

REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
AND
CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND
(Including Administration of Land Customs, the Cotton Duties
Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act)
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1922-23
WITH APPENDICES



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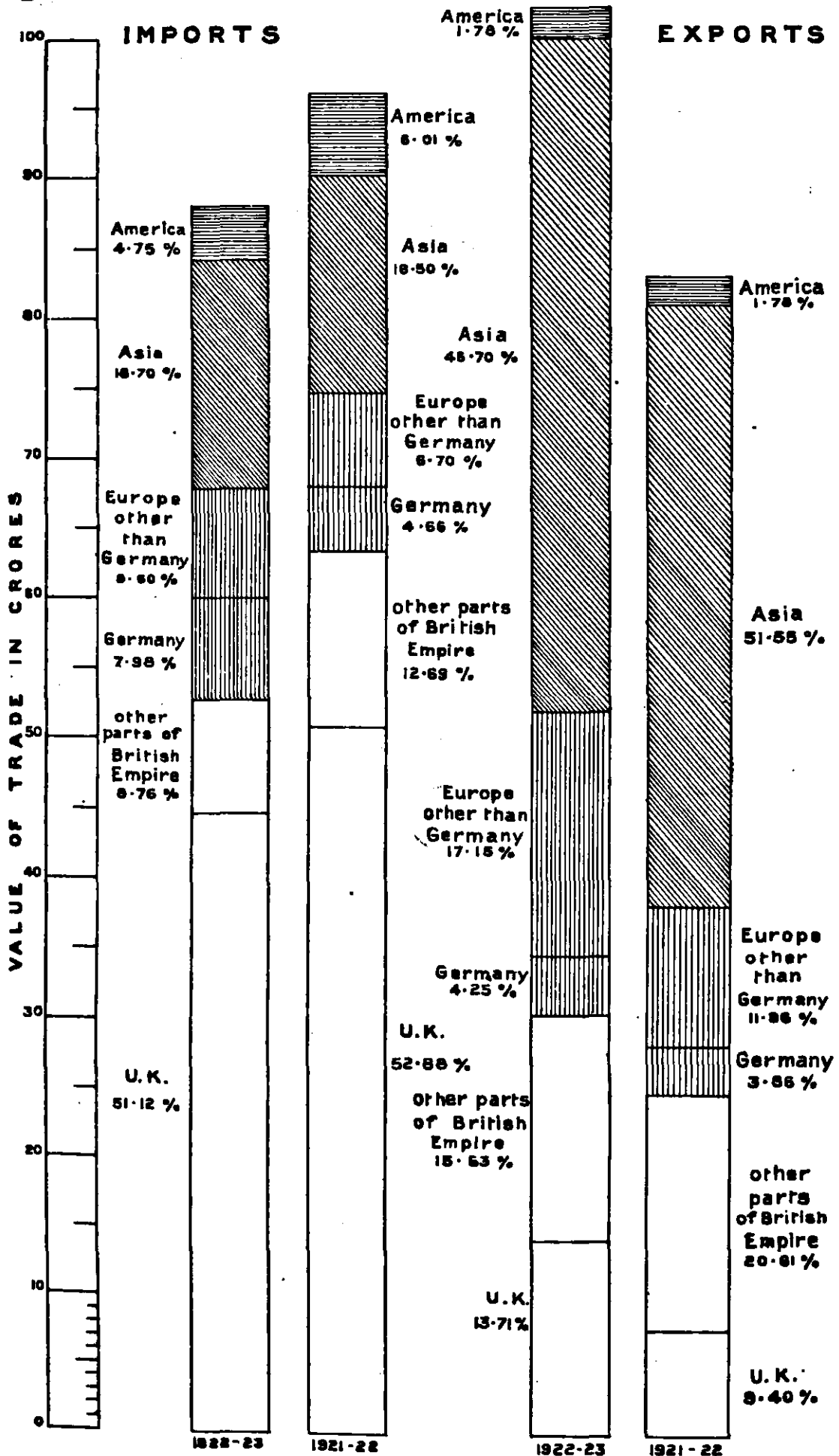


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REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
For the Official Year ending 31st March 1923.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1923, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-1914 and 1920-1921 :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Increase or decrease in 1922-23.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).						
Imports	Merchandise	51,11,22,003	78,07,74,141	98,45,48,254	92,94,31,073	- 5,51,17,181
	Gold	27,92,20,829	8,94,02,871	12,20,27,128	60,02,87,229	+ 22,82,50,711
	Silver	2,82,27,225	2,22,17,722	12,70,17,229	12,12,20,274	+ 1,42,22,245
	Currency Notes	—	—	—	1,01,15,010	+ 1,01,15,010
	Total, Imports	54,73,70,157	89,21,91,310	1,23,35,97,611	1,67,11,54,726	+ 23,75,57,115
	Exports	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	2,22,20,045	2,22,27,222	10,22,22,222	10,22,22,222	+ 2,22,22,222
Indian Produce		22,21,22,222	72,02,02,722	72,21,22,222	21,22,44,222	+ 12,12,17,222
Gold		2,22,04,222	2,22,27,222	12,20,74,222	12,22,22,222	- 12,22,22,222
Silver		2,27,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,10,21,104	+ 2,12,22,222
Currency Notes		—	—	—	11,00,000	+ 11,00,000
Total, Exports		22,22,27,222	22,22,12,222	1,00,70,22,222	1,04,22,22,222	+ 2,22,22,222
Total, Foreign Trade		1,22,12,27,222	1,22,21,14,722	2,27,22,22,127	2,21,22,22,222	+ 24,22,22,222
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).						
Imports	Indian Produce	12,72,07,222	24,22,21,222	22,22,22,222	22,22,17,222	+ 12,72,222
	Foreign Merchandise	22,22,222	1,22,22,222	2,12,27,222	2,22,22,222	+ 2,27,222
	Gold	2,222	2,72,222	1,22,222	—	- 1,22,222
	Silver	4,22,121	2,02,222	2,02,222	1,27,210	- 2,72,222
	Total, Imports	22,72,17,222	22,14,22,222	22,22,12,222	22,12,22,222	+ 24,22,222
Exports	Indian Produce	12,22,22,222	12,11,22,222	22,22,22,222	21,22,27,222	+ 2,22,22,222
	Foreign Merchandise	2,21,27,222	2,10,12,222	7,21,22,222	7,71,22,222	+ 22,22,222
	Gold	2,222	—	22,217	12,222	- 22,222
	Silver	2,02,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	4,22,122	+ 22,222
	Total, Exports	12,27,22,222	22,27,22,222	22,22,22,222	22,22,22,222	+ 2,21,22,222
Total, Coasting Trade		22,22,21,222	21,22,22,222	22,22,22,222	22,22,22,222	+ 2,22,22,222
Grand Total, Private Trade		1,22,22,27,222	2,44,22,27,222	2,02,22,27,222	2,24,22,27,222	+ 22,22,27,222
(III) Government Transactions.						
Foreign		2,22,21,222	22,22,22,222	2,22,21,222	2,22,22,222	- 1,22,21,222
Coasting		1,22,24,222	22,72,222	21,14,222	12,27,222	- 2,27,222
Total, Government Transactions		4,22,22,222	24,22,22,222	2,72,22,222	2,02,16,222	- 1,71,22,222
Total Trade		1,00,22,12,222	2,72,14,22,222	2,12,22,22,222	2,22,22,22,222	+ 22,22,22,222

General Remarks.

2. In last year's report the opinion was advanced that 1921-22 had been a disappointing and disastrous year for trade, but that at its close a more hopeful feeling had sprung up and there were perceptible signs of convalescence. That ray of hope, if it was not fanned into a blaze of prosperity, nevertheless witnessed a return to normal trading conditions, which was most welcome after the abnormalities of previous years. Not only did the value of the foreign trade of the Presidency, excluding gold and silver, advance by nearly 6½ per cent., but instead of an adverse balance of trade of Rs. 14 crores, a favourable balance of the same amount is disclosed by the figures of 1922-23. Moreover, the apparent decline in imports represents not a decline in volume but a decline in prices. The advance shown in the export figures is more genuine as prices on an average showed little variation. Hence the export trade expanded both in volume and in value. The effect of price changes has been considered in some detail in paragraph 52 below, to which a reference may prove interesting. The net result is clear, namely, that the trade of the Presidency is returning to its normal pre-war channels at a pace which is quite surprising in view of the prevailing political and economic difficulties of Europe.

3. In another way also the trade of Bombay returned to the normal. In the two preceding years India's unfavourable trade balance did not permit her to absorb much bullion, with the result that in 1921-22 there had been a net export of gold on private account from Bombay, and in 1920-21 a net export of both gold and silver combined. In the year under review, the balance of trade was once more in India's favour, and accordingly Bombay, her chief bullion market, resorted to her traditional method of dealing with a favourable trade balance and imported treasure valued at no less than Rs. 58 crores—a figure Rs. 12 crores higher than the record figure of 1912-13.

4. The most noticeable feature of the import trade was that in a year when prices were falling, the total value of the imports of cotton piece-goods improved by Rs. 3½ crores. The figures of the year, as exhibited in detail later in this report, afford evidence that the Indian consumer troubles himself much less about the origin than about the cost of the cloth which is offered to him. Manchester accordingly reaped the benefit of cutting prices, and the United Kingdom's share in the trade of Bombay's chief import jumped from sixty to seventy per cent. Japan's share declined from thirty to twenty-four per cent. Imports of cotton twist and yarn contracted considerably in value but expanded in quantity. The United Kingdom maintains her supremacy in the higher counts, but Japan has practically wiped out all British competition in the lower counts, especially in 20^s in which she successfully challenges even the local spinners. Metals and ores advanced in value and even more in quantity, but machinery and millwork and also railway plant and rolling stock declined in value owing to lower costs of production. Imports of sugar represented a normal year's supply, but here again a big drop in average values resulted in a reduction in the total value of the trade.

5. The export trade of the Presidency was as always dominated by the great staple, raw cotton. The trade in this commodity attained record figures, both in value and volume, and accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures. Japan took more cotton than ever before—276,000 tons in all—but did not pay quite as much for it as she paid in 1919-20. The local cotton mills, in particular the spinning mills, suffered some loss in their export trade; the domestic market also was not so favourable, partly owing to the slackening of the Swadeshi movement and larger business in Manchester goods. Nevertheless the production of woven goods remained high; in fact it was higher than in any previous year, except 1921-22. Exports of seeds showed a large improvement, all the more welcome because Continental Europe is our chief consumer. Improvement was also recorded in practically every other branch of the export trade.

6. Even the direction of Bombay's trade is reverting to the normal. The United Kingdom sends us more than half the goods which we import, and does nearly one-third of the total trade in merchandise. From the British Empire

as a whole we took 60 per cent. of our imports, and to it we sent 43 per cent. of our exports. Asia has a large part in Bombay's trade, chiefly because of Japan's huge takings of raw cotton which represent nearly a third of the total exports. Continental Europe has of course not yet recovered its pre-war position, either as a supplier or a consumer, but is making noticeable progress mainly owing to the efforts of Germany. It is remarkable that that country, despite her loss of territory, sent to Bombay in 1922-23 goods worth more than she sent in 1913-14 when she was a powerful empire; her takings also did not fall very far short of the value of her takings before the war.

7. The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House during the year under review reached the record figure of Rs. 12,44,27,449, while the net revenue amounted to Rs. 11,95,95,702. The total working expenses bore a lower proportion to revenue than ever before, being only 1.3 per cent. of the net collections.

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 :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14	Average for 5 years ending 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Increase or Decrease in 1922-23.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Foreign Trade (Private)—					
Imports—					
Merchandise ...	81,09,75,180	79,04,81,008	86,40,86,700	86,81,08,884	+ 2,19,21,184
Gold ...	97,99,80,839	8,04,09,871	12,80,87,188	40,08,87,889	+ 26,88,80,711
Silver ...	8,88,87,887	2,88,17,798	16,70,17,889	18,18,80,874	+ 1,48,88,985
Currency Notes ...	.....	.....	.....	1,01,18,010	+ 1,01,18,010
Total Imports	97,77,83,846	89,88,18,881	1,06,80,81,817	1,47,88,88,887	+ 52,77,77,810
Exports—					
Foreign Merchandise ...	8,88,79,978	8,88,87,888	10,88,88,888	10,87,88,948	+ 84,88,888
Indian Produce ...	88,81,47,888	76,08,84,888	78,81,88,900	81,88,88,871	+ 23,18,02,871
Gold ...	8,88,04,888	8,88,47,708	16,80,74,888	10,88,888	- 28,80,18,887
Silver ...	2,87,88,484	1,88,88,888	1,88,88,798	2,10,81,104	+ 28,18,811
Currency Notes ...	.....	.....	.....	11,00,000	+ 11,00,000
Total Exports	88,87,81,078	88,88,88,818	1,00,70,86,004	1,04,88,02,711	+ 2,82,88,707
Aggregate Foreign Trade	1,86,18,14,884	1,88,48,87,846	2,07,81,47,881	2,51,81,88,888	+ 54,80,14,817
II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—					
Imports—					
Indian Produce ...	17,88,18,841	21,08,18,708	27,00,84,818	27,41,88,879	+ 41,88,888
Foreign Merchandise ...	87,00,888	1,08,80,008	1,88,08,881	1,88,88,878	+ 11,80,881
Gold ...	4,888	8,78,880	1,88,880	.....	- 1,88,880
Silver ...	3,88,708	1,74,478	4,88,088	1,08,410	- 3,48,818
Total, Imports	17,88,80,880	22,18,80,873	28,81,41,478	28,79,38,881	+ 47,94,188
Exports—					
Indian Produce ...	9,77,78,888	18,78,14,788	28,88,88,888	28,88,88,888	+ 8,84,81,888
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,88,70,811	4,08,88,088	7,88,01,088	7,88,88,887	+ 37,81,888
Gold ...	84,888	.....	88,817	18,880	- 88,887
Silver ...	8,88,878	8,88,884	3,88,848	4,48,880	+ 88,888
Total, Exports	14,88,41,019	21,88,88,470	36,71,87,888	36,88,88,884	+ 8,81,79,408
Aggregate Coasting Trade	32,88,01,888	44,08,18,048	65,08,88,881	65,78,88,888	+ 8,88,78,884
Total Private Trade	1,88,84,18,888	2,37,88,88,888	2,88,84,78,888	3,28,84,84,888	+ 59,88,88,111
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions					
	4,78,84,888	84,18,44,888	8,70,71,888	4,88,88,007	- 1,71,18,088
Total Trade	1,88,84,00,188	2,71,71,87,788	3,08,08,87,888	3,21,84,88,879	+ 58,88,78,888

9. Practically the whole of the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is carried on through its chief port—Bombay. The aggregate value of the private foreign trade of the port, exclusive of treasure, reached the figure of Rs. 190 crores, an increase of Rs. 12 crores or 6 per cent. The foreign trade of Calcutta advanced by Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 196 crores or by 4 per cent. and that of Karachi by Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 45 crores or by 9 per cent. Imports of merchandise into Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi fell in value by 8 per cent., 18 per cent. and 21 per cent. respectively. Machinery and millwork, sugar, railway plant and rolling stock, coal, raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour are chiefly responsible for the decrease in Bombay; metals and ores, machinery and millwork, sugar, railway plant and rolling stock and grain, pulse and flour in Calcutta; and sugar and machinery and millwork in Karachi. The principal articles which record increases are cotton manufactures at Bombay and Calcutta and cotton manufactures and metals and ores at Karachi. If the value of her huge imports of the precious metals be taken into account, the trade of Bombay exceeded by far that of any port in India.

10. In regard to exports of Indian produce the trade of Bombay advanced by 26 per cent. owing to larger demands for raw cotton, seeds and raw wool. In the case of Calcutta and Karachi exports have increased in value by 31 per cent. and 71 per cent. respectively, jute (raw and manufactured), tea, lac, seeds and grains being chiefly responsible for the increase at Calcutta and grain, raw cotton, seeds and raw wool at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure advanced by Rs. 874 crores to Rs. 7467 crores. This advance is visible in both imports and exports. The principal articles imported are raw cotton and rice, the former showing a rise and the latter a fall. Under exports cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton record increases, but rice and sugar decreases.

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:—

Foreign
Trade.

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,21-94	11,17-04	12,20-20	10,17-62	- 2,02-57
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	5,28-01	6,65-75	12,24-61	10,65-70	- 1,58-91
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	27,72-05	27,13-73	26,64-92	26,03-18	- 6,11-51
IV.—Living animals	21-00	22-30	14-52	12-12	+ 2-44
V.—Postal Articles not specified	1,05-84	2,20-02	2,25-72	2,12-42	- 13-30
TOTAL IMPORTS	51,02-78	78,04-21	78,40-27	69,21-02	- 8,19-21
EXPORTS.					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,22-40	5,54-02	2,22-22	2,22-22	+ 24-04
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	29,00-73	20,74-02	22,47-20	24,51-02	+ 21,02-42
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	12,02-22	17,22-22	12,12-21	12,22-22	- 2,22-21
IV.—Living animals	72	1-12	2-22	2-22	+ 2-22
V.—Postal Articles	42-12	20-22	21-22	20-22	+ 2-22
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	55,21-42	73,02-24	72,21-24	71,22-22	+ 12,12-02
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	44-22	2,22-22	2,22-22	2,22-22	+ 22-11
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	20-22	22-22	1,21-22	2,22-22	+ 22-22
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	2,27-24	2,22-22	2,22-22	2,22-22	- 22-22
IV.—Living animals	21	1-22	1-22	2-22	+ 1-22
V.—Postal Articles	2-22	12-22	22-14	22-22	- 12-22
Total, Foreign Merchandise	2,22-22	2,22-22	2,22-22	2,22-22	+ 22-22
TOTAL EXPORTS	57,43-64	75,24-46	74,43-46	73,43-24	+ 12,22-22

At the beginning of the year under review a small change was introduced in the grouping of classes by splitting up the former class IV. Living animals and postal articles not specified, which were formerly included in class IV, are now classed separately, and the few remaining articles included in class II.

13. *Imports.*—All the classes show decreases in value except the new class IV—living animals—which records a small increase owing to larger arrivals of horses. The decrease in class I is mainly due to the smaller arrivals of sugar from Mauritius and to the cessation of the imports of wheat from Australia. Smaller supplies of coal and raw cotton are chiefly responsible for the decrease in class II. The decrease in class III is mainly due to the fall in the cost of machinery and railway plant and rolling stock, though imports of cotton yarns and manufactures show considerable increases.

14. *Exports—Indian produce and manufactures.*—All the classes except class III record increases. Large shipments of rice and tea are responsible for the increase in class I. The large increase in class II, which is the most important class so far as the export trade is concerned, is due mainly to increased shipments of raw cotton, raw wool and seeds. Reduced shipments of cotton yarns and manufactures are responsible for the decrease in class III. The other two classes are unimportant.

