugar.*—The passing of the Sugar Industry Protection Act has given a decided impetus to the sugar industry of India. Several factories have come into existence and the erection of many more is anticipated.

The whole-sale price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above which was Rs. 14-12-0 at the beginning of the year with an upward tendency, rose to

Rs. 15-9-0 in October 1932. It came down to Rs. 14-15-6 in November and again rose to Rs. 15-8-0 by February 1933. The quotation at the end of March stood at Rs. 15-0-0.

The total imports of sugar into British India receded by 155,000 tons, Bombay's share in the fall being 20,000 tons. Receipts of Java sugar into Bombay improved by 20,000 tons, but those of beet sugar fell by 52,000 tons owing chiefly to smaller receipts from Southern Russia. Arrivals from Poland and the United Kingdom were nil against 8,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in the previous year. 12,652 tons of sugar and 2,368 tons of beet sugar were however received from Portuguese East Africa and Belgium respectively during the year against nil in the preceding year.

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

Whence imported.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America ..	16	4,108	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	+5
Germany	11	3,145	4,853	9,56,838	5,367	7,57,729	450	53,310	240	26,068	-201	-26,342
France .. ..	..	105	8,868	16,17,202	..	..	..	5	38	3,750	+38	+3,745
Italy .. ..	..	..	25	4,008	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	+22
United Kingdom	3,393	6,96,054	21,004	39,96,158	181	47,765	4,156	5,25,224	54	19,460	-4,102	-5,04,764
Austria .. ..	..	..	226	45,020	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	-10
Netherlands	1,543	3,02,760	1,210	2,35,557	571	77,201	407	58,528	439	46,302	+32	-12,166
Belgium	6	1,619	404	82,567	18	3,833	10	1,998	2,379	2,41,972	+2,369	+2,39,974
Hungary	1,602	3,19,950	16,909	30,36,899	1,604	1,73,935	50	5,000	..	..	-50	-5,000
Czechoslovakia	25	5,010	7,568	14,81,490	513	66,553	946	1,28,660	434	49,623	-512	-79,037
Hongkong	1,389	3,37,536	1,825	4,10,682	3,218	5,66,009	2,724	4,76,185	783	1,70,792	-1,941	-3,05,393
Java	193,446	3,82,29,869	151,246	2,68,14,023	176,975	2,01,77,632	67,062	73,78,880	86,970	89,15,169	+19,908	+15,36,289
Poland (including Dantzic) ..	..	..	124	16,225	186	22,237	8,144	9,76,093	..	..	-8,144	-9,76,093
Russia .. ..	..	..	..	..	26,312	26,08,136	47,120	44,26,205	5,251	5,29,893	-41,869	-38,96,312
Japan	266	53,500	532	1,06,912	..	..	142	20,479	2,636	2,89,950	+2,494	+2,69,471
Portuguese East Africa ..	..	..	647	1,26,743	150	30,000	..	10	12,652	12,73,325	+12,652	+12,73,315
Other countries	73	19,415	153	30,076	111	23,033	31	8,781	18	5,058	-13	-3,723
Total	201,770	3,99,73,071	215,594	3,90,16,453	215,206	2,47,54,065	131,242	1,40,59,368	111,903	1,15,72,349	-19,339	-24,87,019
Re-exports	4,098	11,07,623	5,371	13,60,131	2,510	5,38,724	2,794	6,84,906	560	83,796	-2,234	-6,01,110
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	14,916	44,18,903	18,337	51,25,050	11,280	27,42,526	16,592	40,65,110	12,790	32,91,157	-3,802	-7,73,952

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea decreased by 833,000 lb. to 4,567,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6.66 lakhs to Rs. 27.76 lakhs in value owing to the greater use of Indian tea. Arrivals of black tea from Java and Ceylon declined by 628,000 lb. and 237,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2.76 lakhs and Rs. 2.5 lakhs in value to 99,000 lb. and 1,357,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 8.46 lakhs in value respectively. Arrivals of green tea from China and Japan however increased by 300,000 lb. and 98,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 60,000 in value to 2,883,000 lb. and 101,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 17.55 lakhs and Rs. 62,000 in value respectively but those from Ceylon decreased from 318,000 lb. to 14,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1.96 lakh to Rs. 10,000 only in value. Supplies of tea from Calcutta further advanced by 2,624,000 lb. to 14,680,000 lb. in quantity but declined by Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 61.42 lakhs in value which is due to a fall in prices.

Exports of Indian tea fell further from 298,000 lb. to 161,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2.76 lakhs to Rs. 1.31 lakh in value owing mainly to reduced shipments to Iraq, Persia and Portuguese East Africa.

31. *Textiles*.—A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Despite the imposition of duty at Rs. 70 per ton since 30th September 1931 imports of foreign cotton further advanced from 75,809 tons to 82,175 tons in quantity and from Rs. 6.79 crores to Rs. 7.04 crores in value as a result of better demand by the Indian mills due mainly to lower prices as compared with those of Indian cotton. Imports from the United States of America further improved from 26,245 tons to 44,338 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2.1 crores to Rs. 3.73 crores in value. Arrivals from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also increased from 1,676 tons to 6,349 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16.86 lakhs to Rs. 65.4 lakhs in value. Shipments from Kenya Colony and Egypt, on the other hand, fell from 31,697 tons to 20,511 tons and from 14,396 tons to 8,330 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.12 crores to Rs. 1.76 crore and from Rs. 1.27 crore to Rs. 70.9 lakhs in value respectively. Such cotton does not require fumigation on importation and in consequence the Ahmedabad mills took advantage of the nearer railway route from Bhavnagar Port.

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

—	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,30,174	87,408,468	3,48,83,238	136,320,463	7,04,90,038
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,00,05,330	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,250
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	6,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	6,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	134,032,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	102,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,820,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,150	42,750,804	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,422
1931-1932 ..	64,778,356	1,02,12,548	38,703,756	85,45,402	53,327,082	1,21,62,182
1932-1933 ..	84,125,811	1,17,60,899	75,863,417	1,47,91,779	148,825,574	2,83,03,535
Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	+19,347,455	+15,54,351	+37,130,661	+62,46,377	+95,498,492	+1,01,41,352

Cotton piecegoods.—The import trade in cotton piecegoods which was so disastrously affected by the combination of adverse political and economic conditions during the last two years improved considerably during the year under report. One outstanding feature was the recovery of British trade by Rs. 130·55 lakhs. The other was the rise in Japanese imports, aided by the depreciation of the yen from Rs. 137·51 lakhs to Rs. 244·26 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piecegoods trade improved from 43 to 46 per cent. and that of Japan from 41 to 41·2 per cent. only. The total imports of foreign piecegoods improved by 96 per cent. in quantity and by 77 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of the previous year and by 85 per cent. in quantity and by 36 per cent. in value as compared with those of the year 1930-31. The smaller increase in the percentages of value is due to lower prices.

The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) increased from Rs. 3·34 crores to Rs. 5·92 crores, towards which coloured goods contributed Rs. 2·83 crores, whites Rs. 1·48 crore and greys Rs. 1·18 crore. Coloured goods increased by Rs. 1·61 crore, whites by Rs. 62·47 lakhs and greys by Rs. 15·54 lakhs. Imports of fents further advanced from Rs. 25·39 lakhs to Rs. 43·91 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Under greys the principal item is longcloths and shirtings, which were imported almost entirely from Japan. Other important items are jaconets (including madapollams, etc.) and dhuties, saris and scarves, the bulk of which were supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese longcloths and shirtings advanced from Rs. 78·14 lakhs to Rs. 85·37 lakhs and those of sheetings from Rs. 5·58 lakhs to Rs. 7·05 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys declined from 84 to 80 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom improved from 13 to 19 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, arrivals from the United Kingdom constituted 51 per cent. as against 59 per cent. in the previous year. Of the principal varieties, imports of longcloths and shirtings from the United Kingdom improved from Rs. 16·97 lakhs to Rs. 18·56 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 12·81 lakhs to Rs. 33·83 lakhs. Supplies of mulls from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 21·25 lakhs to Rs. 30·52 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 1·73 lakhs to Rs. 12·21 lakhs. Jaconets and madapollams were chiefly supplied by Switzerland and the United Kingdom and drills and jeans and twills by the United Kingdom.

Of the total imports of coloured piecegoods valued at Rs. 2·83 crores, the United Kingdom's share was Rs. 1·61 crore and that of Japan Rs. 96·98 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.)
1928-29	9,611	139	5,373	95	5,613	63
1929-30	7,533	103	7,890	126	3,824	42
1930-31	3,441	41	4,021	54	2,727	23
1931-32	3,109	35	4,791	68	4,131	30
1932-33	3,262	33	10,618	107	3,611	26

The total imports of foreign cotton yarn further advanced from 12 million lb. to over 17½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·65 crore in value due entirely to larger arrivals of Japanese yarn at lower competitive prices. The figures under "Other countries" represent almost entirely the imports from China. Arrivals of two-fold yarns from Japan increased from 4¼ million lb. to nearly 8½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 67·15 lakhs to Rs. 93·74 lakhs in value while those from the United Kingdom declined from 2¾ million lb. to 2½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 30·4 lakhs to Rs. 26·02 lakhs in value. Receipts of higher counts from Japan rose from 77,000 lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 10·27 lakhs in value and those from the United Kingdom from nearly ½ million lb. to over ¾ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 4·48 lakhs to Rs. 6·39 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn also advanced from 4½ million lb. to 6½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 66·92 lakhs to Rs. 79·99 lakhs in value. Japan's contribution to the trade in this line was 96 per cent., the balance being supplied mostly by the United Kingdom. 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 declined from 85 to 84 while that of higher counts increased from 15 to 16. Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts rose from 28,923 lb. to 620,342 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 3·15 lakhs in value due mainly to larger arrivals from Japan.

