

fifth Issue.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

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**REVIEW**  
OF THE  
**TRADE OF INDIA**  
IN  
**1928-29**

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*Published by order of the  
Governor-General in Council.*



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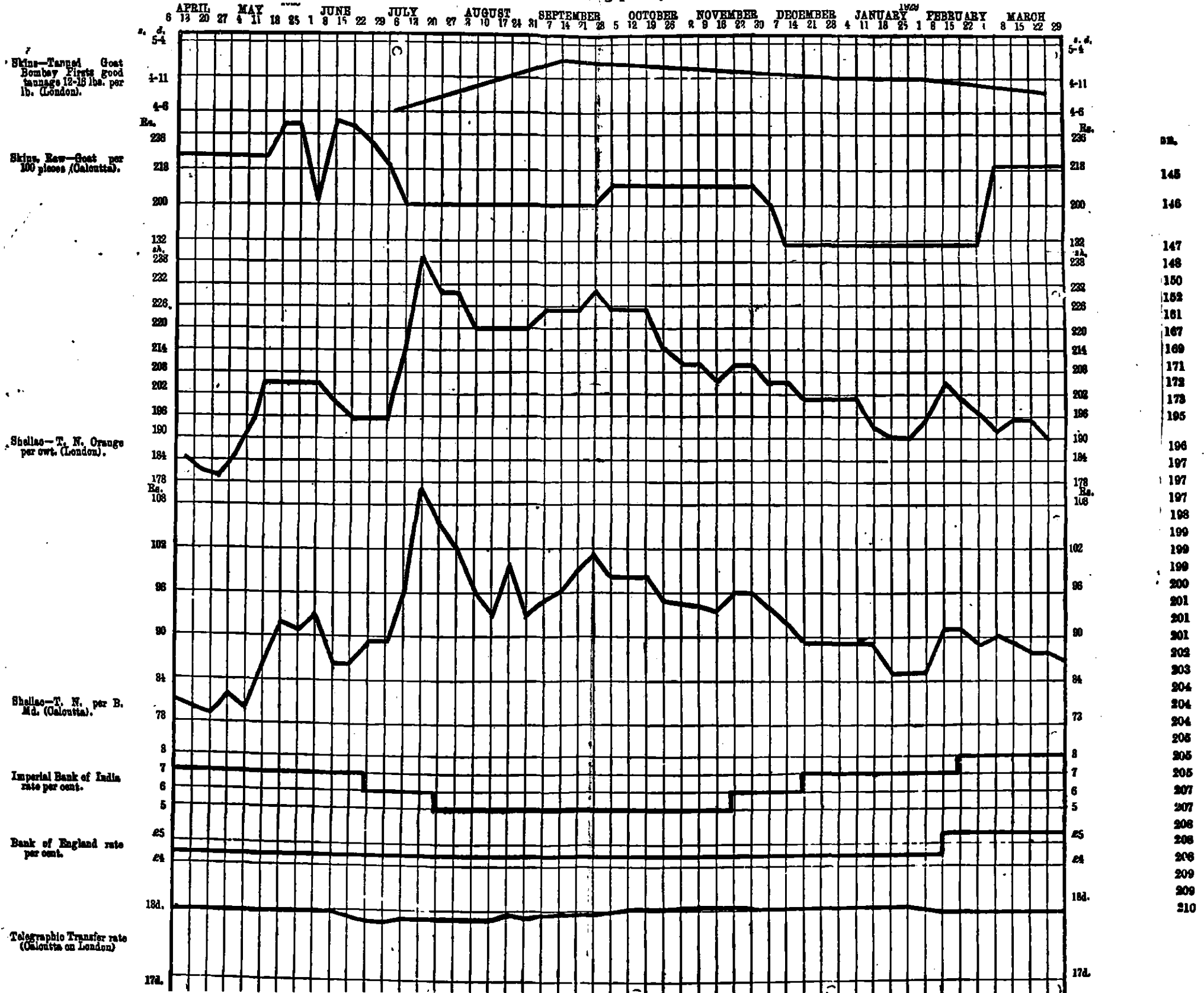
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 (Private and Government)

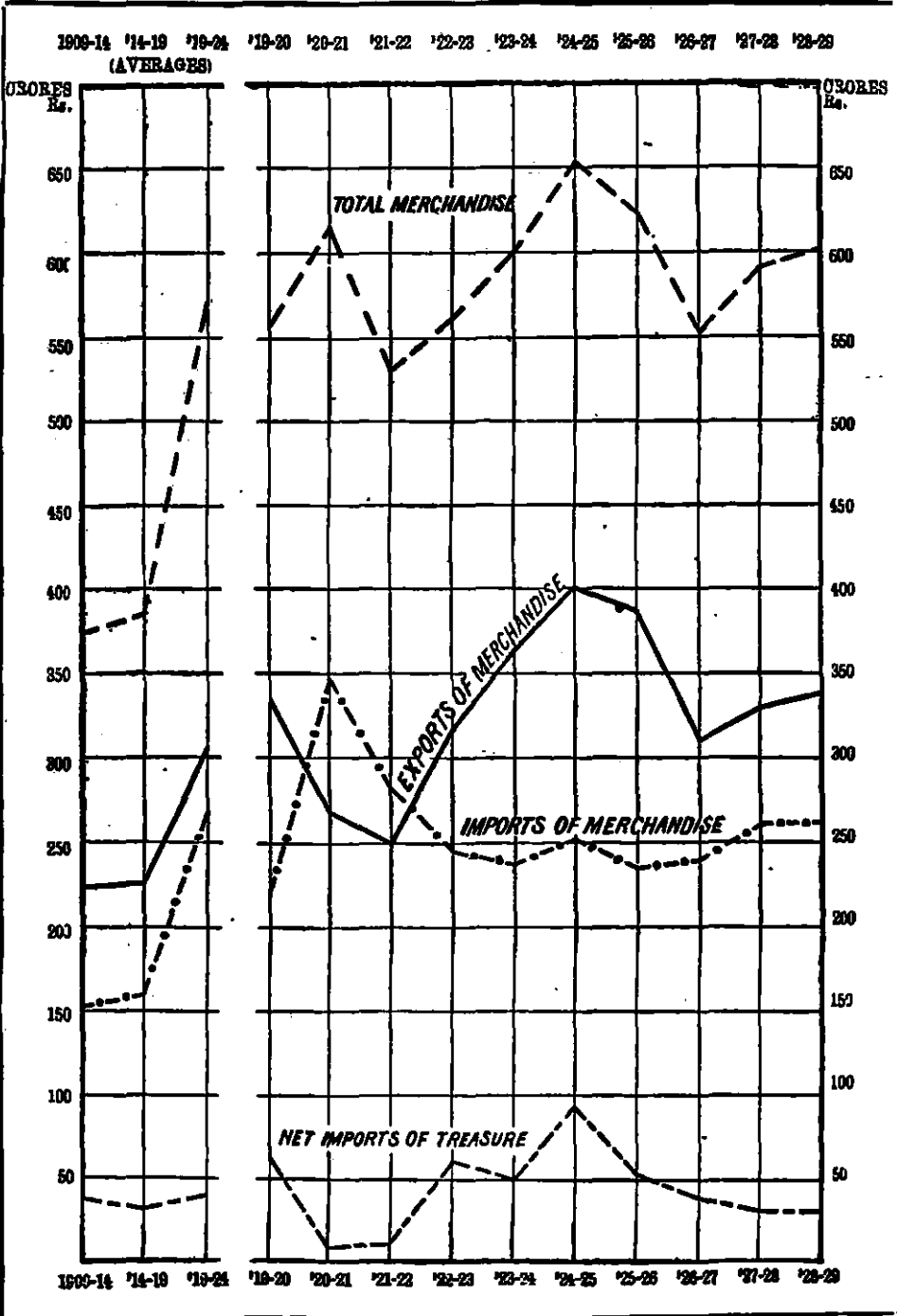


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.  
 (b) During the 65 years (1864-69 to 1924-29). Quinquennial Averages.  
 (Private and Government)

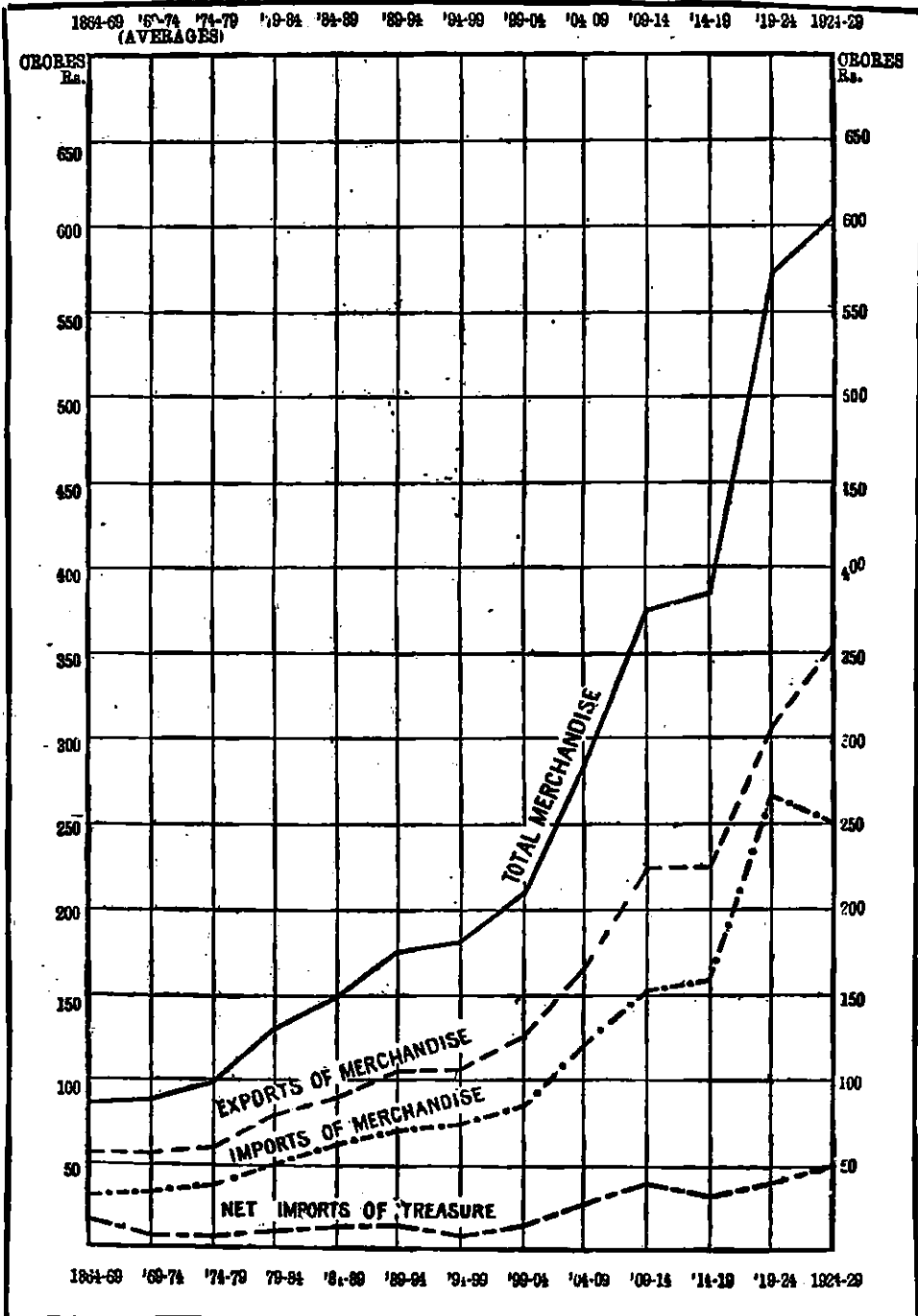


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the Values of Principal Articles in the Import Trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

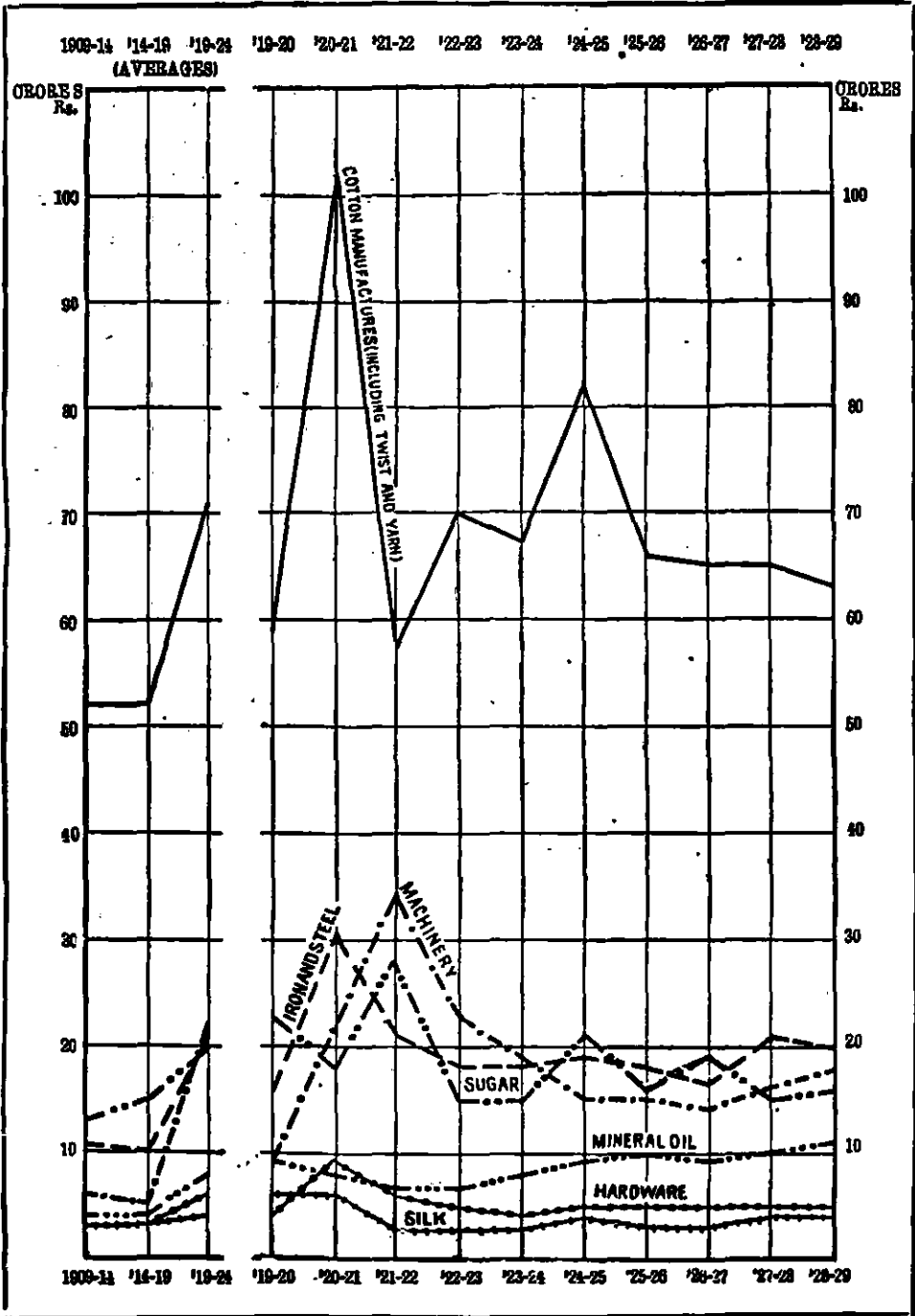


CHART 2.

(b) Variations in the Values of Principal Articles in the Export Trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

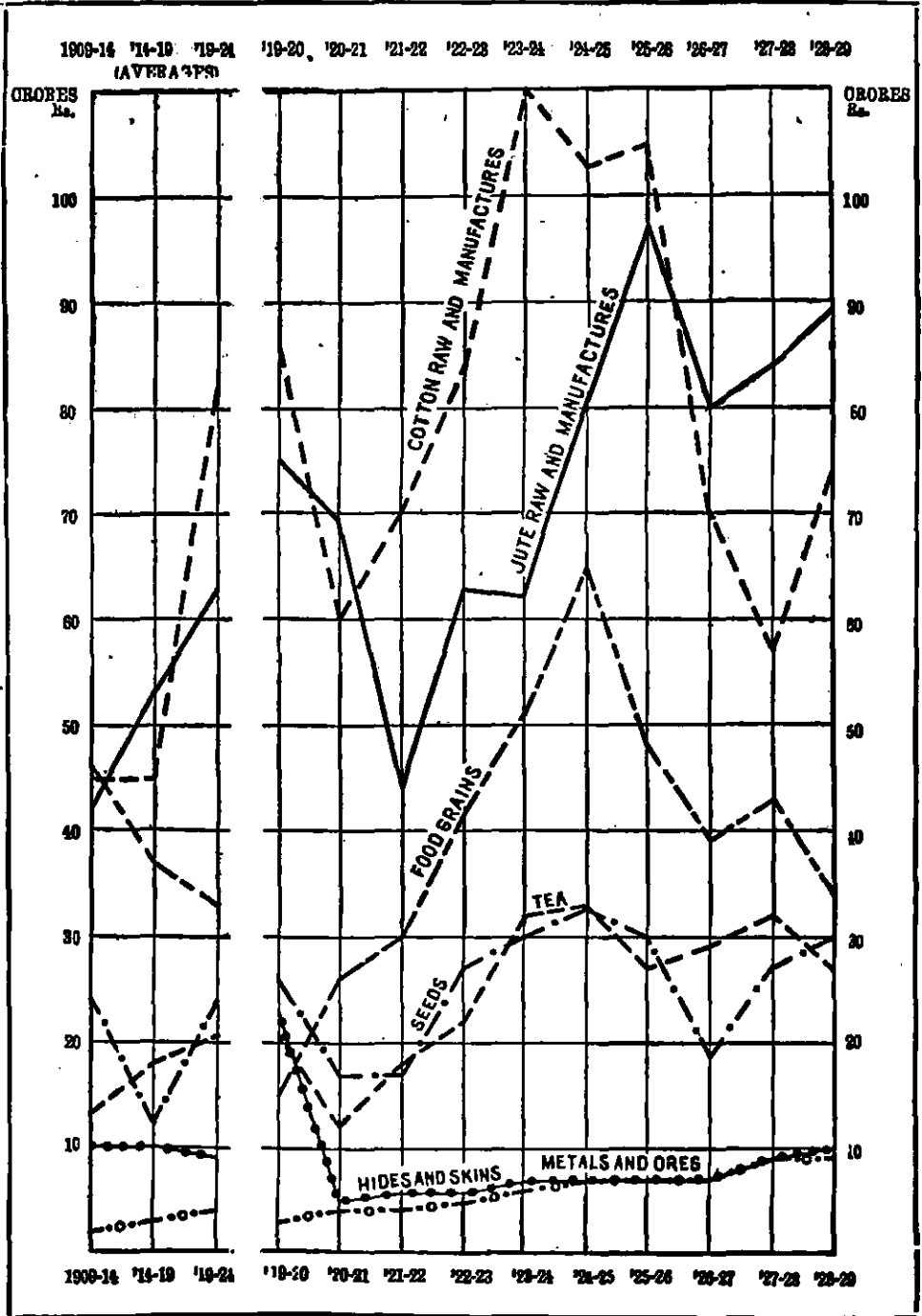
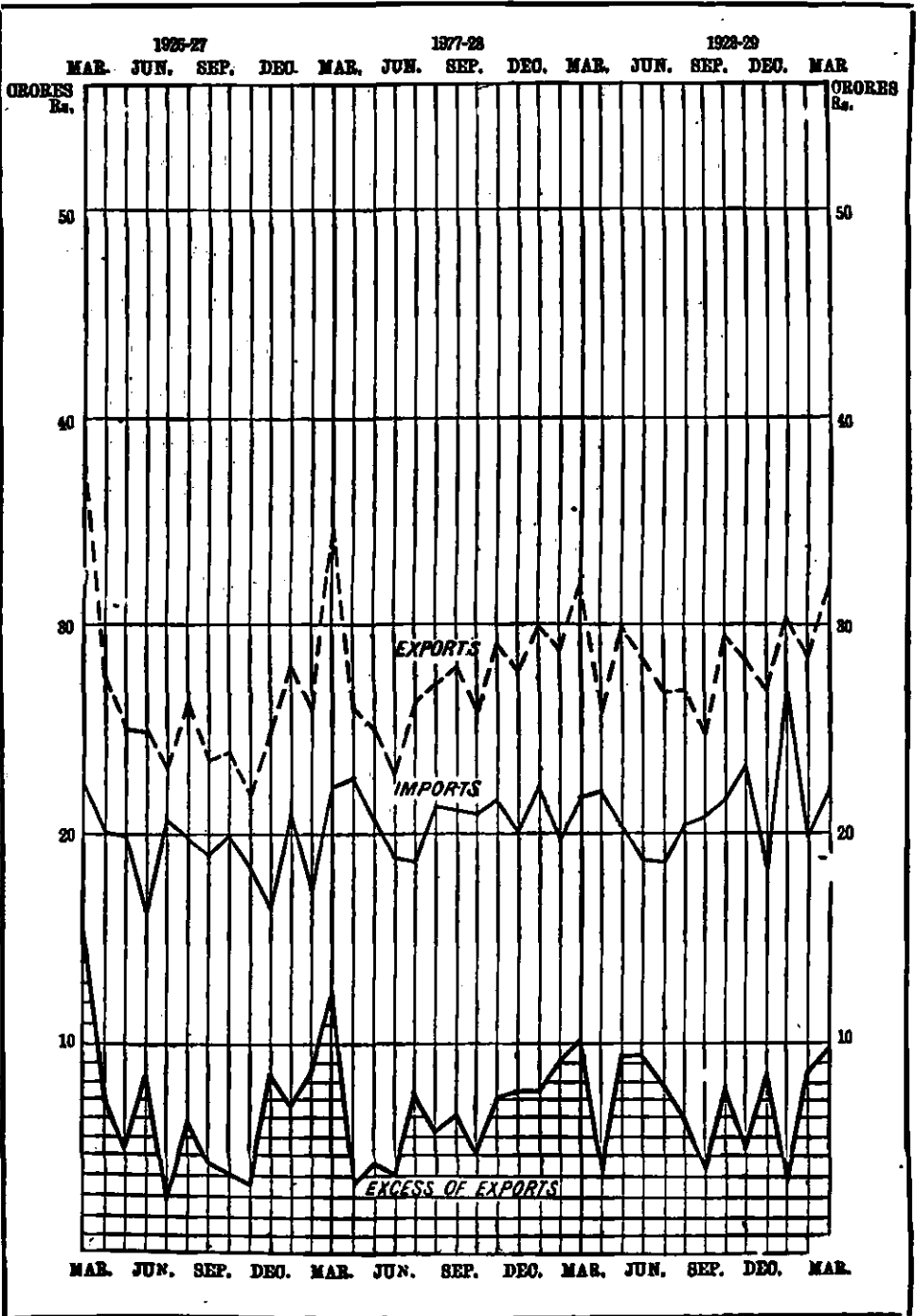


CHART 3.

Import and Export Trade of British India (Private Merchandise only) and Excess of Exports over Imports.



**CHART 4.**

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

**IMPORTS (I)**

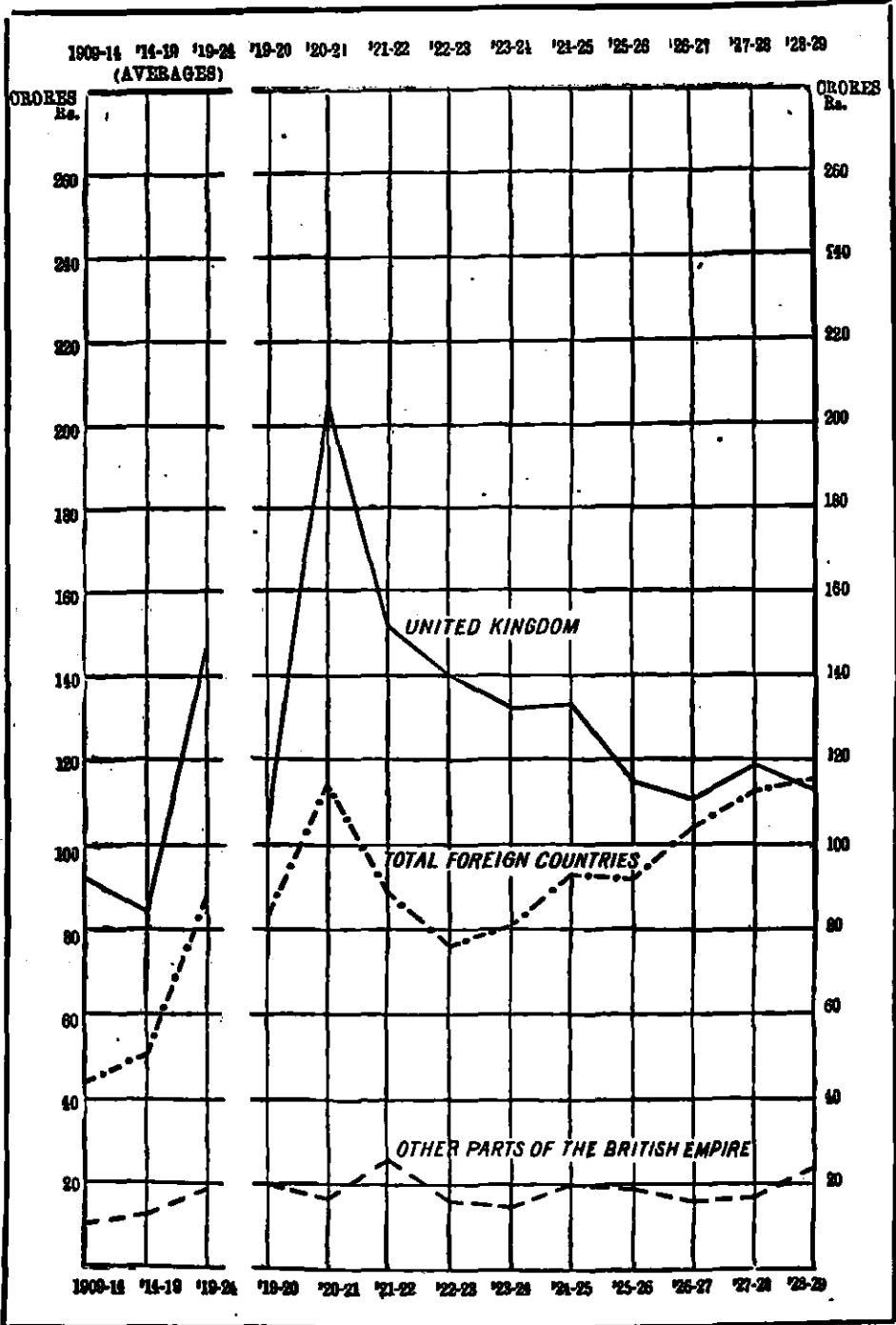
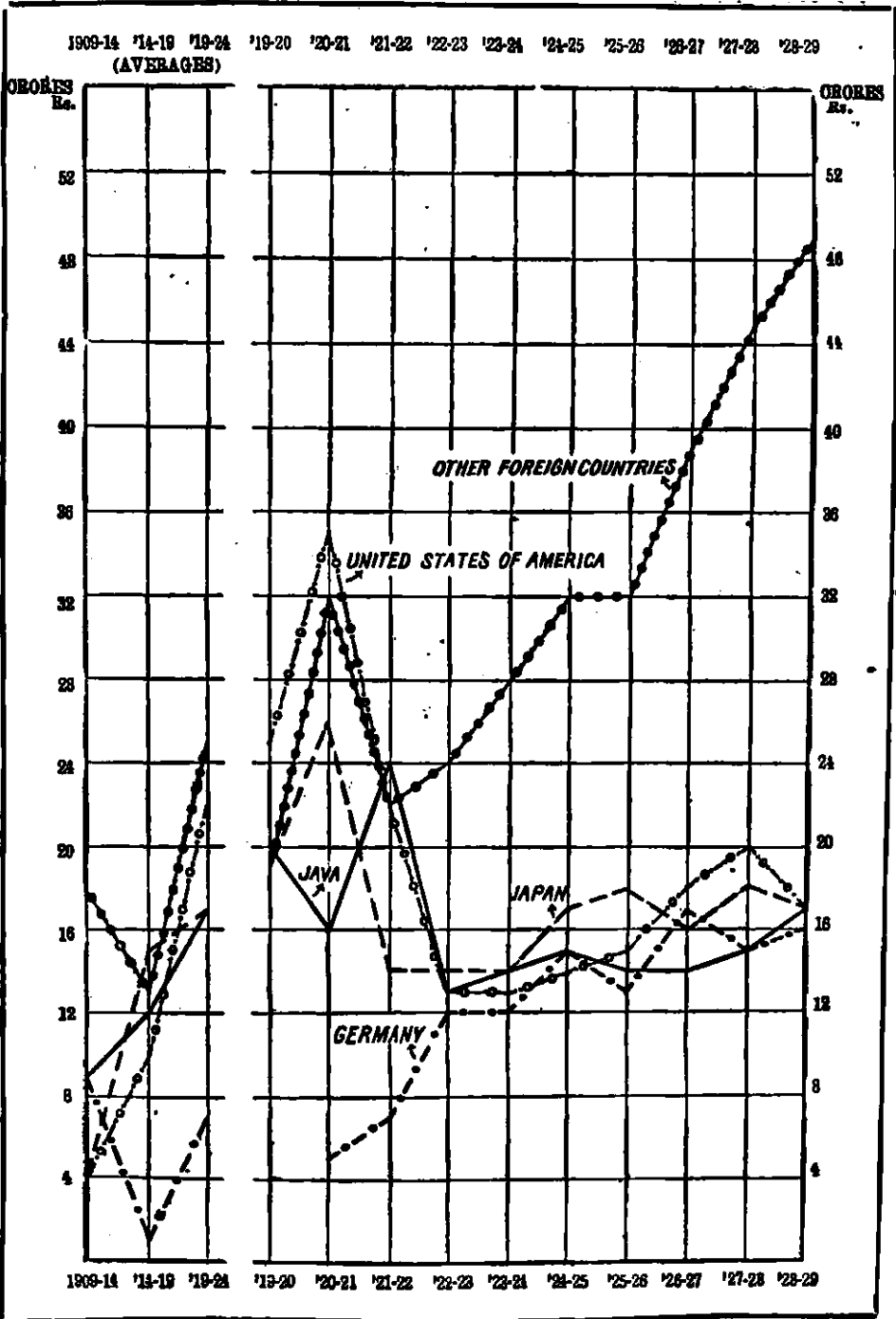


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II)



**CHART 4.**

(b) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

**EXPORTS**

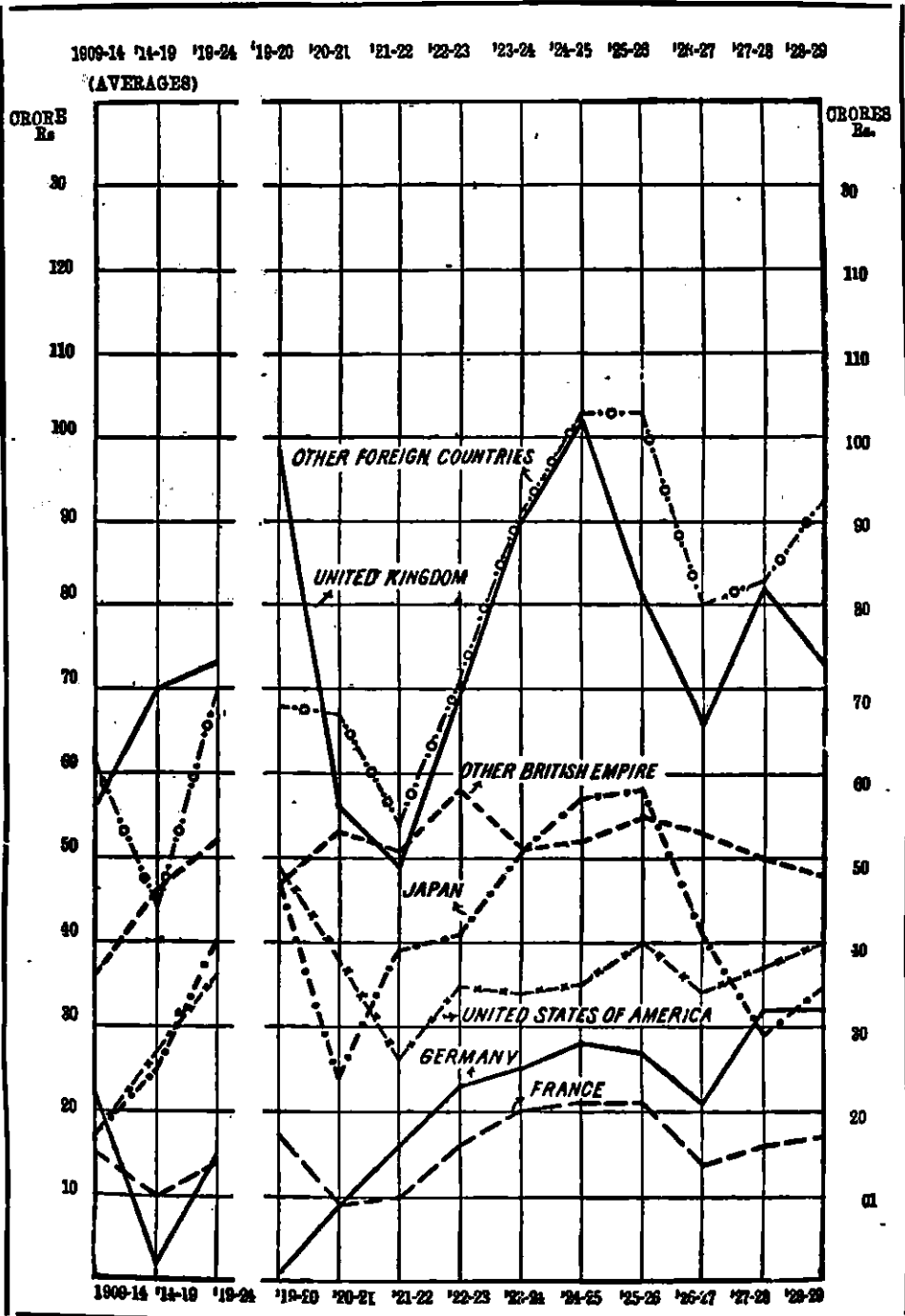




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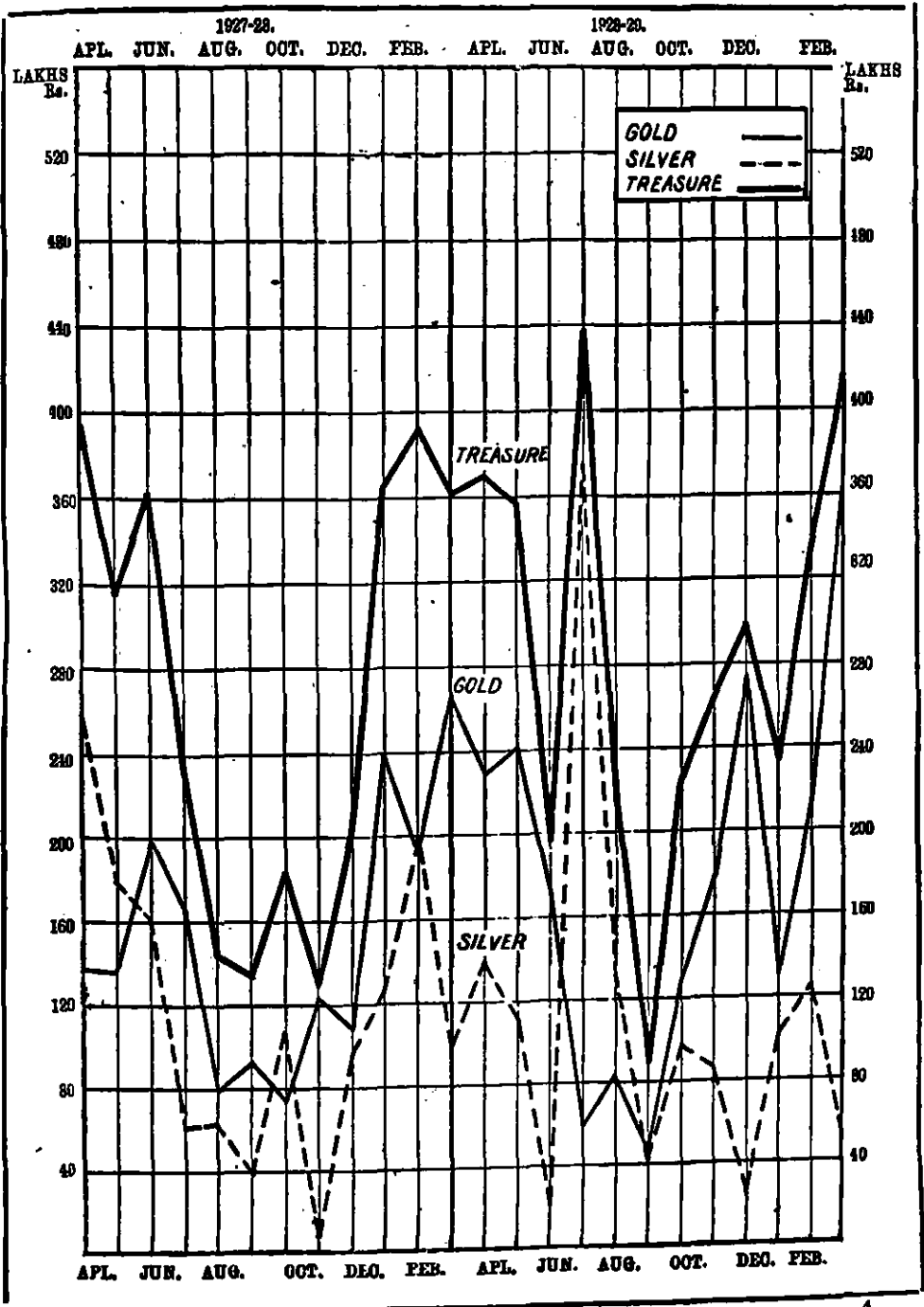


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

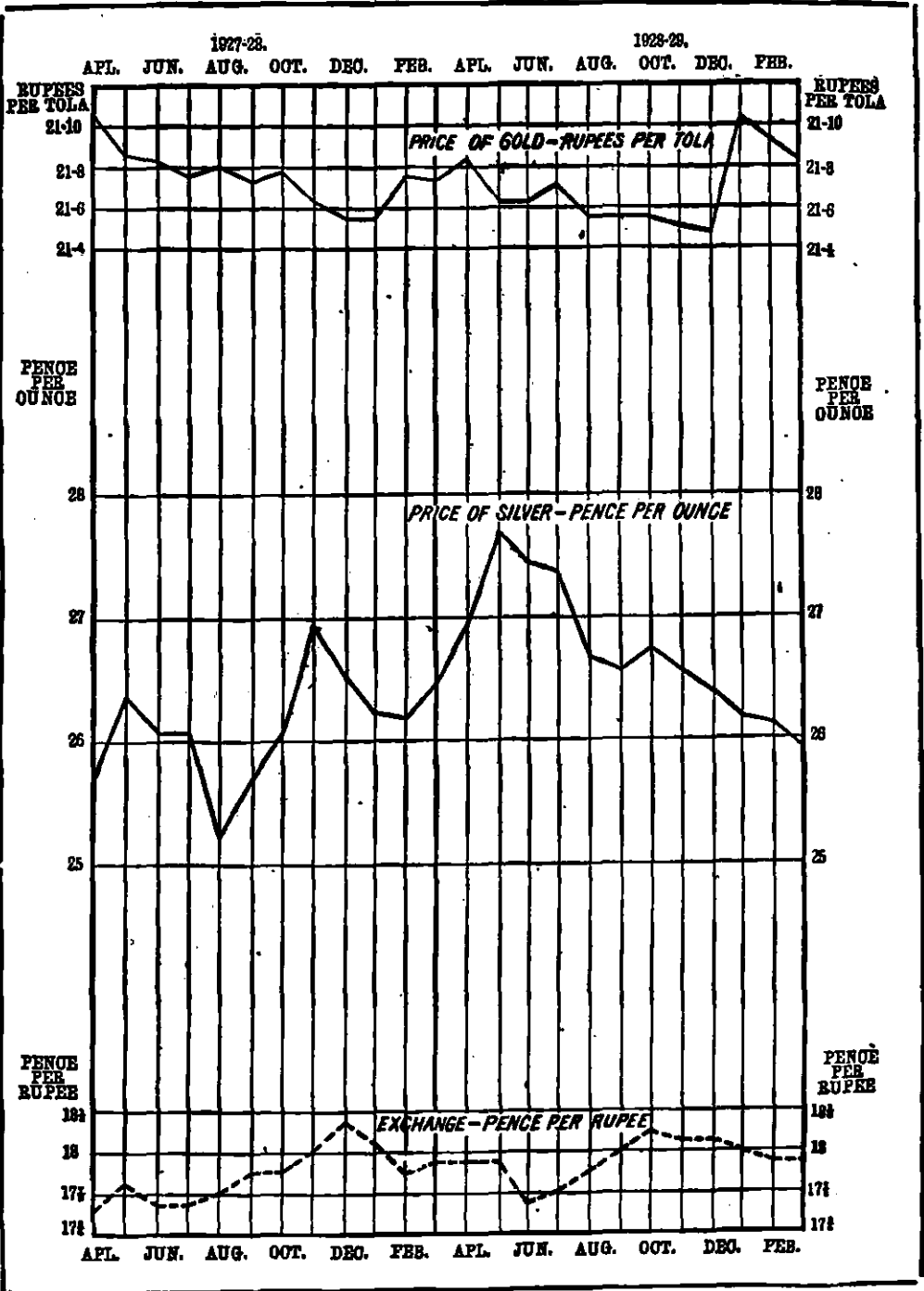




CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

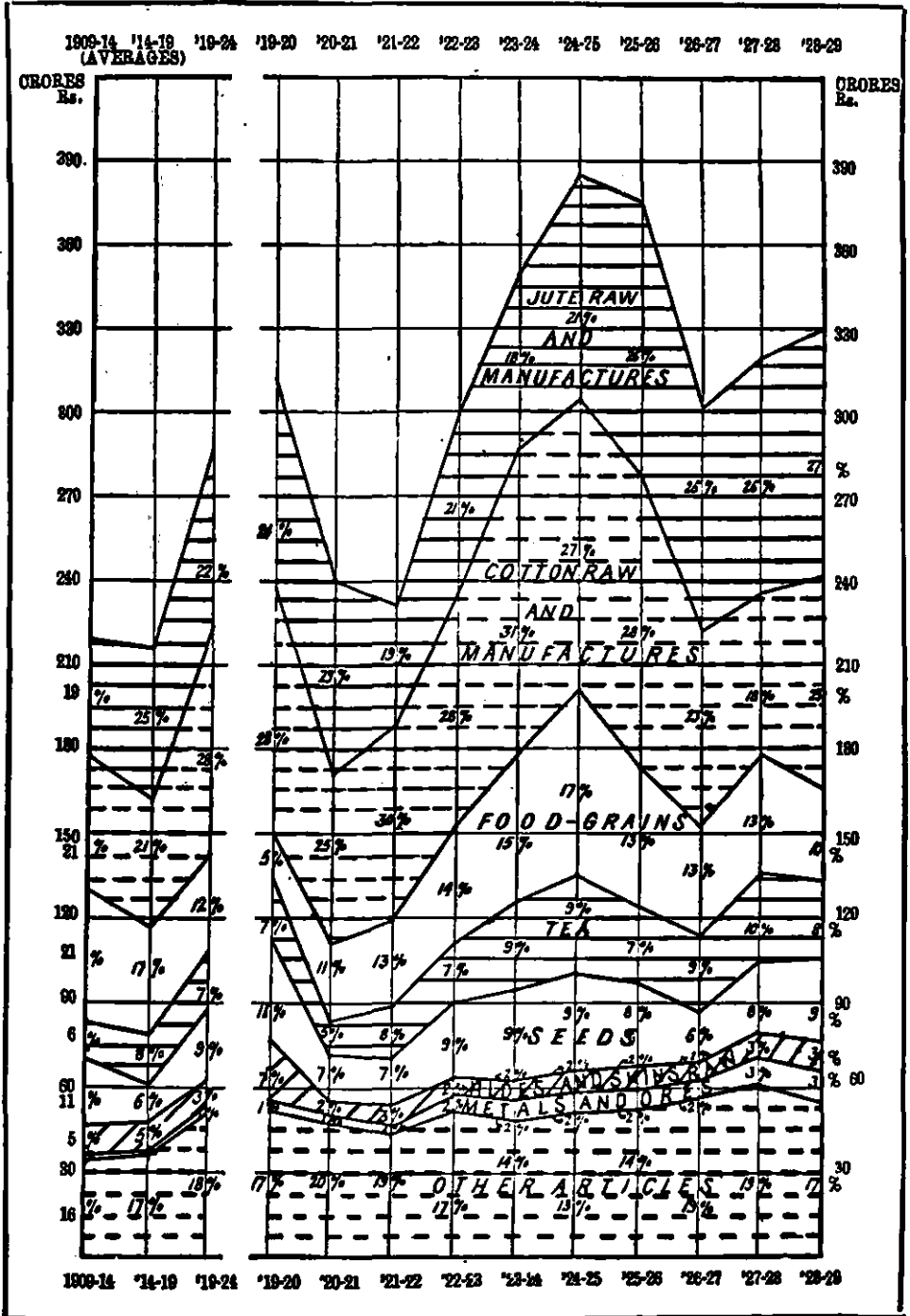


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

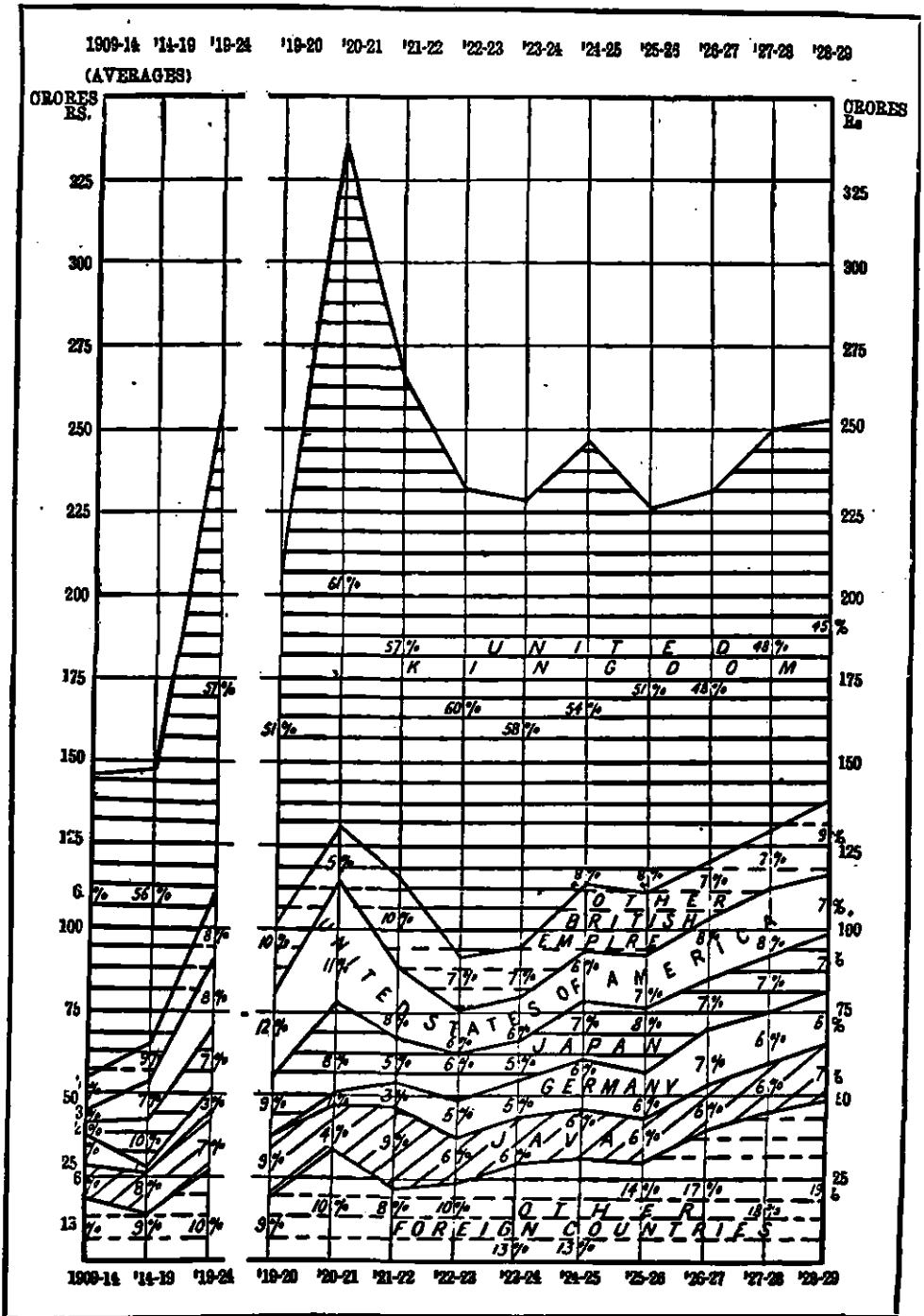


CHART 8.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

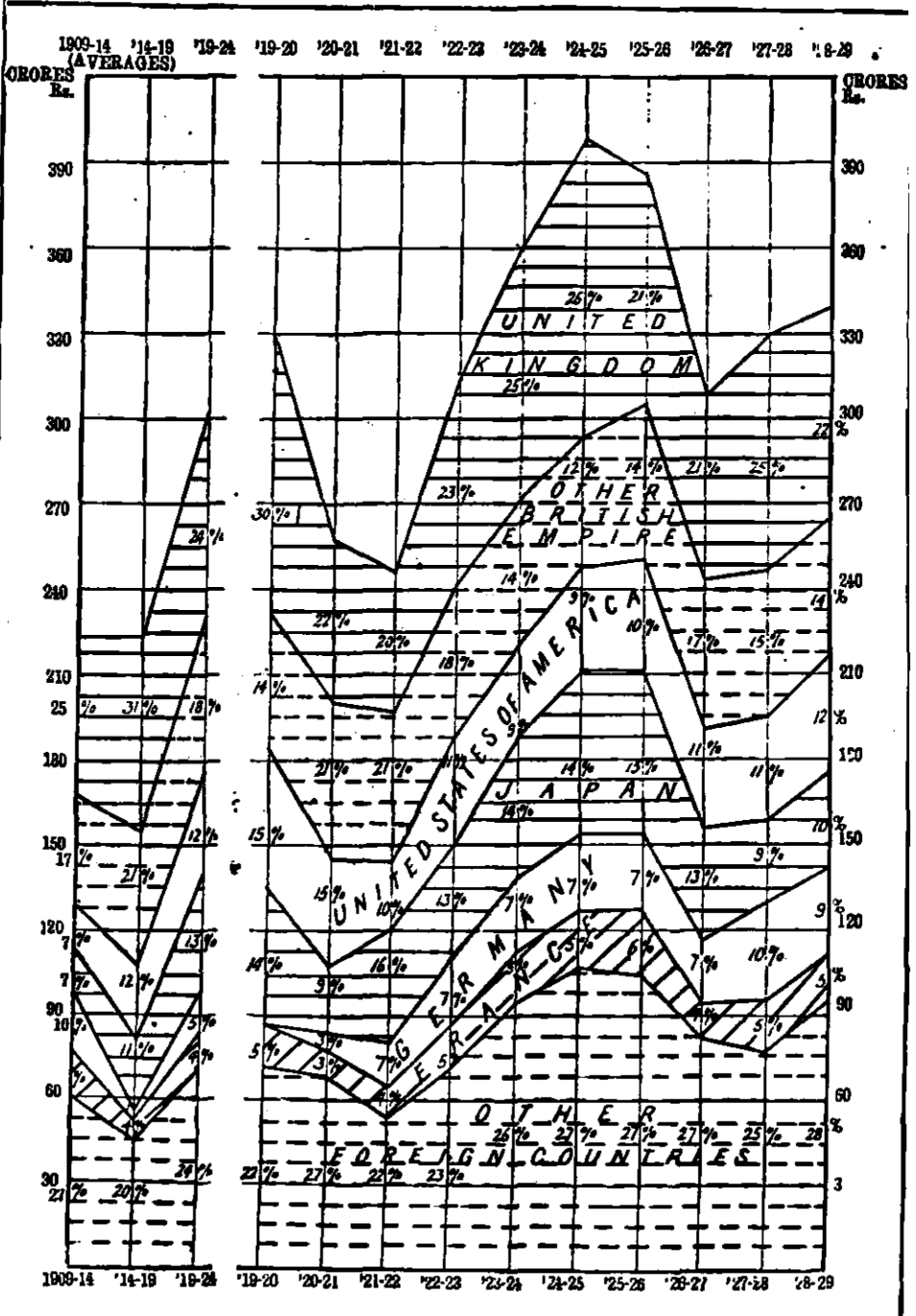


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

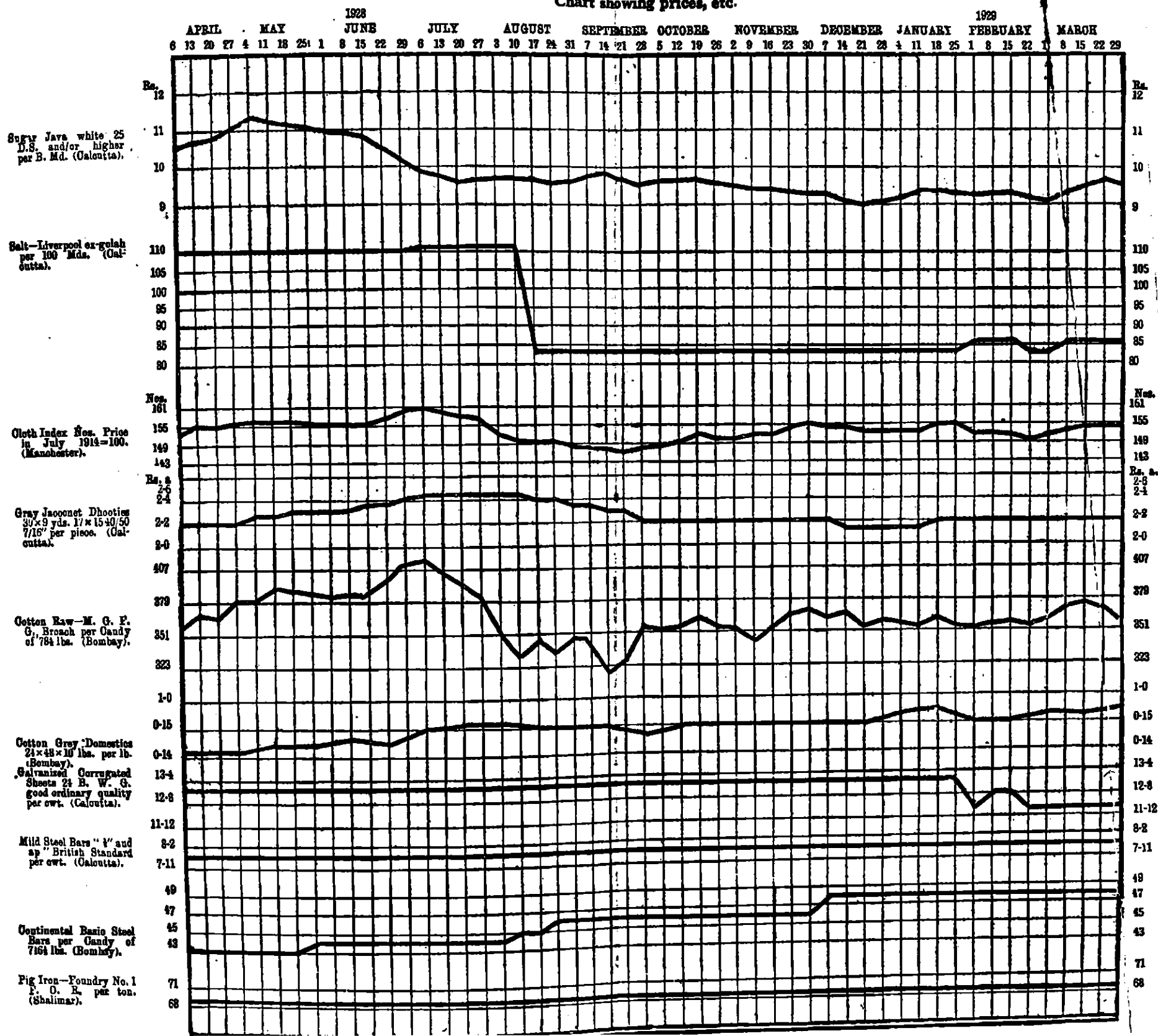


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

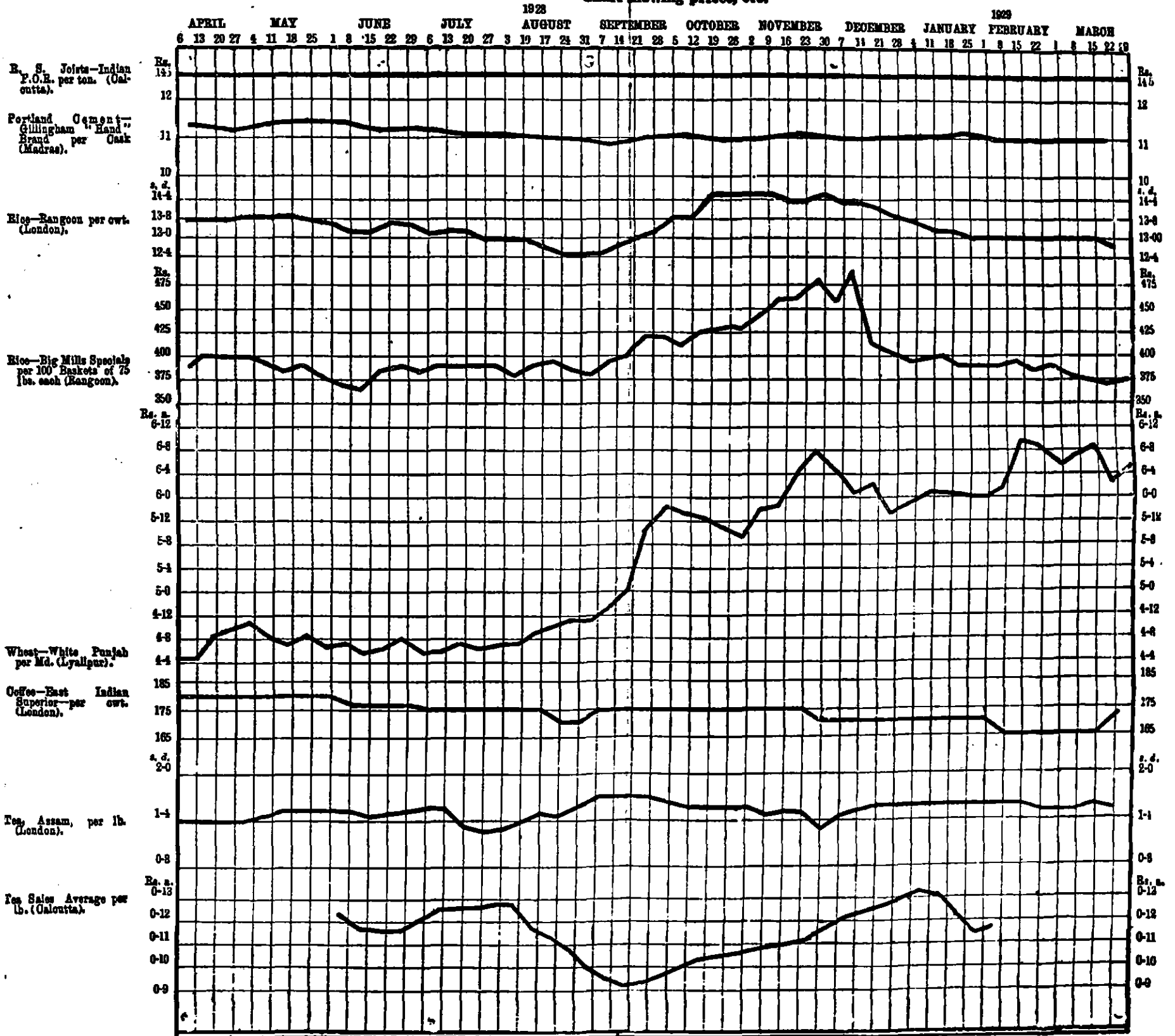
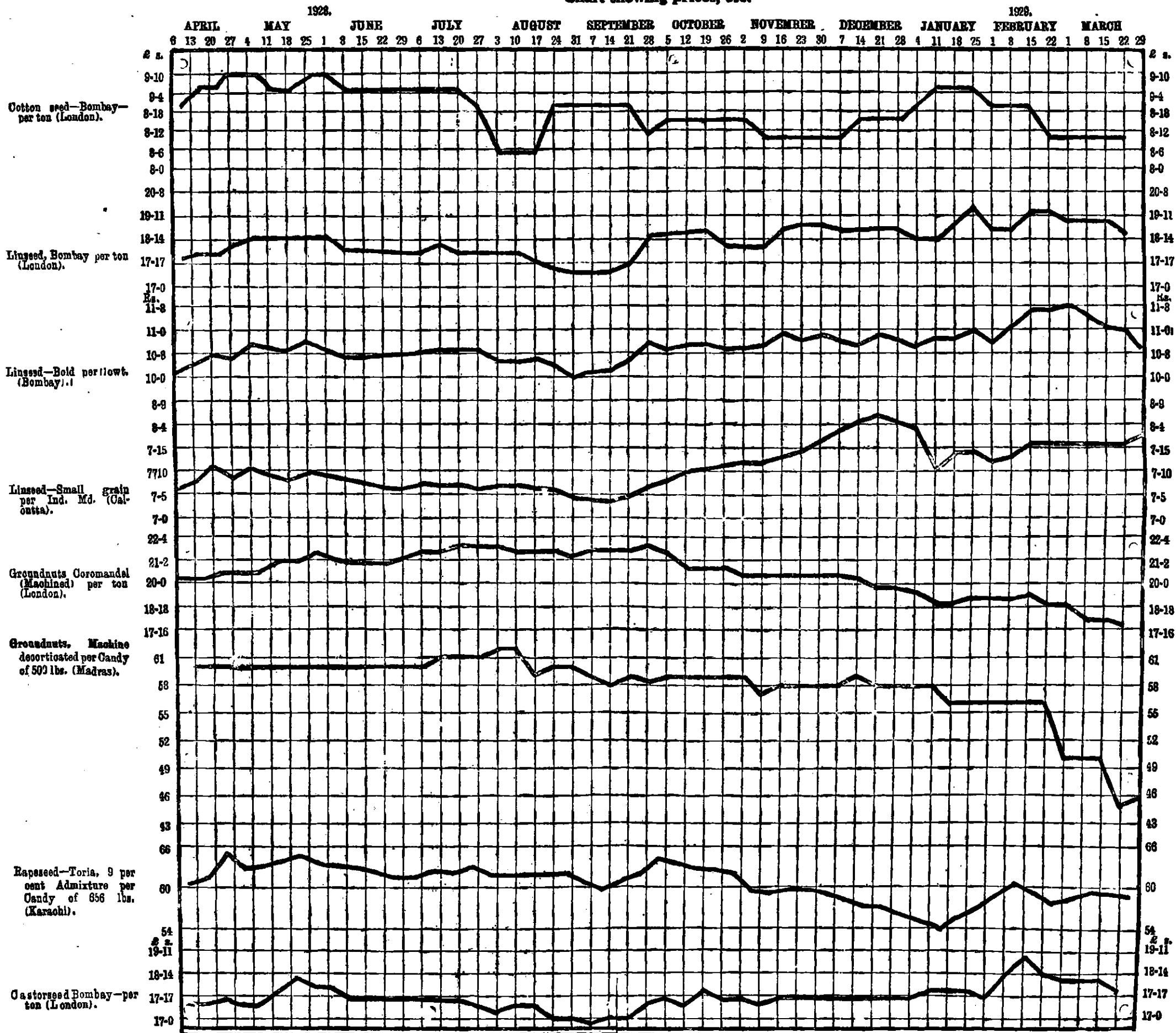
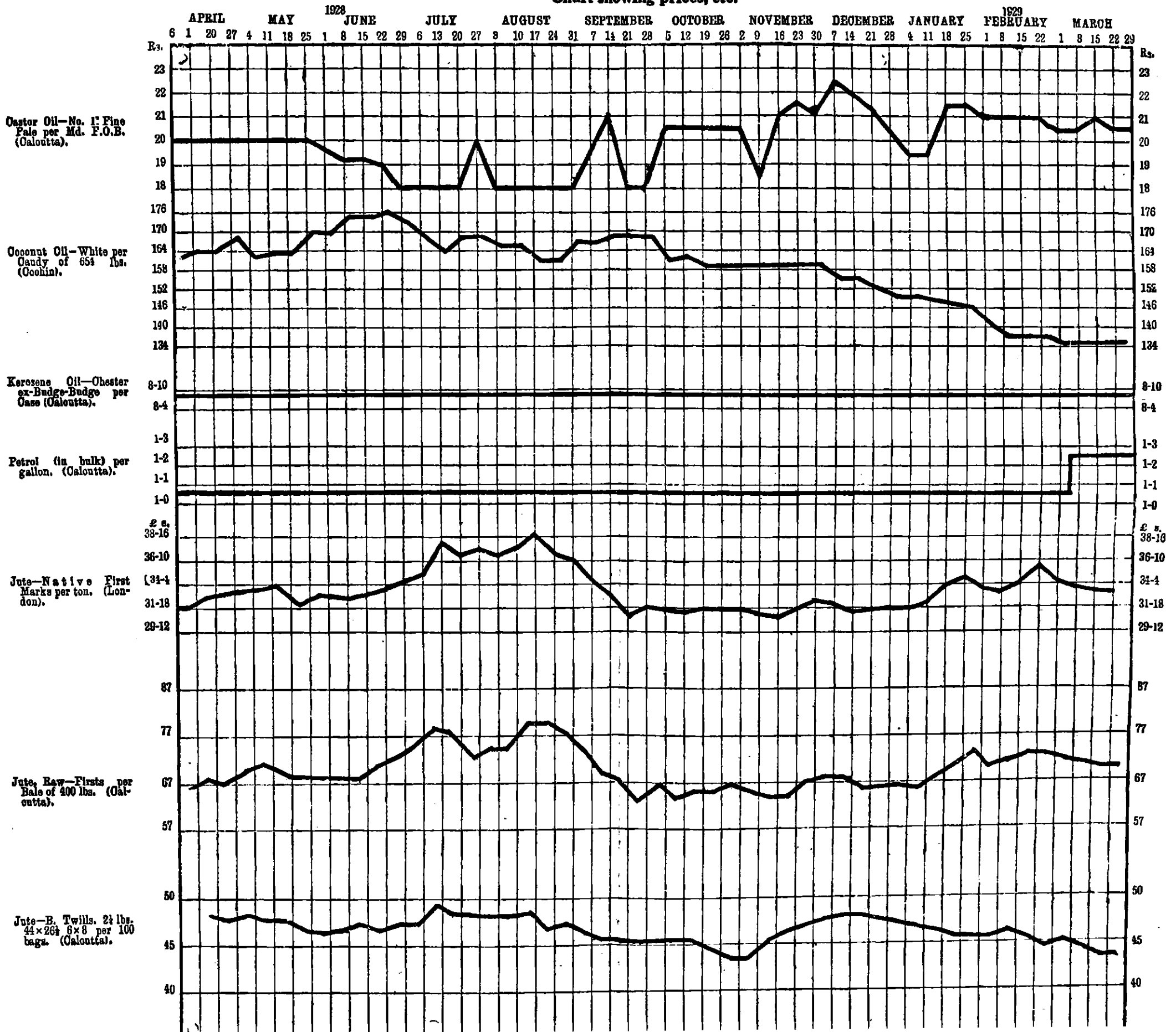




CHART 9.  
Chart showing prices, etc.