15. *Re-exports.*—Re-exports of sugar in class I and of hides and skins, raw, and raw cotton in class II are responsible for the increases under those classes. Re-shipments of most of the articles in class III record decreases.

Imports.

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

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or decrease in 1922-1923.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1922-1923.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article				
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1920-1921.	In 1921-1922.	In 1922-1923.	
1 Cotton Manufactures	12,82,72,229	17,54,40,122	9,22,12,222	12,22,12,722	+ 2,27-00	14-21	22-2	74-1	22-2	70-2	1
2 Machinery and Millwork	2,12,22,272	2,11,12,222	12,22,22,222	11,12,22,222	- 1,22-22	12-22	22-2	72-2	22-4	21-7	2
3 Metals and Ores	2,27,27,222	2,22,22,272	2,22,12,172	2,22,22,272	+ 22-12	12-22	24-0	22-1	22-0	22-2	3
4 Sugar	2,22,22,122	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,12,21,222	- 1,27-72	2-22	1-7	-7	1-0	2-7	4
5 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,22,74,172	2,21,12,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,272	- 72-72	2-22	22-2	22-7	72-2	24-2	5
6 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	2,22,22,222	1,24,22,222	2,12,27,222	2,22,22,212	- 1,22-27	2-22	22-7	22-2	22-2	22-7	6
7 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, nolis and warpe	1,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,21,22,222	+ 2-22	2-22	2-2	2-1	1-2	1-2	7
8 Oils	1,12,72,122	1,27,72,222	2,22,22,212	2,22,22,222	+ 12-22	2-72	2-2	2-2	2-7	2-2	8
9 Dyeing and Tanning Substances	22,22,222	1,22,22,222	2,22,27,222	2,22,22,212	- 22-72	2-27	2-2	22-2	24-0	7-2	9
10 Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	22,21,227	22,12,212	2,22,22,212	2,22,21,222	- 2,11-22	2-22	22-7	11-4	22-2	22-2	10
11 Postal Articles not specified	1,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,72,222	2,12,21,222	- 22-22	2-22	22-2	74-4	22-2	22-2	11
12 Hardware	1,22,22,222	1,22,27,212	1,22,22,227	2,12,22,222	+ 11-22	2-22	22-2	22-2	22-7	22-0	12
13 Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	22,21,222	22,22,224	27,22,222	1,22,22,222	+ 1,21-22	2-14	-2	2-7	-1	12-2	13
14 Cotton, Raw (including waste)	22,72,222	22,24,227	2,27,22,227	1,22,22,224	- 1,22-72	1-22	27-0	2-7	22-2	24-2	14
15 Fruits and Vegetables	77,22,172	22,22,222	1,12,22,222	1,22,11,222	+ 12-22	1-22	1-0	-2	-7	-4	15
16 Glass and Glassware	74,22,222	1,22,22,224	1,22,71,222	1,22,22,222	+ 22-12	1-27	12-2	17-7	12-4	12-0	16
17 Instruments and Apparatus	27,27,222	1,12,21,222	2,14,22,222	1,22,22,222	- 22-22	1-22	71-4	22-1	22-2	21-0	17
18 Silk, Raw (including waste)	22,21,222	1,12,22,222	1,22,22,227	1,12,22,222	+ 2-27	1-22	-1	-1	-0	-	18
19 Paper and Pasteboard	22,12,222	1,27,21,222	27,22,222	1,12,22,222	+ 22-22	1-22	22-1	22-2	21-2	22-7	19
20 Liquors	22,22,127	1,21,22,272	1,22,22,227	1,12,22,272	- 12-27	1-22	24-2	22-2	22-4	21-4	20
21 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	22,22,224	1,22,22,222	1,12,22,222	27,22,222	- 22-24	-22	72-2	22-2	27-7	27-2	21
22 Spices	22,22,122	22,22,724	24,22,271	27,22,212	+ 222-27	-22	-2	-0	-2	-0	22
23 Drugs and Medicines	21,22,222	22,22,172	72,22,227	72,22,127	+ 2-27	-21	21-4	22-2	21-2	22-2	23
24 Rubber	22,27,222	22,22,224	22,27,222	77,27,222	+ 11-22	-22	27-4	22-2	22-2	22-0	24

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or decrease in 1922-1923.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1922-1923.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1920-1921.	In 1921-1922.	In 1922-1923.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
29 Matches	25,57,360	22,15,252	22,40,006	70,17,225	- 22-22	-20	1-2	1	1	...	25
30 Chemicals	22,76,025	22,41,722	22,75,154	27,11,222	+ 3-25	-75	27-6	22-2	27-7	21-1	22
31 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,274	20,25,242	22,22,722	24,22,221	- 12-42	-73	72-2	22-4	47-2	22-0	27
32 Haberdashery and Millinery.	22,22,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	+ 22-22	-22	21-2	22-2	22-2	22-2	22
33 Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,27,21,221	1,22,21,221	22,14,221	22,22,221	- 2-24	-22	71-0	24-2	74-0	22-0	22
34 Paints and Painter's Materials.	22,45,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	+ 2-22	-21	22-2	72-4	22-2	21-2	22
35 Soap	21,27,221	22,27,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	+ 2-22	-22	22-1	22-2	22-2	22-4	21
36 Apparel	22,21,221	1,12,22,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	- 14-21	-22	44-2	44-2	44-4	44-1	22
37 Stationery	27,22,221	22,22,221	27,22,221	22,22,221	- 2-22	-21	22-1	22-2	22-1	22-2	22
38 Tobacco	14,21,221	22,21,221	22,22,221	22,27,221	+ 2-12	-21	72-2	22-2	72-4	27-4	24
39 Bobbins	...	...	70,77,221	22,22,221	- 22-71	-22	...	...	24-2	22-2	22
40 Building and Engineering Materials.	22,45,221	22,22,221	22,21,221	21,72,112	- 12-22	-27	72-2	22-2	22-2	22-2	22
41 Wood and Timber	21,22,221	21,71,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	- 24-22	-22	2-2	2-2	4-4	7-2	27
42 Belting for Machinery	7,24,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	- 2-44	-22	21-2	22-7	22-2	22-2	22
43 Tea	22,22,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	- 14-11	-27	2	2	1	1	22
44 Ivory	22,21,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	21,21,221	- 2-22	-22	44-2	44-2	41-2	44-1	22
45 Leather and Manufactures of.	22,27,221	22,22,221	22,22,221	21,22,221	- 2-27	-22	22-2	21-2	22-0	27-2	21
46 Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,22,221	27,22,221	27,12,221	22,22,221	- 7-10	-24	22-2	44-2	22-2	22-2	22
47 Artificial Silk	...	22,12,221	21,14,221	22,44,221	+ 17-12	-22	...	22-2	22-7	27-2	22
48 Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,22,221	22,42,221	21,22,221	22,22,221	-1,22-22	-22	1-2	4-2	0	2	24
49 Toys and Requisites for Games.	22,12,221	22,21,221	22,72,221	22,22,221	+ 7-72	-22	21-2	22-2	22-2	14-1	22
50 Starch and Farina	2,44,221	22,42,221	22,22,221	22,27,221	+ 2-21	-22	22-2	12-2	12-2	2-2	22
51 Tallow and Stearins	12,22,221	14,77,221	17,72,221	21,22,221	+ 2-22	-24	22-2	22-4	22-1	22-2	27
52 Books printed and Printed Matter.	12,22,221	21,22,221	21,22,221	12,27,221	- 2-22	-22	22-2	22-1	21-4	22-4	22
53 Toilet Requisites	...	14,22,221	12,11,221	12,22,221	+ 2-72	-21	...	22-0	22-2	22-2	22
54 Animals, living	21,22,221	22,22,221	14,22,221	12,12,221	+ 2-42	-21	12-2	22-2	71-2	21-2	22
55 Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,22,221	2,24,221	12,22,221	17,22,221	+ 2-22	-22	22-2	22-2	22-2	77-2	21
56 Gums and Resins	12,22,221	22,22,221	17,21,221	17,44,221	- 2-22	-22	1-2	2-1	11-2	2-1	22
57 Buttons of all sorts	...	12,12,221	12,22,221	12,12,221	+ 2-21	-27	...	2-2	2-2	7-2	22
58 China Clay	...	12,44,221	22,21,221	14,22,221	- 2-72	-22	...	122-0	24-2	27-2	24
59 Cycles and parts thereof, etc	2,22,221	7,22,221	2,12,444	12,12,221	+ 7-22	-24	22-4	22-2	72-1	22-4	22
60 Cutlery	7,22,221	12,22,221	7,21,221	2,27,221	+ 2-22	-21	27-7	22-2	22-2	12-2	22
61 Flax and Manufactures of...	10,22,221	12,22,221	2,22,221	2,12,221	+ 2-24	-22	22-7	72-2	27-7	27-2	27
62 Umbrellas and Fittings	2,27,112	2,42,221	12,24,221	2,42,221	- 2-22	-22	22-1	22-2	22-1	22-2	22
63 Clocks and Watches	12,22,221	14,22,221	17,24,221	2,42,221	- 2-22	-22	2-2	4-2	2-2	2-2	22
64 Polishes	...	7,21,221	2,11,221	2,24,221	+ 2-12	-22	...	24-0	22-1	22-2	22
65 Fireworks	2,12,221	2,42,221	2,12,221	7,22,221	- 1-22	-22	2-0	2-7	1-2	1-2	21
66 Furniture and Cabinetware.	2,22,221	11,22,221	12,41,221	2,22,221	- 2-22	-22	22-7	27-2	27-2	22-4	22
67 Wool, raw	11,72,221	2,22,221	2,27,221	2,24,221	+ 2-27	-27	12-2	4-4	4-2	12-0	22
68 Boots and Shoes	17,11,221	21,72,221	4,72,221	2,22,221	+ 1-12	-27	22-2	22-2	72-2	27-4	24
69 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	2,27,221	7,22,221	12,21,221	2,21,221	- 12-22	-22	22-0	21-1	24-2	22-2	22
70 Jute Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	2,22,221	12,22,221	2,17,221	4,22,111	+ 1-21	-22	24-2	22-2	22-2	22-2	22
71 Stone and Marble	1,22,221	2,22,221	2,22,221	2,22,221	- 2-2	-22	2-2	11-2	22-2	22-2	27
72 Cordage and Ropes	2,12,221	7,22,221	2,24,221	2,22,221	- 1-22	-24	21-2	22-2	22-2	22-4	22
73 Seeds	2,22,221	2,22,221	2,72,221	1,27,221	- 7-22	-22	2-2	2-4	7-2	12-7	22
74 Other Articles	22,22,221	1,24,22,127	1,21,24,221	1,22,22,122	+ 12-22	1-22	22-7	22-2	27-2	72-2	72
Total, Merchandise	21,22,72,122	72,24,21,221	22,42,22,221	22,21,22,221	- 2,12-21	122-00	22-1	22-2	22-2	21-1	...

17. Although the value of the imports of merchandise again declined by Rs. 8.19 crores to Rs. 88.21 crores, the position is not as bad as it looks. As will be shown later in paragraph 52, the decline represents a fall in prices rather than a diminution of volume, and in several instances larger quantities have cost less than smaller quantities imported in the previous year. The more important of the articles which record decreases in value are machinery and millwork, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, railway plant and rolling stock, coal, coke and patent fuel, raw cotton, dyeing and tanning substances, grain, pulse and flour, instruments, liquors, matches, wood and timber, bobbins, apparel and motor cars and motor cycles; but there were increases in the value of the imports of cotton manufactures, metals and ores, silk manufactures, artificial silk, oils, paper and pasteboard, glassware, haberdashery and millinery and hardware. Separate comment on the most important articles of the import trade is made in the succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining articles the following deserve notice. Imports of apparel have further fallen by Rs. 14.91 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller supplies of apparel proper from the United Kingdom and Japan and of gold and silver thread from France and Germany. Imports of grain, pulse and flour were valued at Rs. 25.28 lakhs only, as against Rs. 2.16 crores in the previous year. This large decrease is due to the cessation of the abnormal imports of Australian and Canadian wheat, though a consignment of 8,133 tons of wheat valued at Rs. 15.71 lakhs was imported for the first time from Mesopotamia. Under instruments, apparatus and appliances, which record a fall of Rs. 89.26 lakhs, the most important item is electrical instruments, imports of which have fallen by Rs. 82.78 lakhs to Rs. 82.47 lakhs owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Imports of wood and timber record a decrease of Rs. 24 lakhs owing to smaller supplies of timber from Siam. The fall of Rs. 26.71 lakhs in the value of bobbins is due to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Japan. On the other hand imports of paper and pasteboard have increased by Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 1.11 crore owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway and the Netherlands. Imports of glass and glassware advanced by Rs. 20.19 lakhs to Rs. 1.3 crore owing to larger arrivals from Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria, though imports from the United Kingdom and Japan have declined. Imports of haberdashery and millinery improved by Rs. 23.28 lakhs to Rs. 55.84 lakhs owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and Japan.

18. Chemicals and chemical preparations and Drugs and Medicines.—The "chemical" head includes a large variety of articles such as acids, bleaching materials, disinfectants, compounds of lead, magnesium, potassium, soda and zinc, etc. The total imports under this head show an increase of Rs. 3.36 lakhs in value. Although the United Kingdom still heads the list of the countries which supply these articles, the imports from that country have further declined by Rs. 2.46 lakhs to Rs. 34.31 lakhs, while those from Germany have further increased by Rs. 3.37 lakhs to Rs. 21.58 lakhs. Almost all the different classes of chemicals are now supplied by Germany, while the only important classes shipped from the United Kingdom are soda and zinc compounds, bleaching materials and disinfectants. Imports of drugs and medicines have also increased by Rs. 3.27 lakhs to Rs. 79.9 lakhs, the United Kingdom maintaining its position as chief supplier.

19. Coal—

	1920-1921.		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	6,897	8,98,811	564,129	2,37,71,028	879,615	1,48,08,810	-121,225	-84,28,528
Japan	2,080	78,800	45,021	18,12,028	92,772	12,74,375	-14,973	-4,87,020
Australia	8,713	2,81,620	62,489	25,93,240	12,829	7,87,880	-42,924	-11,08,020
Hainan	5,800	1,72,720	211,225	1,12,02,921	124,029	62,22,244	-124,029	-62,77,247
Portuguese East Africa	12,420	4,81,222	122,029	44,22,120	12,827	2,22,221	-112,420	-41,22,922
Other countries	825	12,827	100	2,020	100	2,700	—	+700
Total	62,028	14,02,670	1,112,128	4,21,24,122	820,225	2,17,22,020	-422,223	-2,12,22,422
Calcutta (Indian Produce)	220,028	1,22,02,227	242,122	1,12,02,227	22,229	22,02,222	-220,127	-22,02,122

The conditions which favoured large importations of foreign coal in 1921-22 largely disappeared in the year under report. The prices of Bengal coal fell considerably, especially towards the end of the year, and transport difficulties decreased. On the other hand prices of English and Natal coal practically remained stationary. The result was a considerable fall in the imports of foreign coal. The embargo imposed upon the export of coal in July 1920 was removed from 1st January 1923 to enable the Indian coal trade to re-establish its position in the neighbouring foreign markets, such as Singapore and Colombo.

20. **Dyeing and tanning substances.**—The total imports under this head have further declined by Rs. 39.71 lakhs to Rs. 2.27 crores owing mainly to smaller supplies of aniline dyes from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Switzerland and of alizarine dyes from the United Kingdom. These dyes are the two most important articles under this head. Imports of aniline dyes from Germany show an advance of 3,484,678 lb. in quantity and Rs. 49.64 lakhs in value and those of alizarine dyes of 339,476 lb. in quantity but a slight fall in value owing to low prices of the German product. Hence it seems clear that the American and English dyes cannot compete with the German, which are undoubtedly regaining their pre-war position. The average prices per lb. of British, German and Swiss aniline dyes were Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-5-0 and Rs. 2-13-0 respectively. The American figure is lower than any of these, but only because it is mainly derived from consignments of Congo Red and sulphur dyes, which are much cheaper than other qualities. The next important article under this head is saffron, imports of which advanced slightly in quantity but considerably in value as the average price per lb. rose from Rs. 19 to Rs. 30. Supplies from France and Gibraltar increased but those from Spain fell away. The only other article which deserves notice under this head is synthetic indigo. Germany sent us a little more than last year at a slightly lower cost, a fact that is not encouraging for those interested in natural indigo.

21. **Hardware.**—This head includes a large variety of articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, buckets, builder's hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, etc., but excludes cutlery and electro-plated ware. The total imports of these articles advanced by Rs. 11.45 lakhs to Rs. 2.1 crores owing chiefly to larger supplies from Germany. The United Kingdom is the principal supplier of these articles, but shipments thence fell in value from Rs. 120.72 lakhs to Rs. 94.7 lakhs and shipments from Germany rose from Rs. 35.52 lakhs to Rs. 58.84 lakhs. The most important articles under this head are (1) implements and tools, other than agricultural, imports of which were valued at Rs. 21.8 lakhs, or Rs. 1 lakh less than last year and (2) metal lamps, imports of which cost Rs. 22.75 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 6.68 lakhs, owing mainly to larger arrivals from the United States of America. Germany supplied 50 per cent. and the United States of America 39 per cent. of the total imports of these lamps. The value of builder's hardware rose by Rs. 2.73 lakhs to Rs. 9.49 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware were valued at Rs. 6.96 lakhs, gas mantles at Rs. 3.25 lakhs and stoves at Rs. 4.01 lakhs. The value of the large variety of articles classed as "hardware, other sorts" increased by Rs. 3.99 lakhs to Rs. 1.3 crore. Importers of these lines had a satisfactory year.

22. **Liquors**—

	1921-1922.		1922-1923.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter ... { In bottles ...	350,078	15,07,970	407,648	18,05,001	+ 47,569	+ 3,01,860
Older and other Fermented Liquors ... { In bulk ...	881,969	15,14,479	412,938	9,36,369	- 468,966	- 5,77,930
	4,356	97,689	8,061	24,436	- 494	- 2,364
Spirits—						
Whisky ... { Liquid ...	173,928	36,61,980	167,779	32,75,046	- 6,149	- 3,86,934
Brandy ... { Proof ...	133,504	12,07,648	125,648	12,05,001	- 7,856	- 2,62,647
... { Liquid ...	117,796	19,86,997	145,471	19,53,640	+ 27,675	+ 6,66,643
... { Proof ...	108,048	40,646	88,752	6,45,846	+ 15,494	+ 49,058
Gin, Rum and Liqueurs ... { Liquid ...	40,646	88,752	55,752	16,992	+ 15,106	+ 49,058
Spirit Methylated (Denatured) ...	80,158	1,84,008	160,153	2,48,557	+ 79,995	+ 64,549
Spirit Rectified ...	43,081	88,566	11,433	16,992	- 31,648	- 66,567
Other Spirits ...	49,935	18,47,530	46,069	15,09,438	- 3,866	- 1,38,102
Total of Spirits ...	806,032	81,99,070	886,657	76,49,556	+ 80,625	- 4,79,514
Wines ...	97,371	16,80,998	74,920	11,76,322	- 22,451	- 5,04,676

Ale, Beer and Porter.—The increase in quantity of bottled beer is due to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany which rose by 56,000 gallons to 118,000 gallons and 79,000 gallons to 201,000 gallons respectively. Arrivals from the Netherlands and Japan have decreased. The low cost of German beer has stimulated imports from that country, but lessened the value of the total imports. Imports of beer in bulk, which were practically all from the United Kingdom, dropped further by 169,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 5·74 lakhs in value. Imports of stout and porter have also fallen further by 9,000 gallons, owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom.