(The figures are shown in millions.)								
			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.
1928-1929	..	..	-12	9·31	20·60	44·47	34·01	330
1929-1930	..	..	-26	7·87	19·25	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	82·74	549
1932-1933	..	..	..	5·15	17·39	81·18	89·37	559

D. *Silk, Raw and Manufactured.*—Stocks of raw silk were considerably depleted at the beginning of the year and in consequence of a strong demand from the consuming centres imports increased from 1,036,000 lb. to 2,310,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 41·95 lakhs to Rs. 82·96 lakhs in value representing larger arrivals from the principal sources of supply. Imports from China rose from 826,000 lb. to 1,683,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 34·27 lakhs to Rs. 62·38 lakhs in value. Receipts from Hongkong and Japan also rose from 173,000 lb. to 366,000 lb. and from 37,000 lb. to 172,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 6·03 lakhs to Rs. 13·73 lakhs and from Rs. 1·63 lakh to Rs. 4·85 lakhs in value respectively. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps improved from 1,449,000 lb. to 2,582,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 43·26 lakhs to Rs. 75·04 lakhs in value due mainly to larger despatches from Japan. Supplies from the United Kingdom, Italy and China also advanced while those from Switzerland declined. Imports of silk piecegoods, the most important item in the group, improved from 16 million yards valued at Rs. 1 crore to over 29½

million yards valued at Rs. 1.52 crore due entirely to increased shipments from Japan which amounted to over 21½ million yards valued at Rs. 1.11 crore against 8½ million yards valued at Rs. 52.94 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments from China declined while those from Hongkong advanced. Arrivals of silk mixtures further increased from 2½ million yards to 4½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 17.93 lakhs to Rs. 27.37 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from the principal supplying countries except France.

E. Artificial silk.—Although the quantity of artificial silk yarn imported increased from 5½ million lb. to nearly 6½ million lb. the value thereof decreased from Rs. 55.74 lakhs to Rs. 53.63 lakhs due mainly to keen competition by Japan. Imports from Italy, the chief supplier, rose by 425,000 lb. to 3½ million lb. in quantity but fell by Rs. 3.04 lakhs to Rs. 31.46 lakhs in value while those from Japan increased from 370,000 lb. to 1,187,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3.75 lakhs to Rs. 8.88 lakhs in value. Arrivals of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk increased from 50 million yards to 80½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1.39 crore to Rs. 1.85 crore in value. These were almost entirely from Japan which has captured the market on account of extremely low prices. Imports of piecegoods made of cotton and artificial silk also improved from 5¾ million yards to 6¾ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 22.98 lakhs to Rs. 30.21 lakhs in value due mainly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, Japan and Italy. Supplies from Switzerland however receded from nearly 2 million yards to ¾ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 7.38 lakhs to Rs. 3.32 lakhs in value.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool declined by 275,000 lbs. to 3.6 million lb. in quantity but advanced by Rs. 2.2 lakhs to Rs. 18.24 lakhs in value due chiefly to smaller receipts from Persia and Iraq. Supplies from Persia receded from nearly 2 million lb. to 1¼ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 4.81 lakhs to Rs. 2.97 lakhs in value while those from Iraq from 497,000 lb. to 397,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1.37 lakh to Rs. 1.2 lakh in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, however, advanced from 611,000 lb. to 1,051,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5.03 lakhs to Rs. 8.3 lakhs in value. Imports of yarn and knitting wool advanced from 386,000 lb. to 467,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5.47 lakh to Rs. 6.2 lakhs in value due to larger receipts from the United Kingdom and Japan. Shipments from Poland and France, however, declined. Arrivals of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in the group, increased from nearly 1¼ million yards to 3¾ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 23.7 lakhs to Rs. 58.23 lakhs in value due mainly to larger shipments from all the principal sources of supply. Imports from the United Kingdom rose from 621,000 yards to 1,259,000 yards, those from Italy from 454,000 yards to 1,184,000 yards and those from Japan from 61,000 yards to 586,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 13.15 lakhs to Rs. 26.14 lakhs, from Rs. 4.78 lakhs to Rs. 14.52 lakhs and from Rs. 44,000 to Rs. 4.46 lakhs in value respectively. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal supplier, in the total imports of piecegoods declined from 55 to 45 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, imports of carpets and rugs, mainly from Persia, declined while those of hosiery chiefly from Japan, of blankets from Italy and of shawls from Germany advanced.

EXPORTS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

	Principal Articles.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	915.1	990.9	757.8	527.4	693.8	502.4	452.1	323.2	284.33	197.33
1	Cotton Manufactures ..	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4	45.5	36.2	46.25
2	Hides and skins, raw ..	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1	152.7	105.3	100.5	82.7	23.32
3	Metals and Ores ..	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7	26.0	15.0	16.0	9.69
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn..	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8	4.0	4.6	9.62
5	Wool Manufactures ..	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1	11.6	16.2	8.26
6	Gums and Resins ..	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8	14.5	10.1	7.10
7	Hardware ..	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.8	7.2	6.60
8	Apparel ..	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8	6.6	6.4	5.82
9	Machinery and Millwork ..	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3	9.4	5.3	4.61
10	Fruits and Vegetables ..	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6	5.1	6.6	4.31
11	Spices ..	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.8	1.9	3.97
12	Oils ..	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5	7.8	3.2	3.91
13	Postal articles ..	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	5.8	5.6	3.90
14	Fish ..	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.5	2.43
15	Silk Manufactures ..	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.08
16	Drugs and Medicines ..	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.33
17	Glass and Glassware ..	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.33
18	Cotton, raw ..	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1	8.7	19.2	1.1	1.7	.89
19	Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6	5.4	6.8	.82
20	Coal and coke..	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2	4.8	1.2	.50
21	Leather ..	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	.43
22	Coffee ..	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.7	1.1	.08

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

Countries.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	221·61	164·57	141·22	121·89	54·08	—67·31
2. Persia	33·28	34·50	21·27	15·55	24·57	+9·02
3. Iraq	21·99	27·67	23·35	21·89	20·11	—1·78
4. Arabia	58·17	49·81	28·07	23·44	19·69	—3·75
5. Other European Countries ..	30·66	39·73	24·23	23·52	16·48	—7·04
6. Ceylon	18·41	23·05	13·61	13·63	10·27	—3·36
7. United States of America ..	21·61	13·38	11·41	11·69	7·58	—4·11
8. Kenya Colony	16·35	11·91	8·05	6·10	6·82	+·72
9. Japan	13·99	20·00	8·03	6·40	6·00	—·40
10. Aden and Dependencies ..	7·54	6·09	5·41	5·13	5·48	+·35
11. Hongkong	9·32	9·71	5·01	7·46	4·36	—3·10
12. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	5·32	4·77	4·90	2·73	2·11	—·62
13. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	6·50	8·44	3·87	4·27	2·02	—2·25
14. Tanganyika Territory ..	6·53	5·99	3·81	2·55	1·81	—·74

33. There was a further falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay during the year under report, the value declining from Rs. 2·84 crores to Rs. 1·97 crore. Of the fall of Rs. 87 lakhs, smaller re-shipments of hides and skins, raw, chiefly to the United Kingdom are responsible for Rs. 59·41 lakhs. Smaller re-exports of wool manufactures, metals and ores and sugar to all the principal markets also account for a fall of Rs. 7·93 lakhs, Rs. 6·33 lakhs and Rs. 6·01 lakhs respectively. Re-exports of gums and resins and fish also recorded a decrease of over Rs. 2 lakhs each. Re-shipments of cotton manufactures, on the other hand, improved from Rs. 36·25 lakhs to Rs. 46·25 lakhs mainly representing increased re-exports of cotton coloured piecegoods to Persia, Iraq and Ceylon, of cotton twist and yarn to Persia and of cotton white piecegoods to Iraq and Persia. Re-exports of spices also showed an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1932-33.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	47,54,94,754	43,99,50,690	34,17,16,344	16,09,09,567	12,56,97,711	-352.12	54.26
2	Seeds	11,01,29,596	7,36,84,654	5,95,16,541	5,11,35,717	3,06,50,018	-204.86	13.23
3	Cotton Manufactures	3,32,79,365	2,72,52,505	1,84,21,736	1,92,55,607	1,05,98,928	-86.57	4.58
4	Oil Cakes	1,89,81,537	1,87,17,443	1,17,68,980	1,04,36,118	95,61,672	-8.74	4.13
5	Cotton Twist and Yarn	1,92,85,870	1,87,97,997	1,54,22,288	1,24,24,749	74,87,698	-49.37	3.23
6	Grain, Pulse and Flour	2,11,69,666	1,54,62,002	1,03,92,119	1,19,90,755	69,32,605	-50.58	2.99
7	Postal Articles	1,03,50,888	89,35,017	69,17,480	62,64,500	61,52,834	-1.11	2.66
8	Wool, Raw	2,04,30,359	2,03,53,425	1,05,26,862	94,37,082	46,39,271	-47.98	2.00
9	Oils	46,10,785	37,77,277	26,91,682	38,46,423	37,01,735	-1.44	1.60
10	Myrabolans	32,17,688	43,29,973	42,56,874	34,56,888	28,46,646	-6.10	1.23
11	Leather	1,03,86,507	94,62,401	58,86,460	41,00,283	27,34,937	-13.65	1.18
12	Hides and Skins, Raw	1,21,70,997	1,07,22,099	65,25,437	25,07,685	21,37,828	-3.70	.92
13	Spices	48,43,627	55,81,342	41,58,223	25,98,392	20,70,221	-5.28	.89