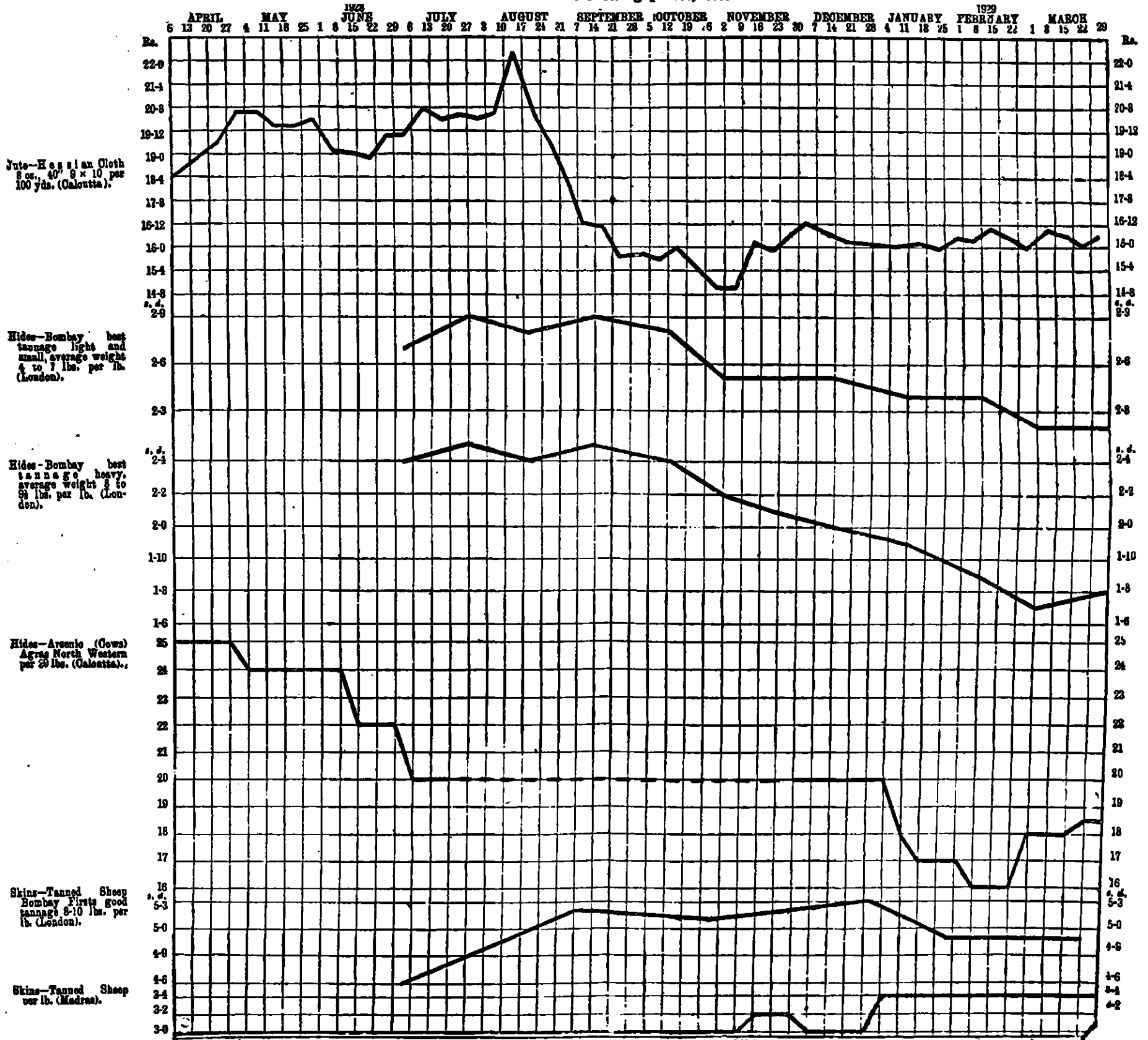


**CHART 9.**  
Chart showing prices, etc.



( xxiii )  
**CHART 9.**  
 Chart showing prices, etc.

Sheet No. 6.



# REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1928-29.

## PART I—REPORT.

### CHAPTER I.

#### General.

The monsoon of 1928 was characterised by a marked deficiency of rainfall in the north-west of India, including the United Provinces, where persistently dry weather prevailed for a considerable time. The monsoon rains were also slightly in defect in Central India, the Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras, but normal or slightly above normal elsewhere. At the beginning of the retreating period of the monsoon exceptionally heavy rains occurred along the east coast of Madras resulting in floods: and the rainfall during the period was largely in excess over the whole of Northern and Central India, and normal or slightly above normal in the Peninsula. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 25 per cent of normal, except in Sind where it was very defective. At the end of January and the beginning of February exceptionally cold weather and frost over the whole of the north of the country did serious damage particularly to the Gujarat cotton crop. These varying weather conditions affected the various crops differently. The rice crop of 1928-29 was, on the whole, good, being 12 per cent more than in 1927-28, due mainly to favourable weather conditions in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The season, however, was unfavourable in the deltaic part of Burma and, owing to this, the exportable surplus of India and Burma together was considerably reduced. The wheat crop of 1928 was a poor one, showing a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Although the prospects of this crop were promising at first, unfavourable conditions in the Punjab in the later part of the season affected it adversely. The cotton crop of 1928-29 had been satisfactory till the end of January, 1929, when the prospects were marred by a severe cold-wave and frost. Consequently the production ultimately turned out to be about 325,000 bales less than in the preceding year, inspite of the fact that the area devoted to the crop exceeded the preceding year's area by over one and a half million acres. The jute crop of the year under review was less than in the preceding year by 282,000 bales on an area about 230,000 acres short of the preceding year's area. The crop may, therefore, be regarded as favourable on the whole. As regards the oil-seed crops of the year the yield of groundnuts was favourable, being 11 per cent greater than in the preceding year. On the other hand, the yield of winter oilseeds (rape and mustard, and linseed) of 1928 and of the sesamum crop of 1928-29 was less than in the preceding season. The sugarcane crop suffered in the year under review, as the climatic conditions in the United Provinces, the most important sugarcane-growing region, were not favourable.

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On the whole, it will be seen that the condition of most of the crops was fair to good, except in the case of wheat where it was distinctly unfavourable.

The year was marked by labour unrest in many Indian industries, the most important being the long-drawn-out strike in the Bombay cotton mills.

This strike which started in April, 1928, lasted till October of that year and, though work was resumed then, really settled conditions had not been reached

even by the end of the financial year, when a new strike started. The strike in Bombay affected the trade of India to a considerable extent. There was also a strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur which lasted from the middle of April to the middle of September, 1928. Strikes amongst railway employees took place in Southern India and there was general unrest among other railway employees also. The occurrence of these strikes had a disturbing effect on the economic life of the country which was reflected in the trade statistics of the year. Apart from labour conditions, India can be said to have gone through a period of settled and fair conditions in other economic matters. Exchange was fairly steady and India's credit in the capital market was at a high level. The only event which created some stir in the financial circles in India was the raising of the Bank rate to 8 per cent in February, 1929. This action, however, was necessitated by the increase in the Bank of England rate consequent on the increase in the Federal Reserve Bank rate. As regards the financial conditions of the Central Government the revenue position continued satisfactory, the revised estimates for 1928-29 closing with a surplus of R30 lakhs instead of one of five lakhs of rupees estimated in the Budget. This balance was credited to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The Budget Estimate for 1929-30 is R1,20 lakhs worse than that for 1928-29 so that instead of a surplus of R30 lakhs, it is anticipated that there will be a deficit of R90 lakhs. As many of the items were of a non-recurring nature and as with reasonably favourable conditions some of the normal sources of revenue would be capable of considerable expansion, Government decided not to impose any new taxation, but to meet the deficit, if any, from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Prices in India were generally on a downward trend, though the decline was not of any great magnitude. In April, 1928 the Calcutta index number

of wholesale prices was 146. By July it had increased to 148. Next month, however, there was a fall of 5 points and the index numbers varied between 142 and 146 throughout the remaining part of the year. In March, 1929 the index number was 143. On the whole, therefore, it can be said that the index number for all commodities was fairly steady round about 145. As regards prices of particular commodities, except in three or four cases, the changes were not of any great magnitude. The most important fall in prices was recorded in the case of hides and skins which declined by nearly 26 points between April, 1928 and March, 1929. In April, 1928 the index number was 156. Throughout the next four months there was a continuous decline in prices and in July and August the index number was 115. From that date prices steadily increased, although there was a weakening in January and by March, 1929 the index number was 130. The index number for jute manufactures declined from 152 in April, 1928 to 139 in March, 1929. Prices of jute manufactur s

# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES.

(Prices in July, 1914=100.)

Period.	FOODSTUFFS				Other food articles	Oilseeds	Oil, mustard	TEXTILES					Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufac- tured articles	Building materials (excl. wood)	All commodities	
	Cereals		Pulses	Sugar				Tea	Jute, raw	Jute manufactures	Cotton, raw	Cotton manufactures						Others (wool and Silk)
	1	2																
Number of items included . . . . .	8	8	5	3	9	3	3	3	4	2	7	2	3	6	3	1	72	
1914, End of July . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1915, Annual Average . . . . .	116	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	69	112	
1910 . . . . .	106	107	184	114	140	85	71	60	120	121	134	114	115	156	156	80	112	
1917 . . . . .	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	133	174	203	129	112	266	183	103	123	
1918 . . . . .	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	300	298	145	95	801	184	147	146	
1919 . . . . .	103	180	268	105	200	108	161	115	175	230	295	149	184	256	192	137	178	
1920 . . . . .	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	325	162	147	238	231	158	166	
1921 . . . . .	145	160	270	100	167	136	108	83	105	143	290	142	108	237	242	146	178	
1922 . . . . .	137	152	221	150	186	147	116	110	144	161	239	162	120	175	235	131	176	
1923 . . . . .	114	112	246	200	222	138	100	90	398	244	221	163	195	166	207	120	172	
1924 . . . . .	123	114	238	206	217	144	107	102	159	272	229	146	124	162	193	109	173	
1925 . . . . .	136	128	179	180	184	146	113	154	177	205	210	132	104	131	165	119	159	
1926 . . . . .	140	149	178	180	163	134	117	120	147	147	173	119	113	140	141	132	148	
1927 . . . . .	139	155	171	166	168	143	116	93	146	167	159	126	119	133	151	146	148	
1928 . . . . .	133	167	155	154	157	142	110	100	151	167	159	130	134	125	138	150	145	
1928, April . . . . .	130	148	172	169	162	139	109	101	152	173	157	145	150	125	137	149	146	
May . . . . .	132	160	176	169	165	140	109	102	149	179	159	144	149	125	137	149	147	
June . . . . .	132	160	165	141	165	139	109	108	157	162	161	147	130	124	136	140	145	
July . . . . .	135	165	166	154	160	139	109	112	166	169	162	144	115	121	142	161	148	
August . . . . .	133	154	167	143	163	143	109	111	169	164	161	139	116	124	140	161	143	
September . . . . .	130	159	167	128	162	147	109	94	145	140	161	133	121	124	140	161	142	
October . . . . .	135	164	169	133	161	148	109	99	145	169	161	140	124	126	139	161	143	
November . . . . .	139	183	161	143	163	161	110	100	148	159	160	140	131	127	139	146	146	
December . . . . .	131	181	161	157	163	152	114	97	147	169	160	140	125	127	138	161	145	
1929, January . . . . .	131	171	162	165	166	149	106	107	139	163	163	140	116	120	139	149	145	
February . . . . .	132	166	162	167	149	150	108	108	138	168	162	140	123	124	141	161	144	
March . . . . .	129	146	164	167	159	146	105	106	130	161	161	140	120	127	139	161	148	

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were on the increase from May to August, 1928 when 166 was registered, but after that the index number fell to 139 in March, 1929. Prices of raw cotton, tea and sugar declined more or less consistently during the year, the decline being 12, 12 and 8 points respectively in the three series. On the other hand, prices of oilseeds were generally on the increase during the year. In April, 1928 the index number was 139 for this group. It rose to 152 in December, 1928; then there was a slight relapse and the closing index number for March, 1929 was 148. As regards other commodities the changes were of a very small magnitude, being confined within 5 points in either direction. Thus it will be seen that prices in India were generally on a slightly downward trend, though no violent fluctuations were recorded except in the cases of hides and skins, cotton, tea and sugar. As will be explained later, the decline in the prices of these articles was due to world conditions.

The economic conditions of the world in general in 1928 were tending to greater and greater stabilisation and conditions in industry and trade were slowly progressing in a favourable direction. An important factor in the year under review was the continuation of the process of stabilisation of currencies in European and other countries. The Italian monetary reform, the elaboration of which was completed in December, 1927, was put into force early in 1928, as was also the Estonian currency reform which started on January 1st, 1928. In the succeeding months of the year several other countries, viz., Luxemburg (February), Norway and Siam (April), Greece (May), France (June), Bolivia (July), and Bulgaria (November), effected definite stabilisation of their respective currencies. In the early part of 1929 Roumania issued an international loan for the same purpose and a new fixed parity for the *leu* was laid down. Preparatory measures with a view to ultimate currency reforms were likewise under consideration in China, Japan, Spain, Turkey and other countries.

World economic conditions.

In most of the countries of the world the general trend of prices was slightly in the downward direction, France, Germany, Japan and the United States of America being the notable exceptions.

World price levels.

According to the "Statist" the wholesale price index number in the United Kingdom during 1928, taking the average of 1867-1877 as base, ranged between 116.8 and 126.2, the average for the whole year being 120.6 as compared with 122.6 in 1927. The Bank of Japan index number (base October, 1900) rose from 224.7 in 1927 to 226.1 in 1928, the monthly index number varying between 223.2 and 229.8. In the United States of America, according to the Bureau of Labour, the index number (base 1926) rose from 95.4 in 1927 to 97.7 in 1928, the movement from month to month being confined between 96 and 100.1. Thus, though there were slight fluctuations, yet world prices, on the whole, during the year were fairly stable.

As regards industrial conditions in the various countries of the world it may be noted that the long-hoped-for revival of prosperity in the basic trades in Europe did not materialise. In the United Kingdom, for example, where the general trade situation showed a slight improvement, the progress followed very uneven lines and the main export industries were in a depressed condition. In Germany the progress of the industrial boom was arrested by mutual

Industrial conditions in foreign countries.

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reactions of wage increase and rising prices, while a shortage of capital hampered further progress. Sweden was hit by industrial deadlocks which particularly affected her two most important industries. In Central Europe there was economic stagnation, owing to the instability which still continued to characterise the political situation. The United States of America had another year of prosperity, although her oil industry was swamped by over-production. Turning towards Asia, Japan was still emerging from the effects of the crisis of 1927 and the chaotic conditions in China had not completely cleared by the end of 1928.

As regards the world agricultural situation, the outturn of the cotton crops of the United States of America and Egypt in 1928 was higher than in the preceding year. The wheat crops of Canada and the

The agricultural situation abroad.

United States of America of the same year were also good. Siam and Indo-China had bumper rice crops as in the preceding year. It may be stated that the agricultural conditions in the world were, on the whole, favourable and there were generally good crops in most countries.

**Imports and exports.**—The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India in 1928-29 advanced by R3 crores or 1 per cent to R2,53 crores, while that of exports rose by R9 crores or 3 per cent to R3,38 crores. A broad review of the course of trade during the year shows the following interesting results. On the import side, the trade in cotton piecegoods was more or less in a static condition, the total imports having declined only by 37 million yards to 1,937 million yards and by R1,32 lakhs to R53,81 lakhs. Grey goods, imports of which amounted to 839 million yards valued at R20,19 lakhs, accounted for a decline of 37 million yards in quantity and of R1,06 lakhs in value, owing primarily to a remarkably heavy reduction in the off-take of bordered grey goods. Under white goods, the requirements of the Indian markets for the year fell off slightly from 556 million yards to 554 million yards and the value showed a decline from R15,42 lakhs to R15,34 lakhs. Under coloured, printed or dyed goods, the size of the trade showed a small expansion from 505 million yards to 507 million yards, although the value shrank from R17,52 lakhs to R17,35 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn receded from 52 million lbs. to 44 million lbs., owing chiefly to a curtailment of the requirements of Bombay mills. Among other textiles, artificial silk (including yarns and manufactures) declined from R5,49 lakhs to R4,77 lakhs. The value of imports of silk, raw and manufactured, also fell off from R5,06 lakhs to R5,01 lakhs and that of imports of wool and woollens from R5,37 lakhs to R5,02 lakhs. Imports of sugar, including molasses, were stimulated by the low prices ruling in the world market and reached 937,000 tons valued at R16,09 lakhs, an advance of 114,000 tons in quantity and of R1,18 lakhs in value. There was a weakening of demand for iron and steel manufactures, imports of which declined from 1,197,000 tons to 1,170,000 tons in quantity and from R21,44 lakhs to R20,24 lakhs in value. The year's imports of machinery and mill-work (which under the new system of classification adopted in April, 1928 includes railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts) were valued at R18,36 lakhs. The value of identical items for 1927-28 works out at R16,92 lakhs. The increased use of motor vehicles in India was reflected in larger imports, the value of the trade increas-



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ing from R6,17 lakhs to R7,72 lakhs. Concurrently with this there was a complementary increase in the import value of rubber manufactures from R2,71 lakhs to R2,86 lakhs. Imports of hardware were valued at R5,23 lakhs, which showed a very small decline of R1 lakh. In spite of a decline in the absorption of fuel oils in the Bombay mills, imports of mineral oils rose in quantity from 232 million gallons to 242 million gallons, the value showing a comparatively small gain from R10,44 lakhs to R10,70 lakhs. Imports of kerosene oil advanced from 94 million gallons valued at R5,39 lakhs to a new record of 105 million gallons valued at R5,76 lakhs, part of this increase being attributable to the price-cutting war in the Indian markets during the early quarter of the year. The value of provisions receded from R6,41 lakhs to R6,21 lakhs, the most important single cause for the decline being a reduction in the prices of vegetable product under the pressure of competition. Imports of raw cotton declined from 66,000 tons, valued at R6,74 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R3,90 lakhs, owing to a decline in the consumption of the Bombay mills. Imports of liquors declined from 7,118,000 gallons valued at R3,67 lakhs to 6,790,000 gallons valued at R3,57 lakhs. Receipts of paper and pasteboard increased from 2,089,000 cwts. to 2,313,000 cwts. in quantity and from R3,01 lakhs to R3,30 lakhs in value. An abnormal development in the import trade of the year was a remarkable increase in the imports of wheat from 69,000 tons to 562,000 tons in quantity and from R1,09 lakhs to R8,17 lakhs in value due to the shortage of the local crop in India.

Coming to the export side, the total value of raw and manufactured jute shipped during the year amounted to R89 crores against R84 crores in the preceding year. Shipments of raw jute increased by 6,000 tons in quantity to 898,000 tons and by R1,69 lakhs in value to R32,35 lakhs. Under jute manufactures gunny bags recorded an advance from 463 millions valued at R23,27 lakhs to 498 millions valued at R24,93 lakhs in response to the increased demands made by the sugar and wheat trades of the world, while gunny cloth exported supplemented this gain by an increase from 1,553 million yards to 1,568 million yards in quantity and from R29,94 lakhs to R31,64 lakhs in value. There was also an improvement of R17,62 lakhs or 31 per cent in exports of raw and manufactured cotton, the total declared value for the group having been R74,49 lakhs. The increase was due entirely to an improvement in exports of raw cotton which advanced by 38 per cent in quantity from 480,000 tons to 663,000 tons and by 39 per cent in value from R47,72 lakhs to R66,25 lakhs. The reason for this increase in exports was the long-drawn-out mill strike in Bombay which reduced the home demand for raw cotton and depressed Indian prices in comparison with the prices of American cotton, thus turning the parity in favour of India and thereby encouraging exports. The strike was also responsible for a decline in the exports of cotton manufactures which decreased in value by about 10 per cent from R8,67 lakhs to R7,80 lakhs. There were violent reactions in the export trade in foodgrains and flour which showed a remarkable decline from 2.8 million tons valued at R42,92 lakhs to 2.3 million tons valued at R33,69 lakhs. Under rice alone, shipments of which amounted to 1.8 million tons valued at R26,47 lakhs, there was a reduction of 369,000 tons in quantity and of R7,54 lakhs in value. This was mainly due to the smaller exportable surplus of Burma, the two successive bumper crops in the important rice

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exporting regions of Indo-China and Siam and the prohibition of imports into Japan. The decrease in exports of foodgrains was further accentuated by a simultaneous decline in shipments of wheat from 300,000 tons to 115,000 tons on the quantity side and from R4.41 lakhs to R1.69 lakhs on the value side. The adverse statistical position in the world's tea trade was abundantly reflected in a decline in the value of shipments from R32.48 lakhs to R26.61 lakhs, although the quantities registered during the year showed only a very small decline from 362 million lbs. to 360 million lbs. The value of shipment of oilseeds advanced from R26.69 lakhs to R29.63 lakhs, owing primarily to a steady development of the trade in groundnuts, which expanded in bulk from 613,000 tons to 788,000 tons. In spite of the depression in the leather industries of the United Kingdom and Germany, there was considerable vitality in the Indian trade in hides and skins, exports of which were valued at R9.56 lakhs as compared with R8.81 lakhs in 1927-28. Lac made a very significant contribution, its shipments having risen both in quantity and value from 544,000 cwts. with a declared value of R6.99 lakhs to 743,000 cwts. valued at R8.64 lakhs. There was also an appreciable improvement in exports of raw wool, the value rising from R4.36 lakhs to R4.89 lakhs. Among less important items, there was an interesting development in respect of oil cakes, exports of which swelled in value from R2.53 lakhs in 1926-27 to R3.1 lakhs in 1927-28 and R3.84 lakhs in the year under review.

The year witnessed some interesting movements in the re-export trade of India. The value of this trade declined from R9.54 lakhs in 1927-28 to R7.8 lakhs in 1928-29. As the bulk of the re-export trade usually passes through Bombay, the effect of the decline was naturally confined to that province alone, the value of its trade having fallen off from R6.94 lakhs to R5.02 lakh and the percentage share from 73 to 64. The outstanding feature of Bombay's re-export trade was a decline in the shipments of non-Indian raw cotton from 2,790 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 500 tons valued at R9 lakhs and in those of foreign cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) from R1.22 lakhs to R76 lakhs in value, as a result, chiefly, of the establishment in East Africa of Japanese organisations which combine the selling of Japanese cotton textiles with the purchasing of African (Uganda) cotton. Among other notable features of the trade of Bombay was a falling off in re-exports of sugar from 15,500 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 4,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs and in those of raw skins from 429 tons to 323 tons in quantity and from R1.9 lakhs to R1.53 lakhs in value.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14

These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable

measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees.)

	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Imports	183	142	124	136	120	137	142	159	151	160
Exports	244	172	183	214	240	250	245	223	247	260
<b>TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>450</b>

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It will be noticed that the trade figures of the year 1928-29, as calculated on the basis of the declared value of 1913-14, are a record for both imports and exports. Imports in 1928-29 surpassed the figure for 1913-14. Similarly exports surpassed the pre-war figure as well as the record figure of 1924-25. The total trade in merchandise, excluding re-exports, was the highest on record. The extent to which the general level of prices for imported articles has adjusted itself to the general level for exported articles can be seen from the following index numbers obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as given in the preceding table, with actually recorded values for each.

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Imports	100	237	214	109	190	180	169	148	136	138
Exports	100	140	127	140	145	154	152	132	130	127

It will be noticed that the margin between the import and export prices was identical with the previous year's. Prices of imports and exports declined by about three points each as compared with the preceding year. It must be remembered, however, that these index numbers are based on data which are only approximately correct.

**Balance of Trade.**—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1928-29 was in favour of India to the extent of R52 crores compared with R50 crores in the preceding year, R40 crores in 1926-27 and the record figure of R109 crores in 1925-26. The net imports of treasure on private account rose from R32 crores to R34 crores, of which net imports of gold were valued at R21 crores and of silver at R13 crores. Net imports of currency notes amounted to R12 lakhs.

**Rupee Exchange.**—Taking the year as a whole, the rupee exchange exhibited a fair degree of steadiness. There were heavy purchases of sterling by Government almost throughout the year, the average rate of such purchases being 1s. 6.02d. The telegraphic transfer rates on London in Calcutta remained in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d. throughout the year, the highest and lowest quotations of the year having been 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. respectively. The opening rate of the year was 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the exchange remained stable at this rate till the 13th June. From then onwards the exchange showed an appreciable weakness, the quotations declining from 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. between the 13th and 21st June. For some time the exchange fluctuated between 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. But about the beginning of September, there were signs of a gradual improvement. Between the 7th September and the 26th October, for example, the rate steadily appreciated from 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and remained steady at the latter level up to the 17th November. On the 19th the rate again dropped to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. From that date till the beginning of February, there was a weaker tone in the market and the T. T. rate declined to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the 9th February. The raising of the Bank rate on the 14th February naturally reacted on the exchange which rose to 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on the 15th. Until the end of the year, the rate remained steady at this new level.

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**Bank Rate.**—At the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 7 per cent, but it dropped to 6 per cent on the 21st June and to 5 per cent on the 19th July. The rate was subsequently raised to 6 per cent on the 15th November and to 7 per cent on the 13th December, 1928. On the 14th February, 1929, there was a further rise to 8 per cent in consequence of an increase in the Bank of England's rate and it remained at this level until the close of the financial year.

**Government of India Paper.**—The following figures show the prices and yields of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about the 1st April during the past ten years :—

	Price Rs. A.	Yield per cent
1920	60 0	5.8
1921	56 0	6.2
1922	55 8	6.3
1923	61 0	6.7
1924	67 0	5.2
1925	67 14	5.2
1926	74 6	4.7
1927	78 11	4.4
1928	75 6	4.6
1929	71 5	4.9

**Freight Rates.**—There had been a fall in freight rates towards the end of 1927-28 and this depression continued during the opening months of the year under review. From August, 1928, however, there was an upward movement in the rates as a result of increased activities in the grain trade of the world and a revival in the coal exports of the United Kingdom. According to the "Economist" the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, taking the year 1913 as basis, was 102.6 in March, 1929, as compared with 93.2 a year ago and 118.6 in March, 1927.

**Tariff Changes.**—The changes in the tariff made under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1928, and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1928, were fully dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Later in the year, another Act, viz., the Match Industry (Protection) Act, 1928, was passed in pursuance of the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the match industry. This Act, which came into force on the 25th September, 1928, maintained the then existing rate of import duty on matches and converted it into a protective duty. It also converted the then existing import duties on undipped splints and veneers into protective duties to make the duty on matches effective.

The Indian Finance Act, 1929, which gave effect to one of the main recommendations of the Indian Road Development Committee, raised the import and excise duties on motor spirit from 4 *as.* to 6 *as.* a gallon with effect from the 28th February, 1929. It is proposed that the additional revenue resulting from this enhancement should be credited to a "Road Development Fund," from which disbursements will be made, from time to time, for expenditure on road development in accordance with the Committee's recommendations.

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1929, which came into force on the 1st April, 1929, imposed a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on all classes of rubber-insulated copper wires and cables no core of which has a sectional area of

## Imports.

less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and changed the import duty on printing type from 2½ per cent *ad valorem* to a specific duty of one anna per pound. These gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the questions of tariff equality in respect of the manufacture of electric wires and cables and of printing type respectively.

### CHAPTER II.

#### Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

#### Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1928-29.
Cotton and cotton goods . . . . .	86,57,25	69,31,26	70,06,13	71,90,16	67,15,16	26-51
Metals and ores . . . . .	26,55,13	25,40,48	23,85,12	23,41,08	26,93,84	10-65
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	14,74,07	14,68,59	13,68,14	15,93,75	13,36,04	7-25
Sugar . . . . .	20,66,97	15,53,41	18,29,06	14,90,55	16,08,98	6-35
Oils . . . . .	9,09,49	10,60,16	9,15,78	11,08,68	11,53,23	4-55
Vehicles . . . . .	4,41,91	5,74,89	6,39,93	7,69,37	11,00,00	4-34
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	10,41	65,77	91,69	2,30,70	10,72,81	4-24
Provisions and oilman's stores . . . . .	4,14,91	4,89,59	5,77,64	6,40,80	6,21,24	2-45
Hardware . . . . .	4,93,69	5,19,57	5,06,02	5,24,42	5,23,28	2-06
Wool raw and manufactures . . . . .	4,35,41	4,66,96	4,46,36	5,30,32	5,01,37	1-93
Silk raw and manufactures . . . . .	4,92,15	3,74,70	4,59,71	5,03,78	5,00,67	1-93
Railway plant and rolling stock* . . . . .	5,23,73	4,26,51	3,25,19	4,76,37	—	—
Instruments, apparatus and appliances . . . . .	3,02,16	3,53,33	4,01,19	4,46,52	4,91,71	1-94
Liquors . . . . .	3,23,43	3,33,75	3,52,35	3,66,99	3,67,16	1-41
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	3,03,47	2,81,05	3,06,20	3,00,62	3,29,95	1-30
Spices . . . . .	2,77,73	3,33,45	3,29,15	3,57,85	2,94,06	1-16
Rubber . . . . .	1,56,06	2,17,72	2,10,93	2,71,67	2,96,13	1-13
Dyes . . . . .	2,90,79	1,82,17	2,12,22	2,64,55	2,23,21	1-12
Tobacco . . . . .	1,97,88	2,13,35	2,52,11	3,91,32	2,74,60	1-03
Chemicals . . . . .	2,03,33	2,02,64	2,44,23	2,64,95	2,47,64	0-93
Glass and glassware . . . . .	2,60,01	2,59,46	2,52,33	2,43,41	2,37,49	0-94
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	1,69,64	1,73,11	1,90,02	1,93,23	2,02,13	0-80
Apparel . . . . .	1,54,39	1,65,61	1,77,37	1,64,45	1,33,99	0-72
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	1,59,46	1,57,00	1,51,76	2,01,94	1,63,39	0-66
Soap . . . . .	1,32,43	1,46,11	1,52,41	1,51,37	1,53,10	0-62
Salt . . . . .	1,42,73	1,04,20	1,26,20	1,74,24	1,46,32	0-53
Paints and painters' materials . . . . .	1,26,53	1,39,77	1,44,23	1,54,79	1,44,20	0-57

\* Discontinued from April, 1923.

## Cotton Manufactures.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1928-29.
Haberdaabery and millinery	1,15,57	1,09,99	1,13,80	1,22,55	1,24,07	58
Building and engineering materials	1,17,37	1,19,08	1,23,91	1,23,20	1,21,96	48
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,19,55	1,24,03	1,06,99	1,34,45	1,16,83	46
Stationary	81,53	83,91	81,96	91,67	1,01,59	40
Wood and timber	59,74	65,65	73,99	81,47	83,46	33
Belting for machinery	94,34	82,22	81,29	87,30	83,11	33
Arms, ammunition and military stores	91,81	89,70	68,87	70,65	76,64	30
Tea	63,83	60,30	69,72	69,00	74,22	29
Fertilizers	19,09	22,53	25,40	47,03	73,57	29
Earthenware and porcelain	74,87	76,45	83,22	80,71	73,00	29
Books and shoes	29,37	40,40	57,13	68,99	68,12	27
Tea chests	92,79	84,93	68,95	71,80	67,47	26
Toys and requisites for games	59,06	54,27	62,11	63,22	66,69	25
Books, printed, etc.	64,47	56,68	56,60	61,98	66,22	25
Toilet requisites	45,11	49,56	57,02	62,25	64,61	24
Umbrellas and fittings	46,37	51,10	52,57	62,39	57,19	23
Paper making materials	23,09	25,25	34,99	40,22	41,51	17
Coal and coke	1,32,44	97,65	35,89	62,49	39,10	15
Gums and resins	26,42	25,54	30,32	39,22	38,95	15
Furniture and cabinetware	15,46	22,00	29,68	30,62	26,98	15
Cutlery	40,02	33,06	41,22	38,50	36,37	14
Bobbins	42,34	33,51	34,76	22,99	35,96	14
Animals, living	30,35	34,56	41,25	33,42	35,71	14
Flax raw and manufactures	29,97	22,78	31,49	27,09	25,45	14
Clocks and watches and parts	20,96	25,15	25,96	27,22	27,61	11
Jute and jute goods	29,64	51,04	49,37	24,11	26,53	11
Fish (excluding canned fish)	31,27	37,72	32,66	26,95	25,76	10
Tallow and stearine	27,99	29,40	31,64	26,25	24,63	10
Matches	22,69	23,45	25,60	29,37	17,22	07
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	11,23	19,61	26,52	17,24	15,62	06
All other articles	10,46,42	10,39,25	12,87,75	15,02,26	15,26,91	5-66
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS</b>	<b>2,46,62,64</b>	<b>2,25,17,78</b>	<b>2,31,22,08</b>	<b>2,49,24,60</b>	<b>2,53,20,60</b>	<b>100</b>

Cotton manufactures (R63,24 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures decreased during the year by nearly R2 crores, the decline due to piecegoods being nearly R1½ crores and to yarn just half a crore of rupees. In quantity also there was a fall of 37 million yards in piecegoods and 8½ million lbs. in yarn. The decline in the imports of yarn was chiefly due to the Bombay mill strike which reduced the demand for yarn for mill consumption. Further, as will be noted below, the Indian mills have been gradually increasing their production of yarns of 31-40 counts

## Imports.

and this would naturally tend to reduce imports of yarns of these counts. As regards the decrease in the imports of piecegoods it is more difficult to explain the causes. In the first place it may be noted that the decline in quantity was not really very great, a bare 37 million yards from a total of nearly 1,937 million yards or a decline of less than 1.9 per cent. It may further be noted that the quantity of piecegoods imported in the year under review was only less than the record set up in 1927-28 for the post-war period and it actually exceeded the quantity imported in 1926-27 by nearly 150 million yards. Thus, if the year's imports are viewed in relation to those of other post-war years, they may be considered as fairly satisfactory. As regards the decline in the value of imported piecegoods this was due mainly to the fall in prices of grey and coloured goods. Another fact to be noted is that the decline was wholly confined to grey goods or rather to bordered grey goods. The imports of plain grey goods actually increased from 348 million yards to 351 million yards, an increase of 3 million yards. Bordered grey goods, however, declined from 528 million yards to 487 million yards, a decline of 41 million yards. The total imports of grey goods, however, varied very little from the average of recent post-war years. They exceeded the imports of 1926-27 by 90 million yards and of 1925-26 by 130 million yards. On the whole, therefore, it may be remarked that the quantity imported showed little decline as far as piecegoods were concerned. The slight falling away from the 1927-28 record could not be considered as abnormal.

A review of the imports of cotton manufactures, especially of piecegoods, of 1928-29 would not be complete without a reference to some of the factors which certainly affected the quantity imported, although the effect cannot be quantitatively measured. The outstanding event of the year under review was the protracted strike in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City, a strike which lasted for nearly six months of the year. With normal stocks this stoppage would naturally have meant a comparative shortage of local supplies and would, therefore, have led to greater imports from abroad. Owing, however, to the heavy stocks held at the beginning of the year, the effect of the strike was not felt at first, but as the year advanced the demand from Bombay quickened and good sales were recorded in the market about the time of the Diwali holidays in November and December. Had it not been for the strike, the imports of piecegoods would probably have shown a greater decline for the year than was actually the case. A second factor to be considered which explains the more or less static condition of the import trade was the uncertainty in regard to Manchester prices which varied from month to month in sympathy with the price of American cotton. The price of American cotton varied from about 9.79*d.* per lb. in February, 1928 to 12.53*d.* in July from which date the prices declined for about a couple of months till September when they reached 9.84 *d.* per lb. From September onward the prices had an upward tendency varying between about 9.84*d.* in September and about 11.14*d.* in March, 1929. Table No. 51 gives the weekly prices of American cotton and the weekly index numbers of cotton and cloth prices. While this instability in prices remained, business was difficult and dealers were chary of offering any prices except those which were distinctly favourable to them and manufacturers; on the other hand, were afraid to accept rates which were not sufficiently remunerative. This uncertainty about

## Cotton Manufactures.

prices was undoubtedly an important factor contributing to the weak position in the import trade. The dealers in India tended to be very cautious and were content to watch the position and reserve their orders till more stable conditions ruled in the trade. A third factor which was noted in the preceding year, but the effect of which was probably felt this year, was the embargo by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, on the imports of white goods in certain months of the year. The effect of this step cannot, of course, be measured quantitatively. The decline in the imports of white goods was a bare 2½ million yards and, if this was the only effect of the embargo, it might be considered to have been ineffective in checking imports. But a fact which may be noted in this connection is that, although the declared values per yard of both grey and coloured goods declined, the corresponding value of white goods remained the same for the year under review as in the preceding year, and probably the control of imports by one of the most influential Chambers in the import line was responsible for stopping a sympathetic decline in the price of white piecegoods. It may be noted that the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have extended their embargo to dealings in April and May, 1929.

These three factors had the most important bearing on the import trade of the year. There were, however, a few minor factors which may be noted, though their effects are difficult to estimate. One of the factors which has been clearly in the public eye was the boycott agitation started at the end of the year under review. It is difficult to estimate the effect of this agitation on the import trade of 1928-29, because it started at the end of the year and its effect, if any, will operate in 1929-30 and not in 1928-29. It is true, as the market reports from Manchester as well as from India show, that dealers were perturbed by this agitation and this factor probably added to the market uncertainty noted above and made the dealers unwilling to place orders on a large scale at the end of the year. A further factor which tended to reduce imports was the lower buying capacity of the ryot due to the unseasonable cold weather and frost which damaged the crops at the end of January. The effect of this also will probably be more distinctly felt in 1929-30, but, to some extent, it also affected the imports at the end of 1928-29. Other factors of very minor importance which contributed to the decline in imports were the closing of the markets in Bombay due to the serious communal riots in February, the high money rates of February, and, lastly, the deadlock in January between the Marwari and Bengalee dealers in Calcutta, which lasted for six weeks and greatly affected the trade in Calcutta. It is not possible to estimate quantitatively the effect of these various factors, but it cannot be denied that they tended to reduce the imports of cotton piecegoods.

To sum up: the whole trade in cotton piecegoods is overshadowed by a state of uncertainty. The unstable state of prices, the uncertain future of the Lancashire industry which is in the throes of reconstruction, the disturbed condition of the Bombay mill industry, the uncertainty resulting from the boycott agitation, and the control of imports by influential dealers, all these factors undermine that confidence in the future which is so essential to the healthy growth of the trade. The effect of this has been that, for the most part, dealers have been content to mark time and not to take any undue



## Imports.

risks. This was reflected in the figures of imports of white and coloured goods which were almost at the same level as in 1927-28. Even the decline in greys has been very small. All this probably means that dealers were content to repeat the previous year's orders and were trying to maintain the *status quo*. Unless the uncertainty in the trade is removed or, at least, diminished the prospects of any decided increase in imports seem meagre.

The value of the different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth below :—

Imports of cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	9,66	7,77	6,62	6,79	6,59
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	28,49	21,89	19,62	21,25	20,19
White (bleached)	14,29	20,23	15,99	17,53	15,42	15,33
Coloured, printed or dyed	17,86	20,02	15,92	17,22	17,62	17,35
Fents of all descrip- tions	54	68	70	65	94	94
<b>TOTAL PIECEGOODS</b>	<b>68,14</b>	<b>69,42</b>	<b>54,60</b>	<b>55,02</b>	<b>55,18</b>	<b>53,81</b>
Hosiery	1,20	1,12	1,40	1,47	1,38	1,45
Handkerchiefs and shawls	39	31	22	19	17	16
Thread	39	73	64	74	77	71
Other sorts	1,52	1,06	94	1,02	92	82
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>66,30</b>	<b>82,32</b>	<b>65,67</b>	<b>65,05</b>	<b>65,16</b>	<b>63,24</b>

The imports of twist and yarn amounted to 43·8 million lbs. in quantity and ₹6,29 lakhs in value as compared with 52·3 million lbs. and ₹6,79 lakhs in 1927-28. Thus there was a decrease of 8·5 million

lbs. in quantity and ₹50 lakhs in value. The average declared value per lb. of yarn imported during the year was ₹1-7-0 as compared with ₹1-4-9 in 1927-28 and ₹1-5-6 in 1926-27. The higher prices accounted for the relative smallness of the fall of ₹50 lakhs in the total value of the imports. Of the total imports, 23·1 million lbs. came from the United Kingdom and 7·6 million lbs. from Japan, while China accounted for 11·4 million lbs. The imports from these countries in 1927-28 were 20·6, 17 and 12·9 million lbs. respectively. Thus it will be seen that the imports from the United Kingdom increased by 2½ million lbs. whereas imports from Japan declined by 9·4 million lbs. and imports from China by about 1½ million lbs. As far as value is concerned, however, the trade with China showed an increase of over ₹7 lakhs. It will be seen from table No. 15-C. on page 198 that the United Kingdom is sending more and more yarn to India, whereas imports from Japan are declining very fast. In 1927-28 imports from Japan declined by about 10 million lbs. At the same time imports from China increased by about 12 million lbs. It would thus appear that China was replacing Japan as a source of supply of twist and yarn. In 1928-29 imports from Japan fell by another 9 million lbs. In the same period the total imports of yarn fell by about 8·5 million lbs. which meant that the whole decline in the total imports was at the cost of Japan. This decline in imports from Japan was explained in the Review of the Trade of India for the preceding year and the reasons given there hold true for

## Cotton Twist and yarn.

the year under review also. Other sources of imports of yarn to India included Italy (811,000 lbs.) and Switzerland (360,000 lbs.) There were no imports at all from the Netherlands during the year under review.

The following table gives the imports of foreign yarn and the production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years:—

	Imports	Indian mill production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war period)	41,794	646,757
" " " 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227
" " " 1923-24	44,681	662,512
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
" 1914-15	42,864	651,985
" 1915-16	40,427	722,425
" 1916-17	29,530	681,107
" 1917-18	19,400	660,576
" 1918-19	38,095	615,041
" 1919-20	15,097	635,760
" 1920-21	47,333	600,003
" 1921-22	57,125	693,572
" 1922-23	59,274	705,894
" 1923-24	44,575	617,329
" 1924-25	55,907	719,399
" 1925-26	51,688	686,427
" 1926-27	49,425	807,116
" 1927-28	52,345	808,940
" 1928-29	43,766	648,233

The production of yarn in Indian mills declined to 648 million lbs. as compared with 809 million lbs. in the preceding year and 807 million lbs. in 1926-27. The decline of 161 million lbs. in the Indian mill production is due mainly to the mill strike in Bombay which lasted for nearly six months of the year under review. The following table gives the imports and production under various counts for a number of years:—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—												
Nos. 1 to 30	1,254	492,693	7,170	469,810	6,772	444,748	1,068	515,681	2,465	494,800	1,098	382,024
" 31 to 35	896	123,993	477	154,372	543	142,759	483	169,345	616	182,235	548	140,176
" 36 to 40	3,686	42,999	934	69,140	575	71,029	470	79,968	489	80,896	323	72,836
" 31 to 40	23,657	19,713	21,667	19,368	26,294	19,738	21,405	27,657	27,305	25,757	19,937	27,468
Above No. 40	7,859	2,669	7,859	6,822	6,685	5,834	7,562	21,581	8,040	11,142	9,331	10,029
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	5,883 (a)	—	6,195 (a)	—	7,146 (a)	—	13,683	—	12,604	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	6,147 (b)	578	6,624 (b)	2,319	8,291 (b)	8,936	47	6,170	25	5,729
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,171</b>	<b>682,777</b>	<b>55,907</b>	<b>719,399</b>	<b>51,688</b>	<b>666,427</b>	<b>49,425</b>	<b>807,116</b>	<b>52,345</b>	<b>808,940</b>	<b>43,766</b>	<b>648,233</b>

(a) Excludes the figures of white and mercerised two-folds (doubles) which are separately recorded only from April, 1927.

(b) White twist and yarn shown separately by counts from April, 1927 is included under respective groups as shown above. Formerly included under the head "unspecified descriptions."

## Imports.

Imports of counts 1-20 declined from 2,465,000 lbs. to 1,098,000 lbs. Nearly 93 per cent of the imports came from the United Kingdom, whereas imports from both China and Japan fell considerably. The production of yarn of counts 1-20 in Indian mills declined by 113 million lbs. to 382 million lbs. The decline, as remarked above, was mainly due to the mill strike in Bombay. In counts 21-25 production decreased by about 42 million lbs. Imports in this class increased from 416,000 to 548,000 lbs. In counts 26-30 production declined by 8 million lbs., whereas imports were nearly half what they were during the previous year. Under counts 31-40 imports declined from 27 millions to 20 millions, whereas production increased from 33·8 million lbs. to 37·5 million lbs. It appears that the Indian mills are increasing their production of yarn under these counts and this, combined with the lesser consumption on account of the mill strike, explains the great decline of 7 million lbs. in imports. In counts above 40s production showed a decline of over a million lbs., whereas imports showed an increase of 1·3 million lbs. The imports in 1928-29 were 9·3 million lbs. As regards two-folds (doubles) the imports declined by about a million lbs. from 13·6 to 12·6 million lbs. Table No. 15-C summarises the position of the countries from which imports are derived in the four main classes, viz., 1-20, 31-40, above 40 and two-folds. The figures are given for three years.

An examination of the table gives some interesting results. It will be observed that, as far as counts 1-20 class is concerned, the main source of supply in the year was the United Kingdom. Imports from China and Japan declined considerably, those from China by over a million lbs. This decline in imports from China is due to the lessened consumption in Indian mills of this particular class of yarn and China's loss has not been balanced by a gain to any other country. As regards counts 31-40 imports declined by about 7·4 million lbs. from 27·3 to 19·9 million lbs. It will be seen that nearly the whole of the decline in the total imports of yarn was due to decline in this particular class. This decline was mainly at the cost of Japan, about 5·5 million lbs., the United Kingdom, about a million lbs. and the rest, less than a million lbs. It is apparent from the table that imports from the United Kingdom were more or less at the same level in the three years, showing a slight increase of a million lbs. in 1927-28. On the other hand, imports from Japan have been consistently going down. In 1926-27 they were 16 million lbs., in 1927-28 7·7 million lbs. and in 1928-29 2·2 million lbs., a decline of nearly 14 million lbs. in two years. On the other hand, China started with about a million lbs. in 1926-27. In 1927-28 imports from China amounted to 10·9 million lbs. This increase of nearly 10 million lbs. was at the cost of Japan whose exports declined by about 8½ million lbs. in 1927-28. Imports from China, however, declined by about one-third million lbs. in 1928-29. As regards imports of counts above 40, by far the main source was the United Kingdom. Imports under this head increased from 8 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 9·3 million lbs. in 1928-29. Of this, the United Kingdom accounted for 7·7 million lbs. in 1927-28 and 9·2 million lbs. in 1928-29. As regards imports of two-folds the United Kingdom gained nearly 2½ million lbs. at the cost of Japan whose share declined from nearly 9 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 5·2 million lbs. in 1928-29.

## Cotton piecegoods.

To sum up, this table shows very clearly that Japan has lost ground to China in counts between 31-40 and is fast losing ground to the United Kingdom in the two-folds class. The imports from Japan have been declining rapidly of late years and the general conclusion is that Japan is being driven out of this class of imports.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn increased from 39 per cent in 1927-28 to 53 per cent in 1928-29. Japan's share, on the other hand, fell from 32 per cent to 17 per cent. It is interesting to note that Japan's share was 65 per cent in 1925-26. The share of China remained almost constant and was 26 per cent in 1928-29 as compared with 25 per cent in 1927-28. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below—

*Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.*

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom . . . . .	36	31	49	70	52	39	37	31	41	39	53
Japan . . . . .	2	13	42	26	45	46	57	65	54	32	17
China (including Hongkong) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	26

The quantities imported of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn are set forth below—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
<b>Cotton twist and yarn—</b>								
Grey (unbleached) . . . . .	18,067	48,983	31,256	41,277	37,958	35,765	36,144	30,704
White (bleached) . . . . .		1,894	2,650	3,427	3,751	4,062	4,813	5,068
Coloured . . . . .	18,265	7,027	8,645	8,483	7,107	5,370	5,976	3,891
Mercerised . . . . .	..	1,320	2,019	2,664	2,845	4,169	5,365	4,077

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased by the relatively small amount of about 37 million yards as compared with 1927-28.

Cotton piecegoods  
(Rs3,51½ lakhs).

The decrease in value, however, was considerable, being Rs1.32 lakhs. Compared with the pre-war year 1913-14 the imports of 1928-29 were less by over

## Imports.

1,260 million yards. The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are set forth in the table below—

Year	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	1,534.2	793.3	831.8
1914-15	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
1916-17	847.0	589.8	454.9
1917-18	625.5	502.3	395.6
1918-19	583.4	286.6	227.3
1919-20	533.3	322.0	208.3
1920-21	580.2	421.8	489.3
1921-22	635.6	306.2	198.3
1922-23	931.0	402.5	243.8
1923-24	704.0	415.3	347.5
1924-25	845.5	548.2	407.0
1925-26	709.1	465.1	365.8
1926-27	748.4	571.0	447.4
1927-28	875.5	556.5	504.8
1928-29	839.6	554.1	506.9

It appears from the above table that, in the year under review, imports of grey goods declined by about 37 million yards. The decline, as noted before, was wholly confined to bordered grey goods and the imports of plain grey goods actually increased by over 3 million yards. Imports of white and coloured goods were approximately at the same level as in 1927-28. The quantity of grey goods imported fell from 876 million yards to 839 million yards. Imports of white goods declined by about 2½ million yards, whereas imports of coloured goods increased by about 2 million yards. As far as value is concerned, the imports of grey goods declined by about a crore of rupees in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28. White goods, on the other hand, declined only by R8 lakhs and coloured goods by about R18 lakhs inspite of the slight increase in quantity. The declared value of grey and coloured goods declined by about one pie per yard only in 1928-29 as compared with the previous year, while the declared value of white goods remained at the same level. The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three kinds of goods for a number of years—

*Declared value per yard.*

Cotton piecegoods	1918-14	1921-22	1923-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-23	1928-29
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 6 9	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 6 7	0 5 6

## Cotton piecegoods.

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1922-23 are set forth below—

	1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	128.5	6.25	192.5	8.14	180.0	8.12	166.9	6.55	176.8	6.13	235.3	7.53	244.4	7.41
Total dyed goods.	77.6	3.98	110.1	5.12	142.2	7.54	106.8	4.88	157.0	6.17	158.3	5.61	155.6	5.69
Total woven coloured goods.	37.7	2.37	54.9	3.48	75.8	4.36	62.1	4.49	113.6	4.92	111.2	4.23	106.9	4.32

The large increase in the volume of the imports of printed goods, noted in the preceding years' Review, tended to continue also into the year 1928-29, although the increase was not so great as in 1927-28. The total quantity imported in 1928-29 was 244.4 million yards as compared with 235.3 million yards in 1927-28. Owing to the decline in prices, however, the total value was ₹7.41 lakhs as compared with ₹7.53 lakhs in 1927-28. The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29
Greys (unbleached)											
Dhutis, saris and scarves.	806.1	527.0	486.7	Dhutis, saris and scarves.	104.3	71.7	48.1	Dhutis, saris and scarves.	115.2	83.4	86.3
Jaconets, madapolams, mulls, etc.	150.4	78.9	78.0	Jaconets, madapolams, mulls, etc.	307.9	224.5	238.0	Cambrics, etc.	118.6	50.4	49.7
Longcloth and shirtings.	545.4	233.4	232.0	Longcloth and shirtings.	115.3	112.1	123.0	Shirtings	162.6	88.7	95.0
Sheetings	2	23.0	6.5	Nainsooks	204.7	93.0	76.6	Prints and chintz.	209.7	69.9	75.0
Drills and jeans.	21.3	11.2	11.3	Drills and jeans.	5.7	6.9	5.7	Drills and jeans.	30.0	64.3	57.6
				Checks, spots and stripes.	10.1	14.1	12.7	Checks, spots and stripes.	19.7	18.4	22.4
				Twills	3.3	14.9	17.7	Twills	31.4	40.5	47.9
Other sorts	10.3	1.4	2.7	Other sorts	31.0	19.3	17.2	Other sorts	159.6	134.9	123.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,534.2</b>	<b>875.5</b>	<b>833.6</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>793.3</b>	<b>556.3</b>	<b>544.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>531.3</b>	<b>504.3</b>	<b>505.9</b>

Under greys, dhutis and sheetings in the year under review showed decreases of 41 million yards and 16.5 million yards each as compared with 1927-28. On the other hand, imports of longcloth and shirtings rose in 1928-29 by 19 million yards as compared with 1927-28. The other varieties more or less maintained their position.

Under white goods, dhutis, nainsooks, drills and jeans, and checks showed decreases of 29, 16, 1 and 1 million yards respectively. Imports of longcloth and twills increased by 11 million yards and 3 million yards respectively on the 1927-28 figures.

## Imports.

In the group "coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods" there were decreases of 2 and 6 million yards respectively under dhutis, and drills and jeans. On the other hand, imports of shirtings, prints and chintz, checks, and twills increased by 6, 5, 4 and 7 million yards respectively. Imports of cambrics were almost the same in the year under review as in 1927-28. There was also a decline of 12 million yards under unspecified descriptions.

The United Kingdom's share in the imports of grey goods decreased from 651 million yards to 582 million yards, a decrease of 69 million yards or 10½ per cent. The Japanese share, on the other hand, increased from 215 million yards to 242 million yards, an increase of 27 million yards. The imports from China (including Hongkong) advanced from 7 millions to 13 million yards, but the share of the United States of America declined from 2.2 million to 1.6 million yards. White goods were, as usual, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom which shared to the extent of 525 million yards in a total of 554 million yards. In 1927-28 the United Kingdom sent 527 million yards out of the total imports of 556.5 million yards. During the year under review Switzerland's share decreased from 12 million yards to 9 million yards, whereas the share of the Netherlands increased by about a million yards. Japan exported nearly the same amount as in the preceding year. The British share of the imports remained practically constant, only slightly increasing from 94.7 per cent in 1927-28 to 94.8 per cent in the year under review.

In the imports of coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods the United Kingdom's share fell by about 17 million yards to 336 million yards. Imports from Italy have been increasing, as was noted last year also, and in 1928-29 they stood at 36 million yards as compared with 24½ million yards in the previous year. The imports from Japan also showed a slight increase from 103 million yards in 1927-28 to 110 million yards in 1928-29. The share of the Netherlands again slightly declined from 12 to 11 million yards. The percentage shares in 1913-14 and in the past five years of the United Kingdom and Japan, the two principal competitors in the Indian piecegoods import trade, in each of the three important classes of piecegoods, are set forth below:—

*Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods.*

	1913-14		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton piecegoods—												
Grey . . .	98.8	.8	86.0	13.0	79.2	20.1	78.7	20.7	74.4	24.5	69.4	28.8
White . . .	98.5	..	97.1	.8	96.0	1.0	96.4	.8	94.7	1.0	94.8	1.1
Coloured . .	92.6	.8	83.1	10.0	73.1	19.0	71.1	19.2	69.8	20.3	66.2	21.7

As in the previous year, the share of Japan in the imports of grey goods increased, whereas the share of the United Kingdom decreased correspondingly. In the case of the other varieties also Japan maintained her small position as far as white goods were concerned and improved her relatively important

## Artificial Silk.

share in the case of coloured goods. The percentage shares of the principal sources in the total imports of piecegoods into India are shown below :—

*Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.*

	1918-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	97.1	85.6	87.6	91.2	88.8	88.5	82.3	82.0	78.2	75.2
Japan	.3	11.8	8.3	6.8	8.2	8.5	12.9	12.6	16.4	18.4
United States	.3	.9	2.1	.5	.5	.5	1.0	.9	1.4	1.5
Netherlands	.8	.9	1.1	.8	.7	.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other countries	1.6	1.8	.9	.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The outstanding features of the table are the definite and continuous trends in opposite directions of the percentage figures of the United Kingdom and of Japan during the past seven years. Nearly 43.5 per cent of the total quantity of piecegoods imported in 1928-29 was received in Bengal as compared with nearly 50 per cent received in 1927-28. Bombay, on the other hand, increased her share from about 23 per cent to about 27 per cent. Similarly Sind and Madras also considerably increased their imports. Burma showed a slight decline.

The total quantity of fents imported into India in the year under review remained almost the same as in 1927-28, showing a slight increase of about half a million yards only. In value, however, there was a slight decline of about half a lakh of rupees. The United Kingdom supplied 14 million yards and the United States of America nearly 23 million yards.

Fents  
(R94 lakhs).

The quantity of sewing cotton imported was 2,094,000 lbs. valued at R71 lakhs, showing a slight decline over the preceding year's receipts. The United Kingdom supplied 1,786,000 lbs.

Sewing cotton  
(R71 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of hosiery increased from R1.38 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1.45 lakhs in 1928-29 which was approximately the same as in 1926-27. Japan increased her share from R1.14 lakhs to R1.25 lakhs, whereas imports from the United Kingdom decreased from R1.8 to R1.2 lakhs:

Hosiery  
(R1.45 lakhs).

The Japanese share in the trade was 86 per cent as compared with 82 per cent in the preceding year.

The imports of haberdashery and millinery rose from R1.27 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1.34 lakhs in 1928-29, an increase of R7 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom fell from R30 lakhs to R27 lakhs, whereas Germany increased her share from R30.5 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Imports from Switzerland declined from R20.5 lakhs to R13.9 lakhs, while those from Italy rose from R8 lakhs to R12 lakhs. The Japanese share declined by about R2.3 lakhs to R19.7 lakhs.

Haberdashery and  
Millinery  
(R1.34 lakhs).

**Artificial silk (R4.77 lakhs).**—The rate of growth of the trade in artificial silk was not so great in the year under review as in the preceding five years. It is satisfactory to note, however, that there was no serious set-back from the record imports of artificial silk yarn in 1927-28. The imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review were 7.7 million lbs. as compared



## Imports.

with 7.5 million lbs. in 1927-28, thus showing a slight increase of .2 million lbs. In value, however, the imports declined by about R14 lakhs from R1.49 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1.35 lakhs in 1928-29. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 2.3 million lbs. valued at R46.8 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1.7 million lbs. valued at R30.5 lakhs. On the other hand, imports from Italy went up from 3.4 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 3.6 million lbs. in 1928-29. In value, however, the imports from Italy declined from R66 lakhs to R61 lakhs. It may be noted that the share of the United Kingdom went down, while that of Italy went up; out of the total quantity imported Italy contributed about 47 per cent, whereas the United Kingdom only about 22 per cent. Of the other Continental countries, Germany increased her share from 131,000 lbs. valued at R2.7 lakhs in 1927-28 to 541,000 lbs. valued at R10.5 lakhs in 1928-29. The Netherlands increased her exports by about 202,000 lbs. to 708,000 lbs. The increase in value was one of about R2.7 lakhs. The share of France went down from 581,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs in 1927-28 to 342,000 lbs. valued at R6.5 lakhs in 1928-29. The share of Switzerland also increased by about 62,000 lbs. in quantity and about R22,000 in value. The total imports of artificial silk yarn were valued at R1.35 lakhs, out of which Italy's share was R61 lakhs, the United Kingdom's R30.5 lakhs, the Netherlands' R13 lakhs and Germany's R10.5 lakhs. Thus the share of Italy was 45 per cent, of the United Kingdom 22.5 per cent, of the Netherlands nearly 10 per cent and of Germany nearly 8 per cent. The average declared value per lb. of artificial silk yarn in 1928-29 was R1-12-3 as against R1-15-9 in 1927-28. Italian yarn was valued at nearly R1-10-10 per lb., while the average declared value of the British products was R1-13-0 per lb. From October 1927, the duty on imports of artificial silk yarn was reduced from 15 to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk showed a decline of 3.3 million yards in quantity and R56 lakhs in value. The total imports in the year under review were 49.8 million yards valued at R3.30 lakhs as compared with 53.1 million yards valued at R3.86 lakhs in 1927-28. As in the preceding year, Italy was the largest single supplier. The imports from that country rose from 16 million yards valued at R91 lakhs in 1927-28 to 17.8 million yards valued at R92.6 lakhs in 1928-29. The United Kingdom's share went down from 14 million yards valued at R99 lakhs in 1927-28 to 12.6 million yards valued at R84 lakhs in 1928-29; thus even in value the United Kingdom was displaced by Italy from the leading position. In the preceding year the United Kingdom was the leader as far as value, at least, was concerned, but during the year under review Italy occupied that position. The imports from Switzerland showed a sharp decline from 11 million yards valued at R89 lakhs in 1927-28 to 7 million yards valued at R53 lakhs in 1928-29. A similar sharp decline occurred in the imports from Germany which declined from 4.7 million yards valued at R49.7 lakhs to 2.5 million yards valued at R26.6 lakhs. The share of Belgium slightly increased. Imports from Austria declined from 3.4 million yards valued at R25 lakhs to 2.5 million yards valued at R17.6 lakhs. Imports from other countries, however, increased from 2.9 million yards valued at R25 lakhs to 6.4 million yards valued at R49 lakhs. As noted in the preceding year, the United Kingdom's trade is declining because of the competition of the cheaper types of cloth sent out by other countries. The British share of the total yardage imported was 25 per cent,

## Wool.

whereas Italy's share was 36 per cent, an increase in the case of Italy of 6 per cent over the previous year.

**Wool, raw and manufactured (R5,02 lakhs).**—Imports of raw wool increased from 5.8 million lbs. to 6 million lbs. The increase in value was from R45 lakhs to R50 lakhs. Imports from the

**Wool, raw.** United Kingdom decreased from 1.6 million to 1.2 million lbs., while those from Persia declined from 2.5 million to 2.4 million lbs. Australia, on the other hand, increased her share from 1.2 million lbs. to 1.8 million lbs. The increase in supplies from Australia has been continuous in the last three years. The imports of yarn and knitting wool declined from 1.2 million lbs. to 1.1 million lbs. The value of the imports, however, remained nearly at the same level of R34 lakhs.

Imports of woollen piecegoods declined in the year under review as compared with 1927-28 by 15 per cent. In 1928-29 they amounted to 16 million yards as compared with 18.8 million yards in 1927-28.

**Piecegoods.** The value also declined from R3,28 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2,84 lakhs in 1928-29, a decrease of 14 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 7.1 million yards valued at R1,62 lakhs in 1927-28 to 5.5 million yards valued at R1,22 lakhs in 1928-29. The imports from France were almost the same in quantity as in the preceding year, but there was an increase of about a lakh of rupees in value. Imports from Italy declined from 3.4 million yards valued at R37 lakhs to 2.7 million yards valued at R31 lakhs, while from Germany there was an increase from 1.6 million yards valued at R36 lakhs to 1.7 million yards valued at R38 lakhs. Imports from Japan declined from 1.4 million yards valued at R11 lakhs to .8 million yards valued at R2.5 lakhs. The average declared value per yard of French supplies was R1-6-2 and of those from the United Kingdom R2-3-7.

There was a slight set-back in the imports of shawls which declined from 1.1 millions in number to .93 millions with a decrease in value from R39 lakhs to R37.8 lakhs. Germany was the largest single source of supply, but the imports from that country declined from 480,000 to 366,000 shawls.

Statistics of imports of carpets and floor rugs and of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, are not comparable for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29. Before April, 1928 carpets and rugs formed a single head and the latter included floor rugs as well as other rugs. The head "Blankets" did not include rugs used as bed-covers, etc. Since April, 1928, however, there has been a re-classification. Rugs, other than floor rugs, are registered with blankets, whereas only floor rugs are registered with carpets. This has naturally led to an apparent decline in the imports of carpets and rugs and an apparent increase in the imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs. The imports of carpets and rugs in 1927-28 under the old classification were about 3.1 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs. Under the new heading "Carpets and floor rugs" the imports recorded in 1928-29 were only 348,000 lbs. valued at R9.5 lakhs. From this it is clear that the major portion of rugs registered under the old classification consisted of rugs other than floor rugs. This is borne out by the apparent enormous increase in the imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs. Under the old classification the amount of blankets imported in 1927-28 was 1.6 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs. In 1928-29 under the new classification the amount of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, imported went up to 5.5 million

## Imports.

lbs. valued at R64 lakhs. This increase is due to the inclusion of rugs, other than floor rugs, in this class. In view of this change of classification it is not possible to compare the imports under each class separately for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29. But if the two classes are added together, some comparison is possible. It will be seen that the imports under both the classes amounted to 4.7 million lbs. valued at R67 lakhs in 1927-28. In 1928-29 the combined imports amounted to 5.8 million lbs. valued at R73.3 lakhs. Thus there was an increase both in quantity and value of the combined imports in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28. As regards the countries from which the imports were derived it is not possible to make any comparison for each class separately because of this change of classification. A comparison, however, is possible if the combined imports of both the classes are taken as above. The following table gives the position for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

### *Imports of blankets and carpets and rugs.*

1927-28

From—	(1) Blankets.		(2) Carpets and rugs.		Total (1+2).	
	lbs.	R	lbs.	R	lbs.	R
United Kingdom . . . . .	266,227	2,72,866	290,650	3,71,729	557,067	11,44,595
Italy . . . . .	524,809	7,98,679	2,508,650	34,66,227	3,032,959	42,64,906
Persia . . . . .	..	..	107,368	2,63,279	107,368	2,63,279
Germany . . . . .	643,281	8,53,211	76,302	1,95,353	719,583	5,48,569
Other countries . . . . .	153,798	1,69,466	137,530	2,70,725	291,328	4,30,211
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,587,625</b>	<b>15,84,242</b>	<b>3,120,700</b>	<b>50,67,313</b>	<b>4,708,325</b>	<b>68,51,560</b>

1928-29.