Spirits.—Imports of cheap German spirits in large quantities are responsible for the increase in quantity and the decrease in value. There seems to be a tendency for country liquor to be displaced by cheap spirits from Germany and Java, as the greater strength of the latter commends itself to the habitual drinker. Brandy was chiefly supplied by France and Germany, imports from these countries having risen by 8,000 gallons to 91,000 gallons and by 28,000 gallons to 36,000 gallons respectively. Arrivals of gin from the United Kingdom, the chief supplier of that spirit, rose by 5,000 gallons and totalled 24,000 gallons. Imports of whisky, also chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom, record a further fall of 6,000 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 8·86 lakhs in value. Perfumed spirit shipped from the United Kingdom advanced by 9,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1·21 lakh in value, but shipments from France decreased. Practically all the methylated spirit shown as imported is rectified spirit from Java denatured here on arrival. Imports have considerably increased as the spirit is being more largely used in the preparation of varnishes and polishes.

Wines.—All the sub-heads show decreases. The end of the war saw large imports which have hardly been worked off even yet.

23. *Machinery and Millwork.*—The volume of the imports recorded under this head has been well maintained, for the drop in value from Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 11·16 crores mainly represents a decline in the cost of manufacture. By far the largest imports were from the United Kingdom, whose share in the total imports was 92 per cent. Imports from Germany improved from 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. while those from the United States of America have declined from 6 per cent. to 2 per cent. The most important item under this head is cotton textile machinery, imports of which have increased by Rs. 44·63 lakhs to Rs. 6·6 crores. Cotton spinning machinery alone is responsible for an increase of Rs. 1·5 crore, but there are decreases in weaving, bleaching and other sorts of cotton machinery. Imports of wool machinery, which have been separately recorded from the beginning of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 23·17 lakhs. All other items under the main head excepting sewing machines, sugar machinery and two or three minor items record decreases.

24. *Matches.*—The improvement in the imports of matches noticed last year has not been maintained, but the fall is more apparent than real. Previously matches were imported and paid duty at Bombay, whence they were largely distributed to coast ports. Now matches for coast ports, especially those in Kathiawar, are manifested for transshipment at Bombay and are therefore not recorded as imports. There has probably been little change in the quantity actually arriving in the port of Bombay either for home consumption or transshipment. The total recorded imports have fallen by 1,674,000 to 4,985,000 gross of boxes and by Rs. 23·23 lakhs to Rs. 70·17 lakhs in value owing to smaller arrivals of both safety and other sorts of matches from Japan. Imports from Sweden, Norway and Czechoslovakia have increased. Japan still holds the premier place, though the value of imports from that country has decreased from Rs. 86 lakhs to Rs. 51 lakhs and the percentage of share in the total imports from 92 to 72. Imports from Sweden have increased from Rs. 6·84 lakhs to Rs. 16·76 lakhs and the percentage of share from 7 to 24.

25. Metals and Ores.—

	1920-21.		1921-22.		1922-23.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-23.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium Cwt.	80,306	46,99,756	27,776	26,97,038	42,120	48,36,469	+ 14,849	+ 11,11,369
Brass "	222,906	2,49,92,712	194,274	1,12,94,306	246,565	1,29,92,775	+ 22,021	+ 24,26,470
Copper "	191,210	1,73,93,620	108,698	20,60,612	156,624	1,06,55,974	+ 22,021	+ 26,26,362
German Silver "	5,022	7,24,121	6,212	9,21,122	7,225	10,29,222	+ 1,073	+ 25,729
Iron and Steel—								
Beam, pillars, girders and Bridge work ...Tons.	21,747	30,69,222	19,270	26,27,222	26,722	26,20,222	+ 7,212	- 1,26,722
Bars and channel (steel) ..	42,222	1,20,44,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	22,222	1,12,22,222	+ 12,222	- 2,22,222
Hoops and Strips "	12,222	22,22,222	11,222	22,22,222	12,222	22,22,222	+ 2,222	- 2,22,222
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised "	22,222	1,12,22,222	22,222	1,12,22,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	+ 10,222	+ 10,22,222
Thin "	11,222	22,22,222	4,222	22,22,222	7,222	22,22,222	+ 3,222	- 2,22,222
Not galvanised or lined "	22,222	22,22,222	12,222	22,22,222	22,222	22,22,222	+ 11,222	+ 2,22,222
Tubes, Pipes and fitting wrought "	2,222	22,22,222	2,222	22,22,222	11,222	22,22,222	+ 2,222	- 11,22,222
Other sorts of iron and steel "	42,122	1,22,22,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	27,222	1,22,22,222	- 2,222	- 12,22,222
Total of Iron and Steel "	121,222	2,22,22,222	217,122	2,22,22,222	222,222	2,22,22,222	+ 42,222	- 22,22,222
Lead Cwt.	20,222	10,22,222	20,222	2,11,222	12,222	4,22,222	+ 4,222	+ 21,222
Quicksilver Lb.	12,222	22,222	27,122	1,24,122	122,222	2,12,122	+ 27,122	+ 1,22,222
Tin Cwt.	10,122	12,12,222	12,222	17,27,222	10,122	12,22,222	- 2,222	- 5,22,222
Zinc or spelter "	22,222	2,22,222	22,122	7,24,222	22,222	4,24,122	- 12,222	- 2,22,222
Metals and ores unenumerated "	7,222	2,22,222	6,112	2,72,222	2,222	1,24,222	- 2,222	- 72,222
Total, Tons "	222,222	12,27,22,222	227,222	2,02,12,122	227,222	2,22,22,222	+ 22,222	+ 20,12,222

For the second year in succession imports of iron and steel, the most important item under this head, rose in quantity but fell in value. This was due to a further decline of manufacturing costs in the United Kingdom, the chief source of supply, although prices there firmed up towards the close of the year partly as a result of French action in the Ruhr. Arrivals from the United Kingdom expanded by nearly 27,000 tons, but declined in value by Rs. 14.61 lakhs. Belgium and Germany increased both the quantity and value of their consignments, but shipments from the United States of America fell considerably in quantity and heavily in value. Brass and copper both show substantial improvements. The most important item under brass is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which is largely supplied by the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by Rs. 20.4 lakhs to Rs. 25.44 lakhs, but arrivals from Germany increased by Rs. 26.63 lakhs to Rs. 45.12 lakhs. The improvement under copper is mainly due to larger arrivals of braziers and sheets from the United States of America which advanced by Rs. 37.72 lakhs to Rs. 39.87 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom and Germany contracted. The improvement under aluminium is chiefly due to larger importations of circles from Germany, the value of which rose by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 26.39 lakhs.

26. Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.—The total number of motor cars imported has risen from 968 to 1,471, which goes to show that the abnormal imports of 1920-21 are at last being worked off. The rise would have been greater, had not importers ordered sparingly towards the close of the fiscal year in view of a wrongly anticipated reduction of duty in March 1923. It is interesting to note that the value of the cars has declined from Rs. 78.55 lakhs to Rs. 59.52 lakhs. This is because the cheaper American and Canadian made cars have been preferred to the more expensive English made cars. The latter fell in number from 359 to 214, whereas the two former combined rose

from 373 to 1,082. The position in respect of motor cycles was much the same. Trade depression is undoubtedly the chief cause of the relative disfavour into which expensive cars have fallen. The increase in the rate of duty from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. in March 1922 was a much less important factor, if only because it was more than neutralized by the fall in prices. Imports of commercial vehicles again declined in number, although not in value, as the market is still over-stocked.

27. Oils (mineral).—

	1920-1921.		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.		
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
From Foreign Countries.									
Kerosene—									
United States ...	Bulk	7,997,895	64,39,787	8,160,158	81,80,113	8,973,449	55,73,004	+ 813,291	- 5,48,109
	Tins	1,907,669	18,04,898	1,898,088	17,30,919	608,978	4,89,741	- 944,408	- 12,31,179
Dutch Borneo ...	Bulk	28,808	10,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt ...	Bulk	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,081,805	15,08,064	+ 2,081,805	+ 15,08,064
Persia ...	Bulk	2,605,981	18,38,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements including Labuan.	Bulk	1,577,828	9,11,888	.....	.....	985,848	4,38,848	+ 985,848	+ 4,38,848
Sumatra ...	Bulk	.....	.....	.....	.....	458,688	2,13,348	+ 458,688	+ 2,13,348
British Borneo ...	Bulk	788,014	4,86,788	1,884,188	9,36,108	2,981,080	18,08,878	+ 1,884,188	+ 8,97,178
Other countries.	Bulk	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	+ 4	+ 3
	Tins	.....	.....	45	55	38	38	-	- 27
Total Kerosene.	Bulk	12,993,980	84,78,080	9,884,888	79,38,816	15,030,704	80,34,080	+ 5,146,824	+ 19,97,264
	Tins	1,907,669	18,04,898	1,898,133	17,30,974	608,708	4,89,789	- 944,408	- 12,31,198
Total		14,901,649	1,02,82,978	11,783,021	97,70,790	15,639,412	85,23,869	+ 4,856,391	+ 17,66,574
Other sorts—									
United Kingdom.	Fuel Oils	80,811	5,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other sorts	880,488	11,14,818	888,811	10,18,188	888,808	7,70,118	+ 90,801	- 8,48,068
United States ...	Other sorts	4,384,881	31,31,078	2,480,880	50,48,881	2,888,888	44,88,884	+ 181,888	- 4,00,447
Dutch Borneo ...	Fuel Oils	697,848	1,30,847	.....	.....	688,888	3,38,097	+ 688,888	+ 3,38,097
British Borneo ...	Fuel Oils	.....	.....	.....	.....	977,888	4,48,888	+ 977,888	+ 4,48,888
Straits Settlements	Fuel Oils	2,318,977	10,08,888	2,188,888	8,38,888	945,888	4,21,811	- 1,188,888	- 3,98,887
	Other sorts	4,784	2,385	87,688	78,874	73,888	88,874	+ 8,888	- 8,888
Persia ...	Fuel Oils	20,888,888	20,88,888	28,085,177	84,07,179	27,488,488	77,38,888	+ 8,404,848	+ 77,38,888
Other countries—Other sorts		10,815	24,888	408	5,888	8,888	21,088	+ 8,188	+ 18,888
Total other sorts.	Fuel Oils	24,017,708	40,87,418	24,188,880	68,21,187	40,878,888	88,88,880	+ 8,081,888	+ 21,38,888
	Other sorts	4,880,888	28,32,888	2,880,888	61,25,848	3,007,888	88,00,888	+ 288,888	- 8,24,888
Total		28,898,596	1,24,00,306	27,069,768	1,29,46,635	43,886,300	1,26,70,868	+ 8,816,504	+ 13,04,233
Total (Foreign)		42,880,987	2,44,77,986	48,892,880	2,11,48,878	58,765,887	2,21,94,887	+ 10,884,887	+ 30,40,884
From Burma.									
Kerosene		21,080,188	1,28,18,888	22,788,880	1,48,18,870	28,788,841	1,80,40,448	+ 8,000,788	+ 5,21,878
Other Mineral Oils		1,088,188	17,48,488	1,818,888	21,87,880	4,887,488	87,58,888	+ 3,088,817	+ 88,18,848
Total (Burma)		22,168,376	1,45,67,376	24,607,768	1,70,06,750	33,676,329	1,28,00,888	+ 8,088,888	+ 93,40,726
Grand Total		64,881,879	3,90,45,786	72,880,888	2,97,88,888	89,888,788	4,89,80,788	+ 14,888,488	+ 21,21,888

The increase in the imports from foreign countries of kerosene in tins recorded last year has not been maintained, owing to smaller supplies from the United States of America, the only country which sends kerosene in tins. Imports in bulk from foreign countries have advanced by more than 5 million gallons to 15 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 19.68 lakhs to Rs. 90.24 lakhs in value, owing to larger supplies from the United States of America, the Straits Settlements and British Borneo and the new arrivals from Egypt and Sumatra. Imports from Burma, which exceeded the total arrivals from all the foreign countries, have also increased by 8 million gallons to 25 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 5.22 lakhs to Rs. 1.5 crore in value. Imports of fuel oils have risen by 6 million gallons to 40 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 21.38 lakhs to Rs. 83.7 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from Persia and the revival of imports from Dutch and British Borneo,

though supplies from the Straits Settlements have diminished. The expansion in this trade is due to the increasing use of liquid fuel by railways, industrial concerns and ships. Imports from foreign countries of lubricating oils, which are largely supplied by the United States of America, have increased in quantity but decreased in value. Petrol is wholly supplied by Burma, whence arrived 934,000 gallons valued at Rs. 18.18 lakhs. This represented an increased gallonage of 178,000 but a slight fall in value.

28. **Postal Articles not Specified.**—This head for the first time excludes imports by post of (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films, which are now classified under their appropriate heads in the general imports. No comparison can therefore be made with the figures of the previous year recorded under the head "articles imported by post". The total value of the imports of postal articles not specified in the year under review was Rs. 2.16 crores, of which imports from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 1.96 crore. The total number of parcels received during the year was 385,902 of the total sterling value of £ 1,398,740 as against 378,384 valued at £ 1,761,032 in the previous year. In addition 52,744 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 26,311 in the preceding year. The duty realised on articles imported by letter packets fell from Rs. 18,53,101 to Rs. 17,07,098, despite the larger number of assessments. This was due to smaller arrivals of diamonds. Parcels, however, yielded a revenue of Rs. 31,47,168 as against Rs. 29,05,703 in the previous year—an increase of more than Rs. 2 lakhs.

29. **Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.**—Precious stones other than pearls are usually imported by post in letter packets. Until the year under review their values escaped registration as statistics of imports by letter mail were not available, but arrangements have been made to overcome this difficulty and their values are now included under their proper head in the general imports. In the year under review imports of precious stones other than pearls were valued at Rs. 94.94 lakhs as against an estimated value of Rs. 1.44 crore in the previous year. Out of the total imports those from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 25.95 lakhs and those from Belgium at Rs. 66.71 lakhs. Imports of pearls unset increased by Rs. 26.17 lakhs to Rs. 93.5 lakhs, the Bahrein Islands sending Rs. 50.93 lakhs' worth and Muscat Rs. 28.12 lakhs' worth.

30. **Railway plant and rolling-stock.**—Imports under this head have declined in value by Rs. 1.34 crore to Rs. 3.84 crores, but this merely reflects lower production cost. The volume of the imports was at least equal to that of the previous year. The decrease in value is shared by all the sub-heads except carriages and wagons, whose value advanced by Rs. 22.45 lakhs to Rs. 1.84 crore. Locomotive engines and tenders and materials for construction record decreases of Rs. 53.87 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore respectively. Ninety-four per cent. of the total imports were supplied by the United Kingdom and the rest by Germany and Belgium.

31. **Sugar.**—The noteworthy feature of the sugar trade in the year under review was the increased importation of Java sugar, which reached a figure of 105,000 tons or nearly 69 per cent. of the total imports. Almost the whole of the Mauritius stocks was taken by the United Kingdom; consequently only about 22,000 tons of Mauritius sugar came to Bombay. Some 12,000 tons of Continental beet sugar and about 5,000 tons of American sugar were also imported. The beet sugar, however, was not found acceptable and was re-exported later. The spot price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above stood at about Rs. 24 in April 1922. The tendency was then downward, and prices ruled easier until February 1923, when the world awoke to the fact that increased consumption and a decrease in available supplies threatened an early shortage. American speculation also had a bullish effect. As a result prices in Bombay rose from under Rs. 22 at the beginning of February to Rs. 29 before the end of March 1923. Imports of loaf sugar fell by 1,377 tons to 4,194 tons in quantity and by Rs. 30.9 lakhs in value. It is noteworthy that the average value of loaf sugar fell by nearly 50 per cent.