		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1932-33.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Tobacco	35,29,003	20,49,250	25,14,892	15,88,998	18,01,936	+2·13	·78
15	Fruits and Vegetables	20,34,472	17,93,942	12,63,680	10,81,889	12,96,450	+2·14	·56
16	Metals and Ores	97,24,813	1,17,72,353	79,84,174	17,37,775	12,37,110	-5·01	·53
17	Gums and Resins	17,37,818	18,89,418	16,28,680	11,95,286	10,29,330	-1·66	·44
18	Hemp, Raw	16,38,341	18,58,387	9,55,697	7,34,082	9,19,470	+1·85	·40
19	Wool Manufactures	47,11,490	40,04,347	21,70,335	7,93,645	8,92,072	+·98	·39
20	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ..	17,85,570	16,76,076	13,60,462	10,30,508	8,53,982	-1·77	·37
21	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	11,82,225	11,50,769	12,65,411	9,56,357	8,40,304	-1·16	·36
22	Wood and Timber	22,43,330	22,99,130	19,24,060	6,73,894	6,19,872	-·54	·27
23	Manures	9,92,308	11,34,379	6,82,851	4,84,990	2,40,605	-2·44	·10
24	Other articles	1,30,53,010	1,24,33,397	1,02,61,565	64,54,745	67,16,770	+2·62	2·90
	Total, Merchandise ..	87,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	-8,34·36	100·00

35. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures further declined by Rs. 8·34 crores to Rs. 23·17 crores during the year under report. The decline is attributable chiefly to the world depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices. All the principal articles of export except fruits and vegetables, tobacco, hemp, raw, and wool manufactures contributed to the decline and in particular cotton raw (including waste), seeds, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, cotton twist and yarn, wool, raw, leather, oilcakes, myrabolans, spices, metals and ores and hides and skins, raw, which represent about 89 per cent. of the export trade. The more important articles will be dealt with separately in the subsequent paragraphs and of the rest, the following call for comment. The fall of Rs. 13·65 lakhs under leather is chiefly attributable to smaller shipments of hides and skins tanned or dressed to the United Kingdom and that of Rs. 8·74 lakhs under oilcakes is due to reduced shipments of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Ceylon, despite larger takings by Germany and Belgium. Shipments of linseed cake to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium however showed noticeable increases. The decrease of Rs. 6·1 lakhs recorded under myrabolans is mainly accounted for by reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Belgium though the United States of America, Victoria and Germany took larger supplies. Smaller shipments of pepper chiefly to Egypt, Aden and Dependencies and Persia and of ginger to Aden and Dependencies are responsible for the decrease of Rs. 5·28 lakhs under spices. The increase of Rs. 2·14 lakhs under fruits and vegetables mainly represents increased exports of onions to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Ceylon and that of Rs. 2·13 lakhs under tobacco represents larger despatches of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies and Other Native States in Arabia.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—Exports under this head declined from 96,600 tons to 45,471 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·2 crore to Rs. 69·33 lakhs in value due chiefly to reduced shipments of jawar and bajra, wheatflour and rice. Shipments of jawar and bajra fell from 55,341 tons to 12,555 tons in quantity and from Rs. 40·61 lakhs to Rs. 11·09 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller shipments to the Netherlands and Germany who took 1,566 tons and 5,679 tons valued at Rs. 1·14 lakh and Rs. 4·56 lakhs as against 23,040 tons and 18,017 tons valued at Rs. 14·78 lakhs and Rs. 11·67 lakhs respectively during the previous year. Shipments to Sudan, Aden and Dependencies and Other Native States in Arabia also showed noticeable decreases. Exports of wheatflour fell from 15,323 tons to 6,393 tons in quantity and from Rs. 29·37 lakhs to Rs. 12·12 lakhs in value as a result of smaller despatches to Other Native States in Arabia, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba and the Straits Settlements. The export trade in wheatflour depended to a considerable extent on imports of Australian wheat which ceased with the imposition of the import duty on that commodity. Shipments of rice also decreased from 13,347 tons to 11,837 tons in quantity and from Rs. 25·56 lakhs to Rs. 20·19 lakhs in value owing mainly to reduced exports to Bahrein Islands, Muscat and Kenya Colony. Exports of pulse, on the other hand, increased from 10,270 tons to 12,341 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19·65 lakhs to Rs. 21·39 lakhs in value, due chiefly to larger shipments of lentils to Ceylon, the United

Kingdom and Mauritius and Dependencies, of beans to Natal and of gram to the Straits Settlements.

37. *Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned)*.—Shipments under this head further fell off from 3,222 tons to 2,790 tons in quantity and from Rs. 61.12 lakhs to Rs. 43.1 lakhs in value owing chiefly to a fall in European demands. Exports of raw hides declined by 23 tons in quantity and by Rs. 81,000 in value. Shipments to Spain and the Netherlands decreased while there were none to Bulgaria against 93 tons in the preceding year. Germany's takings however increased from 143 tons valued at Rs. 98,000 to 246 tons valued at Rs. 1.47 lakh. Exports of dressed or tanned hides fell from 440 tons to 242 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14.43 lakhs to Rs. 7.83 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Kenya Colony and Iraq. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 357 tons to 195 tons in quantity and from Rs. 13.03 lakhs to Rs. 6.96 lakhs in value. Exports of raw skins fell away from 1,907 tons to 1,687 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21.75 lakhs to Rs. 18.68 lakhs in value due chiefly to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, Germany and France and to cessation of shipments to Belgium. Exports to the United Kingdom receded from 520 tons to 222 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7.39 lakhs to Rs. 4.48 lakhs in value but those to the United States of America advanced from 1,163 tons to 1,268 tons in quantity and from Rs. 11.53 lakhs to Rs. 11.84 lakhs in value. The smaller increase in value is due to lower prices. Shipments to the Netherlands and Victoria also slightly increased. Exports of tanned or dressed skins declined by 53 tons in quantity and by Rs. 7.73 lakhs in value due almost entirely to reduced takings by the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores*.—The principal item under this head is manganese ore, exports of which from the whole of British India further declined from 211,737 tons to 197,730 tons in the year under report due chiefly to Russian competition. Shipments from Bombay receded by 16,033 tons and from Bengal by 12,124 tons while those from Madras advanced by 14,150 tons. The fall in the exports from Bombay is mainly due to reduced shipments to France who took 33,320 tons as against 48,423 tons in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands and Norway were nil as against 2,500 tons and 1,500 tons respectively while those to Germany amounted to 1,260 tons as against 1,520 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom and Belgium, however, increased their takings from 6,876 tons to 8,775 tons and from 1,000 tons to 2,500 tons respectively.

39. *Seeds*.—Shipments of oilseeds which rank next in importance to cotton raw in the export trade of Bombay further declined by 133,083 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.05 crores in value. This decline is due to lower prices, heavy stocks in European markets, foreign competition and also to increased local consumption. The heavy fall of 93,029 tons in quantity and of Rs. 1.47 crore in value in the shipments of groundnuts is partly due to lesser demand from the principal European countries except Belgium and partly to increased local consumption. Exports of linseed fell by 19,677 tons in quantity and by Rs. 28.56 lakhs in value due to reduced takings by the principal European countries on account of lower prices of the Argentine product. Consequent

upon direct shipments from Muslipatam and Coconada where exporters sent their goods on account of lesser railway freight and other charges, exports of castorseed decreased by 10,753 tons in quantity and by Rs. 18.69 lakhs in value. Shipments of cotton seed fell away by 9,306 tons in quantity and by Rs. 4.45 lakhs in value due mainly to increased local consumption. Exports of sesamum seed decreased by 1,315 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.21 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to the United States of America, Germany, Belgium and Other Native States in Arabia though exports to Egypt and Italy increased. Shipments of rapeseed, on the other hand, advanced by 2,150 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.67 lakhs in value representing larger takings by the principal European countries except France.

Seeds.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Inc rease or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	8,222	17,68,286	20,584	52,85,145	16,689	37,44,480	1,380	1,40,975	320	74,500	-1,060	-1,06,475
Italy	27,473	60,16,489	22,378	53,92,553	29,125	64,91,277	13,319	22,25,484	10,323	17,90,257	-2,991	-4,35,227
France	28,860	62,89,713	8,541	20,50,793	16,806	36,12,207	16,086	24,00,849	3,759	5,46,368	-12,327	-18,54,481
Belgium	600	1,31,350	9,835	26,36,354	6,723	14,98,543	360	45,650	245	28,825	-115	-16,825
Germany	5,905	12,91,776	6,499	15,52,416	6,749	15,06,231	9,544	13,31,088	9,160	12,98,710	-364	-32,378
Netherlands ..	200	45,000	5,854	15,38,826	20,092	46,26,210	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	6,125	13,22,917	5,600	14,03,012	6,320	13,11,387	3,849	5,33,677	950	1,16,295	-2,899	-4,17,382
Greece	1,800	3,79,375	430	96,100	375	75,687	150	20,500	..	..	-150	-20,500
Other countries ..	558	1,45,497	14	4,430	17	5,467	16	5,022	245	32,010	+229	+26,988
Total ..	79,743	1,78,90,403	79,735	1,99,59,629	102,903	2,28,71,489	44,704	67,43,245	25,027	38,86,965	-19,677	-28,56,280
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjū)—</i>												
Germany	206	57,540	406	99,060	..	..	900	1,53,990	200	38,000	-700	-1,17,990
Italy	9,480	24,25,544	1,700	4,23,062	12	1,875	3,300	5,97,932	4,598	7,76,704	+1,296	+1,78,772
France	2,646	7,15,400	535	1,19,525	..	..	90	13,500	183	31,251	+93	+17,751
Netherlands ..	3,600	9,42,696	2,850	6,54,807	..	..	775	1,20,985	600	1,17,000	-175	-3,985
Belgium	300	83,000	..	..	..	..	400	64,984	..	70	-400	-64,914
Ceylon	798	2,21,911	360	1,13,845	34	8,793	286	73,870	339	81,225	+53	+7,355
Aden and Dependencies	1,311	5,60,648	247	98,704	225	79,728	216	68,863	38	9,020	-178	-49,843
United Kingdom ..	6,478	15,85,928	3,453	8,04,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	1,000	2,49,937	..	..	..	..	4,000	6,81,779	105	28,069	-3,895	-6,83,710
Fiume	1,100	2,62,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey, European ..	48	24,640	213	85,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Native States in Arabia.	883	2,66,657	396	1,56,562	496	1,85,565	666	2,00,807	406	1,21,821	-260	-78,986
Egypt	585	2,13,075	57	21,900	131	26,000	160	44,330	2,763	5,36,524	+2,603	+4,92,194
Other countries ..	705	2,05,869	193	45,501	12	4,324	345	80,516	593	1,32,618	+248	+52,102
Total ..	29,138	78,15,282	10,410	26,23,109	910	3,08,285	11,138	20,91,556	9,823	18,70,302	-1,316	-2,21,244