From—	(1) Blankets and bed rugs etc.		(2) Carpets and floor rugs.		Total (1+2)	
	lbs.	R	lbs.	R	lbs.	R
United Kingdom . . . . .	278,994	4,20,331	209,178	6,06,345	488,172	10,26,676
Italy . . . . .	3,956,950	51,31,501	13,598	27,985	3,970,548	51,59,486
Persia . . . . .	11	9	71,537	1,75,942	71,548	1,75,951
Germany . . . . .	842,370	5,55,152	11,687	37,377	854,057	5,92,529
Other countries . . . . .	392,541	2,70,513	42,300	1,04,534	434,841	3,75,047
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,470,866</b>	<b>63,77,506</b>	<b>848,300</b>	<b>9,52,183</b>	<b>6,319,166</b>	<b>73,29,689</b>

From this table it can be seen that in 1927-28 out of the total imports of 4.7 million lbs. the Italian share was 3 million lbs., whereas the United Kingdom's share was .56 million lbs. In the total value of imports amounting to R66.5 lakhs the Italian share was R42.6 lakhs, whereas the United

## Silk.

Kingdom's share was R11.4 lakhs. The other countries sent 1 million lbs. valued at R12.5 lakhs. From this it can be seen that the United Kingdom's exports consisted of costlier varieties than those of Italy. In 1928-29 the Italian share went up to 4 million lbs. valued at R51.6 lakhs as compared with 3 million lbs. valued at R42.6 lakhs in 1927-28. The share of the United Kingdom, however, declined from 5.6 million lbs. valued at R11.4 lakhs to 4.9 million lbs. valued at R10.3 lakhs. The share of the other countries went up from 1 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 1.3 million lbs. in 1928-29, but there was a slight decline in value. Thus it will be seen that the great bulk of the imports came from Italy, United Kingdom contributing the finer qualities.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R5.01 lakhs).—The imports of raw silk declined from 2.4 million lbs. to 2.1 million lbs., the decrease mainly occurring in imports from China, probably due to the unsettled conditions in that country. The decline in value was from R1.45 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1.24 lakhs in 1928-29. The predominant supplier of raw silk was, as usual, China (including Hongkong) which supplied 1.9 million lbs. out of the total imports of 2.1 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 2.3 million lbs. out of 2.4 million lbs. of imports in 1927-28. Imports from Japan increased from 63,000 to 126,000 lbs. and those from other countries from 12,000 to 125,000 lbs. The imports of silk yarns, noils and warps increased from 1.4 million lbs. valued at R59 lakhs in 1927-28 to 2 million lbs. valued at R86 lakhs. Italy was the largest single supplier and her share increased from 406,000 lbs. valued at R20 lakhs in 1927-28 to 832,000 lbs. valued at R34.5 lakhs in 1928-29. On the other hand, imports from China declined from 382,000 lbs. valued at R16 lakhs in 1927-28 to 245,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs in 1928-29. The supplies from Switzerland increased from 199,000 lbs. valued at R10.5 lakhs to 314,000 lbs. valued at R18 lakhs. The share of Japan also went up from 226,000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs to 325,000 lbs. valued at R12 lakhs. Imports of silk piecegoods increased slightly in quantity from 21.3 million yards to 21.9 million yards in 1928-29. In value, however, there was a decline of R14 lakhs from R2.58 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2.44 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the preceding year, the bulk of the supplies came from Japan and China which together contributed 21 million yards, out of the total imports of 21.9 million yards. Japan's interest in the trade advanced from 11.4 million yards valued at R1.33 lakhs in 1927-28 to 12.6 million yards valued at R1.39 lakhs in 1928-29. On the other hand, China's share went down from 9.3 million yards valued at R1.12 lakhs in 1927-28 to 8.3 million yards valued at R88 lakhs in 1928-29. The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed an increase from 2,449,000 yards valued at R35 lakhs in 1927-28 to 2,865,000 yards valued at R40 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the preceding year, Japan was the largest single contributor. Her share increased from 1,055,000 yards valued at R13.5 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,246,000 yards valued at R16 lakhs in 1928-29. The next largest source was Germany which increased her share from 382,000 yards valued at R6.6 lakhs to 553,000 yards valued at R8.9 lakhs in 1928-29. Imports from Italy were 314,000 yards, an increase of 53,000 yards over the preceding year, from the United Kingdom 213,000 yards, a decrease of 13,000 yards, and from France 277,000 yards, a decrease of 34,000 yards as compared with the previous year.

## Imports.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R26,98 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 27,000 tons or 2 per cent in quantity from 1,259,000 tons to 1,232,000 tons and by R1½ crores or 5 per cent in value from R28½ crores to R27 crores. Iron and steel represented R20 crores of this total and, next to cotton manufactures, was the most important item among India's imports. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and vehicles are included in one head with metals and manufactures thereof the total value would aggregate R67 crores, while the value of the most important group among imports, *viz.*, yarn and textile fabrics, amounted to R78 crores in the year under review. In the preceding year also the metals group accounted for R67 crores while the textiles head totalled R81 crores.

Iron and Steel (R20,24 lakhs).—The world's production of pig iron in 1928, estimated at 88 million tons, and of steel, at 110 million tons, constituted a record, to which the United Kingdom contributed 6½ million tons and 8½ million tons respectively, these being 9 and 6 per cent less than the corresponding figures of 1927. As compared with the pre-war year 1913, the world production of pig iron in 1928 was greater by 14 per cent, but that of the United Kingdom declined by 36 per cent. While the United Kingdom produced 11 per cent more steel than in 1913, the world production was 47 per cent over the pre-war year. It is evident that the United Kingdom has not been able to keep pace with the increasing production in other countries and the stress of competition from Continental countries in particular, enjoying the advantages of much lower wages and longer working hours, has been most severe in recent years. As a result of this competition the United Kingdom lowered her prices in an attempt to maintain her position as the largest supplier of iron and steel materials to India. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany :—

### Pig Iron.

(In tons.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
<b>1928—</b>			
April . . . . .	513	..	..
May . . . . .	145	..	..
June . . . . .	253	..	..
July . . . . .	25	10	..
August . . . . .	124	..	110
September . . . . .	325	..	..
October . . . . .	226	13	..
November . . . . .	150	..	..
December . . . . .	102	..	..
<b>1929—</b>			
January . . . . .	175	..	20
February . . . . .	253	..	..
March . . . . .	82	..	..
TOTAL	2,373	23	130
{ 1928-29 . . . . .	4,068	55	..
{ 1926-27 . . . . .	999	50	..

## Iron and Steel.

### *Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
<b>1928—</b>			
April	1,21,34	44,05	8,61
May	1,25,62	31,31	7,11
June	82,77	30,67	9,12
July	49,12	27,01	5,34
August	33,32	16,18	6,03
September	86,21	34,38	10,97
October	1,12,46	34,33	10,11
November	1,33,55	42,36	14,29
December	1,11,93	35,78	7,78
<b>1929—</b>			
January	1,45,89	43,66	8,91
February	1,07,14	32,80	9,14
March	1,23,88	33,79	9,57
TOTAL	13,03,29	4,06,82	1,06,98
{ 1928-29	14,52,24	3,84,49	1,14,79
{ 1927-28	10,36,10	3,12,63	1,24,54

Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron and steel) in 1928-29 amounted to 1,165,000 tons, or 25,000 tons less than in the preceding year, and, with the exception of that year, were the highest recorded. The value of the imports declined by 6 per cent from R21,37 lakhs to R20,19 lakhs. Galvanised sheets, which amounted to 35 per cent of the

#### **Galvanised sheets.**

total value of manufactured iron and steel imported, fell from the preceding year's record figure of 332,000 tons valued at R8,06 lakhs to 326,000 tons valued at R7,11 lakhs. The United Kingdom leads the world in the steel sheet trade; imports from that country totalled 286,000 tons valued at R6,26 lakhs as compared with 298,000 tons valued at R7,24 lakhs. There were reduced imports from the United States of America which were valued at R8 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in the preceding year. The supplies from Belgium, however, rose from 10,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs in 1926-27 to 22,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs in 1927-28 and to 32,000 tons valued at R65 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of tin-

#### **Tin plates.**

plates recorded an increase from 24,000 tons valued at R78 lakhs to 27,000 tons valued at R86½ lakhs. The chief competitors in the Indian markets were the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the former reduced her share from R53 lakhs to R45 lakhs, while the latter increased her supplies from R25 lakhs to R41 lakhs. With a view to eliminating keen competition in overseas markets and stabilising prices, an agreement was arrived at in 1928 between the tinplate manufacturers in South Wales and those in the United States, whereby the combined exports of the two countries were shared in the proportion of 70 per cent for the United Kingdom and 30 per cent for the United States. Imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, remained fairly steady at 80,000 tons valued at R1,08½ lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 44,000 tons valued at R66 lakhs to 54,000 tons valued at R78 lakhs,

## Imports.

while that of Belgium dropped from 31,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs. Imports of steel bars, other than cast steel, declined

**Bars and channels.** from 181,000 tons to 170,000 tons in quantity but rose in value from R1,83 lakhs to R1,92 lakhs, whereas iron bars and channels increased in quantity from 4,949 tons to 5,346 tons, but slightly fell in value from R9½ lakhs to R9¼ lakhs. In steel bars there were reduced importations from Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany which together sent 110,000 tons as against 147,000 tons in the preceding year, while the supplies from the United Kingdom and France advanced from 23,000 and 9,000 tons to 47,000 and 12,000 tons respectively. In iron bars and channels Belgium improved her position and sent 3,000 tons valued at R2½ lakhs as compared with 2,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs, while the United Kingdom reduced her supplies from 1,900 tons valued at R5½ lakhs to 1,600 tons valued at R4 lakhs. Imports from Sweden were almost stationary and amounted to

**Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework.** 1,000 tons valued at R2¾ lakhs. The imports of beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework declined from 144,000 tons to 136,000 tons in quantity and from R1,84 lakhs to R1,64 lakhs in value. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller importations from Belgium which amounted to 45,000 tons as against 59,000 tons in the preceding year. On the other hand, imports from the United Kingdom and France rose from 63,000 and 16,000 tons to 68,000 and 21,000

**Rails, chairs and fishplates.** tons respectively. Rails, chairs, fishplates (including those for railways), imported mostly from the United Kingdom, showed a decrease from 113,000 tons valued at R1,35 lakhs to 48,000 tons valued at R61 lakhs. Imports of both

**Tubes, pipes and fittings.** cast pipes and fittings and wrought tubes, pipes and fittings decreased, the former falling from 16,000 tons valued at R33 lakhs to 10,000 tons valued at R22½ lakhs and the latter from 47,000 tons valued at R1,31 lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R94½ lakhs. The United Kingdom as well as the Continental countries contributed to the general decrease under these two heads. Bolts

**Bolts and nuts, hoops and strips.** and nuts showed an increase from 10,000 tons valued at R31 lakhs to 16,000 tons valued at R48 lakhs and hoops and strips from 33,000 tons valued at R48 lakhs to 39,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs. In both these lines imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium showed substantial increases. Im-

**Nails, rivets and washers.** ports of nails, rivets and washers, mostly from the United Kingdom and Belgium, remained fairly steady at 19,000 tons valued at R52 lakhs, while those of wire nails increased from 13,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs. The latter came largely from Belgium, Germany and other Continental countries. Imports of wire rope, mostly from the United Kingdom, decreased in value from R26 lakhs to R23 lakhs, notwithstanding a small increase in quantity, while wire, other than fencing wire, advanced from R16 lakhs to R19 lakhs.

Imports of pig iron amounted to 3,160 tons as compared with 5,100 tons in 1927-28. These figures included over 1,000 tons of ferro-alloys, such as ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc., which for statistical purposes are recorded under this head. British

Pig iron.

## Iron and Steel.

India no longer requires to import ordinary foreign pig iron as her requirements are now met from Indian sources. The production of Indian pig iron in 1928-29 was 1,050,000 tons or a decrease of 112,000 tons over the preceding year. This decrease is mainly attributable to the suspension of work in the Tata Iron and Steel Works for a period of six months during the year owing to labour troubles. The price in London of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was remarkably steady at £3-6s. per ton up to the middle of February, 1929 when it rose to £3-7s. at which it remained till the end of March. The quotation for Belgian pig, foundry No. 3, was £3-2-6 in the beginning of April, 1928 and generally remained at that level till the end of July. The month of August saw a rise to £3-3-9, but in the next two months the prices weakened and touched £3-3-3. There was a stiffening of prices during the remaining months of the year and £3-5-0 was quoted in December and in the beginning of January, £3-7-6 in February and £3-9-6 towards the end of March. Table No. 19 (page 200) shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and table No. 20 (page 201) the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL Tons (thou- sand) 1,018
	Tons (thou- sand) 609	Share per cent 59.8	Tons (thou- sand) 200	Share per cent 19.6	Tons (thou- sand) 173	Share per cent 17.0	Tons (thou- sand) 3	Share per cent .1	Tons (thou- sand) 22	Share per cent 2.2	Tons (thou- sand) 12	Share per cent 1.8	
1918-14													
1919-20	269	68.0	1	.2	13	3.1	..	..	135	31.6	9	2.1	427
1920-21	498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	3	.8	113	16.9	15	2.0	713
1921-22	230	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	9	1.5	84	13.7	20	3.2	613
1922-23	359	48.1	90	12.1	239	30.7	7	1.0	33	5.1	23	3.0	746
1923-24	429	56.7	61	8.0	217	28.7	5	.5	16	2.4	26	3.7	756
1924-25	439	50.5	88	10.1	273	31.4	16	1.8	17	2.0	36	4.2	809
1925-26	489	55.3	69	7.8	229	25.9	45	5.1	23	2.6	29	3.3	884
1926-27	406	48.1	79	9.8	257	30.4	33	3.9	29	3.4	41	4.9	845
1927-28	685	57.2	79	6.6	316	26.4	48	4.0	16	1.4	53	4.4	1,197
1928-29	650	55.5	70	6.0	333	28.5	54	4.6	18	1.5	45	3.9	1,170

It will be observed that the imports from the United Kingdom in 1928-29 exceeded those in any year except 1927-28 and aggregated 650,000 tons or 55.5 per cent of the total imports of iron and steel as compared with 685,000 tons or 57.2 per cent in 1927-28 and 609,000 tons or 59.8 per cent in 1913-14. The supplies from Belgium were steadily on the increase, though still a long way below those from the United Kingdom. Imports from Belgium rose by 5 per cent from 316,000 tons to 333,000 tons and her share in the total trade improved from 26.4 per cent to 28.5 per cent. The share of Germany, notwithstanding all her efforts at economy in the direction of "rationalisation" and in other ways, dropped from 7 to 6 per cent, as, owing to the Swedish miners' strike, the German industry in 1928 had to face extraordinary difficulties in regard to the supplies of ore, Sweden being her chief source of supply.



## Imports.

France and, to a less extent, the United States increased their shares in the trade.

**Other metals (R6,74 lakhs).**—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, rose slightly from 62,100 tons to 62,400 tons in quantity, but fell in value from R6,96 lakhs to R6,74 lakhs. The demand

### Aluminium.

for aluminium slackened and the imports fell from 135,000 cwts. valued at R1,18½ lakhs to 127,000 cwts. valued at R1,07½ lakhs. Wrought circles, which accounted for 88 per cent of the total quantity of aluminium imported in 1928-29, showed a decrease from 117,000 cwts. valued at R1,01½ lakhs to 112,000 cwts. valued at R92 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom, which in 1927-28 had reached the total of 51,000 cwts. valued at R44½ lakhs, fell to 38,000 cwts. valued at R32½ lakhs, while those from the United States of America showed a further advance from 33,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs to 46,000 cwts. valued at R37½ lakhs. There were also increased supplies from France and Switzerland. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, also showed a decline from 6,000 cwts. to 5,000 cwts. in quantity and from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. Other forms of wrought aluminium showed a small increase from 8,000 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs to 8,300 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium (ingots, blocks, etc.) again fell from 3,800 cwts. valued at R2½ lakhs to 1,300 cwts. valued at R1 lakh.

Imports of brass rose from 508,000 cwts. to 529,000 cwts. in quantity and from R2,33½ lakhs to R2,53½ lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which formed about 86 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1928-29, registered an

### Brass.

advance from 428,000 cwts. valued at R1,94½ lakhs to 456,000 cwts. valued at R2,15½ lakhs. Germany increased her supplies from 195,000 cwts. valued at R88 lakhs to 234,000 cwts. valued at R1,11 lakhs, while the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 168,000 cwts. valued at R75 lakhs to 153,000 cwts. valued at R71 lakhs. Imports from Japan showed an increase from 54,000 to 63,000 cwts. in quantity and from R27 lakhs to R31 lakhs in value. Of other manufactures brass rods registered a small decline from R5 lakhs to R4½ lakhs, while all others, including sheets, tubes, wires, etc., remained fairly stationary at R31 lakhs. Imports of unwrought brass fell from R4½ lakhs to R1½ lakhs.

An increase in the imports of wrought copper from 217,000 cwts. valued at R1,10 lakhs to 232,000 cwts. valued at R1,24 lakhs, combined with a decrease under unwrought copper from 38,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs to 27,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs, brought the total imports of copper to 270,000 cwts. valued at R1,42 lakhs as compared with 261,000 cwts. valued at R1,29 lakhs in the preceding year.

### Copper.

During the past year or two, owing to the rapid growth of the demand for copper, chiefly for electrical purposes, copper producers made great efforts to increase their production and, by a system of well-regulated control, prevented the prices from rising high enough to retard the expansion of consumption. Imports of unwrought copper from Germany fell away to only 2 cwts. in 1928-29 from 1,500 cwts. in 1927-28, while those of wrought copper, consisting mostly of sheets, advanced from 71,000 cwts. to 90,000 cwts. The

## Machinery and Millwork.

United Kingdom also sent unwrought copper to the extent of 14,000 cwts. as against 21,000 cwts. in 1927-28, but her supplies of wrought copper increased from 70,000 cwts. to 77,000 cwts. Imports of wrought copper from Belgium showed a further decline from 36,000 cwts. to 20,000 cwts., while those from France and the United States of America recorded small increases.

Lead imports decreased in quantity by 8 per cent from 49,000 cwts. to 45,000 cwts. but, in consequence of the decline in prices, the value fell by 23 per cent from R12 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Wrought sheets and pipes and tubes fell from R5½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs, while sheets for lining tea-chests declined from 11,000 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs to 9,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs, there being smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

The world's supplies of tin were ample and prices were generally low during the year. But Indian purchases were on a smaller scale than in the preceding year and the imports, consisting mostly of unwrought tin from the Straits Settlements, declined by 24 per cent in quantity from 66,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts. and by 35 per cent in value from R1,22 lakhs to R79 lakhs.

Unwrought zinc, which has been free of duty from 1st April, 1927, showed a further increase to 131,000 cwts. valued at R23 lakhs from 166,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1927-28 and 37,000 cwts. valued at R8½ lakhs in 1926-27. On the other hand, there was a progressive decline in the imports of wrought zinc, which in 1928-29 amounted to 40,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 63,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in 1927-28 and 141,000 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs in 1926-27. The total quantity of zinc or spelter of all sorts imported, however, increased in quantity from 169,000 cwts. in 1927-28 to 171,000 cwts. in 1928-29, but decreased in value from R36½ lakhs to R32½ lakhs.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, rose from 17,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs to 24,000 cwts. valued at R20½ lakhs. The major contributions to the recorded imports in 1928-29 were R7 lakhs from Austria, R5½ lakhs from Italy and R4½ lakhs from Germany.

Imports of quicksilver also increased from 168,000 lbs. to 263,000 lbs. in quantity and from R6 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Italy totalled 152,000 lbs. valued at R5½ lakhs and those from the United Kingdom 51,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs.

**Machinery and Millwork (R19,48 lakhs).**—With effect from April, 1928, owing to the discontinuance of the major head "Railway plant and rolling stock", railway locomotive engines, tenders and parts came to be classified under "Machinery and millwork" instead of under "Railway plant and rolling stock". As a result, the total figure relating to the imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing presses, in 1928-29, namely, R19,48 lakhs, is not strictly comparable with the imports recorded in 1927-28 which were valued at R16,99 lakhs. Leaving out of account R96 lakhs, the value of railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts, the actual gain in the value of the imports in 1928-29 is reduced to R1,48 lakhs.

## Imports.

The following table analyses the imports of machinery and millwork, according to classes, during the past five years :—

	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)	1926-27 R (lakhs)	1927-28 R (lakhs)	1928-29 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers . . . . .	1,86	2,12	1,98	2,08	3,04
Electrical . . . . .	2,02	2,22	2,29	2,00	2,37
Boilers . . . . .	72	98	63	1,09	1,15
Metal working (chiefly machine tools). . . . .	37	44	37	41	33
Mining . . . . .	1,26	1,25	98	1,51	30
Oil crushing and refining . . . . .	31	31	33	71	40
Paper mill . . . . .	7	3	7	9	35
Refrigerating . . . . .	7	8	12	12	23
Rice and flour mill . . . . .	28	24	28	23	21
Saw mill . . . . .	14	8	9	8	7
Sewing and knitting . . . . .	69	80	88	92	83
Sugar machinery . . . . .	17	16	6	9	18
Tea machinery . . . . .	46	39	26	36	40
Cotton machinery . . . . .	2,68	2,35	1,71	1,97	2,16
Jute mill machinery . . . . .	93	82	65	94	1,30
Wool machinery . . . . .	6	2	4	2	2
Typewriters, including parts and accessories. . . . .	15	18	24	27	32
Printing and lithographing presses . . . . .	20	16	15	18	24
Belting for machinery . . . . .	94	82	81	87	83

It will be observed that the important branches that showed increases were : cotton and jute mill machinery, electrical machinery, paper mill machinery, sugar machinery, tea machinery and refrigerating machinery, while mining machinery, oilcrushing and refining machinery, metal-working machinery (chiefly machine tools) and rice and flour mill machinery recorded decreases. The increase under prime-movers is more apparent than real, for, as has been explained above, the figure for 1928-29 has been inflated by the inclusion of railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts which were valued at R96 lakhs in 1928-29.

As will appear from the foregoing table, the most important among the major items included in the machinery group was, as usual, textile machinery, the total value of which rose during the year from R3,09 lakhs to R3,65 lakhs. This represented an increase of R56 lakhs or 18 per cent, to which cotton

## Machinery.

machinery contributed R19 lakhs and jute machinery R36 lakhs. Cotton machinery rose from R1,97 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs, there being an increase of R22 lakhs under cotton spinning machinery, which was partly set off by a decrease of R4½ lakhs under weaving machinery. Jute manufacturing machinery also showed an advance from R94 lakhs to R1,30 lakhs, while the imports of wool manufacturing machinery were valued at over R2 lakhs, as compared with R1½ lakhs in 1927-28. As usual, the United Kingdom had the largest share in the textile machinery trade and supplied R3,41 lakhs or 93 per cent of the total value of all textile machinery imported in 1928-29, as compared with R2,89 lakhs or 94 per cent in the preceding year.

The recent development in connection with the electrification of railways and industry led to increased importations of electric machinery which were valued at R2,37 lakhs, as compared with R2,00 lakhs in 1927-28. The increase, though distributed over generators, alternators and dynamos, motors

Electrical machinery.  
(R2,37 lakhs.)

and turbo-generating sets, was most noticeable under unspecified descriptions of electrical machinery, imported (chiefly in the Madras Presidency) to the value of R1,01½ lakhs as against R76½ lakhs in 1927-28. The large increase in imports under this head during 1928-29 may be attributed to increased utilisation of electrical energy for the Cauvery Mettur Project and other electrical installations which are on the increase. The United Kingdom and the United States of America sent electrical machinery worth R1,85 lakhs and R26 lakhs as against R1,66 and R15 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The supplies from Germany also rose from R9 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Among other items showing increases, imports of paper mill machinery rose from R9 lakhs to R35 lakhs, due partly to the establishment of a new paper mill in the Punjab and partly to extensions in the existing mills in Bengal. There were also increased imports of refrigerating machinery which were valued at R23 lakhs in 1928-29, as compared with R12 lakhs in the two preceding years. Tea machinery also recorded an increase from R36 lakhs to R40 lakhs. On the other hand, there were noteworthy decreases in the imports of mining machinery from R1,51 lakhs to R80 lakhs, in oil crushing and refining machinery from R71 lakhs to R40 lakhs, and in metal-working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R41 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Coal-mining machinery receded from R8 lakhs to R6½ lakhs and other mining machinery from R1,43 lakhs to R73½ lakhs, due mainly to reduced takings of the Burma industries. The number of typewriters imported rose from 17,000 to 21,500 and their value from R25 lakhs to R30 lakhs, there being larger receipts from the United States of America to the value of R26½ lakhs in 1928-29. Imports of sewing and knitting machines numbering 78,000 were valued at R76½ lakhs, while parts of sewing and knitting machinery recorded a decrease from R18½ lakhs to R12½ lakhs.

The value of the imports of beltings of all descriptions declined from R87 lakhs to R83 lakhs. The respective figures for cotton and leather beltings were R11½ lakhs and R35½ lakhs, as compared with R14 lakhs and R38 lakhs recorded in 1927-28. There was, however, a gain of R1 lakh under beltings of

Belting for machinery.  
(R83 lakhs.)

other materials. The value of British supplies during the year was R65½ lakhs.

## Imports.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade :—

*Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing machinery.*

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	₹ (lakhs)	Per cent	₹ (lakhs)	Per cent	₹ (lakhs)	Per cent	₹ (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	11,38	77.9	13,33	78.5	14,87	76.5
United States .	27	3	1,53	10.5	1,72	10.1	2,20	11.3
Germany . . .	46	6	1,03	7.1	1,13	6.7	1,24	6.4
Belgium . . .	..	..	25	1.7	29	1.7	19	1.0
Other countries	12	1	41	2.8	52	3.0	93	4.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,43</b>	<b>100</b>

Although the United Kingdom has a predominantly large interest in this trade, her share dropped from 78.5 per cent to 76.5 per cent, while that of the United States of America rose from 10 per cent to 11 per cent. The share of Germany remained at 6.4 per cent, almost the same as in the preceding year.

**Motor Vehicles (₹7,72 lakhs).**—The year 1928-29 was noteworthy for its high motor car imports, which surpassed all previous records. The reduction in the initial cost of cars, consequent on a lowering of import duty from March, 1927 and the competition among rival motor car interests to push their sales in India, combined with a reasonably low maintenance cost due to the comparatively lower prices of petrol, tyres, tubes and other accessories had the effect of increasing the demand for cars in India. The renewed activities of the Ford industries of America also contributed largely toward the growth of motor car imports during the year. The number of cars imported in 1928-29 was 19,567 valued at ₹4,21 lakhs, or an increase of 30 per cent in quantity and of 19 per cent in value as compared with 1927-28, when the imports nearly equalled in number the previous record of 1920-21 and totalled 15,122 valued at ₹3,54 lakhs. While the number of British cars imported was on the increase, the progressiveness of the American industry in developing and improving its products assured it a very large business in India against all competition. Over 74 per cent of the cars imported into India came from the United States of America and Canada and 19 per cent from the United Kingdom as compared with 62 and 24 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The average declared value of cars imported from the United States of America remained fairly steady at ₹2,200 since 1926-27, while that of the Canadian and the British cars dropped from ₹1,858 and ₹2,848 in 1927-28 to ₹1,643 and ₹2,676 respectively in 1928-29. Cars imported from the United States of America numbered 7,943 with a total value of ₹1,81 lakhs as compared with 6,031 with a total value of ₹1,34½ lakhs in 1927-28. Canada regained much of the ground lost in 1927-28 owing to the temporary suspension of the manufacture of Ford cars and sent 6,568 cars valued at ₹1,08 lakhs as compared

## Motor Vehicles.

with 3,400 cars valued at R63 lakhs in the preceding year and 4,476 cars valued at R70 lakhs in 1926-27. Imports from the United Kingdom also increased slightly in number from 3,600 to 3,645, but, owing to her concentration on the production of low-priced cars for the export market, the value decreased from R1,02½ lakhs to R97½ lakhs. Imports from other countries, notably France and Italy, showed decreases. The following table gives the details for the past ten years compared with the pre-war year and war average:

*Number of motor cars imported.*

	United Kingdom	United States (a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war).	1,689	868	..	111	7	225	2,900
War average (1914-16 to 1918-19).	637	1,681	..	49	28	22	2,317
Year 1919-20	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
.. 1920-21	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	16,432
.. 1921-22	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
.. 1922-23	449	1,388	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
.. 1923-24	1,006	2,866	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
.. 1924-25	1,682	3,106	3,956	215	235	186	9,380
.. 1925-26	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	800	213	12,757
.. 1926-27	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
.. 1927-28	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
.. 1928-29	3,645	7,943	6,568	277	907	167	19,567

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Generally, Bengal had hitherto imported the largest number of cars, but the establishment of an assembling plant by the General Motors, Ltd. in Bombay with a view to reducing transport costs and meeting the growing competition led to the diversion of some traffic and the premier position was held by Bombay in 1928-29. Of the total number of cars imported during the year 6,705 cars (34 per cent) were received in Bombay, 5,577 (29 per cent) in Bengal, 3,399 (17 per cent) in Madras, 2,178 (11 per cent) in Sind and 1,708 (9 per cent) in Burma.

The imports of motor cycles declined by 16 per cent in number and by 15 per cent in value from 2,146 valued at R12 lakhs to 1,802 valued at R10 lakhs. The trade was predominantly a British trade and the United Kingdom supplied 1,611 cycles or 89 per cent of the total as compared with 1,964 or 91 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from the United States of America numbered only 55 as against 67 in 1927-28 and 75 in 1926-27, while those from France and Germany showed small increases from 40 and 14 in 1927-28 to 62 and 15 respectively in the year under review.

The imports of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries expanded remarkably in 1928-29 and reached a total of 12,790 valued at R2,16½ lakhs as compared with 8,682 valued at R1,49½ lakhs in 1927-28, representing an increase of 47 per cent in number and of 45 per cent in value. Compared with 1926-27,

Motor omnibuses, vans, lorries, etc.

## Imports.

here was an increase of 102 per cent in number and of 80 per cent in value. Of the total imports the proportion of chassis remained fairly steady at 85 per cent and numbered 10,838 with a total value of R1,81 lakhs as compared with 7,412 valued at R1,22 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from Canada and the United States of America, these two countries together having supplied 95 per cent of the trade as compared with 92 per cent in 1927-28. Imports from Canada rose from 4,268 to 6,373 in number and from R55 lakhs to R81 lakhs in value. The supplies from the United States of America also increased from 3,699 valued at R67 lakhs to 5,809 valued at R1,10 lakhs. British manufacturers, notwithstanding a substantial reduction in prices, had a very little part in the enormous increase in the sales of heavy motor vehicles in India, as the demand was chiefly for light types. The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported from the United Kingdom slightly rose from 447 to 473, but the value realised dropped from R22½ lakhs to R20½ lakhs. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom was as high as R4,083 as compared with R1,887 for the American and R1,262 for the Canadian makes. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were R4,694 for the British, R1,733 for the American and R1,272 for the Canadian chassis.

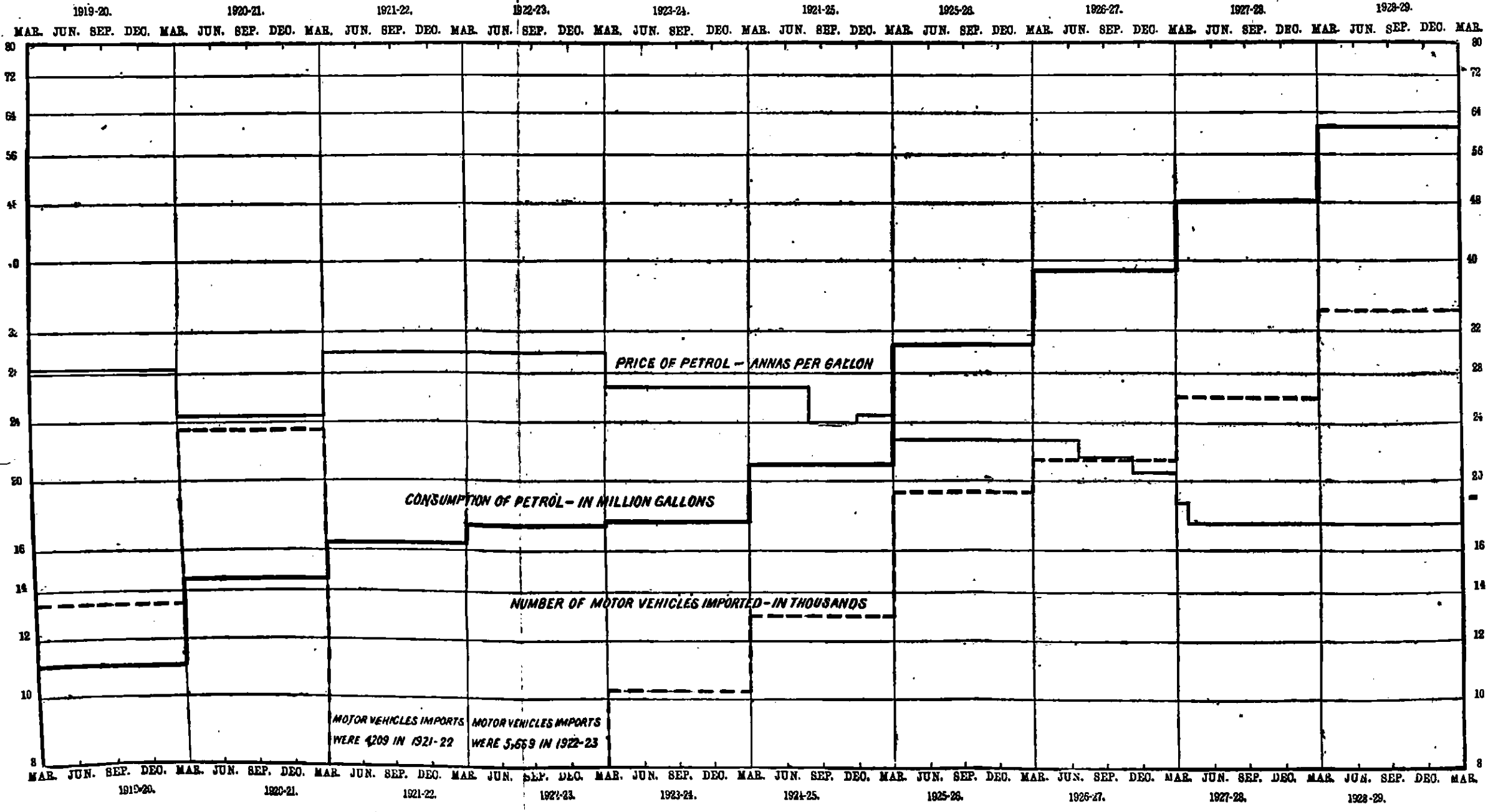
The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India upto the end of March, 1929 :—

*Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1929.*

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta . . . . .	26,606	4,234	3,011	33,850
Bombay City . . . . .	10,800(a)	700(a)	910(a)	12,410(a)
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind). . . . .	8,600(a)	950(a)	120(a)	9,670(a)
Madras City . . . . .	10,214	2,673	1,451	14,338
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City). . . . .	6,347	1,848	5,680	13,875
United Provinces . . . . .	9,261	2,834	3,441	15,536
Punjab . . . . .	8,767	3,870	5,180	17,817
Burma . . . . .	13,154	3,022	4,949	21,125
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	6,183	1,021	1,317	8,521
Central Provinces . . . . .	4,536	996	1,252	6,784
Sind . . . . .	3,044	972	148	4,164
Delhi . . . . .	4,437	947	591	5,975
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	2,380	1,576	866	4,822
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	346	106	88	520
Assam (b) . . . . .	1,951	325	1,197	3,473
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>116,625</b>	<b>25,874</b>	<b>30,181</b>	<b>172,680</b>

(a) Represent number of vehicles re-registered during the year ending 31st March, 1929.  
 (b) Figures relate to the year ended 31st December, 1928.

Chart (on logarithmic scale) showing the imports of motor vehicles, consumption of petrol and prices of petrol in India during the ten years ending 1928-29.





## Rubber Manufactures.

The outlook for the motor vehicle trade in India is very encouraging, particularly for the manufacturers of lighter models. Lack of adequate roads is the principal reason for the paucity of the heavy and more expensive type of vehicles, but the road development which will soon be undertaken as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Road Development Committee will, no doubt, open up a better market for this class of vehicles. A start has already been made by making a provision in the Indian Finance Act, 1929, for the increase, from 4 as. to 6 as. per gallon, of the import and excise duties on motor spirit. The additional revenue thus realised will probably be credited to a Road Development Fund from which disbursements will be made from time to time to Provincial Governments and others substantially on the lines recommended by the Committee. It is hoped that with the development of roads a further impetus will be given to the motor trade. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the growth of motor vehicles together with the prices and consumption of petrol each year from 1919-20.

Imports of rubber manufactures into British India, which were valued at R2,71 lakhs in 1927-28, rose to R2,86 lakhs in 1928-29 or by 6 per cent.

This increase, which had been anticipated by the trade, was due largely to the growing use of motor transport in India. The decided drop in crude rubber prices at the beginning of the year and the subsequent removal of the British restriction on November 1, 1928, had also some effect on the import trade. It will be observed from the table below that, compared with 1927-28, the imports of each description of rubber tyres and tubes, with the exception of pneumatic motor cycle tubes and solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles, showed increases in volume.

Rubber manufactures  
(R2,86 lakhs).

### *Imports of rubber manufactures.*

	1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Number	R (lakhs)	Number	R (lakhs)	Number	R (lakhs)
Pneumatic motor covers	310,551	1,18	418,808	1,69	462,737	1,83
"    "    cycle covers	11,179	2	12,555	2	16,236	2
Pneumatic cycle covers	600,713	14	640,365	12	786,481	16
"    motor tubes	347,302	23	446,873	32	460,519	34
"    "    cycle tubes	14,024	1	26,989	1	22,907	1
Pneumatic cycle tubes	751,919	9	836,379	10	1,145,803	13
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	9,520	12	11,786	15	8,073	10

The number of pneumatic motor covers imported rose by 10 per cent from 419,000 to 463,000 and their value by 8 per cent from R1,69 lakhs to R1,83 lakhs. The competition from Canadian factories which, with a few exceptions, are but subsidiaries of the United States concerns, has been evident for some years past, with the result that in the year under review the largest number of pneumatic motor covers imported into India came from Canada. Imports from that country progressively rose from 43,000 in 1926-27 to 89,000 in 1927-28

## Imports.

and to 144,000 in 1928-29, while those from the United States of America numbered 82,000 in 1928-29 as compared with 108,000 and 55,000 in 1927-28 and 1926-27 respectively. The United Kingdom was forced to concentrate more on her domestic requirements than on her export activities, but still sent 117,000 as against 116,000 in the preceding year. There was, however, a slight decrease in value from R47½ lakhs to R45½ lakhs, the unit value dropping from R41 in 1927-28 to R39 in 1928-29. Imports from France further declined from 63,000 (R23 lakhs) to 48,000 (R18 lakhs), while those from Italy and Germany advanced from 27,000 (R9 lakhs) and 11,000 (R4½ lakhs) to 45,000 (R17 lakhs) and 19,000 (R7 lakhs) respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 9,700 or 60 per cent of the total number of motor cycle covers imported, as against 8,400 or 67 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder came mostly from France and Italy. The number of pneumatic cycle covers imported from the United Kingdom rose from 350,000 to 418,000 while those from France declined from 249,000 to 232,000, owing to greater supplies being available from Italy. In pneumatic motor tubes Canadian competition was very severe. As a result, the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 174,000 or 39 per cent to 147,000 or 32 per cent, while that of Canada rose from 88,000 or 20 per cent to 171,000 or 37 per cent. In pneumatic cycle tubes the United Kingdom maintained her position notwithstanding keen competition from France and Germany, her contribution to the total imports being 520,000 or 45 per cent as compared with 419,000 or 50 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of solid rubber tyres declined by 31 per cent in number and 32 per cent in value from 12,000 valued at R14½ lakhs to 8,000 valued at R10 lakhs. This marked decrease was a result of the universal trend in favour of pneumatic tyres for motor buses and trucks. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the United Kingdom (53 per cent), the United States of America (25 per cent) and Germany (12 per cent).

**Hardware (R5.23 lakhs).**—Imports of hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware) were valued at R5.23 lakhs as compared with R5.24 lakhs in 1927-28 and R5.07 lakhs in 1926-27. With the exception of agricultural implements and enamelled ironware, there was very little variation in the trade in individual items comprised in this head during the past two years, as will be seen from the following table:—

—	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . . . . .	19	16	17	19	14
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	65	71	79	77	77
Builders' hardware . . . . .	31	31	34	34	35
Domestic hardware . . . . .	10	10	10	12	13
Enamelled ironware . . . . .	30	41	40	37	42
Metal lamps . . . . .	84	91	84	81	82
Metal lamps, parts . . . . .	8	6	7	10	9
Stoves . . . . .	9	11	9	10	9
Safes, etc. . . . .	4	3	3	3	2
Gas mantles . . . . .	6	7	6	8	7
Other sorts . . . . .	2.33	2.33	2.18	2.33	2.33

## Hardware.

Imports of metal lamps (including parts), which constitute the chief item under hardware, were, as in the preceding two years, valued at R91 lakhs, of which metal lamps numbering 6,470,000 as against 6,268,000 in 1927-28 accounted for R82 lakhs, or about R1 lakh, more than in the preceding year. Owing to an increasing participation of Germany in this trade at remarkably low prices, imports from the United States of America further receded from R16½ lakhs (or 21 per cent) to R14½ lakhs (or 18 per cent), while the supplies from Germany advanced from R55½ lakhs (or 68 per cent) to R58 lakhs (or 71 per cent). Among other sources of supply, Austria somewhat improved her position notwithstanding German competition and sent metal lamps worth R6 lakhs as against R4½ lakhs in 1927-28, while the imports from Czechoslovakia dropped from R1½ lakhs to R58,000. Parts of lamps, valued at R9 lakhs, also came chiefly from Germany (R4½ lakhs) and, to a less extent, from the United Kingdom (R2 lakhs) and the United States of America (R½ lakh). Imports of agricultural implements declined from R18½ lakhs to R14 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R12 lakhs as compared with R14 lakhs in the preceding year. Other implements and tools remained practically stationary at R77 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R42 lakhs, the United States of America R16 lakhs and Germany R14½ lakhs as compared with R45 lakhs, R16 lakhs, and R12 lakhs respectively in 1927-28.

Imports of enamelled ironware rose from R36½ lakhs to R42 lakhs, of which Japan supplied R21½ lakhs and Germany R6½ lakhs as against R17½ lakhs and R7½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Builder's hardware, imported mainly from Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden, and domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which came chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed small increases. On the other hand, the value of stoves, safes and strong boxes and gas mantles imported recorded small decreases. The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the United Kingdom declined from R2,06 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs, while Germany increased her supplies from R1,61 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs. Imports from Japan and Austria also showed increases from R27 lakhs and R13 lakhs to R29 lakhs and R16 lakhs respectively, while those from the United States of America amounted to R61 lakhs as compared with R62 lakhs in the preceding year. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of hardware :—

*Imports of Hardware.*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	57	47	40	33	36	39	36
Germany . . . . .	18	21	27	27	31	31	32
United States . . . . .	10	16	16	16	14	12	12
Japan . . . . .	1	6	5	7	6	5	6
Other countries . . . . .	14	10	12	12	13	13	15
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Imports.

It will be observed that the recovery made by the United Kingdom in 1927-28 proved to be short-lived and, owing particularly to the increasing participation of Germany in this trade, her percentage share in the total imports of hardware fell back to the level of 1926-27, the lowest on record during the post-war period.

The value of cutlery imported during the year declined from R38½ lakhs to R36 lakhs, of which Germany supplied R22 lakhs and the United Kingdom R11 lakhs as against R26½ lakhs and R10 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

Imports of electroplated ware, chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R8½ lakhs as compared with R7 lakhs in 1927-28.

**Sugar (R16.09 lakhs).\***—The sugar market continued in an unhealthy state in the year under review. World consumption failed to overtake the

### World Total in 1000's of tons.

	Production.*	Consumption.
1920-21 . . . . .	14,292	13,330
1921-22 . . . . .	14,062	16,059
1922-23 . . . . .	14,944	15,319
1923-24 . . . . .	16,106	16,085
1924-25 . . . . .	21,283	19,340
1925-26 . . . . .	21,501	20,572
1926-27 . . . . .	20,743	21,180
1927-28 . . . . .	22,554	22,084
1928-29 . . . . .	24,000	23,000

\* These figures are slightly different from the figures of world production given below. These figures were submitted by Dr. Geerligns to the League of Nations (Economic Section).

increasing production and, as a result, low prices ruled in the market. A table giving the annual production and consumption of raw sugar in the world, estimated by Dr. H. C. Prinsen Geerligns, is given in the margin. To add to the world difficulties many European and American countries had been raising high tariff walls against imports. In the 1928-29 budget the United Kingdom also granted protection to the home refiners. The position

in the world's sugar markets was so acute as to attract the attention of the League of Nations, and in the early months of 1929 a Sugar Conference was held under its auspices. The results of this Conference proved purely negative and the League came to the conclusion that it could not interfere to initiate measures of reform in the sugar industry. The world production of sugar in the season of 1928-29 has been estimated by Messrs. Willett and Gray at 26,978,000 tons, showing an increase over the last year's revised figure of 1,657,000 tons. It may be noted that the self-denying ordinance of Cuba relating to reduction of output ended after the failure of her efforts in 1927-28 and her production for 1928-29 has been estimated at about 5,200,000 tons. The actual production of the 1928-29 crop in Java has been estimated at 2,939,000 tons as compared with 2,360,000 tons in 1927-28. The estimate of the total production of beet sugar in Europe in the season 1928-29 is given at 8,309,000 tons, an increase of 277,000 tons over the preceding year.

Java, as usual, supplied the largest proportion of the sugar imported into India. At the beginning of the financial year the stocks of sugar were low both in Calcutta and Bombay and there was a brisk demand for sugar on the spot and sugar available in the near future. There was, however, little or no demand for shipments later than July-September or October-December.

\* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

## Sugar.

This policy of postponing purchases till the last moment was due to the fact that the dealers had little faith in the maintenance of the prices for the new Java crop which, they feared, was underestimated. This, as a matter of fact, proved to be the case later. Owing, however, to spot demand the price of sugar remained at a fairly high level during April and the first few days of May when prices in the Calcutta market varied between R10-9-0 and R11-6-0 per maund for Java 25 D.S. and above. From that time, however, prices gradually declined, owing, firstly, to the distrust of the estimates referred to above and, secondly, to the continuous drop in world sugar prices which had a depressing effect on the local market. The price fell from R11-6-0 per maund on the 4th May to R9-9-6 per maund on the 26th July. From that day till the 19th October the market remained fairly steady with slight variations, but increases never amounted at any time to more than 4 as. 3 p. over the price reached on the 20th July. From the 19th October when the price was R9-11-3 per maund a slight decline set in and by the 21st December the price of Java 25 D.S. and above had fallen in Calcutta to R9-0-0 per maund. Thereafter to the end of the year under review prices rose a little with a set-back after the middle of February and in the beginning of March. The increase, however, was never considerable. On the 11th January the price was R9-6-0 per maund. It kept at nearly this level for over five weeks. In the last week of February and the first week of March prices sagged and were 19-3-6 and R9-2-0 per maund in the successive weeks. Prices rose later in March and on the 22nd R9-10-3 was the price quoted in the market. A general review of price quotations for the year brings out the comparative steadiness of prices for the last nine months of the year. It was only in the first three months that fluctuations of any considerable magnitude occurred. From July, 1928 to March, 1929 the price of Java 25 D. S. and above at Calcutta was round about R9-8-0 per maund and the variation was never more than a few annas on either side of this figure. In passing, it may be noted that the chief feature of interest during the year was the Java Trust's action in making sales to exporters with a discount allowed if the sugar was shipped to ports west of Suez. This action aroused criticisms throughout the world and especially in India, as the subsequent return of this sugar to the East and the sale of cheaper British and European refined sugars to India has assisted in the present drop in prices.

In the Bombay market the quotation for Java, white, granulated T. M. O. quality, stood at R15-4-0 per cwt. on the 5th April. After that date, except for a slight relapse in the third and fourth weeks of May, the prices were generally on the increase and on the 27th June the record price for the year, R18-0-0 per cwt., was reached. This was a purely artificial rise produced on account of shortage of stocks. Thereafter there was a sharp decline in prices and R14-14-0 per cwt. was registered on the 6th July. During the four weeks following, prices declined and by the 3rd August R13-11-0 per cwt. was the price ruling in the market. From that date till the end of March prices were steady between R13-8-0 per cwt. and about R14-3-0 per cwt. The comparative steadiness of prices, just as in the case of Calcutta, from August onwards is a feature of note in the year under review. As in Calcutta, prices in March showed a slight rising tendency, which was due to good off-take and the short covering in Java and the local markets and does not indicate a real turn in the market.

## Imports.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses, increased from 725,800 tons valued at R14,50 lakhs in 1927-28 to 868,800 tons valued at R15,86 lakhs in 1928-29. The increase was almost entirely due to heavy shipments of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, from Java (including consignments from the Straits Settlements) which during 1928-29 were 851,613 tons as compared with 693,206 tons in the preceding year. Ceylon sent 4,000 tons, China (including Hongkong) sent 2,100 tons and the United Kingdom 1,400 tons. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1927-28 were only 366 tons. Supplies from the United States of America almost disappeared, amounting to 16 tons only. Similarly, imports from Canada were only 99 tons.

Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1928-29 were as follows :—

Bengal . . . . .	348,700 tons	(299,600 tons)	or 41 per cent
Bombay . . . . .	193,400 "	(159,000 " )	" 23 " "
Sind . . . . .	206,900 "	(148,100 " )	" 24 " "
Madras . . . . .	62,300 "	( 51,100 " )	" 7 " "
Burma . . . . .	40,300 "	( 45,400 " )	" 5 " "

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was only 8,400 tons as compared with 18,000 tons in the preceding year. There were no imports from Russia, although in 1927-28 nearly 11,900 tons had been received from that country. Hungary supplied 2,100 tons and the United Kingdom 3,400 tons. In 1927-28 the United Kingdom supplied only one ton. As in the preceding year, the bulk of the imports of beet sugar was received in Bombay.

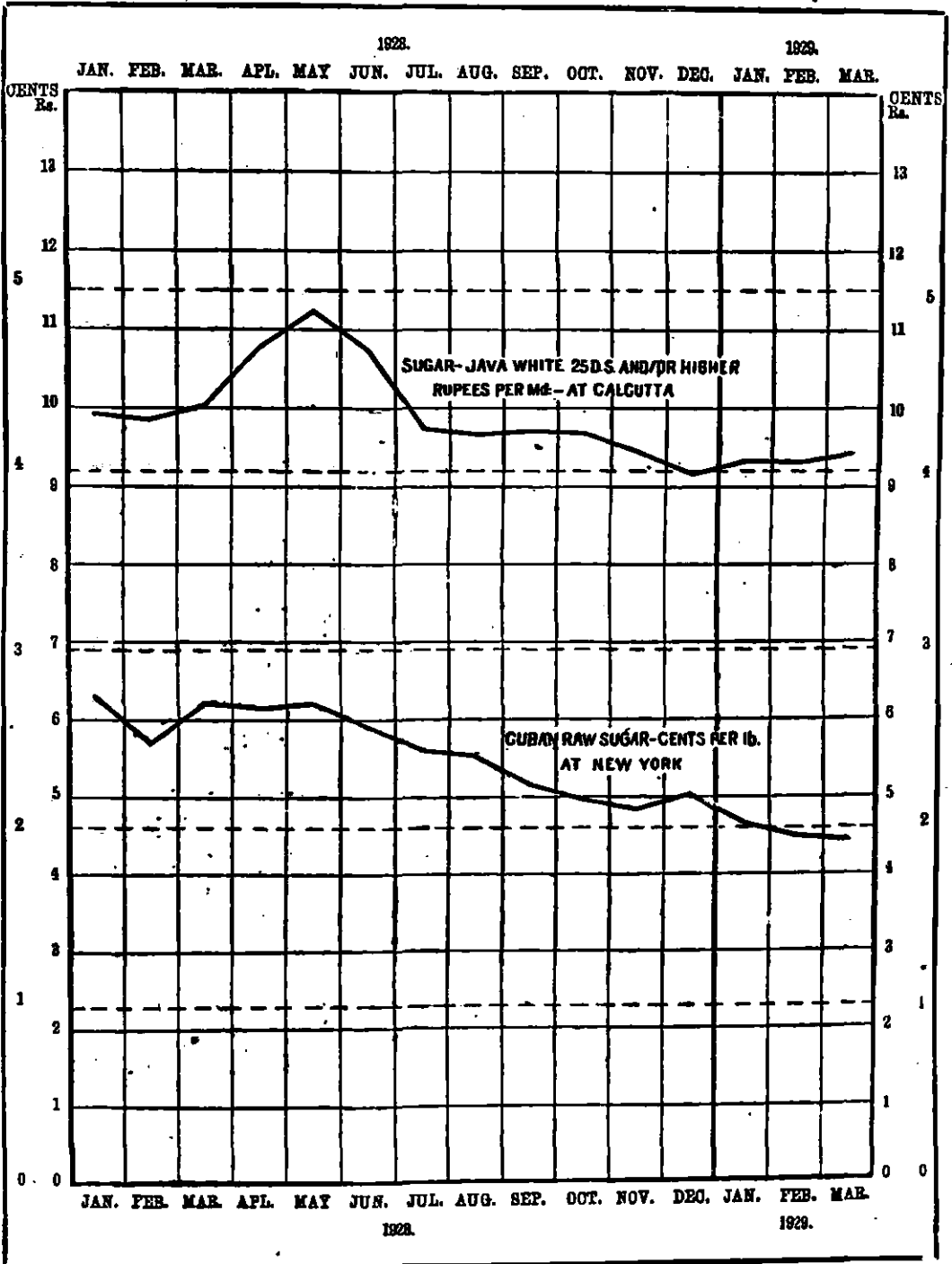
The following table gives the imports from the principal sources of sugar for a series of years :—

*Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom . . . . .	900	100	200	6,300	9,200	400	4,800
Ceylon . . . . .	100	500	1,100	1,300	2,100	2,800	4,000
Java . . . . .	583,000	398,300	480,200	656,900	611,700	692,200	850,800
Mauritius . . . . .	139,000	1,300	133,000	19,100	100		
Straits Settlements . . . . .	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,200	1,100	1,200	900
China and Hongkong . . . . .	1,500	6,800	2,800	2,200	3,100	3,100	2,100
Egypt . . . . .	100	700	200	800			
Japan . . . . .	100					100	300
Germany . . . . .	700	5,100	21,700	1,800	49,200	1,800	300
Austria . . . . .		6,300	1,500	2,000	9,500	800	
Hungary . . . . .	74,000	11,500	12,000	19,100	28,000	2,300	2,100
Netherlands . . . . .		300	100	800	3,700	700	1,500
Belgium . . . . .		2,100	6,500	6,800	18,500	400	300
Czechoslovakia . . . . .		5,300	5,100	10,300	23,500	1,100	400
Italy . . . . .		500	800	1,200	2,700	200	
United States . . . . .		800	600	2,100	15,500	500	200
Other countries . . . . .	100	500	2,400	500	49,100	19,900	1,000
<b>TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES</b> . . . . .	<b>803,000</b>	<b>411,500</b>	<b>671,000</b>	<b>732,600</b>	<b>826,900</b>	<b>725,800</b>	<b>868,800</b>
<b>Value R (lakhs)</b> . . . . .	<b>14,29</b>	<b>14,78</b>	<b>20,37</b>	<b>15,30</b>	<b>18,36</b>	<b>14,50</b>	<b>15,86</b>

In the chart on the opposite page the prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to 25 D. S. and above, are compared. At the beginning of April Cuban raw

**Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of Sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta from January 1928 to March 1929.**



## Mineral Oils.

sugar was quoted at nearly 2·7 cents. Except for some minor fluctuations, prices subsequently showed a gradual decline till at the beginning of November the quotation touched 2 cents. Towards the end of that month prices recovered to nearly 2·2 cents. But throughout the subsequent months of the year, there was a gradual decline, quotations during December and January having been a little above 2 cents and those during February and March a little below that level.

The imports of molasses, almost wholly from Java, decreased from 97,111 tons valued at R40½ lakhs in 1927-28 to 68,576 tons valued at R23½ lakhs in 1928-29.

Re-exports of sugar from India decreased from 19,800 tons valued at R55½ lakhs in 1927-28 to 10,200 tons valued at R23½ lakhs in 1928-29. The share of Kenya (including Zanzibar) was 2,400 tons, whereas Arabia's share went down from 7,600 tons to 1,900 tons. Bahrain Islands took 2,200 tons and Ceylon nearly 1,100 tons.

The total area under sugarcane in India was 2,576,000 acres in 1928-29; the total production of raw sugar (gûr) was 2,715,000 tons as compared with 3,216,000 tons in 1927-28. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1927-28 amounted to 117,048 tons as compared with 121,028 tons in 1926-27 and 91,499 tons in 1925-26. This small drop was due to the fact that the output from refineries was less during 1927-28, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1927-28.	1926-27.
Factory made sugar . . . . .	67,684 tons.	62,941 tons.
Sugar refined from gûr or raw sugar . . . . .	49,864 „	58,087 „

Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review declined from 756 tons to 644 tons which included 461 tons of unrefined sugar. There was also a falling off in exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 2,135 tons to 1,448 tons, of which 1,346 tons (or a little below 93 per cent) were despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to 1,183 tons.

**Mineral oils (R10,70 lakhs).—**There was a continued over-production of crude oil in the United States and, as a result, prices of the refined products were on the decline, though, owing to the remarkable growth in demand, the decline was not so great as it would otherwise have been. During the year under review, however, a definite move was made by the big international oil combines towards world co-operation in marketing, as this was considered to be essential for the prosperity of the oil industry. The leading United States oil producers formed an oil export company, known as "Export Petroleum Association", with a view to effecting greater economy in the foreign trade by eliminating unnecessary duplication of marketing facilities. In October, 1928, the Burmah Oil Company (a large share-holder in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.) acquired an interest in the Shell Transport and Trading Company which is connected with the Royal Dutch Shell. This development made it possible for an agreement being entered into between the Anglo-Persian and the Asiatic Company of the Royal Dutch Shell group for the pooling of their distributing organisations in the East, outside India and China. The object of all these co-operative arrangements has been



## Imports.

to effect large economies by drawing on supplies from the nearest sources of production controlled by the companies co-operating.

The total imports of all kinds of foreign mineral oils rose by 4 per cent in quantity from 232 million gallons in 1927-28 to 242 million gallons in 1928-29 and by 2 per cent in value from R10,44 lakhs to R10,70 lakhs. Of the total imports in 1928-29 kerosene oil and fuel oils each represented 43 per cent and lubricating oils 11 per cent. The following table gives the quantities of each variety of mineral oils imported by sea from abroad into British India :—

*Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.*

—	1913-14 (pre-war year).	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . . .	7,766	90,174	93,605	90,582	106,728	103,695
Kerosene—						
In bulk . . . .	52,976	68,172	73,158	58,387	90,234	99,772
In tins . . . .	15,874	3,808	6,094	5,663	4,172	4,888
<b>TOTAL KEROSENE .</b>	<b>68,850</b>	<b>71,980</b>	<b>79,222</b>	<b>64,050</b>	<b>94,406</b>	<b>104,660</b>
Lubricating oils .	14,953	20,705	21,363	24,721	26,393	27,323
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	3	6	4	138	168
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	2	24	1	4	23
Other kinds . . . .	3,416	4,413	6,189	4,209	4,869	6,036
<b>TOTAL MINERAL OILS .</b>	<b>95,023</b>	<b>187,277</b>	<b>200,409</b>	<b>183,567</b>	<b>232,498</b>	<b>241,905</b>

During 1927-28 the imports of kerosene oil into India were stimulated by the price-cutting war which broke out between the Royal Dutch Shell group and the Standard Oil group. An agreement between these two was not reached until June, 1928. Imports in 1927-28 amounted to 94 million gallons and were much above the figure for any preceding year except 1919-20 when the imports nearly equalled those of 1927-28. In 1928-29 imports exceeded even this record figure and

## Mineral Oils.

totalled 105 million gallons, or an increase of 11 million gallons over the preceding year. The declared value rose from R5,39 lakhs in 1927-28 to R5,76 lakhs in 1928-29, showing, therefore, a lower average value per gallon of R0-8-9 as compared with R0-9-3 for 1927-28. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 93.5 million gallons as compared with 120 million gallons in the preceding year. Of the foreign supplies the United States of America, which had hitherto been the chief source, reduced her contribution from 47 million gallons to 14 million gallons. (This reduction was caused mainly by the increasing proportion of Russian oil imported into India by the Standard Oil Co. of New York which has contracts with the Russian oil syndicate for the distribution of the latter's refined products. Imports from Russia, including Georgia, which were nil in 1926-27 rose to 19½ million gallons in 1927-28 and further to 43 million gallons in 1928-29. Imports from Persia also advanced from 9 million gallons to 32 million gallons. Borneo and Sumatra together supplied 13 million gallons, almost the same

IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL.	1918-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29
	Gals.† (1,000)	KGals. (1,000)	KGals. (1,000)
United States of America.	42,311	47,133	14,000
Russia and Georgia . . . . .	1,079	19,501	42,803
Persia . . . . .	2,308	9,440	32,062
Borneo and Sumatra . . . . .	30,815	12,406	12,676
Straits Settlements . . . . .	2,340	3,955	852
Other countries . . . . .	2	11,971	2,258
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68,850</b>	<b>94,406</b>	<b>104,600</b>

as in the preceding year, while consignments from the Straits Settlements, which are also of Dutch East Indies origin, fell from 4 million gallons to nearly 1 million gallons. Arrivals in 1928-29 also included over 2 million gallons from Celebes Island in the Dutch East Indies. The details are shown in the margin.

Imports of fuel oils in 1928-29 totalled 104 million gallons, compared with the record figure of 107 million gallons in 1927-28. The decline was mainly due to the lower consumption in Bombay

**Fuel oils.** cotton mills which remained practically closed for a considerable portion of the year. The value of all fuel oils imported dropped from R2,33 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2,06 lakhs in 1928-29, showing an average value per gallon of R0-3-2 as compared with R0-3-6 in the preceding year. Imports were, as usual, mostly from Persia which supplied 82 million gallons or 79 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 86 million gallons or 81 per cent in the preceding year. Direct shipments from Borneo were almost on the level of the preceding year and amounted to over 15 million gallons, while consignments from the Straits Settlements rose from 3 million gallons to 7 million gallons.

Imports of batching oils rose from 15 million gallons valued at R77 lakhs to 17 million gallons valued at R81 lakhs. The trade was divided between

**Lubricating oil.** Borneo and the United States of America, the former supplying over 9 million gallons and the latter 7 million gallons as compared with 10 million gallons and 5 million gallons respectively in 1927-28. Imports of other lubricating oils showed a small decrease in quantity and amounted to nearly 11 million gallons but fell by R5 lakhs in value from R1,41 lakhs to R1,36 lakhs. Over 80 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1928-29, or 9 million gallons, came from the United States and the remainder from Borneo, the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom.

## Imports.

Imports of foreign motor spirit increased in quantity from 138,000 gallons to 168,000 gallons, but fell in value from R2 lakhs to R1½ lakhs. The coast-wise imports of petrol and other motor spirit from Burma into India proper amounted to 45 million gallons as compared with 39 million gallons in 1927-28 and 29 million gallons in 1926-27. Other kinds of mineral oils, consisting mostly of white oil from Germany and mineral grease from America, showed an advance from 5 million gallons to 6 million gallons, of which Germany supplied 3½ million gallons and the United States of America 1½ million gallons.

**Provisions (R6,21 lakhs).**—Prices of imported provisions were, for the most part, on lower levels and this resulted in a drop in the value of the total imports from R6,40½ lakhs to R6,21 lakhs. Canned and bottled provisions, which accounted for 45 per cent of the total value of imported provisions as

Canned and bottled provisions.

against 47 per cent in 1927-28, fell from R3,01 lakhs to R2,79 lakhs. Imports of vegetable product increased in quantity from 444,000 cwts. to 458,000 cwts. but, owing to its growing use which favoured competition and tended to reduce prices, declined in value from R1,92 lakhs to R1,77 lakhs. The chief source of supply of this article was, as usual, the Netherlands which sent 401,000 cwts. valued at R1,55 lakhs as compared with 372,000 cwts. valued at R1,61½ lakhs in 1927-28. The remainder came mainly from Belgium (R19 lakhs) and Germany (R3 lakhs). The United Kingdom showed very little interest in this trade and the supplies from that country were valued at only a lakh of rupees as against R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Among other kinds of canned and bottled provisions, canned and bottled fruits registered an increase in quantity from 25,000 to 26,000 cwts. but decreased in value from R12½ lakhs to R11½ lakhs, while tinned fish fell from 93,000 cwts. valued at R34 lakhs to 64,000 cwts. valued at R23½ lakhs. Imports of farinaceous foods in bulk increased in quantity from 352,000 cwts. to 365,000 cwts., but lower prices accounted for a decrease in value from R49 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, and other kinds of farinaceous and patent foods recorded small increases from R30½ lakhs and R23½ lakhs to R32½ lakhs and R26½ lakhs respectively. There was a further expansion in the imports of condensed milk, the total amounting to 245,000 cwts. valued at R89 lakhs as compared with 224,000 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs in 1927-28.

Condensed milk.