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

Whence imported.	1920-1921.		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
United States of America via Atlantic Coast	.....	80	21	12,128	4,222	20,21,212	+	4,222	+ 20,19,178
Germany	.....	.....	125	22,502	7,222	21,22,742	+	7,222	+ 20,22,122
France	.....	.....	222	1,22,211	1,222	2,22,222	+	1,222	+ 2,22,222
China (inclusive of Hongkong)	122	22,222	22	12,222	12	7,222	-	2	- 7,222
United Kingdom	6	2,222	222	2,22,222	1,222	2,22,222	+	2,222	+ 2,22,222
Straits Settlements	222	2,22,222	122	22,222	4	2,222	-	122	- 20,222
Netherlands	222	2,22,222	1,222	2,22,222	2,222	2,22,222	+	222	+ 2,22,222
Belgium	222	2,22,222	2,222	22,22,222	2,222	22,22,222	-	2,222	- 22,22,222
Ceylon	222	2,22,222	222	2,22,222	22	2,222	-	222	- 2,22,222
Mauritius	7,222	22,22,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	22,222	22,22,222	-	22,222	- 1,22,22,222
Hongkong	2,222	22,22,222	2,222	22,22,222	2,222	22,22,222	-	22	- 2,22,222
Java	21,222	2,22,22,222	22,222	2,22,22,222	22,222	2,22,22,222	+	22,222	+ 2,22,22,222
Egypt	2,222	22,22,222	122	1,22,222	2,222	2,22,222	+	222	+ 2,22,222
Japan	.....	222	222	2,22,222	222	2,22,222	-	222	- 2,22,222
Natal	222	2,22,222	2,222	22,22,222	.....	.....	-	2,222	- 22,22,222
Other places	10	2,222	6	2,222	1	222	-	2	- 2,222
Total	21,722	2,22,17,222	122,222	2,22,22,222	122,222	2,22,22,222	-	20,222	- 1,22,22,222
Re-exports	27,222	2,22,22,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,22,222
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	14,222	1,22,22,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	22,222	22,22,222	-	2,222	- 22,22,222

32. Tea.—

Imports.	1920-1921.		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.		
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	
Ceylon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Black	2,222,222	7,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,222	2,222,222	7,22,222	-	22,222	- 22,222
{ Green	1,222,222	2,22,222	1,222,222	2,22,222	1,222,222	2,22,222	-	222,222	- 2,22,222
Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Black	7,222	7,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	+	2,222	+ 7,222
{ Green	1,222	1,222	22	22	222	222	+	222	+ 222
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Black	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
{ Green	1,222,222	14,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	-	222,222	- 14,22,222
Java	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Black	22,222	22,222	222	1,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
{ Green	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Black	222	222	222	222	2,222	1,222	+	2,222	+ 1,222
{ Green	222	122	222	222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Other Countries	22,222	12,222	22,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	-	2,222	- 2,222
Total	4,222,222	21,22,222	4,222,222	22,22,222	4,222,222	22,22,222	-	1,22,222	- 14,22,222
Colonies	2,222,222	2,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	+	1,22,222	+ 22,22,222
Exports.									
Foreign Merchandise.									
Arabia	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Persia	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	2,222	+ 2,222
Mesopotamia	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	-	22,222	- 22,222
Other Countries	1,222,222	22,222	22,222	12,222	22,222	22,222	-	2,222	+ 1,222
Total	222,222	2,22,222	222,222	12,222	222,222	22,222	+	2,222	+ 1,222
Indian Produce.									
United Kingdom	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	-	22,222	- 22,222
Kansibar and Pemba	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	-	22,222	- 22,222
Egypt	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	-	22,222	- 22,222
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Bahrain Islands	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Other Native States in Arabia	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	-	22,222	- 22,222
Persia	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Mesopotamia	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	1,222,222	+ 1,222,222
Tanganyika Territory	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Aden and Dependencies	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	-	22,222	- 22,222
Portuguese East Africa	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Other Countries	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	+	22,222	+ 22,222
Total	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	+	1,222,222	+ 22,22,222

The decline of Rs. 14'11 lakhs in the imports of foreign tea is entirely due to smaller arrivals of green tea from Ceylon and China. Imports of tea from Calcutta have further increased by Rs. 19'2 lakhs to Rs. 64'93 lakhs, which is evidence of the growing popularity of Indian tea. Re-exports of foreign tea and exports of Indian tea have also expanded, the former by Rs. 12 thousand to Rs. 1'24 lakh and the latter by Rs. 18'92 lakhs to Rs. 34'32 lakhs. Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and the East African Coast rely almost entirely upon Bombay for their supplies of tea.

33. Textiles.—

A. Cotton, raw.—The increase in the imports of raw cotton from foreign countries recorded last year has not been maintained; the quantity imported having fallen by 14,000 tons to 10,000 tons and the value to Rs. 1'69 crore, which is only half the previous year's figure. Shipments from the United Kingdom, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba and the United States of America all contracted. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 41'92 lakhs as against Rs. 1'45 crore and of those from Kenya Colony Rs. 96'26 lakhs as against Rs. 1'54 crore in the previous year. Imports from the other two countries were insignificant. The trade is not really of great significance, as a large proportion of the imports is re-exported. The Indian mills have as yet little use for fine foreign cotton.

B. Cotton manufactures.

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914	205,204,484	2,25,08,399	229,739,768	4,21,90,264	245,808,566	7,41,71,898
1914-1915	169,782,623	2,39,01,452	167,169,966	2,12,54,132	216,414,005	4,48,66,002
1915-1916	102,922,287	1,66,82,269	125,218,447	2,48,66,098	151,622,227	2,67,20,520
1916-1917	121,264,772	2,36,22,281	147,128,179	2,32,01,753	129,604,242	6,22,02,612
1917-1918	100,541,447	2,26,05,808	120,202,806	2,32,20,521	122,072,727	6,22,05,064
1918-1919	122,220,275	2,75,15,701	90,227,022	4,45,22,211	102,227,728	5,77,22,526
1919-1920	82,204,022	2,05,02,422	82,221,147	4,22,22,227	82,222,222	2,21,22,222
1920-1921	122,222,222	2,22,22,222	122,222,222	2,22,22,222	122,222,222	2,22,22,222
1921-1922	112,222,222	2,22,22,222	112,222,222	2,22,22,222	112,222,222	2,22,22,222
1922-1923	122,222,222	2,22,22,222	122,222,222	2,22,22,222	122,222,222	2,22,22,222
Increase or Decrease in 1922-23	+17,222,122	+22,22,222	+11,222,222	+22,22,222	+42,222,222	+2,11,22,222

Cotton piecegoods.—The depressed condition of the market recorded last year improved gradually in the year under report. The movement against the use of foreign cloth showed clear signs of dying out, the present tendency being to buy any stout stuff offered at cheap rates whether of Indian or foreign origin. Before the war no Indian who could afford to buy white cloth liked to be seen in grey. Political reasons however helped to make grey fashionable, and the fashion persists now mainly on the ground of its economy. Thus Japanese sheetings, which were formerly imported only for re-export to Arabian and Persian Gulf ports, have found favour with Indian consumers as a good substitute for Indian and American khadi, imports of the latter having practically stopped since the failure of a prominent American firm. The consuming markets, especially the Punjab and the United Provinces reverted to foreign cloths. Lancashire offered goods at lower rates and holders of stocks at higher values naturally operated to make an average. Exchange, which was fairly steady till November last, began to rise thereafter, but the spurt was not

maintained for long. Regular enquiries from the up-country markets helped to create an encouraging tone and to bring about a bigger turnover than in the previous year. The feeling continued to be so hopeful that buyers again operated on a large scale, and the resolution of the Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Association to stop working with the shippers in England until the latter agreed to return to the indentors the rebate of freight payable to the shippers under their present contract with the Hall, Anchor, City and Clan Lines had to be modified, and in effect abandoned.

Japan has maintained her position, won during the war, as a great supplier of grey cloth, her sheetings being sold here to the extent of 50 to 60 bales daily for despatch up-country, where they are freely sold as a good substitute for khadi. She has also successfully pushed a number of qualities of red shirtings.

The net result is that the total value of the imports of cotton piecegoods rose by Rs. 3.26 crores to Rs. 11.78 crores. The increases in greys and whites have not been so marked as that in coloured piecegoods. The share of the United Kingdom in grey, white and coloured piecegoods was 40 per cent., 95 per cent. and 91 per cent. respectively, and that of Japan in greys alone was 56 per cent. Under greys the principal varieties are (1) long cloth and shirtings, imports of which amounted to Rs. 2.25 crores, Japan's share being Rs. 1.2 crore and the United Kingdom's Rs. 1 crore, and (2) sheetings valued at Rs. 1.34 crore which were almost wholly supplied by Japan. Under whites, the principal varieties are (1) dhuties, saris and scarves, (2) long cloth and shirtings, (3) mulls and (4) nainsooks, which were almost entirely supplied by the United Kingdom. The chief varieties under coloured piecegoods are (1) cambries, (2) prints and chintz, (3) saris and scarves, (4) shirtings and (5) unspecified descriptions. All these were also mainly supplied by the United Kingdom. The value of fents, shipped chiefly from the United Kingdom, rose by Rs. 21.84 lakhs to Rs. 43.31 lakhs.

C. Cotton yarn.

From	Quantity in thousands of lbs.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.
United Kingdom	21,598	15,551	494	271
Japan	9,087	18,078	139	219
Other Countries	501	240	10	8

The effect of the imposition of a 5 per cent. duty on yarns in March 1922 can hardly be estimated because it was almost exactly neutralized by a fall in the cost of production. Imports actually recorded a further increase of more than 2½ million lb. in quantity, but a further drop of Rs. 79.7 lakhs in value. Japan continues to specialize in 20^s, and has wiped out all British competition in that count. Even local mills have found it difficult to compete in that particular line. Imports from Japan doubled in quantity but their value only rose from Rs. 1.39 crore to Rs. 2.19 crores, while arrivals from the United Kingdom fell off by 6 million lb. in quantity and Rs. 1.53 crore in value. Nevertheless England continues to do her regular business in the higher counts in general and in Cop yarns in particular, of which trade she practically enjoys a complete monopoly.

In the adjoining table the local production of yarn is compared with the

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.		
	Rs to 20s.	Rs and upwards.	Total yarn.	Rs to 20s.	Rs and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1918-1919	1.41	18.70	20.10	41.08	19.09	60.17
1919-1920	.60	4.78	5.38	30.37	15.62	46.00
1920-1921	2.45	14.30	16.75	24.94	13.26	38.20
1921-1922	2.42	15.49	17.91	20.75	14.87	35.62
1922-1923	4.22	14.28	18.50	20.79	14.13	34.92

imports from abroad. Of the output of the local yarn the lower counts represent nearly 97 per cent.; the higher counts are still being imported in large quantities.

D. Silk, raw, manufactured, and artificial.

Imports of raw silk have increased by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 1·12 crore owing to larger arrivals from China and Siam. Imports from Hongkong have fallen by 7,000 lb. in quantity but risen by Rs. 3·91 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps have also improved by Rs. 18·15 lakhs to Rs. 61·25 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from Japan, France and Italy.

Imports of silk piecegoods, which constitute the most important item in this section, have fallen by Rs. 15·14 lakhs to Rs. 1·74 crore owing to reduced shipments from Hongkong and China. Imports from Japan have slightly improved. Arrivals of goods of silk mixed with other materials have also improved by Rs. 4·15 lakhs to Rs. 14·56 lakhs owing to larger shipments from Germany and France.

Imports both of artificial silk yarn and of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk have improved, the former by Rs. 8·18 lakhs to Rs. 12·11 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 9·12 lakhs to Rs. 14·33 lakhs. Artificial silk yarn is chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom and piecegoods by the United Kingdom and Italy.

E. Wool, raw and manufactured.

The only important item under this head is woollen piecegoods, imports of which have further declined in value by Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 36·85 lakhs though the quantity has increased by 222,000 yards. The United Kingdom is the chief source of supply. Other items of woollen manufacture such as blankets, hosiery and shawls show increases; but imports of carpets and rugs have decreased owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Persia. Arrivals of yarn and knitting wool have also improved slightly owing to receipts for the first time from Poland. Imports of raw wool have advanced by Rs. 8·88 lakhs to Rs. 6·55 lakhs owing chiefly to the revival of supplies from Australia.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

Principal Articles.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	222·2	229·6	203·9	226·0	228·7	1,020·2	1,209·02	1,128·7	1,028·3	1,027·7
Cotton Manufactures	19·6	71·0	68·5	229·7	229·3	247·5	421·9	225·0	229·2	225·0
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above	10·1	24·6	29·0	29·7	120·1	113·5	100·6	212·3	211·6	129·6
Silk Manufactures	9·1	9·1	7·3	9·7	9·3	20·3	26·6	17·9	13·3	9·6
Metals and Ores	12·1	11·4	9·4	14·6	9·3	14·4	21·4	27·1	17·0	10·9
Fruits and Vegetables	9·9	9·3	25·4	25·9	21·0	23·4	22·3	21·5	22·6	21·7
Apparel	9·6	9·4	9·6	9·3	4·9	22·0	21·1	22·1	22·5	22·9
Wool Manufactures	9·6	9·1	9·9	9·3	12·9	12·6	22·9	22·9	22·3	22·4
Drugs and medicines	4·6	2·9	4·2	7·4	4·3	12·5	22·6	12·3	9·2	7·3
Cotton Twist and Yarn	9·4	9·4	9·3	12·9	9·0	22·1	27·4	7·4	7·4	22·3
Gums and Resins	12·1	7·7	9·1	12·1	11·7	12·3	24·2	22·3	22·7	20·9
Hardware	9·2	5·9	9·1	9·0	4·0	11·0	24·4	22·9	17·9	15·2
Spices	9·1	4·6	10·6	9·4	12·5	12·3	22·9	11·5	9·6	17·5
Glass and Glassware	4·2	9·1	9·5	6·3	9·4	9·6	15·1	15·6	14·7	10·4
Grain, pulse and flour	1·9	2·1	2·5	2·1	4·3	1·3	14·1	...	1	4
Fish	7·5	5·5	9·4	9·3	9·4	6·2	11·6	11·5	14·7	12·1
Coffee	7	9·1	9·4	1·4	9·2	9·9	11·1	12·3	7·2	9·1
Ivory, unmanufactured	9·1	3	9·0	9·3	9·5	9·9	11·0	9·7	10·6	9·1
Carriages and Carts	4·1	2·1	1·2	1·7	3	1·4	10·2	11·0	11·6	9·2
Machinery and Millwork	2·7	2·6	1·9	2·4	1·6	2·1	10·5	10·4	10·0	9·2
Tea	2·2	2·0	10·7	2·2	2·6	14·4	9·3	9·2	2·1	1·2
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	3	2·1	...	...	22·9	22·4	120·6

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

Countries.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)			Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)	
Mesopotamia	261-02	192-02	- 69-00	Other European Countries.	22-21	42-22	+ 20-01
Persia	24-73	207-02	+ 182-29	Japan	22-02	22-72	+ 7-00
United Kingdom	174-12	222-22	+ 48-10	Hongkong	27-22	12-22	- 15-00
Arabia	112-22	112-22	- 0-00	Ceylon	22-22	21-72	- 0-50
Aden	104-77	22-22	- 82-55	Strait Settlements (including Labuan.)	27-22	21-72	+ 6-50
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate.)	21-22	22-22	+ 1-00	United States of America.	21-22	12-22	- 9-00

35. Bombay is the chief Indian entrepôt for foreign merchandise in transit, in particular for Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa. The principal articles of foreign merchandise re-exported are cotton manufactures and sugar, which together form 44 per cent. of the total re-exports. The value of cotton piecegoods re-exported was Rs. 3 crores, of which grey piecegoods were valued at Rs. 2 crores, white piecegoods Rs. 25.75 lakhs and coloured piecegoods Rs. 70 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar amounted to 40,000 tons valued at Rs. 1.69 crore, an increase of 21,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 67 lakhs in value. It was largely exported to Mesopotamia and Persia, and more than 8,000 tons valued at Rs. 36 lakhs were attracted to the United Kingdom as against none at all in the previous year. The next important item is raw cotton, consisting mostly of African or Uganda produce, re-exports of which increased by 1,700 tons to 5,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 41.06 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in value. It was consigned mostly to the United Kingdom and Japan. The only other noticeable article is fur-bearing raw skins from Persia, re-exports of which rose by Rs. 39.22 lakhs to Rs. 67 lakhs owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1922-1923.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Cotton, Raw (including waste).	22,21,12,222	22,72,27,271	24,22,72,217	22,22,22,222	+ 1,27,22	24-71	1
2	Seeds	11,72,22,122	7,22,27,222	2,24,22,221	2,72,22,722	+ 22,22	12-22	2
3	Cotton Twist and Yarn	2,22,27,222	2,24,22,222	7,24,22,222	2,27,22,217	- 22,22	2-22	3
4	Cotton Manufactures	1,17,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,27,211	2,22,22,222	- 22,22	2-22	4
5	Wool, Raw	1,12,22,722	2,72,22,222	1,22,72,222	2,22,22,222	+ 122,22	2-72	5
6	Grain, Pulse and Flour	2,24,22,722	2,27,22,222	1,27,22,222	1,22,22,122	+ 22,22	1-24	6
7	Hides and Skins, Raw	22,22,222	1,22,27,221	71,22,222	1,22,22,222	+ 22,22	1-22	7
8	Postal Articles	22,12,222	22,22,222	21,21,222	22,22,271	+ 2,22	1-22	8
9	Metals and ores	27,24,222	22,22,721	72,72,122	22,27,722	+ 22,22	1-22	9
10	Leather	71,11,112	1,22,22,222	22,22,222	27,22,222	+ 22	71	10
11	Wool Manufactures	2,24,722	22,22,722	21,22,721	22,22,271	+ 2,12	24	11
12	Tea	2,72,222	22,21,222	12,22,222	24,21,722	+ 12,22	22	12
13	Myrabolams	22,22,222	22,22,722	22,22,222	21,22,222	+ 2,12	22	13
14	Spices	21,22,222	27,12,222	22,22,222	22,21,221	- 22	22	14
15	Tobacco	2,22,222	17,24,221	22,24,222	22,22,122	+ 22	22	15
16	Oil cakes	12,22,212	12,72,122	22,22,222	22,22,222	+ 2,24	22	16
17	Jute Manufactures	2,22,222	14,77,222	7,22,222	21,24,222	+ 12,71	22	17
18	Oils	2,22,222	24,22,222	22,22,122	21,22,122	+ 71	22	18
19	Hemp, Raw	22,21,222	22,72,212	22,21,222	12,22,212	+ 2,24	21	19
20	Provisions and Stores.	14,22,224	27,24,212	22,27,222	17,22,222	- 2,22	12	20
21	Measures	12,14,722	7,22,222	11,22,272	12,77,222	+ 2,24	17	21

	Average for 5 years ending 1912-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1922-1923.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. in lakhs.		
22 Apparel	2,26,584	2,22,273	11,24,511	12,74,222	+ 1-20	-14	22
23 Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,720	15,65,220	10,12,254	12,02,222	+ 1-22	-12	23
24 Bristles	-----	3,27,415	2,22,224	2,44,271	+ 2-20	-02	24
25 Fish	7,47,274	5,74,271	2,45,224	2,22,224	+ 2-22	-02	25
26 Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	7,52,221	22,02,220	2,22,227	7,27,422	- 2-22	-02	26
27 Wood and Timber	4,22,022	2,22,221	10,22,222	2,21,272	- 2-44	-02	27
28 Gums and Resins	2,22,272	10,22,222	2,01,222	2,07,221	+ 4-07	-07	28
29 Silk and articles made of Silk.	2,02,214	12,42,212	4,22,241	2,22,221	+ 1-22	-07	29
30 Furniture and Cabinetware	2,14,217	2,42,210	2,22,124	2,02,222	- 12	-02	30
31 Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	2,22,227	2,22,227	2,12,227	4,22,427	+ 1-22	-02	31
32 Coffee	2,02,222	20,22,271	2,12,222	2,21,222	- 2-24	-04	32
33 Books, printed and Printed Matter.	2,22,224	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,21,222	- 1-22	-04	33
34 Sugar	4,02,222	14,07,422	2,22,221	2,22,212	- 2-27	-04	34
35 Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal.	10,02,227	4,72,221	27,224	1,01,012	+ 2-22	-01	35
36 Other Articles	2,02,12,242	24,01,222	42,22,074	22,22,242	- 7-02	-22	36
Total Merchandise	22,21,27,222	72,02,24,222	72,21,22,222	21,22,22,271	+ 2212-02	100-00	

37. The year under review witnessed a very considerable improvement in the export trade, and except in the case of cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures and a few minor articles all the commodities recorded increases, the total value having risen by Rs. 19·12 crores to Rs. 91·33 crores. This was the more remarkable and welcome in view of the persistent political difficulties in Europe, which before the war was so important a market for Indian produce. The chief items in the export trade are noticed individually in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining articles, exports of tea advanced by Rs. 18·93 lakhs to Rs. 24·32 lakhs owing to larger shipments to Mesopotamia and Persia. Exports of jute manufactures improved by Rs. 13·71 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs owing to greater demands for gunny bags from Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony and for gunny cloth from the United States of America. Exports of raw hemp increased by Rs. 8·84 lakhs to Rs. 19·35 lakhs owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany.