<i>Rape seed—</i>														
Germany	..	..	200	46,500	..	..	..	..	..	153	25,435	+ 153	+25,435	
France	..	..	450	1,01,812	231	54,130	12	4,750	28	8,555	..	-28	-8,555	
Netherlands	..	..	100	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	3,523	7,89,478	..	..	..	..	150	21,625	1,928	2,85,079	+1,778	+2,43,454
United Kingdom	..	..	2,735	6,07,304	1,135	2,54,234	71	13,731	62	8,859	107	15,724	+45	+6,865
Spain	..	..	450	1,01,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	7,970	+50	+7,970
Other countries	..	..	710	1,96,434	533	1,55,091	761	1,91,736	627	178,861	779	1,70,643	+152	-8,218
Total	..	..	8,168	18,64,651	1,899	4,63,455	834	2,10,217	867	2,17,900	3,017	4,84,851	+2,150	+2,66,951
<i>Cotton seed—</i>														
United Kingdom	..	..	114,234	1,17,16,200	54,554	51,43,807	40,538	21,82,714	10,745	5,20,412	1,500	85,000	-9,245	-4,35,412
Egypt	..	..	8,700	7,18,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	2,203	2,71,517	815	52,300	287	46,530	200	26,400	139	16,752	-61	-9,648
Total	..	..	125,137	1,27,06,462	54,889	51,96,107	40,825	22,31,244	10,945	5,46,812	1,639	1,01,752	-9,306	-4,45,060
<i>Castor seed—</i>														
United Kingdom	..	..	23,327	47,82,114	17,955	36,92,114	11,418	18,71,307	12,331	18,02,328	13,836	20,23,586	+1,505	+2,21,258
United States of America	..	..	13,726	27,72,206	14,824	29,50,984	11,411	17,87,832	11,260	16,19,568	11,494	15,05,186	+234	-54,402
France	..	..	14,584	30,29,224	15,502	32,42,913	13,173	24,24,835	19,309	29,64,727	12,529	17,88,451	-6,780	-11,76,276
Belgium	..	..	6,646	13,87,855	2,549	5,59,545	649	1,09,878	2,099	322,427	1,691	2,58,158	-408	-64,269
Italy	..	..	9,253	18,72,254	6,033	12,61,233	6,496	11,53,301	12,094	17,55,943	5,975	8,69,659	-6,119	-8,66,284
Spain	..	..	2,175	4,33,280	2,650	5,24,187	3,250	5,24,987	1,650	2,32,500	2,600	3,61,881	+950	-1,29,381
Germany	..	..	1,139	2,25,902	974	2,01,817	662	1,18,651	475	67,407	532	75,650	+57	+8,243
Other countries	..	..	337	67,450	546	1,23,373	76	13,537	924	1,43,883	732	97,599	-192	-45,284
Total	71,187	1,45,67,285	61,033	1,25,76,216	47,185	80,04,328	60,142	89,08,783	49,389	70,40,150	-10,753	-18,68,633

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Seeds.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Groundnuts—</i>												
Austria ..	1,700	4,00,500	1,363	3,13,233	26	6,570	22	3,169	..	..	-22	-3,189
France ..	29,135	72,62,183	36,307	84,30,845	40,905	73,84,371	65,507	1,16,34,981	46,020	86,26,306	-19,487	-30,08,675
Germany ..	46,295	1,14,10,487	17,598	39,83,312	5,990	10,71,745	9,199	14,88,502	3,565	6,46,361	-5,634	-8,42,141
Belgium ..	4,468	10,64,713	1,855	4,76,586	1,180	2,05,017	769	1,39,441	1,083	1,75,212	+324	+35,771
United Kingdom ..	38,155	99,29,543	16,964	39,65,067	17,617	27,78,498	17,711	28,53,728	10,194	20,75,835	-7,517	-7,77,893
Netherlands ..	19,668	49,11,410	12,601	27,71,621	18,757	29,57,747	19,608	32,09,006	2,790	5,32,114	-16,818	-26,76,892
Italy ..	59,269	1,41,44,877	42,334	95,22,612	57,542	84,55,729	60,744	1,01,13,436	18,121	29,27,389	-42,623	-71,86,047
Spain ..	200	51,512	100	22,500	550	79,249	100	13,000	..	..	-100	-13,000
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	2,513	9,72,256	4	750	2	600	1	500	..	..	-1	-500
Other countries	1,463	4,69,404	1,889	4,52,123	1,801	2,13,533	2,375	4,31,490	1,224	2,40,329	-1,151	-1,91,161
Total ..	202,666	5,06,22,885	131,010	2,99,47,649	143,870	2,31,53,059	176,026	2,98,87,273	82,967	1,52,23,546	-93,029	-1,46,63,727
Other seeds ..	18,526	51,62,628	8,475	29,18,489	8,243	27,39,919	10,068	27,40,148	8,915	20,42,452	-1,153	-6,97,696
Total, seeds ..	53,476	11,01,29,596	347,431	7,36,84,654	344,720	5,95,16,541	3,13,890	5,11,35,717	180,807	3,06,50,018	-1,33,083	-2,04,85,690

40. *Textiles A.—Cotton, Raw.*—Owing to a bumper American crop and a poor Indian crop, which sent Indian prices far above international cotton levels, foreign demand for Indian raw cotton was restricted to bare necessities and in consequence there was a very serious decline in exports. The consumption of Indian cotton in Indian mills also declined owing to the greater use of foreign cotton with a view to the production of the finer grades of cloth. The season was in every way a disastrous one for the cotton grower. The future outlook is somewhat improved as the American crop for the season 1932-33 is estimated to be 12,727,000 bales of 500 lb. each, equivalent to 15,909,000 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. This figure is lower by 4,191,000 bales than that of the previous year. The Indian crop of 1932-33 is estimated to be 4,516,000 bales as compared with 4,064,000 bales in 1931-32.

The Liverpool spot quotation for middling American which stood at 4·94*d.* at the end of March 1932 gradually dropped on 4th June to 4·17*d.* the lowest figure of the year. It soon began to recover and on 10th September reached 7*d.*, the highest figure of the year. It again weakened in October and with a declining tendency fell to 4·89*d.* on 18th February 1933. The quotation stood at 5·05*d.* at the end of the year. The prices of Indian cotton also gradually declined during the first three months of the year reaching Rs. 150, the lowest figure of the year, on 2nd June 1932. They then showed an upward tendency and on 2nd September rose to Rs. 244, the highest figure of the year. With narrow fluctuations they declined to Rs. 200 on 20th January 1933 and stood at Rs. 174 at the end of the year.

Total exports further declined from 282,214 tons to 217,018 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16·09 crores to Rs. 12·57 crores in value. Shipments to China fell considerably owing chiefly to her domestic trouble while those to France increased. Exports to all other buying countries showed noticeable decreases. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1933 amounted to 788,000 bales as against 635,000 bales at the end of March 1932.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the subjoined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	17,371	1,52,37,127	18,008	1,56,47,828	16,806	1,00,88,017	13,931	61,40,580	10,318	53,48,607	-2,713	-7,91,983
Germany	24,948	2,43,51,205	24,088	2,06,79,000	28,848	1,83,00,415	11,042	52,82,658	6,420	29,62,747	-4,622	-23,19,911
Netherlands	3,585	30,89,069	4,974	35,93,559	4,538	27,09,549	2,038	10,58,186	1,308	6,79,806	-730	-3,78,380
Belgium	44,665	4,26,45,019	42,581	3,85,56,083	25,584	1,74,26,174	13,170	68,65,101	12,481	70,58,584	-689	+1,93,483
France	28,148	2,70,77,285	30,633	2,65,45,504	29,734	1,93,39,722	8,166	44,40,711	13,521	72,12,491	+5,355	+27,71,780
Spain	6,366	62,40,771	7,479	67,95,980	10,883	74,41,425	4,496	25,16,818	3,322	19,18,080	-1,174	-5,98,738
Ceylon	792	8,60,125	412	4,12,190	384	4,03,362	330	2,95,165	145	91,890	-194	-2,03,275
Italy	30,038	3,77,08,155	36,364	3,21,70,117	33,544	2,14,57,138	12,848	67,93,540	8,803	53,11,215	-4,045	-14,87,325
Austria	38	34,100	118	1,03,200	..	..	62	16,070	9	4,250	-53	-11,820
China	61,777	6,30,99,932	69,964	6,68,67,663	79,225	5,86,74,034	67,376	3,94,84,711	18,149	1,03,56,857	-49,227	-3,91,27,854
Japan	246,757	24,97,41,264	227,132	21,68,48,088	249,015	18,22,63,706	144,579	8,55,61,620	140,452	8,38,76,396	-4,127	-16,86,224
Indo-China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China) ..	1,632	16,52,600	3,203	26,14,450	884	4,84,725	2,625	14,39,000	..	..	-9,625	-14,39,000
United States of America <i>via</i> Atlantic Coast ..	3,887	32,53,090	10,339	82,48,805	4,084	20,98,790	930	2,89,986	1	51,930	-759	-2,38,056
Other countries	804	5,05,012	1,351	8,68,223	1,763	9,60,197	1,512	7,20,411	1,919	8,25,838	+407	+1,05,447
Total	479,806	47,54,94,754	476,645	43,99,50,690	485,292	34,17,16,344	282,214	16,09,09,567	217,018	12,56,97,711	-65,196	-3,52,11,856