Arrivals in 1928-29 included 140,000 cwts. from the Netherlands, 44,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom and 32,000 cwts. from Switzerland as against 120,000 cwts., 61,000 cwts. and 18,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. There were also increased supplies from Norway and France, while Denmark sent 11,000 cwts., or 2,000 cwts. less than in 1927-28. Biscuits and cakes were also imported in larger quantities, the total imports amounting to 70,000 cwts. as against 60,000 cwts. in 1927-28, but here again the value

Biscuits and cakes.

registered a slight decline from R56½ lakhs to R56½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 44,000 cwts. or 62 per cent of the total quantity in 1928-29 as compared with 49,000 cwts. or 81 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder came chiefly from the Straits Settlements. Imports of confectionery, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R27 lakhs, almost the same as in the two preceding years. There was a small increase in

## Provisions and Liquors.

the quantity of bacon and hams imported accompanied by a decrease in value, the total receipts amounting to 15,400 cwts. valued at R16½ lakhs as compared with 15,200 cwts. valued at R17½ lakhs in 1927-28. As usual, the United Kingdom retained the bulk of the trade, her supplies of bacon and hams having amounted to 14,400 cwts. as against 14,300 cwts. in the preceding year. Jams and jellies, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Australia, and cheese, derived mostly from the Netherlands and, to a less extent, from the United Kingdom, remained almost stationary at 15,000 and 11,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs and R12 lakhs respectively in 1928-29, while cocoa and chocolates recorded an increase from 4,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 6,000 cwts. valued at R5½ lakhs. Pickles, chutneys, sauces and condiments, and vinegar were more in demand, the combined imports being valued at nearly R6 lakhs as against R5 lakhs in the preceding year, while there were smaller receipts of butter, ghi, lard and isinglass.

The value of provisions of all sorts imported from the United Kingdom decreased from R2,34 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2,25 lakhs in 1928-29 and her percentage share in the total trade fell to 36 per cent from 37 per cent in the preceding year. The share of the Netherlands rose from 32 per cent to 33 per cent, although there was a small decline in value from R2,06½ lakhs to R2,03½ lakhs. Imports from the United States of America and the Straits Settlements declined from R48 and R42 lakhs to R44 and R36 lakhs respectively, while Australian supplies, consisting mostly of jams and jellies, canned and bottled provisions and farinaceous foods, were valued at R9 lakhs as in the preceding year.

**Liquors (R3,57 lakhs).**—The total quantity of liquors imported fell by 5 per cent from 7,118,000 gallons in 1927-28 to 6,790,000 gallons in 1928-29, the corresponding decline in value being only of 3 per cent from R3,67 lakhs to R3,57 lakhs. With the exception of Sind and Madras, imports into all other provinces showed decreases. As in the preceding year, Bengal had the bulk of the trade and was followed closely by Bombay, their respective shares being 1,951,000 gallons (R1,05½ lakhs) and 1,906,000 gallons (R94½ lakhs) as compared with 2,142,000 gallons (R1,09 lakhs) and 2,076,000 gallons (R1,00 lakhs) in 1927-28. Imports into Burma also fell from 1,225,000 gallons valued at R64 lakhs to 1,065,000 gallons valued at R57 lakhs, while Sind and Madras imported to the value of R65½ lakhs and R34½ lakhs as compared with R63½ lakhs and R31½ lakhs respectively in 1927-28.

Over 64 per cent of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, 31 per cent of spirits and 4 per cent of wines. Imports

of ale, beer and porter declined from 4,487,000 gallons to 4,370,000 gallons, of which ale and beer alone accounted for 4,206,000 gallons as against 4,267,000 gallons in the preceding year. Of the beer imported in bulk, mainly for the use of troops, amounting to 1,552,000 gallons in 1928-29, the United Kingdom supplied no less than 1,525,000 gallons or 98 per cent, while bottled beer, imports of which totalled 2,654,000 gallons, came largely from the United Kingdom (42 per cent), Germany (38 per cent) and from the Netherlands and Japan (9 per cent each). Imports of stout and porter, amounting to 164,000 gallons as against 220,000 gallons in the preceding year, were, as usual, drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom.

## Imports.

Imports of spirits, all sorts, amounted to 2,115,000 gallons valued at R2,26½ lakhs as compared with 2,315,000 gallons valued at R2,30 lakhs in 1927-28. The details of the principal kinds of spirits imported into British India are shown below:—

Spirits.

	1927-28		1928-29	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy . . . . .	425,700	46	426,200	46
Gin . . . . .	114,100	11	113,900	10
Rum . . . . .	90,700	2	64,600	2
Liqueurs . . . . .	16,400	3	17,900	3
Whisky . . . . .	547,400	92	548,100	92
Spirit, present in drugs . . . . .	141,300	39	161,900	41
"  perfumed . . . . .	15,100	13	16,100	12
"  denatured . . . . .	911,100	13	731,000	9
"  other sorts . . . . .	52,800	11	46,200	11

The United Kingdom practically monopolises the trade in whisky, mostly the product of Scottish distilleries, and in gin which, to a far less extent, is also obtained from the Netherlands. Brandy is almost entirely received from France with small quantities from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of spirits from the United Kingdom rose from 743,000 gallons to 753,000 gallons in quantity, the value remaining fairly steady at R1,36 lakhs, while the share of France advanced from 388,000 gallons valued at R50½ lakhs to 416,000 gallons valued at R52 lakhs. The supplies from Java, consisting, as usual, of rum and denatured spirit (chiefly denatured in bond at Indian Custom houses after arrival and before clearance), declined from 995,000 gallons to 786,000 gallons in quantity and from R14 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. Larger receipts of spirit present in drugs, medicines and chemicals led to an increase in the imports of spirit from the United States of America from 53,000 gallons valued at R15½ lakhs to 58,000 gallons valued at R17 lakhs, while German consignments fell from 80,000 gallons to 61,000 gallons in quantity and from R7½ lakhs to nearly R7 lakhs in value.

The total imports of wines also declined from 304,000 gallons, valued at R32 lakhs to 292,000 gallons, valued at R30 lakhs. The most noticeable decline occurred under still red wines, imports of which fell off from 55,000 gallons to 49,000 gallons chiefly in consequence of reduced shipments from France. Of the total im-

Wines.

## Paper.

ports of wines in 1928-29, France supplied 110,000 gallons, or 7,000 gallons less than in the preceding year, while British supplies, which included re-exports of French, Portuguese and Spanish wines from the United Kingdom, amounted to 83,000 gallons as compared with 88,000 gallons in 1927-28.

**Paper and Pasteboard (R8,30 lakhs).**—The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported during 1928-29 amounted to 115,600 tons valued at R3,30 lakhs. Compared with the imports in 1927-28, which were returned at 104,500 tons valued at R3,01 lakhs, this represented an increase of 11 per cent in quantity and of 10 per cent in value. Printing paper was unported to the extent of 34,600 tons valued at R1,06 lakhs as compared with 26,900 tons valued at R84 lakhs in the preceding year. To

### Printing paper.

a small measure the increase was in newsprinting paper, derived chiefly from Scandinavia and Austria where there are plentiful resources of wood pulp. Imports of newsprinting paper amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R43 lakhs as against 16,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs in 1927-28, while other kinds of printing paper, drawn mainly from the United Kingdom, Norway, Germany and the Netherlands, advanced by 61 per cent in quantity from 10,900 tons to 17,600 tons and by 44 per cent in value from R44 lakhs to about R64 lakhs. In printing paper Norway maintained the lead with 9,900 tons, followed by Austria with 6,300 tons and the United Kingdom with 5,800 tons, their respective shares in the preceding year having been 8,700 tons, 3,200 tons and 5,100 tons. In value, however, the United Kingdom occupied the foremost position and sent printing paper worth R24 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in the preceding year, while the consignments from Norway and Austria, consisting largely of newsprinting paper, were valued at R23 lakhs and R17 lakhs as compared with R22 lakhs and R9 lakhs respectively in 1927-28. Imports from Germany and Sweden also rose from 2,700 and 1,400 tons to 4,500 and 1,600 tons respectively, while those from the Netherlands and Belgium declined.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes amounted to 11,000 tons valued at R64 lakhs, which indicated no appreciable variation from the preceding year's imports. As usual, the major contributions

### Writing paper.

were 3,900 tons from the United Kingdom, 2,200 tons from Norway, 1,100 tons from the Netherlands and 1,000 tons from Germany. In the preceding year the United Kingdom supplied 3,800 tons, Norway 1,600 tons, the Netherlands 900 tons and Germany 800 tons. There were, however, smaller receipts from Austria amounting to 1,300 tons as compared with 1,900 tons in 1927-28.

Imports of packing paper declined in quantity from 12,300 tons to 11,400 tons and in value from R49 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Sweden retained her position as the foremost supplier, although the imports

### Packing paper.

from that country fell from 4,600 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 3,400 tons valued at R12 lakhs. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the quantity imported from Germany, though at a greatly reduced valuation. Imports from Germany rose from 2,700 tons to 3,100 tons in quantity but fell in value from R12 lakhs to R10½ lakhs. The United Kingdom and Norway reduced their supplies from 1,100 and 800 tons to 800 and 500 tons respectively, while imports from the Netherlands slightly increased to 1,000 tons.

## Imports.

Imports of old newspapers further advanced from 35,100 to 37,500 tons of which the United Kingdom supplied 33,100 tons. There was a set-back in the supplies from the United States of America which contributed only 11 per cent of the total quantity imported as against 27 per cent in the preceding year, while the share of the United Kingdom rose from 72 per cent to 89 per cent.

Old newspapers. Paper manufactures showed an increase from 900 tons to 1,200 tons in quantity and from R12 lakhs to R12½ lakhs in value. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier and sent these goods to the value of R5½ lakhs in 1928-29. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds rose from 15,900 tons valued at R31 lakhs to 16,300 tons valued at R36 lakhs in 1928-29, of which strawboard accounted for 10,200 tons valued at R13 lakhs. In 1928 there were nine paper mills as in the preceding two years, viz., four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces and Travancore. Their aggregate production amounted to 38,100 tons in 1928 as compared with 33,900 tons in 1927 and 32,100 tons in 1926.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of the imports of paper and pasteboard.

*Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	56.2	42.9	41.5	35.5	33.4	37.3
Norway . . . . .	5.1	9.0	9.0	10.1	11.4	11.3
United States . . . . .	.8	3.1	4.7	4.8	4.4	2.5
Sweden . . . . .	3.2	4.4	7.2	7.1	9.3	7.4
Netherlands . . . . .	2.5	7.4	9.0	7.8	8.4	7.6
Japan . . . . .	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.3
Germany . . . . .	17.3	21.2	12.1	16.2	11.7	13.2
Austria . . . . .	} 8.3	{ 4.0	6.3	7.6	6.5	9.2
Hungary . . . . .			.1	..	..	..
Other countries . . . . .	5.6	6.9	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.2
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

It will be seen that both Germany and Austria improved their positions chiefly at the expense of Sweden which had to experience a difficult year owing to labour troubles. The fall in the share of the United States was chiefly due to her diminishing interest in the old newspaper trade. The increased participation of the United Kingdom is also noteworthy.

Chemicals (R2,48 lakhs).—The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) declined by R17 lakhs from R2,65 lakhs to R2,48 lakhs, of which soda compounds accounted for R1,13 lakhs or 46 per cent as compared with R1,12 lakhs or 42 per cent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied, as usual, the bulk of sodium carbonate, imports of which totalled 1,076,600 cwts. valued at R62 lakhs as against 1,061,200 cwts. valued at R60 lakhs in the preceding year. Caustic soda,

## Chemicals.

derived chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States, was imported to the extent of 173,600 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Among other soda compounds, sodium bicarbonate, sodium bichromate, borax, sodium cyanide and sodium silicate showed small increases, while sodium sulphide registered a decrease. Imports of acids during the year amounted to 22,400 cwts. valued at R8½ lakhs and showed an

increase of 6,000 cwts. in quantity and of R2 lakhs in value. Under the stimulus of lower prices sulphuric acid registered a further increase from 3,400 cwts. to 4,900 cwts. Imports of tartaric acid also increased from 1,600 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. There was a further decline in the imports of alum from 55,900 cwts. to 49,800 cwts., but aluminous sulphates recorded an increase from

64,200 cwts. to 71,200 cwts. The quantity of ammonia and salts thereof, imported, increased from 28,500 cwts. to 32,800 cwts., the value rising from R8½ lakhs to R9 lakhs.

Owing to the greatly reduced demand from the Bombay mills, the imports of bleaching materials declined from 100,700 cwts. to 91,100 cwts. in quantity and from R9 lakhs to R5½ lakhs in value.

There was a noticeable decline in the imports of sulphur which fell off from 387,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs to 301,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs.

The supplies from Italy dropped from 305,000 cwts. to 209,500 cwts., while those from Germany rose from 71,500 cwts. to 89,100 cwts. Among other chemicals, there were noticeable decreases in the imports of calcium carbide, zinc compounds, magnesium compounds and lead compounds, while there were increases under disinfectants and potassium compounds. The quantity of glycerine imported rose from 4,400 cwts. to 5,600 cwts., but the value showed a slight decline. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal exporting countries in the total imports of chemicals.

*Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.*

	1913-14	1914-19	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	(pre-war year)	(war average)					
United Kingdom . . . . .	74.7	70.4	62.7	61.2	57.9	55.4	59.4
Germany . . . . .	12.4	7	18.7	20.6	21.5	21.5	16.7
United States . . . . .	3	5.5	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	4.7
Italy . . . . .	5.2	2.8	5.0	3.1	5.9	6.7	5.3
Kenya Colony . . . . .	..	.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.5
Norway . . . . .	.5	.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7
Japan . . . . .	1.5	16.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Other countries . . . . .	5.4	3.1	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.8
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The efforts made by the British chemical industries to consolidate their interests and to extend their sales organisations in India resulted in increased participation in the trade by the United Kingdom, while the share of Germany declined.



## Imports.

**Drugs and Medicines (R2.02 lakhs).**—The total value of imported drugs and medicines increased from R1.98 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2.02 lakhs in 1928-29. Imports of camphor advanced from

Camphor. 1,374,000 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs to 1,612,000 lbs. valued at R28 lakhs. Japan increased her supplies of natural camphor from 858,000 lbs. to 973,000 lbs., while Germany sent more synthetic camphor at lower prices to the extent of 549,300 lbs. as compared with 490,600 lbs. in the preceding year. Imports from China and Hongkong fell away to only 2,000 lbs. from 6,700 lbs. in 1927-28 and 74,100 lbs. in 1926-27. Arrivals in 1928-29 also included 62,800 lbs. of synthetic camphor from Switzerland and 11,100 lbs. from Italy, perhaps of Swiss origin. Over 133,000 lbs. of

quinine salts were imported on private account and 132 lbs. on Government account as compared with 113,600 lbs. and 63 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Cinchona bark was imported on Government account to the extent of 115,000 lbs. as compared with 271,900 lbs. in 1927-28. The value of proprietary and patent medicines rose from R29 lakhs to R43 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed R23 lakhs, Germany R5½ lakhs and the United States of America R6 lakhs. Imports of cod liver oil also increased to 90,600 lbs. valued at R1½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 500 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1,300 ounces and 1,400 ounces of morphia out of a total of 1,800 ounces, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R1,09,000 as compared with R1,12,000 in the preceding year.

**Salt (R1.47 lakhs).**—There was a substantial reduction in prices of imported salt during 1928-29 and, as a result, the differences in price between foreign and Indian salts, particularly during the latter half of the year, were much below those obtaining in preceding years. The following statement shows the prices month by month at Calcutta per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt :—

	IMPORTED		INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish Fine (ex-ship)	Bombay (ex-golah)
1928—	R	R	R
April . . . . .	110	106—101*	70
May . . . . .	110	103	70
June . . . . .	110	103	70
July . . . . .	111	104	70
August . . . . .	111	107*	70
September . . . . .	83	79*	70
October . . . . .	83	76	70
November . . . . .	83	79*	70
December . . . . .	83	79*	70
1929—			
January . . . . .	83	72	70
February . . . . .	86	75*	70
March . . . . .	86	72*	70

\* Ex-golah.

## Salt.

The quantity of foreign salt imported into India increased by 3 per cent from 596,000 tons in 1927-28 to 615,000 tons in 1928-29, but lower prices accounted for a decline in value by 16 per cent from R1,75 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs. Aden and Egypt continued to be the chief sources of supply; the former increased her share from 180,000 tons to 204,000 tons, while the latter reduced her consignments from 123,000 tons to 114,000 tons. The United Kingdom and Spain found the prices unremunerative and curtailed their supplies from 81,000 and 84,000 tons to 69,000 and 59,000 tons respectively. Imports from Italian East Africa also fell from 56,000 tons to 52,000 tons. The deficiency in supplies was, however, made up for by arrivals of cheap salt from new sources, such as Tripoli and Roumania, amounting to 25,000 and 12,000 tons respectively. Imports from Germany advanced in quantity from 57,000 to 64,000 tons but realised smaller values. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of consignment:—

*Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies . . . . .	19.1	33.1	32.9	33.0	30.2	33.2
Egypt . . . . .	13.9	27.1	21.2	24.3	20.7	18.6
United Kingdom . . . . .	22.5	17.4	18.5	10.0	13.6	11.2
Spain . . . . .	15.0	4.7	8.6	10.5	14.0	9.6
Germany . . . . .	8.8	5.6	7.2	10.7	9.5	10.4
Italian East Africa . . . . .	8.1	7.7	9.1	10.1	9.4	8.5
Other countries . . . . .	12.6	4.4	2.5	1.4	2.6	8.5
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)</b>	607,300	615,700	560,100	541,800	596,200	614,700

Foreign salt is imported chiefly into Bengal and, to a less extent, into Burma. The former took 533,000 tons or about 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1928-29 and the latter 81,000 tons or 13 per cent as compared with 83 and 17 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Besides foreign salt a fair quantity of Indian sea salt suitable for consumption in Bengal was also imported into that province. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta amounted to 28,000 tons in 1928-29, of which Bombay supplied 18,000 tons, Karachi nearly 8,000 tons and Kathiawar 2,000 tons, evidently the product of Okha Salt Works in Baroda. The total issues of salt during 1928-29 amounted to 2,057,100 tons. In accordance with the recent decision of the Government of India an enquiry will shortly be undertaken by the Tariff Board as to the desirability of taking necessary steps to encourage the production of salt in India suitable for consumption in those markets which are at present largely supplied from abroad and to the necessity of any measures being taken in the furtherance of that end.

## Imports.

**OTHER ARTICLES.—**Of other articles imported the following deserve special mention :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year.)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc . . . . .	1,82	3,02	3,54	4,01	4,47	4,92
Spices . . . . .	1,73	2,66	3,38	3,29	2,58	2,94
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	1,41	2,91	1,82	2,13	2,65	2,83
Tobacco . . . . .	75	1,98	2,13	2,58	2,91	2,75
Glass and glassware . . . . .	1,65	2,60	2,59	2,53	2,48	2,37
Precious stones and pearls, unset . . . . .	1,07	1,20	1,24	1,07	1,34	1,17
Cement . . . . .	66	69	65	58	64	68
Coal and coals . . . . .	11	1,32	98	86	62	89
Matches . . . . .	90	89	93	66	39	17

The value of instruments and apparatus imported further increased from R4,47 lakhs in 1927-28 to R4,92 lakhs in 1928-29, of which electrical instruments and apparatus (including telegraph and telephone apparatus, but excluding electrical machinery) accounted for R3,13 lakhs or 64 per cent as compared with R2,83 lakhs or 63 per cent in the preceding year. The trade in electrical apparatus is essentially a British trade and the United Kingdom maintained the lead with R1,99 lakhs as against R1,85 lakhs in 1927-28, although there were increased imports from other sources as well, notably from the United States, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof . . . . .	32	34	38
„ wires and cables . . . . .	81	90	99
Telegraph and telephone instruments . . . . .	5	6	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof . . . . .	39	39	49
Batteries . . . . .	10	11	13
Carbons, electric . . . . .	1	1	1
Accumulators . . . . .	17	22	20
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	15	16	17
Meters . . . . .	5	7	7
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	2	2	4
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	4	5	5
Unenumerated . . . . .	41	50	55
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,52</b>	<b>2,83</b>	<b>3,13</b>

## Dyeing and Tanning substances.

Among other items included under the general heading, there were noticeable increases in the imports of cinematograph films, photographic apparatus and optical instruments, but the value of imports of wireless apparatus, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, France and Germany, declined from R15½ lakhs to R14½ lakhs owing to lower prices. Imports of cinematograph films came to 30 million feet valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 23 million feet valued at R26 lakhs in 1927-28. The increase was almost entirely in raw films (i.e. films on which no picture has been impressed), imports of which, mostly from Germany and the United Kingdom, rose from 12 million feet valued at R6 lakhs to 19 million feet valued at R9 lakhs. This indicates that Indian film production is already in the process of development and, as a result, Indian-made films are increasing in number and popularity. Exposed films showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value, imports having amounted to 11 million feet valued at R19½ lakhs in 1928-29. The chief contributors were, as usual, the United States and the United Kingdom, which sent films to the value of R13 lakhs and R2½ lakhs as compared with R14½ lakhs and R3½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Imports of optical instruments and photographic apparatus rose from R8 lakhs and R23 lakhs to R11 lakhs and R30 lakhs respectively in the year under review.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of all sorts of instruments and apparatus imported in 1928-29 was R2.88 lakhs or 59 per cent, of the United States R73 lakhs or 15 per cent, of Germany R66 lakhs or 13 per cent. The remainder came chiefly from the Netherlands, Italy and Japan, supplies from which were valued at R16, R14, and R7 lakhs respectively.

Larger arrivals of betelnuts and pepper, chiefly from the Straits Settlements, led to an increase in the total imports of spices from 1,119,000 cwts.

Spices (R2.04 lakhs). valued at R2.58 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,475,000 cwts. valued at R2.94 lakhs in the year under review.

The Straits Settlements supplied 1,163,000 cwts. of betelnuts out of a total of 1,302,000 cwts. as against 847,000 cwts. out of a total of 965,000 cwts. in 1927-28. Imports of pepper were more than double those in the preceding year and amounted to 14,000 cwts. valued at R11½ lakhs, of which the Straits Settlements sent 11,000 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs. Imports of cloves, on the other hand, declined from 83,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs to 69,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs, owing to shorter supplies from Zanzibar and Pemba.

Imports of synthetic dyes aggregated 19½ million lbs. valued at R2.28 lakhs in 1928-29 as against 18½ million lbs. valued at R2.16 lakhs in 1927-28.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2.83 lakhs). Aniline dyes represented 70 per cent of the total quantity of synthetic dyes imported in 1928-29 and showed an increase from 13 million lbs. to 13½ million lbs. in quantity and from R1.79 lakhs to R1.90 lakhs in value. Imports of alizarine dyes also increased in quantity from 5 million lbs. to 5½ million lbs., but, on account of a fall in prices, the value declined from R33 lakhs to R30½ lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of alizarine dyes declined from R0-10-2 to R0-8-4, while that of aniline dyes remained fairly steady at about R1-6-0. Owing to her remarkable organisation in manufacturing as well as in marketing, Germany maintained her predominant position in this trade.

## Imports.

Direct imports of both aniline and alizarine dyes from Germany increased, the former from 9 million lbs. to 9½ million lbs. and the latter from 3 million lbs. to 3½ million lbs. The Netherlands and Belgium together supplied 679,000 lbs. of aniline dyes and 752,000 lbs. of alizarine dyes as compared with 415,000 lbs. and 577,000 lbs. respectively in 1927-28. The United Kingdom reduced her supplies of alizarine dyes from 1,284,000 lbs. to 1,168,000 lbs., but her share in aniline dyes advanced from 357,000 lbs. to 508,000 lbs. Italy considerably increased her sales of aniline dyes and sent 1,021,000 lbs., as compared with 731,000 lbs. in 1927-28 and 268,000 lbs. in 1926-27, while the share of the United States of America dropped from 1,952,000 lbs. in 1926-27 to 1,327,000 lbs. in 1927-28 and 1,159,000 lbs. in 1928-29. In both aniline and alizarine dyes the share of Switzerland declined. The following statement shows details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes separately during the last three years :—

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS.			VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES		
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<i>Imports of Alizarine Dyes—</i>						
From United Kingdom . . . . .	742	1,284	1,168	4	8	6
“ Germany . . . . .	2,991	3,001	3,660	19	19	20
“ United States . . . . .	..	63	49	..	1	1
“ Belgium . . . . .	154	62	21	1	..	..
“ Netherlands . . . . .	1,000	514	731	7	3	4
“ Switzerland . . . . .	83	85	18	..	..	..
“ Other countries . . . . .	75	164	39	1	2	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>5,045</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>5,686</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Imports of Aniline Dyes—</i>						
From United Kingdom . . . . .	443	357	508	7	7	9
“ Germany . . . . .	6,002	9,005	9,720	84	1,16	1,30
“ United States . . . . .	1,951	1,327	1,159	19	14	13
“ Belgium . . . . .	359	187	131	7	3	2
“ Netherlands . . . . .	411	223	548	8	4	8
“ Switzerland . . . . .	404	520	387	7	10	9
“ Other countries . . . . .	387	1,532	1,197	6	25	19
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>9,957</b>	<b>13,156</b>	<b>13,650</b>	<b>1,38</b>	<b>1,79</b>	<b>1,90</b>

The outstanding feature of the import trade in tobacco was an increase in the receipts of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption in local factories against a decrease in the entries of the manufactured products. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which received a set-back in 1927-28 in consequence of the increased rate of duty levied in March 1927, recovered from the low level of 4 million lbs. valued at R32 lakhs to 6½ million lbs. valued at R57 lakhs in 1928-29. The 1928-29 imports were slightly less in quantity than the record figure of 7 million lbs. reached in 1924-25, when lower duties prevailed, but were higher by nearly R2 lakhs in value. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the

## Glass and Glassware.

United States of America which supplied  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. valued at R27 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, imports of cigarettes declined from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. to 5 million lbs. owing chiefly to the

Cigarettes.

increasing part played by Indian factories in meeting the demand for cigarettes in India. The United Kingdom had, as usual, over 99 per cent of the trade, her supplies amounting to nearly 5 million lbs. as against  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. in 1927-28. Imports from Egypt further declined to 5,000 lbs., while those from the United States rose from 6,000 lbs. to 12,000 lbs. There were also smaller receipts of cigar and pipe tobacco which totalled 34,000 lbs. and 218,000 lbs. as against 36,000 lbs. and 254,000 lbs. respectively in 1927-28.

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware in 1928-29 was R2,37 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs as compared with R2,48 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1927-28 and R2,53 lakhs in 1926-27.

As in the two preceding years, Japan maintained her premier position and increased her share from R68 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1927-28 to R69 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1928-29, while the share of Czechoslovakia which, next to Japan, was the chief source of supply, further receded by R4 lakhs to R57 lakhs. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were valued at R40 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs and R20 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs as compared with R49 lakhs and R23 lakhs respectively in 1927-28. Imports from Belgium showed little improvement and were valued at R25 lakhs as against R24 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1927-28. Glass bangles were less in demand and recorded a decrease from R89 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1927-28 to R76 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1928-29, to which Czechoslovakia contributed R45 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs and Japan R22 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. Beads and false pearls, drawn chiefly from Czechoslovakia and Japan with a fair quantity from Italy, were imported to the value of R30 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs as compared with R26 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of bottles and phials rose from 516,000 gross valued at R33 lakhs to 586,000 gross valued at R36 lakhs. The chief sources of supply, as usual, were Germany (R12 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs), Japan (R12 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (R8 lakhs). Imports of funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps declined from R22 lakhs to R19 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. Glass sheets and plates were imported to the extent of 24 million square feet as compared with 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  million square feet in 1927-28 and were valued at R29 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. The imports were, as usual, mostly from Belgium and, to a less extent, from the United Kingdom, the supplies from these two countries being valued at R20 lakhs and R5 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs as against R18 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs and R8 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs respectively in 1927-28. Imports of tableware (including decanters, tumblers, etc.) showed an increase, while those of scientific glassware registered a small decrease.

The value of imports of precious stones and pearls declined from R1.34 lakhs to R1.17 lakhs, of which diamonds accounted for R88 lakhs, other precious stones R3 lakhs and pearls R26 lakhs, as compared with R70, R23 and R41 lakhs respectively in 1927-28. Of the total value of precious stones and unset pearls imported in 1928-29 Belgian supplies, consisting mostly of diamonds, were valued at R72 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs as against R62 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands declined from R14 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R10 lakhs and R4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs respectively. There has been a notice-

## Imports.

able decrease in the share of Ceylon in recent years, imports falling from R10 lakhs in 1926-27 to R5 lakhs in 1927-28 and further to R1 lakh in 1928-29. The decrease is chiefly attributable to a diversion of traffic, as commercial travellers trading in diamonds no longer prefer the route through Colombo. Arrivals from the Bahrein Islands and Arabia, the chief sources of pearls, also fell from R20 lakhs and R18 lakhs to R16½ lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively.

Notwithstanding the competition of local cement works, imports of foreign cement advanced from 112,300 tons to 127,300 tons in quantity and from R64½ lakhs to nearly R68 lakhs in value. The increase was mostly in the importation into Madras,

which owing to the remoteness of her situation from Indian factories was naturally more dependent on foreign supplies. The other chief importing provinces, Burma and Bengal, showed little variation. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier. Imports from that country showed a small increase in quantity from 90,600 tons to 91,000 tons with a decrease in value from R53½ lakhs to R51½ lakhs. Japan and Italy considerably increased their supplies to 14,400 tons and 4,400 tons from 9,400 tons and 2,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. There were smaller receipts from Germany, while consignments from Belgium increased. Arrivals in 1928-29 also included 4,400 tons from Austria, 1,500 tons from Jugoslavia and 1,100 tons from Denmark. The following table shows the details for the past three years :

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom . . . . .	71,500	90,600	91,000	44	53	51
Germany . . . . .	9,200	5,400	4,900	5	3	2
Belgium . . . . .	2,100	1,600	2,900	1	1	1
Italy . . . . .	4,500	2,000	4,400	2	1	2
Japan . . . . .	9,300	9,400	14,400	4	4	6
Other countries . . . . .	4,400	3,300	9,700	2	2	6
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>112,300</b>	<b>127,300</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>

Imports of foreign coal declined by 35 per cent in quantity from 263,000 tons in 1927-28 to 171,000 tons in 1928-29 and by 44 per cent in value from

R58½ lakhs to R33 lakhs. The decrease is partly attributable to the efforts made by the Indian coal

industry to secure the home market by effecting economies in production, but, more particularly, to reduced demands from Bombay owing to industrial troubles. All the principal countries contributed to this decrease. Imports from Natal fell from 155,000 tons to 105,000 tons. There were also smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Portuguese East Africa, amounting to 39,000 tons and 21,000 tons as against 52,000 tons and 35,000 tons respec-

## Coal.

tively in 1927-28. Australia, which before the war had sent on an average 50,000 tons of coal to India, practically lost her export markets, as her cost of production was far above the competitive level. Imports from Australia in 1928-29 fell away to 1,000 tons from 9,000 tons in 1927-28 and 13,000 tons in 1926-27. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during the past four years :—

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	97,000	13,000	52,000	39,000
Natal	114,000	86,000	155,000	105,000
Japan	14,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa	128,000	28,000	35,000	21,000
Australia	12,000	13,000	9,000	1,000

The tables below show the monthly prices per ton during 1928-29 and the average prices, since 1910, of Bengal, Welsh and South African coal in Bombay :—

### *Prices of coal at Bombay in the first week of each month.*

1928-29	Deaherghur Ex-scales	Best Welsh ‡ large ‡ small c. l. f. (a)	Natal (African) c. l. f. (a)
	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.
April	18 8 0	21 11 3	16 0 5
May	18 4 0	21 11 3	16 5 9
June	18 4 0	21 11 3	16 0 5
July	18 4 0	21 13 1	16 1 9
August	18 0 0*	21 13 1	16 7 2
September	18 0 0*	21 11 10	16 6 3
October	18 0 0*	21 10 1	16 5 4
November	18 0 0	21 9 6	16 4 5
December	18 0 0	21 10 1	16 10 2
January	18 2 0	21 4 9	16 10 2
February	18 2 0	21 11 3	17 0 6
March	18 2 0	21 11 3	17 11 2

(a) Sterling quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.

\*Relates to the middle of the month.



## Imports.

*Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.*

	Bengal	Cardiff	Natal
	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.
1910	13 3 0	18 14 0	15 10 0
1911	13 7 8	20 1 8	15 4 0
1912	17 6 4	23 2 2	19 0 0
1913	18 5 8	24 5 0	20 5 0
1914	16 5 8	23 14 0	19 4 0
1915	17 3 6	39 2 8	23 14 0
1916	25 0 0	43 0 0	41 5 0
1917	27 0 0	No quotation	45 0 0
1918	33 4 0	Ditto	No quotation
1919	22 4 7	Ditto	Ditto
1920	32 2 8	Ditto	Ditto
1921	33 4 0	39 4 0	46 0 0
1922	33 8 0	39 5 2	30 10 0
1923	30 8 8*	36 11 4	27 3 0
1924	28 15 5*	24 2 0	26 8 0
1925	(a)19 6 3(d)	(a)29 3 0	(a) 21 15 3
1926	(a) 18 8 9(d)	(b)24 8 5 (c)	(b) 19 1 2
1927	(a)20 3 0(d)	(b)22 10 1 (a)	(b) 18 15 9
1928	(a)18 3 0(d)	(b)21 11 2 (c)	(b) 16 8 4
1929 (six months)	(a)18 7 4(d)	(b)21 9 1 (c)	(b) 17 7 2

\* Bengal first class mill delivery. (a) Ex-scales.

(b) Sterling quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.

(c) Two-thirds one-third o.i.f. (d) Deonarthur. (e) Best Welsh  $\frac{1}{2}$  large,  $\frac{1}{2}$  small o.i.f.

The protection afforded by the rates of import duties imposed on matches in March, 1922, which have since been declared protective in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board, led to a substantial increase in local production which threatens to eliminate imports. Imports of foreign matches rapidly fell from 11 million gross of boxes in 1923-24 to 7 million gross in 1924-25,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million gross in 1927-28 and to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million gross in 1928-29 and correspondingly in value from R1,46 lakhs in 1923-24 to R89 lakhs in 1924-25, R39 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1927-28 and to R17 lakhs in 1928-29. Compared with the preceding year, imports in 1928-29 represented a decrease of 56 per cent both in quantity and value. Both safety and other matches shared in this decrease, the former falling from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million gross of boxes to a little over 1 million gross and the latter from 1 million gross to nearly half a million gross. Imports were mainly from Sweden, total arrivals from that country having amounted to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million gross valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 3 million gross valued at R32 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Norway fell away to nothing from 68,000 gross in 1927-28 and 126,000 gross in 1926-27. There were also smaller receipts from Japan and Czechoslovakia. Imports of match splints and of veneers for match boxes were valued at R21,000 and R29,000 as compared with R27,000 and R33,000 respectively in 1927-28.

## CHAPTER III.

### Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

#### Exports

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise in 1928-29
Jute, raw	29,09.80	37,04.57	26,78.04	30,66.26	3,134.92	9.80
Jute manufactures	51,76.06	53,53.98	53,18.09	53,56.43	56,90.49	17.24
Cotton, raw and waste	91,06.30	95,91.42	59,14.19	48,19.53	66,00.10	20.20
Cotton manufactures	11,27.48	9,64.85	10,74.85	8,67.22	7,79.56	2.36
Grain, pulse and flour	65,06.04	43,03.39	39,24.90	42,32.03	33,60.43	10.21
Seeds	23,16.85	29,63.68	19,08.77	26,00.30	29,62.52	8.97
Tea	33,39.24	27,12.17	23,03.77	32,48.49	23,60.44	8.06
Hides and skins, raw	6,77.41	7,23.38	7,17.97	8,80.94	9,55.98	2.90
Leather	7,23.87	7,10.21	7,37.69	8,07.37	9,50.74	2.82
Metals and ores	7,18.92	7,28.83	7,20.86	8,97.06	8,31.63	2.70
Lac	7,55.06	6,90.19	8,47.34	6,98.86	8,64.26	2.62
Wool, raw and manufactures	6,21.32	4,59.48	4,03.23	5,33.38	5,90.71	1.79
Oleagines	3,20.00	2,10.62	2,62.78	3,14.19	3,94.18	1.16
Paraffin wax	1,80.60	1,69.46	1,64.60	2,42.69	2,45.54	.74
Rubber, raw	1,42.94	2,04.10	3,00.14	2,67.09	1,99.86	.61
Wood and timber	1,40.97	1,95.74	1,62.04	1,65.73	1,76.80	.54
Coffee	2,08.95	1,85.26	1,32.63	2,31.92	1,69.25	.51
Spices	1,06.78	1,76.28	1,55.97	2,39.96	1,58.80	.48
Opium	1,47.24	1,93.37	2,11.85	1,99.09	1,57.12	.48
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,58.86	1,28.58	1,06.25	1,86.74	1,44.93	.44
Tobacco	1,26.04	1,11.40	1,04.15	1,06.18	1,27.47	.39
Manures	1,26.68	1,17.49	1,25.40	1,28.01	1,32.16	.37
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,35.72	1,33.11	1,17.72	1,60.70	1,19.05	.36
Coal	1,32.46	1,08.27	99.85	1,13.76	1,06.27	.33
Fruits and vegetables	71.66	33.46	39.68	1,05.42	96.15	.29
Misc	1,02.71	1,04.17	1,08.41	92.84	96.47	.27
Hemp, raw	1,72.87	1,59.17	32.76	80.38	87.52	.27
Oils	3,44.10	1,79.27	95.71	70.93	86.53	.26
Fish (excluding canned fish)	72.32	76.44	75.38	87.13	78.24	.24
Coal and coke	37.51	34.80	31.33	76.43	71.93	.23
Provisions and oilman's stores	53.87	64.94	60.95	61.21	64.43	.20
Drugs and medicines	35.87	36.77	37.10	34.53	41.61	.12
Animals, living	31.42	34.62	36.32	45.87	30.95	.12
Silk, raw and manufactures	41.02	33.76	35.08	42.69	32.17	.09
Fibre for brushes and brooms	26.28	23.20	25.34	29.63	25.92	.08
Apparel	29.45	23.90	22.30	23.82	17.62	.05
Cordage and rope	15.30	16.92	15.44	13.52	16.02	.05
Bristles	24.56	19.33	13.56	16.18	15.04	.05
Baitpetre	27.13	20.28	12.12	12.13	9.90	.03
Candles	11.59	15.86	8.81	12.52	9.33	.03
Tallow, stearine and wax	11.36	10.60	14.00	11.16	7.97	.02
Horns, tips, etc.	10.40	9.36	7.91	9.15	7.96	.02
Sugar	62.49	7.05	6.78	7.83	5.43	.02
All other articles	4,43.92	4,91.60	4,82.89	5,42.98	4,90.55	1.60
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS</b>	<b>3,84,66.53</b>	<b>3,74,84.21</b>	<b>3,01,43.53</b>	<b>3,19,15.25</b>	<b>3,30,12.79</b>	<b>100</b>

Jute and jute manufactures (RS9,25 lakhs). —The total area under jute in 1928 was 3,144,400 acres and the total outturn was 10 million bales. The outturn of jute in 1927 was 10.2 million bales, whereas in 1926 it was 12.1 million bales. Thus there was a decline in the outturn of jute in the year under review. This decline was due mostly to the unfavourable weather conditions in 1928. Apart from weather conditions, another factor which may be noted was the "short crop" propaganda started by the Indian National Congress

## Exports.

early in 1928. It is difficult to estimate the effects of this propaganda on the cultivation of jute, but, judging from the figures of acreage, it does not appear to have produced any very substantial effect. Owing to this shortage, the price of raw jute was generally on a higher level throughout the year under review as compared with the preceding year. But it may be noted that in the initial stages the heavy stocks from the previous year's crop eased the situation and prices in April did not rise appreciably. Early in May the effect of the late sowing began to be felt and rumours about revising the short-time agreement amongst the mills as well as the reports of the unfavourable weather conditions hardened the market and prices were generally higher in the next two months. The price at the beginning of May per bale of 400 lbs. in Calcutta was R70. It rose to R71 in the next week, but for a number of weeks after that it remained at about R68. By the middle of June it rose again to R70-8 and by the 10th July the price had risen to R79 per bale of the old crop and R84 per bale of the new crop. Prices throughout July and August, though slightly on the downward trend, were on the whole at a fairly high level varying between about R74 and R81. By September the new crop began to come into the market and the situation was considerably eased. The final forecast issued in that month indicated an outturn of 9,916,000 bales, but the trade had been expecting even a lower outturn than this and the result was an immediate lowering of prices. These fell from R67-8 on the 18th September to R62-8 (for September delivery) and R64 (for October delivery) on the 25th September. Rumours regarding the revision of the agreement in the matter of the working hours of mills caused a rise in the market about the middle of October, but the decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association on the 6th November to raise their hours from 54 to 60 from July, 1929 again eased the situation and the position throughout November was generally weak. The end of November and the beginning of December saw prices round about R68 to R69 per bale. With the exception of a slight set-back from the third week of December to the beginning of January prices throughout the remaining period were generally on the increase and on the 26th February the rate ruling in the market was R74 per bale. In the last month of the financial year prices sagged a little, but never went below R70 per bale. On the whole, it will be seen that the general level of jute prices throughout the year was higher in 1928-29 than in 1927-28.

The London prices per ton c.i.f. for 'First marks' stood at £32 at the beginning of April. From that day till the 12th May prices increased and reached the level of £34 by the middle of May. This rise in prices was due to the unfavourable weather conditions during the initial period of the crop. From the 12th May till the middle of June prices varied between £34 and £33 per ton. From the 15th June there was a distinct tendency for prices to rise and by the 13th July £38-5 per ton was registered. This was in sympathy with the Indian prices. Prices kept between £38 and £37 per ton till the 10th August. On the 17th August the record price of the year, *viz.*, £39-5 per ton, was registered. From that date prices began to decline till by the middle of November £31-5 per ton was quoted in the market. This movement was due to the same reasons which were noted above in explaining the drop in the Indian prices. From November, 1928, till the beginning of January, 1929, prices remained steady about £31 to £32 per ton. From January prices rose slightly

## Jute.

till on the 22nd February nearly £36 per ton was registered. Throughout March prices varied between £33 and £34 per ton, a slight reduction from the higher prices reached at the end of February.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill areas during the fiscal year 1928-29 were 11.2 million bales as compared with 10.5 million bales in 1927-28. Exports abroad from Calcutta of raw jute during the same period were 4,806,000 bales. Arrivals during the period from the 1st July, 1928 to the 30th June, 1929 were 10.4 million bales as against 11 million bales during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Though the supplies of raw jute were not as plentiful as in the preceding two years, yet the demand for jute manufactures showed an increase and the jute industry had another prosperous year. The mills continued to work 54 hours a week, but it was agreed that from July, 1929 the working hours should be extended to 60 a week. This decision appears to have been made because India had not been participating to the same extent as other manufacturing countries in the increased world demand for jute manufactures. The number of looms at work in Bengal on the 1st January, 1929, was 50,041.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,809,000 tons, or 32,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while the total value increased from R84,23 lakhs to R89,25 lakhs. Raw jute accounted for 36 per cent of this value and jute manufactures for 64 per cent as in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years :—

	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	708	892	898
Bags (in millions)	369	449	463	498
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,509	1,553	1,568

The quantity of raw jute exported was about one per cent higher than in the preceding year and 17 per cent higher than in the pre-war year 1913-14. The exports of gunny bags increased in number from 463 millions to 498 millions and of gunny cloth from 1,553 million yards to 1,568 million yards. The production, Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last 16 years are given in table No. 29 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in tables Nos. 30-A and 30-B.

Of 5,028,000 bales of raw jute exported during the year Germany took 1,457,000 bales as against 1,399,000 bales in the preceding year, an increase of 4 per cent. Her imports were valued at R8,96 lakhs as against R8,54 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, exports to the United Kingdom decreased from 1,244,000 bales valued at R7,68 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,130,000 bales valued at R7,57 lakhs in 1928-29. France increased her imports from 613,000 bales to 616,000 bales with an increase in value from R3,70 lakhs to R4,05 lakhs. Italy increased her share from 275,000 bales valued at R1,71 lakhs to 340,000 bales valued at R2,28 lakhs. The Netherlands took 96,000 bales, Belgium 308,000 bales

## Exports.

and Spain 240,000 bales as compared with 117,000 bales, 273,000 bales and 253,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. The share of Brazil went down from 109,000 bales to 68,000 bales. On the other hand, the United States of America increased her takings from 472,000 bales valued at R3,06 lakhs to 525,000 bales valued at R3,44 lakhs. Japan took 67,000 bales and Egypt 71,000 bales, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year.

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 463 millions to 498 millions as compared with 369 millions exported in 1913-14. The total value of the exports increased from R23½ crores to R25 crores. Sacking gunny bags increased in number from 380 millions to 411 millions and the increase in value was about a crore and a half of rupees from R20½ crores to R22 crores. Hessian gunny bags increased in number from 83 millions valued at R2,82 lakhs in 1927-28 to 87 millions valued at R2,92 lakhs in 1928-29. Of the total exports of gunny bags the United Kingdom took 44½ millions as against 46 millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags and took 91 millions as against 76½ millions in the preceding year. Java increased her imports from 26 millions in 1927-28 to 42 millions in 1928-29. On the other hand, exports to the Straits Settlements decreased from 15½ millions to 12½ millions. Chile and Peru together took 45 millions as against 44 millions in 1927-28. Exports to Japan have been consistently declining in the last three years and amounted to 8½ millions in 1928-29 as compared with 18½ millions in 1927-28. The Union of South Africa took 20 millions as compared with 18½ millions in the preceding year. Exports to China were 25 millions in the year under review, the same as in the preceding year, while Siam reduced her takings by about 2 millions to 12½ millions and Indo-China increased her takings from 14 millions to nearly 15½ millions. Egypt took 15½ millions in 1928-29 as compared with 14 millions in the preceding year. The United States of America took 20 millions as against 21 millions in 1927-28. On the other hand, Cuba took about 33½ millions in 1928-29 as compared with 28 millions in the preceding year. New Zealand took 11 million bags and Portuguese East Africa about 12½ million bags. Exports to Hawaii increased from nearly 11½ million bags in 1927-28 to 16½ million bags in 1928-29.

Exports of gunny cloth increased from 1,553 million yards to 1,568 million yards. Hessian gunny cloth increased from 1,478 million yards to 1,503 million yards, but sacking gunny cloth declined from

### Gunny cloth.

75 million yards to 65 million yards. Of the total exports the United States of America absorbed 1,022 million yards, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year. The value of the exports, however, increased from over R18½ crores in 1927-28 to R19½ crores in 1928-29. The Argentine Republic took 340 million yards as compared with 331 million yards in 1927-28, the increase in value being about half a crore of rupees to R7½ crores. Exports to Canada increased from 69 million yards to 76 million yards. The United Kingdom took 29 million yards, 2 million yards less than in 1927-28. Australia took 22 million yards and New Zealand nearly 4 million yards. China increased her purchases from 11 million yards to 16½ million yards, but Uruguay decreased her purchases by a million yards from 15½ million yards to 14½ million yards. The Union of South Africa imported 4½ million yards, slightly more than in the two preceding years. The Philippine Islands took 10 million yards, about

## Cotton.

2 million yards less than in 1927-28. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of the two more important grades of hessians :—

Date	B. TWILLS		HESSIANS, 40" × 8 oz.		HESSIANS, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1928—						
April 3	47 12	{ 47 0 to 46 12 47 8 }	17 14	{ 16 8 to 10 0 17 4 }	22 8	{ 20 12 to 20 0 21 8 }
April 24	47 12	{ 47 0 to 46 4 47 8 }	19 5	{ 16 8 to 17 0 16 8 }	22 10	{ 20 8 to 21 4 20 8 }
May 29	46 8	{ 46 0 to 47 8 46 0 }	20 1	{ 16 0 to 17 4 16 8 }	22 3	{ 20 0 to 21 8 20 0 }
June 26	47 8	{ 46 8 to 48 8 46 8 }	19 10	{ 17 6 to 16 8 17 6 }	24 14	{ 20 8 to 31 8 20 8 }
July 31	48 4	{ 47 4 to 47 0 47 4 }	20 2	{ 18 8 to 17 0 18 8 }	25 8	{ 21 0 to 21 2 21 0 }
August 23	47 4	{ 46 0 to 45 2 46 0 }	19 6	{ 16 6 to 15 8 16 6 }	25 0	{ 20 12 to 19 12 20 12 }
September 25	45 4	{ 44 8 to 43 0 44 8 }	15 12	{ 14 12 to 15 6 14 12 }	21 4*	{ 19 10 to 19 10 19 10 }
October 30	43 8	{ 42 8 to 45 0 42 8 }	14 12	{ 15 14 to 14 4 15 14 }	22 2*	19 0*
November 27	46 12	{ 43 8 to 46 0 43 8 }	16 6	{ 15 6 to 15 9 15 6 }	23 0*	20 2*
December 18	48 0	{ 46 0 to 43 12 46 0 }	16 2	{ 15 9 to 15 0 15 9 }	22 9*	{ 20 3 to 19 14 20 3 }
1929—						
January 29	45 12	{ 44 8 to 44 0 44 0 }	16 4	{ 16 0 to 15 4 15 12 }	20 14*	{ 20 14 to 19 14 20 10 }
February 26	44 8	{ 43 8 to 43 0 43 8 }	16 0	{ 15 4 to 15 10 15 4 }	20 12*	{ 19 8 to 20 8 19 8 }
March 26	43 4	{ 43 0 to 42 12 43 0 }	16 8	{ 15 0 to 15 0 15 0 }	20 10*	{ 19 8 to 19 8 19 8 }

\* Hessians 40" × 10 oz.

**Cotton (R66,25 lakhs).—**†The Indian cotton crop of the season 1928-29 was estimated at 5,638,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,963,000 bales in the preceding year. Up to January, 1929, it was expected that the cotton crop of the year would be a large one, but the unseasonable cold weather and frost at the end of January and early in February caused a great deal of damage, especially in Gujarat, an important cotton-growing region, and the outturn, therefore, has suffered considerably. The American crop of 1928

† Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

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was larger than that of 1927, although it was not of the same dimensions as the crops of the two years 1925 and 1926. The American yield of 1928 was estimated at 14,478,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (equivalent to 18,097,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 12,955,000 bales of 500 lbs. each for 1927. The outturn of Egyptian cotton also was better, being 1,943,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 1,507,000 bales in 1927-28.

In the first half of 1928 the two factors which gave a bullish tendency to the market for American cotton and kept prices on the increase were, first, the unfavourable reports from America about the weather and about the prevalence of boll weevil and, secondly, the publication of the half-yearly statistics of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners, showing a large consumption of American cotton which raised expectations that the world's requirements for the twelve months would not be smaller than in 1926-27 when the consumption was of record dimensions. These two factors dominated the situation in the early part of 1928. From 9.79*d.* per lb. on the 3rd February the price rose to 10.86*d.* on the 30th March, 1928. The financial year 1928-29 opened with a firm feeling in the cotton market of Liverpool and the quotation went up to 11.16*d.* on the 12th April. Weather reports from America were unfavourable and many authorities feared serious damage to the plant by the boll weevil pest. Prices continued to be relatively bright throughout April, May and June till on the 6th July the price was 12.53*d.* per lb., the highest in the year under review. This advance was due to unfavourable crop reports from America. From that date, however, prices began to decline and by the 15th September the price was 9.72*d.* per lb. The main cause of this decline in price was the publication of the acreage figures which were much larger than had been anticipated. Moreover, the consumption returns which appeared about the same time further contributed to this bearish tendency. A slight rally in price, however, took place about the 8th August, when the first Bureau estimate of the crop was published. The United States Government estimated the yield at only 14,291,000 bales (500 lb. bales), whereas the market expected a forecast of fully 14,750,000 bales. The rally in price, however, was soon counteracted, because, in the first place, many operators believed that the yield had been underestimated. This proved to be the case, as the second estimate of the United States Government published on the 8th September gave a yield of 14,439,000 bales. The drop in prices was thereby accelerated and, as was noted above, on the 15th September the lowest quotation of the year, *viz.*, 9.72*d.*, was reached. From September again prices began to rise, because the crop in America made less satisfactory progress than had at first been expected and the Government reduced the estimate of the yield to 13,993,000 bales in the forecast published on the 8th October. On the 8th November the Washington Bureau published a forecast of 14,133,000 bales. As this was less than was expected by the market, prices tended to be firmer. Throughout the remaining part of the financial year, and, in fact, from October, 1928, prices fluctuated between 10*d.* and 11*d.* per lb. till the end of February, 1929. In January the market showed a bearish tendency. The poor industrial reports from the United States of America, Lancashire and the Continent and an increase in the Bank rate as well as smaller consumption of American cotton during January and February were all factors which had a depressing effect. About the middle of February, however, the market revived and a much

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stronger tone was perceptible. This was due to more favourable reports in the matter of the world consumption of American cotton. Prices began to rise and the rise continued throughout February and March. By the 15th March the price had risen to 11-14d. per lb. Afterwards, however, there was a slight decline and on the 28th March, 1929, the price was only 10-96d. per lb.

The two most important factors depressing the course of prices of Indian cotton were the comparatively large crop of the 1927-28 season and the long-drawn-out mill strike which broke out in April, 1928, and lasted till October of the same year. As the supply was great and the consumption was reduced owing to the strike, the stocks of cotton in Bombay were heavy almost throughout the whole year. Owing to these factors the level of Indian prices was below parity as compared with American prices for a great portion of the year, a fact which is interesting to note in comparing the exports of the year under review with those of the preceding year. Except for this difference in parity, prices of Indian cotton moved, as usual, in sympathy with the prices of American cotton throughout the year. The weekly prices of Broach M. G. Fully Good at Bombay are displayed in Chart No. 9, prefixed to the Review. From R363 per candy on the 5th April, 1928 (April-May delivery), the price rose to R381 per candy on the 27th April. By the 11th May the price had risen to R394 per candy. A slight set-back was experienced on the 25th May, when the price for July-August delivery fell to R388-12 per candy. From the 1st June, however, prices began to rise again and on the 6th July the highest price of the financial year 1928-29, viz., R417 per candy, was reached. The course of Indian cotton prices in this period was almost exactly similar to that of American cotton prices and the highest point was reached almost exactly at the same time in both cases. From the first week of July, the price fell in sympathy with the American price, but there was a moderate rally at the end of August owing to the unexpected smallness of the crop as reported by the Washington Bureau. Prices thereafter fell sharply and, as in the case of the American cotton, the lowest quotation of the year was reached by the middle of September, when R318 per candy was recorded. Prices fluctuated thereafter, but were, on the whole, on the increase till the end of November when the rate of R369 per candy was registered. There was a slight decline in price after that, as in the case of the American cotton, till the beginning of February, when the price was R353 per candy. From February to the middle of March prices rose in sympathy with American prices and on the 15th March R375 per candy was registered. From that date to the end of the financial year prices showed a sagging tendency and on the 28th March the price fell to R362-8 per candy.

As remarked above, the cotton crop of 1927-28 in India was a big one. On the other hand, the Bombay mill industry was in the throes of a strike for nearly six months of 1928. The riots in February, 1929, also led to a stoppage of work in Bombay for a number of days. All these factors reduced the home demand for Indian cotton, and its prices were lower relatively to the prices of American cotton. A natural result of this state of affairs was that export was encouraged to a great extent. Exports of raw cotton from India in the year under review showed an enormous increase as compared either with 1927-28 or 1926-27. These amounted to 3,712,000 bales as against 2,686,000 bales in 1927-28 and 3,188,000 bales in 1926-27. Both Japan and



## Exports.

China increased their takings as compared with 1927-28, Japan's share going up from 1,235,000 bales valued at R22 crores in 1927-28 to 1,610,000 bales valued at R29 crores in 1928-29. Exports to China also increased from 112,000 bales valued at R2 crores in 1927-28 to 403,000 bales valued at R7.3 crores in 1928-29. It is interesting to note that the participation of European countries in the purchases of Indian cotton also showed considerable increases. Italy increased her takings from 331,000 bales valued at R5.9 crores in 1927-28 to 384,000 bales valued at R6.6 crores in 1928-29. Belgium took 347,000 bales valued at R6.2 crores in 1928-29 as against 230,000 bales valued at R4.2 crores in the preceding year. Germany took 324,000 bales in 1928-29 as compared with 256,000 bales in 1927-28, the increase in value being R1.3 crores. The United Kingdom's share also went up from 160,000 bales valued at R2.9 crores to 241,000 bales valued at R4.4 crores. Increases were also noticeable in the cases of France, Spain, the Netherlands and the United States of America. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-war average :—

*Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.*

—	Pre-war average 1909-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
April . . .	303,600	348,900	430,100	385,400	226,100	323,600
May . . .	248,800	283,500	405,900	295,200	200,600	372,800
June . . .	218,900	253,300	452,400	280,100	240,300	304,900
July . . .	190,100	138,000	308,400	237,800	180,400	285,200
August . . .	110,300	109,300	208,400	208,200	201,600	216,000
September . . .	75,300	113,800	136,000	104,700	152,800	191,200
October . . .	66,800	62,300	87,400	38,300	88,300	254,000
November . . .	101,400	63,800	120,200	62,000	93,500	176,700
December . . .	168,200	266,700	306,100	153,900	193,700	272,300
January . . .	318,800	459,500	540,300	446,100	400,600	400,200
February . . .	318,300	594,100	632,500	398,600	323,500	356,300
March . . .	295,800	633,200	545,700	576,700	384,800	569,500
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>2,407,300</b>	<b>3,326,400</b>	<b>4,173,400</b>	<b>3,188,000</b>	<b>2,686,200</b>	<b>3,711,700</b>

Exports from Bombay amounted to 71 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 22 per cent and from Madras a little over 4 per cent, as compared with 63, 27 and 5 per cent respectively in 1927-28.

Owing to the long-drawn-out strike in the Bombay mill industry imports of cotton into India during 1928-29 were considerably reduced. From 370,000 bales valued at R6.74 crores in 1927-28 the imports went down to 162,000 bales valued at R3.9 crores in 1928-29. Apart from the reduction in demand due to the long strike, Indian prices were below parity as compared with American prices in 1928-29 and naturally this did not encourage imports. As in the preceding year, nearly all the imports of foreign cotton were into Bombay. Supplies of American cotton from the United States of America declined from 279,000 bales valued at R4.37 crores in 1927-28 to 66,000 bales valued at R1.38 crores in 1928-29. On the other hand, supplies from the Kenya Colony increased from 73,000 bales valued at R2 crores in 1927-28 to 84,000 bales valued at R2.23 crores in 1928-29. The United Kingdom sent

## Cotton.

5,102 bales, Persia 2,789 bales, Egypt 1,646 bales and Tanganyika Territory 1,070 bales. The quantity of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last four years is shown in the following statement :—

	From Bombay			
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
To Japan	6,100	1,100	200	200
„ United Kingdom	1,000	500	1,000	200
„ Other countries	900	400	300	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>500</b>

Japanese interests have established organisations in East Africa which combine the selling of Japanese cotton textiles with the purchase of African cotton, and shipment of African cotton to Japan *via* Bombay has been replaced almost entirely by direct shipment from Mombasa.

During the cotton season 1928-29, 3,350,000 bales of Indian cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of August, 1929, as against 3,422,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August, 1928, was 1,011,000 bales as compared with 445,300 bales on the same day of 1927. Stocks on the 31st March, 1929, were 1,180,000 bales as compared with 963,000 bales on the corresponding date of 1928. Stocks of cotton in Bombay during the year under review were very heavy owing to the good crop and the mill strike referred to above.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past three fiscal years was as follows :—

### *Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.* (In bales of 400 lbs.)

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Bombay Island	875,017	663,203	384,332
Ahmedabad	274,031	280,889	303,386
Bombay Presidency	1,315,559	1,102,682	859,460
Madras	182,105	191,656	190,812
United Provinces	190,550	186,347	171,894
Central Provinces and Berar	111,150	113,262	119,800
Bengal	87,117	88,610	78,188
Punjab and Delhi	30,007	45,240	48,543
Rest of British India	14,441	12,436	20,701
<b>TOTAL BRITISH INDIA</b>	<b>1,948,829</b>	<b>1,740,133</b>	<b>1,495,398</b>
<b>TOTAL INDIAN STATES</b>	<b>209,845(a)</b>	<b>243,441(b)</b>	<b>268,493(b)</b>
<b>TOTAL INDIA</b>	<b>2,158,674</b>	<b>1,983,574</b>	<b>1,763,891</b>

(a) Calculated from yarn production.

(b) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

**Cotton manufactures (R7,80 lakhs).—**The cotton industry in 1928-29 was thrown out of gear by the protracted strike in the Bombay mill industry

## Exports.

from April to October, 1928. The situation was further affected, as far as Bombay was concerned, by the communal riots in February, 1929. Before the mill industry could settle down after the riots a new strike started, although it does not fall within the year under review. It will thus be seen that the condition of the industry was far from normal and it is not possible to draw a correct picture of the situation from the statistics of the year. As a consequence of the unsettled condition, both production and exports declined. It may be remarked in passing that the Indian Government Trade Mission which was appointed to survey the prospects of Indian textiles in foreign markets has reported and the recommendations are under the consideration of the Government of India.

A special officer has recently been appointed by the Government of India to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the existing system of *ad valorem* assessment of cotton piecegoods and simultaneously to ascertain and report what changes have taken place, since the Tariff Board reported, in the volume of imports, classes of goods imported and the extent and severity of external competition with the products of Indian mills.

The production of yarn in mills in India for 1928-29 declined to 648 million lbs. as compared with 809 million lbs. in 1927-28 and 807 million lbs. in 1926-27:

Details of production of yarn by counts are given below  
Cotton yarn (R1,96 lakhs).      in millions of lbs. :—

Counts	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Nos. 1-10	191	103	85	93	96	115	106	71
" 11-20	862	876	827	377	340	401	330	303
" 21-30	167	209	182	224	214	246	263	211
" 31-40	20	16	20	10	20	28	34	37
Above 40	2	2	2	6	6	11	11	10
Wastes	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	6

The production of counts 1-10 declined by 25 per cent, of 11-20 by 22 per cent and of 21-30 by 19 per cent. The production of counts 31-40 increased by 9 per cent, whereas production of counts above 40s declined by 9 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Exports of yarn were almost the same in 1928-29 as in 1927-28. There was a decline of only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  million lbs. The exports amounted to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  million lbs. in 1928-29. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average of the war period was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported, however, increased from R1,88 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1,96 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the preceding year, the exports to China were comparatively small, though they were a million lbs. more in 1928-29 than in 1927-28. The exports to other countries more or less maintained their position and the decline on the exports of 1926-27 was due entirely to the loss of the Chinese market. The exports of twist and yarn to Aden and Dependencies increased from 3.8 million lbs. valued at R30.5 lakhs to 4.45 million lbs. valued at R36 lakhs. On the other hand, Egypt and Persia took smaller quantities; Egypt's share declined from 5.1 million lbs. to 4.2 million lbs. and Persia's from 3.3 million lbs. to 3.2 million lbs.

## Cotton Manufactures.

Exports to Syria declined slightly by 31,000 lbs., whereas exports to Siam, Iraq and the Straits Settlements increased from 1,623,000 lbs., 936,000 lbs. and 1,061,000 lbs. in 1927-28 to 1,849,000 lbs., 1,587,000 lbs. and 1,132,000 lbs. respectively in 1928-29. Exports to the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey (European) declined slightly. Exports to other countries also declined from 4.6 million lbs. to 3 million lbs. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 32A and 32B, where further details of the exports of Indian yarn are given.

The production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1928-29 declined by 20 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was 8 per cent in 1928-29 as compared with 7 per cent in 1927-28 and 8.7 per cent in 1926-27, but the actual quantity exported, as compared with that in the preceding year, declined by 19 million yards or 11.3 per cent. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1921-22 onwards as well as the average exports during the war period :—

	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Cotton piecegoods—</b>									
Grey	74,576	24,239	31,126	32,877	44,198	37,336	19,049	17,099	16,385
White	1,475	997	1,050	1,434	1,145	863	1,550	1,355	1,379
Coloured	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,957	186,168	129,546	175,903	149,230	131,455
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156,428</b>	<b>160,966</b>	<b>156,951</b>	<b>165,228</b>	<b>181,811</b>	<b>164,834</b>	<b>197,401</b>	<b>168,624</b>	<b>149,219</b>

As in the preceding year, the exports of coloured goods showed a decline. There was a small increase of 24,000 yards in the exports of white goods, but there was a decline of nearly 1½ million yards under greys. The progressive decline in the exports of grey goods, noted in the preceding year, continued also during the year under review. Detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

### Production in the Indian Mills.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
<b>Grey and bleached piecegoods—</b>				
Shirtings and longcloth	292.5	530.5	620.0	474.2
Chadars	69.9	65.5	66.8	56.7
Dhutis	234.8	565.7	615.9	564.2
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	128.9	93.3	92.2	75.5
Drills and jeans	27.8	79.7	91.2	76.3
Other sorts	68.5	172.5	183.9	162.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>872.4</b>	<b>1,577.2</b>	<b>1,675.0</b>	<b>1,409.6</b>
<b>Coloured piecegoods</b>	<b>291.9</b>	<b>631.5</b>	<b>631.6</b>	<b>483.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PIECEGOODS</b>	<b>1,164.3</b>	<b>2,208.7</b>	<b>2,306.6</b>	<b>1,893.3</b>

## Exports.

### *Exports.*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
<b>Grey and bleached piecegoods—</b>				
Shirtings . . . . .	2.2	.2	2.1	2.0
Chadars and dhutis . . . . .	7.6	3.7	3.6	3.9
T. cloth and domestics . . . . .	21.6	2.0	1.4	3.0
Drills and jeans . . . . .	.6	.6	.4	.5
Other sorts . . . . .	12.2	15.0	11.6	8.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>Coloured piecegoods</b>	45.0	175.9	149.3	131.4
<b>TOTAL PIECEGOODS</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>197.4</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>149.2</b>

The exports of Indian piecegoods declined from 169 million yards valued at R6,19 lakhs in 1927-28 to 149 million yards valued at R5,37 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the previous year, the largest single customer for Indian piecegoods was Persia which took 23.8 million yards in 1928-29. The trade with this country has been consistently declining in the last three years due mainly to severe competition from European countries which serve Persia from the north and the west. India exported 28 million yards to Persia in 1927-28 and 38 million yards in 1926-27; thus there has been a decline of nearly 14 million yards in two years. For similar reasons exports to Iraq have been declining; in the year under review they amounted to only 18.7 million yards as compared with 24 million yards in 1927-28 and 38 million yards in 1926-27, a decline of nearly 19½ million yards in the two years. Declines have also to be noted in the exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, the exports to the former country decreasing from 22.5 million yards in 1927-28 to 19.7 million yards in 1928-29 and exports to the latter from 19.6 million yards in 1927-28 to 17.8 million yards in 1928-29. Exports to Kenya Colony and Portuguese East Africa have also been declining. In the case of Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) the decline was from 13.6 million to 12 million yards in the year under review, whereas in the case of Portuguese East Africa the decline was from 10.6 million yards in 1927-28 to 7.7 million yards in 1928-29. On the other hand, exports to Tanganyika Territory, Siam and Arabia showed slight increases. There was a sharp decline in the case of Egypt from

## Cotton Manufactures.

2·7 million yards in 1927-28 to 0·8 million yards in the year under review. The competition in this case was mainly from Italy. In the case of most other countries there were slight decreases.