38. Grain, Pulse and Flour.—As a consequence of the removal of restrictions on the export of rice from the beginning of the year under review, exports of that article improved by nearly 20,000 tons to 22,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 47·27 lakhs to Rs. 53·13 lakhs in value, but shipments of wheat and flour, on which the embargo was not removed till the end of September, declined in value by Rs. 2·52 lakhs and Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 2·55 lakhs and Rs. 69·83 lakhs respectively. Exports of other food grains and pulse showed small improvement.

39. Hides and Skins (raw and tanned).—Exports of hides and skins, both raw and tanned, have increased. Bombay exports large quantities of raw skins, shipments of which advanced by 1,930 tons to 7,504 tons in quantity and by Rs. 27·18 lakhs to Rs. 96·6 lakhs in value owing chiefly to greater demands from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America. Consignments valued at Rs. 2·12 lakhs were also made to Canada, which took none in the previous year, but those to the Netherlands fell by Rs. 4·35 lakhs to Rs. 92 thousand in value. Tanned hides and skins are mainly exported to the United Kingdom, and the improvement in their figures is entirely due to larger shipments to that country.

	Exports during				Increase or Decrease in 1922-21.	
	1921-22.		1922-23.		Tons.	Rs.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
Hides, raw—						
United Kingdom	22	24,225	22	20,212	—	+ 4,013
Germany	26	1,20,224	220	2,22,222	+ 194	+ 1,02,000
Italy	12	22,212	4	4,721	- 8	- 17,491
Other countries	2	2,122	2	2,222	+ 2	+ 100
Total	62	2,21,122	228	2,22,222	+ 166	+ 1,02,210
Skins, raw—						
United Kingdom	221	12,22,221	1,222	12,22,222	+ 100	+ 2,22,222
Canada	—	—	222	2,11,222	+ 222	+ 2,11,222
Germany	22	22,222	222	2,77,772	+ 200	+ 2,55,550
Netherlands	222	2,22,222	72	22,222	- 150	- 2,00,000
Belgium	27	12,122	—	—	- 27	- 12,122
France	22	22,222	22	22,222	+ 22	+ 22,222
Switzerland	—	—	22	21,222	+ 22	+ 21,222
United States of America	2,222	22,22,222	2,222	22,22,222	+ 2,222	+ 22,22,222
Other countries	2	2,222	12	22,222	+ 10	+ 22,222
Total	2,774	22,22,222	7,222	22,22,222	+ 4,448	+ 22,22,222
Hides, tanned—						
United Kingdom	222	22,22,222	272	22,22,222	+ 50	+ 2,22,222
Aden and Dependencies	12	22,222	22	21,222	+ 10	+ 11,222
Mesopotamia	7	22,222	11	22,222	+ 4	+ 2,222
Egypt	22	22,222	2	22,222	- 20	- 22,222
Zanzibar and Pemba	12	22,222	12	22,222	—	+ 2,222
Kenya Colony	22	22,222	22	22,222	+ 7	+ 17,222
Germany	12	22,222	—	—	- 12	- 22,222
Other countries	22	1,22,222	22	22,222	- 22	- 22,222
Total	1,222	22,22,222	1,222	22,22,222	+ 22	+ 1,17,222
Skins, tanned—						
United Kingdom	272	17,22,222	222	12,22,222	+ 50	+ 1,12,222
Germany	2	22,222	11	22,222	+ 9	+ 2,222
France	—	222	2	7,222	+ 2	+ 2,222
Italy	2	22,222	—	—	- 2	- 22,222
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	2	22,222	—	—	- 2	- 22,222
Japan	1	2,222	—	222	- 1	- 2,222
United States of America	2	72,222	12	22,222	+ 10	+ 11,222
Other countries	2	12,122	2	22,222	+ 2	+ 12,122
Total	222	12,17,222	222	12,22,222	+ 22	+ 72,222
Total, Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)	7,222	1,22,22,222	2,222	1,22,22,222	+ 2,222	+ 22,22,222

40. **Metals and Ores.**—The principal item under this head is manganese ore, the total exports of which from British India amounted to 789,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 1.72 crore in value. Bombay exported 407,000 tons, Bengal 365,000 tons and Madras 17,000 tons as against 279,000 tons, 234,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively in the previous year. The increase of 128,000 tons in the exports from Bombay is due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Italy, but shipments to Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States of America decreased. Germany took none at all though she took 9,000 tons in the previous year.

41. Seeds.—Next to raw cotton the most important item in the export trade of Bombay is oil-seeds, for which Europe affords the chief market. In the year under review the industrial activities of that continent showed some signs of revival after the paralysis which followed the war. Supplies in India, generally speaking, were ample as a result of good rains, and consequently the total exports of seeds increased by Rs. 4.39 crores to Rs. 9.74 crores in value owing to larger demands from all but a few of the principal countries in Europe. All varieties showed considerable increases.

SEEDS.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or Decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Linseed—								
United Kingdom...	43,861	1,43,08,307	39,949	60,97,847	45,634	1,37,53,779	+ 23,338	+ 67,15,932
Italy ...	4,896	15,33,397	11,040	33,33,413	22,619	74,31,137	+ 17,579	+ 44,55,775
France ...	10,338	33,33,333	10,439	33,33,333	34,434	67,33,337	+ 14,035	+ 33,73,033
Belgium ...	9,478	31,40,333	9,730	7,33,333	3,140	8,60,151	+ 330	+ 1,33,333
Germany ...	1,000	3,73,000	1,330	5,33,370	1,340	3,31,447	- 330	- 1,33,333
Netherlands ...	.....	.....	1,330	4,43,330	100	33,730	- 1,330	- 4,13,130
Spain ...	300	1,33,735	1,345	3,33,333	3,334	10,31,333	+ 3,315	+ 7,13,037
Other countries ...	337	1,37,333	343	37,131	333	33,733	+ 33	+ 33,333
Total ...	70,448	3,37,54,337	63,333	1,40,34,333	103,533	3,34,13,379	+ 33,311	+ 1,33,34,370
Mustard (Bl or Wh)—								
Germany ...	.....	.....	333	33,333	3,315	10,00,330	+ 3,037	+ 3,33,330
Italy ...	5,433	33,37,319	3,775	33,33,333	5,433	17,71,333	- 3,330	- 3,13,333
Austria ...	733	3,37,713	3,330	34,10,433	4,330	13,33,373	- 3,330	- 3,73,137
France ...	701	3,33,333	3,133	6,03,333	7,333	31,31,313	+ 3,374	+ 13,33,373
Netherlands ...	.....	.....	1,330	4,43,334	300	3,73,330	- 700	- 1,33,334
Belgium ...	1,130	4,43,033	1,133	3,33,377	3,173	3,34,441	+ 1,030	+ 3,17,334
Ceylon ...	331	3,03,333	311	3,13,310	1,333	4,03,433	+ 337	+ 31,373
Aden and Dependencies ...	337	3,13,314	333	37,330	303	43,033	- 130	- 33,337
United Kingdom ...	3	1,330	73	31,373	33	13,033	- 37	- 3,333
Switzerland ...	330	1,03,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries ...	1,343	4,43,337	1,433	5,04,334	3,101	6,37,171	+ 373	+ 1,33,337
Total ...	10,313	43,34,373	34,317	73,04,033	37,330	33,33,033	+ 3,733	+ 10,33,333
Rape Seed—								
Germany ...	6,030	13,30,314	300	33,033	1,030	3,30,373	+ 730	+ 1,33,373
France ...	373	3,33,333	330	1,33,333	3,313	3,31,334	+ 3,333	+ 3,33,333
Belgium ...	13,433	43,01,333	374	3,33,333	3,330	5,33,133	+ 1,373	+ 3,11,333
Italy ...	6,333	33,33,433	5,443	13,33,311	13,434	33,33,073	+ 7,333	+ 13,37,734
United Kingdom ...	1,330	4,00,133	133	47,333	3,031	3,31,313	+ 3,433	+ 3,33,733
Austria ...	.....	.....	700	1,34,143	300	3,33,730	+ 300	+ 33,313
Other countries ...	303	3,33,733	333	33,073	334	3,70,434	+ 333	+ 1,33,373
Total ...	34,333	33,70,343	3,333	31,77,333	34,733	30,33,311	+ 13,133	+ 33,37,343
Cotton Seed—								
United Kingdom...	30,374	73,43,743	33,333	37,03,334	133,347	1,33,43,370	+ 33,431	+ 33,37,313
Other countries ...	434	31,333	437	33,133	313	37,333	+ 133	- 3,433
Total ...	31,133	73,33,033	33,343	37,33,333	133,433	1,33,30,333	+ 33,330	+ 33,31,374
Oat Seed—								
United Kingdom...	6,034	13,30,317	3,373	31,14,333	13,343	33,30,333	+ 3,377	+ 3,33,043
United States of America ...	3,330	7,43,314	17,333	33,03,333	3,333	30,77,373	- 3,033	- 14,33,133
France ...	701	1,33,333	7,100	14,33,133	13,331	33,33,433	+ 3,731	+ 14,33,313
Belgium ...	300	1,10,000	3,733	7,37,331	5,443	13,17,130	+ 1,747	+ 4,33,313
Italy ...	1,300	4,30,433	3,330	5,17,743	7,733	13,07,317	+ 3,141	+ 13,30,073
Spain ...	173	43,330	1,400	3,73,333	1,433	3,33,333	+ 33	+ 31,373
Other countries ...	33	10,743	137	33,433	430	1,03,370	+ 333	+ 33,333
Total ...	13,733	33,43,330	33,333	33,43,333	43,331	1,11,73,743	+ 7,333	+ 33,33,343

SEEDS—continued.	1920-21.		1921-22.		1922-23.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-23.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Groundnuts—</i>								
France	5,549	19,91,799	11,070	38,80,000	22,613	68,97,701	+ 11,543	+ 31,45,741
Germany	.....	.....	5,045	16,24,028	8,066	28,58,132	+ 3,021	+ 12,34,104
Belgium	2,022	5,94,198	2,812	11,24,805	1,700	4,90,940	- 1,112	- 7,03,865
United Kingdom	4,457	13,20,573	2,120	5,28,229	2,480	6,97,420	+ 360	+ 1,69,191
Netherlands	.....	.....	1,218	3,17,221	2,200	7,28,028	+ 982	+ 4,10,807
Italy	.....	.....	1,024	3,28,928	2,222	7,28,976	+ 1,198	+ 4,00,048
Other countries	622	2,45,497	1,220	4,40,126	2,007	6,72,124	+ 1,387	+ 4,31,527
Total	12,742	42,15,395	23,572	78,44,254	42,082	1,20,69,728	+ 18,777	+ 44,19,401
<i>Other Seeds</i>	12,121	28,22,207	10,808	23,16,445	54,947	1,17,50,694	+ 44,429	+ 94,14,042
Total, Seeds	24,863	70,37,602	34,380	1,01,60,699	97,029	2,38,20,422	+ 62,166	+ 1,38,33,443

42. Textiles.—

A. Cotton, raw.—The great staple of Bombay's export trade is of course raw cotton, exports of which further increased by 57,000 tons to 488,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 14.25 crores to Rs. 58.13 crores in value. This value represents no less than 64 per cent. of the total value of all exports of Indian produce and manufactures, and both quantity and values are records. The largest consumer is Japan, whose takings are always large when American prices are high. The value of exports to this country further increased by Rs. 4.87 crores to Rs. 32.71 crores, and our other principal customers in Europe and China also increased their dealings.

At the end of the previous year the price of Broach cotton was Rs. 459 per candy of 784 lb. and on firmer advices from New York it rose rapidly to Rs. 485 on the 10th April. From then onwards the bazaar was distinctly bullish, and the price rose on the 15th of July to Rs. 548. In the subsequent period corners both in Broach and Oomras were attempted, but failed miserably. Consequently there was a considerable decline in prices, which stood at Rs. 406 for Broach and Rs. 348 for Oomras at the end of September. Thereafter, owing to the shortage of American supplies and in sympathy with New York, prices rose gradually, till at the end of March 1923 the price of Broach had reached Rs. 537. The stocks at the end of the season were 10 lakhs of bales as against 12 lakhs of bales in the previous year. At the commencement of the year the average price for Middling Upland cotton in Liverpool was 10.46d. per lb. It rose steadily to 15.04d. in November, then dropped to 14.79d. in December, and again rose in January and February 1923 when it reached the highest figure of 15.89d.

COTTON, RAW.	1921-22.		1922-23.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-23.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	4,280	44,82,728	27,222	2,28,20,480	+ 22,942	+ 1,83,37,752
Germany	22,221	2,42,72,240	21,222	2,28,20,480	- 999	+ 66,47,040
Netherlands	727	6,28,200	221	6,28,200	- 506	+ 66,47,040
Belgium	21,122	2,42,72,240	21,222	2,28,20,480	+ 100	+ 1,28,20,480
France	2,222	2,42,72,240	22,222	2,42,72,240	+ 20,000	+ 1,28,20,480
Spain	4,222	4,222,222	2,222	1,28,20,480	+ 2,000	+ 2,28,20,480
Switzerland	6	4,742	2	2,222	- 4	- 1,222
Italy	12,222	1,28,20,480	22,222	2,28,20,480	+ 10,000	+ 1,28,20,480
Austria	2,222	2,222,222	2,222	2,222,222	+ 1,222	+ 2,222,222
Hongkong	222	2,222,222	222	2,222,222	- 1,222	- 1,222,222
China	22,222	2,28,20,480	22,222	2,28,20,480	+ 2,222	+ 1,28,20,480
Japan	222,222	2,28,20,480	222,222	2,28,20,480	+ 2,222	+ 4,28,20,480
Indo China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Anam and Tonkin)	2,222	2,222,222	2,222	2,222,222	- 1,222	- 2,222,222
Other countries	1,222	1,222,222	2,222	2,222,222	+ 1,000	+ 2,222,222
Total	421,221	42,15,395	422,222	42,15,395	+ 1,001	+ 14,25,000

B. Cotton manufactures.—

The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piecegoods during the past three years :—

	1920-1921.		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—								
Aden and Dependencies	19,612,821	57,34,749	2,266,088	11,59,471	2,260,468	2,04,629	—	267,842
Bahrain Islands	308,880	1,75,175	264,270	1,51,795	264,615	2,44,620	+	280,248
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,119,114	5,74,204	742,024	2,75,905	797,020	2,27,420	+	15,022
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,426,724	11,66,128	1,497,628	6,08,710	2,262,119	8,64,783	+	724,423
Mesopotamia	6,141,297	26,29,121	1,222,128	2,27,272	2,725,642	12,04,616	+	4,072,442
Other Native States in Arabia	712,264	2,64,723	242,284	1,22,149	272,420	1,00,622	+	20,285
Kenya Colony formerly known as East African Protectorate	2,971,005	22,17,222	4,142,207	17,26,265	4,212,715	12,42,240	+	170,202
Egypt	2,202,200	12,24,227	72,000	25,000	42,742	42,271	—	22,227
Portuguese East Africa	2,207,242	12,20,242	2,202,012	12,70,702	2,222,012	12,17,222	+	1,240,222
Italian East Africa	1,201,222	5,21,222	272,222	1,22,222	242,222	22,222	—	221,222
Tanganyika Territory	2,241,222	12,25,222	1,222,222	2,21,222	2,242,222	2,22,222	+	227,222
Siam	2,222,222	10,22,222	1,222,222	7,12,222	221,222	2,20,222	—	1,222,222
Persia	2,221,222	10,22,222	1,222,222	2,27,222	2,222,222	2,22,222	+	1,222,222
Other countries	2,212,222	11,22,222	2,222,222	11,21,222	2,222,222	2,22,222	—	117,222
Total, Grey	47,212,122	2,12,12,222	22,222,222	22,22,222	22,222,222	1,11,22,222	+	2,222,222
White	1,224,222	7,72,110	222,222	2,27,222	214,222	2,21,222	+	27,222
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—								
Aden and Dependencies	4,222,222	24,27,222	2,122,222	27,24,222	4,222,222	20,22,222	—	1,222,222
Bahrain Islands	1,222,222	2,12,100	2,222,222	12,22,222	4,222,222	24,24,222	+	2,222,222
Ceylon	4,121,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	20,21,222	—	1,221,222
Natal	20,22,122	12,14,222	2,221,222	12,72,222	221,222	4,20,222	—	2,222,222
Egypt	2,212,222	12,22,222	240,222	1,72,222	1,221,222	4,22,222	+	720,222
Kenya Colony formerly known as East African Protectorate	2,112,222	11,72,222	2,222,222	2,27,222	2,222,222	12,22,222	+	1,222,222
Zanzibar and Pemba	220,222	2,27,222	2,212,222	2,22,222	1,422,222	2,22,222	—	720,222
France	27	22	—	—	2,000	2,200	+	2,200
Mesopotamia	20,222,222	22,21,222	24,222,222	1,22,22,222	27,222,222	22,72,222	—	7,222,222
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,221,222	10,22,222	2,122,222	2,22,222	2,222,222	14,22,222	+	1,122,222
Other Native States in Arabia	2,222,222	12,14,222	2,222,222	22,12,222	2,222,222	21,22,222	—	1,122,222
Persia	12,222,222	22,27,222	22,222,222	1,22,21,222	24,212,222	22,22,222	—	2,222,222
Portuguese East Africa	1,210,222	2,21,222	2,122,222	12,20,222	2,222,222	10,22,222	—	422,222
Tanganyika Territory	222,222	4,27,222	2,221,222	7,22,222	1,222,222	4,22,222	—	222,222
Other countries	4,222,222	21,22,222	2,212,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	+	222,222
Total, Coloured	22,222,222	2,12,21,222	22,222,222	4,21,22,222	22,212,222	2,24,22,222	—	12,22,222
Total, Piece-goods	114,222,222	2,22,27,222	122,222,222	2,22,20,222	122,222,222	4,72,21,222	—	2,222,222

The great prosperity of the local mill industry, which was occasioned by the war and sustained by the Swadeshi movement, shows some signs of waning, owing chiefly to the slackening of the Swadeshi movement and the increased business in Manchester goods. The total exports of piecegoods declined by Rs. 41·99 lakhs to Rs. 4·79 crores owing to the unsettled political situation in Western Asia, to which Indian cloth is chiefly exported. In the local market the demand continued during the first two months, but in June there was a falling off. Thereafter the market remained stagnant for a month or two and from September the rates of long cloth steadily declined. At Diwali the rate was about Re. 1·8 per lb., which afterwards dropped to Re. 1·6, but no big business was done. For unbleached fancy cloth there was a fairly good demand from September to November at reduced rates. Khadi was in demand all the year round, but the rates gradually declined from 17½ annas to 15 annas.