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

—	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—												
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,359,397	3,07,418	10,56,168	2,24,385	499,050	95,770	234,630	44,937	114,200	26,150	-120,430	-18,787
Aden and Depend- encies.	2,324,208	5,74,277	1,560,630	416,733	1,703,764	3,46,416	979,805	2,08,429	169,950	37,675	-809,855	-1,70,754
Bahrain Islands ..	132,700	33,080	158,900	44,540	38,530	11,400	4,990	1,800	1,200	300	-3,790	-1,500
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	242,620	1,01,275	177,980	60,505	54,175	13,520	55,420	11,470	118,000	23,220	+ 62,580	+ 11,750
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,152,858	3,31,584	1,104,204	3,50,028	641,310	1,94,929	412,990	1,28,775	255,080	60,010	-157,910	-62,765
Iraq	94,048	13,725	425,921	1,03,497	131,399	25,838	6,760	2,570	111,320	32,122	+ 104,560	+ 29,552
Other Native States in Arabia.	230,880	68,450	343,185	1,23,543	132,270	33,397	185,300	35,600	21,360	4,855	-163,940	-30,745
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	1,679,105	5,74,623	2,282,801	6,94,853	959,134	2,87,911	1,043,934	3,25,044	625,450	1,58,546	-618,484	-1,66,499
Egypt	580,300	1,53,515	779,800	1,62,570	474,300	83,920	405,000	66,186	..	..	-405,000	-66,186
Portuguese East Africa.	2,220,720	7,00,031	2,366,900	6,01,525	2,205,450	6,31,552	1,800,200	4,85,650	1,091,650	4,14,948	-208,550	-70,702
Italian East Africa ..	176,680	47,502	244,690	64,815	158,947	31,186	7,420	1,850	37,865	8,037	+ 30,415	+ 7,137
Tanganyika Territory	2,816,417	9,61,304	2,148,190	6,92,901	1,748,220	5,73,440	2,077,088	6,89,564	605,148	2,05,187	-1,471,940	-4,84,377
Siam	492,350	1,44,390	132,140	33,020	43,210	18,650	12,180	3,850	1,000	800	-11,180	-3,050
Persia	61,976	27,954	171,920	46,686	143,200	38,171	262,040	58,710	27,380	5,023	-234,060	-53,687
Other countries ..	2,148,454	6,73,305	1,524,834	4,61,429	633,924	1,83,876	730,915	1,58,342	811,070	2,14,790	+ 80,756	+ 58,448
Total, Grey ..	16,721,713	47,12,433	14,469,322	41,41,028	9,571,883	25,09,976	8,318,672	22,22,777	4,491,243	11,08,612	-3,827,429	-10,24,165
White	1,063,969	3,63,756	673,631	2,47,725	244,087	89,492	146,749	45,233	280,610	81,432	+ 133,861	+ 36,109
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—												
Aden and Depend- encies.	2,966,684	9,38,055	2,279,661	7,21,362	1,336,394	4,48,708	1,179,345	4,22,017	736,157	3,10,597	-441,188	-1,02,420
Bahrain Islands ..	5,239,558	18,10,568	3,936,076	14,15,091	2,385,750	8,62,070	4,470,224	13,83,020	2,879,503	8,63,991	-1,570,721	-5,19,062

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Ceylon ..	613,958	2,46,903	515,010	2,06,170	466,189	1,52,283	573,377	1,78,911	409,825	1,60,235	-163,552	-18,676
Natal	573,031	2,37,683	351,442	145,210	60,952	33,260	48,500	16,650	61,250	23,750	+17,750	+7,200
Egypt	53,960	16,059	51,340	21,250	20,280	8,200	7,860	3,121	2,880	600	-4,980	-2,521
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Protector- ate).	6,440,800	17,06,096	5,559,301	14,96,490	4,036,131	8,66,862	3,002,070	6,78,057	2,323,844	5,46,842	-678,226	-1,31,215
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,460,495	6,12,195	3,566,204	8,56,247	2,408,428	5,35,246	2,006,115	3,89,009	1,012,800	1,87,800	-9,93,515	-2,01,200
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2,206,172	6,83,418	1,673,495	5,17,954	1,699,660	4,86,223	1,421,008	3,70,385	1,899,564	4,24,319	+278,466	+53,034
Iraq	18,505,084	57,29,639	12,469,298	37,11,215	8,756,565	20,04,510	12,741,291	36,71,727	4,923,855	12,72,257	-7,817,436	-23,99,470
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	3,160,498	10,08,343	2,542,835	7,63,238	1,865,163	5,02,331	2,510,233	5,49,586	1,036,838	2,11,575	-1,473,395	-3,38,011
Other Native States in Arabia.	3,877,408	13,41,113	4,842,683	15,51,129	2,532,640	8,33,225	2,787,362	8,35,045	2,707,969	7,25,817	-79,373	-109,228
Persia	23,282,733	62,42,921	18,373,621	43,54,619	13,098,549	33,36,416	19,789,729	46,70,314	7,923,054	18,02,962	-11,866,675	-28,67,352
Siam	1,841,062	12,52,974	1,943,818	10,98,169	1,247,280	8,97,355	633,923	4,26,295	482,700	3,18,900	-151,223	-1,07,395
Portuguese East Africa	5,311,102	12,26,224	5,364,900	11,40,445	4,366,501	9,26,935	4,218,664	8,34,415	4,258,232	8,35,683	+39,568	+1,268
Tanganyika Territory	9,668,052	22,01,615	9,030,907	19,00,380	8,372,665	14,88,063	8,618,966	15,17,118	5,056,124	8,51,701	-3,562,842	-665,417
Other countries ..	3,680,343	13,93,686	3,832,227	14,35,984	1,944,588	6,63,183	1,337,209	4,12,571	1,190,464	3,68,971	-146,745	-43,600
Total, Coloured ..	89,970,878	2,66,47,522	76,332,903	2,13,34,953	54,705,735	1,49,64,870	65,320,966	1,63,58,141	36,706,879	89,15,000	-28,614,087	-74,43,141
Total, Piece-goods	106,756,560	3,17,13,711	91,475,856	2,57,23,706	64,522,305	1,76,24,338	73,786,387	1,86,26,151	41,478,732	1,01,95,044	-32,307,655	-84,31,107

The fall in Japanese exchange rendered the rate of duty originally fixed in the Cotton Industry (Protection) Act 1930 and subsequently increased for revenue purposes, insufficient and the rate was further increased in August 1932. This higher rate was speedily made ineffective by a further decline in exchange and the Bombay mill industry clamoured for further protection. In addition to Japanese competition, labour troubles and communal riots had to be contended with. The increase in production over the previous year's working amounted to .6 per cent. only.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piecegoods. Shipments during the year recorded a falling off of 32½ million yards in quantity and of Rs. 84.31 lakhs in value mainly representing reduced shipments of coloured piecegoods. Japanese competition was keenly felt abroad as at home and almost all the buying countries, especially Iraq, Tanganyika Territory, Bahrein Islands, Muscat, Persia, Zanzibar and Pemba and Kenya Colony reduced their takings. The fall under grey piecegoods is due chiefly to smaller takings by Tanganyika Territory, Aden and Dependencies, Kenya Colony and Egypt. Shipments to the other principal buying countries also declined.

The price of standard longcloth which stood at 12 annas per lb. at the end of the last year gradually declined by one and a half anna by the middle of June and remained steady at 10½ annas till the middle of August when it showed an upward tendency. It went up to 11½ annas by the middle of September but soon began to decline and again fell to 10½ annas by the end of October. With a slight rise of a quarter of an anna at the end of November the price remained almost steady at 10½ annas till the middle of March and stood at 10½ annas at the end of the year.

Coloured piecegoods constituted nearly 88 per cent and grey nearly 12 per cent. of the total exports of cotton piecegoods, the changes in which are shown more clearly in the following table.

Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1923-24	330	404	920	107
1924-25	437	317	984	119
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	167	67	900	106
1929-30	145	79	763	92
1930-31	96	75	547	58
1931-32	83	52	653	73
1932-33	45	53	367	125

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	260,323	1,68,067	154,880	85,471	212,893	93,221	151,350	45,976	197,646	65,157	+46,296	+19,131
Egypt	3,987,362	35,65,672	4,540,025	36,76,387	3,867,925	25,95,016	2,194,800	12,35,824	328,800	1,60,603	-1,866,000	-10,66,221
French Somaliland ..	490,400	4,25,343	686,100	5,12,975	893,600	6,03,947	1,976,300	12,92,021	1,820,750	9,95,460	-155,550	-2,96,561
Aden and Dependencies	4,448,052	36,08,781	4,000,549	35,11,190	4,785,698	32,45,192	2,240,740	13,78,404	2,075,425	11,36,361	-166,315	-2,40,053
Hongkong	1,886,508	12,93,307	772,800	5,49,600	880,000	4,20,938	130,000	45,000	..	..	-130,000	-45,000
Italy	93,040	53,695	9,760	8,450	33,600	16,531	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey, European ..	210,900	1,42,366	94,000	69,495	157,600	60,981	31,600	15,050	22,800	11,400	-8,800	-3,650
Siam	1,849,328	15,25,350	1,697,500	14,03,287	1,576,800	12,35,491	1,054,000	7,47,421	756,200	4,04,075	-297,800	-3,43,346
Persia	3,149,434	25,66,607	4,178,180	34,19,677	4,464,421	34,22,271	6,530,505	38,20,136	3,653,260	20,41,198	-2,877,245	-17,78,938
Straits Settlements (in- cluding Labuan.)	1,123,054	11,19,589	928,360	8,40,827	515,766	4,59,905	727,600	5,25,845	465,080	2,91,986	-262,520	-2,33,859
Iraq	1,566,844	11,48,627	1,355,904	9,70,275	1,136,421	5,43,917	1,702,200	7,30,684	1,099,000	4,57,259	-603,200	-2,73,434
Syria	1,901,508	16,30,127	1,982,312	15,02,812	1,972,800	13,68,151	2,140,100	14,27,654	2,232,809	11,21,977	+142,700	-3,05,627
Other countries ..	2,960,017	20,53,439	3,303,069	22,47,551	2,318,615	13,56,777	2,380,654	11,62,734	1,621,550	7,93,241	-759,104	-3,69,493
Total	23,925,668	1,92,85,870	24,263,439	1,87,97,997	22,766,034	1,54,22,288	21,259,849	1,24,24,749	14,323,311	74,67,698	-6,936,538	-49,37,051

The Bombay yarn market continued to be depressed in the year under report owing partly to the general trade conditions and partly to keen competition by Japan. Exports declined by nearly 33 per cent. mainly as a result of direct shipments and low prices of Japanese yarns to places where Indian yarns were exported. Shipments to all the principal buying countries especially Persia, Egypt and Iraq showed noticeable decreases.