Analysing the trade in greater detail, it will be noticed that Aden and Dependencies offered a larger market for Indian grey goods in 1928-29. Exports of grey goods to this part increased from 1·3 million yards in 1927-28 to 2·3 million yards in 1928-29. The demand from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for these goods also increased and the exports to that country increased from 1·2 million yards to 1·4 million yards. Tanganyika Territory also took 2·8 million yards of grey goods in the year under review as compared with 1·9 million yards in the preceding year. On the other hand, the demand for grey goods from Portuguese East Africa fell sharply from 4·5 million yards to 2·2 million yards in 1928-29. A similar decrease was also noticeable in the exports to Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba), exports declining from 3·5 million yards in 1927-28 to 2·8 million yards in 1928-29. Exports to other countries remained almost constant. As regards white goods the total exports increased from 1,355,000 yards to 1,379,000 yards. Exports to Straits Settlements, Kenya, Persia and Aden and Dependencies increased from 242,000, 40,000, 23,000 and 32,000 yards to 311,000, 197,000, 130,000 and 121,000 yards respectively in 1928-29. On the other hand, Iraq reduced her demands from 143,000 yards to 59,000 yards. Exports to other countries also declined in the year under review. Although given in detail, these figures represent relatively small consignments. Exports of coloured, printed and dyed goods decreased from 149 million yards in 1927-28 to 131 million yards in 1928-29. The largest single customer for Indian coloured goods was Persia, as in the preceding year, though the exports to that country were consistently declining in the last three years. Persia took 23·6 million yards in 1928-29 as compared with 27·9 million yards in 1927-28 and 37 million yards in 1926-27. The Straits Settlements took 19 million yards in 1928-29 as compared with 21·9 million yards in 1927-28 and 24·8 million yards in 1926-27. A similar decline was also noticeable in the exports to Iraq which were 18·5 million yards in 1928-29, 23·6 million yards in 1927-28 and 37·4 million yards in 1926-27. Exports to Kenya (including Zanzibar and Pemba) and Mauritius and Dependencies decreased from 10 million yards and 2·4 million yards in 1927-28 to 8·9 million and 1·1 million yards respectively in 1928-29. Exports to Aden, Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also declined from 4·3 million, 1·1 million and 2·6 million yards to 3·1 million, 0·05 million and 2·3 million yards respectively in 1928-29. On the other hand, exports to Arabia and Bahrein Islands increased from 5·7 million and 4·9 million yards in 1927-28 to 7·2 million and 5·3 million yards in 1928-29. The exports to Portuguese East Africa showed a slight decline from 6 million to 5·4 million yards in the year under review, whereas those to Tanganyika Territory showed a slight increase from 9·3 million yards in 1927-28 to 9·7 million yards in 1928-29. Exports to other countries were more or less at the same figures in 1928-29 as in 1927-28, only slight variations being noticeable.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1928-29 declined to R5,37 lakhs as compared with R6,18½ lakhs in 1927-28 and R7,32½ lakhs in 1926-27. Grey goods accounted for R49½ lakhs, coloured goods for R4,82 lakhs and white goods for the remainder, about R5 lakhs.

## Exports.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years :—

### *Imported piecegoods.*

—	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . . . .	0 2 8	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10
White . . . . .	0 2 11	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5
Coloured . . . . .	0 3 5	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6

### *Indian piecegoods exported.*

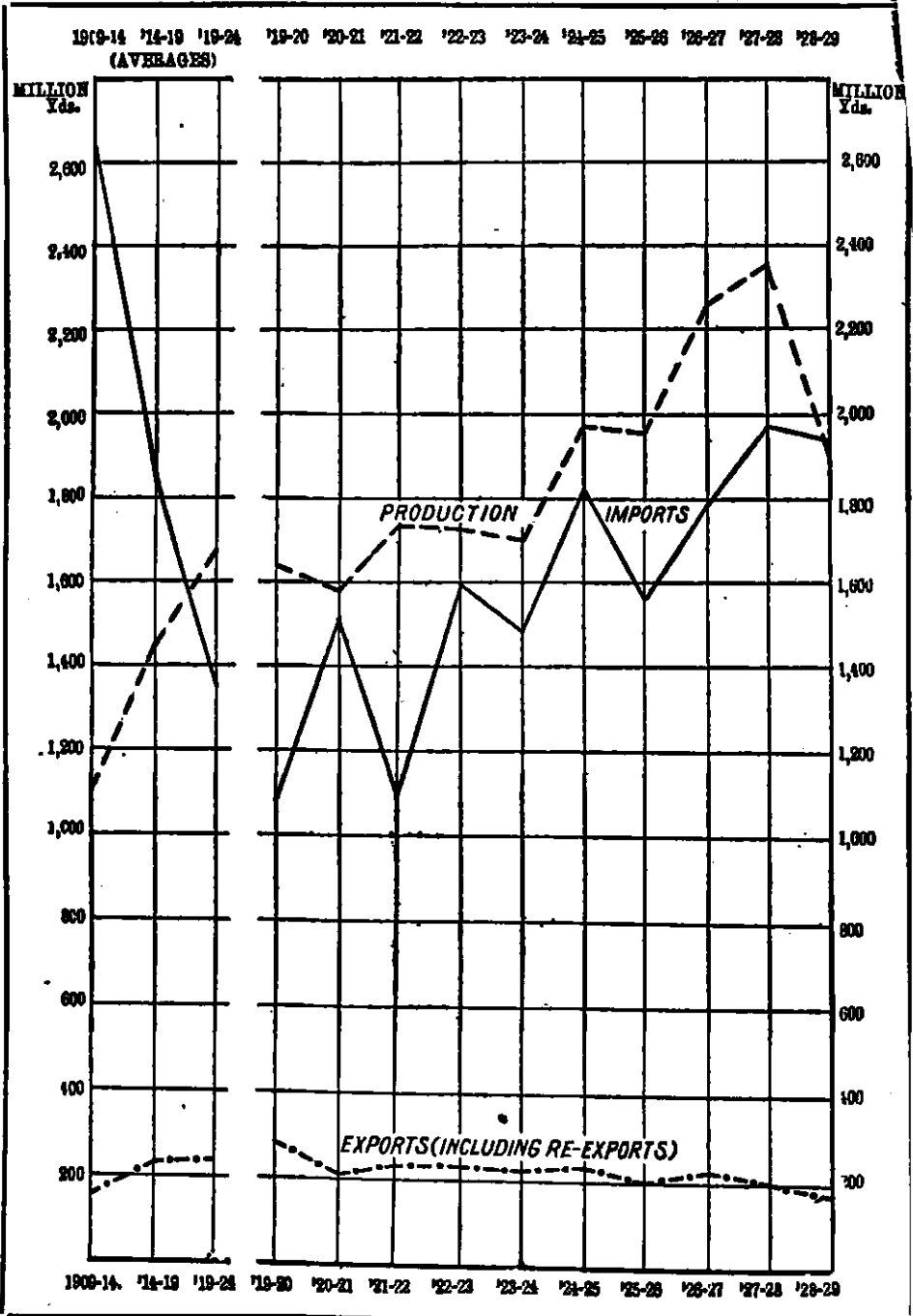
—	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . . . .	0 2 7	0 4 10	0 4 5	0 4 10	0 4 9	0 4 10
White . . . . .	0 9 0	0 6 10	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 6 10
Coloured . . . . .	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 5 11

As in the previous year the declared values of exported piecegoods were higher than those of imported piecegoods and this indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of Indian piecegoods trade in overseas markets. It may be noted that the declared value of Indian piecegoods exported increased slightly in the case of grey goods, whereas in the case of white and coloured goods there was a considerable decline; the declared value of white goods was the lowest recorded since the pre-war year 1913-14, while in the case of coloured goods the declared value was the lowest recorded in the post-war period, though it was higher than in 1913-14.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill-made cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands, it is impossible in this table to take stocks into calculation.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164.3	1,970.4	1,954.5	2,258.7	2,356.6	1,893.3
Imported goods . . . . .	3,197.1	1,823.2	1,563.7	1,787.9	1,973.4	1,936.8
<b>TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . . . . .</b>	<b>4,361.4</b>	<b>3,793.6</b>	<b>3,518.2</b>	<b>4,046.6</b>	<b>4,330.0</b>	<b>3,830.1</b>
Exported, Indian . . . . .	89.2	181.5	184.8	197.4	188.6	149.2
"    Foreign . . . . .	62.1	54.3	35.4	29.1	33.8	24.2
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS . . . . .</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>220.2</b>	<b>226.5</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>173.4</b>
<b>BALANCE AVAILABLE . . . . .</b>	<b>4,210.1</b>	<b>3,557.8</b>	<b>3,318.0</b>	<b>3,820.1</b>	<b>4,127.6</b>	<b>3,656.7</b>

**Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1919-20 to 1928-29 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.**





## Foodgrains.

It may be noted that the quantity made available for consumption by net imports and manufactures declined from 4,128 million yards to 3,657 million yards in 1928-29, a decline of 471 million yards. This decline is almost wholly due to the mill strike in Bombay which reduced Indian mill production considerably. Stocks with mills on 1st April, 1929, were 237 million yards as against 402 million yards on the corresponding date in 1928 and 244 million yards on the 1st April, 1927. These figures have been compiled from voluntary returns furnished by mills. The decrease in stocks at the end of 1928-29 over stocks at the end of 1927-28 was 165 million yards, nearly 35 per cent of the decrease of 471 million yards in the total quantity available for consumption.

In the chart on the opposite page graphs are given of production, imports and exports.

**Foodgrains and flour (R33,69 lakhs).—**Exports under this head had a serious set-back owing to the short wheat crop of 1927-28 and the depressed condition of the rice trade. The total quantity exported amounted to 2,300,000 tons as against 2,784,000 tons in the preceding year, a decline of 484,000 tons. In value there was also a substantial decrease of nearly R9½ crores from R42.9 crores in 1927-28 to R33.7 crores in 1928-29. Shipments of rice declined from 2,187,000 tons in 1927-28 to 1,817,000 tons in 1928-29, a decline of 370,000 tons. Exports of wheat also decreased from 300,000 tons in 1927-28 to 115,000 tons in the year under review, a fall of 185,000 tons. Exports of wheat flour also declined by 6,000 tons to 54,000 tons. Thus the decline in the exports of rice, wheat and wheat flour amounted to 561,000 tons. On the other hand, however, exports of grains, pulse and flour (other than rice, wheat and wheat flour) increased by 77,000 tons from 237,000 tons in 1927-28 to 314,000 tons in 1928-29. Thus the net decline in the total exports amounted to 484,000 tons, as stated above. The detailed exports during the past three years, compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium, are given below :—

	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk . . . . .	2,398	2,035	2,152	1,765
„ in the husk . . . . .	42	23	34	51
Wheat . . . . .	1,308	178	300	115
„ flour . . . . .	55	59	60	54
Pulse . . . . .	291	118	133	114
Barley . . . . .	227	2	72	138
Jowar and bajra . . . . .	41	15	31	42
Maize . . . . .	49	1	9	17
Other sorts . . . . .			3	4
<b>TOTAL . . . . . Tons (000)</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>VALUE R(lakhs)</b>	<b>45.81</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>42.02</b>	<b>33.69</b>

## Exports.

Rice accounted for 79 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported, the same percentage as in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 7 per cent to the exports as against 13 per cent in 1927-28, barley 6 per cent as compared with 2.6 per cent in 1927-28 and pulses 5 per cent as in the preceding year.

The statement below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past five years and the pre-war year with the total exports during the same periods :—

*Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.*

	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice		Rice	Paddy
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14 . . . . .	28,819	2,420	30	
1924-25 . . . . .	31,072	2,278	28	
1925-26 . . . . .	30,737	2,549	36	
1926-27 . . . . .	29,680	2,035	23	
1927-28 . . . . .	28,234	2,152	34	
1928-29 . . . . .	31,768*	1,765	51	

\* Subject to revision.

The production of cleaned rice in 1928-29 was 3.53 million tons more than in 1927-28, but exports of rice and paddy together declined by 370,000 tons as compared with 1927-28. Of the important rice-growing provinces, Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports from Burma in 1928-29 were 1,538,000 tons as compared with 1,889,000 tons in the preceding year. She contributed 85 per cent of the total foreign exports from India as against 86 per cent in 1927-28. Bengal contributed 6 per cent (6 per cent) and Madras 6 per cent (5 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets. Exports from India, including Burma, formed 5.6 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 7.6 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of rice during the year 1928-29 were on a much lower level than in the preceding year. This depression was due mainly to the fact that both Indo-China and Siam, the other two important countries which export rice, had bumper crops in the season 1927-28. Both these countries competed with India in the Far Eastern markets and this generally depressed the prices all through. The financial year 1928-29 opened with the quotation of R 380 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each in the Rangoon market. Prices continued to rise slowly and in the third week of April reached R 400. This was mainly due to the fact that producers were withholding supplies from the market in the expectation of realising better prices later on. World prices, however, did not show any tendency to rise and the prices at Rangoon declined consequently throughout May, and in the second week of June the price in the Rangoon market was R 367-8-0. A slight increase in the demand

## Foodgrains.

from Calcutta, however, raised the prices towards R385 to R390 and throughout the next three months prices ranged mostly between R385 and R395, except for a week or two, when they were slightly below R385. By the middle of September there was a revival of demand from the Straits Settlements and from other Far Eastern markets and it was also realised that the total stocks available with the producers in Burma were actually shorter than what had at first been estimated. These two factors contributed towards a rise in prices which set in about this time. The price registered on the 5th September was R382-8-0. By the end of the month R422-8-0 was registered. With slight fluctuations prices were on the increase throughout October and November and by the 28th November the price recorded was R477-8-0. By this time the rice season in Rangoon came to a close and mills had stopped work for annual repairs. The quotations for the next two weeks, i.e., December 5th and 12th, were R460 and R490 respectively, but this did not mean any real rise in prices as dealings were very few and were mostly in the old crop which was not very much on the market. By the 12th December quotations for the new crop began to be available in the market and on that day R420 was registered for January delivery of the new crop. This meant that the market took a bearish view of the situation, owing to the good rice crop in India in 1928-29 as well as the good reports about the new crop in Indo-China and Siam. By the third week of December the new crop came into the market and the price quoted was R415. From that time till the end of the financial year prices were generally on the decline, though there were slight fluctuations in some weeks. Prices varied between R390 and R400 in January, 1929, between R390 and R382-8-0 in February (except for the second week when it was R395). In March the market opened with R382-8-0 but declined in the third week to R370. In the last week of March a slight rise took place and the price registered was R377-8-0. Thus it would be seen that prices were generally on a lower level as compared with the preceding year.

The rice export trade of India was in an unhealthy state throughout the year under review. Exports of rice not in the husk declined from 2,152,000 tons in 1927-28 to 1,765,000 tons in 1928-29, a fall of 387,000 tons or 18 per cent. Exports from India to many foreign countries were much lower in the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year. As general reasons for the decline in our exports two factors have to be clearly recognised. The first, and probably the most important, depressing influence on our rice exports was the bumper crops of Indo-China and Siam which led to a large exportable surplus from both these countries. Competition from these two sources, mainly in the Eastern markets, accounted for the decline in India's exports to a great extent. The other factor to be noted is that the United States of America, Spain and Italy have taken to the production of rice in fairly large quantities since the end of the war. This production was stimulated by the advance in prices in Eastern markets in the period after the war. According to trade estimates the production of rice in these countries has increased three-fold from about 600,000 tons before the war to about 1,800,000 tons in recent times. Exports from these countries have been mainly to Europe and these exports have affected the market for Burma rice in the European countries. These two factors explain to a large extent

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the decline in India's exports. The main increases and decreases in the export trade with the various foreign countries are given in the table below :—

*Exports of rice not in the husk to foreign countries.*

	(IN THOUSANDS OF TONS)		
	1927-28	1928-29	Difference (Increase + decrease -)
United Kingdom . . . . .	50	35	-15
Netherlands . . . . .	96	76	-20
Germany . . . . .	346	208	-138
Spain . . . . .	6	24	+18
Italy and Fiume . . . . .	51	59	+8
Rest of Europe . . . . .	50	52	-4
Ceylon . . . . .	461	417	-44
Straits Settlements and Sumatra . . . . .	313	288	-25
Java and Malay . . . . .	51	91	+40
Japan . . . . .	150	8	-142
Korea . . . . .	18	25	+7
Formosa . . . . .	16	39	+23
China . . . . .	105	62	-43
Egypt . . . . .	25	40	+15
Rest of Africa . . . . .	131	119	-12
Cuba . . . . .	110	78	-32
West Indies . . . . .	17	18	+1
United States of America . . . . .	2	4	+2
Australia . . . . .	20	10	-10
New Zealand . . . . .	20	10	-10

It will be seen that in the European zone the main decreases have been in exports to Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. As remarked above, one of the important reasons for the decline in Germany's takings was her larger taking of American, Spanish and Italian rice. It is reported that the German Millers' Organisation have dictated to the German brokers that they must not sell American rice to any one in Europe but themselves. If this statement is correct it means that Germany wanted to control the imports of American rice and to extend the use of it in her mills and that

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the German takings of Burma rice had consequently been reduced. Another reason why Germany took less Indian rice was probably the one noted in the *International Review of Agriculture*, that the development of processing of rice in countries of production had seriously affected this industry especially in Germany and this was reflected in a reduction of the quantities imported and re-exported. These factors explain the decline in exports to Germany and, to some extent, to the Netherlands. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased by 15,000 tons. A fact of considerable interest is that Spain which took only 6,000 tons of Indian rice in 1927-28 imported 24,000 tons in 1928-29, nearly four times as much. This increase in the Spanish demand was due to the fact that there were short crops of both rice and wheat in that country and the low price of Indian rice encouraged its consumption. Increase in takings may also be noticed in the case of Italy and of Fiume, another rice-producing tract in Europe. This was probably due to the fact that Indian rice was required by the millers to mix with the home-produced rice. Exports to these parts increased from 51,000 tons in 1927-28 to 59,000 tons in 1928-29. Taking the European zone as a whole, it will be seen that the Indian exports decreased by about 151,000 tons in the year under review as compared with the preceding year.

Coming to the Asiatic zone, the main decline has been in the takings of Japan, Ceylon, China, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra which between them accounted for a decline of 254,000 tons. Of this Japan was responsible for a decrease of 142,000 tons, her takings being only 8,000 tons in the year under review as against 150,000 tons in the preceding year. This decline in the exports was due to the fact that Japan had two good crops in the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 and she was in possession of sufficiently large supplies for the year. The Japanese Government, therefore, prohibited the imports of rice into the country except under license and this accounted for the great decrease in exports to that country. The prohibition has been extended up to the end of the year 1929. As regards the decline of exports to Ceylon, China, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra, it was mainly due to the increase of exports from Indo-China and Siam out of their large exportable surplus. The small increase of 7,000 tons to Korea was due to the fact that Korea had a bad season in 1928 and had to import more rice. The large increases in exports to Java and the Federated Malay States were due to the short crops of rice in these two countries as a result of adverse weather conditions. As regards exports to Africa, Egypt took 15,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while the rest of Africa took 119,000 tons as compared with 131,000 tons in 1927-28. As regards exports to the West Indies it will be seen that exports to Cuba declined from 110,000 tons in 1927-28 to 78,000 tons in 1928-29. From available statistics it appears that Cuba has been purchasing a great deal of rice from Saigon and Siam and probably the competition of American rice also has been effective in that market. Australia and New Zealand together took only 10,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 20,000 tons in the preceding year.

Taking a general view of the rice export trade, it appears that India lost considerable ground in the European markets owing to the competition of better graded and better marketed rice supplied from America, Spain and Italy. If the ground is to be made up, the methods followed by these rice-

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producing countries may have to be resorted to. As far as Eastern and Far Eastern markets are concerned, the decline in exports appears to be a purely temporary phase. It is not likely that Indo-China and Siam will have bumper crops every year, not that the Japanese Government will continue a prohibition which was rendered possible by two successive abnormally good crops within their own territory. Sooner or later these factors should adjust themselves, in which case it seems natural to expect that the exports to these countries from India will revive.

In considering the rice export trade of Burma alone, which accounts for nearly 85 per cent of India's rice exports, two other factors must be taken into consideration. In the first place, it may be noted that the exports from Burma depend, to a large extent, on the surplus available for export. The amount exported from April to December depends mainly on the surplus of the preceding year's crop and exports from December to March depend on the surplus of the current year. Thus the exports of the year 1928-29 depended in the first nine months on the surplus available from the crop of 1927-28. For the last three months they depended on the surplus available from the 1928-29 crop. In considering the exports for the year as a whole, therefore, the surplus from the preceding year's crop determines to a much larger extent the amount of exports than the surplus of the current year. Thus in comparing the exports of the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 the surpluses of the crops for 1926-27 and 1927-28 have to be mainly compared. The surplus available for exports from the crops of 1926-27 which determined the exports of 1927-28 was 2,913,000 tons; the available surplus of 1927-28 crop which largely determined the exports of the year 1928-29 was 2,717,000 tons, a decline of 196,000 tons. Even as regards the period from the middle of December to the end of March it is worth noting that the surplus available for exports from the crop of 1928-29 amounted to only 2,600,000 tons as compared with 2,717,000 tons, or a decrease of 117,000 tons. This consistent decline in the surplus available for exports in Burma for the last two years explains to a great extent why exports from Burma declined in the year 1928-29. The other factor to be considered is that from this surplus available for export from Burma, India proper took in the year under review 1,060,000 tons as compared with 904,000 tons in 1927-28, an increase of 156,000 tons. Thus the decline in the surplus available for export in Burma coupled with the increased takings of India proper accounted largely for the decline in the total exports of Burma to foreign countries, these total exports being 1,538,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 1,889,000 tons in 1927-28, a decrease of 351,000 tons. On the whole, therefore, it may be concluded that the position of the Burma rice export trade was not as serious as might be surmised merely by studying the decline in the exports to foreign countries.

The total area under wheat in India during 1927-28 was 32·19 million acres which meant an increase of 3 per cent over the acreage reported in 1926-27. Owing to unfavourable weather and other conditions the total outturn of the 1927-28 crop was, however, very disappointing and amounted to 7·79 million tons as compared with 8·97 million tons in the preceding year, a drop of 1·18 million

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tons. At the beginning of the financial year there was no indication that the crop would turn out to be short and there was a considerable amount of export during the earlier part of the season. Of the total quantity exported during the year, viz., 115,000 tons, as much as 79,000 tons was sent out within the first quarter of the year. These comparatively heavy exports were due to the fact that there were unfavourable reports about the American winter wheat crop which was supposed to have been badly damaged by frost. Further, there were rumours that the Canadian farmers had decided to restrict their wheat acreage on account of unremunerative prices. At the same time there were strong demands from the European countries where a shortage of supplies was apprehended. The Indian exporters could take advantage of this state of affairs in the world's markets. As a result there was great activity in the wheat market at Karachi at the beginning of the financial year. Arrivals by rail during May into that port exceeded those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The peak of the movement was reached towards the end of May instead of the second half of June or the beginning of July as is usual. This movement to the ports and the activity in the export market came to a sudden stop as soon as the short condition of the Indian crop was realised by the trade and the good crop in America came into the world's markets. In August the Farmers' Pool in Canada began to unload its holdings from the preceding year's crop at exceptionally low prices. This completed the collapse of the Indian export trade in wheat. The total exports of wheat during the year amounted to 115,000 tons as compared with 300,000 tons in 1927-28. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth :—

*Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.*

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,387	1,202
1924-25	8,868	1,112
1925-26	8,696	212
1926-27	8,973	176
1927-28	7,791	300
1928-29	8,507*	115

\* Subject to revision.

The Canadian crop of 1928 was spoiled by frost and it had to be graded much lower than in a normal year. There were no regular price quotations, therefore, for No. 1 Manitoba. In the following paragraphs quotations for No. 3 in the London and Liverpool markets are discussed.

At the beginning of April 1928, No. 3 Manitoba, c.i.f. London and Liverpool, stood at 51s. 11d. per 480 lbs. In April there were unfavourable reports about the American winter wheat crop which was supposed to have been badly damaged by frost. Further, it was rumoured that the Canadian far-

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mers had decided to restrict their wheat acreage on account of unremunerative prices. There was also a strong demand from the European countries. All these factors raised the price of wheat to 54s. 3d. at the beginning of May. Later on, however, the European demand dried up and better reports were received from both the United States of America and Canada. The Canadian Farmers' Pool began to unload their stocks of the old crop and all these factors led to a weakening in the market and prices declined continually throughout June, July and August till at the beginning of September 41s. 7d. was the price registered in the market. At this stage the market thought that the bottom was reached and speculators began to come in. Apart from this, the wheat crop of Canada was damaged by frost and, owing to the low prices, the Canadian as well as the American farmers held off their supplies from the market. The Presidential election in America also made the farmers disinclined to part with their stocks readily as they expected to get some help from the Republican party if it gained a victory. All these factors led to a steady rise in prices and throughout the remainder of the financial year, with limited fluctuations, prices were on the upward trend. From October to January prices were round about 45s., but in February they reached 47s. 6d. and by the beginning of March 47s. 9d. was registered. In the following table the prices of No. 3 Manitoba and of Karachi choice white wheat as far as available, are compared :—

*Price of wheat c. i. f. Liverpool and London.*

	No. 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.		Karachi choice wheat per 480 lbs.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1928—April 6 . . . . .	51	11	53	0
May 4 . . . . .	54	3	55	0
June 1 . . . . .	50	5	53	6
July 6 . . . . .	49	0	51	0
August 3 . . . . .	43	3	47	0
September 7 . . . . .	41	7	44	7
October 5 . . . . .	44	9	No quotation.	
November 2 . . . . .	45	4	"	
December 7 . . . . .	45	0	"	
1929—January 4 . . . . .	45	3	"	
February 1 . . . . .	47	6	"	
March 1 . . . . .	47	9	"	

In the Karachi market the quotation for white wheat per candy of 656 lbs. stood at R40-4-0 at the beginning of April. By the 8th of May the price



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had advanced to R43-12-0 in sympathy with the world movement of wheat prices, referred to in the paragraph above. From that date till the first week of September prices declined as in the case of the Canadian wheat and on the 4th September R38-12-0 was the price registered. From then till the third week of February prices were continually in the upward direction, though there were fluctuations within narrow limits in certain weeks. At the end of November R49-2-0 per candy was registered in the market and with a slight relapse in December and early January prices went up again to attain R50-7-0 per candy on February 19th. From then to the end of the year prices sagged owing specially to the good reports about the Indian crop issued at that time. At the end of March R46-8-0 was the price registered in the market.

Exports of wheat during the year totalled 115,000 tons valued at R1,69 lakhs as compared with 300,000 tons valued at R4,41 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the greater portion of the exports amounting to 76,000 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs was taken up by the United Kingdom. In 1927-28 the United Kingdom took 251,000 tons valued at R3,66 lakhs. France and Belgium took 2,700 and 9,300 tons respectively as against 20,500 and 19,700 tons in the preceding year. Arabia took 3,700 tons. Ninety-five per cent of the exports passed through Karachi. As has been explained above, the exports were considerably less in the year under review than in the preceding year.

The imports of wheat into India during the year attained the record figure of 562,000 tons valued at R8,17 lakhs as compared with 69,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1927-28. The consumption of wheat in India has been steadily increasing and as the crop of the year 1927-28 was a very short one, these large imports were necessitated. Annual imports of wheat into India during the five years ending 1927-28 had never been more than 70,000 tons. As usual, the bulk of the supplies was received from Australia which sent 529,000 tons in the year under review out of the total imports of 562,000 tons, i.e., 94 per cent. An unusual fact to be noted is that over 15,000 tons of wheat were received from Canada. India has never taken Canadian wheat before, because that wheat is not generally suitable for Indian markets and, secondly, the higher freights from Canada do not encourage any imports. Probably this was an isolated event resulting from the special circumstances of the year. The foreign supplies were received mainly in Bengal, Bombay and Sind, their respective shares being 348,000, 107,000 and 106,000 tons respectively. Most of this wheat was imported in the last four or five months of the financial year.

Export shipments of wheat flour declined from 60,000 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs in 1927-28 to 54,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1928-29. As  
Wheat flour (R1,16 lakhs). in the preceding year, the two largest markets for Indian wheat flour were Egypt and Arabia which took 11,800 tons and 11,400 tons respectively as compared with 11,200 tons and 12,400 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Aden and Dependencies showed a slight decline from 8,900 tons in 1927-28 to 7,800 tons in 1928-29. Exports to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba were 5,900 tons as compared with 6,100 tons in the preceding year. Persia,

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Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Mauritius and Dependencies took 1,100, 2,000, 3,400 and 2,800 tons respectively of Indian wheat flour in the year under review. These exports were much smaller than those in the preceding year, except in the case of the Straits Settlements which took about 200 tons more during the year.

The quantity of other food grains exported increased from 237,000 tons valued at R3,21 lakhs in 1927-28 to 314,000 tons valued at R4,37 lakhs in 1928-29. Exports of barley increased from 72,000 tons valued at R85 lakhs in 1927-28 to 138,000 tons valued at R1,65 lakhs in 1928-29. The greater

portion of these exports was taken by Germany whose share amounted to 85,000 tons or 61 per cent of the total exports of barley. In the preceding year Germany had taken only 25,000 tons or 34 per cent. The United Kingdom took 27,000 tons as compared with 33,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands and Belgium also increased from 3,000 and 8,000 tons to 13,000 and 12,000 tons respectively. Arabia took 800 tons only from the Indian market. Exports of jowar and bajra increased from 21,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs to 42,000 tons valued at R67 lakhs. Shipments of beans declined from 42,000 tons to 36,000 tons, but there was an increase in value from R39 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Exports of gram declined from 18,000 tons to 14,000 tons.

**Oilseeds (R29,63 lakhs)**—In the year under review seeds ranked fourth in order of importance in India's export trade, the first three groups being jute and cotton, raw and manufactured, and foodgrains. The total exports of oilseeds showed an increase of 10 per cent in quantity and of 11 per cent in value from 1,210,000 tons valued at R26,69 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,328,000 tons valued at R29,63 lakhs in 1928-29. Compared with the pre-war average, there was, however, a decrease of 9 per cent in quantity but an increase of 22 per cent in value. It may be mentioned that a considerable change has occurred, during and since the war, in India's trade in oilseeds. Local consumption, which is steadily on the increase, has been able to outbid a weak foreign demand. In copra, for example, India's exports averaged 31,000 tons annually during the pre-war period. In 1926-27 exports dwindled down to only 2,000 tons and practically disappeared in the following two years. In linseed, cotton seed, rapeseed and sesamum there has also been a substantial reduction in India's exportable surplus compared with the pre-war figures. But in the case of groundnuts internal consumption has not yet overtaken the increased production, resulting from extended cultivation,

with the result that much larger quantities are available for export. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the principal kinds of seeds exported during the past three years and in the pre-war quinquennium. Fuller details of exports will be found in tables Nos. 35-A and 35-B and of prices in table No. 50 and in

	Pre-war average	1924-27	1927-28	1928-29
	(Thousands of Tons).			
Linseed . . . . .	379	193	222	167
Rape seed . . . . .	273	94	66	77
Groundnuts . . . . .	212	368	613	788
Castor . . . . .	114	108	122	121
Cotton . . . . .	240	61	158	131
Sesamum . . . . .	119	2	11	30
Copra . . . . .	81	2	23	24
Others . . . . .	88	27	23	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,328</b>

Chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

## Oilseeds.

Unfavourable weather conditions affected the Indian linseed crop of 1927-28 which was estimated at 348,000 tons, or 58,000 tons less than in the preceding year, and concurrently exports declined from 222,500 tons in 1927-28 to 157,000 tons in 1928-29.

Linseed (R3,31 lakhs). On the other hand, the Argentine crop of 1927-28, estimated at about 2 million tons, proved to be a record one, leaving larger quantities available for export at cheaper rates. As a result, Indian linseed lost much of the ground gained in 1927-28 to the Argentine variety. Exports of Indian linseed to the United Kingdom fell from 57,000 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs. Continental countries also reduced their takings to 93,000 tons from 136,000 tons in 1927-28, the principal importing countries being France with 47,000 tons, Italy with 28,000 tons, Spain with 7,000 tons and Germany with 6,000 tons. There was, however, an increased demand in nearer markets, such as Australia and Japan which took 21,500 tons and 20,000 tons as against 20,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. Table No. 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia draw their supplies of linseed. It will be observed that India's share in the total imports into the United Kingdom and France declined considerably in 1928. Bengal was responsible for 49 per cent of the exports and Bombay 51 per cent as compared with 60 and 40 per cent respectively in 1927-28.

The price of linseed in Calcutta was R7-6-0 per maund in the beginning of April, 1928 and rose to R7-11-0 on the 20th April and after a temporary set-back again reached that level on the 4th May. The price then declined until the middle of September when it touched R7-3-6. Thereafter the prices firmed up again and the highest price of the year, R8-6-0, was quoted in December, the closing quotation on the 29th March, 1929 being R8-2-0. The highest price realised for Calcutta linseed in London was £19-15 in December and the lowest £17-13 in August.

The estimated outturn of groundnuts in 1927-28 was 2,718,000 tons, or 33 per cent higher than the previous season's crop of a little over 2 million tons. The outturn of the 1928-29 crop was put at 3 million tons, a record figure. The total quantity of groundnuts shipped from British

Groundnuts (R10,37 lakhs). India during 1928-29 was again a record, being 788,000 tons compared with 618,000 tons in 1927-28 and 212,000 tons in the pre-war period. The large increase in the exports of groundnuts may be attributed to their growing use as a raw material for the manufacture of margarine and edible oils in preference to other competitive commodities. As in the preceding year, Germany was the largest purchaser and took 241,000 tons, followed by France with 216,000 tons, their respective takings in 1927-28 being 218,000 and 151,000 tons. Exports to the Netherlands and Italy also increased to 132,000 and 121,000 tons from 112,000 and 80,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. The United Kingdom also raised her requirements from 25,000 tons to 48,000 tons, while shipments to Belgium declined to 9,000 tons. Owing to the restriction on the imports of groundnuts, Spain's takings were negligible. About 74 per cent of the total quantity exported was shipped from Madras and 26 per cent from Bombay as compared with 77 and 23 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The bulk of the exports consisted chiefly of decorti-

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cated nuts. The price of groundnuts, machine-decorticated in Madras, was ₹ 60 per candy of 500 lbs. in April, 1928, and remained at that level until the middle of July when there was a slight appreciation to ₹61, with a further rise to ₹62 in the middle of August on heavy buying. During the next four months the prices ranged between ₹57 and ₹59, but by the end of January favourable reports of the new crop had an effect on the market and prices began to break with the result that the end of March saw prices at ₹45-46.

India produces about 1 million tons of rape and mustard seed annually. Before the war about one-fourth of the crop was exported and the remainder retained for local consumption. Local demands have since increased considerably and exports now account for not even 10 per cent of the total output.

Exports of Indian rapeseed amounted to 77,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 66,000 tons in 1927-28 and 273,000 tons during the pre-war period. The United Kingdom further raised her requirements from 12,000 tons to 29,000 tons, while purchases by Italy fell away to 13,000 tons from 21,000 tons in 1927-28 and 43,000 tons in 1926-27. Shipments to the Netherlands and France increased to 12,000 tons and 11,000 tons respectively, while those to Germany slightly declined to 9,500 tons. Belgium took 1,900 tons as against 1,700 tons in 1927-28 and 4,600 tons in 1926-27. Nearly 89 per cent of the total quantity was exported from Karachi and most of the remainder from Bombay, only 760 tons being shipped from Bengal.

The production of the Indian sesamum crop in 1928-29 was reported as 488,000 tons, showing a decrease of 10 per cent on the 1927-28 crop. Ex-

Sesamum (₹82 lakhs). ports, mostly from Bombay and Sind, amounted to 30,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 11,000 tons in 1927-28 and a pre-war average of 119,000 tons. Exports were chiefly consigned to Italy (9,500 tons), the United Kingdom (6,500 tons), the Netherlands (3,600 tons) and France (3,100 tons), all of which showed an increased interest. Of other countries Ceylon took 1,100 tons, and Germany 200 tons.

Exports of cotton seed in 1928-29 amounted to 131,000 tons valued at ₹1,33 lakhs as compared with 153,000 tons valued at ₹1,45 lakhs in 1927-28 and 50,500 tons valued at ₹45 lakhs in 1926-27.

Cotton seed (₹1,33 lakhs). The high price of Egyptian cotton seed in the early months of the year led to a concentration of the demand for Indian seed in the first half of 1928-29 when no less than 97,000 tons were shipped as against 32,000 tons exported during the corresponding period of the preceding year. A very large proportion of the exports went, as usual, to the United Kingdom which absorbed 120,000 tons or 92 per cent of the total as compared with 149,000 tons or 97 per cent in 1927-28.

The exports of castor seed during 1928-29 amounted to 121,000 tons valued at ₹2,46 lakhs as compared with 122,000 tons valued at ₹2,58 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America was,

Castor seed (₹2,46 lakhs). as usual, the best customer, taking 56,000 tons as compared with 49,000 tons in 1927-28, while the United Kingdom and France reduced their purchases from 32,500 and 16,500 tons to 27,000 and 15,100 tons respectively. The requirements of Italy and Belgium remained practically the same as in the preceding year and reached 10,000 tons and 7,700 tons respectively.

## Tea.

Tea (R26,60 lakhs).—The tea industry had a very bad season in the year 1928-29. Heavy stocks at the beginning of the year and a general increase in outturn from all producing countries made for a weak position and consequent low prices during the middle of the season. The average price per lb. for the season 1928-29 in the tea auctions in Calcutta was 11 as. 4 p. as compared with 14 as. 10 p. in 1927-28. The situation was saved by heavy shipments to markets other than the United Kingdom in the middle of the season and by the early close of the season. The market improved from November onwards. The production of tea in India during 1928 exceeded that of 1927 by 13 million lbs. Exports, however, showed, a slight decline from 362 million lbs. to 360 million lbs. At the beginning of the season there was a fair promise of an early start. A severe drought in Sylhet during April and May, however, checked production during the initial period and the total production to the end of June was a moderate one. Production in the following three months, however, was very heavy. At the end of July production in Northern India was 5 million lbs. ahead of that of 1927. The production of August proved to be a record one of 68 million lbs., surpassing even the previous year's record. The production of September was 59 million lbs. which was also the highest for that month since 1919. All this led to an increase of nearly 8 million lbs. in the production of Northern India as compared with the preceding season. The general standard of quality for the year's tea was below the average of recent years. Early teas from all districts were not up to the standard of recent years and with exceptionally heavy yields during August and September the quality, generally of "rains" tea, was poor, and in many cases very poor. The quality of the autumn crop was average, but at no time of the year was there any quantity of really good quality tea. Good teas, as usual, commanded high prices.

The total production of tea in India in 1928 was estimated at 404 million lbs. as compared with 391 million lbs. in 1927 and 393 million lbs. in 1926. As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, viz., 246 million lbs. or 61 per cent of the total output, while Northern India, excluding Assam, contributed 101 million lbs. or 25 per cent., and Southern India 57 million lbs. or 14 per cent. Production in Assam increased by 10 million lbs. whereas production in the rest of Northern India fell off by about 2 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1928 was 771,000 acres as against 754,000 acres in 1927. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below:—

—	1906	1915	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928*
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam . . . . .	339,200	382,800	413,200	416,500	420,400	429,900	437,300
Rest of Northern India .	153,900	181,300	204,400	211,200	212,700	214,500	218,700
Southern India . . . .	37,800	68,000	97,000	100,000	106,300	116,000	124,700
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>530,700</b>	<b>632,100</b>	<b>714,700</b>	<b>727,700</b>	<b>739,400</b>	<b>754,400</b>	<b>770,600</b>

\*Figures subject to revision.

## Exports.

	1906	1915	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928*
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam . . . . .	162,468	245,752	237,153	225,188	241,982	236,888	246,021
Rest of Northern India . . . . .	64,216	94,605	91,351	89,017	99,804	101,023	100,475
Southern India . . . . .	14,281	31,610	46,752	49,505	51,747	53,106	57,187
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>240,965</b>	<b>372,967</b>	<b>375,256</b>	<b>363,707</b>	<b>392,533</b>	<b>390,920</b>	<b>403,683</b>

\* Figures subject to revision.

The variations in exports are shown in the table below :—

### *Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.*

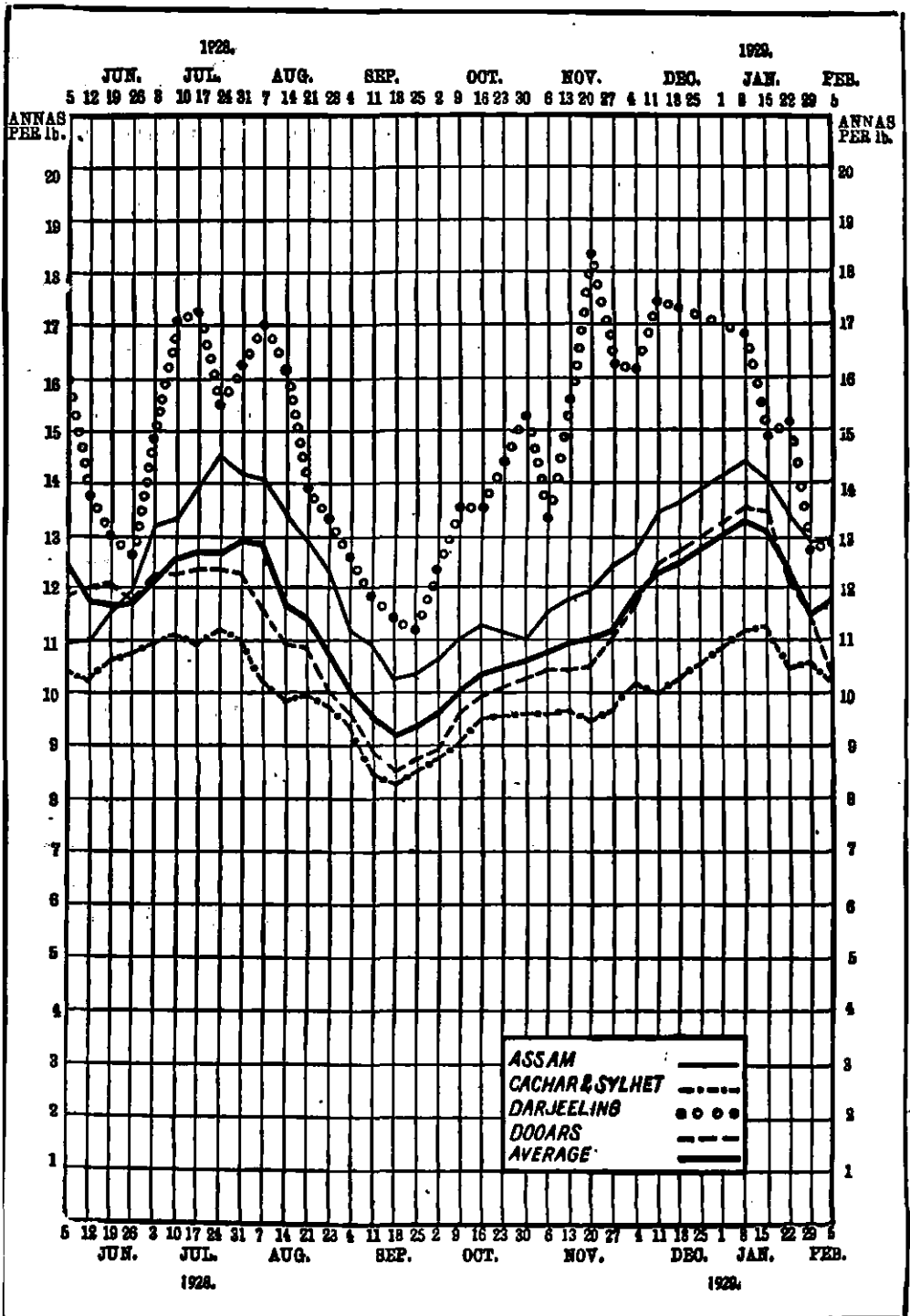
	1905-06	1915-16	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong) . . . . .	199,737	301,408	299,747	280,024	304,957	315,109	309,545
From Southern India (Madras ports) . . . . .	12,630	25,840	37,717	43,133	42,935	45,744	49,321
From Bombay, Sind and Burma . . . . .	1,807	11,227	3,648	2,576	1,372	761	486
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>214,224</b>	<b>338,470</b>	<b>340,107</b>	<b>325,733</b>	<b>349,264</b>	<b>361,614</b>	<b>359,352</b>

In 1928-29, 89 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas.

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta opened on the 5th June and altogether there were 33 sales during the season as compared with 35 sales in 1927-28. The number of packages sold during the season (excluding dust, second hand and damaged teas) was 816,499 as against 817,955 in the season 1927-28. The average price of tea per lb. for the season was, as stated above, 11 as. 4 p. as compared with 14 as. 10 p. obtained in 1927-28. The number of packages of dusts sold amounted to 192,530 and fetched a price of 10 as. 2 p. per lb. In 1927-28 169,548 packages of dusts were sold at an average price of 11 as. 4 p. per lb.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in Chart No. 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. The general statistical position at the beginning of the season was unfavourable owing to heavy stocks. In the first sale of the season on the 5th June, 12 as. 5 p. per lb. was realised, but the rate fell to 11 as. 8 p. per lb. at the end of June. Throughout July prices were rising and on the 31st the price of 12 as. 11 p. per lb. was realised in the market. From that

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of Tea realised at auction sale in Calcutta.



## Tea.

time, however, the effect of the heavy production in Northern India began to be felt and prices slumped considerably. From 12 as. 11 p. on the 31st July prices went down to 9 as. 2 p. by the middle of September. These low prices, as has been noted above, attracted foreign customers and the off-take of markets, other than the United Kingdom, was heavy. Further, production from all countries had also begun to recede and together these two factors buoyed up the market, and prices began to rise. From 9 as. 2 p. per lb. in the middle of September, 1928 prices steadily improved till the first week of January when 13 as. 3 p. per lb. was realised. Thereafter to the close of the season, i.e., up to the first week of February, prices sagged a little and the quotation at the end of the year was 11 as. 9 p. per lb.

The total shipments during the year showed a decrease of about 1 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value. Only 439,000 lbs. of green tea were exported during the year; the balance of 359 million lbs. consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 299 million lbs. valued at R22½ crores as compared with 307 million lbs. valued at R28½ crores in 1927-28. The share of the United Kingdom was 83 per cent of India's exports as compared with 85 per cent in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom were 52 million lbs. in 1928-29 as compared with 45 million lbs. in 1927-28. Heavy stocks were left at the end of the year in spite of these increased re-exports and the expected reduction in tea duty accentuated the position as dealers were unwilling to remove the stocks from the bonded warehouses. The re-exports from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State amounted to 18.4 million lbs. in 1928-29 as compared with 17 million lbs. in 1927-28. Also Russia (European) took 5.3 million lbs. as against 6.2 million lbs. in the preceding year. The direct shipments to Russia decreased from 6.3 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs to 4.1 million lbs. valued at R24 lakhs, thus showing a decline in total imports of Indian tea of 3.1 million lbs. From the London market other European countries together took Indian tea to the extent of 11.9 million lbs. as compared with 10.3 million lbs. in 1927-28. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to the United States of America increased from 4.6 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 7.5 million lbs. in 1928-29, while Canada, including Newfoundland, increased her share from 4 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 5.3 million lbs. in 1928-29. Direct shipments from India to the United States of America decreased, however, from 8.8 million lbs. valued at R73 lakhs in 1927-28 to 7.8 million lbs. valued at R59 lakhs in 1928-29, while direct exports to Canada increased from 9.3 million lbs. valued at R69.5 lakhs in 1927-28 to 11.2 million lbs. valued at R70.4 lakhs in 1928-29. Thus both the United States of America and Canada increased their total imports of Indian tea by 1.9 million lbs. and 3.2 million lbs. respectively in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Exports to China increased from 3.6 million lbs. valued at R25.5 lakhs in 1927-28 to 6.1 million lbs. valued at R47.8 lakhs in 1928-29. Australia also increased her share from 2.8 million lbs. valued at R22 lakhs to 5.5 million lbs. valued at R35.6 lakhs. Exports to Egypt also went up from 2.2 million lbs. to 3.3 million lbs. Exports to other countries did not show any appreciable variation.



## Exports.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 64 per cent, of Chittagong 22 per cent and of Madras 14 per cent. Calcutta shipments were made up of 145 million lbs. consigned direct from the gardens and 85 million lbs. purchased in Calcutta. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 80 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 49 million lbs. The coastwise exports from Bengal increased from 6.44 million lbs. to 10.64 million lbs.

The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past five years.

(In millions of lbs.)

—	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Northern India . . .	307	293	294	321	310
Southern India . . .	38	43	45	46	46
Ceylon . . . . .	205	210	217	227	237
Java . . . . .	105	95	119	127	134
Sumatra . . . . .	18	17	17	18	19
China . . . . .	102	111	112	110	123
Japan . . . . .	24	28	24	28	24
Formosa . . . . .	21	21	23	23	19
TOTAL . . . . .	820	818	851	901	912

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java as far as information is available are shown in Table No. 61. As will appear from this table the percentage share of India in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during the year 1928 showed a nominal increase from 56.5 to 56.6, although the actual quantity despatched to that country declined by 27 million lbs. to about 510 million lbs. Concurrently with this there was a decline in imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom from 142 million lbs. to 140 million lbs. Imports of Java tea, which had jumped up from 64.5 million lbs. in 1926 to 74.8 million lbs. in 1927, also receded to 71.5 million lbs. There was, however, a noticeable increase in the absorption of Indian tea by the United States of America from 13.5 million lbs. to 15.5 million lbs., the percentage of India's share in the total imports into this country having risen from 15.1 to 17.3. In Canada, India still continued to retain the predominant share, although Ceylon raised her quota by about a million lbs. In Australia, there was an increase of 3 million lbs. in the consumption of Indian tea, the percentage share of India having risen from 5.8 to 11.6.

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India increased from 8 million lbs. to 9.5 million lbs. the value increasing by R5 lakhs from R69 lakhs to R74 lakhs. Of this tea 2.5 million lbs. consisted of green tea and the rest of black tea. Java supplied 4.1 million lbs. of black tea and Ceylon

## Hides and Skins.

1·5 million lbs. China supplied a little over half a million lbs. of black tea. Imports from China of green tea declined from 2·8 million lbs. valued at R26½ lakhs to 2·1 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine decreased from 4·1 million lbs. valued at R4,42,000 to 4 million lbs. valued at R3,89,000. Of this the United States of America took 3·9 million lbs. and the United Kingdom 35,500 lbs.

**Hides and Skins (R18,87 lakhs).**—The total trade showed a small increase over last year, although it registered a decline under certain heads. The demand from the United Kingdom as well as from Germany was on a lower level in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Though the prices in the latter part of the year were on the decline yet the declared values of raw hides and skins rose in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28 by 7 p. per lb. from 9 as. 9 p. to 10 as. 4 p. per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 66,100 tons valued at R9,56 lakhs as compared with 64,400 tons valued at R8,81 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides declined from 40,700 tons in 1927-28 to 37,300 tons in 1928-29, accounting for 56 per cent of the total exports as against 63 per cent in the preceding year. In value, however, the exports increased from R3,85 lakhs to R4,05 lakhs. Exports of raw skins increased and amounted to 35 per cent of the total exports in 1928-29, as compared with 30 per cent in 1927-28. Exports of raw skins amounted to 22,900 tons valued at R5,41 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 19,400 tons valued at R4,89 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins increased from 23,300 tons to 23,500 tons, the increase in value being R24 lakhs from R9,07 lakhs to R9,31 lakhs. Tanned hides increased from 15,800 tons valued at R 4,12 lakhs in 1927-28 to 16,400 tons valued at R4,40 lakhs in 1928-29. There was a slight decline in tanned skins from 7,500 tons valued at R4,95 lakhs in 1927-28 to 7,100 tons valued at R4,91 lakhs in 1928-29.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions exported in 1913-14 and the last three years are set forth :—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Raw cow hides . . . . .	37,300	22,200	30,000	23,100	5,91	2,17	3,08	3,23
.. buffalo hides . . . . .	17,300	5,200	5,900	5,000	2,20	36	68	68
.. other hides . . . . .	1,200	500	1,200	1,200	19	5	14	14
.. goat skins . . . . .	22,700	19,300	18,700	21,600	3,13	4,23	4,39	4,91
.. sheep skins . . . . .	1,800	100	400	800	26	2	6	12
.. other skins . . . . .	..	300	300	500	..	30	44	24
<b>TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW</b>	<b>80,100</b>	<b>47,600</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>11,69</b>	<b>7,13</b>	<b>8,74</b>	<b>9,47</b>

## Exports.

Exports of raw hides to Germany declined seriously in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Germany took 15,400 tons valued at R1,84 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 19,500 tons valued at R1,93 lakhs in 1927-28. The United Kingdom also purchased a smaller quantity from India, her total takings of raw hides amounting to 1,700 tons valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 3,800 tons valued at R34 lakhs in 1927-28. Exports to the United States of America declined from 2,900 tons valued at R22½ lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,400 tons valued at R12½ lakhs in 1928-29. There was a slight increase in the takings of Italy which amounted to 5,400 tons as compared with 4,900 tons in the preceding year. Belgium and Greece took 1,100 and 1,600 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 300 and 900 tons respectively in 1927-28.

Exports of raw cow hides decreased in quantity from 30,600 tons to 28,100 tons. In value, however, there was an increase from R3,08 lakhs to R3,23 lakhs. Germany took 12,800 tons valued at R1,56 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 16,400 tons valued at R1,66½ lakhs in 1927-28. The takings of the United Kingdom decreased from 2,800 tons valued at R28 lakhs to 1,200 tons valued at R14 lakhs in 1928-29. Shipments to Finland and the United States of America declined from 1,020 and 850 tons in 1927-28 to 760 and 350 tons respectively in 1928-29. On the other hand, Spain increased her takings from 1,560 tons valued at R18½ lakhs in 1927-28 to 2,050 tons valued at R25½ lakhs in 1928-29. The Netherlands increased her takings from 550 tons to 1,590 tons in the year under review. Italy also took 4,800 tons valued at R49 lakhs as compared with 4,500 tons valued at R42½ lakhs in 1927-28. Exports of cow hides were, as usual, chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 67 per cent of the total shipments, while Burma's share was 13 per cent. The respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year were 74 and 11 per cent. Karachi had 15 per cent of the trade and Bombay 5 per cent.

There was a slight decrease in the quantity of buffalo hides exported which declined from 8,850 tons in 1927-28 to 8,030 tons in 1928-29. In value, however, there was an increase from R62½ lakhs to R66 lakhs. Exports both to Germany and the United Kingdom decreased considerably. Germany took 2,270 tons as compared with 2,530 tons in the preceding year, but there was an increase in value from R19½ lakhs to R22½ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 500 tons valued at R2½ lakhs in the year under review as compared with 880 tons valued at R5½ lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America also showed a considerable decline from 1,970 tons valued at R13½ lakhs in 1927-28 to 970 tons valued at R8½ lakhs in 1928-29. A few minor countries, however, increased their demands slightly.

As usual, the United States of America took the major portion of the exports of goat skins, her share amounting to 18,620 tons valued at R3,94 lakhs as compared with 15,690 tons valued at R3,46 lakhs in 1927-28. Most of the other countries decreased their demands except France which took 880 tons as against 710 tons in the preceding year. The average declared value of raw goat skins exported fell from R1-0-9 per lb. to R1-0-5 per lb. Exports of sheep skins increased during the year from 380 tons to 840 tons, an increase of 122 per cent over the previous year. The total value of the exports of sheep skins amounted to R11½ lakhs as compared with R6 lakhs in the preceding

## Hides and Skins.

year. Of the unspecified descriptions of skins the most important, as in the preceding year, were lizard skins, the exports of which from Bengal amounted to 1,890,117 pieces as compared with 1,802,630 pieces in the preceding year. The value of the shipments, however, declined from R29½ lakhs to R24½ lakhs in 1928-29. It appears that the restriction on slaughter of particular types of lizards imposed by the Government of Bengal did not interfere with the exports of these skins. The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows:—Bengal 45 per cent (48 per cent), Bombay 21 per cent (22 per cent), Sind 27 per cent (24 per cent) and Madras 7 per cent (6 per cent). Preceding year's percentages are given in brackets.

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below:—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1925-27	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	9,900	13,300	13,700	1.47	2.34	3.40	3.63
" buffalo hides	800	500	1,100	1,400	11	10	22	30
" other hides	..	1,000	1,300	1,300	..	24	49	47
" goat skins	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,700	1.61	2.45	2.62	2.54
" sheep skins	2,500	2,300	2,500	2,300	98	2.10	2.15	2.04
" other skins	300	..	100	100	7	5	10	88
<b>TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>9.81</b>

Shipments of tanned cow hides increased from 13,300 tons valued at R3.40 lakhs to 13,700 tons valued at R3.63 lakhs, thus showing a slight increase both in quantity and value. A similar increase was also noticeable in the exports of tanned buffalo hides which rose from 1,100 tons valued at R22½ lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,400 tons valued at R29½ lakhs in 1928-29. Exports of calf skins declined from 1,340 tons valued at R49½ lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,300 tons valued at R47 lakhs in 1928-29. Shipments of tanned hides were, as usual, mostly to the United Kingdom which took 12,200 tons of cow hides, valued at R3.26½ lakhs, 1,200 tons of buffalo hides valued at R26½ lakhs and 1,100 tons of calf skins valued at R40½ lakhs or a total of 14,500 tons valued at R3.93½ lakhs as against 14,700 tons valued at over R3.85 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America took 1,220 tons of cow hides valued at R29½ lakhs in the year under review as compared with 590 tons valued at R15½ lakhs in the preceding year.

Of the total exports of 7,100 tons of tanned skins, Madras shipped nearly 86 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled 3,260 tons valued at R2.27 lakhs, a decrease of 410 tons in quantity and R18 lakhs in value as compared with the preceding year. The demand from the United States of America increased from 190 tons valued at R12½ lakhs to 350 tons valued at R23½ lakhs in 1928-29. Of the exports of sheep skins 2,300 tons went to the United Kingdom as against 2,700 tons in the preceding year. In value the exports to the United Kingdom declined from R1.72 lakhs to

## Exports.

R1.54 lakhs. Japan increased her demand from 530 tons valued at R28½ lakhs to 690 tons valued at R35½ lakhs. On the other hand, the United States of America took 69 tons as compared with 36 tons in the preceding year. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported, the United Kingdom took 80 per cent and Japan 10 per cent as compared with 86 per cent and 7 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Lac (R8.84 lakhs).—The exports of lac rose by 37 per cent in quantity from 544,000 cwts. in 1927-28 to 743,000 cwts. in 1928-29 and by 24 per cent in value from R6.99 lakhs to R8.84 lakhs. All the varieties of lac shared in this increase. It is, however, interesting to note that before the war as well as during the war period about 90 per cent of the total quantity of lac exported consisted of shellac and button lac. Since then the demand for raw materials increased on account of the development of the mechanical process of refinement, and the proportion of shellac and button lac declined to 75 per cent in 1928-29 as will be seen from the following figures:—

### Exports of Lac.

	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1927-28		1928-29	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	422,400	78	555,500	75
Stick lac and seed lac	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	63,800	12	118,900	16
Others	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	57,400	10	69,000	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>434,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>345,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>416,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>543,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>743,400</b>	<b>100</b>

The search for a substitute for natural shellac has not yet met with complete success. Although as a varnish it is being displaced by nitro-cellulose lacquers, so largely used in the automobile trade, yet it has been able to maintain its position on quality alone in

#### Shellac.

other lines, such as gramophone and electrical industries. There has been no relaxation in demand for Indian shellac, exports of which in 1928-29 attained a new record with 531,000 cwts. valued at R6.82 lakhs as compared with 404,000 cwts. valued at R5.69 lakhs in 1927-28 and 425,000 cwts. valued at R4.32 lakhs in 1926-27. The United States of America is always the best consumer and her takings during the year amounted to 237,000 cwts. as compared with 170,000 cwts. in 1927-28 and 239,000 cwts. in 1926-27. The demand in the United Kingdom also increased, shipments to that country amounting to 135,000 cwts. as against 118,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Germany and Italy further increased their requirements from 62,000 cwts. and 5,000 cwts. to 78,000 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. respectively. Exports to France and Belgium also increased to 10,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts. respectively. It may, however, be mentioned that all these improvements in sales effected during the year were made with a slight reduction in price. After the sharp fall in the last quarter of the previous year which continued into April, the price of T. N. shellac in the Calcutta market was quoted at R79 per maund on the 20th April. May saw an advance in prices with a temporary set-back in

## Lac.

June. Heavy buying in Calcutta and London early in July caused a further advance in prices at both ends and R110, the highest price of the year, was reached on the 13th July. The price then declined to R93 in August, although there was a reaction in the middle of the month. September was more stable, but in the next four months prices were downward in trend most of the time and moved from R98 to R85 per maund, despite the fact that the New York stocks were very low at times. There was a slight appreciation in the middle of February when R91 was quoted, but the end of March saw the prices at R87. These prices are shown graphically in chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

Shipments of button lac increased from 18,000 cwts. to 25,000 cwts. in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R34 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity exported in 1928-29 the United Kingdom took 15,000 cwts. or 60 per cent as compared with 12,000 cwts. or 67 per cent in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America rose from 2,000 cwts. to 4,000 cwts. There were also increased shipments to Germany and France.

Larger purchases by the Continental countries and a revival in the American demand led to a considerable increase in the exports of stick lac which amounted to 26,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs as compared with 9,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs in 1927-28. Direct shipments to Germany rose from 6,000 to 8,000 cwts., while those to Belgium (a fair proportion of which presumably found their way to Germany) totalled 6,000 cwts. as against 500 cwts. in 1927-28. The United States of America, which had practically dispensed with Indian supplies in 1927-28, required 4,000 cwts. in 1928-29. Shipments to France and the United Kingdom also increased. It is interesting to note that Germany and the United States increased their purchases not only in the Indian market but also at other centres, e.g., Bangkok and Singapore. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years:—

*Exports in cwts. of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.*

—	1926	1926	1927	1928
To United States of America . . . . .	39,808	15,825	8,281	10,487
„ Germany . . . . .	3,099	7,679	9,494	13,380
„ United Kingdom . . . . .	1,668	420	2,284	1,458
„ India . . . . .	1,403	8,863	25,560	13,025
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	62,554	35,379	48,969	41,872

Exports of seed lac increased from 55,000 cwts. valued at R68 lakhs to 92,000 cwts. valued at R100½ lakhs, of which the United States took 83,000 cwts. valued at R90 lakhs. The remainder went mainly to the United Kingdom. Other kinds of lac, representing chiefly refuse lac, showed a further advance from 57,000 cwts. (valued at R26 lakhs) to 69,000 cwts. (valued at R27 lakhs), Germany and Belgium taking 38,000 and 26,000 cwts. respectively.

**Raw wool (R4,89 lakhs).—**There was a further expansion of the trade in raw wool, exports rising from 50 million lbs. to 56 million lbs. in quantity

## Exports.

and from R4,36 lakhs to R4,89 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped, the United Kingdom took 46 million lbs. and the United States of America 8 million lbs. as compared with 44 and 5 million lbs. respectively in 1927-28. These figures do not, however, include re-exports of foreign wool, chiefly of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, brought into India across the frontier. The following table shows the comparative figures for exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land :—

	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian Merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1919-20	203	143	324
1920-21	190	80	200
1921-22	135	133	238
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (a)	103	397
1926-27	214 (a)	113	400
1927-28	234 (a)	113	448
1928-29	230 (a)	107	504

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of wool fell slightly in quantity from over 12½ million lbs. in 1927-28 to nearly 12 million lbs. in 1928-29, but the value realised showed an increase from R89 lakhs to R94 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were again the principal buyers, the former taking 6 million lbs. and the latter 5½ million lbs. as compared with 7 million lbs. and 5 million lbs. respectively in 1927-28. About 57 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Karachi and 41 per cent through Bombay, while the re-export trade was divided between Karachi and Bengal in the proportion of 67 and 28 per cent respectively, the remainder being shipped from Bombay. The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries :—

*Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair)*

(In million pounds)

	1912	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Australia . . . . .	265	311	468	376	239	225	304	239	223
New Zealand . . . . .	161	148	305	191	179	172	184	192	162
South Africa . . . . .	133	162	147	112	127	140	148	159	162
Argentina . . . . .	55	49	54	49	54	39	54	72	49
India . . . . .	55	35	55	50	56	59	41	55	55
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES	801	761	1,106	739	760	727	811	823	781
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE	7	5	5	7	7	8	5	7	7

## Oils.

Exports of carpets and rugs in 1928-29 were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and exceeded 5 million lbs. The value of the exports,

however, rose from R92 lakhs in 1927-28 to R94 lakhs in 1928-29. Of the principal customers the United Kingdom reduced her takings from 3.1 million lbs. valued at R48 lakhs to 2.9 million lbs. valued at R46 lakhs, while the United States of America increased her purchases to 1.5 million lbs. valued at R39 lakhs from 1.1 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs in 1927-28. Exports to Ceylon recorded a small decrease.