The following figures indicate more clearly the changes in the trade :—
Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1915-16	535	29	314	252
1916-17	1,551	266	769	443
1917-18	743	335	530	511
1918-19	512	400	688	392
1919-20	725	359	609	336
1920-21	473	330	660	131
1921-22	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	305	512	398	123

From the above table it will be seen that the exports of Indian grey cloth have slightly improved, but those of Indian coloured cloth have considerably fallen, while re-exports of foreign cloths, both grey and coloured, record increases.

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1920-1921.		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	648,805	7,02,797	62,155	41,974	144,000	1,12,048	+ 80,845	+ 71,173
Egypt	2,320,320	44,24,725	4,974,394	42,32,264	2,622,122	22,02,121	- 1,014,211	- 2,40,703
Aden and Dependencies	2,979,027	37,02,004	2,321,222	22,14,473	2,721,724	22,24,422	+ 220,222	+ 62,727
China and Hongkong	22,227,222	5,72,24,222	22,222,222	2,24,02,222	40,222,022	2,77,22,222	- 12,222,222	- 1,24,22,722
Japan	.....	.....	222,222	4,21,422	.....	.....	- 222,222	- 4,21,422
Java	227,222	14,72,122	122,222	2,12,172	22,722	42,722	- 122,422	- 1,72,442
Siam	722,022	12,24,222	1,722,742	12,22,227	1,122,222	12,24,227	- 272,722	- 7,24,412
Persia	2,272,212	44,22,222	2,222,212	42,24,222	2,172,222	22,22,222	- 1,071,221	- 12,22,112
Straits Settlements	2,222,222	24,24,222	2,222,122	22,27,222	1,221,222	12,22,222	- 221,272	- 12,12,222
Mesopotamia	1,222,022	12,21,222	1,222,722	2,22,122	222,222	2,21,272	- 27,122	- 21,724
Other countries	2,224,117	22,24,212	2,222,442	24,27,122	2,122,274	22,22,222	+ 272,224	+ 2,22,274
Total	77,227,222	2,22,72,222	72,222,222	7,22,24,222	22,222,222	2,27,72,217	- 22,274,221	- 2,07,22,722

The trade in cotton yarn proved disappointing to the mills. The demand for Indian yarns of 20^s and higher counts was considerably affected by the import of cheap Japanese yarns, and exports fell by 22 million lb. to 56 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5.38 crores in value owing to smaller shipments to all the principal countries except the United Kingdom and Aden and Dependencies. Shipments to China and Hongkong, the largest consumers of Indian yarns, declined by 19 million lb. to 40 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.56 crore to Rs. 3.78 crores in value owing to the development of the mill industry in China and the competition of Japan in the lower counts.

D. Wool, raw.—Exports of raw wool have further increased by 10 million lb. to 27 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2.48 crores in value. 97 per cent. of the total exports were taken by the United Kingdom and the rest by the United States of America.

44. It is interesting to review briefly the volume of the trade of this port with the rest of the British Empire and with different foreign countries, and the table above and the graphs reproduced on the frontispiece serve to give a bird's-eye view of the position. The total value of the trade with the British Empire declined by 6 per cent. due to imports having receded from Rs. 63 crores to Rs. 53 crores. Exports on the other hand rose from Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade, though it continues to be predominant as usual, dropped from 33 per cent. to 31 per cent. The share of countries outside the British Empire in the total trade of the port rose from 51 per cent. to 56 per cent., Belgium, France, Germany and Italy in Europe and Japan in Asia being chiefly responsible for the increase. Amongst European countries Germany ranked first with a share of the foreign trade which rose from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., Belgium coming next with an increase of 1 per cent. Japan still continues to advance, her share of the total trade of the port showing an increase of 2 per cent. The United States has not been able to maintain the strong position which she acquired during the war, and her share shows a decline of 1 per cent. The total trade with Africa has decreased owing to a considerable falling off in imports.

On the import side, the nett decrease in the share of the United Kingdom in the total is 2 per cent. as compared with the last year, and 7 per cent. as compared with the pre-war level. The majority of the commodities imported from the United Kingdom show a decline in value, but cotton piecegoods and cotton spinning machinery are examples to the contrary. The share of other British possessions dropped from 14 per cent. to 9 per cent., owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of sugar from Mauritius, raw cotton from Kenya Colony, and coal from Natal, and the cessation of imports of wheat from Australia. The outstanding feature of the import trade from European countries is that while imports from France, Austria, Spain and the Netherlands have declined Germany has maintained her rapid advance in recapturing Indian markets for the various commodities which she produces or manufactures. All the chief items of imports from Germany show large increases, and in some cases the pre-war level of value has already been exceeded. Her share of the import trade has risen from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. During the pre-war year, it was a little over 9 per cent. This revival has naturally been assisted by the low value of the mark, which made it possible for German articles to be obtained at ridiculously low prices. Imports of aniline dyes, of which Germany had practically the sole monopoly before the war, reached the level of Rs. 147 lakhs as against Rs. 52 lakhs in 1913-14 and Rs. 97 lakhs last year. In iron and steel and haberdashery she is rapidly approaching her pre-war level, whereas in machinery and hardware the values of her shipments to this port show large excesses. Imports of railway plant also rose from Rs. 8 lakhs last year to Rs. 9 lakhs. Latterly, however, the continual rise in the German cost of production of various commodities, together with the Ruhr troubles, has been detrimental to her export trade. Amongst the foreign countries in Asia, the largest imports are from Japan, whose share improved from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. on account of larger arrivals of cotton twist and yarn, grey piecegoods and silk yarn. Imports from Persia and Muscat Territory improved owing to larger arrivals of fuel oils and dried fruits from the former and of pearls from the latter country. Imports from Java fell owing to the decrease in the market value of sugar, though the quantity was actually larger. Imports from Africa also declined owing to smaller supplies of coal from Portuguese East Africa. There was a further fall in the share of America, which dropped from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. owing chiefly to smaller shipments of machinery and mill-work, kerosene oil, grey piecegoods and instruments.

On the export side, Japan continues to occupy the premier place owing to heavy shipments of raw cotton to that country, though her share in the total exports has fallen from 35 per cent. to 33 per cent. The country next in importance is the United Kingdom, whose share has risen from 9 per cent. to 14 per cent. owing mainly to increased shipments of seeds, raw cotton, wool, hides and skins, sugar and manganese ore. The share of other British possessions, however, declined from 21 per cent. to 16 per cent. Among other countries, the share of China has dropped slightly, but those of France, Germany and Italy have improved. The share of America has remained practically the same as in the previous year.

45. **Government Transactions (Stores).**—The value of stores imported on Government account decreased by Rs. 1·57 crore to Rs. 3·57 crores owing to smaller arrivals of all articles except machinery and millwork and stationery, which recorded increases of Rs. 74·11 lakhs and Rs. 29·95 lakhs respectively. Exports on Government account also declined by Rs. 66·51 lakhs to Rs. 57·5 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments of grain, pulse and flour and of articles grouped under the last head "all other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured"; while there was an increase of Rs. 44 lakhs in the exports of arms and ammunition.

46. **Treasure.**—

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or Decrease in 1922-1923.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	27,09,20,889	2,94,02,973	12,50,27,128	40,08,27,529	+26,58,50,711
Government	97,000	2,92,52,202	.....	1,02,772	+ 1,02,772
Silver—					
Private	2,25,27,282	2,22,17,722	12,70,17,222	12,12,20,274	+ 1,42,22,242
Government	2,12,72,222	12,22,70,222	14,22,222	22,22,222	+ 7,22,222
Currency notes—					
Private ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,02,12,010	+ 1,02,12,010
Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	22,22,222	+ 22,22,222
Total, Imports	29,22,27,724	24,22,22,222	20,22,22,222	22,71,02,222	+22,22,22,222
EXPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	2,22,04,222	2,22,27,222	12,22,24,222	10,22,222	-12,22,22,222
Government	70,07,172	1,22,27,222	.....	.....	.....
Silver—					
Private	2,27,22,222	1,22,22,222	1,22,22,222	2,10,21,104	+ 12,12,211
Government	12,222	22,22,222	.....	2,222	+ 2,222
Currency notes—					
Private ... ..	.....	.....	.....	11,00,000	+ 11,00,000
Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	12,22,000	+ 12,22,000
Total, Exports	7,02,22,222	10,22,07,222	12,22,12,222	2,22,27,222	-12,22,22,222

Imports of gold and silver on private account again advanced in value, the former by Rs. 26·53 crores to Rs. 40 crores and the latter by Rs. 1·42 crore to Rs. 18·12 crores. The total of over Rs. 58 crores was no less than Rs. 12 crores higher than the record figure of 1912-13. In the two preceding years, with the balance of trade against India, there had been a net export of gold, and in 1920-21 there had actually been a net export on private account of gold and silver combined. In the year under report, the balance of trade in merchandise was once more in India's favour and was largely liquidated in the traditional Indian manner by imports of the precious metals. As Bombay is by far the most important bullion market in India, the huge value of her imports is in the circumstances not very surprising.

Gold arrivals were very heavy in the shape of bullion and sovereigns, the former from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France and the latter from the United Kingdom and Australia. Imports of other coined gold dropped by Rs. 3·57 crores owing to smaller arrivals from Mesopotamia. Similarly large arrivals of bar silver from the United Kingdom and the United States of America account for the increase in silver. Imports of Government of India rupees fell by Rs. 2·48 crores owing to smaller arrivals from Kenya Colony.

The total value of the exports of gold (private) fell by Rs. 16·2 crores to Rs. 10·58 lakhs owing to the cessation of exports of bullion to the United States of America and Japan and of sovereigns and other coins to the United States of America. The small increase of Rs. 15·12 lakhs in the exports of silver (private) is due to larger shipments of Government of India rupees to Bahrein Islands and Muscat. Shipments of bar silver to China fell off.

Imports of gold on Government account, consisting of sovereigns only, were valued at Rs. 1 lakh as against nil in the previous year. Imports of silver were valued at Rs. 22.89 lakhs as against Rs. 14.93 lakhs and consisted of Government of India rupees only. There were no exports of gold on Government account, while exports of silver on Government account were valued at Rs. 9 thousand only.

Upto the end of the previous year Currency notes were not taken into account. During the year under review Currency notes of the total face value of Rs. 1 crore were imported on private account mostly from Mesopotamia, Mauritius and Other Native States in Arabia. The value of the imports on Government account was Rs. 30 lakhs mostly from Mesopotamia. Exports of the Currency notes both on private and Government account were insignificant.

47. Shipping.—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1921-22 and 1922-23 are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.	1913-1914.		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Entered—							
Steamers ...	With cargo ...	622	1,522,120	745	2,424,470	528	2,142,329
	In ballast ...	202	271,221	59	52,025	45	125,220
Sailing Vessels ...	With cargo ...	142	14,522	127	25,224	140	12,222
	In ballast ...	.....	.....	3	62	1	22
Total ...		966	2,812,893	934	3,512,219	714	3,302,895
Cleared—							
Steamers ...	With cargo ...	612	1,512,025	472	1,271,222	422	1,722,222
	In ballast ...	22	221,221	22	72,222	11	22,222
Sailing Vessels ...	With cargo ...	112	12,222	127	17,222	142	17,222
	In ballast ...	.....	.....	3	62	.....	.....
Total ...		770	1,822,222	627	2,222,222	572	2,122,222
Grand Total ...		1,736	4,635,115	1,561	5,734,441	1,286	5,425,117

The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1,851 to 1,523, and the total nett tonnage from 4,840,807 tons to 4,422,187 tons. There were 1,239 steamers of the burthen of 4,386,241 tons as against 1,509 of 4,796,091 tons in the previous year. The increase in the average tonnage of steamers entering the port with cargo is worthy of note. In 1913-14 the average was 3,009 tons, in 1921-22 it was 3,228 tons, and in the year under report 3,593 tons. The sailing vessels consisted almost entirely of "native craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

48. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities.

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ...	2,722,772	2,222,222	2,222,222
Japanese ...	221,722	422,722	422,722
Italian ...	122,022	122,222	222,222
American ...	.....	122,222	122,222
Norwegian ...	21,222	22,222	22,222
Chinese ...	.....	22,222	2,122
Greek ...	12,122	22,222	11,422
Danish ...	.....	22,222	12,222
French ...	172,122	12,222	2,222
German ...	472,112	11,222	122,222
Others ...	222,022	22,222	22,222
Total ...	4,222,222	4,722,222	4,222,222

49. **Freights.**—The depression in the freight market prevailing at the close of the year 1921-22 continued during the first quarter of the year under review. Freights reached their lowest level at the end of June, but gradually hardening from July onwards they attained the highest level of the year in December. In the next two months there was a downward tendency but this was soon arrested. 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.	June.	December.	March.
United Kingdom—				
Cotton, raw (measurement) ...	17/6	18/8	22/6	21/6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ...	17/6	18/8	22/6	21/6
Castor and light seeds (18 cwt.) ...	15	11/8	19/8	18/6
Myrabolams ...	15	11/8	19/6	18/6
Manganese ore ...	18/6	17	21	22

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April.	June.	December.	March.
Antwerp—				
Light seeds ...	16/8	12	19/6	17/6
Seeds ...	16/9	13	22	19
Measurement ...	16/9	14	28	20/6
Dunkirk—				
Light seeds ...	16/8	12	19/6	17/6
Seeds ...	16/9	14	21/8	19
Measurement ...	16/9	14	28	20/6
Havre—				
Light Seeds ...	.....	.....	21/8	20
Seeds ...	22/6	.....	22/6	22/6
Measurement ...	22/6	.....	22/9	22/9
Hamburg—				
Light Seeds ...	.....	.....	.....	18
Seeds ...	18/9	14	.....	19/6
Measurement ...	18/9	14	.....	21
Genoa—				
Light Seeds ...	.....	.....	19/6	18
Seeds ...	18/9	14	21/8	19/6
Measurement ...	18/9	14	22	21
Marseilles—				
Light seeds ...	16/8	11/8	.....	18
Seeds ...	17/6	12/8	.....	20
Measurement ...	18/2	18/6	.....	21
Trieste and Venice—				
Light Seeds ...	.....	.....	22	.....
Seeds ...	20	14/6	22	.....
Measurement ...	20	15/6	22/6	.....
New York—				
Light seeds ...	25	17/6	.....	27/6
Measurement ...	20	22/6	.....	22/6

50. **Exchange.**—At the beginning of the year under review the rupee was quoted at $1/3 \frac{1}{8}$ for demand drafts. Soon after it touched $1/3 \frac{1}{8}$, but thereafter had a slightly stronger tendency though it did not go above $1/3 \frac{1}{4}$ till November. Before the end of December $1/4$ was reached, and on 24th January $1/5 \frac{1}{8}$. This rise was not maintained, and by the end of March the rate was only slightly above $1/4$. The improvement which might have been expected as a result of India's favourable balance of trade was discounted by huge importations of bullion, and probably to some extent by the revival of sales of Councils.

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

	Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1912-1913.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.							
Metals and Ores—							
Brass Per Owt.	100	103-67	93-03	117-91	105-68	120-29	124-07
Copper " " "	100	103-23	93-03	123-15	173-94	140-29	130-97
Iron and Steel " " Ton.	100	94-71	673-63	220-70	207-25	155-23	127-97
Oils—Kerosene " " Gal.	100	92-23	123-23	173-23	173-23	173-23	127-73
Sugar, refined " " Ton.	100	92-23	123-23	273-21	274-23	123-73	123-97
Textiles—							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn Lb.	100	173-44	223-23	224-21	223-23	223-21	223-14
.. Piece-goods, Grey Yd.	100	123-23	273-73	400-00	413-13	213-13	227-27
.. .. White " "	100	123-23	403-23	423-00	441-23	223-23	223-23
.. .. Coloured, printed or dyed " "	100	123-00	221-23	227-23	423-00	223-23	213-73
Silk—Raw " " Lb.	100	107-23	123-23	203-23	203-23	123-23	224-23
Silk—Piece-goods " " Yd.	100	92-23	203-23	227-23	223-13	214-23	200-00
Woolen Piece-goods " " " "	100	103-23	221-23	424-23	423-23	213-23	277-23
EXPORTS.							
Grain, pulse and flour—							
Rice (Indian) " " Ton.	100	114-23	223-23	224-00	220-23	223-23	213-21
Seeds—							
Linseed " " " "	100	173-13	123-21	203-21	227-27	123-23	123-23
Rape " " " "	100	113-21	123-24	223-27	213-24	220-24	123-23
Til or Jindih " " " "	100	123-21	224-23	203-24	221-73	123-10	127-23
Cotton " " " "	100	123-73	227-23	223-73	227-23	223-23	223-17
Castor " " " "	100	113-23	213-23	203-23	173-23	127-23	174-00
Textiles—							
Cotton, Raw " " " "	100	221-73	220-23	223-23	243-21	223-73	223-00
.. Twist and Yarn Lb.	100	123-23	273-23	223-23	423-23	213-23	220-00
.. Piece-goods—							
.. Grey Yd.	100	123-00	221-23	223-00	273-00	223-23	200-00
.. White " "	100	103-23	223-23	223-23	230-23	273-23	221-23
.. Coloured, printed or dyed " "	100	93-23	223-00	123-23	213-13	123-23	123-23
Wool, Raw " " Lb.	100	123-23	220-00	270-23	270-23	173-17	121-70

52. A study of these figures is of peculiar interest because when properly applied to recorded figures of trade they indicate the volume as distinguished from the value of the trade of different years. First, it will be noted that of the imported commodities listed above only two items disclose an average value higher than that of the preceding year. But in the case of exports, the majority of the items shows a rise despite the fact that raw produce, which is our most important export, must have been in ample supply as a result of two successive

good monsoons. This is clear evidence of the revival of demand after the post-war depression in our overseas markets—the more so as the volume of our exports has also increased as will be seen from the table printed below. The second point of interest deducible is that the apparent reduction of our import trade is really a reduction of value due to lower costs of production, and that the volume of the trade is equal to, and probably greater than, that of the preceding year. These results are of course reflected in the balance of trade in merchandise which ran in Bombay's favour during the year under report, for while the value of the imports declined, both the average value and the volume of the exports advanced.