D. *Wool, Raw.*—The wool market was generally slack at the beginning of the year with prices ruling 10 to 15 per cent. lower than those at the end of the preceding year. The September auction at Liverpool attracted both Continental and American buyers and the tone of the market in general improved. But owing to the world-wide unsettled conditions prices again showed a downward tendency. The total shipments of wool declined from 16½ million lb. to nearly 11½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 94·37 lakhs to Rs. 46·39 lakhs in value as a result of poor demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased from 14½ million lb. to 9½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 82·1 lakhs to Rs. 38·34 lakhs in value and those to the United States of America from 1¾ million lb. to nearly ½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8·63 lakhs to Rs. 1·79 lakh in value. Shipments to Belgium however increased from 369,000 lb. to 877,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·68 lakh to Rs. 3·96 lakhs in value. Exports to France and Germany also slightly improved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	Percentage to total imports.		1931-32.	1932-33.	Percentage to total exports.		1931-32.	1932-33.
			1931-32.	1932-33.			1931-32.	1932-33.		
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—										
United Kingdom ..	12,92·86	14,09·51	25·99	25·97	5,11·51	3,53·49	14·89	14·06	21·45	22·19
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3,18·42	1,80·47	6·40	3·31	37·62	28·81	1·10	1·15	4·23	2·64
Australia	52·46	38·46	1·05	·70	4·25	6·81	·12	·27	·67	·57
Other British Possessions ..	2,06·58	2,81·95	4·15	5·19	2,80·94	2,10·00	8·18	8·35	5·80	6·19
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	18,70·32	19,10·39	37·59	35·17	8,34·32	5,99·11	24·29	23·83	32·15	31·59

Foreign Countries—											
H I C O F C B	Europe—										
	Belgium	1,39·74	1,27·26	2·81	2·34	99·24	1,01·44	2·89	4·04	2·84	2·88
	France	1,03·52	87·58	2·08	1·62	2,62·11	2,16·30	7·63	8·60	4·35	3·83
	Germany	4,79·31	4,82·90	9·63	8·90	1,45·07	1,10·83	4·23	4·41	7·42	7·47
	Italy	1,85·20	1,92·68	3·72	3·55	2,24·01	1,25·84	6·52	5·01	4·87	4·01
	Netherlands	78·63	71·18	1·58	1·31	99·66	41·02	2·90	1·63	2·12	1·41
	Switzerland	76·23	93·93	1·53	1·73	·10	·31	..	·01	·91	1·19
	Other countries	2,88·59	2,82·53	5·81	5·19	39·66	39·33	1·15	1·56	3·90	4·05
Total, Europe	13,51·22	13,38·06	27·16	24·64	8,69·85	6,35·07	25·32	25·26	26·41	24·84	
Asia—											
Japan	5,70·34	9,74·37	11·46	17·94	8,68·40	8,49·04	25·28	33·77	17·10	22·95	
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao),	1,57·51	1,75·25	3·17	3·22	3,96·21	1,05·14	11·53	4·18	6·58	3·53	
Iraq	39·38	28·75	·79	·53	81·80	55·14	2·38	2·20	1·44	1·06	
Persia	1,67·46	1,25·53	3·37	2·32	1,12·96	70·37	3·29	2·80	3·34	2·47	
Java	86·25	97·12	1·73	1·79	2·10	2·43	·06	·10	1·05	1·25	
Other countries	52·95	46·81	1·06	·87	1,10·24	68·60	3·21	2·73	1·94	1·45	
Total, Asia	10,73·89	14,47·83	21·58	26·67	15,71·71	11,50·72	45·75	45·78	31·45	32·71	
Africa	1,43·33	90·60	2·88	1·68	74·26	61·38	2·16	2·44	2·59	1·91	
America	5,36·67	6,43·20	10·79	11·84	85·15	67·65	2·48	2·69	7·40	8·95	
Grand Total	49,75·43	54,30·08	1,00·00	1,00·00	34,35·29	25,13·93	1,00·00	1,00·00	1,00·00	1,00·00	

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42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. A significant feature is that the United Kingdom yielded the pride of place, which she had regained last year, to Japan. Her share in the total trade rose from 21.45 to 22.19 per cent. but that of Japan advanced from 17.1 to 22.95 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe declined while that of America improved.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure improved by Rs. 1.17 crore mainly representing increased imports of cotton piece goods, cotton spinning machinery, woollen piece-goods, coal tar dyes, motor cars, silk yarn and cotton and artificial silk piece-goods. Imports from other British Possessions declined as a result of smaller despatches of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and wheat from Australia, despite increased imports of raw cotton from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and coconut oil from Ceylon. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased owing mainly to smaller receipts of coal tar dyes from Germany, iron and steel from Belgium, copper and aluminium from France, despite increased imports of copper from Germany, diamonds from Belgium and coal tar dyes from France. Among foreign countries in Asia imports from Japan recorded a remarkable increase representing in the main larger shipments of cotton piece-goods, silk piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, brass and glass and glassware, while increased shipments of raw silk are entirely responsible for the improvement in imports from China. Imports from Persia declined as a result of reduced supplies of kerosene and fuel oils and dried fruits while smaller despatches of dates, pulse and wheat account for the fall in imports from Iraq. The improvement in the imports from Java is entirely due to larger supplies of sugar. The heavy fall in imports from Africa is chiefly due to reduced shipments of raw cotton from Egypt in spite of the imports of sugar from Portuguese East Africa. The noticeable improvement in the imports from the United States of America is chiefly attributable to increased shipments of raw cotton and cotton fents, despatches of motor cars, motor omnibuses etc. and kerosene recording decreases.

Under exports Japan continues to occupy the first place, her proportionate share increasing from 25.28 to 33.77 per cent. The fall in value of the exports to that country almost entirely represents reduced shipments of raw cotton. The heavy decline in exports to the United Kingdom is chiefly attributable to smaller takings of hides and skins, raw and tanned, raw wool, groundnut cake, seeds and myrabolans, her share in the export trade receding from 14.89 to 14.06 per cent. Among other countries exports to Italy and Germany declined owing mainly to smaller takings of seeds and raw cotton while reduced shipments of seeds chiefly account for the fall in the exports to France and the Netherlands. The proportionate shares of France, Germany and Belgium increased. The heavy decrease in the share of China is entirely due to smaller takings of raw cotton. The shares of Persia and Iraq declined owing to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn, while smaller despatches of raw wool and seeds are responsible for the fall in the total exports to the United States of America, though her proportionate share slightly increased.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account recorded a further falling off of Rs. 21·22 lakhs and declined to Rs. 39·73 lakhs owing mainly to smaller receipts of machinery and millwork, printing paper, chemicals and woollen piece-goods. Arrivals of Persian fuel oil however increased. Exports on Government account also fell by Rs. 1·03 lakh to Rs. 2·56 lakhs due chiefly to smaller despatches of arms, ammunitions etc., apparel and instruments etc.

44. *Treasure.*—

—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or Decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	—89,39,266
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,812	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,400	—1,63,37,973
Government ..	484	5,51,980	70,900	79,655	7,842	—65,813
Currency notes—						
Private ..	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,09,230	4,30,340	+31,110
Government ..	..	70,075	11,000	17,100	..	—17,100
Total, Imports	24,44,56,931	18,60,34,049	17,92,26,827	4,44,41,554	1,91,12,512	—2,63,29,042
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	71,738	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	+83,18,501
Government ..	..	3,551	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,86,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,063	—1,36,41,069
Government ..	1,70,62,109	1,60,79,751	1,18,80,988	1,50,25,232	1,32,04,202	—17,31,030
Currency notes—						
Private ..	3,000	..	..	..	12,000	+12,000
Government ..	15,00,000	25,00,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports	4,42,03,024	3,14,70,260	3,43,22,700	62,71,52,103	62,01,10,565	—70,41,538

With a smaller balance of trade in favour of India, viz., Rs. 3 crores only as against Rs. 35 crores in the preceding year imports of treasure on private account further declined from Rs. 4·43 crores to Rs. 1·91 crore; both gold and silver sharing in the decline. Imports of gold bullion fell from Rs. 1·07 crore to Rs. 40·19 lakhs. Shipments from Iraq were valued at Rs. 3·21 lakhs as against Rs. 48·96 lakhs while those from the United Kingdom were nil as against Rs. 22·76 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of sovereigns declined from Rs. 55·33 lakhs to Rs. 34·81 lakhs due chiefly to smaller receipts from