**Oils (R87 lakhs).**—The total value of the exports of oils of all sorts, as compared with the preceding year, rose by R16 lakhs or 23 per cent to R87 lakhs in 1928-29. Owing to a rapid increase in the local consumption, exports of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76°F, (including petrol, benzine and benzol) practically ceased, and the trade in oils was chiefly confined to vegetable and essential oils. Exports of vegetable oils advanced from 1,193,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 1,586,000 gallons valued at R37 lakhs. Castor oil

showed an increase from 474,000 gallons valued at R10 lakhs to 539,000 gallons valued at R12 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 337,000 gallons worth R8 lakhs as against 264,000 gallons worth R6 lakhs in 1927-28. There were, however, reduced shipments to the Union of South Africa, while those to Australia and New Zealand showed small increases. Owing to the development of local consumption of coconut oil in various forms exports showed no signs of revival. Before the war India exported

annually about 1½ million gallons of coconut oil. In 1928-29 exports amounted to 88,000 gallons as compared with 79,000 gallons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom considerably curtailed her requirements from 31,000 gallons to 17,000 gallons, while exports to the Netherlands rose from 20,000 gallons to 44,000 gallons. Both groundnut oil and sesamum oil showed striking increases. As a result of the larger groundnut crop exports of groundnut oil

in 1928-29 advanced to 440,000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs from 96,000 gallons valued at R2½ lakhs in the preceding year and 41,000 gallons valued at R1 lakh in 1926-27. Of the total quantity exported the Straits Settlements took 322,000 gallons or 73 per cent as compared with only 2,000 gallons in the preceding year, while the remainder went mainly to Mauritius and Dependencies, Ceylon and Hong-kong. Exports of sesamum oil also rose from 99,000 gallons to 179,000 gallons in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R5½ lakhs in value. Arabia and Aden considerably increased their purchases from 54,000 and 11,000 gallons to 79,000 and 47,000 gallons respectively. Shipments to the Straits Settlements also increased to 19,000 gallons from only 300 gallons in 1927-28, while those to Ceylon and Mauritius showed decreases. There was a substantial drop in the exports of mustard and rapeseed oil which receded from 326,000 gallons to 270,000 gallons, of which Mauritius and Dependencies took 149,000 gallons as against 172,000 gallons in 1927-28. Exports to Natal and Fiji Islands also declined to 50,000 and 37,000 gallons respectively. Exports of linseed oil also shrank from 73,000 gallons to 47,000 gallons, the Philippine Islands and the Straits Settlements taking 19,000 and 22,000 gallons respectively. Of

**Sandalwood oil.**

essential oils sandalwood oil improved from 141,000 lbs. to 166,000 lbs. in quantity and from R22 lakhs to



## Exports.

R27 lakhs in value. Both France and Japan increased their takings from 24,000 and 43,000 lbs. to 55,000 and 51,000 lbs. respectively, but the United Kingdom reduced her purchases from 57,000 lbs. to 49,000 lbs. Exports of lemongrass oil also recorded an increase from R13 lakhs to R16 lakhs, owing to better demand from France and the United States of America.

Exports of animal oils (chiefly fish oil from the Madras Presidency) continued to decline, the total shipments amounting to only 3,705 gallons as compared with 6,974 gallons in 1927-28 and 10,883 gallons in 1926-27. The available supplies went chiefly to the Maldives (1,128 gallons) and Ceylon (2,105 gallons).

**Other Articles.**—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
<b>Metals and ores—</b>						
Pig iron . . . . .	42	2,17	1,75	1,40	1,79	2,11
Pig lead . . . . .	9	2,30	2,07	1,94	2,15	2,15
Manganese ore . . . . .	1,31	1,62	1,54	1,49	1,95	1,97
Others . . . . .	47	1,10	1,93	2,38	3,03	2,68
Oilcakes . . . . .	1,38	2,20	2,11	2,53	3,14	3,84
Paraffin wax . . . . .	67	1,37	1,59	1,84	2,42	2,46
Rubber . . . . .	79	1,43	2,04	2,61	2,58	2,00
Coffee . . . . .	1,54	2,09	1,85	1,33	2,32	1,69
Spices . . . . .	91	1,07	1,76	1,56	2,40	1,59
Opium . . . . .	3,43	1,47	1,93	2,12	1,99	1,57
Teakwood . . . . .	79	1,16	1,70	1,40	1,42	1,47
Fodder, bran and pollards.	77	1,59	1,29	1,06	1,37	1,45
Tobacco . . . . .	48	1,25	1,11	1,04	1,06	1,29
Manures . . . . .	94	1,27	1,17	1,25	1,28	1,22
Dyestuffs . . . . .	1,04	1,36	1,33	1,18	1,61	1,18
Coir manufactures . . . . .	89	1,22	1,07	99	1,13	1,05
Mica . . . . .	45	1,03	1,04	1,08	93	90
Hemp, raw . . . . .	1,02	1,73	1,59	83	81	88
Coal and coke . . . . .	69	37	35	81	76	72
Saltpetre . . . . .	31	27	20	12	12	10

## Metals and Ores.

**Metals and Ores (RS,91 lakhs).**—The total exports of ores amounted to 739,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 760,000 tons in the preceding year, manganese ore representing about 92 per cent of the total. Exports of manganese ore from India declined from 704,000 tons to 681,000 tons in quantity but slightly rose in value from R1,95 lakhs to R1,97 lakhs. In order to meet the increased demand of her iron and steel industry, France took by far the largest quantity, while Belgium and the United Kingdom proved to be the next best customers. Exports to France rose from 150,000 tons to 230,000 tons, while those to the United Kingdom fell from 234,000 to 167,000 tons. Belgium and the United States of America reduced their purchases from 182,000 and 97,000 tons to 168,000 and 72,000 tons respectively, while Germany increased her requirements from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. The exports were, as usual, mostly from Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 58 and 40 per cent as compared with 60 and 38 per cent in the preceding year.

Manganese ore deposits of commercial importance are chiefly found in Russia, India and Brazil, though there is an increasing output from more recently exploited areas on the Gold Coast and in other parts of Africa. As a very large proportion of the world output of manganese ore is used in the manufacture of iron and steel, there has been a decided movement on the part of the steel producing countries to acquire control over the existing deposits or to tap new sources in order to provide against any possible shortage of supplies. The United Kingdom is assured of a plentiful supply from India which also meets the bulk of the requirements of France and Belgium, while Russia and Brazil furnish the larger part of the manganese ore imported into the United States. The working of the Russian deposits was granted as concession to two applicants representing German and American interests. The American group having withdrawn in 1928, this concession has since been worked by the Soviet Government which has established trading relations not only on the Continent but also in the United States with a view to furthering the sales even at a material reduction in price. This action of Russia may eventually result in keener competition among the manganese producing countries and in the possible elimination of some of the minor sources.

Exports of ferro-manganese declined from 4,000 tons to 3,100 tons in quantity but rose in value from a little over R1 lakh to nearly R2 lakhs, while those of ferruginous manganese ore increased in quantity from 12,300 tons to 13,800 tons but fell in value from R2½ lakhs to R1½ lakhs. It has not been possible for India to manufacture on a larger scale ferro-manganese of the richness and purity ordinarily required by the British and the American steel works, and the exports were mainly to Belgium and New Zealand.

Despite lower production of pig iron in India, owing to labour disputes in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur which lasted for a considerable portion of the year, exports of Indian pig iron continued to advance and amounted to 449,000 tons valued at R2,11½ lakhs as compared with 393,000 tons valued at R1,78½ lakhs in the preceding year. To meet the ever-growing demands for cheap raw material for her steel works, Japan increased her takings from 271,000 tons to 354,000 tons while the United States of America reduced her

## Exports.

purchases from 65,000 tons to 52,500 tons. There were also smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany—these two countries taking 5,500 and 5,700 tons as against 21,000 and 12,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. On the other hand, exports to China increased from 4,000 tons to 14,600 tons. The following figures show the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Production of pig iron	957	1,162	1,050
"    "    steel (ingots)	530	600	398
"    "    finished steel	374	429	276

The quantity of wolfram ore, shipped entirely from Burma, declined from 3,000 tons to 900 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 400 tons and Germany 300 tons as compared with 2,100 and 400 tons respectively in the preceding

Wolfram ore  
(R6 lakhs).

year.

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore further increased from 26,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 30,000 tons valued at R9½ lakhs. Purchases by the United Kingdom and France were smaller than in the preceding year and amounted to 1,500 and 3,300 tons as against 1,700 and 4,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. Germany's imports were *nil* in 1927-28 but in the year under review they amounted to 13,000 tons, while the share of Belgium dropped to 1,800 tons from 12,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America rose from 2,200 tons to 4,000 tons, while those to the Netherlands declined from 3,900 tons to 3,600 tons.

Chromite (R9½ lakhs).

Exports of pig lead increased by 15 per cent in quantity from 1,251,000 cwts. to 1,444,000 cwts., but, owing to the lower prices the value remained practically steady at R2,15 lakhs. There were decreases in the shipments to most of the consuming countries, but this was more than compensated by increased purchases by the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 472,000 cwts. to 756,000 cwts., or an increase of 60 per cent over the preceding year. On the other hand, Germany and Belgium reduced their requirements from 385,000 and 192,000 cwts. to 338,000 and 157,000 cwts. respectively. There were also smaller shipments to Japan and China, exports to these countries having fallen from 82,000 and 43,000 cwts. to 72,000 and 25,000 cwts. respectively. Exports to Ceylon also decreased from 74,000 cwts. to 58,000 cwts.; while the Netherlands which did not import any quantity in 1927-28 took 35,000 cwts. in the year under review.

Pig lead (R2,15 lakhs).

The overseas demand for oilcakes both for fodder and manurial purposes continued to increase. The total shipments from India amounted to 328,000 tons valued at R3,84 lakhs as compared with 276,000 tons valued at R3,14 lakhs in 1927-28, representing an increase of 19 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value. With the

Oilcakes (R3,84 lakhs).

## Rubber.

exception of cotton cake all other cakes showed increases. The export trade of India in cotton seed oil is very small and is not likely to expand unless it is possible to express the oil by improved mechanical methods in India. As a result exports of cotton cake declined from 5,800 tons in 1926-27 to 4,800 tons in 1927-28 and to 4,100 tons in 1928-29. While Germany showed an increased interest by taking 2,800 tons as against 1,300 tons in the preceding year, shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 2,500 tons to 1,300 tons. Nearly half the total quantity of oil cakes exported in 1928-29 consisted of groundnut cake, shipments of which rose from 147,500 tons valued at R1,67 lakhs to 163,000 tons valued at R1,87 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands increased their takings from 56,300 and 11,500 tons to 66,000 and 17,600 tons respectively, while purchases by Germany and Ceylon declined to 38,500 and 25,000 tons respectively. The exports of linseed cake rose by 27 per cent in quantity from 68,300 tons to 86,600 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 32,000 tons and the Netherlands 29,000 tons as compared with 33,700 and 20,400 tons respectively in 1927-28. The remainder went mainly to Belgium (11,300 tons) and Germany (13,200 tons). Shipments of rape and sesamum cakes increased from 48,400 to 59,300 tons, owing chiefly to an improved demand from Japan which took 36,700 tons as against 31,300 tons in 1927-28. The quantity of coconut cake exported in 1928-29 was more than double that in the preceding year and amounted to 4,700 tons, of which Belgium took 2,600 tons and Germany 2,100 tons. Ceylon took 1,100 tons of castor cake out of a total shipment of 1,200 tons in 1928-29 as against 50 tons only out of a total of 54 tons in the preceding year.

Exports of paraffin wax amounted to 52,000 tons valued at R2,46 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 51,000 tons valued at R2,42 lakhs in 1927-28

and 38,500 tons valued at R1,85 lakhs in 1926-27.   
**Paraffin wax,** Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 15,000   
**(R2,46 lakhs).** tons to 12,000 tons in quantity and from R69 lakhs to R57 lakhs in value, while the purchases by Germany and Belgium remained fairly steady at 3,000 and 6,000 tons respectively. Exports to the Netherlands rose from 4,000 tons to 6,000 tons. The United States of America and China (including Hongkong) showed increased interest and took 6,000 and 4,000 tons as compared with 2,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. Shipments to the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa declined to 1,750 and 3,000 tons respectively.

Exports of raw rubber showed a small increase in quantity from 25.4 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 25.8 million lbs. in 1928-29, but lower prices accounted for a fall in value from R2,57 lakhs to R2,00 lakhs.

**Rubber, raw** On the 4th April, 1928, the British Government   
**(R2,00 lakhs).** announced their decision to remove the restriction on the exports of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon with effect from the 1st November. This announcement at once depressed the market, but helped to deplete the stocks both in London and New York. The price of rubber in London rapidly fell in the course of a fortnight from over 1s. to 7½d. per lb. (the 18th April), which was the lowest quotation of the year and then came a slow recovery which ultimately carried the prices to over 1s. in February, 1929, although there was a reaction in March, the closing quotation on the 27th March being 11½d. per lb. The average declared value of Indian rubber

## Exports.

exported during 1928-29 was R0-12-5 per lb. as compared with R1-0-2 per lb. in the preceding year. Of the total quantity exported from India, the United Kingdom took about 10 million lbs., or about 3 million lbs. less than in the preceding year, while Ceylon and the United States of America raised their requirements by about 1 million lbs. each to 6 million and 4 million lbs. respectively. Shipments to the Straits Settlements were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to 5.3 million lbs. The trade was divided between Madras and Burma, the former accounting for 55 per cent of the total exports and the latter 45 per cent as compared with 52 and 48 per cent respectively in 1927-28.

The Indian coffee crop of 1927-28 was estimated at 35½ million lbs. of cured coffee, or over 1 million lbs. more than that of the preceding year. Ex-

Coffee (R1.69 lakhs). ports during 1928-29, however, declined by 29 per cent in quantity and 27 per cent in value from 277,000 cwts. valued at R2.32 lakhs to 198,000 cwts. valued at R1.69 lakhs, there being plentiful supplies available from other producing countries. The Brazilian crop of the 1927-28 season was the largest harvested since 1922-23, while increased production was also reported from British East Africa. All the principal countries, with the exception of the Bahrein Islands, curtailed their requirements of Indian coffee. The United Kingdom took 41,000 cwts. against 75,000 cwts. in 1927-28 and France 56,000 cwts. against 66,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports to Germany and the Netherlands which had risen to 33,000 and 30,000 cwts. in 1927-28 fell to 23,000 and 15,000 cwts. respectively in the year under review. Norway took 14,000 cwts. (16,000 cwts.), Belgium 7,000 cwts. (10,000 cwts.) and Italy 4,000 cwts. (9,000 cwts.), the previous year's figures being given in brackets. Shipments to the Bahrein Islands increased from 11,000 to 13,000 cwts., while those to Iraq and Australia slightly declined to 11,000 and 6,000 cwts. respectively.

Owing chiefly to smaller demands for pepper, exports of spices declined by 27 per cent in quantity from 438,000 cwts. to 319,000 cwts. and by 34 per

Spices (R1.59 lakhs). cent in value from R2.40 lakhs to R1.59 lakhs. Shipments of pepper fell from 196,000 cwts. valued at R1.53 lakhs to 92,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in the year under review.

It is reported that Indian stocks for the greater part of the year were scarce, but cheaper supplies were available from other sources, viz., Lampongs and Spice Islands. The large increase in the price of pepper in 1927-28 induced the holders in India to dispose of all available supplies during that year, leaving only a small stock for export in 1928-29. As a result shipments were very low during the first ten months of the year when only 55,000 cwts. were exported as against 155,000 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1927-28. With the arrival of the new Malabar crop from January, 1929, there was an increased activity as the Indian supplies were plentiful. The United States of America and the United Kingdom reduced their purchases of Indian pepper from 70,000 and 36,000 cwts. to 16,000 and 18,000 cwts. respectively, while shipments to Italy were almost on the level of the preceding year and amounted to 22,000 cwts. There were also smaller exports to Germany and Egypt. Chillies were slightly in better demand, the exports amounting to 181,000 cwts. as compared with 180,000 cwts. in 1927-28, although the value realised dropped from R43 lakhs to R38 lakhs. Ceylon increased her orders from

## Fodder, Bran and Pollards.

139,000 cwts. to 143,000 cwts., while exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 28,000 cwts. to 23,000 cwts. Exports of ginger fell from 47,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts. in quantity and from R17 lakhs to R13 lakhs in value. Under the present health regulations of the United Kingdom, which put a ban on the use of sulphur dioxide for preserving ginger against mildew, there is hardly any prospect of a better demand for Indian ginger from that country. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 8,600 cwts. to 1,100 cwts. Aden took 17,700 cwts., or 1,100 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Germany and the United States of America also reduced their orders.

Exports of opium, which are permissible only on the production of an import certificate from the governments of the importing countries, continued to decline and amounted to 3,935 chests or 4,920 cwts. Opium (R1,57 lakhs). as compared with 4,977 chests or 6,208 cwts. in 1927-28 and 5,296 chests or 7,760 cwts. in 1926-27. There was thus a reduction of 21 per cent over the preceding year and of 37 per cent over 1926-27. All the consuming countries reduced their purchases. Indo-China took 1,522 chests as against 2,142 chests in 1927-28, Siam 1,391 chests as against 1,565 chests, Java 964 chests as against 1,205 chests, while the remainder (58 chests) went entirely to British Borneo. Besides these exports through private agencies, Government shipped 2,679 chests as against 3,097 chests in 1927-28. Shipments on Government account in the year under review included 1,964 chests for the Straits Settlements, 420 chests (medicinal opium) for the United Kingdom, 190 chests for Hongkong, 84 chests for British Borneo and 21 chests for Ceylon.

Owing to a better demand from the United Kingdom, particularly for ship-building specifications, exports of teak wood advanced from 50,600 cubic tons valued at R1,42 lakhs in 1927-28 to 52,600 cubic tons valued at R1,47 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom increased her takings from 24,300 cubic tons to 28,700 cubic tons, while Ceylon and the Union of South Africa reduced their purchases from 4,100 and 5,600 cubic tons to 3,600 and 4,400 cubic tons. Exports to the Netherlands were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to 4,000 cubic tons. The United States of America showed increased interest by taking 1,300 cubic tons as against 500 cubic tons in 1927-28, while shipments to Germany and Portuguese East Africa declined to 3,300 and 2,300 cubic tons respectively.

The total exports of fodder, bran and pollards declined from 278,000 tons to 260,000 tons in quantity, but the value realised rose from R1,37 lakhs to R1,45 lakhs. Rice bran, which constituted about 95 per cent of the trade in 1928-29, showed an increase from 239,000 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 247,000 tons valued at R1,34 lakhs, while other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards recorded a decrease from 38,500 tons valued at R25 lakhs to 13,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 192,000 tons or 78 per cent of the total shipments of rice bran in 1928-29 as compared with 176,000 tons or 74 per cent in the preceding year, while Germany and the Straits Settlements reduced their purchases from 31,000 and 24,000 tons to 27,000 and 17,000 tons respectively.

## Exports.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco recorded a substantial improvement and amounted to 33 million lbs. valued at R1,23 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 28 million lbs. valued at R99 lakhs in the preceding year, an increase of 18 per cent in quantity and of 24 per cent in value. The increase was mostly

Unmanufactured tobacco  
(R1,23 lakhs).

noticeable in the shipments from Madras, as the development of tobacco cultivation in Guntur and neighbouring districts made larger supplies available for export. Exports from Madras rose from 11 million lbs. to 15 million lbs. and those from Bombay from 7 to 9 million lbs. while the share of Bengal declined from 5 million lbs. to 4 million lbs. Owing to the preference accorded to Empire-grown tobacco, there has been a remarkable increase in the use of Indian tobacco in the United Kingdom, although there is yet room for further improvement in the direction of curing, packing and grading of the Indian leaf. Before the war the average exports of unmanufactured tobacco from India to the United Kingdom amounted to 135,000 lbs. only, while in 1928-29 the exports totalled 12 million lbs. compared with 8 million lbs. in 1927-28 and 10 million lbs. in 1926-27. Aden and Dependencies further increased her takings from 7 million lbs. to 8½ million lbs., while the purchases by the Straits Settlements, China (including Hongkong) and the Federated Malay States were almost on the level of the preceding year and amounted to 4, 2½ and 1½ million lbs. respectively. Shipments to the Netherlands and Germany, however, declined. Exports of manufactured tobacco fell from 1,159,000 lbs. to 967,000 lbs.

Exports of manures, including bones, fish manures and guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia, were valued at R1,22 lakhs as compared with R1,28

Manures (R1,22 lakhs).

lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of bones, including bonemeal, fell from 98,000 tons valued at R98 lakhs to 95,000 tons valued at R95 lakhs. Crushed bones slightly increased in quantity from 59,000 tons to 60,000 tons without any improvement in value. The demands from Belgium and France, two principal customers of crushed bones, remained fairly steady during the past three years, their respective takings being 41,000 tons and 9,000 tons in 1928-29. But purchases by Germany continued to increase and totalled 5,300 tons as compared with 3,700 tons in 1927-28 and 900 tons in 1926-27. Exports of bonemeal fell from 39,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs to 34,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs. Ceylon reduced her purchases from 11,600 tons to 9,000 tons and the United States of America from 11,000 tons to 8,000 tons, but Japan raised her requirements from 7,000 tons to 10,000 tons. The value of fish manures and guano exported fell from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs of which Ceylon took R5 lakhs worth, the remainder being shipped chiefly to Germany (R2½ lakhs) and the Straits Settlements (R2 lakhs). Exports of hornmeal rose from 2,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 4,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs, of which Japan took 3,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of sulphate of ammonia shrank from 4,000 tons to 10 tons only.

Exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a decrease in quantity from 107,000 tons in 1927-28 to 71,000 tons in 1928-29 and in value

Dyeing and tanning  
substances (R1,18 lakhs).

from R1,61 lakhs to R1,18 lakhs. Myrobalans formed 87 per cent of the total quantity of all dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1928-29 as compared with 90 per cent in the preceding year.

## Dyestuffs.

Shipments of myrobalans (including the crushed fruits) declined to 61,500 tons valued at R80 lakhs from 96,400 tons valued at R1,22 lakhs in 1927-28,

owing largely to smaller demands from the Myrobalans (R80 lakhs). United States of America and European countries. Exports to the United States, which reached the total of 31,700 tons in 1927-28, fell down to more normal proportions, viz., 12,900 tons, as compared with 14,300 tons in 1926-27 and 14,100 tons in 1925-26. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 35,000 tons to 26,700 tons and those to Germany from 12,100 tons to 7,400 tons. The other consuming countries also reduced their purchases; France took 6,900 tons as against 7,000 tons, the Netherlands 2,300 tons against 3,300 tons and Belgium 3,000 tons against 3,600 tons in 1927-28. Exports of myrobalan extracts, prepared chiefly in the East Indian Tanning Extract Factory, Raniganj, Bengal, fell from 59,600 cwts. (valued at R8 lakhs) to 49,200 cwts. (valued at R7 lakhs), of which the United Kingdom took 26,700 cwts. (valued at R4 lakhs).

There was a slight expansion in the shipments of cutch and gambier. Exports in 1928-29 amounted to 47,000 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs as compared with 46,000 cwts. valued at R8½ lakhs in the preceding year and 40,000 cwts. valued at about R8½ lakhs in 1926-27. Of the total quantity shipped in 1928-29 the United Kingdom took 29,400 cwts., or 1,300 cwts. more than in 1927-28, France 4,000 cwts. and the Netherlands 4,200 cwts.

Shipments of turmeric showed a slight recovery and amounted to 3,200 tons valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 3,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1927-28. While the United Kingdom and Germany increased their demands, shipments to other countries, especially to Arabia and Persia, fell off.

There was a poor demand for natural indigo, exports of which fell to 900 cwts. only from 2,000 cwts. in 1927-28. The total yield of indigo in 1928-29 was estimated at 12,600 cwts., or 1,300 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Iraq reduced their purchases from 450 and 500 cwts. to 250 and 100 cwts. respectively. Shipments to other countries, viz., Egypt and Persia were also on the decline.

Exports of coir manufactures fell from 33,000 tons valued at R1,13 lakhs in 1927-28 to 32,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs in the year under review. Germany and France slightly raised their requirements to 8,400 and 3,600 tons from 8,000 and 3,200 tons respectively in 1927-28. Shipments to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and the United States of America were on a reduced scale.

Exports of mica rose from 83,000 cwts. in 1927-28 to 96,000 cwts. in 1928-29, though the value realised fell from R93 lakhs to R90 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments, as usual, consisted of splittings which showed an increase from 69,000 cwts. to 84,000 cwts., although at greatly reduced prices. Block mica further declined from 13,500 cwts. valued at R32½ lakhs to 12,600 cwts. valued at R31 lakhs. The



## Exports.

United Kingdom took 41,000 cwts. of mica as against 38,000 cwts. in the preceding year, while German purchases, which had been very heavy in 1927-28, fell from 14,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts. France, which obtains her supplies also from Madagascar, required only 3,000 cwts., or 2,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Shipments to the United States, which were composed chiefly of splittings of much lower average valuation, totalled 30,000 cwts. valued at R25 lakhs as compared with 19,000 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs in 1927-28.

There was a better demand for Indian hemp, especially from the Continent, as the Italian crop proved to be the most irregular experienced for many years. Shipments of Indian raw hemp increased by 16 per cent in quantity from 484,000 cwts. in 1927-28 to 561,000 cwts. in 1928-29 and by 8 per cent in value from R81 lakhs to R87½ lakhs. As usual, Belgium took the largest quantity, 297,000 cwts., or 53 per cent of the total exports as compared with 248,000 cwts., or 51 per cent in 1927-28. Italy, owing to the shortness of her own crop, raised her requirements considerably from 28,000 cwts. to 65,000 cwts. There were also increased exports to Germany and France, amounting to 55,000 cwts. and 25,000 cwts. as against 50,000 cwts. and 18,000 cwts. respectively in 1927-28. On the other hand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America displayed a smaller interest and took 62,000 and 15,500 cwts. as against 77,000 and 30,000 cwts. in the preceding year.

India, by virtue of her geographical position, enjoys a very limited market for coal exports. In ordinary circumstances, Indian coal, owing to strong competition with European and African coal, does not reach a point west of Aden. At Aden, South African coal threatens to eliminate Indian coal altogether, while in Ceylon and further East, competition, though less severe, is felt not only from South Africa but also from Japan and Australia. The recent crisis in the Australian coal trade has no doubt eased the position of Indian coal somewhat, and, as is naturally expected, the position in India will be further improved by the reduction of railway rates for coal on long distance freight announced by Government towards the end of the year. Exports of Indian coal rose by 1 per cent in quantity from 631,000 tons in 1927-28 to 639,000 tons in 1928-29 but lower prices accounted for a fall of 6 per cent in value from R76 lakhs to R71 lakhs. Both Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, the two principal markets of Indian coal, reduced their takings from 383,000 tons and 158,000 tons to 348,000 tons and 58,000 tons respectively. Shipments to the Dutch East Indies also fell from 13,000 tons to 2,000 tons. Over 130,000 tons of Indian coal went to Hongkong and 82,000 tons to the Philippine Islands as against 26,000 and 46,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Another feature of the trade was the despatch of 15,000 tons of coal to China which had shown little or no interest in Indian coal in preceding years. As in 1927-28, there were no exports to Aden, Egypt and Indo-China.

Exports of bunker coal, which are not included in the above figures, amounted to 1,297,000 tons in 1928-29 and were distributed as follows:—Calcutta 865,000 tons, Bombay 138,000 tons, Karachi 127,000 tons, Madras 24,000 tons and Rangoon 143,000 tons.

## Re-Exports.

The production of coal in India during 1928 was 22,543,000 tons as compared with 22,082,000 tons in the preceding year. The price of coal, Deshargar, was R5-12 per ton into wagon in the beginning of April, 1928 and ranged between R5-4 and R5-12 till the middle of August. Thereafter the prices weakened further and stood between R4-10 and R5 by the end of November. There was an appreciation in the succeeding months and the price remained between R6 and R6-4 from January till the end of March.

Shipments of saltpetre declined from 99,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in 1927-28 to 92,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs in the year under review.

Saltetre (R10 lakhs). Ceylon, the principal customer, increased her takings from 64,000 cwts. to 67,000 cwts., while Mauritius and Dependencies considerably curtailed her requirements to 6,000 cwts. from 13,000 cwts. in 1927-28. Exports to the United Kingdom fell slightly from 15,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. As in the preceding year, the Straits Settlements took 3,500 cwts. and Hongkong required no supplies from India, although she had taken 2,600 cwts. in 1926-27.

## POSTAL ARTICLES.

### (Imports and Exports.)

The value of the imports of "Postal articles, not specified" was R4.04 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with R4.02 lakhs in 1927-28. The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, viz., (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 63 to 65 per cent, while those of Italy and Hongkong fell from 13 and 3 per cent to 11 and 2 per cent, respectively. The shares of Germany, France, Japan and Ceylon remained almost stationary.

The value of all articles exported by post, however, fell from R2.94 lakhs to R2.53 lakhs. Of the total exports the United Kingdom took 27 per cent, the Straits Settlements 17 per cent, Ceylon 15 per cent, Hongkong 6 per cent, Iraq 6 per cent, Persia 5 per cent and France 4 per cent.

## RE-EXPORTS.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise, which had risen to R9½ crores in 1927-28, recorded a decline of R1½ crores and totalled R8 crores during the year under review. The articles which were chiefly responsible for this decrease were raw skins (—R39 lakhs), raw cotton (—R35 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R35 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—R10 lakhs). Re-exports of raw skins dropped from 400 tons valued at R1.92 lakhs in 1927-28 to 300 tons valued at R1.53 lakhs in 1928-29. The United Kingdom reduced her demand from R1.90 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1.50 lakhs in 1928-29. Re-exports of raw cotton shrank from 2,800 tons to 550 tons in quantity and

## Government Stores.

from R44 lakhs to R9 lakhs in value, as there is a growing tendency on the part of the consuming foreign countries to obtain their supplies direct from the producing centres. Under cotton piecegoods there was a decrease of 28 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value, the total shipments having amounted to 24 million yards valued at R81 lakhs as compared with 34 million yards valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1927-28. The demand from Arabia remained stationary at 6 million yards. The Bahrein Islands and Persia took 4 million yards each and Iraq 3 million yards as against 5, 6 and 6 million yards respectively in 1927-28. East African countries also reduced their requirements from 6 million yards to 3 million yards. Re-exports of sugar amounted to 10,000 tons valued at R23 lakhs, showing a decline of 50 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value from 20,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs in 1927-28. There was a reduction in Arabian requirements from 7,600 tons valued at R21 lakhs to 2,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs in 1928-29. Twist and yarn re-exported also dropped from 1.4 million lbs. to 317,000 lbs. in quantity and from R14½ lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. Persia, which usually controls the bulk of the trade, took only 165,000 lbs. as against 1.1 million lbs. in previous year. Re-exports of raw wool fell slightly from 12½ million lbs. to 12 million lbs. in quantity, although the value rose, as a result of higher prices, by R5 lakhs to R94 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 6 million lbs. and the United States of America 5½ million lbs. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were, the United Kingdom 42 per cent, the United States of America 11 per cent, Ceylon 6 per cent, Arabia and Persia 5 per cent each, Bahrein Islands 4 per cent and Iraq 3 per cent. Bombay, which usually has the bulk of the trade, accounted for 64 per cent, Karachi 23 per cent and Bengal 8 per cent as against 73, 15 and 7 per cent respectively in 1927-28.

## GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under this head imports showed a decline of R1.60 lakhs as compared with the preceding year and amounted to R10.09 lakhs in 1928-29. The principal decreases were under railway carriages and parts (—R1.60 lakhs), railway wagons and parts (—R27 lakhs), metals and ores (—R31 lakhs), stationery (—R25 lakhs) and woollen piecegoods (—R21 lakhs). There were, however, noticeable increases under machinery and millwork (+R2.66 lakhs), arms, ammunition and military stores (+R30 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (+R12½ lakhs) and paper and pasteboard (+R5½ lakhs). The large increase of R2.66 lakhs under machinery and millwork is partly explained by the fact that, with effect from April, 1928, railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof have been classified under "machinery and millwork" instead of under the head "railway plant and rolling stock" which has been discontinued from that date.

Exports of Indian produce on Government account fell from R1.27 lakhs to R1.06 lakhs owing to a drop of R16 lakhs in the exports of opium which amounted to R1.00 lakhs only in 1928-29. Exports of grain, pulse and flour fell from R4 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1 lakh in the year under review. Re-exports on Government account were valued at R13 lakhs as against R30 lakhs in 1927-28.

## CHAPTER IV.

### The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables indicate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities so as to indicate the shares of chief countries interested in each. The main features are also illustrated in chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1926-27		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	-59	66	111	-45
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	53	16	+37
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-8</b>
Europe	85	30	+55	68	47	+21
United States of America	22	5	+17	34	18	+16
Japan	23	5	+18	41	16	+25
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	47	23	+24
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>+86</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>+66</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>+78</b>

	1927-28			1928-29		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)	Rs (Crores)
United Kingdom	82	119	-37	73	113	-41
Other British Possessions	50	17	+33	48	24	+24
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>-17</b>
Europe	88	48	+40	95	51	+44
United States of America	37	20	+17	40	17	+23
Japan	29	18	+11	35	18	+17
Other Foreign Countries	43	24	+19	43	30	+13
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>+83</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>+102</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>+79</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>+85</b>

## Direction of Trade.

### TABLE B.

#### *Imports.*

	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	47.8	47.7	44.7
Germany	6.9	7.3	6.1	6.2
Java	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.6
Japan	2.6	7.1	7.2	7.0
United States of America	2.6	7.9	8.2	6.9
Belgium	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.8
Austria and Hungary	2.3	.7	.5	.6
Straits Settlements	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.0
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6
France	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9
Mauritius	1.3			
Italy	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.9
China	.9	1.4	1.8	1.7
Netherlands	.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Australia	.5	.7	.8	3.2
Hongkong	.5	.4	.5	.3
Dutch Borneo	.4	.4	.5	.5
Ceylon	.4	.6	.8	.8
Switzerland	.3	.9	1.1	1.0
Kenya and Zanzibar	.3	1.0	1.0	1.1

### TABLE C.

#### *Exports.*

	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23.4	21.4	25.0	21.4
Germany	10.6	6.9	9.9	9.6
Japan	9.1	13.3	8.9	10.2
United States of America	8.7	11.1	11.1	11.6
France	7.1	4.5	4.9	5.3
Belgium	4.8	2.9	3.3	4.0
Austria and Hungary	4.0	.1	.1	
Ceylon	3.6	4.8	4.8	4.2
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3.2	2.6	2.3	1.8
Italy	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.5
Hongkong	3.1	1.0	.7	.7
Straits Settlements	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.4
China	2.3	3.7	1.4	2.8
Central and South America	2.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Netherlands	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.6
Australia	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.2
Kenya and Zanzibar	1.0	.6	.6	.5
Russia	.9	.03	.1	.1
Spain	.8	.9	1.0	1.2
Java	.8	1.0	.7	1.1

## Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

*Imports.*

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.0	67.7	64.5	60.8	78.8	76.8	57.2	39.2	36.0
United States of America	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.3	9.9	11.3	9.7	11.6	11.7
Germany	14.5	5.3	5.2	5.6	6.6	6.2	13.2	20.7	22.2
Belgium	11.6	17.9	20.1	..	1.8	..	..	..	1.0
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	5.2	5.5
France and Luxemburg	..	3.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	.9
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	93.5	93.6	92.0	92.7	92.9	94.2	86.8	87.1	87.2
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)</b>	<b>16,01</b>	<b>21,44</b>	<b>20,24</b>	<b>7,76</b>	<b>15,94</b>	<b>16,35</b>	<b>3,95</b>	<b>5,24</b>	<b>5,23</b>

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71.3	27.5	20.9	75.2	61.2	52.5
United States of America	15.1	41.9	47.0	9.0	14.8	14.7
Germany	..	..	..	3.2	12.8	12.3
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3.3	3.3
Belgium	4.3	.3	.2	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.3
France	4.5	2.6	1.2	..	1.1	1.6
Italy	..	6.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.3
Canada	..	20.0	25.1	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	93.4	93.1	93.4	94.3	83.0	83.7
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)</b>	<b>1,53</b>	<b>6,15</b>	<b>7,72</b>	<b>1,82</b>	<b>4,47</b>	<b>4,92</b>

## Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

### Imports—*contd.*

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent 90-1	Per cent 72-1	Per cent 71-8	Per cent 9-0	Per cent 2-8	Per cent 2-9	Per cent 1-8	Per cent -1	Per cent -8
United Kingdom . . . . .									
United States of America . . . . .	4	1-8	2-8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany . . . . .	2-1	0	0	7-2	2-2	4-5	1	2	..
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	4	..	..	1-1	..	1	..
Japan . . . . .	1-8	18-1	18-8	46-8	48-7	44-8	..	..	..
France . . . . .	..	..	2	7-8	2-7	2-5	..	..	..
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	1-0	4	2-6	5-6	..	..	..
Italy . . . . .	1-5	1-6	2-2	6-1	6-4	10-2	..	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .	1-6	1-9	1-7	..	..	..	..	..	..
China* . . . . .	1	2-8	2-7	20-6	26-2	26-2	..	..	..
Java† . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	71-8	95-2	97-7
Mauritius . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16-9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown . . . . .	97-6	97-8	99-6	97-9	98-2	98-4	90-6	95-6	98-2
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)</b> . . . . .	<b>66,80</b>	<b>65,16</b>	<b>63,24</b>	<b>6,10</b>	<b>5,80</b>	<b>3,77</b>	<b>14,98</b>	<b>14,91</b>	<b>16,09</b>

\* Includes Hongkong and Macao.  
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent 68-9	Per cent 57-8	Per cent 58-5	Per cent 57	Per cent 3-5	Per cent 1-3	Per cent 26-0	Per cent 26-5	Per cent 27-2
United Kingdom . . . . .	3-7	4-4	4-3	58-1	44-2	24-5	..	6-3	2-4
United States of America . . . . .	10-7	10-9	10-1	7-8	2-9	2-7	17-0	11-7	12-8
Germany . . . . .	15-6	17-1	17-8	..	..	..	..	..	12
France . . . . .	..	1-6	2-2	..	..	..	2-5	6-2	7-9
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	..	2-7	20-7	23-7	..	..	..
Peria . . . . .	..	..	..	21-8	15-7	12-9	..	..	..
Borneo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-0	11-4	11-2
Norway . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-1	9-2	7-4
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-1	3-2	3-1
Russia* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown . . . . .	95-1	92-1	92-4	95-5	95-9	94-5	91-9	87-6	89-6
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)</b> . . . . .	<b>2,24</b>	<b>3,67</b>	<b>3,67</b>	<b>4,12</b>	<b>10,44</b>	<b>10,70</b>	<b>1,59</b>	<b>2,01</b>	<b>2,20</b>

\* Includes Georgia.

# Direction of Trade.

## TABLE E.

### Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.4	87.5	84.0	38.0	25.0	23.4	6.3	4.9	4.6
Canada	4.3	2.1	2.6	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.7
Australia	8.1	7	1.4	..	..	..	10.6	9.5	10.4
Russia	11.1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1.2	1.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	7	2.8	2.2	11.9	10.0	10.6	41.5	26.2	25.2
Ceylon	1.6	1.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21.8	27.8	27.7	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	9.9	12.1	12.5	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5.5	5.6	7.0	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	7	..	10.4	12.4	12.3
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.8	4.1
Japan	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.1	5	1.8	2
Belgium	..	..	..	5	5.3	5.9	..	..	5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	95.1	94.2	87.6	86.9	88.0	71.3	68.6	72.1
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN(LAKHS)</b>	<b>14,98</b>	<b>22,43</b>	<b>25,20</b>	<b>30,23</b>	<b>30,66</b>	<b>32,25</b>	<b>23,27</b>	<b>22,26</b>	<b>24,00</b>

	COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	2.5	6.0	6.7	22.2	15.8	14.0	26.7	12.8	6.9	25.2	49.5	43.3
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	2	5.6	4.7	5.1	..	..	..
United States of America	..	..	..	1.2	2.9	4.0	..	..	2	24.3	22.1	26.7
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	4	11.6	19.2	22.1	..	..	..
Germany	14.6	9.3	8.8	10.0	23.8	21.8	7.6	12.9	11.7	20.2	12.1	10.6
France	..	..	..	21.4	21.7	22.3	..	..	3	..	2.4	2.1
Italy	7.7	12.3	10.0	6.0	12.7	14.4	..	..	1.8	5.2	2.7	2.6
Japan	47.2	46.1	43.8	..	..	1.4	2.8	5.9	1.2	..	1.6	2.0
Belgium	10.3	3.8	9.3	18.0	2.9	1.9	..	..	1.2	..	..	1.2
China*	1.7	4.2	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	..	3
Netherlands	..	..	..	1.0	12.8	12.5	6.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	6.7	7.1	2.0	..	..	3
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	2.8	1.8	1.8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	85.0	86.7	89.4	92.8	89.7	96.2	68.6	65.2	55.7	81.9	84.6	95.6
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN(LAKHS)</b>	<b>41,04</b>	<b>47,72</b>	<b>64,23</b>	<b>25,65</b>	<b>26,80</b>	<b>29,62</b>	<b>45,14</b>	<b>42,92</b>	<b>22,99</b>	<b>15,26</b>	<b>17,22</b>	<b>12,72</b>

\* Includes Hongkong and Macao.



## Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate her trade balances with the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, the European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of the United Kingdom, India's visible trade position with other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries, as a whole, remained in her favour and practically unchanged in comparison with 1913-14. In the case of the United Kingdom the excess in value of imports over exports, although higher than in the preceding year, was still below the pre-war figure.

Turning to trade with individual countries (Tables B and C) the decrease in the share of the United Kingdom, under both imports and exports, is striking. The percentage share of the United Kingdom under imports fell from 47.7 per cent in 1927-28 to 44.7 per cent in 1928-29 and in exports from 25 per cent to 21.4 per cent as compared with her pre-war shares of 64.1 and 23.4 per cent respectively. The share of the Dominions and other British Possessions in imports rose from 6.9 per cent to 9.4 per cent, due mainly to unusually large arrivals of wheat from Australia and Canada, while in exports it declined from 15 to 14 per cent. The whole British Empire had 43.5 per cent of the total trade as compared with 46.3 per cent in 1927-28. Smaller receipts of mineral oils from the United States of America accounted for a drop in her share in imports from 8.2 to 6.9 per cent, while her participation in the export trade showed an increase from 11.1 to 11.8 per cent. Japan's share in imports slightly receded to 7 per cent, but her share in exports recovered from 8.9 per cent to 10.2 per cent, owing chiefly to larger purchases of Indian cotton. The share of Germany in the import trade slightly advanced to 6.3 per cent, but that in exports fell from nearly 10 per cent to 9.6 per cent. Belgium's share in imports remained practically unchanged at approximately 3 per cent, while her share in exports increased to 4 per cent from 3.3 per cent in 1927-28. Both France and Italy participated to a larger extent in the import as well as in the export trade, while the share of the Netherlands remained almost stationary at 1.9 per cent under imports and 2.5 per cent under exports. The large increase in the share of Australia in the import trade was, as already stated, due to the arrivals of wheat—a temporary development which will, no doubt, disappear as soon as India's crop position becomes normal again.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on the import and export sides respectively. It will be observed from Table D that the United Kingdom is threatened with competition in almost every line, including those which have hitherto been regarded as preponderantly British. In iron and steel the recovery made by the United Kingdom in 1927-28 proved to be short-lived and her share dropped from 67.7 per cent to 64.5 per cent, while Belgium improved her position from 17.9 to 20.1 per cent. In machinery and millwork the share of the United Kingdom fell from 78.6 to 76.8 per cent, while there was a gain in the share of the United States from 9.9 to 11.3 per cent. Germany and Japan improved their positions in the trade in hardware at the expense of the United Kingdom, the share of which declined from 39 to 36 per cent. In motor vehicles, intensified

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American competition led to a decrease by over 6 per cent in the United Kingdom's share from 27.5 to 20.9 per cent, while the United States of America and Canada accounted for 47 and 25.4 per cent in the trade as compared with 41.3 and 20 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Under instruments, the share of the United Kingdom further declined from 61.2 to 58.5 per cent, while the participations of the United States of America, Germany and Japan showed increases. The United Kingdom accounted for 71 per cent of the trade in cotton manufactures as compared with 72 per cent in 1927-28 and 90 per cent in the pre-war year, while Japan, Italy and China increased their shares. In silk manufactures Japan maintained her position by accounting for 44 per cent of the trade, while there was again a set-back in the case of China, larger supplies being available from Italy. Java practically monopolised the trade in sugar, her share rising from 96.3 to 97.7 per cent. In liquors the United Kingdom's share rose from 57.8 to 58.5 per cent. France also advanced her position to nearly 18 per cent, while the share of Germany receded to 10 per cent. The United States of America decreased her contribution in mineral oils from 44.2 to 24.5 per cent and the share of Borneo also fell, while there was a considerable increase in the participation of Russia and Persia in this trade. The shares of the United Kingdom and Germany in the imports of paper showed increases. Norway maintained her position, but the shares of Sweden and the Netherlands declined.

On the export side, the United Kingdom decreased her share in the tea-trade from 87.5 per cent to 84 per cent, while other consumers of Indian tea, with the exception of the United States of America which obtained her supplies also through the United Kingdom, claimed a larger share than in 1927-28. As in the preceding year, Germany absorbed about 28 per cent of the exports of raw jute compared with 22 per cent in 1913-14. Next came the United Kingdom with 23.4 per cent as compared with 25 per cent in 1927-28, while the United States of America, France, Italy and Belgium appreciably advanced their positions. In jute manufactures the share of the United States of America receded from 36.2 per cent to 35.5 per cent, while that of the Argentine remained at 13.3 per cent, approximately the same as in 1927-28. The shares of Australia and Java, however, showed increases, while the United Kingdom and Japan's participation further declined. Japan and China together accounted for 54.8 per cent of the total export of raw cotton as compared with 50.3 per cent in the preceding year. The share of Italy fell from 12.3 to 10 per cent and of Germany from 9.3 to 8.6 per cent, while that of the United Kingdom and Belgium increased. In oilseeds France and Netherlands took greater shares of the considerably increased total exports while the shares of the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium decreased. Under foodgrains, with the exception of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, all the other principal importing countries decreased their shares. Apart from the increase in the share of the United States from 23.1 to 26.7 per cent and a decrease in the shares of the United Kingdom and Germany from 49.5 and 12.1 per cent to 43.8 and 10.5 per cent respectively there were no other striking changes under the head "hides and skins".

## Direction of Trade.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

#### *Imports.*

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,17,58	1,10,54	1,19,21	1,13,24
Ceylon . . . . .	81	1,37	1,90	2,10
Straits Settlements . . . . .	3,42	5,82	5,84	5,11
Hongkong . . . . .	98	90	1,16	78
South Africa . . . . .	23	32	54	53
Mauritius . . . . .	2,53	..	1	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,55	2,59	2,72
Canada . . . . .	1	1,69	1,78	3,02
Australia . . . . .	92	1,70	1,92	8,46
New Zealand . . . . .	..	1	1	1
Other countries . . . . .	1,20	2,13	1,41	1,17
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE . . . . .</b>	<b>1,28,07</b>	<b>1,27,03</b>	<b>1,38,37</b>	<b>1,37,14</b>

#### *Exports.*

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom . . . . .	58,35	66,28	81,76	72,37
Ceylon . . . . .	9,04	14,86	15,88	14,25
Straits Settlements . . . . .	6,79	9,50	9,28	7,93
Hongkong . . . . .	7,82	3,03	2,20	2,51
South Africa . . . . .	1,20	2,40	2,55	2,44
Mauritius . . . . .	1,26	1,65	1,90	1,59
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	2,00	1,90	1,77
Canada . . . . .	1,43	2,05	2,19	2,45
Australia . . . . .	4,10	7,53	6,62	7,39
New Zealand . . . . .	56	98	77	87
Other countries . . . . .	2,82	5,41	6,64	6,38
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE . . . . .</b>	<b>94,39</b>	<b>1,18,96</b>	<b>1,31,69</b>	<b>1,19,97</b>

**United Kingdom (Imports R113,24 lakhs, Exports R72,37 lakhs).—**The value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed a decrease, in the year under review, of R6 crores and amounted to R113½ crores as compared with R119 crores in 1927-28 and R117½ crores in 1913-14. The value of the exports thereto also declined by R10 crores from R82 crores in 1927-28 to R72 crores in 1928-29. In the pre-war year the exports were valued at R58 crores. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, accounted for 40 per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom and were valued at R45 crores in 1928-29 as compared with R47 crores or 39 per cent of the total imports in 1927-28. While imports of cotton twist and yarn recorded an increase of 2.5 million lbs. in quantity and of R47 lakhs in value and

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totalled 23 million lbs. valued at R3½ crores, those of cotton piecegoods fell by 6 per cent in quantity to 1,456 million yards from 1,543 million yards in 1927-28 and by 5 per cent in value to nearly R40½ crores from R42½ crores, the decrease being particularly noticeable in the case of grey and coloured goods. Imports of both artificial silk yarn and piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk also declined, the former from R47 lakhs to R30½ lakhs and the latter from R99 lakhs to R84 lakhs. The quantity of iron and steel imported declined from 685,000 tons to 649,000 tons and the value from R14½ crores to R13 crores. Machinery and millwork, including railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts valued at R81 lakhs as against R84 lakhs in 1927-28, rose by R72 lakhs to R14,09 lakhs, while railway carriages and wagons, including parts, fell by R72 lakhs to R1,33 lakhs. The number of motor cars and motor omnibuses, etc., imported from the United Kingdom increased slightly, the former rising from 3,600 to 3,645 and the latter from 447 to 473, but lower prices accounted for a decrease in the total value. The value of all motor vehicles, including parts, dropped from R1,69 lakhs to R1,61 lakhs. Imports of hardware also declined from R2,06 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs. The value of instruments and apparatus advanced to R2,88 lakhs from R2,73 lakhs and of paper and pasteboard to R1,23 lakhs from R1,10 lakhs. Nearly 3,700,000 gallons of liquors valued at R2,09 lakhs were imported from the United Kingdom as compared with 3,758,000 gallons valued at R2,12 lakhs in 1927-28. Of other important commodities, provisions fell by R9 lakhs to R2,25 lakhs, woollen manufactures by R45 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs, cigarettes by R39 lakhs to R1,99 lakhs and soap by R8 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R22 crores), raw and manufactured jute (R10½ crores), raw and tanned hides (R8½ crores), raw cotton (R4½ crores), raw wool (R4 crores), seeds (R4 crores), foodgrains (R2½ crores) and lac (R2 crores). These articles combined represented about 80 per cent of the total exports to that destination as compared with 81 per cent in 1927-28. The total quantity of tea exported decreased by 3 per cent from 307 million lbs. to 299 million lbs., while there was a fall of 21 per cent in value from R28½ crores to R22 crores. Raw jute declined in quantity by 20,000 tons to 202,000 tons and in value by R11 lakhs to R7,57 lakhs. Exports of jute bags fell from 46 millions to 44½ millions and of gunny cloth from 31 million yards to 29 million yards with small increases in value. The total value of raw and manufactured jute, however, remained practically unchanged at approximately R10 crores in comparison with the preceding year. Raw hides and skins declined by 50 per cent in quantity from 4,800 tons to 2,400 tons and in value by 42 per cent from R67 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Tanned hides and skins also fell from 21,100 tons valued at R8,15 lakhs to 20,100 tons valued at R7,85 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton increased in quantity from 28,600 tons (160,000 bales) to 43,100 tons (241,000 bales) and in value by over R1½ crores to R4½ crores. The quantity of raw wool exported rose from 43.8 million lbs. to 45.6 million lbs., the value showing an increase of R13 lakhs to R3,94 lakhs. The total quantity of seeds exported to the United Kingdom fell by 31,000 tons to 249,000 tons and the value by over R5 lakhs to R4,16 lakhs. Linseed dropped by 39,400 tons to 18,100 tons and cotton seed by 28,900 tons to 120,000 tons, while ground-nuts and rape and mustard seeds rose by 22,500 tons and 16,500 tons to 47,900

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tons and 28,700 tons respectively. Exports of foodgrains fell from 375,000 tons to 165,000 tons in quantity and from R5,28 lakhs to R2,31 lakhs in value. A decrease in the shipments of rice from 50,000 tons valued at R72½ lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R49½ lakhs was again supplemented by a decrease under wheat, exports of which fell from 251,000 tons to 76,000 tons in quantity and from R3,66 lakhs to R1,11 lakhs in value. Exports of lac further increased to 161,000 cwts. valued at R2,05 lakhs from 134,700 cwts. valued at R1,88 lakhs in 1927-28. Shipments of rice bran, groundnut cake and pig lead also increased, while there were reduced exports of coffee, barley, manganese ore, raw hemp, myrobalans, paraffin wax and raw rubber.

**Ceylon (Imports R2,10 lakhs, Exports R14,25 lakhs).**—The value of the total trade with Ceylon declined from R17,78 lakhs in 1927-28 to R16,35 lakhs in 1928-29. While imports gained by R20 lakhs and were valued at R2,10 lakhs, exports fell by R1,63 lakhs to R14,25 lakhs. The increase in the imports from Ceylon was mainly due to larger arrivals of coconut oil which totalled 2,385,000 gallons valued at R55 lakhs as compared with 1,439,000 gallons valued at R35½ lakhs in 1927-28 and 47,000 gallons valued at R1 lakh in 1926-27. Imports of tea advanced from 1,361,000 lbs. valued at R11½ lakhs to 1,838,000 lbs. valued at R16½ lakhs and of betelnuts from 114,000 cwts. valued at R32½ lakhs to 130,000 cwts. valued at R35½ lakhs. There were, however, decreases in the imports of lead sheets for tea-chests and of copra. As usual, Ceylon was the largest purchaser of Indian rice, although she reduced her requirements from 461,000 tons valued at R7,48 lakhs to 417,000 tons valued at R6,66 lakhs. Exports of coal also declined from 383,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs to 348,000 tons valued at R41½ lakhs. She took more raw cotton, jute bags and gunny cloth but less wheat flour, pig lead, manures, tea and cotton piecegoods. Exports of chillies showed an increase in quantity, but the value declined.

**Straits Settlements (Imports R5,11 lakhs, Exports R 7,95 lakhs).**—The value of the total trade with the Straits Settlements further declined from R15,12 lakhs to R13,06 lakhs. Imports fell from R5,84 lakhs to R5,11 lakhs and exports from R9,28 lakhs to R7,95 lakhs. Unwrought tin came in smaller quantities, supplies falling from 64,000 cwts. valued at R1,19 lakhs to 47,000 cwts. valued at R75 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts increased to 1,163,000 cwts. valued at R1,86 lakhs from 847,000 cwts. valued at R1,59 lakhs in 1927-28. The quantity of fuel oils consigned from the Straits Settlements rose from 2.9 million gallons (valued at R11 lakhs) to 6.6 million gallons (valued at R18 lakhs), while kerosene oil decreased to .9 million gallons valued at R6½ lakhs as compared with 3.9 million gallons valued at R15½ lakhs in the preceding year. There were also smaller receipts of lac, provisions and sugar. Exports of rice further declined from 191,000 tons valued at R2,73 lakhs to 176,000 tons valued at R2,28 lakhs. Shipments of cotton piecegoods, chiefly coloured, also fell from 22.5 million yards valued at R1,35 lakhs to 19.7 million yards valued at R1,14 lakhs. Exports of coal amounted to 58,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs as compared with 158,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1927-28. She took more wheat flour and cotton yarn but less rice bran, pulses, spices and jute bags. Exports of rubber slightly advanced in quantity and amounted to 5.4 million lbs. as compared with 5.2 million

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lbs., while lower prices accounted for a decrease in value from R47 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Exports of tobacco leaf showed a small decrease in quantity with an increase in value.

**Hongkong (Imports R78 lakhs, Exports R2,51 lakhs).**—The value of the imports from Hongkong fell from R1,16 lakhs to R78 lakhs, while exports thereto increased from R2,20 lakhs to R2,51 lakhs. All the principal items of imports showed decreases, raw silk declining from 294,000 lbs. valued at R17 lakhs to 162,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs and silk piecegoods from 1,212,000 yards valued at R13 lakhs to 697,000 yards valued at R7 lakhs. There were also decreases in the imports of provisions, cotton yarn and stockings and socks. Exports of rice advanced from 4,700 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 8,300 tons valued at R10½ lakhs. The exports of cotton yarn, which had declined to 630,000 lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs in 1927-28, showed an improvement and amounted to 1.9 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs in 1928-29. Exports of gunny bags decreased to 22.8 millions valued at R1,12 lakhs as compared with 24 millions valued at R1,21 lakhs in 1927-28.

**Union of South Africa (Imports R53 lakhs, Exports R2,44 lakhs).**—The total trade with the Union of South Africa fell by R12 lakhs to R2,97 lakhs, imports showing a decrease from R54 lakhs to R53 lakhs and exports from R2,55 lakhs to R2,44 lakhs. There was a substantial reduction in the imports of coal which amounted to 105,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs as compared with 155,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1927-28. Barks for tanning worth R25 lakhs were imported in the year under review as against R17 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of gunny bags increased in number from 18.6 millions to 20.3 millions and in value from R1,08 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs. Her purchases of rice fell from 28,000 tons to 24,000 tons, the value showing a drop of R8 lakhs from R52 lakhs to R44 lakhs. She also reduced her takings of castor oil, paraffin wax, tea and teak wood, but increased her demands for pulses and gunny cloth.

**Mauritius (Imports R41,000, Exports R1,59 lakhs).**—With the cessation of the imports of sugar India's import trade with Mauritius has been of little importance. Brass was the only item of importance which came from Mauritius to the value of R20,000. The value of the exports fell from R1,90 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs. She reduced her purchases of rice but increased her requirements of gunny bags.

**East Africa (Imports R2,76 lakhs, Exports R2,34 lakhs).**—Imports from East Africa (Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory) rose by R10 lakhs to R2,76 lakhs, while exports thereto fell by R8 lakhs to R2,34 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. The increase in imports was mainly due to larger receipts of East African cotton. The quantity of cotton imported from Kenya Colony rose from 13,000 tons valued at R2,01 lakhs to 15,000 tons valued at R2,23 lakhs, while cloves imported from Zanzibar fell from 69,000 cwts. to 51,000 cwts. in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R31 lakhs in value. The exports of rice and cotton piecegoods decreased, while those of gunny bags increased.

**Canada (Imports R3,02 lakhs, Exports R2,45 lakhs).**—The total value of the trade with Canada increased to R5,47 lakhs from R3,98 lakhs. Imports rose from R1,79 lakhs to R3,02 lakhs and exports from R2,19 lakhs to R2,45

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lakhs. The number of motor cars imported rose from 3,400 to 6,568 and their value from R63 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs. Imports of motor omnibuses (including vans and lorries) further increased from 4,268 valued at R55 lakhs to 6,373 valued at R81 lakhs. The value of pneumatic motor covers also recorded an increase from R36 lakhs to R57 lakhs. Over 15,000 tons of wheat valued at R22 lakhs came from Canada during the year under review, this being a new line due to the special circumstances obtaining in India as a result of partial failure of certain crops. The direct exports of tea to Canada rose from 9.3 million lbs. valued at R69 lakhs to 11.2 million lbs. valued at R70 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth also increased, the quantity rising from 68.8 million yards to 75.7 million yards and the value from R1,32 lakhs to R1,52 lakhs.

**Australia (Imports R8,46 lakhs, Exports R7,39 lakhs).**—The total trade with Australia was valued at R15,85 lakhs as compared with R8,54 lakhs in 1927-28. Imports increased to R8,46 lakhs from R1,92 lakhs and exports to R7,39 lakhs from R6,62 lakhs. The increase in the import trade was mainly in wheat, of which no less than 529,000 tons valued at R7,67 lakhs were imported, as compared with only 69,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1927-28. Imports of raw wool from Australia also increased to 1.8 million lbs. valued at R17 lakhs from 1.2 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. She sent more horses but less coal. Australia considerably increased her requirements of Indian tea, exports of which rose from 2.8 million lbs. to 5.5 million lbs. in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R36 lakhs in value. There was also a large increase in the exports of gunny bags, the number of which rose from 76.5 millions to 91.3 millions and the value from R4,42 lakhs to R5,30 lakhs. She, however, reduced her purchases of rice and gunny cloth but took more shellac and linseed.

### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries:—

#### *Imports.*

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
<b>European Countries—</b>				
Russia . . . . .	6	52	48	85
Sweden . . . . .	52	1,36	1,26	1,11
Norway . . . . .	23	70	88	79
Germany . . . . .	12,67	16,91	15,34	15,84
Netherlands . . . . .	1,55	4,66	4,81	4,77
Belgium . . . . .	4,26	6,80	7,48	7,20
France . . . . .	2,69	3,56	4,30	4,78
Spain . . . . .	19	21	34	27
Switzerland . . . . .	69	2,20	2,68	2,48
Italy . . . . .	2,20	6,16	6,76	7,36
Austria . . . . .	4,29	1,11	1,26	1,40
Hungary . . . . .	1	61	8	7
Turkey, European . . . . .	1	..	..	F
Other countries . . . . .	15	2,68	2,72	3,74
<b>TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>29,51</b>	<b>47,48</b>	<b>48,39</b>	<b>50,67</b>

## Foreign Countries.

### Imports—contd.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>	<b>R (lakhs)</b>	<b>R (lakhs)</b>	<b>R (lakhs)</b>	<b>R (lakhs)</b>
Egypt	30	42	53	49
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Iraq	—	70	95	72
Persia	71	1,98	2,95	3,32
Java	10,75	14,42	14,71	16,42
China	1,71	3,31	4,41	4,32
Japan	4,78	16,47	17,90	17,66
United States of America	4,79	18,24	20,43	17,36
Cuba	..	..	15	..
Argentina	..	..	..	16
Chile	..	2	8	10
Other countries	2,06	1,26	2,98	4,44
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>25,67</b>	<b>56,83</b>	<b>65,09</b>	<b>65,49</b>

### Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>European Countries—</b>	<b>R (lakhs)</b>	<b>R (lakhs)</b>	<b>R (lakhs)</b>	<b>R (lakhs)</b>
Russia	2,47	9	49	25
Sweden	42	26	30	33
Norway	5	32	31	30
Germany	26,42	21,48	32,46	32,48
Netherlands	4,42	6,24	8,13	6,73
Belgium	12,10	8,83	10,97	13,45
France	17,72	13,97	16,10	17,90
Spain	2,23	2,75	3,31	3,91
Switzerland	..	1	1	1
Italy	7,80	11,57	13,05	16,25
Austria	..	26	28	9
Hungary	10,01	..	..	..
Turkey, European	11	31	33	31
Other countries	73	1,95	1,97	2,29
<b>TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>84,57</b>	<b>68,04</b>	<b>87,71</b>	<b>95,30</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>				
Egypt	2,27	3,74	3,15	3,44
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	22	37	22
Iraq	—	2,51	2,05	1,78
Persia	1,41	3,14	2,50	1,99
Java	1,95	2,99	2,40	3,69
China	5,71	11,31	4,58	9,48
Japan	22,69	41,27	29,19	34,61
United States of America	21,85	34,41	36,70	39,97
Cuba	56	3,89	3,61	3,35
Argentina	3,14	6,78	7,49	8,01
Chile	1,06	1,43	1,68	1,59
Other countries	6,34	10,75	15,67	14,63
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>69,92</b>	<b>1,22,44</b>	<b>1,09,29</b>	<b>1,22,74</b>

United States of America (Imports R 17,36 lakhs, Exports R39,97 lakhs).

—The United States occupied the second place in India's foreign trade as in the preceding year. The value of India's total trade with that country showed a small increase of R20 lakhs and amounted to R57½ crores. While



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the imports fell by R3 crores. to R17½ crores, exports rose from nearly R37 crores to R40 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were motor vehicles (R3½ crores), mineral oils (R2½ crores), machinery and millwork (R2 crores), raw cotton (R1½ crores), instruments (R73 lakhs), iron and steel, and hardware (R61 lakhs each). These articles combined accounted for about 67 per cent of her total import trade as compared with 73 per cent in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported rose from 6,031 valued at R1,34½ lakhs to 7,943 valued at R1,81 lakhs and of motor omnibuses, etc., from 3,699 to 5,809 in number and from R67½ lakhs to R1,09½ lakhs in value. There was a substantial reduction in the supplies of mineral oils which had hitherto formed the most important item in the Indo-American trade. Imports fell from 62.5 million gallons to 31.4 million gallons in quantity and from R4,61 lakhs to R2,62 lakhs in value. Imports of raw cotton, which had reached the record figure of 49,900 tons in 1927-28, fell to 11,800 tons in 1928-29, the corresponding decline in value being from R4,37 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. Machinery and millwork, including railway locomotive engines, tenders and parts, increased in value by 27 per cent from R1,63 lakhs to R2,07 lakhs, there being important increases in electrical machinery, agricultural machinery, refrigerating machinery, textile machinery, and typewriters and parts. Imports of iron and steel showed an improvement the quantity rising from 16,400 tons to 18,000 tons and the value from R57 lakhs to R61½ lakhs. Imports of instruments and apparatus, mostly electrical, increased from R63½ lakhs to R73 lakhs, while those of hardware recorded a small decrease to R61 lakhs. There were also decreases under rubber manufactures, carriages, paper and pasteboard, and provisions, while cotton piece-goods and tobacco leaf increased.

On the export side, raw and manufactured jute (R23½ crores), lac (R4 crores), raw hides and skins (R4 crores) and castor seed (over R1 crore) accounted for 83 per cent of the total exports to the United States of America. The quantity of raw jute exported rose from 84,200 tons in 1927-28 to 93,800 tons in 1928-29 and its value from R3,06 lakhs to R3,44 lakhs. Gunny cloth decreased to 1,022 million yards, or 1 million yards less than in the preceding year, but the value recorded an advance of R1 crore to R20 crores. Similarly exports of gunny bags decreased in number to 19.9 millions as compared with 20.7 millions in 1927-28, although the value registered an increase from R57 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Shipments of shellac amounted to 237,000 cwts. valued at R3,01 lakhs, as compared with 170,000 cwts. valued at R2,36 lakhs in the preceding year. There were also increases of R29 lakhs under seed lac, of R3½ lakhs under stick lac and of R2 lakhs under button lac. Raw hides and skins rose by 9 per cent in quantity from 18,600 tons to 20,200 tons and by 10 per cent in value from R3,76 lakhs to R4,15½ lakhs. Castor seed was exported to the extent of 56,000 tons as against 49,000 tons in 1927-28. Exports of mica increased in quantity from 19,000 cwts. to 30,000 cwts. but decreased in value from R28 lakhs to R25 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton, paraffin wax, tanned hides and skins and raw wool increased, while there were decreases under manganese ore, myrobalans, spices (mostly pepper), tea and pig iron.