53. The following table gives a clearer indication of the effect of price changes. In it the volume of the trade in the more important commodities is contrasted with the previous year's volume, and the value recalculated at the previous year's prices:—

Articles. (1)	1921-22.		1922-23.		Value if recalculated at prices derived from column 2. (4)	Increase or decrease in 1922-23 as compared with column 2. (5)		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2. (6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
IMPORTS.								
Coal Ton.	1,116,198	4,21,24,142	620,925	2,17,95,690	2,20,29,695	- 426,978	- 2,12,29,452	- 1,21,24,448
Dyeing and Tanning substances— Dyes obtained from coal tar... .. Lb.	9,417,021	2,42,24,225	11,294,110	2,05,12,051	2,01,44,916	+ 1,977,029	+ 44,11,524	+ 22,22,221
Metals and ores— Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheeting Cwt.	115,620	75,51,225	122,274	75,53,127	27,55,220	+ 12,225	+ 2,01,471	+ 11,02,222
Copper "	122,222	20,22,222	122,222	1,02,22,222	1,21,21,222	+ 22,222	+ 22,22,222	+ 41,21,222
Iron and steel Ton.	217,144	2,22,22,222	222,222	2,02,12,141	2,22,22,114	+ 42,222	+ 22,22,222	+ 1,22,22,222
Oils—Kerosene Gal.	11,171,427	27,77,120	12,419,427	22,12,222	1,21,22,222	+ 4,221,222	+ 7,22,222	+ 22,22,222
Sugar in D. S. and C. C. Ton.	122,441	2,22,22,222	122,222	2,07,22,222	2,42,22,222	- 12,419	- 1,22,22,222	- 22,22,222
Textiles— Cotton, Twist and yarn Lb.	21,122,222	2,72,22,222	22,222,222	4,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	+ 2,222,222	+ 72,22,222	+ 22,22,222
.. Piecegoods— Grey Yds.	112,222,222	4,12,22,222	122,222,222	4,21,22,222	4,72,22,222	+ 17,024,122	+ 22,22,222	+ 22,22,222
.. White "	42,222,222	2,21,22,222	21,222,222	2,42,22,222	2,72,22,222	+ 11,222,222	+ 22,22,222	+ 22,22,222
.. Coloured, printed or dyed Yds.	24,070,222	1,22,22,222	22,222,222	4,07,22,222	4,27,12,222	+ 42,222,222	+ 2,11,22,222	+ 2,21,22,222
Silk—raw Lb.	1,211,222	1,01,22,222	1,222,222	1,10,22,222	1,02,22,222	+ 22,222	+ 2,22,222	+ 4,22,222
.. Piecegoods Yds.	10,222,222	1,22,17,222	10,222,222	1,74,22,222	1,22,22,222	- 124,222	- 12,14,222	- 2,22,222
Wool—Piecegoods "	222,124	20,22,222	1,222,222	22,22,222	20,22,222	+ 222,222	+ 4,02,222	+ 2,22,222
EXPORTS.								
Grain, Pulse and flour— Rice not in the husk. Ton.	2,224	2,22,172	22,222	22,12,222	22,44,222	+ 20,127	+ 47,27,222	+ 42,22,222
Wheat—flour "	21,222	1,02,22,222	22,121	22,22,222	20,27,222	- 2,222	- 22,22,222	- 21,22,222
Skins, raw "	2,224	22,42,222	2,224	22,22,222	22,42,222	+ 1,222	+ 27,12,222	+ 24,02,222
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed "	1,042	20,22,222	1,027	22,02,222	22,22,222	+ 22	+ 1,17,122	+ 1,21,222
.. skins "	222	12,17,222	222	12,22,222	22,22,222	+ 122	+ 71,222	+ 2,72,412
Metals and ores— Manganese ore "	272,224	22,22,222	222,222	27,22,222	27,22,222	+ 127,222	+ 22,42,222	+ 22,22,222
Seeds— Castor "	22,222	22,42,222	22,222	1,11,22,222	1,01,22,222	+ 7,222	+ 22,22,222	+ 14,21,222
Cotton "	22,222	27,22,222	122,422	1,22,22,222	1,21,21,222	+ 22,222	+ 22,21,222	+ 22,22,222
Groundnuts "	22,222	22,44,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	1,21,22,222	+ 12,222	+ 44,12,222	+ 44,22,122
Linseed "	22,222	1,22,22,222	122,222	2,24,12,222	2,22,22,222	+ 22,222	+ 1,22,22,222	+ 1,22,22,222
Rape "	2,222	21,77,222	22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	+ 12,222	+ 22,22,222	+ 22,22,222
Sesamum (oil or jinjil) "	24,222	22,04,222	27,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	+ 2,222	+ 22,22,222	+ 2,22,222
Textiles— Cotton, raw "	221,222	42,27,22,222	222,222	22,12,44,127	42,22,22,222	+ 27,222	+ 14,22,22,222	+ 22,22,222
.. Twist and yarn. Lb.	72,222,222	7,42,22,222	22,222,222	2,27,22,222	2,22,27,222	- 22,222,222	- 2,07,42,222	- 2,11,22,222
.. Piecegoods Yds.	122,222,222	2,22,22,222	122,222,222	4,72,22,222	4,27,22,222	- 2,222,222	- 21,22,222	- 22,22,222
Wool, raw Lb.	12,222,222	1,42,22,222	22,222,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	+ 12,222,222	+ 1,02,22,222	+ 22,22,222

54. In the next table a similar contrast is made between the report and 1913-14, the last complete pre-war year. It will be seen that as far as volume is concerned, there is considerable leeway still to be made especially in the case of imports of piecegoods and exports of sugar, twist and yarn. There has however been a notable advance in the value of raw cotton and cotton piecegoods. It must of course be remembered that the trade figures of 1913-14 were a record:—

Articles. (1)	1913-14.		1922-23.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2). (4)	Increase or decrease in 1922-23 as compared with column (4). (5)	Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (1). (6)	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
IMPORTS.								
Coal ... Ton.	443,065	82,41,470	630,925	3,17,95,690	1,15,48,558	+ 177,840		
Dyeing and Tanning substances—							1,35,54,311	3,30,070
Dyes obtained from coal tar ... Lb.	11,885,515	76,28,764	11,394,110	2,05,13,051	72,90,352	- 491,407	1,5	
Metals and ores—							1,287	3,20,421
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing ... Cwt.	242,147	1,19,20,370	132,374	78,53,187	65,16,662	- 109,773	40,67	
Copper	210,251	1,27,72,975	156,684	1,06,86,974	95,32,690	- 63,567	20,86,03	54,03,708
Iron and Steel ... Ton.	279,941	3,97,57,357	262,699	6,08,16,141	3,73,18,731	- 17,249	2,10,58,75	32,40,295
Oils—Kerosene ... Gal.	18,748,220	85,94,265	15,419,407	95,13,799	70,67,228	- 3,328,813	9,19,634	24,38,626
Sugar 16 D. S. and above ... Ton.	913,145	3,75,39,310	152,022	5,07,55,983	2,67,74,083	- 61,123	1,32,16,673	15,27,037
Textiles—								1,07,66,227
Cotton, twist and yarn ... Lb.	15,602,304	1,49,53,851	33,669,317	4,93,24,671	3,24,58,095	+ 18,267,13	3,43,70,820	1,7
" Piece-goods—								
Grey ... Yds.	205,604,424	3,25,03,889	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	2,08,69,067	- 71,808,635	1,56,46,184	1,16,75,244
White	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	1,12,78,333	-177,870,05	1,86,39,625	3,10,12,53
Coloured, printed or dyed ... Yds.	345,903,666	7,41,71,898	79,791,552	4,07,69,617	1,60,38,821	-266,012,014	3,34,08,221	5,81,33,077
Silk—Raw	2,018,901	96,67,845	1,366,797	1,10,02,219	65,42,117	- 652,104	13,34,367	81,25,728
" Piece-goods ... Yds.	17,431,473	1,32,54,327	10,867,666	1,74,02,989	73,83,746	- 7,113,806	41,46,662	53,70,581
Wool—Piece-goods... ..	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	1,160,684	36,84,757	11,06,258	-11,991,568	88,64,468	1,14,42,067
EXPORTS.								
Grain, Pulse and flour—								
Rice not in the husk .Ton.	28,884	42,53,184	23,551	53,13,216	33,20,635	- 6,333	10,60,032	9,32,549
Wheat flour	34,677	58,19,827	22,161	69,33,010	36,93,731	- 12,516	11,13,183	21,28,096
Skins, raw	6,878	56,24,382	7,504	96,60,594	61,36,943	+ 626	40,35,612	5,11,961
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed... ..	1,560	35,09,323	1,097	42,06,502	24,67,770	- 463	6,97,174	10,41,658
" Skins	876	35,26,119	889	19,83,905	13,63,153	- 487	15,37,214	21,62,966
Metals and ores—								
Manganese ore	606,724	1,03,74,954	406,832	87,40,055	69,52,166	- 199,892	16,34,899	34,22,743
Seeds—								
Castor	116,369	1,73,85,321	49,561	1,11,73,742	74,67,101	- 65,823	62,11,570	90,18,120
Cotton	260,124	1,94,70,579	169,463	1,83,30,563	1,26,84,129	- 90,661	11,40,016	67,86,450
Groundnuts	53,647	1,06,57,980	42,630	1,20,60,755	84,69,160	- 11,017	14,02,775	21,88,820
Linseed	211,421	3,49,54,228	108,569	2,94,19,279	1,79,49,509	- 102,852	55,34,949	1,70,04,719
Rape	52,230	91,46,501	24,735	60,35,811	43,31,568	- 27,495	81,10,690	48,14,913
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	93,304	2,31,27,104	27,580	35,89,955	65,40,626	- 65,724	1,35,37,149	1,56,86,478
Textiles—								
Cotton, raw	380,464	29,70,81,890	438,405	53,13,48,187	38,13,65,448	+ 107,941	23,42,66,297	8,42,83,558
" Twist and yarn, Lb.	185,920,865	9,21,00,393	55,992,348	5,37,75,617	2,77,04,547	-129,928,517	3,83,24,676	6,42,96,746
" Piece-goods ... Yds.	61,215,309	1,11,66,652	120,980,068	4,78,71,703	2,20,53,658	+ 59,764,759	3,67,05,051	1,08,97,006
Wool, raw	19,960,724	1,21,09,964	26,840,812	2,49,00,823	1,62,16,324	+ 6,880,068	1,26,90,364	41,06,360

COASTING TRADE.

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

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or Decrease.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency	1,26,66,811	1,37,28,783	10,61,972	2,61,97,734	2,39,30,106	- 22,67,628
British Ports within the Presidency						
Bombay	22,42,759	76,86,174	+ 54,43,415	53,28,805	65,08,889	+ 11,80,084
Cutch	5,52,90,863	8,19,69,465	+ 2,66,78,602	4,73,16,895	4,21,24,821	- 51,92,074
Kathiawar	2,61,73,207	1,42,15,978	- 1,19,57,229	1,11,05,534	1,17,71,107	+ 6,65,573
Goa	9,01,989	7,61,181	- 1,40,808	16,42,821	14,22,268	- 2,20,553
Other Ports						
Total	3,78,15,819	10,47,01,808	+ 6,68,85,989	6,61,26,916	5,98,28,000	- 62,98,916
Other Presidencies						
Bengal	2,62,71,926	2,04,88,182	- 57,83,744	7,57,52,154	8,63,66,970	+ 1,06,14,816
Madras	2,21,05,054	4,40,70,623	+ 2,19,65,569	4,58,88,323	5,43,86,980	+ 84,98,657
Burma	15,22,17,528	11,91,15,227	- 3,31,02,301	3,67,21,547	2,24,42,227	- 1,42,79,320
Sind	4,63,22,180	6,08,20,484	+ 1,44,98,304	7,32,97,734	9,20,88,989	+ 1,87,91,255
Total	27,48,17,008	26,26,25,116	- 1,21,91,892	28,11,70,878	26,77,28,716	- 1,34,42,162
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,12,523	2,29,221	+ 116,698	1,04,114	2,73,228	+ 1,69,114
State of Travancore	77,04,522	69,07,549	- 7,96,973	12,25,420	27,44,005	+ 15,18,585
Other Ports	20,221	6,204	- 14,017	12,40,221	22,97,222	+ 10,57,001
Total	78,27,266	78,42,974	+ 15,707	23,70,655	52,88,628	+ 29,17,973
Grand Total	38,25,57,297	38,73,26,221	+ 47,98,924	38,67,24,998	38,28,06,824	- 39,18,174

56. Imports from coast ports into Bombay almost entirely consist 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.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grain, pulse and flour	1,855	1,091
Cotton, raw	1,097	1,476
Seeds	151	134
Kerosene	145	150
Teak wood	129	91
Jute manufactures	126	149
Coal	118	90
Spices	104	87
Ghi	67	65
Tea-black	47	68
Wool, raw	29	39

The principal articles imported into Bombay from coast ports are raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour, which together formed 64 per cent. of the total imports during the year under review. Arrivals of raw cotton advanced by Rs. 3.78 crores to Rs. 14.78 crores owing to larger shipments from Kathiawar, Sind, Madras and Cutch. This increase was counteracted by smaller imports of grain, pulse and flour, which declined by Rs. 3.24 crores to Rs. 10.31 crores chiefly owing to smaller supplies of rice from Burma and Bengal, though arrivals of wheat from Sind were larger. Among other articles there were larger shipments of jute manufactures and tea from Bengal, kerosene from Burma, and raw wool from Cutch and Kathiawar, but smaller supplies of seeds from Burma, Travancore and the Southern Maratha country, *via* Goa, spices from Madras, British ports within the Presidency and Travancore, teak wood from Burma, and coal from Bengal.

57. Indian produce formed more than 78 per cent. of the total exports from Bombay to coast ports. The largest single item of Indian produce exported was cotton piece-goods, exports of which advanced by Rs. 2.48 crores to Rs. 15.75 crores owing to larger shipments to Bengal and Sind, though shipments to Burma were smaller. Exports of Indian cotton twist and yarn increased by Rs. 8.35 lakhs to Rs. 4.67 crores owing to larger shipments to Madras, Burma, Sind and Goa; shipments to Bengal declined. Exports of raw cotton also increased by Rs. 46.9 lakhs to Rs. 1.02 crore owing to larger shipments to Madras, Goa and Pondicherry. Exports of grain, pulse and flour fell by Rs. 22.68 lakhs to Rs. 2.91 crores owing chiefly to smaller shipments of rice to Kathiawar, Goa and Sind. Re-exports of foreign merchandise also advanced by Rs. 37.22 lakhs to Rs. 7.65 crores owing to large shipments of cotton piece-goods to Bengal, Madras, Sind and Travancore and of cotton-twist and yarn to Madras. There were larger shipments of sugar to Madras but a heavy fall was recorded in shipments to Kathiawar.

Figures for the most important items are given below:—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	18.68	15.96
Cotton twist and yarn	4.50	4.67
Grain, pulse and flour	3.14	2.91
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	2.49	2.01
Sugar	1.07	67

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOREIGN TRADE.

58. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports which consisted chiefly of dates from Mesopotamia and other dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa fell from Rs. 5.16 lakhs to Rs. 3.25 lakhs. Exports, consisting chiefly of jawar and bajra to other Native States in Arabia and cocoanut oil and teak wood to Persia, were valued at Rs. 17,901 as against Rs. 3,082 in the previous year.

COASTING TRADE.

59. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports declined by Rs. 23.53 lakhs to Rs. 7.96 crores, nearly half of which represented the value of the trade with the port of Bombay. Imports declined by Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 4.33 crores and exports by Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 3.63 crores.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped—

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import	29,74,236	31,21,029	1,21,08,457	1,79,98,129	97,30,630	93,30,626	43,28,429	42,54,807	26,30,647	26,98,976	3,59,56,292	3,54,97,622	- 4,98,729
Export	43,59,007	41,04,202	50,59,205	48,42,456	92,37,679	71,01,029	69,05,285	58,03,409	18,12,148	29,71,021	2,57,15,374	2,43,23,023	+ 5,05,749
Total	74,33,233	72,25,231	2,49,07,262	2,98,35,647	1,99,68,309	1,34,30,705	1,06,39,337	95,57,216	44,52,795	56,69,997	5,96,71,666	5,98,79,645	+ 7,900
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import	5,46,820	5,40,962	8,98,808	8,00,376	21,302	90,844	3,92,869	3,55,022	24,11,940	18,16,848	42,91,535	35,74,042	- 7,17,493
Export	8,08,573	7,41,827	2,15,721	4,63,214	5,12,217	4,79,254	28,94,380	23,20,525	26,51,753	26,22,441	70,24,264	66,47,221	- 4,26,982
Total	13,55,403	12,82,779	17,04,529	13,24,900	5,96,310	5,70,698	27,57,249	26,04,517	49,63,703	44,39,289	1,13,75,799	1,02,21,273	- 11,54,526
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import	12,46,524	5,68,245	24,29,173	27,51,621	22,449	74,029	30,522	66,575	4,97,029	5,68,221	62,75,202	42,17,054	- 19,58,728
Export	5,12,406	2,47,129	7,27,207	5,20,175	26,24,226	25,42,204	11,28,626	12,51,220	3,17,797	4,22,129	53,11,261	51,05,154	- 2,06,497
Total	17,58,930	10,12,423	31,56,380	32,91,796	26,66,674	26,17,236	11,59,398	12,97,974	8,14,826	11,01,599	1,06,97,463	93,22,228	- 12,65,235
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—													
Import ... ..	...	...	750	210	...	...	2,870	2,122	92,708	69,926	1,01,223	78,227	- 22,928
Export ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,06,124	2,17,769	...	...	...	...	2,06,124	2,17,769	+ 1,11,628
Total ... ..	...	...	750	210	2,06,124	2,17,769	2,870	2,122	92,708	69,926	2,07,467	2,96,006	+ 68,549
Grand Total—													
Import	46,97,520	43,28,265	2,24,56,265	2,15,15,428	62,74,422	64,94,222	47,20,628	45,74,526	56,45,279	62,54,000	4,56,25,042	4,23,23,026	- 22,98,076
Export	56,20,226	51,22,627	65,42,222	62,22,222	26,22,222	1,04,42,222	97,22,222	88,22,222	46,22,222	62,22,222	2,62,22,222	2,62,22,222	- 22,22,222
Total	1,03,17,746	94,50,892	2,90,02,487	2,77,37,650	88,96,644	1,69,36,444	1,44,02,850	1,34,02,850	1,02,67,501	1,24,76,222	7,18,47,264	6,85,45,248	- 22,98,076
Treasure ... ..	...	...	42,222	20,222	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	20,222	20,222	- 20,000
Total	1,03,17,746	94,50,892	2,90,02,487	2,77,37,650	88,96,644	1,69,36,444	1,44,02,850	1,34,02,850	1,02,67,501	1,24,76,222	7,18,47,264	6,85,45,248	- 22,98,076

Spices are largely exported from Kanara ; coconuts, dried fruits and rice from Ratnagiri ; salt and rice from Uran ; lime, fish and salt from Thana ; and raw cotton and wood from Surat.