Natal, other Native States in Arabia, Aden and Dependencies and Bahrein Islands. Arrivals from Western Australia and the United Kingdom were nil as against Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1·19 lakh respectively. Despatches from Zanzibar and Pemba, however, slightly improved. The fall in other coined gold represents entirely smaller despatches from Iraq and Bahrein Islands. Imports of bar silver decreased from Rs. 2·32 crores to Rs. 27·03 lakhs. The heavy fall of Rs. 2·05 crores is due to smaller despatches from all the principal sources of supply. Arrivals from the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 1·78 crore to Rs. 24·25 lakhs and those from the United States of America from Rs. 41·69 lakhs to Rs. 74,000 only. Receipts from Natal and South Australia also fell by Rs. 4·78 lakhs and Rs. 4·51 lakhs respectively. Arrivals of Government of India rupees increased from Rs. 40·97 lakhs to Rs. 82·37 lakhs owing mainly to larger receipts from Iraq which amounted to Rs. 70·56 lakhs as against Rs. 14 lakhs in the preceding year. There were, however, no shipments from Mauritius and Dependencies against Rs. 18·33 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts of other coins slightly improved.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 60·53 crores as against Rs. 59·7 crores in the previous year. Shipments of bullion advanced by Rs. 40·89 lakhs to Rs. 57·85 crores. Despatches to the United States of America and the Netherlands advanced from Rs. 7·17 crores to Rs. 21·17 crores and from Rs. 3·31 crores to Rs. 4·22 crores respectively but those to the United Kingdom and France declined from Rs. 46·39 crores to Rs. 32·24 crores and from Rs. 57·57 lakhs to Rs. 21·86 lakhs respectively. Exports of sovereigns improved by Rs. 41·18 lakhs to Rs. 2·66 crores. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America increased from Rs. 86·26 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores and from Rs. 18·81 lakhs to Rs. 42·13 lakhs respectively but those to France decreased from Rs. 1·09 crore to Rs. 10·7 lakhs. Exports of other coined gold rose from Rs. 67,000 to Rs. 1·78 lakhs owing chiefly to increased shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver fell from Rs. 1·51 crore to Rs. 14·74 lakhs. There were no shipments of silver bullion to Hongkong as against Rs. 99·37 lakhs in the previous year and those to the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 21·66 lakhs to Rs. 6·36 lakhs. Despatches of Government of India rupees fell away from Rs. 30·08 lakhs to Rs. 8·17 lakhs as a result of cessation of shipments to Iraq and Zanzibar and Pemba. There were no exports of British dollars as against Rs. 3,000 in the preceding year. Shipments of other coins amounted to Rs. 21,000 as against Rs. 1,000 mainly representing increased supplies to Muscat.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver worth Rs. 8,000 as against Rs. 74,000 in the previous year entirely represented arrivals of Government of India rupees from Muscat while the fall of Rs. 17·31 lakhs under exports of silver was due almost entirely to smaller despatches of bullion to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver coin were nil as against Rs. 32,000 in the previous year.

45. *Shipping.*—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

Vessels.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Entered—	Steamers	With cargo	615	2,500,473	645	2,728,985	601	2,578,353	539	2,530,376	565	2,916,674
		In ballast ..	45	171,240	30	97,629	29	135,797	23	106,963	18	60,723
Sailing Vessels		With cargo	123	13,381	120	12,527	105	10,134	96	10,303	102	10,587
		In ballast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		783	2,685,094	795	2,839,141	735	2,724,284	658	2,647,642	685	2,987,984	
Cleared—	Steamers	With cargo	449	1,956,501	474	2,086,533	433	1,983,856	429	2,183,882	470	2,627,271
		In ballast ..	70	253,734	72	277,934	65	247,762	54	215,836	60	222,535
Sailing Vessels		With cargo	80	8,027	84	8,185	77	7,561	69	6,552	81	7,858
		In ballast ..	1	250	1	56	3	323	1	56	3	277
Total ..		600	2,218,512	631	2,372,708	578	2,239,502	553	2,406,326	614	2,857,941	
Grand Total ..		1,383	4,903,606	1,426	5,211,849	1,313	4,963,786	1,211	5,053,968	1,299	5,846,925	

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The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,162 as against 4,695 in the preceding 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.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	3,376,366	3,294,741	3,026,405	3,107,304	3,454,008
Japanese	503,123	526,261	542,529	518,140	536,749
Italian	431,564	502,020	482,619	653,233	822,848
American	35,875	37,083	34,054	72,748	337,828
Norwegian	84,870	90,997	91,807	116,969	113,595
Greek	21,235	2,732	15,682	..	..
Danish .. .. .	..	4,150	..	..	1,725
French	25,974	26,392	16,847	22,092	..
German	323,937	442,925	369,210	321,140	321,174
Others	79,104	263,780	366,815	224,531	239,278
Total	4,881,948	5,191,081	4,945,768	5,037,057	5,827,203

47. *Freights.*—The average monthly figures for the year under review are very difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy as owing to the uncertainties of tariff rates, boycotts, hartals, various international crises and general nervousness, the demand for, and consequently the rates of freight have varied considerably for different steamers and different ports during any one month. The freight rates from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom which showed an improvement at the end of the last year began gradually to decline from May and fell to the lowest level of the year in July. They slightly improved in September but again weakened in October. With an upward tendency from November they almost reached last year's level by the end of the year. The approximate rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1932.	January 1933.	March 1933.
United Kingdom—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	21—0	20—0	21—0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	21—0	19—0	20—0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	18—0	16—0	17—0
Manganese ore	15—0	16—0	15—0

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1932.	January 1933.	March 1933.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	20—0	19—0	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23—0	22—0	20—0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	19—6	19—0	20—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22—6	22—0	23—0
Havre—			
Light seeds .. .. .	..	19—6	21—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	..	22—6	24—6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	20—0	17—0	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23—0	20—0	20—0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	16—0	17—6	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20—0	21—6	20—0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	19—6	18—0	19—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22—6	21—0	22—0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	17—0	17—6	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21—0	21—6	21—0

48. *Exchange.*—The rate of exchange for demand bills on London was 18-1/16*d.* at the beginning of April which with a declining tendency from the end of that month fell to 17-27/32*d.*, the lowest level of the year, by the end of May. It recovered from the middle of June and with an upward tendency rose to 18-11/64*d.*, the highest level of the year, on 28th December. It began to weaken again, dropped to 17-15/16*d.* on 6th March and with slight fluctuations stood at 18-1/32*d.* at the end of March 1933.

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.	1928- 1929.	1929- 1930.	1930- 1931.	1931- 1932.	1932- 1933.
	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	109.14	114.99	91.77	80.20	68.94
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	100.69	119.20	90.95	82.23	65.92
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.38	116.48	115.02	111.22	113.75	108.13
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	97.78	111.11	114.95	113.33	90.49
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	91.13	83.24	52.91	49.28	47.57
Textiles—								
Cotton— Twist and Yarn.	100	175.44	485.96	252.63	246.63	203.00	102.98	165.98
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	218.18	205.18	178.65	143.30	127.03
White	100	133.33	441.66	258.33	253.83	205.96	183.92	162.29
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	125.00	450.00	212.50	190.50	177.66	142.52	118.75
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	155.59	155.54	131.90	113.21	100.44
„ Piece-goods	100	96.43	226.19	133.33	117.99	90.01	73.69	61.80
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	246.43	266.00	212.64	194.88	185.48
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	234.97	238.86	229.11	177.65	158.20
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	160.12	183.79	163.19	110.75	114.03
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	181.18	193.69	200.06	199.47	127.54
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	170.41	160.09	213.84	119.30	120.97
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	215.13	200.64	115.79	105.85	131.63
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	157.89	158.99	131.03	114.30	109.99
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	215.94	200.73	152.99	125.16	127.80
„ Twist and Yarn.	100	156.66	403.33	270.00	257.74	225.70	194.70	174.25
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	250.00	238.42	223.73	222.63	221.67
White	100	105.26	310.53	173.68	193.51	192.48	162.11	152.63
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	95.45	218.18	136.36	126.98	124.23	113.77	110.00
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	181.25	184.82	173.00	117.1	84.37

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the principal items of the import trade have declined notably in the case of cotton coloured piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, copper, brass, kerosene oil, silk piece-goods and silk, raw. The export figures, though showing a slight increase in the case of cotton seed, linseed and raw cotton, reveal a noticeable fall in the case of rapeseed, raw wool, grain, pulse and flour, cotton twist and yarn, castor seed and cotton white and coloured piece-goods.

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 1932-1933.
	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,42,54,191	1,32,48,701	1,23,41,565	1,51,87,661	1,64,62,075	+12,74,414
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	76,85,147	28,47,695	15,55,867	11,30,675	2,92,894	—8,37,781
Kathiawar	7,66,27,768	4,93,92,395	3,62,09,619	3,52,42,316	2,52,16,183	—1,00,26,133
Goa	1,16,69,671	1,79,04,985	1,55,74,465	80,44,154	68,34,518	—12,09,636
Other Ports	11,98,710	6,42,836	6,41,839	7,83,006	11,49,948	+3,66,942
Total	9,71,81,296	7,07,87,911	5,39,81,790	4,52,00,151	3,34,93,543	—1,17,06,608

British Ports in other Presidencies—

Bengal	3,16,99,605	3,03,06,942	1,73,13,810	2,96,07,622	2,69,50,055	—26,57,567
Madras	3,29,66,934	3,83,71,405	3,38,38,441	2,77,42,686	2,36,35,592	—41,07,094
Burma	9,19,11,759	8,39,91,027	7,13,35,220	6,91,03,825	6,58,65,575	—32,38,250
Sind	1,51,82,269	2,10,73,379	1,84,84,168	2,65,86,497	1,92,85,509	—73,00,988
Total	17,17,60,567	17,37,42,753	14,09,71,639	15,30,40,630	13,57,36,731	—1,73,03,899

Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—

Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	41,777	17,665	13,244	12,098	13,257	+1,159
State of Travancore	1,37,75,698	1,29,07,836	94,28,074	63,40,696	71,86,880	+8,46,184
Other Ports	12,831	9,511	370	134	728	+594
Total	1,38,30,306	1,29,35,012	94,41,688	63,52,928	72,00,865	+8,47,937

GRAND TOTAL	29,70,26,360	27,07,14,377	21,67,36,682	21,07,81,370	19,28,93,214	—2,68,88,156
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	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1932-1933.
	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	2,20,20,232	2,23,63,482	1,86,62,356	2,13,19,726	2,26,10,244	+12,90,518
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	40,70,589	38,74,614	26,49,711	20,73,937	14,79,139	—5,94,798
Kathiawar	2,80,54,320	2,81,15,606	2,51,18,652	2,32,06,192	2,16,82,178	—15,24,014
Goa	39,78,250	51,55,898	38,55,359	39,12,958	28,25,743	—10,87,215
Other Ports	14,52,264	17,77,427	16,44,587	17,16,783	18,71,239	+1,54,456
Total ..	3,75,55,423	3,89,23,545	3,32,68,309	3,09,09,870	2,78,58,299	—30,51,571
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,51,53,077	3,41,33,260	4,05,86,136	5,33,88,336	6,97,99,173	+1,64,10,837

Madras	--	--	--	5,75,88,671	6,22,63,050	5,31,45,236	5,56,89,435	5,43,95,594	--12,93,841
Burma	--	--	--	2,58,43,749	2,73,64,806	2,10,64,361	2,95,27,509	2,07,72,846	--87,54,663
Sind	--	--	--	7,38,55,533	8,09,08,972	8,37,97,169	9,99,19,715	5,08,04,624	--4,91,15,091
			Total	18,24,41,030	20,46,70,088	19,85,92,902	23,85,24,995	19,57,72,237	--4,27,52,758
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..		..	74,589	1,14,280	71,151	1,57,977	1,21,314	--36,663
State of Travancore	..		..	1,08,94,439	1,14,98,297	95,90,765	86,34,034	35,14,416	--51,19,618
Other Ports	..		..	7,08,285	3,71,690	6,11,371	2,76,419	4,51,418	+1,74,999
			Total	1,16,77,313	1,19,84,267	1,02,73,287	90,68,430	40,87,148	--49,81,282
			GRAND TOTAL	25,36,93,998	27,79,41,382	26,07,96,854	29,98,23,021	25,03,27,928	--4,94,95,093

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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.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1. Grain, pulse and flour ..	7,20	5,89	5,54	5,17	4,00
2. Cotton, raw ..	8,64	6,81	5,54	5,08	3,09
3. Kerosene ..	90	89	75	1,04	1,62
4. Spices ..	1,52	1,67	1,55	1,00	00
5. Seeds ..	1,57	1,68	1,06	98	88
6. Jute manufactures ..	1,82	1,33	51	1,16	88
7. Coal ..	55	71	46	75	69
8. Tea, black ..	46	61	41	08	68
9. Teak wood ..	66	75	45	43	46
10. Ghi ..	47	38	34	30	34
11. Wool, raw ..	26	28	15	12	9

In the year under review imports declined from Rs. 21·98 crores to Rs. 19·29 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·69 crores as a result of smaller arrivals of all the principal commodities except kerosene oil, teak wood and ghi. Imports of raw cotton further declined by Rs. 1·39 crore due chiefly to reduced shipments from Kathiawar, Sind, Madras and Goa, in spite of larger despatches from British Ports within the Presidency. Imports of grain, pulse and flour also fell from Rs. 5·17 crores to Rs. 4 crores due chiefly to smaller receipts of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind. The fall of Rs. 28 lakhs under jute manufactures is attributable to smaller arrivals from Bengal and that of Rs. 10 lakhs under seeds represents reduced shipments from Madras and Kathiawar, in spite of larger arrivals from Travancore. Imports of spices declined by Rs. 10 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Travancore, Madras and British Ports within the Presidency, while reduced shipments from Bengal account for the fall of Rs. 6 lakhs under coal and lesser imports from Cutch are responsible for the decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs under wool raw. The improvement of Rs. 58 lakhs under kerosene is mainly due to larger receipts from Burma and that of Rs. 4 lakhs under ghi represents increased imports from Kathiawar. Larger despatches from Burma account for the increase of Rs. 3 lakhs under teak wood.

53. Exports from Bombay to coast ports also declined from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 25 crores, shipments of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise sharing in the decline. Exports of Indian produce, which formed more than 83 per cent. of the total export trade, fell by Rs. 3·88 crores to Rs. 20·9 crores owing mainly to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn

and grain, pulse and flour. The fall under cotton piece-goods is due to smaller shipments to Sind, Burma and Travacore, in spite of increased exports to Bengal and Madras. Reduced shipments to almost all the principal ports are responsible for the fall under cotton twist and yarn, while smaller exports of pulse to Madras mainly account for the decrease under grain, pulse and flour, in spite of increased shipments of rice to British Ports within the Presidency. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined from Rs. 5·2 crores to Rs. 4·13 crores by reason of smaller re-exports of cotton piece-goods to Sind, Travancore and Madras, of dried fruits to Madras and Burma and of sugar to British Ports within the Presidency, Sind and Madras. Re-exports of metals and ores and carriages and carts, etc., also declined but those of cotton twist and yarn and hardware improved.

Figures for the most important items are given below:—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	8,71	9,80	11,56	16,17	13,18
Cotton twist and yarn ..	1,43	2,13	1,93	1,93	1,56
Grain, pulse and flour ..	2,97	2,43	2,39	2,38	2,14
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	3,71	4,52	2,59	1,82	1,04
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ..	44	51	27	41	33
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof ..	18	45	36	31	30

Subordinate Ports of the Bombay Presidency Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which consisted of dates from Iraq, and fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—Other sorts (raw cashew nuts) from Kenya Colony and Portuguese East Africa, increased from Rs. 64,244 to Rs. 1,46,574. Exports amounted to Rs. 27,180 as against nil in the previous year and represented entirely shipments of fruits and vegetables: dried, salted or preserved: all sorts (skinned cashew kernel) to the United States of America.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports further increased by Rs. 73·42 lakhs to Rs. 6·81 crores. Imports advanced by Rs. 50·18 lakhs to Rs. 3·56 crores, and exports by Rs. 23·25 lakhs to Rs. 3·25 crores. Fifty-seven 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.*	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	48,002	1,08,714	19,13,248	25,62,398	16,84,740	18,82,027
Export ..	2,00,503	2,28,801	72,14,931	1,13,47,932	30,51,800	28,50,210
Total ..	2,48,505	3,37,515	91,28,179	1,39,10,330	47,36,540	47,32,237
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	35,556	30,121	25,66,038	35,19,920	1,43,562	1,29,865
Export ..	12,207	46,533	13,06,730	19,08,239	17,04,327	17,28,059
Total ..	47,763	82,654	38,73,368	54,28,159	18,47,889	18,58,824
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	5,555	9,730	5,63,172	9,93,261	68,546	88,971
Export ..	..	..	5,78,866	3,87,040	9,36,053	7,79,656
Total ..	5,555	9,730	11,42,038	13,80,301	10,04,599	8,68,627
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	10,843	7,542	..	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	10,843	7,542	..	..
Grand Total {						
Import	89,113	1,54,565	50,53,901	70,83,121	18,06,848	20,98,863
Export	2,12,710	2,75,334	91,00,527	1,36,43,211	56,92,180	53,58,825
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,01,823	4,20,899	1,41,54,428	2,07,26,332	75,99,028	74,57,688

*These ranges have been introduced with effect from 1st April 1932, and figures for 1931-32, which were shown

six ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Kolaba Range.*		Kanara Range.*		Goa Frontier.*		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,07,87,196	1,09,74,607	76,57,066	87,88,297	3,23,303	4,51,641	2,24,13,555	2,47,67,584	+23,54,029
46,06,788	42,67,171	53,34,652	51,15,824	1,79,055	2,08,445	2,05,87,729	2,40,18,383	+34,30,654
1,53,93,984	1,52,41,778	1,20,91,718	1,30,04,121	5,02,358	6,59,986	4,30,01,284	4,87,85,967	+57,84,683
2,47,441	2,66,862	8,84,088	5,93,137	60,843	20,234	39,38,128	45,66,139	+6,28,011
3,26,977	3,42,983	10,93,024	8,64,926	35,722	4,508	44,78,987	48,96,148	+4,17,161
5,74,416	6,00,845	10,77,112	14,58,063	96,565	24,742	84,17,115	94,62,287	+10,45,172
11,66,079	17,80,672	22,68,638	32,16,652	97,287	1,22,715	41,69,277	62,10,001	+20,40,724
27,41,223	17,07,237	5,05,797	5,62,983	510	1,070	47,62,449	34,37,986	-13,24,463
39,07,302	34,87,909	27,74,435	37,79,635	07,797	1,23,785	80,31,726	96,47,987	+7,16,261
412	..	1,071	..	..	..	12,326	7,542	-4,784
3,92,148	1,95,072	996	..	..	..	3,93,144	1,95,072	-1,98,072
3,92,560	1,95,072	2,067	..	..	..	4,05,470	2,02,614	-2,02,856
1,22,01,128	1,30,22,141	1,08,10,863	1,25,98,086	4,81,433	5,04,490	3,05,33,286	3,55,51,266	+50,17,980
80,87,136	65,12,463	69,34,469	65,43,733	2,15,287	2,14,023	3,02,22,309	3,25,47,589	+23,25,280
1,050	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	..	-1,050
2,02,69,314	1,95,34,604	1,77,45,332	1,91,41,819	9,06,720	8,08,513	6,07,56,845	6,80,98,855	+73,42,210

recorded under five ranges, have been worked out so as to correspond to the figures under these new ranges as in the table.

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

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE ; }
Bombay, 15th June 1933. }

W. W. NIND,
Collector of Customs.