Japan (Imports R17.66 lakhs, Exports R34.61 lakhs).—In 1927-28 Japan had sunk to the fourth place in order of importance in India's foreign

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trade. In the year under review she rose to the third in importance, coming next to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The value of her total trade with India increased to Rs52½ crores from Rs47 crores in 1927-28. Imports from Japan decreased in value from nearly Rs18 crores to Rs17½ crores, while exports rose from Rs29 crores to over Rs34½ crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, were valued at Rs11½ crores as compared with Rs11½ crores in 1927-28 and represented 65 per cent of her total import trade as against 66 per cent in the preceding year. Cotton piecegoods increased to 357 million yards valued at nearly Rs9 crores from 323 million yards valued at Rs½ crores, while twist and yarn fell to 7.6 million

	IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS				
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Grey	7,108	142,009	154,865	214,774	241,746
White	88	4,978	2,882	5,598	5,461
Coloured, etc.	1,736	60,542	85,822	102,668	109,798

lbs. valued at Rs½ crores from 17 million lbs. valued at Rs½ crores in 1927-28. The table in the margin gives the figures of imports under three main groups of grey, white and coloured goods. It will be observed that there were important increases in the grey and coloured varieties, while the white goods recorded a small decrease. Imports of cotton hosiery rose by Rs11 lakhs to Rs1,25 lakhs. The quantity of raw silk imported rose to 126,000 lbs. from 63,000 lbs. in 1927-28 and 20,000 lbs. in 1926-27. Imports of manufactured silk also increased; silk yarn rose by Rs2 lakhs to Rs12 lakhs, goods of silk mixed with other materials by Rs2 lakhs to Rs16 lakhs and silk piecegoods by Rs6 lakhs to Rs1,39 lakhs. There were, however, decreases under glass bangles, haberdashery and millinery, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, earthenware and porcelain, matches and umbrella fittings, while imports of toys, camphor, glass beads and false pearls recorded increase in value.

Under exports raw cotton accounted for 84 per cent of the total value of merchandise exported to Japan during the year as against 76 per cent in 1927-28. The quantity exported rose by 30 per cent to 287,000 tons (1,610,000 bales) and the value by 32 per cent to Rs29 crores. Pig iron also increased by 83,000 tons in quantity to 354,000 tons and by Rs45 lakhs in value to Rs1,68 lakhs, while exports of pig lead further declined from 82,000 cwts. valued at Rs15 lakhs to 72,000 cwts. valued at Rs11 lakhs. Owing to the restriction on the imports of rice, Japan considerably reduced her takings of Indian rice to 7,700 tons valued at Rs10 lakhs only from 150,000 tons valued at Rs2,26 lakhs in 1927-28 and 121,000 tons valued at Rs1,80 lakhs in 1926-27. The quantity of raw jute exported increased from 11,700 tons to 12,000 tons and from Rs34½ lakhs to Rs36½ lakhs in value. The number of gunny bags shipped to Japan, however, fell from 18.7 millions to 8.7 millions and the value from Rs95 lakhs to Rs4½ lakhs. Shipments of rape and sesamum cakes, bonemeal, sandalwood oil, tanned sheepskins and shellac increased, while paraffin wax showed a decrease.

Germany (Imports Rs15,84 lakhs, Exports Rs32,48 lakhs).—Germany ranked fourth in order of importance among the countries with which India has trade dealings, giving way to Japan which rose to the third position. The total trade with Germany rose by Rs52 lakhs to Rs48,32 lakhs. Both the imports and exports increased from Rs15,34 lakhs and Rs32,46 lakhs to Rs15,84 lakhs and Rs32,48 lakhs respectively. The figures relating to the total

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values of imports and exports during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average are given below.

	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports . . . . .	9,35	13,31	16,91	15,34	15,84
Exports, including re-exports . . . . .	22,36	26,88	21,48	32,46	32,48

It will be observed that the visible trade position between the two countries remained in India's favour to the extent of R16½ crores in 1928-29 as compared with over R17 crores in 1927-28 and a pre-war average of R13 crores. The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the last three years as compared with the pre-war average.

	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10— 1913-14)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Alizarine and aniline dyes . . . . .	lbs. (000)	11,071	8,998	12,006	13,330
	R (000)	77,20	1,03,37	1,85,36	1,50,09
Iron and steel . . . . .	Tons	136,000	79,000	78,600	70,000
	R (000)	1,55,02	1,24,54	1,14,51	1,07,42
Brass and copper . . . . .	Cwts.	153,000	449,000	232,000	340,200
	R (000)	94,97	2,13,28	1,32,99	1,66,28
Hardware . . . . .	R (000)	57,24	1,53,32	1,61,15	1,63,62
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	R (000)	20,27	94,59	1,04,33	1,13,33
Glass and glassware . . . . .	R (000)	23,69	51,81	49,10	40,73
Liquors—	Gallons (000)	521	1,091	1,092	1,022
Ale, beer and porter . . . . .	R (000)	13,14	20,24	21,16	22,11
Spirit . . . . .	Gallons (000)	143	1	80	61
	R (000)	5,43	7,87	7,70	6,66
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	667	1,191	1,182	1,092
	R (000)	19,41	29,10	30,93	35,76
Paper and pasteboard—	Cwts.	66,700	133,600	64,600	83,600
Printing paper . . . . .	R (000)	7,15	21,19	9,49	15,19
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,92	49,77	35,13	43,79
Woolen manufactures . . . . .	R (000)	90,62	67,34	81,96	83,11
	Tons	57,800	57,900	56,700	64,000
Salt . . . . .	R (000)	9,46	15,13	16,87	16,73
	Tons	1,700	49,300	1,600	300
Sugar 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	R (000)	2,42	1,10,71	3,58	52
	R (000)	22,10	26,21	20,51	29,25
Haberdaabery and millinery . . . . .	R (000)	15,96	9,88	7,41	7,02
Cotton manufactures—	Yds. (000)	4,016	3,023	2,644	2,184
Hosiery . . . . .	R (000)	22,30	19,92	17,63	15,12
Coloured piecegoods . . . . .	lbs. (000)	9,343	1,522	716	367
	R (000)	53,28	11,39	2,51	1,65
Blankets . . . . .	R (000)	53,28	11,39	2,51	1,65
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, including twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	47,27	26,27	29,63
Artificial silk manufactures, excluding yarn	R (000)	—	33,66	56,88	39,10
	Yds. (000)	1,514	402	382	552
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	R (000)	15,39	7,55	6,63	8,94

\* Two years' average only

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Synthetic dyes advanced in the year under review in quantity from 12 million lbs. to 13 million lbs. and in value from R1,35 lakhs to R1,50 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel fell from 79,000 tons to 70,000 tons in quantity and from R1,15 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs in value. Of other metals brass, consisting largely of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, improved from R96 lakhs to R1,20 lakhs and wrought copper from R36 lakhs to R49 lakhs. The quantity of salt imported increased to 64,000 tons from 57,000 tons in 1927-28, while the value recorded a slight decrease. Imports of machinery and mill-work increased by R9 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs, printing paper by R6 lakhs to R15 lakhs, hardware by R7½ lakhs to R1,69 lakhs, woollen manufactures by R3 lakhs to R85 lakhs and haberdashery and millinery by R9 lakhs to R40 lakhs. On the other hand, the value of the imports of artificial silk manufactures fell from R57 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Other noticeable decreases were in glass and glassware (—R8 lakhs), liquors (—R4 lakhs) and cotton manufactures (—R7 lakhs).

The principal articles exported to Germany are stated below :—

	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Jute, raw . . . . .	Tons	164,400	183,100	249,900	261,100
	R (000)	4,90,40	7,39,75	8,33,34	8,96,23
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice . . . . .	Tons	344,600	359,700	348,000	207,900
	R (000)	3,41,37	3,96,79	5,11,63	2,39,33
Wheat . . . . .	Tons	16,300	900	600	100
	R (000)	17,37	1,33	37	22
TOTAL (including other sorts) . . . . .	Tons	483,800	348,900	371,600	298,200
	R (000)	4,43,30	4,04,39	5,41,39	3,95,42
Cotton, raw . . . . .	Tons	62,800	25,600	48,600	37,900
	R (000)	4,45,08	2,37,33	4,44,23	5,71,43
Seeds . . . . .	Tons	177,500	113,800	245,700	280,200
	R (000)	3,45,50	2,92,23	6,21,91	6,32,23
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	Tons	15,600	11,600	20,100	16,000
	R (000)	2,53,37	1,33,33	2,12,63	1,96,32
Lac . . . . .	Cwts.	33,200	37,700	34,100	34,200
	R (000)	37,37	32,01	1,06,59	1,30,33
Colour manufactures . . . . .	Tons	10,500	6,600	8,000	3,400
	R (000)	23,55	21,33	27,44	5,43
Manures—Bones . . . . .	Tons	10,400	1,900	5,500	6,300
	R (000)	7,59	1,94	5,33	6,33
Hemp, raw . . . . .	Cwts.	55,900	33,800	50,100	54,700
	R (000)	8,43	6,03	8,33	9,23

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Exports of raw jute increased in quantity by 4 per cent from 250,000 tons to 260,000 tons and in value by 5 per cent from R8,54 lakhs to R8,96 lakhs. There was a heavy decrease in the exports of rice which totalled 207,900 tons valued at R2,89½ lakhs as against 346,000 tons valued at R5,11½ lakhs in 1927-28. Exports of raw cotton to Germany further advanced from 46,000 tons valued at R4,44 lakhs to 58,000 tons valued at R5,71½ lakhs. She also increased her purchases of lac from 84,000 cwts. valued at R1,07 lakhs to 128,000 cwts. valued at R1,31 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds also recorded a further increase from 249,000 tons to 260,000 tons in quantity and from R6,22 lakhs to R6,32 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw hides and skins fell from 20,100 tons to 16,000 tons in quantity and from R2,13 lakhs to R1,99 lakhs in value. She purchased more barley and oilcakes, but her demand for coffee, coir manufactures, fodder and teakwood fell off.

France (Imports R4,78 lakhs, Exports R17,91 lakhs).—There was an increase of R2,29 lakhs in India's total trade with France from R20,40 lakhs in 1927-28 to R22,69 lakhs in 1928-29. Imports advanced from R4,30 lakhs to R4,78 lakhs and exports from R16,10 lakhs to R17,91 lakhs. The quantity of iron and steel imported rose by 12 per cent from 48,000 tons to 54,000 tons and the value by 22 per cent from R49 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Imports of apparel (chiefly, gold and silver thread and lametta) increased by R5½ lakhs to R33 lakhs, cotton manufactures by R4 lakhs to R11 lakhs, woollen manufactures by R1½ lakhs to R67½ lakhs and copper by R2 lakhs to R21 lakhs, while there were decreases under artificial silk yarn (—R5 lakhs), motor cars (—R6 lakhs) and rubber manufactures (—R4 lakhs). On the export side, the chief item of importance was groundnuts, shipments of which increased from 151,200 tons to 216,100 tons in quantity and from R3,82 lakhs to R5,26 lakhs in value. Among other oilseeds, sesamum and rape and mustard showed small increases, while linseed and castor showed decreases. Despatches of raw cotton increased from 33,000 tons, valued at R3,36 lakhs to 36,400 tons valued at R3,56½ lakhs. Raw jute accounted for an increase of R35 lakhs from R3,70 lakhs in 1927-28 to R4,05 lakhs in 1928-29. Raw hides and skins rose by R14 lakhs to R57 lakhs and manganese ore by R25 lakhs to R68 lakhs. On the other hand, exports of wheat, coffee and tea showed decreases.

Belgium (Imports R7,20 lakhs, Exports R13,45 lakhs).—The import trade of India with Belgium declined from R7,48 lakhs to R7,20 lakhs, while the export trade advanced by R2,48 lakhs from R10,97 lakhs to R13,45 lakhs. The chief items which contributed to the decrease in imports were iron and steel, machinery and millwork, cotton manufactures and dyes, while precious stones and artificial silk showed increases of R10 lakhs and R3 lakhs, respectively. Imports of iron and steel, including sleepers and keys of iron or steel, declined in quantity from 347,600 tons to 333,000 tons and in value from R4,19 lakhs to R4,07 lakhs. Machinery and millwork, including railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts, recorded a decrease of R14 lakhs to R17 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton to Belgium rose by 51 per cent in quantity and by 48 per cent in value and amounted to 62,000 tons valued at R6,18 lakhs as compared with 41,000 tons valued at R4,18 lakhs in 1927-28. Exports of raw jute rose from 48,700 tons to 54,900 tons in quantity and from R1,62 lakhs to R1,90 lakhs in value. There were also

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increased shipments of rice, raw hemp and of raw goat skins, while the Belgian demand for manures, oilseeds, pig lead and manganese ore fell off.

**Italy (Imports R7,36 lakhs, Exports R15,25 lakhs).**—Imports from Italy rose from R6,76 lakhs in 1927-28 to R7,36 lakhs in 1928-29 and exports from R13,05 lakhs to R15,25 lakhs, resulting in an increase of R2,80 lakhs in the total trade of India with Italy. Imports of cotton piecegoods (mostly coloured) increased from 26 million yards valued at R92½ lakhs to 38 million yards valued at R1,28 lakhs. The quantity of silk yarn imported from Italy more than doubled and totalled 832,000 lbs. as compared with 406,000 lbs. in the preceding year, while the value rose from R20 lakhs to R34 lakhs. There was also a remarkable increase in the imports of rubber manufactures (chiefly pneumatic motor covers) which were valued at R20 lakhs as compared with R10½ lakhs in 1927-28. Imports of artificial silk yarn recorded an increase in quantity from 3,432,000 lbs. to 3,638,000 lbs. with a decrease in value from R66 lakhs to R61 lakhs. There were also increases under woollen manufactures, chiefly as a result of larger receipts of blankets and rugs, and under electrical instruments, aniline dyes, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk and goods of silk mixed with other materials, while imports of motor cars fell from 1,367 valued at R34 lakhs to 967 valued at R22 lakhs. Imports of aluminium ceased to have any importance among imports from Italy and were valued at R57,000 only as compared with R6 lakhs in 1927-28 and R7 lakhs in 1926-27. Shipments of raw cotton increased still further from 59,000 tons valued at R5,87 lakhs to 68,600 tons valued at R6,62 lakhs. Exports of raw jute also increased from 49,000 tons to 61,000 tons in quantity and from R1,71 lakhs to R2,28 lakhs in value. Exports of oilseeds increased from 153,000 tons valued at R3,65 lakhs to 181,000 tons valued at R4,25 lakhs, due principally to larger shipments of sesamum and groundnuts. There were also increased shipments of rice, lac, raw cow hides, calf skins and manganese ore.

**Netherlands (Imports R4,77 lakhs, Exports R8,73 lakhs).**—Compared with 1927-28, the import trade with the Netherlands declined only by R4 lakhs to R4,77 lakhs, while exports rose to R8,73 lakhs from R8,13 lakhs. On the import side, the outstanding feature was a decline in the price of vegetable products, which reduced the value of her shipments from R1,61½ lakhs to R1,54½ lakhs, although the quantity recorded an increase from 372,000 cwts. to 401,000 cwts. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, fell from R1,22½ lakhs to R1,06 lakhs. There were, however, increases in the imports of synthetic dyes, sugar and electrical instruments. The increase in exports was chiefly in raw cotton, oilseeds and oilcakes. Shipments of raw cotton amounted to 9,000 tons valued at R87 lakhs as compared with over 6,000 tons valued at R59½ lakhs, representing increases of 44 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value. The total exports of oilseeds rose from 129,000 tons valued at R3,28½ lakhs to 149,000 tons valued at R3,71 lakhs, of which groundnuts accounted for 132,000 tons valued at R3,33 lakhs as against 112,000 tons valued at R2,90 lakhs in 1927-28. Exports of oilcakes increased from 32,000 tons to 47,000 tons in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R60 lakhs in value. Exports of raw jute, however, declined from 21,000 tons to 17,000 tons in quantity and from R69½ lakhs to R61 lakhs in value.

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There were also decreases under rice and coffee, while paraffin wax and raw hides and skins showed increases.

**Java (Imports R16,42 lakhs, Exports R3,69 lakhs).**—The total trade between India and Java, which had received a slight set-back in 1927-28, showed a noticeable recovery and amounted to R20 crores as compared with R17 crores in 1927-28 and R17½ crores in 1926-27. Imports were valued at R16,42 lakhs and exports at R3,69 lakhs as against R14,71 lakhs and R2,40 lakhs, respectively, in 1927-28. Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above rose from 692,000 tons to 851,000 tons in quantity and from R13½ crores to R15½ crores in value. Imports of molasses decreased from 97,100 tons valued at R40½ lakhs to 68,600 tons valued at R23½ lakhs and denatured spirit declined in value from R12½ lakhs to R9 lakhs. The improvement in the export trade was mainly due to an increase in shipments of gunny bags from 25.8 millions valued at R1,46 lakhs to 42 millions valued at R2,26 lakhs and in those of rice not in the husk from 6,600 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 43,600 tons valued at R55 lakhs. There was, however, a decline of R10 lakhs in the exports of opium.

**China (Imports R4,32 lakhs, Exports R9,48 lakhs).**—There was a marked recovery in the value of India's total trade with China, which reached R13,80 lakhs in 1928-29, as compared with R8,99 lakhs in 1927-28 and R14,62 lakhs in 1926-27. Exports showed an increase from the very low figure of R4,58 lakhs in 1927-28 to R9,48 lakhs in 1928-29, while the imports shrank from R4,41 lakhs to R4,32 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn increased in value from R1,15 lakhs to R1,28 lakhs, notwithstanding a decrease in quantity from 12 million lbs. to 11½ million lbs. The increase in value under cotton twist and yarn was, however, more than counterbalanced by decreases of R22 lakhs in the imports of raw silk, of R18½ lakhs in silk piecegoods and of R8 lakhs in silk yarn, noils and warps. Raw cotton constitutes the most important item under exports. In 1927-28 owing to unsettled conditions in China there had been little demand for this article. In 1928-29, however, the outlook became brighter and exports of raw cotton advanced from 20,000 tons valued at R1,99 lakhs to 72,000 tons valued at R7,29 lakhs, representing an increase of 260 per cent in quantity and of 266 per cent in value. Exports of black tea rose by R22½ lakhs to R48 lakhs, those of gunny cloth by R8½ lakhs to R26½ lakhs, and of jute bags by R4 lakhs from R7 lakhs to R11 lakhs.

**Iraq (Imports R72 lakhs, Exports R1,76 lakhs).**—A noticeable feature of the trade connection between India and Iraq in recent years has been a progressive decline in its value from R3,21 lakhs in 1926-27 to R3,00 lakhs in 1927-28 and R2,48 lakhs in 1928-29. The loss on the import side during the year amounted to R23 lakhs, which was almost wholly accounted for by a falling off in the receipts of dates from 51,000 tons valued at R77 lakhs to 36,000 tons valued at R52½ lakhs. The value of the exports in 1928-29 was R1,76 lakhs, or R29 lakhs less than in the preceding year. Exports of cotton piecegoods declined from 24 million yards to 18.7 million yards in quantity and from R72½ lakhs to R57½ lakhs in value. There was, however, an increase in despatches of cotton twist and yarn, the value of which rose from R7 lakhs to R11½ lakhs. Among other items rice, tea, indigo and wheat flour showed decreases.

### Foreign Countries.

South America (Imports ₹26½ lakhs, Exports ₹10,97 lakhs).—Imports from South America increased from ₹8 lakhs to ₹26½ lakhs. Arrivals of 10,300 tons of wheat from the Argentine valued at ₹16½ lakhs and an increase in the imports of nitrate of soda from Chile totalling 7,100 tons valued at ₹10 lakhs as compared with 5,700 tons valued at ₹8 lakhs, were the two principal features of the import trade. Exports increased by ₹80 lakhs to ₹10,97 lakhs. Chile reduced her purchases of gunny bags which numbered 38 millions valued at ₹1,44 lakhs as compared with 39 millions valued at ₹1,49 lakhs in 1927-28. Peru increased her demands of gunny bags, exports of which rose in value by ₹10 lakhs to ₹35 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth to the Argentine amounted to 340 million yards valued at ₹7,36 lakhs as compared with 331 million yards valued at ₹6,82 lakhs in 1927-28. The Argentine also took more rice but less raw jute and gunny bags. Exports of raw jute to Brazil declined from 19,400 tons valued at ₹74 lakhs to 12,100 tons valued at ₹48 lakhs and those of gunny cloth to Uruguay slightly fell by ₹1 lakh to ₹31 lakhs.



## CHAPTER V.

### Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

#### I.—FRONTIER TRADE.

India proper.—Under the system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) which came into force from April, 1925, the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year under review and the preceding three years. The following table summarises the imports and exports of certain principal commodities, recorded under the new system, during the past four years :—

Articles	<i>Imports.</i>			
	1925-26 (Maunds)	1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)	1928-29 (Maunds)
Wheat . . . . .	378,354	346,291	365,207	293,653
Gram and pulse . . . . .	368,619	476,132	280,740	311,317
Rice—				
Husked . . . . .	1,286,169	1,264,253	1,229,371	1,479,943
Unhusked . . . . .	1,109,025	669,061	782,582	1,089,111
Other grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	799,934	704,229	786,530	1,175,582
Wool, raw . . . . .	246,813	291,628	318,246	313,535
Jute, raw (from Nepal) . . . . .	229,965	222,186	390,058	382,673
Linseed (from Nepal) . . . . .	376,414	580,448	667,818	398,393
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal) . . . . .	321,048	390,210	380,660	324,287
	<i>Treasure</i>			
	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold . . . . .	290			
Silver . . . . .	905,422	2,827,163	3,512,900	5,907,913
	<i>Exports.</i>			
Articles	Quantity			
	1925-26 (Maunds)	1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)	1928-29 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian) . . . . .	521,665	615,440	590,509	636,706
Wheat . . . . .	998,386	1,195,690	891,924	1,130,835
Rice, husked . . . . .	628,396	510,952	479,631	529,801
Other grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	1,301,887	1,293,047	1,432,599	1,473,955
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery . . . . .	406,199	536,075	558,998	504,716
Petroleum . . . . .	190,819	278,043	365,614	330,862
Salt . . . . .	1,366,533	1,640,360	1,742,305	1,843,819
Sugar, refined and unrefined . . . . .	888,804	1,003,751	1,030,602	1,091,514
Tea . . . . .	130,880	145,840	104,266	99,639
	<i>Treasure</i>			
	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold . . . . .	512	3,121	852	1,979
Silver . . . . .	1,525,830	6,223,012	3,571,142	3,377,674

## Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, was extended to Burma with effect from the 1st April, 1926. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north, which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung in the Shan States; and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the south, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ materially from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles, as recorded under the new system, during 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 are shown separately in table No. 58.

The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years :—

Articles	Imports.		
	1926-27 (Maunds)	Quantity 1927-28 (Maunds)	1928-29 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	32,336	40,135	51,483
Rice, husked	94,644	99,471	85,280
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	50,420	38,367	30,365
Hides of cattle	10,183	20,864	16,682
Leo	94,933	51,661	137,351
Tea	8,966	7,282	11,258
Tobacco	5,324	5,916	3,953
Orpiment	9,040	8,254	12,965
Silk—raw	4,888	4,322	3,650
	<i>Treasure</i>		
Silver (in ounces)	465,585	57,936	187,253*
Articles	Exports.		
	1926-27 (Maunds)	Quantity 1927-28 (Maunds)	1928-29 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	13,600	5,578	10,653
Cotton twist and yarn	58,560	58,995	81,952
Cotton piecegoods	51,465	73,040	49,984
Rice, husked	16,808	26,060	30,290
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and outlay	31,292	43,832	41,060
Kerosene oil	67,646	70,085	87,397
Petrol	14,450	23,193	38,464
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	5,967	6,971	7,679
Fish dry and fish wet	23,067	30,471	28,307
Other sorts	20,158	20,956	20,654
Salt	222,557	227,243	232,317
Sugar, refined and unrefined	31,452	23,907	24,504
Tea, dry	4,600	3,792	3,729
Tobacco	5,102	4,123	5,185
Candles	6,572	12,410	9,136
Matches	5,306	6,483	6,143
	<i>Treasure</i>		
Silver (in ounces).	8,712	16,368	2,749

\* Of this total, 114,332 ounces represent Government specie booked from Lashio Treasury to Mandalay.

## Indo-Burma Trade.

### II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

Provinces	IMPORTS INTO BURMA				EXPORTS FROM BURMA			
	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	6.02	9.92	10.70	2.71	5.09	9.49	12.55	14.90
Bombay	82	2.00	2.80	2.27	3.04	7.25	7.32	6.71
Mad	4	14	8	17	24	1.01	1.47	81
Nadras	1.48	2.93	2.92	2.75	3.40	7.24	9.90	8.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>14.90</b>	<b>11.77</b>	<b>25.59</b>	<b>31.24</b>	<b>31.05</b>

NOTE—Detailed Statistics will be found in tables Nos. 59 and 60.

**Imports into Burma.**—The coastwise imports of coal decreased in 1928-29 from 789,000 tons to 615,000 tons, while the pre-war average was 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods advanced in the year under review from 25 million yards to 26 million yards, but the value remained the same as in the preceding year, namely, R88 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper fell from 17 million lbs. valued at R1,17 lakhs in 1927-28 to 10 million lbs. valued at R79 lakhs in 1928-29. There was an increased demand for jute gunny bags; the number imported rose from 44 millions valued at R2,33 lakhs to 52 millions valued at R2,57 lakhs.

**Exports from Burma.**—Exports of rice not in the husk advanced from 904,000 tons in 1927-28 to 1,060,000 tons in 1928-29. Exports of kerosene oil to Indian ports declined from 127 million gallons in 1927-28 to 112 million gallons in 1928-29, as larger supplies were available from other sources. Shipments of petroleum dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol remained on the same level as in the preceding year, namely, 42 million gallons. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, amounted to R52 lakhs as compared with R25 lakhs in 1927-28. Shipments of teak wood decreased from 188,000 cubic tons valued at R2,97 lakhs to 160,000 cubic tons valued at R2,53 lakhs and those of other kinds of timber from 40,000 cubic tons valued at R52 lakhs to 31,000 cubic tons valued at R41 lakhs.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

#### I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

The surplus in value of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1928-29 amounted to R86 crores, as compared with R82 crores in the preceding year and R79 crores in 1926-27. This credit balance of merchandise also exceeded the average of the five pre-war years, R78 crores, and that of the five war years, R76 crores. In the post-war period, 1919-20 to 1923-24, the favourable balance of India's trade averaged only R53 crores, but in the next quinquennium, with the progressive improvement of the economic conditions of the European countries, the demand for India's raw materials considerably increased with the result that the average surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise was exceptionally high and amounted to R113 crores. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1928-29 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		Excess Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1927-28
	Imports	Exports		
<b>1928—</b>				
April	21,86	25,78	+ 3,92	+ 3,47
May	20,13	29,78	+ 9,65	+ 4,46
June	18,40	28,28	+ 9,88	+ 4,16
July	18,57	26,33	+ 8,26	+ 7,83
August	20,81	26,93	+ 6,63	+ 6,24
September	20,61	24,84	+ 4,23	+ 7,00
October	21,57	29,51	+ 7,94	+ 4,98
November	23,06	28,32	+ 5,26	+ 7,95
December	18,45	20,95	+ 8,50	+ 7,99
<b>1929—</b>				
January	26,77	30,34	+ 3,57	+ 8,03
February	19,63	25,49	+ 8,86	+ 9,52
March	22,13	31,91	+ 9,79	+ 10,33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>251,48</b>	<b>337,96</b>	<b>+ 86,48</b>	<b>+ 81,96</b>

*N.B.*—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side.

Throughout the year under review, exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. In April, 1928, the credit balance was nearly R4 crores, but owing to an improvement in exports accompanied by a decrease in imports the balance went up to R9½ crores in May and further to nearly R10 crores in June. With the approach of the monsoon the surplus began to decline and September registered a favourable balance of R4½ crores only. A sharp rise in exports in October increased the surplus to about R8 crores which rose to R8½ crores in December, although there was a set-back in Novem-

## Balance of Trade.

ber. In January, despite heavy exports exceptional import figures produced the smallest surplus, but in the next two months the gap between exports and imports again widened, closing the year with a credit balance of R9½ crores, or a little below the figure recorded in June.

The net imports of private treasure were valued at R34 crores in 1928-29, as compared with R32 crores in 1927-28, R39 crores in 1926-27 and R52 crores in 1925-26. Imports exceeded exports in all the months of the year but to a greater extent in the first and last quarters than in the second and the third. In the first quarter there was a net import of R9 crores, it fell to R7 crores in the second quarter, but rose to R8 crores in the third and to R10 crores in the fourth quarter. Chart No. 5 shows the net imports of treasure, and also of gold and silver separately, on private account during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R52 crores in 1928-29, as compared with R50 crores in 1927-28, R40 crores in 1926-27 and R109 crores in 1925-26. During the five pre-war years the favourable balance averaged R42 crores and in the five war years R65½ crores. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R41 crores as against *minus* R38 crores in the preceding year. These figures include the more important Government remittances and do not take into account (a) net payment in India of foreign money and postal orders and (b) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq, which together amounted to R3,82 lakhs in 1928-29 as against R4,05 lakhs in 1927-28. The following table shows the details:—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Pre-war average	War average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Exports of Indian merchandises (private)	+219,60	+216,97	+274,84	+201,44	+219,16	+230,13
Re-exports of Foreign merchandises (private)	+4,82	+3,14	+10,40	+3,01	+9,54	+7,33
Imports of Foreign merchandises (private)	-145,55	-147,90	-224,20	-229,96	-244,78	-251,48
Balance of trade in merchandises	+78,87	+72,21	+161,04	+74,47	+83,92	+95,98
Gold (private)*	-23,97	-7,81	-34,55	-19,40	-18,10	-21,30
Silver (private)*	-7,21	-2,99	-17,15	-19,79	-13,85	-13,04
Currency notes (private)	—	—	+12	-14	-24	-12
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-38,68	-10,80	-51,83	-39,38	-32,19	-34,36
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+68,61	+106,25	+60,14	+69,77	+58,13
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (c)	-41,35	-34,96	-61,24	-3,82	-87,77	-41,02
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	..	+1,93	..	..
Transfers of Government securities	-87	-83	-1,27	+3	+38	-1
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	-44	-80	-36	-24	-35	-36
Balance of remittances of funds	-42,61	-30,14	-62,57	-1,80	-57,34	-41,39

\* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(a) Includes R35 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(b) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(c) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. C. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and — net import.

## Movements of Treasure.

It should be noted that the invisible items that enter into India's balance of accounts, e.g., shipping services, private remittances, exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the above table as these cannot be estimated accurately.

### II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	GOLD		SILVER		Net imports— Gold and Silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32.79	3.92	10.88	3.67	—36.08
Average of war period	10.80	2.99	4.56	1.77	—10.40
Average of post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24)	31.57	9.03	14.18	2.66	—24.00
Average of next five years (1924-25 to 1928-29)	33.68	18	19.62	2.85	—50.27
1924-25	74.29	36	24.26	4.20	—93.09
1925-26	35.23	38	19.85	2.70	—52.00
1926-27	19.50	10	21.66	1.89	—39.17
1927-28	18.14	4	16.44	2.59	—31.95
1928-29	21.22	2	15.92	2.86	—34.24

It will be seen that R21 crores worth of gold were imported into India on private account in 1928-29 as compared with R18 crores in 1927-28, R19½ crores in 1926-27 and a pre-war average of R33 crores. Of the imports in 1928-29, gold to the approximate value of R2½ crores was tendered to Government in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Currency Act, 1927. About 57 per cent of the total imports during the year under review, or R12 crores, were in the form of bullion and R9 crores, or 43 per cent, represented sovereigns and other British gold coin. Imports of the yellow metal from Natal in 1928-29 rose in value to R13½ crores from R8½ crores in the preceding year and those from Australia and New Zealand to R1½ crores from just under a crore of rupees, while the United Kingdom reduced her contribution from R4 to R3½ crores and Egypt from R2 to R1½ crores. American supplies fell off considerably being valued at R2 lakhs only, as against over R1 crore in 1927-28. Exports of gold further declined to R2 lakhs from R3½ lakhs in the preceding year. There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account during 1928-29, as in the preceding year. The prices of gold during the year continued to be steady, the fluctuations per fine ounce in the London market being

## Movements of Treasure.

confined generally within  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  The prevailing rate was  $84s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.$  per fine ounce.

Silver on private account was imported to the value of R16 crores showing a reduction of half a crore as compared with 1927-28. The principal sources of supply were, as usual, the United Kingdom and the United States of America which contributed

R8 crores and R5 crores, as against R6 crores and R7 crores, respectively in the preceding year. Australia and New Zealand sent consignments worth R129 lakhs, Egypt R110 lakhs, the Bahrein Islands R20½ lakhs, Arabia R19 lakhs and Natal R16 lakhs. Exports of silver again rose from R259 lakhs to R288 lakhs, of which China took R217 lakhs and the Bahrein Islands R40 lakhs as against R131 lakhs and R68 lakhs, respectively in 1927-28. Shipments to Mauritius and Seychelles dropped from nearly R30½ lakhs to R11 lakhs. Imports of silver on Government account during the year were insignificant, being valued at only R484 as compared with R3 lakhs a year ago. Exports on behalf of Government, however, showed a large rise from under R5 lakhs to over R327 lakhs. These shipments were made entirely to the United Kingdom.

During the year 1928 the trend of the silver market was generally quiet and prices were well maintained, ready prices in London ranging between  $26\frac{1}{2}d.$  and  $28\frac{3}{4}d.$  per ounce with an average for the whole year of  $26\frac{3}{4}d.$ , compared with  $26\frac{1}{2}d.$  in 1927. Earlier in the year the London market remained fairly steady and it was not until the month of May that the market showed signs of greater activity. At this time, owing to the combination of the Chinese demand with a shortage of spot supplies in Bombay, the prices rose steadily and the highest quotation of the year,  $28\frac{3}{4}d.$ , was reached on the 24th May. The situation in China assumed a less disquieting appearance and the market became somewhat easier. Towards the end of June the prices had sunk to a figure just slightly above  $27d.$ , the average for the next two months remaining at about the same level. The price then depreciated to  $26\frac{1}{2}d.$  on the 17th September. Thereafter the quotations remained around  $26\frac{3}{4}d.$  but towards the close of 1928 silver prices tended to recede due to sales from one special Chinese quarter. Towards the beginning of 1929 the market was practically featureless. Early in February, China figured as a seller and by the middle of the month the price declined to  $25\frac{3}{4}d.$  but subsequently on Chinese buying the price recovered to  $26\frac{1}{2}d.$  by the 28th February and remained around  $26d.$  during the month of March 1929. Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta and the price of gold in Bombay.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell from R24 to R15 lakhs and those on Government account from R4½ lakhs to R1,300, while the exports on private account advanced from R4,000 to R3½ lakhs. Government exports however receded from R46½ to R15 lakhs.

CALCUTTA,  
July 22, 1929.

D. B. MEEK,

Director General of Commercial  
Intelligence and Statistics.

## PART II—TABLES.

**NOTE—(1)** The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

**(2)** Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

### No. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,49,24	2,63,31
Government Stores		5,32	11,45	13,00	11,69	10,09
<b>TOTAL MERCHANDISE</b>		1,51,17	1,59,25	2,67,05	2,61,53	2,63,40
<b>Treasure—</b>						
Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold</li> <li>Silver</li> <li>Currency notes</li> </ul>	32,79	10,00	31,57	18,14	21,22
		10,83	4,54	14,18	16,44	15,92
		—	—	1,09	24	15
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold</li> <li>Silver</li> <li>Currency notes</li> </ul>	5,53	22,37	6,16	8	—
		—	—	48	5	—
		32,79	12,14	31,24	18,14	21,22
		14,41	22,93	20,34	16,47	15,92
		—	—	1,58	20	15
	<b>Total</b>	47,20	39,07	53,16	34,90	37,29
<b>TOTAL TREASURY</b>		47,20	39,07	53,16	34,90	37,29
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>		1,98,37	1,98,32	3,20,21	2,96,43	3,00,69
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,16,97	2,66,33	2,19,15	2,30,13
Foreign goods (re-exports)		4,63	8,14	16,65	9,54	7,63
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE</b>		2,24,13	2,25,11	2,82,98	2,28,69	2,37,76
Government Stores		11	1,72	4,40	1,67	1,10
<b>TOTAL MERCHANDISE</b>		2,24,23	2,25,83	2,87,38	2,30,26	2,38,86
<b>Treasure—</b>						
Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold</li> <li>Silver</li> <li>Currency notes</li> </ul>	3,92	2,99	9,03	4	2
		2,67	1,77	2,66	2,59	2,33
		—	—	10	—	3
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold</li> <li>Silver</li> <li>Currency notes</li> </ul>	72	1,27	1,22	—	—
		1	1,37	10	5	2,27
		—	—	15	46	12
		4,64	4,26	10,25	4	2
		2,63	3,04	2,76	2,84	6,15
		—	—	45	12	18
	<b>Total</b>	3,32	7,30	13,26	8,14	6,35
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>		2,52,55	2,33,13	3,10,64	2,38,10	2,45,20
<b>TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE</b>		4,51,42	4,31,45	6,30,85	5,29,53	5,46,19

\* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.



No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,80	87,50	17,02	1,80	15,22	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	22,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,69	6,57	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	28,86	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,85	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,18	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	82,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	23	3,64
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	78,97	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,21,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,82	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,41,45	12,14	4,23	7,91
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,07,06	3,06,33	5,73,43	53,16	12,27	40,89	6,39,86	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,52,51	6,04,53	52,68	2,14	50,54	6,62,35	23,63	18	23,50
In the year—										
1924-25	2,53,37	4,00,24	6,53,61	59,20	5,17	54,03	7,57,36	74,29	36	73,93
1925-26	2,35,00	3,86,32	6,21,32	55,49	3,84	51,65	6,92,15	35,23	33	34,90
1926-27	2,40,33	3,11,05	5,51,37	41,52	2,21	39,31	5,95,61	19,50	10	18,40
1927-28	2,61,55	3,30,26	5,91,79	34,90	5,14	29,76	6,29,33	18,14	4	18,10
1928-29	2,83,40	3,89,16	6,02,55	37,29	6,35	30,94	6,46,19	21,22	2	21,20

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.

NO. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1928-29, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1927-28, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
April	11,77	11,77	20,18	22,00	22,01	19,84	17,22	24,78	25,92	25,78	8,07	5,45	4,54	8,82	2,77
May	10,95	11,33	19,20	20,59	20,37	18,70	20,01	25,25	24,91	29,78	7,75	8,63	5,00	4,22	9,41
June	9,78	11,31	18,30	18,84	18,79	17,51	19,12	21,99	22,73	22,28	7,75	7,32	3,59	3,94	9,49
July	10,82	12,45	19,09	18,65	18,73	17,77	17,82	22,24	23,38	26,82	6,89	4,42	4,17	7,73	2,10
August	12,05	12,02	21,21	21,26	20,41	15,90	17,56	23,16	27,14	26,92	3,85	4,53	1,95	5,88	6,82
September	12,92	12,11	21,49	21,17	20,72	16,27	17,02	22,02	27,03	24,84	3,35	4,91	2,13	6,76	4,12
October	12,79	12,20	22,04	21,10	21,64	18,00	18,92	22,12	25,97	29,51	4,21	5,72	8	4,77	7,87
November	12,74	12,38	22,42	21,68	22,21	17,71	18,21	25,21	29,10	28,22	3,97	4,88	1,72	7,42	5,11
December	11,60	10,71	21,22	20,15	18,60	16,67	17,09	25,55	27,94	28,95	5,07	6,22	4,17	7,69	8,45
January	14,47	13,37	25,59	22,21	22,86	21,04	19,16	27,86	29,94	29,34	6,57	5,20	2,27	7,73	3,46
February	11,29	11,26	20,52	19,72	19,22	22,05	19,96	26,95	26,89	29,49	10,67	8,60	6,43	9,16	2,67
March	12,52	11,22	21,50	21,76	22,25	22,65	21,95	30,39	21,92	21,01	10,12	10,12	8,89	16,22	9,66
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,60	2,54,05	2,49,64	2,52,21	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,22,69	3,27,96	78,27	76,21	46,91	78,25	84,45

## No. 4.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—</b>					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.98	30.14	22.47	36.98	35.76
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07.72	1,10.80	1,75.96	2,01.94	1,68.39
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19.68	53.29	2,69.58	2,30.70	10,72.81
D. Liquors	1,72.04	3,04.04	3,24.45	3,02.12	2,84.82
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05.10	3,14.82	2,95.95	6,40.60	6,31.24
F. Spices	1,54.72	1,96.94	2,22.86	2,57.85	2,94.03
G. Sugar	13,17.58	14,70.48	19,98.76	14,90.55	16,08.95
H. Tea	22.20	47.39	55.43	69.00	74.22
I. Other Food and Drink	88.52	1,89.12	1,03.87	2,00.44	1,78.67
J. Tobacco	71.07	1,32.42	2,22.94	2,91.52	2,74.60
<b>TOTAL, CLASS I</b>	<b>21,84.65</b>	<b>29,39.94</b>	<b>37,22.25</b>	<b>37,21.50</b>	<b>46,08.49</b>
<b>II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—</b>					
A. Coal	76.08	27.68	2,18.79	58.48	22.96
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	89.54	81.91	1,57.72	1,85.49	1,55.91
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2.27	5.41	1.91	1.25	1.49
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25.62	22.90	53.35	60.45	56.20
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	18.89	15.67	13.10	27.53	23.77
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3.51	5.46	8.61	2.67	1.74
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94.88	4,23.05	3,26.38	11,08.08	11,48.23
H. Oilseeds of all kinds	5	32	47	13	16
I. Paper making materials	11.31	18.13	30.33	40.23	41.51
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	86	27
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	7.72	58.19	40.88	13.03	22.18
L. Tallow, Stearins and Wax	10.79	17.71	29.04	25.01	26.25
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02.83	44.90	2,01.19	6,74.48	3,90.70
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	3	4
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18.49	1,11.12	1,62.48	1,45.41	1,23.69
P. Wool, raw	16.21	18.23	15.34	44.95	49.53
Q. Other textile materials	5.28	14.32	6.83	9.77	8.13
R. Wood and timber	71.10	85.31	81.42	64.74	59.76
S. Miscellaneous	42.43	89.67	60.27	83.62	1,05.41
<b>TOTAL, CLASS II</b>	<b>10,68.62</b>	<b>6,87.70</b>	<b>19,00.67</b>	<b>25,66.46</b>	<b>22,51.93</b>

III.—ARTICLE WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

- A. Apparel
- B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores
- C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines
- D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)
- E. Dyes and Colours
- F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)
- G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber
- H. Glassware and Earthenware
- I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather
- J. Machinery of all kinds including Belting for machinery
- K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof
- L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof
- M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery
- N. Railway plant and rolling stock
- O. Rubber manufactures
- P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)
- Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures
- R. Jute yarns and manufactures
- S. Silk yarns and manufactures
- T. Woolen yarns and manufactures
- U. Other yarns and textile fabrics
- V. Miscellaneous

2,08.40	1,84.77	2,16.12	2,31.43	2,51.11
33.78	32.95	59.73	70.45	78.04
2,12.73	3,42.57	4,13.85	5,02.65	4,91.50
4,36.09	2,77.57	7,61.76	7,63.11	7,76.93
2,06.63	2,09.31	4,39.54	4,32.17	4,36.54
70.26	1,09.31	2,24.20	2,33.40	2,12.95
39.32	31.73	53.41	47.35	60.02
2,18.09	1,75.90	3,31.51	3,29.89	3,11.22
45.40	33.13	70.70	64.29	63.90
5,80.04	5,70.52	22,75.97	16,99.49	19,43.24
11,15.63	9,59.32	20,96.82	21,42.93	20,22.50
4,58.90	2,77.89	6,32.26	6,95.98	6,73.51
1,84.28	2,00.64	4,56.25	3,92.29	4,31.35
6,11.21	1,41.84	12,08.22	4,76.37	—
23.16	97.14	1,84.23	2,70.90	2,55.86
1,74.92	1,02.12	6,26.32	7,60.37	11,00.90
52,15.03	52,33.10	71,15.04	65,15.68	63,24.37
19.37	35.08	22.14	24.08	20.58
2,70.79	2,32.03	4,21.44	3,60.38	3,77.07
3,05.28	1,51.70	2,46.28	4,91.37	4,32.34
1,67.21	1,72.14	2,45.51	7,15.99	5,50.63
5,85.58	9,33.43	10,30.07	9,83.37	9,59.58

TOTAL, CLASS III

1,11,78.79	1,09,23.85	1,92,55.46	1,82,64.29	1,80,30.59
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IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

- A. Horses
- B. Other living animals

39.72	30.43	23.14	36.87	33.87
3.94	1.45	1.33	2.06	2.34

TOTAL, CLASS IV

43.67	31.88	24.50	38.93	36.21
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V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED.

1,69.59	2,77.32	4,41.95	4,02.04	4,04.03
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GRAND TOTAL

1,45,84.72	1,47,30.19	2,54,04.73	2,49,84.66	2,43,30.60
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No. 5.—VALUE OF EXPORTS PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—</b>					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	35,62	42,66	55,20	37,13	78,24
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,05,42	96,15
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	42,92,03	33,69,42
D. Liquors	61	18	25	8	1
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,68	50,27	55,57	61,21	64,48
F. Spices	85,38	1,03,35	1,12,30	2,39,96	1,56,81
G. Sugar	19,01	21,91	55,35	7,82	5,48
H. Tea	18,06,78	17,54,57	20,32,42	22,48,49	26,60,44
I. Other Food and Drink	1,28,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	2,34,73	1,71,16
J. Tobacco	86,91	56,23	84,00	1,06,14	1,20,47
<b>TOTAL, CLASS I</b>	<b>82,96,58</b>	<b>59,56,93</b>	<b>59,62,99</b>	<b>88,82,96</b>	<b>67,32,66</b>
<b>II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—</b>					
A. Coal	75,58	48,24	56,80	75,77	71,32
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	53,98	86,48	94,79	92,44
C. Podder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,36,74	1,44,98
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	3,52,05	7,18,90	8,86,08
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,00	9,88,21	9,45,49	8,80,05	9,55,98
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,89	2,05,43	3,30,17	2,09,01
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	21,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	70,98	84,63
H. Oil-cakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	3,14,19	3,84,18
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1,33	1,48
J. Rubber raw, or crude	28,69	1,58,13	1,17,01	2,57,09	1,99,85
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	26,09,80	29,62,52
L. Tallow, Stearins and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,96	11,15	7,97
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,33	33,08,07	65,62,31	48,19,53	66,69,10
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,62,77	30,05,26	32,34,02
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,63	37,88	36,38	27,31
P. Wool, raw	2,62,39	2,29,01	3,23,07	4,36,63	4,89,54
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,08	81,31	87,56
R. Wood and Timber	68,14	69,42	1,04,61	1,03,71	1,74,89
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,73	2,21,77	2,69,22	2,60,91
<b>TOTAL, CLASS II</b>	<b>1,04,66,28</b>	<b>86,41,03</b>	<b>1,45,90,86</b>	<b>1,44,32,80</b>	<b>1,70,27,02</b>

**III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—**

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- A. Apparel . . . . .
- B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores . . . . .
- C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines . . . . .
- D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) . . . . .
- E. Dyes and Colours . . . . .
- F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery) . . . . .
- G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber . . . . .
- H. Glassware and Earthenware . . . . .
- I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather . . . . .
- J. Machinery of all kinds including Belting for machinery . . . . .
- K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof . . . . .
- L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof . . . . .
- M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery . . . . .
- N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock . . . . .
- O. Rubber manufactures . . . . .
- P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways) . . . . .
- Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures . . . . .
- R. Jute yarns and manufactures . . . . .
- S. Silk yarns and manufactures . . . . .
- T. Woolen yarns and manufactures . . . . .
- U. Other yarns and textile fabrics . . . . .
- V. Miscellaneous . . . . .

	17,70	12,30	31,31	28,72	25,47
		1	3	1	1
	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	3,51,34	2,15,07
	5,85	3,78	10,20	33,44	16,83
	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	1,69,04	1,23,50
	6,59	4,32	9,97	6,30	4,86
	1,80	1,21	2,80	2,92	2,52
	4,20,55	7,10,24	6,24,25	6,13,36	6,44,22
	24	55	85	62	56
	22,41	34,06	77,50	1,80,17	2,12,04
	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	3,26,76	3,73,17
	64	2,42	2,04	1,40	1,20
	1,02	1,73	5,16	4,81	3,20
	68	22	25	55	18
	39	37	69	32	30
	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,03	8,07,23	7,70,50
	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,05	53,56,43	56,90,49
	7,09	5,87	4,09	6,31	4,36
	26,09	21,20	30,83	37,34	1,02,13
	1,11	1,00	4,75	3,88	11,00
	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	4,45,46	4,33,90
<b>TOTAL CLASS III</b>	<b>50,61,01</b>	<b>68,44,39</b>	<b>77,96,48</b>	<b>87,37,55</b>	<b>89,53,00</b>
<b>IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—</b>					
A. Horses . . . . .	67	40	1,19	42	1,11
B. Cattle . . . . .	17,15	8,20	14,69	14,01	5,35
C. Sheep and Goats . . . . .	15,15	13,56	12,16	26,93	29,39
D. Other living animals . . . . .	2,18	1,02	2,33	4,91	4,10
<b>TOTAL CLASS IV</b>	<b>35,05</b>	<b>23,18</b>	<b>30,42</b>	<b>46,36</b>	<b>39,96</b>
<b>V.—POSTAL ARTICLES</b>	<b>90,76</b>	<b>1,32,15</b>	<b>2,52,64</b>	<b>2,94,13</b>	<b>3,53,26</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,19,49,73</b>	<b>2,15,98,70</b>	<b>2,86,32,39</b>	<b>3,19,16,35</b>	<b>3,80,12,79</b>



Metals—contd.													
Tin	Owt.	38	90	49	66	60	51.97	44.61	69.02	1,22.31	79.13		
Brass	"	20	115	444	508	529	11.65	78.56	2,75.07	2,58.75	2,58.23		
Copper, wrought	"	582	62	101	217	232	2,75.37	52.44	1,49.24	1,10.09	1,24.20		
unwrought	"	61	27	69	44	38	21.63	18.27	41.66	12.16	17.36		
TOTAL COPPER		643	89	170	261	270	2,97.00	70.71	1,91.50	1,22.24	1,41.55		
Lead	"	123	102	67	49	45	12.41	20.18	19.80	12.05	9.80		
Zinc	"	106	61	101	169	171	22.11	22.89	20.16	26.25	22.63		
Aluminium	"	21	9	68	125	127	22.45	10.77	67.95	1,18.51	1,07.75		
German silver	"	22	5	5	17	24	17.67	3.03	9.42	15.03	20.54		
Others	Tons	41	1	3	3	1	6.74	17.11	19.23	28.63	29.29		
TOTAL OF METALS		596	449	711	1,250	1,222	17,07.41	12,68.92	29,21.21	28,89.91	26,97.94		
TOTAL OF ORES		1	..	6	..	..	1.60	1.77	4.25	1.77	90		
Machinery and millwork—													
Metal working machinery (including machine tools)							1.49	28	25.06	40.79	22.93		
Textiles, Cotton							1,46.16	1,24.22	5,24.29	1,97.41	2,15.63		
"    Other sorts							1,15.06	63.95	2,24.71	94.11	1,29.83		
Prime-movers							2.25	2.78	27.93	17.10	19.04		
Electrical							79.20	45.94	1,99.59	2,08.04	3,03.50		
Paper mill machinery							39.89	39.60	2,43.07	2,00.05	2,26.91		
Sawing and knitting machines and parts							2.06	4.29	19.15	9.43	24.00		
Rollers							26.25	40.20	61.40	91.54	89.11		
Tees							20.34	1,27.69	1,08.96	1,15.17	1,15.17		
Mining							19.57	16.05	20.65	26.06	29.65		
Typewriters		No.					11.51	12.26	63.27	1,50.67	20.02		
Rice and flour mill machinery							2.75	10.92	18.97	25.05	29.82		
Sugar							6.22	6.27	39.18	22.75	21.04		
Other kinds							2.35	2.46	28.00	9.13	17.52		
TOTAL							1,02.32	90.51	6,01.63	3,32.60	4,70.52		
TOTAL							5,61.14	5,13.87	21,64.84	15,62.75	16,96.04		
Sugar—													
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	634	440	442	710	868	12,32.90	14,07.55	19,03.05	14,22.50	15,24.89		
15 D. S. and below	"	10	2	1	7	..	17.07	7.47	1.69	16.64	7.75		
Molasses	"	28	21	78	97	69	41.53	41.49	66.28	40.25	22.21		
TOTAL		727	563	521	823	937	12,92.50	14,56.42	19,71.00	14,90.55	16,08.95		

\* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

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No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Oils—</b>										
Mineral, kerosene . . . . . Gals.	66,909	48,838	68,418	64,406	104,660	2,71.16	2,87.57	4,48.76	5,39.32	5,75.50
other kinds . . . . . "	21,056	34,298	75,515	138,081	137,345	1,00.87	1,64.78	3,59.10	5,04.78	4,04.70
Animal . . . . . "	712	478	28	357	390	8.42	8.40	81	5.45	5.91
Vegetable . . . . . "	471	367	386	1,333	2,732	10.00	8.37	15.16	48.70	66.13
Essential . . . . . "	14	20	31	41	48	4.48	4.86	9.50	10.39	10.89
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . . "	<b>92,162</b>	<b>83,403</b>	<b>189,378</b>	<b>284,473</b>	<b>248,074</b>	<b>3,94.83</b>	<b>4,23.98</b>	<b>8,28.38</b>	<b>11,08.68</b>	<b>11,63.23</b>
<b>Vehicles—</b>										
Aircraft . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	75	2,40
Carriages and carts . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	24.29	9.81	45.25	16.64	18.02
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (b) . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,59.73
Cycles . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	31.85	20.58	47.89	1,17.62	1,29.35
<b>Mechanically propelled vehicles—</b>										
Motor cars . . . . . No.	(a) 3	2	3	15	20	(a) 1,13.45	74.01	3,12.28	3,58.92	4,21.47
Motor cycles . . . . . "	(a) 1	1	2	2	2	(a) 10.83	6.36	19.43	11.96	10.16
Motor omnibuses, etc. . . . . "	—	—	1	9	13	(a) 5.71	6.99	89.61	1,49.46	2,16.54
Tram cars . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Parts and accessories . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	31.80	28.79	77.82	1,01.40	1,28.72
Ships and parts . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	18.64	20.29	54.02	17.59	20.20
<b>TOTAL VEHICLES</b> . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1,74.92</b>	<b>1,62.13</b>	<b>6,26.89</b>	<b>7,69.37</b>	<b>11,00.60</b>
<b>Grain, pulse and flour</b> . . . . . Tons	<b>15</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>19.68</b>	<b>53.29</b>	<b>2,69.66</b>	<b>2,30.70</b>	<b>10,72.81</b>
<b>Provisions and oilman's stores—</b>										
Canned and bottled provisions . . . . . Cwt.	66	100	109	667	663	40.16	55.99	88.11	3,01.29	2,78.66
Biscuits and cakes . . . . . "	78	46	80	60	70	27.03	27.72	31.79	56.64	56.34
Confectionery . . . . . "	30	20	20	29	20	24.04	13.14	28.55	27.67	26.76
Farinaceous and patent foods . . . . . "	356	343	373	418	434	88.10	46.40	68.84	1,02.95	1,08.80
Milk, condensed and preserved . . . . . "	108	74	69	224	215	32.57	31.00	48.05	85.00	80.02
Other sorts . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	57.19	50.70	64.16	69.16	66.78
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	<b>2,20.14</b>	<b>2,27.95</b>	<b>3,10.50</b>	<b>6,40.60</b>	<b>6,21.24</b>

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Hardware—														
	Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	28.47	88.76	79.98	76.70	76.76			
	Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	49.42	81.26	65.41	91.52	90.86			
	Builders' hardware	—	—	—	—	—	23.86	18.57	35.64	34.17	35.41			
	Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	12.18	18.44	20.54	18.59	18.18			
	Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	22.81	12.45	29.45	36.79	42.17			
	Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	16.68	7.69	18.50	12.20	12.97			
	Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,62.22	1,56.18	2,30.06	2,54.44	2,50.93			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>2,17.04</b>	<b>2,79.45</b>	<b>5,78.81</b>	<b>5,24.42</b>	<b>5,22.26</b>			
	Wool, raw	lb.	3,308	3,678	3,036	5,782	6,018	16.21	18.23	15.34	44.95	42.53		
	" manufactures—													
	Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	3,200	5,451	18,777	16,965	2,06.79	1,87.63	1,82.71	3,28.48	2,84.63		
	Shawls	No.	1,668	189	60	1,089	937	41.45	5.50	3.83	89.23	37.36		
	Carpets and rugs	lb.	1,400	636	397	8,121	348	16.20	9.57	18.58	50.07	9.53		
	Hosiery	"	440	257	156	431	420	11.98	11.32	12.66	20.51	20.06		
	Yarn and knitting wool	"	877	290	410	1,229	1,080	19.32	10.94	19.59	32.98	24.22		
	Other sorts	"	1,315	540	498	1,709	5,370	12.83	6.74	7.89	15.96	66.05		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>6,24.56</b>	<b>1,99.99</b>	<b>2,61.81</b>	<b>5,26.82</b>	<b>5,01.87</b>			
157	Silk, raw	lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	2,355	2,121	1,17.25	1,10.01	1,49.90	1,46.32	1,22.57		
	" waste	"	92	78	105	7	2	1.24	1.11	2.56	8	2		
	" manufactures—													
	Piecegoods	Yds.	26,080	19,719	18,723	21,291	21,273	1,32.22	2,01.50	2,24.58	2,58.07	2,44.32		
	Yarn, coils and waps	lb.	1,011	787	734	1,368	2,047	41.20	42.23	58.29	59.45	55.61		
	Mixed goods	Yds.	6,478	3,158	1,419	2,448	2,825	51.50	33.36	28.15	85.21	40.22		
	Other sorts	lb.	55	65	60	88	59	1.13	4.91	10.42	7.05	8.92		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>2,94.54</b>	<b>3,98.12</b>	<b>5,73.92</b>	<b>5,05.78</b>	<b>5,00.87</b>			
	Railway plant and rolling stock—													
	Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Materials for construction—													
	Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	Tons	50	21	27	65	(a)	2,44.97	1,54.92	5,93.87	2,40.38	(c)		
	Sleepers of wood	"	59	12	17	11		1,04.45	59.27	3,11.71	98.72			
	Other kinds	"	222	8	11	7		49.26	24.00	77.87	91.63			
	" "	"						40.92	5.67	27.14	12.31			
	" "	"						41.45	21.21	44.76	33.33			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>4,80.15</b>	<b>2,98.17</b>	<b>10,54.65</b>	<b>4,76.87</b>				
	Instruments, apparatus and appliances—													
	Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70.27	1,09.81	2,94.29	2,62.49	2,12.95		
	Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22.72	12.11	20.16	22.37	24.54		
	Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14.03	12.63	30.07	32.00	21.25		
	Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9.89	13.43	25.92	48.92	58.70		
	Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17.91	17.93	31.22	69.34	73.97		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1,36.82</b>	<b>1,65.68</b>	<b>3,91.78</b>	<b>4,46.62</b>	<b>4,91.71</b>			

(a) Figures for 1912-14.

(b) Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(c) For figures prior to 1922-2 see under Railway plant, etc.

(d) Discontinued from April, 1923.

No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Liquors—										
Spirit . . . . . Gals.	1,644	1,637	1,747	2,315	2,115	1,14,00	1,56,79	2,43,02	2,30,16	2,26,83
Ale, beer and porter . . . . . "	4,465	2,546	2,784	4,437	4,371	59,43	53,06	87,71	1,04,37	1,00,25
Wines . . . . . "	337	266	232	304	322	27,95	26,23	40,76	31,71	29,81
Older . . . . . "	15	13	12	12	12	49	58	79	75	74
TOTAL . . . . . "	6,461	4,362	4,825	7,118	6,700	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	3,66,99	3,57,16
Paper and pasteboard . . . . . Owt.	—	—	1,299	2,039	2,512	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	2,00,62	3,39,05
Spices—										
Nuts . . . . . Owt.	1,158	1,175	1,107	865	1,302	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,92,55	2,22,03
Cloves . . . . . "	76	90	74	33	69	27,73	33,15	43,46	33,00	34,79
Others . . . . . "	97	100	84	71	104	23,26	30,53	23,05	26,30	30,21
TOTAL . . . . . "	1,351	1,365	1,265	1,110	1,475	1,64,23	2,00,03	2,36,99	2,51,85	2,87,03
Dyes—										
Aniline . . . . . lb.	3,793	1,919	7,252	13,156	13,650	67,34	56,38	2,00,35	1,79,04	1,90,43
Alizarine . . . . . "	6,987	1,202	4,549	5,173	5,636	32,35	12,43	52,13	33,91	39,76
Others . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	32,32	37,60	33,66	32,60	32,09
TOTAL . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	1,32,01	1,06,41	2,91,14	2,45,55	2,62,31
Rubber, raw and manufactured . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,71,67	2,34,13
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes . . . . . lb.	1,731	2,023	4,129	5,598	4,932	52,74	1,12,79	1,70,63	2,39,96	2,00,00
Others . . . . . "	1,498	1,017	2,171	4,332	7,043	13,23	10,63	43,26	51,36	72,70
TOTAL . . . . . "	3,229	3,040	6,300	9,930	11,975	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,91,32	2,74,00

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Chemicals--													
Soda compounds	Owt.	591	629	903	1,490	1,629	29,30	74,44	95,71	1,12,35	1,28,31		
Other sorts							92,19	1,17,07	1,19,10	1,62,60	1,84,63		
TOTAL							90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,64,95	2,47,94		
Glass and glassware--													
Bangles													
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	233	516	686	91,65	31,59	74,88	89,52	75,75		
Beads and false pearls	Owt.	29	18	22	31	34	12,58	25,14	37,80	33,01	25,19		
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	23,425	23,822	24,67	17,05	37,12	26,62	20,42		
French, globes, etc.							17,46	29,09	42,98	29,86	29,68		
Other glassware							12,44	14,21	16,75	22,20	19,68		
TOTAL							3,24	19,94	41,52	47,30	44,98		
TOTAL							1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	2,48,41	2,37,49		
Drugs and Medicines--													
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,638	707	1,374	1,612	15,55	24,87	24,71	25,93	37,80		
Proprietary and patent medicines							24,74	21,87	24,70	20,27	42,84		
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	114	133	11,61	17,89	37,58	33,42	24,47		
Other sorts							42,11	56,71	93,02	1,19,66	1,07,02		
TOTAL							94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,98,28	2,02,13		
Apparel--													
Apparel													
Gold and silver thread							74,64	77,31	95,65	79,05	85,41		
Hats, caps and bonnets							48,49	36,69	33,91	25,54	33,38		
Second-hand clothing							14,46	15,05	31,10	30,23	31,81		
Other kinds							12,76	7,12	9,72	13,39	17,23		
TOTAL							1,32	7,30	19,24	13,24	14,12		
TOTAL							1,46,07	1,48,44	1,69,63	1,64,45	1,82,99		
Salt		Tons	845	444	511	596	615	79,16	1,81,65	1,78,68	1,76,84	1,46,22	
Fruits and Vegetables--													
Dried, salted, or preserved--													
Dates	Tons	48	47	55	65	49	53,02	67,53	1,06,61	1,08,72	80,06		
Almonds	"	2	2	5	6	6	22,78	25,61	46,96	49,15	46,42		
Others	"	4	3	3	8	6	10,37	6,72	13,38	19,00	15,79		
Fresh fruits and vegetables							15,64	8,65	9,01	25,07	26,12		
TOTAL							1,07,72	1,10,20	1,75,96	2,01,94	1,68,39		
Soap		Owt.	214	242	289	412	408	61,67	96,45	1,71,16	1,61,37	1,58,10	
Paints and painter's materials--													
Paints and colours	Owt.	296	255	299	423	442	54,19	33,08	1,13,59	1,12,83	1,12,46		
Painter's materials							16,61	15,91	30,11	34,96	31,74		
TOTAL							71,00	96,99	1,43,70	1,46,79	1,44,20		

\* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—continued

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	1,86,54	1,03,30	1,80,71	1,26,55	1,84,07
Building and Engineering materials—											
✓ Cement . . . . .	Tons	130	95	119	112	127	52,77	89,22	1,10,22	64,43	67,73
Bricks and tiles . . . . .	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	17,865	17,833	15,13	20,35	36,64	25,95	23,32
Others . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	46,33	20,10	38,39	30,36
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	93,30	1,66,96	1,28,30	1,21,06
184 Precious stones and pearls, unset . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	44,83	1,18,73	1,34,45	1,16,33
Stationery . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	57,51	64,15	1,06,52	91,07	1,01,59
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood . . . . .	C. tons	92	70	30	10	12	69,32	82,67	46,07	16,12	17,96
Others . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	16,07	19,32	63,06	65,35	68,60
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	79,89	1,02,29	1,09,13	81,47	83,40
Belting for machinery . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	89,58*	60,87	34,48	67,30	83,11
Arms, ammunition and military stores . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	83,78	82,85	59,72	70,65	70,56
Tea . . . . .	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,638	7,994	9,505	22,29	47,33	55,43	69,60	74,22
Manures . . . . .	Tons	5	2	6	41	63	5,17	6,23	9,75	47,03	73,57
Earthenware and porcelain . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	39,71	73,09
Boots and shoes . . . . .	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	3,773	3,320	56,73	41,31	40,50	66,99	68,12
Tea chests . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	45,81	79,39	71,64	71,30	67,47
Toys and requisites for games . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	63,32	66,59
Books, printed, etc. . . . .	Cwt.	81	23	23	35	36	43,06	46,12	55,04	61,93	66,23
Toilet requisites . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	23,96	41,95	62,35	64,61
Umbrellas and fittings . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	23,96	33,29	62,38	57,10
Paper-making materials . . . . .	Cwt.	171	135	165	399	446	11,31	13,13	30,33	40,23	41,51
Coal and coke . . . . .	Tons	455	133	530	274	191	80,69	30,41	2,25,39	62,49	39,10
Game and resins . . . . .	Owt.	150	37	163	139	191	23,86	19,05	32,77	33,33	33,05
Furniture and cabinetware . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	30,32	36,93
Cutlery . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,23	36,14	33,50	36,32
Bobbins . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	33,99	36,36

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	No.	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Animals, living		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.67	51.88	24.50	28.48	25.71	
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.78	18.10	24.06	27.22	27.61	
Jute, raw	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	68	26	8	5	
"    manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.87	35.08	22.14	24.08	20.53	
<b>TOTAL</b>		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.49	35.74	22.40	24.11	20.58	
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	205	139	119	158	112				80.08	20.14	22.47	36.98	25.76	
Flax, raw	lb.	7	—	1	—	5				9	8	1	—	6	
"    manufactures—															
Canvas	Yds.	2,938	2,087	974	1,698	1,547				18.74	26.64	21.84	21.52	18.38	
Piece-goods	"	2,347	1,072	800	1,648	819				6.35	5.40	8.72	8.63	4.57	
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—				6.52	10.06	12.98	11.04	2.44	
<b>TOTAL</b>		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.97	42.19	38.55	37.00	25.46	
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	64	83				16.06	16.08	22.18	26.25	24.68	
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	2	2				12.96	16.67	13.10	27.53	28.77	
Pollaxes		—	—	—	—	—				10.27 <sup>a</sup>	13.06	24.27	23.25	24.71	
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—				25.62	23.55	24.05	21.16	17.58	
Matches	Gross	14,560 <sup>a</sup>	14,645	12,725	3,520	1,522				85.21	1,53.31	1,78.08	30.37	17.22	
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—				22.82	8.56	17.23	17.24	15.62	
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	694	1,040	1,128				9.28	9.22	11.98	9.25	10.44	
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	28	25	15	16	10				9.88	15.40	11.64	9.54	9.02	
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	—	—	—	—	—				12.33	16.40	10.59	7.27	8.06	
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	103	61	56				11.88	12.45	8.10	6.08	2.43	
Toilet articles not specified		—	—	—	—	—				1,69.59	2,77.81	4,41.85	4,02.04	4,04.02	
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—				1,55.06	2,56.18	6,14.75	9,95.66	6,24.72	
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS</b>		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84.72	1,47,80.19	2,54,04.73	2,48,24.66	2,53,30.60	

*Government Stores*

Railway plant and rolling stock—										1,10.86	52.01	1,81.63	2,29.87	(d)
Carriage and wagons		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.98	41.66	90.44	75.07	
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.73	11.29	—	—	
Rolls and flatplates (a)	Tons	86	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.08	14.12	8.77	1,53.09	
Materials for construction	"	—	—	6	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>TOTAL</b>		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,70.59	1,24.98	3,80.84	4,58.03	

<sup>a</sup> Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.  
 (a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.      (b) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—concluded  
Government Stores—contd.