SECTION II.—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

60. **Changes in the rate of duty.**—The general rate of import duty during the year under review was 15 per cent., having been raised to that figure from 11 per cent. on 1st March 1922. The Indian Finance Act of 1923 left the general rate unchanged, but with effect from 1st March 1923 imposed a specific duty on saccharine other than saccharine tablets, formulated a new definition of machinery and its component parts which gives effect to the recommendations of the Machinery Committee, and raised the duty on salt and salted fish. The Act also reduced the export duty on raw hides and skins from 15 per cent. to an all round rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, thus abolishing the 10 per cent. preference previously accorded to hides and skins exported for tanning within the Empire.

61. **Effect of changes in Customs duties.**—In last year's report it was stated that it was difficult to gauge the effects of the rise in the rates of duty that came into force on the 1st March 1921 in a year when trade was so bad and when the purchasing power of the public was low. It is also difficult to gauge the effect of the further enhancement of duties on the 1st March 1922, because in almost every case the increase in duty was more than compensated by falls in prices, as will be seen by an application of the old and new rates of duty to the prices prevailing in the past two years as given in paragraph 53. One or two concrete examples may be given. Despite the imposition of a five per cent. duty on cotton twist and yarn, imports increased by 8.6 per cent. in quantity, but declined by 14 per cent. in value. Similarly, although the duty on iron and steel advanced from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. the quantity

Year.	Rs.
1913-14	3,49,04,452
1914-15	3,20,10,609
1915-16	2,75,75,199
1916-17	3,70,25,050
1917-18	4,28,37,100
1918-19	4,49,89,868
1919-20	5,55,87,781
1920-21	8,40,35,694
1921-22	9,07,55,027
1922-23	11,95,95,702

64. The total net receipts, after deduction of refunds and drawbacks, at the chief port of Bombay for a period of ten years are shown in the margin. Details of the last two years are shown in the statement attached (Appendix D). These figures are exclusive of excise duty on cotton manufactures.

65. **Expenditure.**—Details of expenditure for the last two years at the chief port of Bombay are shown in the attached Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 16,56,311 as against Rs. 16,27,774 (final figure) in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 1·3 per cent. as compared with 1·8 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of the establishment, which includes the cost of the establishment of the Commissioner's office as well as the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, represented 1·1 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 13,15,804 to Rs. 13,36,449.

66. **Customs documents.**—The following is a comparative statement of the more important Customs documents handled in the year under review and the previous year :—

	1921-22	1922-23
Import manifests for dutiable cargo	3,104	2,778
Export manifests to foreign ports	2,380	2,073
Export manifests to coast ports	21,207	19,118
Bills of entry	2,59,410	2,45,906
Shipping bills	1,96,150	2,08,701
Drawback bills	7,126	7,397

67. **Customs offences.**—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,370 as against 2,165 in the preceding year. Out of the total number 572 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with separately in this report. Of the remaining 1,798 no penalty was imposed in 330 cases. The Collector passed orders in 51 out of these 1,798 cases and the remainder were adjudicated by the Assistant Collectors.

There were 44 cases of importation of prohibited goods through the post. Out of these 33 related to import of arms and parts thereof; in 24 cases the arms which were addressed to private owners were passed on production of licenses; in three cases the arms were returned to senders; in one case the weapon was delivered on board as the addressee was returning to England; in two cases the weapons were confiscated, and in the remaining 3 cases they were passed on payment of redemption penalties. Eleven cases related to import of preparations containing opium and cocaine; out of these the goods were confiscated in five cases, in five allowed to be returned to senders, and in one passed on payment of a penalty as a special case. There were 84 cases of importation of obscene books, pictures, etc.; in two cases the books were allowed to be reshipped to senders and in the remaining cases the goods were confiscated and penalties levied. In three cases attempts to import Japanese tooth brushes through the post were detected, and the brushes confiscated. There were also twelve cases of importations of wireless apparatus by post; out of these eight were settled by the production of licenses; in two cases the goods were allowed to be returned to the senders, and in the remaining two cases the goods were allowed to pass as they were intended for the Afghan Government. Three seizures of cocaine were made by the Preventive Department involving the capture of nearly 12 lbs. All the offenders were sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from 2 to 12 months. The Preventive Department also detected 9 cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition. Convictions were obtained in 8 cases and in the remaining case the revolver imported was confiscated. There were 14 cases of export or attempted export of feathers. The feathers were confiscated and the offenders penalized in all cases.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 1,97,652 as against Rs. 1,16,975 in the previous year.

68. **Tendered Goods.**—In the year under report goods were taken over by Government under Section 32 of the Sea Customs Act in three cases, as the importers were not willing to pay duty on the values appraised by the Custom House. The goods thus taken over were duly sold by public auction, with the result that values in excess of those declared by the importers were realised in all cases.

69. **Appeals.**—There were 21 appeals to the Collector against decisions of the Assistant Collectors and 14 to the Commissioner, viz., 8 from orders of the Collector and 6 against decisions from Assistant Collectors. Five applications for revision were made to Government. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collectors in 20 cases and quashed the decision in one case. The Commissioner confirmed the original orders in the 8 cases decided by Collector and in 3 cases out of 6 decided by Assistant Collectors and reversed them in the remaining three cases. Government sanctioned refund in one case and declined to interfere in the remaining four cases.

70. **The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.**—Cases under this Act numbered 572 during the year under report as compared with 528 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 3 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1921-22	222	22	117	361	6	222	222	7	221
1922-23	222	22	126	370	10	222	222	4	222

71. During the year 19 applications were received from parties interested in trade marks requesting this Custom House to detain goods imported in imitation of marks to the exclusive use of which the applicants claimed a right. In respect of 15 cases no importations took place, but in the remaining 4 cases, the detained goods were released at the request of the applicants, the matter having been settled amicably between the parties concerned.

Besides the above cases 3 cases of infringement of trade mark were detected by this department and the parties whose trade marks were infringed were informed. In 2 of these cases the goods were released in the condition in which they were imported at the request and with the mutual consent of the parties concerned. In the third case also the goods were released, as a decree was passed by the court restraining the importers from importing or selling the goods and they were ordered to deliver up for destruction all the labels and the wrappers in which the goods were packed.

In 5 consignments of turpentine imported from England the drums were marked "Warranted Genuine English distilled spirit turpentine", whereas on test by the Chemical Analyser to Government the turpentine was found to be 75 per cent. reduced. The manufacturers' contention was that the marking only indicated that the turpentine was distilled in England, but this department held that the word "Genuine" was undoubtedly misleading. The goods were therefore confiscated subject to redemption penalties. These penalties were paid and the consignments were cleared after the offending marking on the drums had been corrected.

72. There were 412 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin. In 14 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 398 cases related to goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India but bearing names of British Indian dealers or other descriptive terms suggestive of British or British Indian origin.

73. Out of the 106 detentions under clause (f) regarding the stamping of length on piece-goods 49 related to cotton goods, 16 to woollen goods, 7 to cotton and woollen goods, 5 to cotton and silk goods and 29 to silk embroidered cotton and woollen goods. In 7 cases the figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "Yds.". In 65 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but on the wrappers or tickets attached to such pieces. In 1 case the length was stamped on the inner fold and in the remaining 33 cases the length was not stamped at all.

A large quantity of shawls of superior quality and elaborate finish was imported from Germany during the year and found not to bear the length stamp. Importers were unwilling to stamp lengths before clearing as the goods would be reduced in value, and penalties were accordingly imposed on each consignment. Later the Punjab Chamber of Commerce made a representation on the matter, and a reference was made to other ports, with the result that it has been agreed that discretion should be exercised in dealing with this class of goods and that the treatment accorded to single finished shawls of small dimensions should be extended to larger shawls of good quality and elaborate finish which are clearly sold by the unit and would be spoiled if marking were insisted on.

74. The statement prescribed by paragraph 69 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II and gives details as regards the disposal of the cases.

Out of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 572, 13 were disposed of by the Collector and 559 by the Assistant Collectors. There was only one appeal to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector and in that case the decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld. There was no appeal to the Commissioner.

75. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 5,713-8-0 and Rs. 1,241, respectively.

76. Four thousand two hundred and six packages of general merchandise, 160 drums of turpentine, 2,839 bundles of steel sheets, 1,150 bales of old newspapers and 120 kegs of white zinc paint were detained during the year in connection with offences against the Merchandise Marks Act.

CONTINENTAL PORTS.

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

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1921-22	558*	3	545	Rs. 10,142	Rs. 2,631
1922-23	546†	6	537	9,851	4,677

* 4 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

† 3 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 98·9 compared with 99·45 in the previous year.

78. The most common offences were deviation from the proper route of voyage, sailing without port-clearance, non-production of documents within 24 hours after anchoring, failure to call at boarding stations, and landing and shipping goods without permission.

LAND CUSTOMS.

79. The number of duty collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged during the year.

* Paragraphs 77 to 87 are supplied by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise.

The receipts at the Custom Houses were Rs. 9,81,822 during the year under report against Rs. 6,14,246 during the previous year, an increase of Rs. 3,67,576. The increased receipts were obtained entirely on the Goa Frontier and are mainly due to—

- (1) larger imports of
 - (a) coal and
 - (b) kerosene oil in tins and
- (2) the increased rates of duty.

There was a small decrease of Rs. 442 in revenue on the Daman Frontier on account of smaller imports of wines, salted fish and fruits.

80. Advantage was taken of the exemption from import duty on rice, other grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., imported at Nakas on the Goa Frontier (Government Order No. 7920 of 14th August 1916) to a greater extent during the year under report. The value of such exempted articles was Rs. 9,346 and the amount of duty foregone Rs. 430 against Rs. 8,156 and Rs. 305 respectively in the preceding year. Under Government of India Notification No. 3035 of 17th June 1922 grain pulse and wheat flour were given free entry at Castle Rock station.

81. The duty collected on salt imported at the duty collecting stations on the Goa Frontier has been excluded from the above figures of receipt and credited to its proper head "III Salt".

82. No separate expenditure is debited to Land Customs, one-tenth of the 5/9th share of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt, Excise and continental Customs Departments being debited to "1. Customs".

83. The quantity of kerosene oil imported *via* Castle Rock during the year under report was 62,26,401 gallons against 60,33,073 in the preceding year, a further increase of 1,93,328 gallons over the previous year's increase of 20,88,338 gallons. There was a slight decrease in imports of kerosene oil in bulk and in cases, but it was counterbalanced by increased imports in tins.

84. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,689 in the export duty levied on the Goa Frontier during the year under review. It was due to a considerable diminution in the exports of paddy and rice owing to a good crop of rice in Goa. The poll-tax levied by the Portuguese Government on both immigrants and emigrants also affected the petty trade in rice and sundry other articles of local produce usually carried on by head-loads between the neighbouring British and Portuguese Frontier villages. On the other hand, export of rice to Daman increased and consequently there was an increase of Rs. 327 in the export duty realized thereon.

The dutiable import traffic on the Goa Frontier increased further during the year under review, the increase being due, as stated above, to larger imports of coal and tinned kerosene oil. The dutiable export traffic showed a decline on account of lesser removal of rice to Goa as mentioned above.

85. As regards the non-dutiable through traffic at Castle Rock there was an increase in the export traffic due to larger removals of manganese, but a slight decrease in the import traffic.

86. The British Customs post established at Mormugao from 1st May 1920 was abolished from 1st February 1922 under Government Resolution No. 143-G., Revenue Department, of 26th January 1923 as the Railway Company refused to bear any longer the whole cost of the establishment. The arrangement that was in existence prior to 1920 was reverted to and the Customs work at Castle Rock was retransferred to the control of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Belgaum Sub-Division.

87. *Offences.*—The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 1 on the Daman Frontier and 176 on the Goa Frontier against 1 and 168 respectively in the previous year. The majority of the cases related to imports by unauthorised routes.

SECTION III.—COTTON DUTIES ACT.

Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1922-23.

*88. The production of woven goods for the year 1922-23 as compared with that for the year 1921-22 is shown in the following table :—

Year.				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1921-22	...	...	...	207,380,698	84,686,426	84,547,853	326,614,977
1922-23	...	...	...	196,144,971	89,618,258	88,017,845	318,781,069
Increase	...	...	...	.....	4,981,827	.....	.....
Decrease	...	...	...	11,235,727	.....	1,530,008	7,832,908

Production fell from 326,614,977 pounds in 1921-22 to 318,781,069 pounds in 1922-23. The drop was only slight.

The percentage of Bleached, Coloured and Calendered goods to the total production was respectively 2.78, 25.52 and 68.20 against 2.47, 25.71 and 71.57 of the previous year.

*89. The quantity of hosiery produced was 189,238 pounds as against 205,465 pounds in 1921-22.

*90. The following table shows the production of yarn :—

Year.				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1921-22	...	...	...	348,694,681	85,598,260	58,341,523	492,634,464
1922-23	...	...	...	348,099,104	90,082,875	59,169,925	497,351,904
Increase	...	...	...	.....	4,484,625	828,802	4,717,400
Decrease	...	...	...	595,577	.....	.....	.....

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards was 34.90 against 34.91 for the previous year. The increase in the production of yarn is chiefly due to heavier counts of yarn having been spun for utilization on a more extended scale by the mills themselves for the weaving of their own cloth and also for selling such yarn to the hand loom weavers.

*91. The total amount of duty collected and drawback granted was as shown below :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment).	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscellaneous		Duty.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921-22	1,96,39,099	496	3,59,779	1,93,49,091	496
1922-23	1,62,63,883	792	4,52,220	1,58,11,663	792
Increase	.....	296	92,441	.....	296
Decrease	33,75,216	.....	.....	35,37,418	.....

But for the fact that the collections for the year 1921-22 included the recovery of some arrears of the previous year, the decrease in the collection of revenue during the year under review was proportionate to the fall in production.

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

				1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption	...	...	...	5,151,045	5,169,643	5,705,074
Drawback	...	...	...	2,081,078	6,501,317	8,290,393
Total	...	...	...	14,132,123	11,669,960	13,995,467

* Paragraphs 88 to 94 are supplied by the Collector of Bombay.

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

Kind of Mill.	1921-22.				1922-23.			
	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning ...	17	16	5	38	14	11	5	30
Spinning and Weaving ...	61	39	14	114	62	40	14	116
Weaving ...	5	12	5	22	5	16	7	28
Woolenry ...	1	2	...	3	2	2	...	4
Total ...	84	69	24	177	83	69	26	178

94. The issues of cloth from the mills do not necessarily imply sales. The uncertainty of the cotton market which existed during the year 1921-1922 was also continued during the year 1922-23 and this accounted to some extent for the large production, the highest as compared with that of any of the previous years except the year 1921-1922. The year therefore on the whole was one of comparatively less prosperity to the weaving industry.

A. M. GREEN,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 30th May 1923.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Custom House and (2) the Continental Sea Customs Ports and Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1922-1923 as contrasted with those for 1921-1922.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.		1922-23.	1921-22.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Imports, Sea Customs...	19,39,05,710	2,52,57,728	2,02,202	1,22,215	2,52,074	5,27,448	19,40,68,186	2,60,78,996	Commissioner of Customs ...	22,022	41,705	
Exports do. ...	9,34,924	6,40,980	14,285	22,028	19,938	22,280	9,69,000	6,25,702	Menial Establishment ...	2,024	2,978	
Do. Indigo ...	308	1,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	1,245	Temporary and Provisional allowances... ..	1,528	1,217
Recovery of the cost of establishments entertained on behalf of Private Firms ...	54,219	77,128	2,102	1,226	.....	.....	52,621	79,109	Total Rs. ...	41,628	48,200
Interest on arrears of Revenue	3	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	72	Executive.		
Commission at 1/4 per cent. on Beases Light Dues ...	1,548	1,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,548	1,222	Collector of Customs ...	24,024	24,522
Overtime work fees	1,22,121	1,22,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,22,121	1,22,122	Assistant Collectors ...	62,022	54,227
Sunday Fees	1,20,200	1,22,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,200	1,22,200	Customs Subordinate Establishment	5,47,022	6,00,222
Warehouse and wharf rents...	2,202	4,275	2,222	5,122	.....	.....	2,202	4,441	Preventive Establishment ...	5,04,227	5,02,122
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents... ..	27,210	1,02,224	2,272	7,272	.....	.....	1,04,222	1,10,227	Temporary and Provisional allowances	42,222	22,222
Confiscations and Penalties...	1,02,224	1,22,104	2,222	4,227	1,222	2,222	1,12,222	1,42,222	Total Rs. ...	12,24,722	12,72,024	
Sale-proceeds of forms, Trade Reports, etc. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total Pay Rs. ...	12,22,422	12,12,224
Miscellaneous other items ...	27,222	22,222	20	12	2,227	2,122	21,020	22,722	Allowances.			
Profit on tendered goods ...	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	22,224	21,222
Commission on collection of Lac cess ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Overtime work	1,20,222	1,72,122
.. cotton cess	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	Total Allowances ...	2,41,022	2,24,272
Grand Total ...	12,44,27,442	2,62,22,217	2,22,222	2,21,127	2,24,022	2,14,242	12,22,47,007	2,54,24,222	Contingencies.			
Deduct—									Service Postage and Telegrams	2,220	2,222	
Refunds, Imports	21,22,712	2,02,227	1,222	224	22,222	2,222	22,72,122	21,02,222	Rewards	12,224	12,444	
Do. Exports	10,222	2,722	222	12	.....	110	11,072	2,224	Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores ...	22,074	22,222
Do. Indigo ... ..	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	2,222	2,222
Do. Miscellaneous	72,222	27,222	2,222	1,222	1,272	1,472	72,244	22,442	Other Charges	21,227	27,222	
Drawbacks	22,22,222	22,24,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,22,222	22,24,241	Total Contingencies ...	72,227	27,222
Total ...	42,21,727	2,22,74,422	2,222	2,224	22,724	12,122	42,21,122	22,27,172	Grand Total	12,22,211	2,12,27,774	
Total Customs Net Revenue ...	11,22,22,722	2,22,22,227	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,224	2,04,224	12,07,22,221	2,12,27,774	ADD—1/10 of the 5/9th share of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt, Excise and Continental Customs Departments ...	2,22,222	2,22,222	
									Total Rs. ...	12,22,222	2,12,22,222	

* Revised figures.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 69 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or rehipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced ...	7	...	...	...	7	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country ...	187	72	64	75	398	
(2) As between two foreign countries ...	4	2	5	3	14	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	4	14	2	2	22	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed ...	9	6	3	7	25	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright ...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	11	27	5	58	101	
Total ...	222	121	79	140	572	