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	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	28.15	27.87	1,11.88	1,24.08	2,00.01
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel	25	19	22	25	22	25.10	46.50	76.20	1,22.98	1,56.75
Copper	21	79	43	49	28	16.40	56.62	23.37	20.97	12.58
Others	2	2	2	2	—	10.60	28.74	26.82	20.59	4.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>62.10</b>	<b>1,41.86</b>	<b>1,26.49</b>	<b>1,75.54</b>	<b>1,44.52</b>
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	61.24	23.92	12.80	8.91
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4.09	43.64	11.91	8.20	6.71
Wool manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	6.56	1,12.63	24.57	53.09	11.89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>2,07.51</b>	<b>60.41</b>	<b>54.09</b>	<b>27.51</b>
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18.16	37.75	68.06	52.48	66.07
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24.22	1,05.58	54.86	25.68	65.71
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29.59	64.48	82.02	24.22	20.98
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5.39	22.39	10.33	8.44	6.88
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	15.13	28.95	5.45	4.87
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9.69	22.32	40.00	29.00	3.70
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	27.77	12.87	2.71	1.77
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11.82	17.95	48.51	58	1.58
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	11.69	80.09	1.49	42
Coal and coke	71	10	141	—	—	15.17	4.08	53.92	—	12
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	71.79	2,14.27	2,20.53	1,98.10	2,72.21
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,82.22</b>	<b>11,45.12</b>	<b>12,00.27</b>	<b>11,06.74</b>	<b>10,09.29</b>

**No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE**

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Jute, raw</b> . . . . . Tons	764	464	654	692	898	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	20,66,56	32,54,92
" <b>manufactures—</b>										
" <b>Gunny bags—</b>										
Hessian (a)	859,122	412,631	58,105	85,196	84,574	9,89,10	6,79,99	8,18,61	2,92,15	2,91,68
Sacking (a)										
" <b>Gunny cloth—</b>										
Hessian (a)	969,971	1,148,699	1,220,534	1,477,723	1,503,322	10,75,75	22,88,14	22,82,48	28,34,82	30,18,06
Sacking (a)										
" <b>Rope and twine</b>	64	75	62	85	107	9,82	19,65	15,05	20,22	21,50
" <b>Other kinds</b>	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,98	17,59	14,32	12,53
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,88,44	84,22,69	89,25,41
<b>Cotton, raw</b> . . . . . Ton	430	391	521	480	668	23,27,83	22,62,19	64,72,89	47,72,18	66,24,54
" <b>waste (b)</b> . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	213	163	222	—	—	78,02	47,85	44,56
" <b>manufactures—</b>										
" <b>Piecegoods, Grey</b>	47,414	74,578	42,515	17,969	16,325	72,84	1,48,11	1,69,32	53,06	49,48
"  " <b>Coloured</b>										
" <b>Twist and yarn</b>	192,844	129,485	82,166	24,697	24,319	9,18,45	7,19,98	9,05,70	1,87,91	1,95,67
" <b>Other sorts</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,26	45,34,90	82,69,36	66,82,76	74,48,96
<b>Grain, pulse and flour—</b>										
" <b>Rice (in the husk)</b>	42	32	35	34	51	27,18	20,09	21,36	25,09	46,88
" <b>Rice (not in the husk)</b>	2,398	1,885	1,482	2,152	1,765	25,66,55	18,89,25	24,23,96	29,64,22	25,98,00
" <b>Wheat</b>	1,309	907	237	300	115	13,06,86	10,33,41	2,66,81	4,40,57	1,66,24
" <b>Wheat flour</b>	55	57	56	60	54	66,99	1,19,20	1,60,26	1,29,33	1,16,25
" <b>Pulse</b>	159	129	141	133	114	1,39,81	1,83,52	2,02,78	1,87,47	1,81,43
" <b>Barley</b>	227	192	40	72	138	1,93,16	2,21,78	48,56	65,84	1,64,82
" <b>Jowar and bajra</b>	41	41	11	21	42	87,90	44,15	17,29	34,82	66,98
" <b>Other sorts</b>	181	192	27	18	21	1,42,96	2,32,46	84,93	15,10	24,77
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,411	3,161	2,069	2,784	2,900	49,81,11	37,41,90	22,82,66	42,92,68	33,66,48

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.  
 (b) Separately recorded from December, 1918.

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No. 7—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Seeds, essential . . . . . Tons	10	8	9	7	5	20,87	24,16	35,88	30,82	23,50
Non-essential—										
Linseed . . . . . "	379	270	251	222	167	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	4,52,11	3,30,70
Groundnut . . . . . "	213	119	195	613	768	2,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	16,63,48	19,36,86
Rapeseed . . . . . "	278	91	206	66	77	4,14,99	1,43,01	5,07,37	1,47,29	1,66,73
Sesamum (oil or [oil]) . . . . . "	119	35	28	11	30	2,43,15	67,35	1,02,73	82,32	81,78
Castor . . . . . "	114	89	48	122	121	1,66,43	1,67,55	1,14,64	2,68,33	2,45,53
Copra . . . . . "	81	16	7			1,16,43	69,73	23,84	1,42	85
Cotton . . . . . "	240	69	155	153	131	1,79,58	56,25	1,82,06	1,44,70	1,32,60
Mustard . . . . . "	4	3	2	2	4	10,08	9,16	9,76	6,14	12,33
Hawa . . . . . "	29	3	3	4	7	42,53	3,84	12,79	6,31	11,01
Poppy . . . . . "	33	5	5	2	1	69,41	6,58	20,97	7,97	2,08
Other sorts . . . . . "	9	2	3	3	7	23,23	6,43	13,03	13,11	13,46
TOTAL . . . . . "	1,453	708	923	1,310	1,323	24,34,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	26,69,30	29,62,52
Tea . . . . . lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	361,614	359,692	12,08,78	17,54,67	20,92,42	32,43,49	26,60,44
Hides and skins, raw—										
Cow hides . . . . . Tons		24	24	31	23		3,79,73	2,78,69	3,03,06	3,25,07
Buffalo hides . . . . . "		9	5	9	8		1,11,07	49,72	62,45	66,04
Goat skins . . . . . "	(a)	21	21	19	22	(a)	4,39,66	5,79,19	4,39,33	4,95,65
Calf skins . . . . . "		1	1	1	1		22,68	16,51	14,05	14,92
Other kinds . . . . . "		3	2	4	7		44,07	24,38	37,06	53,30
TOTAL . . . . . "	78	67	63	64	66	10,31,60	9,68,31	9,45,49	3,80,94	3,55,99

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Leather--		Tons	(a)	10 1 3 2	10 1 1 3	13 1 4 3	14 1 4 3	(a)	4,15.03	2,84.00	2,40.20	2,63.14
Cow hides		"							21.43	16.02	22.37	29.05
Buffalo hides		"							1,42.53	1,03.50	2,62.10	2,54.27
Goat skins		"							1,30.60	1,85.47	2,14.78	2,03.95
Sheep skins		"							18.61	35.16	79.91	92.31
Other kinds		"										
TOTAL		"						4,30.53	7,10.24	6,24.24	9,19.33	9,44.32
Lac		Owt.	434	345	410	544	743	2,20,16	2,57,06	3,41,80	6,08,86	2,04,26
Metals and manufactures--		Tons										
Iron or steel		"	42	61	95	453	528	22.41	34.03	79.04	2,00,38	2,55,03
Other metals		"	.10	11	28	164	172	31.81	47.43	1,20,41	3,80,74	3,78,16
TOTAL OF METALS		"	52	72	123	617	700	54.22	82.38	2,15,45	5,87,92	6,19,19
Wool, raw		lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	50,100	50,424	3,68,39	3,80,61	3,28,07	4,55,03	4,65,54
manufactures--		"										
Carpets and rugs		"	1,775	1,254	3,283	5,129	5,165	23,18	19,09	77,99	91,84	94,22
Other sorts		"						2,34	2,12	2,55	5,52	7,95
TOTAL		"						2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,61	5,23,28	6,00,71

(a) Detailed figures not available.

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	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Oilseeds . . . . . Tons	140	117	136	276	328	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	2,14,19	2,84,18
Ores—										
Manganese ore . . . . . Tons	607	474	648	704	681	93,64	88,94	1,45,19	1,95,44	1,96,89
Other . . . . . "	12	21	37	56	58	16,18	1,00,89	58,89	1,14,02	81,04
TOTAL OF ORES ..	619	495	685	760	739	1,14,82	1,89,83	2,04,08	3,09,46	2,77,94
Paraffin wax . . . . . Tons	12	22	26	51	52	54,99	97,82	1,19,06	2,42,46	2,45,64
Rubber, raw . . . . . lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	25,403	25,824	83,70	1,58,18	1,17,00	2,57,00	1,99,85
Wood and timber—										
Teakwood . . . . . C. Tons	50	29	35	51	53	77,64	58,91	93,72	1,41,83	1,46,70
Sandal . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	3,10	16,21	17,23
Other kinds . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	9,06	4,44	10,13	7,69	12,33
TOTAL . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,65,73	1,76,26
Coffee . . . . . Cwt.	255	316	226	277	198	1,87,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	2,31,92	1,69,25

Spices—														
	Pepper	Owt.	117	123	98	196	92	88,53	59,53	85,91	1,53,50	84,61		
	Chillies	"	124	126	151	180	181	80,43	27,33	42,20	43,10	37,75		
	Ginger	"	75	56	59	47	23	19,85	12,61	18,85	17,32	13,19		
	Others	"	9	11	12	15	13	6,97	9,99	16,61	20,04	23,24		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	"	<b>325</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>85,83</b>	<b>1,03,35</b>	<b>1,12,80</b>	<b>2,39,95</b>	<b>1,58,80</b>		
	Opium	Owt.	51	14	9	6	3	9,94,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,99,09	1,57,42		
	Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	225	129	211	273	260	89,73	41,85	1,20,27	1,84,74	1,44,98		
	Tobacco—													
	Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	23,033	32,332	23,27	41,55	73,47	98,55	1,22,62		
	Cigars	"	1,535	1,260	480	231	240	13,01	11,23	9,99	3,91	2,85		
	Others	"	384	611	952	877	707	68	3,44	5,34	4,54	3,99		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	"	<b>22,346</b>	<b>25,917</b>	<b>27,366</b>	<b>23,246</b>	<b>33,399</b>	<b>36,91</b>	<b>56,23</b>	<b>84,90</b>	<b>1,06,13</b>	<b>1,29,47</b>		
	Manures—													
	Bones	Tons	95	39	90	93	95	65,41	23,96	94,61	97,64	94,92		
	Other kinds	"	22	15	23	22	23	13,76	24,30	40,47	30,37	27,24		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	"	<b>117</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>79,17</b>	<b>53,26</b>	<b>1,35,08</b>	<b>1,28,01</b>	<b>1,22,16</b>		
	Dyeing and tanning substances—													
	Indigo	Owt.	15	21	13	2	1	29,92	1,57,35	32,46	5,13	2,33		
	Myrobalans	"	1,399	1,055	1,331	1,927	1,231	59,73	56,51	69,43	1,22,04	30,44		
	Turmeric	"	82	73	53	61	65	11,98	12,31	11,33	11,65	14,20		
	Others	"	107	94	103	153	122	14,13	14,90	18,39	21,33	21,03		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	"	<b>1,611</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,14,91</b>	<b>2,41,07</b>	<b>1,51,71</b>	<b>1,60,70</b>	<b>1,18,05</b>		
	Coir	Tons	36	23	32	34	32	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	1,13,75	1,06,27		
	Fruits and Vegetables—													
	Fresh	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	24,65	41,03	55,41	53,65		
	Dried, salted or preserved	"	11	10	10	13	12	21,82	22,57	23,21	30,01	42,70		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	"	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>46,63</b>	<b>57,20</b>	<b>64,24</b>	<b>1,05,42</b>	<b>96,35</b>		
	Misc	Owt.	49	50	60	33	95	35,87	57,45	79,55	92,84	90,47		
	Hemp, raw	Owt.	508	551	455	434	561	73,37	1,17,87	90,44	37,33	37,32		
	Oils—													
	Essential	Gals.	66	51	77	105	127	11,33	22,34	47,09	40,07	47,52		
	Mineral	"	13,172	26,039	23,403	153	140	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	1,43	1,57		
	Vegetable—													
	Castor	"	1,114	1,564	396	474	539	15,22	23,22	10,39	10,13	12,15		
	Coconut	"	1,737	3,250	1,720	79	85	81,15	65,33	50,03	2,10	7,21		
	Others	"	1,175	2,045	1,405	647	933	19,72	46,06	34,64	17,25	23,13		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	"	<b>17,244</b>	<b>31,553</b>	<b>27,001</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>91,90</b>	<b>1,87,32</b>	<b>3,78,23</b>	<b>70,93</b>	<b>86,62</b>		

No. 7—concluded

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Owt.	185	166	148	227	205	20,97	24,61	22,14	50,06	45,21
Fishmaw and sharkfins	"	10	8	10	10	11	12,38	10,65	16,44	14,48	13,13
Others	"	54	65	75	89	101	5,27	7,40	12,22	16,56	19,90
	TOTAL	249	239	233	326	317	38,62	42,66	50,80	81,13	78,24
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	494	635	641	75,77	48,46	57,24	76,43	71,83
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Owt.	47	46	41	37	39	29,48	33,25	41,22	35,29	37,95
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,84	24,92	26,53
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	61,21	64,48
Drugs and medicines							19,24	30,07	36,16	24,53	41,61
Animals, living	No.	451	274	286	571	542	28,04	22,18	20,41	46,87	39,95
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	1,838	1,229	42,78	39,68	37,88	36,38	27,81
" manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	6,21	4,33
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	42,69	32,17
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	8	6	—	15,86	21,08	29,68	25,92
Apparel							15,44	10,67	20,81	23,82	17,62
Cordage and rope							8,43	10,88	18,40	18,52	16,02
Bristles	Owt.	58	56	55	70	65	16,20(a)	14,20	15,11	16,18	15,04
Saltpetre	"	305	440	278	99	92	84,99	79,55	46,13	12,13	9,00
Candles	lb.	6,089	8,014	6,692	4,308	3,277	17,10	22,84	20,09	12,55	9,33
Tallow, Stearine and wax	Owt.	17	18	29	28	16	9,48	7,93	12,06	11,15	7,97
Horns, tips, etc.	"	23	30	70	43	37	21,00	7,26	11,87	9,13	7,56
Sugar	Tons	11	3	12	3	2	16,01	31,91	56,34	7,81	5,49
Postal articles							90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,94,18	2,53,25
All other articles							1,08,88	1,00,37	1,61,21	2,38,61	2,29,72
	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	2,10,49,73	2,15,98,70	2,86,38,89	3,19,15,85	3,30,12,79

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	6,580	13,073	12,903	12,700	11,947	42,50	1,02,06	95,03	89,40	94,39
„ manufactures . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	66,42	90,97
TOTAL . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	1,75,82	1,85,36
Hides and skins, raw . . . . . Tons	..	..	..	..	..	—	2,27	50,65	1,92,39	1,52,02
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	..	..	8	8	1	14	66	66,54	44,15	8,63
Cotton manufactures—										
{ Grey . . . . . Yds.	4,763	22,042	42,979	15,551	7,122	3,40	79,27	1,95,29	45,74	19,55
{ White . . . . . „	9,571	14,872	9,709	4,942	4,129	17,14	46,68	49,53	17,08	14,29
{ Coloured . . . . . „	50,796	37,588	19,066	12,957	12,651	1,16,79	1,35,19	1,12,29	62,69	46,62
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	926	1,045	1,365	1,334	317	8,05	12,77	20,47	14,57	4,24
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	5,35	3,95
TOTAL . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	1,79,55	97,37
Gums and resins . . . . . Cwt.	53	43	51	60	33	10,54	13,59	23,04	25,45	33,51
Hardware . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13,39	11,33	27,06	25,61	27,62
Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel . . . . . Tons	19	5	7	26	43	10,20	10,02	14,23	17,95	18,17
Others . . . . . „	1	..	2	1	1	9,55	3,15	17,33	7,75	3,97
TOTAL „ . . . . .	20	5	9	27	49	20,05	13,20	31,56	25,70	27,14

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No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Sugar . . . . . Tons	37	32	55	20	10	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	55,32	28,35
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	15,39	13,39	48,23	13,43	16,23
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	20,10	13,35
Haberashery and millinery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,13	3,58	7,73
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	47	49	79	15	6	1,23	2,00	4,93	95	43
„ manufactures—										
Fleecgoods . . . . . Yds.	773	997	823	135	101	6,37	11,07	14,03	1,53	1,46
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	66	3,41	3,94	2,26	2,11
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	—	—	—	9,26	16,03	23,90	4,39	6,00
Postal articles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,35	45,16	32,40	21,00
All other articles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,51,03	3,15,60	1,94,60	1,71,33
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS</b>	—	—	—	—	—	4,51,33	3,14,33	15,66,74	9,53,73	7,33,33

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No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1927-28			1928-29		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom . . . .	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,58	69,02	1,53,18	1,46,48	78,04	2,19,47	1,19,21	81,76	2,00,97	1,13,24	72,87	1,86,61
Egypt (e) . . . . .	..	..	..	88	9,36	10,24	(b)85	(b)3,34	(b)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon . . . . .	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,68	11,29	1,71	12,82	14,53	1,90	15,63	17,78	2,10	14,28	16,38
Straits Settlements . . .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,87	6,23	10,60	4,65	8,20	13,05	5,84	9,28	15,12	5,11	7,05	12,06
Australia . . . . .	1,01	2,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,10	4,99	8,18	1,92	6,62	8,54	8,46	7,39	15,85
Hongkong . . . . .	98	9,26	10,24	1,80	4,48	6,78	1,86	6,98	8,79	1,16	2,20	3,36	78	2,51	3,29
Canada . . . . .	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,88	69	1,38	2,52	1,79	2,19	3,98	3,02	2,45	5,47
Aden and Dependencies .	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	66	1,01	2,57	62	2,02	2,64
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	38	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	2,59	1,90	4,49	2,72	1,77	4,49
Other countries of the British Empire	2,89	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,30	9,95	11,25	1,09	9,21	10,30
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE</b>	<b>1,01,54</b>	<b>92,06</b>	<b>1,93,60</b>	<b>96,64</b>	<b>1,15,73</b>	<b>2,12,42</b>	<b>1,65,54</b>	<b>1,25,12</b>	<b>2,90,66</b>	<b>1,36,37</b>	<b>1,31,09</b>	<b>2,69,06</b>	<b>1,37,14</b>	<b>1,19,92</b>	<b>2,57,06</b>



No. 9—continued

(In lakhs of Rupees)

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COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1927-28			1928-29		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>															
United States of America	4.49	16.00	21.49	10.29	26.75	37.04	21.04	36.26	57.30	20.43	36.70	57.13	17.36	39.97	57.33
Japan	3.64	16.86	20.50	15.41	25.20	40.61	17.48	40.31	57.79	17.90	29.19	47.09	17.66	34.61	52.27
France	2.31	15.22	17.03	1.85	10.02	11.87	2.37	14.37	16.74	4.80	16.10	20.40	4.73	17.91	22.69
Italy	1.45	7.08	8.53	1.78	8.77	10.50	2.47	9.08	12.10	6.70	13.05	19.81	7.86	16.35	23.61
Persia	.63	1.22	1.85	.66	3.60	4.46	1.76	3.88	5.64	2.95	2.60	5.45	3.62	1.99	5.61
China	1.58	8.74	10.32	1.93	4.55	6.49	3.14	10.98	14.12	4.41	4.58	8.99	4.32	9.48	13.80
Turkey, Asiatic P.	.69	2.40	2.99	.49	2.39	3.78	1	11	12	..	37	37	..	22	22
Java	9.35	2.01	12.20	11.50	2.55	14.11	17.18	3.18	20.36	14.71	2.40	17.11	16.42	3.60	20.11
Cuba	..	.41	.41	..	1.05	1.65	1	2.30	2.31	15	3.01	3.70	..	3.35	3.35
Argentine Republic	..	2.27	2.27	..	2.61	2.61	..	4.21	4.21	..	7.49	7.49	16	6.01	8.17
Indo-China	1	.67	.68	1	1.51	1.52	2	1.80	1.82	28	2.28	2.56	1.95	1.70	2.65
Chile	..	.87	.87	1	1.42	1.43	1	1.04	1.05	8	1.68	1.76	10	1.59	1.69
Spain	17	1.99	2.16	36	1.60	1.96	30	2.80	3.10	34	3.31	3.65	37	3.91	4.13
Russia	22	1.94	2.16	10	2.74	2.84	12	..	12	48	49	97	85	25	1.10
Netherlands	1.27	3.34	4.61	86	40	1.26	2.18	3.16	5.34	4.31	3.13	12.94	4.77	3.78	13.50
Belgium	2.76	11.97	14.73	38	1.10	1.48	4.64	11.25	15.89	7.48	10.97	13.45	7.20	13.45	20.65
Germany	9.35	22.36	31.71	1.04	2.04	3.08	7.16	14.86	22.02	15.34	32.46	47.80	15.84	32.48	48.32
Austria*	3.19	7.77	10.96	27	94	1.21	(c)42	(c)78	(c)1.15	1.26	28	1.54	1.40	9	1.49
Egypt (n)	26	1.90	2.16	..	..	..	(d)52	(d)2.98	(d)3.50	58	3.15	3.68	49	3.44	3.93
Other countries	3.14	5.64	8.78	4.01	7.58	11.59	7.08	13.01	20.09	11.27	13.26	23.53	11.41	17.92	29.33
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>44.31</b>	<b>1,52.06</b>	<b>1,76.37</b>	<b>51.16</b>	<b>1,08.33</b>	<b>1,59.49</b>	<b>88.51</b>	<b>1,76.86</b>	<b>2,65.37</b>	<b>1,18.48</b>	<b>1,97.00</b>	<b>3,10.48</b>	<b>1,16.16</b>	<b>2,18.04</b>	<b>3,34.20</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,45.85</b>	<b>2,24.12</b>	<b>3,69.97</b>	<b>1,47.80</b>	<b>2,24.11</b>	<b>3,71.91</b>	<b>2,54.05</b>	<b>3,01.98</b>	<b>5,56.03</b>	<b>2,40.95</b>	<b>3,28.09</b>	<b>5,78.54</b>	<b>2,83.30</b>	<b>3,37.06</b>	<b>5,91.26</b>

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.  
 \* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.  
 (n) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

(b) Average for 4 years.  
 (c) Average for 3 years.  
 (d) One year's figure.

No. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

Countries	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1927-28			1929-30		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
British Empire— United Kingdom . . . . .	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.5	31.1	41.2	57.6	24.2	39.5	47.7	25.0	34.9	44.7	21.4	31.4
Ceylon . . . . .	.8	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.8	3.0	.7	4.8	2.6	.8	4.8	2.1	.8	4.8	2.8
Straits Settlements . . . . .	2.1	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.2
Australia . . . . .	.7	1.4	1.1	.8	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	.8	2.0	1.5	3.3	2.2	2.7
Hongkong . . . . .	.7	4.1	2.7	.9	2.0	1.6	.7	2.3	1.6	.5	.7	.6	.3	.7	.6
Mauritius and Dependencies . . . . .	1.8	.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.8	2.2	3.1	2.7	..	.6	.3	..	.3	.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	31.7	57.1	65.2	41.4	52.3	54.6	40.1	46.3	54.1	35.6	43.5
Foreign Countries—															
Japan . . . . .	2.5	7.8	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	6.9	13.3	10.4	7.2	8.9	8.3	7.0	10.2	8.8
United States of America . . . . .	3.1	7.6	5.8	7.9	11.9	9.9	3.5	12.0	10.4	3.2	11.1	9.1	6.9	11.6	9.7
Java . . . . .	6.4	1.8	3.3	7.3	1.1	3.3	6.8	1.0	3.7	5.9	.7	2.9	6.6	1.1	3.4
France . . . . .	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	.9	4.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	3.5	1.9	5.8	3.3
Italy . . . . .	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.3	1.0	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.9	4.4	2.6
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) . . . . .	1.1	3.9	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3
Persia . . . . .	.4	.5	.6	.6	1.6	1.2	.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	.8	.9	1.5	.8	1.0
Russia . . . . .	.1	.9	.8	.1	1.2	.8	.05	..	.05	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2
Netherlands . . . . .	.9	1.5	1.3	.5	.2	.3	.9	1.5	.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.3
Belgium . . . . .	1.9	5.3	3.9	.3	.5	.4	1.3	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.3	4.0	3.5
Germany . . . . .	6.4	9.3	8.5	.7	.9	.8	2.3	4.9	4.0	6.1	9.9	3.3	6.3	9.3	8.2
Austria (a) . . . . .	2.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.5	.1	.2	.5	..	.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.3	58.9	47.7	34.6	48.3	42.9	34.3	58.6	47.7	45.4	59.9	53.7	45.9	64.6	56.5

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

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No. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1926, 1927 AND 1928, WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES\*  
(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1926	1927	1928	Pre-war average	1926	1927	1928
United Kingdom (a)	599	1,116	1,095	1,077	465	658	709	733
France	305	390	423	431	253	301	443	414
Egypt (a)	26	53	49	52	31	43	49	50
Canada	306	203 (d)	224 (d)	231 (d)	66	201 (e)	251 (e)	277 (e)
United States of America	341	912	861	841	433	970	970	1,034
Netherlands	(b)	201	210	223	(b)	144	157	164
Germany	477	490	696	639	405	510	523	561
Switzerland	71	94	99	105	63	73	79	84
Italy (d)	137	207	213	233	33	149	163	137
Czechoslovakia	..	93	109	117	..	103	123	129
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	143	166	159	144†	123	132	172
Denmark	(b)	37	31	35	(b)	70	60	35
Sweden	(b)	32	37	34	(b)	70	39	33
Australia	73†	153	161	139	67†	133	141	136
British India	103	133	133	194	143	241	233	243

\* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.  
† Triennial average.

(a) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.  
(b) Value not available.  
(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.  
(d) Including silver bullion.  
(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

# NO. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Animals, living	5.02	18.88	13.67	8.92
Apparel	59.39	88.26	88.86	69.86
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30.00	58.68	55.89	51.54
Artificial silk yarn	—	14.07	46.84	50.52
Asbestos	—	19.43	29.89	24.84
Belding for machinery	36.26	62.17	68.45	65.82
Bobbins	—	30.71	34.80	32.32
Books and printed matter	41.06	47.45	55.01	55.86
Boots and shoes	51.33	29.22	29.35	28.90
Building materials	59.89	64.29	74.72	69.82
Carrriages and carts	19.11	9.07	9.05	7.98
Chemicals	69.56	1,41.55	1,46.72	1,47.29
China clay	—	16.56	16.07	9.65
Coal and coke	41.33	6.96	16.45	10.34
Cordage and rope	4.39	6.92	4.87	4.21
Cotton—				
Raw	58.67	44.64	7.58	11.77
Twist and yarn	3,35.18	3,08.08	3,09.49	3,56.10
Piecegoods—				
Gray	20,73.56	15,24.09	16,54.80	12,78.69
White	10,67.38	16,57.15	14,19.94	14,28.76
Coloured	11,29.72	12,57.96	12,86.06	11,99.30
Other manufactures	1,40.25	1,53.45	1,65.08	1,51.88
Cutlery	10.53	9.02	9.36	10.90
Cycles and parts	29.40	91.70	1,00.61	1,07.52
Drugs and medicines	54.03	56.85	64.23	68.98
Dyeing and tanning substances	6.90	11.30	15.00	16.87
Earthenware and porcelain	30.50	39.95	30.30	28.27
Flax manufactures	23.83	30.00	35.66	34.89
Furniture	10.84	14.45	18.14	18.11
Glass and glassware	22.26	25.47	23.16	20.73
Haberdashery and millinery	61.21	27.48	30.10	27.32
Hardware	1,88.61	1,84.45	2,06.25	1,88.73
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04.88	2,60.55	2,78.35	2,82.32
Ivory	11.33	9.84	9.13	8.70
Jewellery, etc.	14.51	27.48	11.03	11.16
Jute manufactures	10.09	9.85	4.84	6.04
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38.59	48.17	44.57	39.94
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45.64	54.48	63.40	61.30
Spirit	69.47	1,35.64	1,36.07	1,26.04
Wines	18.62	11.94	11.84	10.71
Machinery and millwork	4,97.69	10,85.86	12,52.28	14,69.41
Manures	1.83	2.79	4.40	23.68
Metals—				
Aluminium	5.88	23.06	47.57	25.71
Brass	6.13	77.38	89.22	84.09
Copper	1,07.46	28.27	45.34	49.25
Iron	23.88	8.36	10.48	7.04
Iron or steel	9,96.13	9,03.24	13,63.96	11,90.03
Lead	13.90	7.70	7.32	3.88
Steel	42.02	87.29	77.89	1,07.94
Zinc	14.85	17.70	15.95	15.22
Others	27.43	24.22	25.20	22.45
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74.50	1,30.69	1,69.94	1,42.99
Oil, mineral	22.31	19.55	25.99	19.99
vegetable, animal, etc.	17.76	16.80	16.62	14.78
Packing engine and boiler	4.88	3.68	3.64	3.61
Paints and painters' materials	56.00	1,04.52	1,12.10	1,04.02
Paper and pasteboard	73.44	1,90.30	1,09.50	1,23.24
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	1,17.19	99.07	84.12
Pitch and tar	6.72	2.10	5.77	1.22
Polishes	9.48	18.85	21.48	22.62
Precious stones	14	12.48	13.84	9.84
Printing materials	14.70	30.79	24.47	25.90
Provisions	1,24.15	2,24.90	2,24.06	2,25.46
Railway plant, etc.	5,54.48	2,00.84	3,71.44	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16.45	33.71	65.59	69.79
Salt	23.44	14.08	26.93	19.32

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—contd.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—contd.</b>				
Ships, parts of	18.00	2.86	15.84	19.00
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19.07	8.67	8.37	11.08
Soap	58.52	1,37.10	1,47.30	1,39.85
Stationery	41.44	45.13	52.62	55.10
Sugar	25.37	19.85	1.54	10.10
Tallow and stearins	10.48	8.65	5.32	4.41
Tea-chests	41.32	48.66	60.81	55.93
Tobacco	51.53	2,11.07	2,55.23	2,13.75
Tablet requisites	19.35	23.57	24.32	25.89
Toys and requisites for games	19.75	14.11	15.34	15.50
Umbrellas	24.71	14.75	16.25	15.62
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85.24	1,94.84	2,10.56	1,85.22
Other articles	1,50.99	3,47.37	3,59.21	5,00.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,58,01</b>	<b>1,10,58,48</b>	<b>1,19,21,01</b>	<b>1,18,24,48</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Barley	1,08.54	9	40.03	31.76
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45.19	70.42	88.44	1,05.28
Bristles and fibres	12.74	16.69	19.29	19.43
Coffee	50.86	43.98	66.93	39.46
Coir and manufactures	22.95	20.62	18.04	19.84
Cotton, raw	1,72.39	1,84.50	2,39.62	4,43.61
" twist and yarn	2.81	1.50	2.24	1.60
" manufactures	11.13	15.65	25.77	27.11
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5.47	4.13	6.03	5.19
<b>Dyeing and tanning substances—</b>				
Cutch and gambier	6.87	5.25	4.99	5.80
Indigo	6.52	75	1.26	59
Myrobalsans	23.46	39.38	46.74	35.81
Gram	34.94		13	24
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	33.47	14.40	15.20	9.70
<b>Hides and skins—</b>				
Raw	56.45	37.79	67.15	39.46
Dressed or tanned	3,67.28	6,38.29	8,15.40	7,85.48
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	6.78	3.50	3.30	3.78
Jute, raw	8,96.52	6,12.56	7,89.07	7,57.03
" gunny bags	79.57	1,84.14	2,00.69	2,09.06
" cloth	56.67	1,02.13	63.48	64.62
Lac	10.39	1,09.10	1,87.58	2,04.92
Manures	30.66	3.13	3.97	3.81
Manganese ore	24.78	15.24	63.20	47.90
Other metals and ores	20.80	1,13.35	1,34.40	1,38.98
Oils	18.34	47.58	42.62	42.91
Paraffin wax	17.38	51.37	19.33	19.86
Provisions and oilman's stores	5.62	67.16	60.01	67.26
Pulse—		7.43	3.36	7.43
Beans		4.83	7.52	7.06
Lentils		17.80	14.34	15.99
Other pulses	51.27	17.64	18.24	14.20
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56.09	83.88	72.58	49.56
Rubber, raw	28.28	1,17.66	1,25.24	74.63
Saltpetre	6.55	1.72	1.82	1.71
<b>Seeds—</b>				
Castor	78.39	44.15	71.23	55.04
Cotton	1,74.92	38.65	1,40.62	1,22.15
Linseed	2,65.01	1,00.14	1,12.15	37.23
Rape	35.17	21.25	26.51	61.89
Copra	3.32	3.25		
Others	10.52	50.20		
Shk, raw	5.93	5.85	70.19	1,39.42
Spices	10.08	20.65	5.08	7.84
Sugar	8.59	1	39.16	20.32
Tea	9,51.37	24,68.83	28,44.09	22,25.94
Wheat	10,50.94	2,14.29	3,95.16	1,10.81
Wood (mainly teak)	53.71	85.50	73.77	85.57
Wool, raw	2,61.11	3,59.67	3,31.23	3,94.65
" manufactures	18.71	33.21	43.40	48.90
Other articles	1,51.59	2,62.47	2,91.97	5,04.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,04,99</b>	<b>63,38,73</b>	<b>77,37,44</b>	<b>69,04,39</b>

\* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hormonal.

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—conold.</b>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	5,44	3,77	4,98
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56		40	
Wool, raw	27,75	27,75	24,58	24,42
Other articles	48,75	2,15,95	2,20,84	2,72,12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,24,62</b>	<b>2,80,14</b>	<b>2,69,59</b>	<b>3,22,42</b>
<b>AUSTRIA.*</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	51	1,76	2,24
Boots and shoes	2,50	3,75	5,23	2,95
Cotton manufactures	22,15	5,66	11,09	12,48
" twist and yarn	3,08	65	52	52
Glasses and glassware	69,98	3,72	4,11	4,99
Haberdsheery and millinery	21,39	2,80	4,72	5,90
Hardware	27,28	12,82	13,21	16,22
Instruments	1,98	2,16	4,23	5,70
Matches	9,07	59	21	46
Metals	12,13	11,72	16,75	17,58
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	25,35	19,40	20,24
Sugar	85,12	19,75	65	
Woolen manufactures	8,96	22	1,24	1,20
Other articles	28,31	22,79	41,76	23,76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,12,75</b>	<b>1,10,63</b>	<b>1,26,08</b>	<b>1,60,12</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25			
Cotton, raw	2,26,16	2,01	11	24
" twist and yarn	53		2	
Hides and skins	1,20,42			46
Indigo	4,19			2
Jute, raw	1,20,63	24		
Lac	5,70	1		
Seeds	78,63		2,69	4,06
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,96	22,06	24,16	2,22
Other articles	11,54	47	64	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,72,12</b>	<b>25,79</b>	<b>27,62</b>	<b>8,22</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	71	27	15
<b>BELGIUM.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk		9,01	8,08	10,67
Arms, etc.	26	4,22	2,15	2,42
Building materials	4,04	7,22	4,41	5,91
Cotton manufactures	42,12	20,10	25,21	22,54
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,62	9,41	3,90	2,12
Earthenware and porcelain	2,45	1,64	2,09	2,19
Glass and glassware	16,92	25,69	24,42	24,22
Hardware	5,58	4,12	4,26	5,22
Liquors	1,50	1,59	1,91	1,84
Machinery and millwork	1,78	24,21	29,17	16,91
Manures	75	2,15	7,22	9,11
Metals—				
Brass	27	2,27	1,20	1,99
Copper	2,54	21,91	17,29	19,22
Iron	15,95	7,21	1,99	2,29
Iron or steel	45,48	1,92,24	2,51,12	2,95,21
Steel	62,24	1,12,00	1,21,42	1,05,95
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	1,10	1,65	1,78
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	5,22	5,22	4,51
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	11,20	9,66	8,22
Precious stones	1	27,12	62,42	72,49
Provisions	1,41	10,26	25,64	21,21
Railway plant, etc.	4,22	22,65	29,20	
Sugar	29	20,46	1,14	97
Woolen manufactures	2,11	15,09	9,42	2,20
Other articles	49,91	66,60	56,00	79,50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,76,00</b>	<b>6,26,08</b>	<b>7,47,64</b>	<b>7,19,67</b>

\* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-27	1927-29	1928-29
<b>BELGIUM—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Barley . . . . .	34.65	..	0.03	13.67
Cotton, raw . . . . .	3,68.24	3,83.32	4,17.92	6,18.24
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	7.76	4.30	5.43	4.73
Hemp, raw . . . . .	13.73	47.79	39.79	46.93
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	10.00	2.85	3.45	22.41
Jute manufactures . . . . .	13.69	23.83	14.01	25.69
" raw . . . . .	14.42	1,69.67	1,62.03	1,90.49
Lead . . . . .	..	22.32	26.89	24.02
Manganese ore . . . . .	25.84	52.30	51.63	47.22
Manures . . . . .	19.88	42.42	45.22	42.44
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	41.51	6.69	9.53	11.41
<b>Seeds—</b>				
Castor . . . . .	20.16	9.49	15.93	15.95
Copra or coconut kernel . . . . .	7.14	42	..	..
Groundnut . . . . .	20.78	16.15	98.51	23.78
Linseed . . . . .	1,55.71	35.78	12.04	3.24
Moha . . . . .	7.97	2.59	6.49	6.50
Poppy . . . . .	19.11	..	..	..
Rape . . . . .	1,51.62	10.73	3.96	4.11
Sesamum (oil or lin[um]) . . . . .	56.40	..	45	89
Others . . . . .	2.20	56	1.47	2.54
Wheat . . . . .	1,46.22	11.20	23.54	12.99
Zinc . . . . .	53	44.92	72.01	75.36
Other articles . . . . .	53.55	89.94	1,18.74	1,49.46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,94.20</b>	<b>5,77.20</b>	<b>10,92.18</b>	<b>18,40.02</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	2.61	5.53	4.64	4.83
<b>FRANCE.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Apparel . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Artificial silk . . . . .	40.03	24.05	27.20	23.27
Chemicals . . . . .	..	3.33	12.77	9.26
Clocks and watches . . . . .	47	1.39	2.96	3.58
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	4.65	1.10	1.19	1.43
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	2.83	8.69	7.32	11.18
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	2.65	6.53	6.70	9.79
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	6.02	11.17	10.91	13.98
Hardware . . . . .	8.96	9.23	12.31	9.71
Haberdashery . . . . .	2.18	3.75	4.12	4.85
Instruments . . . . .	3.25	3.33	4.47	4.79
Liquors . . . . .	4.20	5.30	5.63	7.83
Machinery . . . . .	38.04	46.01	62.60	63.55
Metals—	31	2.78	4.22	4.68
Brass . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Copper . . . . .	16	3.72	7.19	5.51
Iron or steel . . . . .	12.93	7.19	18.80	21.09
Steel . . . . .	2.84	18.23	30.46	37.24
Motor cars, etc. . . . .	20	15.09	13.19	23.20
Oils . . . . .	5.94	16.24	16.14	10.44
Provisions . . . . .	32	1.81	1.90	1.33
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	3.07	4.67	5.43	4.46
Rice . . . . .	1.78	41.84	37.04	32.94
Sugar . . . . .	51	61	4.31	5.17
Silk manufactures . . . . .	43	41	3	1.37
Wool manufactures . . . . .	27.13	12.35	13.43	13.45
Tobacco requisites . . . . .	12.64	41.20	65.95	67.49
Umbrellas . . . . .	63	4.49	5.62	5.92
Other articles . . . . .	31	38	55	66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,20.50</b>	<b>3,56.66</b>	<b>4,30.15</b>	<b>4,77.56</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>FRANCE—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Coffee	50.64	18.87	32.63	44.49
Gram	28.00	1.55	3.17	2.01
Cotton, raw	1,61.39	2,24.98	3,25.76	2,55.48
Hides and skins, raw	33.68	53.36	43.10	57.11
Horns, tips and pieces of horn	9.27	36	31	29
Jute, raw	2,25.21	3,48.26	3,70.00	4,04.67
" bags and cloth	2.50	6.69	5.53	4.53
Lac	11.56	18.12	14.00	18.76
Manganese ore	17.24	45.37	42.23	67.62
Manures	10.47	10.59	9.93	9.90
Pulses—				
Beans		3	3	
Lentils	1.83	1.67	2.46	2.65
Other pulses		72	16	2
Rice (not in the husk)	13.80	23	33	32
Seeds—				
Castor	23.18	35.40	32.69	31.25
Groundnut	2,81.30	3,25.87	3,82.33	5,25.72
Linseed	1,65.94	1,18.17	1,23.88	98.80
Mowra or mowra	4.16	8.37	6.69	3.55
Poppy	43.87	32.93	2.27	1.05
Rape	96.17	32.40	23.08	23.62
Sesamum (oil or linseed)	85.36	55	7.00	8.41
Others	31.25	2.63	0.23	11.29
Silk, raw	35.23	22.33	23.22	12.33
Wheat	1,12.55	31.10	30.19	3.90
Other articles	62.26	91.73	83.05	87.36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,77.26</b>	<b>18,81.27</b>	<b>15,96.24</b>	<b>17,76.76</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles	4.68	16.12	13.12	14.64
<b>GERMANY.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Apparel	14.87	20.81	24.75	22.01
Bobbins		2.43	1.55	39
Building materials	6.73	6.93	3.66	3.53
Buttons		6.49	7.22	7.16
Carriages	2.81	2.50	1.21	2.07
Chemicals	10.62	52.43	55.87	41.49
Cutlery	7.95	80.29	25.40	22.24
Cycles	1.75	12.96	14.64	10.91
Drugs and medicines	6.19	33.42	45.71	35.45
Dyeing substances	87.40	1,05.05	1,39.57	1,55.55
Glassware	23.69	51.31	49.10	40.73
Hardware	57.24	1,55.32	1,61.15	1,68.62
Instruments	15.37	52.62	57.81	65.54
Liquors	19.41	39.10	39.95	35.73
Machinery	30.27	94.55	1,04.33	1,13.93
Metals—				
Aluminium	12.16	13.03	6.15	6.07
Brass	1.66	1,27.24	95.93	1,19.67
Copper	92.41	60.64	87.05	68.53
Iron	2.66	9	56	92
Iron or steel	88.97	91.81	81.01	80.76
Steel	65.19	33.14	33.25	25.74
Zinc	3.24	13.70	4.47	5.03
Motor cars, etc.	5.64	4.05	5.47	6.23
Oils	19.57	31.40	33.77	41.90
Paints and painter's materials	5.58	10.36	10.90	10.05
Paper and pasteboard	21.82	49.77	35.13	43.79
Paper-making materials	1.61	6.73	1.61	1.95
Printing materials	1.02	5.62	7.32	9.10
Railway plant	12.19	27.31	17.33	

\* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hormaal.



No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>GERMANY—contd.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—contd.</b>				
Rubber manufactures	3.82	15.21	13.10	16.48
Salt	9.46	15.15	16.87	16.73
Stationery	5.04	24.03	22.95	20.59
Sugar	3.84	1,10.71	3.59	54
<b>Textiles—</b>				
Artificial silk	—	23.66	56.83	39.10
Cotton manufactures	83.71	47.27	36.37	29.48
Haberdashery	22.10	36.21	30.51	39.85
Silk manufactures	16.81	8.49	7.53	17.34
Wool manufactures	90.62	67.34	81.96	85.11
Toys	11.10	17.68	15.05	16.72
Umbrellas	7.68	21.45	27.38	25.50
Other articles	66.09	1,15.96	1,16.30	1,25.03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,25.56</b>	<b>16,90.72</b>	<b>15,34.25</b>	<b>16,84.66</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Barley	40.09	—	23.65	1,01.67
Coffee	4.72	13.94	27.97	30.36
Cloth and manufactures	22.66	21.88	27.44	25.59
Cotton, raw	4,45.06	2,37.68	4,44.23	5,71.43
waste.	—	15.29	12.12	9.88
Fodder, bran, etc.	22.84	5.44	20.43	15.75
Fruits and vegetables	2.37	1.02	1.54	1.09
Hemp, raw	8.48	6.08	8.38	9.24
Hides and skins, raw	2,63.97	1,23.36	2,12.68	1,98.52
Jute, raw	4,90.40	7,39.75	8,53.64	8,95.28
" gunny bags	15.38	10.68	11.11	9.20
" cloth	6.83	3.69	73	35
Lac	37.07	52.01	1,00.59	1,30.86
Manures	8.30	2.51	8.24	9.32
Oils	12.29	3.75	2.63	3.39
Oilseeds	17.58	29.50	60.61	80.72
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41.37	3,99.79	5,11.62	2,89.37
Seeds, Rape	1,04.92	23.11	21.34	19.66
" Copra or coconut kernel	80.25	2.59	66	1
" Groundnut	12.42	1,24.02	5,57.10	5,91.46
" Linseed	70.14	26.12	36.27	13.51
" Mowra	29.01	30	—	—
" Poppy	8.42	11.64	1.30	24
" Sesamum (oil or [oil])	24.92	3	1	53
" Others	27.84	14.51	5.17	6.80
Tea	3.09	13.87	12.65	1.49
Wood (chiefly teak)	15.06	6.06	14.61	10.51
Other articles	1,23.78	1,72.77	2,44.07	2,05.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,30.25</b>	<b>21,39.23</b>	<b>32,32.66</b>	<b>32,32.09</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles	5.93	5.62	22.67	15.76
<b>NETHERLANDS.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Building materials	8	10.61	3.45	1.33
Cotton manufactures	83.45	1,19.10	1,13.48	1,06.03
" twist and yarn	11.14	8.78	9.02	—
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	14.67	7.38	18.14
Instruments	9	20.52	13.47	15.93
Liquors	1.54	6.36	7.43	7.61
Metals	44	12.80	10.50	8.30
Paper and pasteboard	2.81	23.95	23.11	25.02
Precious stones, etc.	—	7.82	10.20	4.67
Provisions	8.65	1,65.24	2,05.47	2,03.54
Sugar	10	7.72	1.48	3.97
Other articles	13.08	78.61	63.61	87.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,36.61</b>	<b>4,64.22</b>	<b>4,30.60</b>	<b>4,78.72</b>

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>NETHERLANDS—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—</b>				
Cotton, raw	7.83	50.44	59.53	87.02
Hides and skins, raw	33.50	26.14	32.02	189.42
Jute, raw	1.53	36.42	69.53	61.05
Lac	6.06	4.37	4.29	6.47
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15.93	1,83.94	1,40.64	1,06.85
Seeds, groundnuts	26	1,95.21	2,89.86	3,32.71
" Linseed	20.98	9.82	6.69	81
" Rape	4.99	25.69	19.66	28.76
Wheat	2.02			61
Other articles	41.18	1,42.23	1,86.64	2,11.79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,24.23</b>	<b>6,24.35</b>	<b>6,12.76</b>	<b>8,72.80</b>
<b>ITALY.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Apparel	6.98	16.40	18.00	12.17
Art. works of	45	1.08	1.01	1.51
Building materials	2.57	12.62	13.49	10.14
Buttons		12.12	5.44	9.54
Chemicals	4.72	14.84	17.67	14.50
Dyeing and tanning substances	1.49	4.60	12.81	18.80
Fruits and vegetables	8.48	37.32	30.50	27.14
Glassware	4.26	6.37	5.95	5.28
Instruments	1.70	8.12	0.09	12.83
Liquors	78	2.08	3.40	3.45
Machinery	1.44	6.33	12.79	16.64
<b>Metals—</b>				
Aluminium	9	6.80	5.95	57
Brass	1.09	1.18	20	26
German silver		1.90	1.16	5.60
Quicksilver		5.62	4.49	5.42
Others	67	2.51	4.18	4.40
Motor cars, etc.	66	40.10	39.34	27.51
Paper and pasteboard	79	3.56	6.70	5.82
Rubber manufactures	13	5.15	10.58	20.41
Stones and marble	2.48	8.61	8.62	2.81
Sugar	23	7.64	84	
<b>Textiles—</b>				
Artificial silk yarn		64.15	66.24	61.04
Cotton—twist and yarn	4.98	4.28	5.65	10.25
manufactures	45.22	81.60	96.11	1,31.49
Haberdashery and millinery	4.32	5.97	8.22	12.04
Silk manufactures	19.83	24.72	23.46	43.29
Fleecgoods of cotton and artificial silk		30.62	61.31	62.64
Wool manufactures	4.07	69.05	87.61	96.66
Other articles	27.41	84.58	96.04	1,17.98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,44.84</b>	<b>6,16.11</b>	<b>6,76.81</b>	<b>7,25.80</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton, raw	3,12.38	5,17.72	5,86.75	6,61.66
Hides and skins, raw	35.93	50.64	49.01	87.29
Jute, raw	1,14.89	1,70.61	1,70.60	2,26.35
Spices, Pepper	6.81	7.32	10.26	21.39
Rice (not in the husk)	2.97	29.23	30.23	45.27
<b>Seeds—</b>				
Castor	16.05	15.40	22.53	19.57
Groundnuts	1.71	1,30.67	2,02.93	2,91.85
Linseed	54.86	60.99	88.22	60.79
Rape	11.40	99.30	45.22	27.60
Sesamum (oil or injili)	27.30	18	3.17	24.24
Others	1.49	98	57	23
Wheat	37.14	1.32		
Other articles	22.63	44.00	56.77	80.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,01.61</b>	<b>11,34.76</b>	<b>12,86.51</b>	<b>15,78.69</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles	6.03	22.03	19.11	6.79

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>NORWAY.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium . . . . .	68	8,96	6,52	4,20
Hardware . . . . .	64	94	81	1,03
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers . . . . .	2,50	8,94	9,57	9,05
Matches . . . . .	9,84	1,77	52	2,75
Milk, condensed and preserved . . . . .	41	3,57	1,81	37,37
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	4,40	31,11	24,80	19,79
Pulp of wood for making paper . . . . .	31	13,89	27,63	1,15
Toys . . . . .	—	1,49	1,69	38
Wood and timber . . . . .	1,85	61	42	3,28
Other articles . . . . .	68	3,25	4,42	—
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	20,85	69,53	86,04	78,98
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee . . . . .	3	7,19	12,12	10,97
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	94	1,26	—	34
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	20	3,05	3,57	4,96
Cotton, raw . . . . .	65	13	26	5
Jute, raw . . . . .	—	2,22	2,49	1,61
" gunny bags . . . . .	55	10,94	3,80	1,35
Other articles . . . . .	1,98	7,20	6,64	16,56
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	4,25	31,90	30,98	29,75
<b>ROUMANIA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	3,44	5	3	3,68
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	13,31	—	7,42	17,54
Jute manufactures . . . . .	5,32	1,15	77	2,30
Other articles . . . . .	1,30	2,60	2,98	63
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	24,93	3,75	11,17	20,67
<b>RUSSIA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar . . . . .	—	51,05	23,33	—
Mineral oils . . . . .	19,86	16	22,69	22,53
Tea-chests . . . . .	—	—	88	1,12
Other articles . . . . .	2,42	36	1,22	1,17
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	22,28	51,57	48,52	24,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw . . . . .	3,35	—	—	—
Jute, raw . . . . .	25,03	—	—	—
" goods . . . . .	1,43	7,74	13,88	20
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	4,98	—	60	5
Tea . . . . .	1,41,97	89	34,24	23,72
Other articles . . . . .	13,72	51	79	94
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	1,90,48	9,13	49,51	24,91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	3,58	—	1	6
<b>SPAIN.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt . . . . .	12,02	14,09	23,56	13,96
Saffron . . . . .	3,33	3,76	7,13	6,90
Other articles . . . . .	1,65	2,74	3,34	5,92
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	17,45	20,59	34,03	26,78

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>SPAIN—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—</b>				
Cotton, raw	72.63	90.40	1,05.46	1,20.70
Hides and skins, raw	48.23	29.03	23.79	26.23
Oilseeds	10.11	27.33	33.74	24.06
Wata, raw	64.51	1,21.73	1,52.03	1,56.25
Other articles	3.92	5.77	16.24	44.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,99.40</b>	<b>2,74.75</b>	<b>3,31.23</b>	<b>3,90.89</b>
<b>SWEDEN.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Hardware	2.57	15.36	15.32	15.47
Machinery and millwork	0.53	6.93	10.34	16.05
Iron and steel	0.53	14.34	14.19	13.23
Matches	23.08	43.03	32.43	15.05
Paper and pasteboard	3.99	21.32	23.03	24.52
Paper-making materials	4.21	5.51	5.03	10.40
Wood and timber	2.93	5.05	9.22	7.19
Other articles	2.93	9.73	10.13	9.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51.31</b>	<b>1,36.33</b>	<b>1,25.60</b>	<b>1,10.85</b>
<b>Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—</b>				
Cotton, raw	7.97	3.10	68	2.55
Hides, raw	12.00	0.11	8.99	9.53
Rice (not in the husk)	8.66	4.64	6.34	5.63
Wheat	4.23	11.71	13.67	14.23
Other articles	4.23	11.71	13.67	14.23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.56</b>	<b>25.56</b>	<b>29.63</b>	<b>32.47</b>
<b>TURKEY IN EUROPE.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—</b>				
Jute manufactures	7.53	7.53	12.99	13.15
Wool manufactures	8	3.75	5.99	3.63
Other articles	3.33	14.99	14.21	14.54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.84</b>	<b>31.22</b>	<b>33.19</b>	<b>31.32</b>
<b>KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Cotton, raw	13	2,12.63	2,00.32	2,23.31
Hides and skins, raw	7	62	6.55	1.14
Ivory, unmanufactured	4.95	2.02	4.10	1.37
Soda compounds	26.08	3.46	4.30	6.34
Spices (mainly cloves)	4.75	32.37	37.99	31.34
Other articles	4.75	4.17	4.52	3.42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35.97</b>	<b>2,55.32</b>	<b>2,53.78</b>	<b>2,71.62</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton manufactures	10.91	42.69	63.44	36.64
Grain, pulse, and flour	32.72	43.30	41.21	30.47
Rice (not in the husk)	3.93	21.33	19.41	19.02
Other sorts	16.47	66.75	62.23	66.13
Other articles	16.47	66.75	62.23	66.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69.06</b>	<b>1,74.57</b>	<b>1,65.29</b>	<b>1,54.32</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—contd.</b>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	8,24	8,48	7,75	4,45
Other articles . . . . .	11,57	16,57	16,67	18,57
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>19,81</b>	<b>25,05</b>	<b>24,42</b>	<b>23,02</b>
<b>EGYPT.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials . . . . .		85	1,73	7,28
Cigarettes . . . . .	4,69		80	54
Cotton, raw . . . . .	4,45	3,46	8,38	6,95
Salt . . . . .	9,17	30,02	34,74	26,75
Other articles . . . . .	7,86	7,75	7,23	7,27
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>26,17</b>	<b>42,11</b>	<b>52,86</b>	<b>48,79</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn . . . . .	10,12	40,13	86,60	86,95
Indigo . . . . .	3,96	53	40	15
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	53,81	92,92	88,76	55,09
Wheat . . . . .	3,88	5,11	29	14,84
Others . . . . .	27,56	46,53	59,94	33,89
Jute, raw . . . . .	86	24,59	44,59	44,91
Jute, Gunny bags . . . . .	48,40	75,63	77,11	79,42
Beeds . . . . .	11,91	6,23	10,75	16,14
Other articles . . . . .	25,25	72,71	61,93	60,25
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,85,70</b>	<b>3,64,33</b>	<b>3,06,27</b>	<b>3,40,68</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	4,84	9,88	8,39	3,42
<b>TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	41	15,06	7,09	4,18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	12,45	26,79	30,45	33,06
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	19,06	3,46	2,85	2,82
Other articles . . . . .	5,10	7,18	10,31	11,14
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>37,52</b>	<b>37,43</b>	<b>43,61</b>	<b>46,92</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	6,27	2,18	1,66	1,45
Other articles . . . . .	3,95	3,81	4,74	5,97
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>10,22</b>	<b>5,99</b>	<b>6,40</b>	<b>7,42</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND BRITISHA).</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	11,54	15,17	11,05
Other articles	5,02	58	47	1,10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,90</b>	<b>12,07</b>	<b>15,64</b>	<b>12,75</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	6,08	8,13	3,00
Grain, pulse and flour	7,03	2,71	13,46	22,44
Other articles	2,20	3,04	3,13	6,17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,67</b>	<b>11,83</b>	<b>19,72</b>	<b>41,70</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	1,36	3,35	2,74
<b>MAURITIUS.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,03,24	21	57	41
Other articles	98	24		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,04,22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	95,33	1,15,25	1,02,98
Wheat flour	5,78	7,07	8,24	5,23
Other sorts	9,23	10,69	13,40	9,91
Jute manufactures	3,18	22,78	12,60	15,02
Oils, vegetable	6,03	4,88	6,98	5,34
Other articles	18,98	32,09	28,11	17,46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,25,29</b>	<b>1,62,24</b>	<b>1,84,76</b>	<b>1,55,83</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	2,49	5,33	2,79
<b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,07	19,32	33,23	24,23
Other articles	1,48	12,52	20,59	18,60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,55</b>	<b>31,84</b>	<b>53,82</b>	<b>42,83</b>
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	44,18	52,36	44,34
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	1,04,07	1,08,87	1,18,00
Oils, vegetable	3,54	2,74	3,08	2,39
Provisions	3,27	1,44	2,01	2,10
Other articles	26,69	87,89	89,09	78,65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,04,91</b>	<b>2,40,39</b>	<b>2,64,39</b>	<b>2,63,06</b>

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal . . . . .	4,86	4,92	7,93	8,85
Other articles . . . . .	1,11	4,45	7,16	5,34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,97</b>	<b>9,37</b>	<b>15,09</b>	<b>9,00</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	9,06	28,82	32,02	21,49
Grains, pulse and flour . . . . .	14,85	14,50	17,90	16,02
Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	14,31	48,31	47,34	57,99
Oils . . . . .	36	4	6	5
Other articles . . . . .	9,17	34,67	55,72	37,58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,77</b>	<b>1,24,34</b>	<b>1,53,04</b>	<b>1,33,13</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn . . . . .	8,62	7,43	5,91	3,39
Other articles . . . . .	3,57	3,25	4,14	3,01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,19</b>	<b>10,68</b>	<b>10,05</b>	<b>6,40</b>
<b>REUNION.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles . . . . .	59	80	1,43	3,43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,43</b>	<b>3,43</b>
<b>CANADA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	..	1,28,70	1,23,74	1,98,90
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	..	35	22	18
Railway plant . . . . .	70	80	..	..
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	..	20,94	45,16	71,34
Sugar . . . . .	..	12,77	89	22
Other articles . . . . .	30	5,57	8,49	24,05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,09</b>	<b>1,68,33</b>	<b>1,78,50</b>	<b>2,01,69</b>
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth . . . . .	40,23	1,10,66	1,32,24	1,52,19
Tea . . . . .	54,91	33,14	69,49	70,35
Other articles . . . . .	14,09	11,40	17,39	22,29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,09,23</b>	<b>2,05,19</b>	<b>2,19,32</b>	<b>2,44,83</b>
<b>UNITED STATES.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium . . . . .	4,26	35,18	37,32	40,90
Apparel . . . . .	33	11,80	6,05	13,12
Arms . . . . .	80	4,02	5,32	3,15
Belting for machinery . . . . .	1,11	11,42	11,56	9,29
Boots and shoes . . . . .	54	14,41	15,24	15,63
Building materials . . . . .	88	12,93	16,71	10,14

(In thousands of Rupee)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>UNITED STATES—contd.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—contd.</b>				
Carriages . . . . .	72	1,10	1,44	52
Chemicals . . . . .	22	6,61	8,77	11,68
Clocks and watches . . . . .	3,82	6,57	7,08	5,48
Copper . . . . .	..	2,47	7,69	11,22
Cotton, raw . . . . .	27,72	2,11,19	4,37,32	1,37,06
" piecegoods . . . . .	26,44	45,01	71,45	79,25
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	4,18	17,78	20,33	18,97
Dyeing substances . . . . .	..	10,88	14,82	13,88
Furniture . . . . .	1,44	2,76	3,03	6,01
Glassware . . . . .	1,17	4,77	5,33	4,61
Hardware . . . . .	24,72	71,21	62,22	61,16
Instruments . . . . .	5,86	59,24	69,66	78,00
Iron and steel . . . . .	48,56	96,55	87,02	61,42
Leather . . . . .	..	10,11	12,47	14,85
Machinery . . . . .	24,56	1,39,27	1,57,31	2,06,79
Motor cars, etc. . . . .	8,49	1,77,90	2,54,68	2,62,64
Oils, mineral . . . . .	2,19,66	5,40,57	4,61,10	2,62,39
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	1,21	14,76	13,36	8,28
Provisions . . . . .	3,80	44,54	47,87	48,97
Railway plant . . . . .	54	20,82	10,86	..
Rubber . . . . .	16	34,74	65,68	49,28
Ships . . . . .	24	29	16	25
Spirit . . . . .	5,84	14,18	15,84	16,99
Stationery . . . . .	2,05	8,69	4,47	5,44
Sugar . . . . .	16	25,44	1,08	64
Tobacco . . . . .	5,90	39,87	28,31	57,27
Tollt requisites . . . . .	2,22	15,11	17,22	17,27
Wood and Timber . . . . .	6,56	6,60	8,08	6,80
Other articles . . . . .	15,85	91,84	92,06	1,05,61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,49,08</b>	<b>18,22,75</b>	<b>20,42,16</b>	<b>17,20,06</b>
<b>Exports of India produce—</b>				
Coir manufactures . . . . .	5,29	5,12	2,16	2,48
Cotton, raw . . . . .	8,15	34,57	51,16	76,86
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	1,99	2,56	2,55	6,59
Hides and skins—				
Raw . . . . .	3,48,76	3,22,45	3,76,10	4,15,63
Dressed or tanned . . . . .	29,59	33,40	37,00	80,08
Indigo . . . . .	2,25	..	..	..
Jute—				
Raw . . . . .	2,32,98	3,21,10	3,05,90	3,48,59
Gunny bags . . . . .	91,72	89,94	66,69	68,08
" cloth . . . . .	6,92,16	17,72,82	18,81,58	19,61,00
Lac . . . . .	93,77	8,07,52	5,12,56	4,00,57
Manganese ore . . . . .	18,75	21,04	27,36	21,56
Iron and steel . . . . .	44	18,34	29,22	32,94
Manures . . . . .	4,65	5,48	5,69	7,44
Mica . . . . .	6,95	48,44	28,42	34,64
Myrobalans . . . . .	9,78	13,68	32,25	12,27
Oils, vegetable . . . . .	9,16	42	31	21
Paraffin wax . . . . .	2,48	6,21	8,56	27,64
Saltpetra . . . . .	7,61	11	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor . . . . .	17,62	90,68	1,02,24	1,12,31
Linseed . . . . .	49,29	1	..	..
Spices . . . . .	8,31	27,04	59,55	19,84
Tea . . . . .	11,79	61,91	73,09	55,98
Wool, raw . . . . .	4,32	20,26	46,04	72,18
" manufactures . . . . .	2,23	27,18	37,98	45,42
Other articles . . . . .	22,01	1,12,08	1,17,72	1,35,21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,83,60</b>	<b>33,66,27</b>	<b>36,67,77</b>	<b>36,11,47</b>



No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>UNITED STATES—consol.</b>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise— Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	6.67	72.30	72.65	66.23
<b>WEST INDIES:</b>				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Jute, gunny bags . . . . . Rice (not in the husk) . . . . . Other articles . . . . .	44.32 18.56 3.71	2,42.48 2,39.63 6.02	2,41.73 2,01.02 7.82	2,76.29 1,88.96 10.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	66.59	4,66.13	4,50.57	4,25.45
<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce— Rice (not in the husk) . . . . . Jute, raw . . . . . " gunny bags . . . . . " gunny cloth . . . . . Other articles . . . . .	11.52 1.03 4.99 2,08.57 1.03	8.45 39.44 15.36 6,22.42 11.03	66 22.23 21.99 6,82.20 21.38	9.99 21.73 11.61 7,36.37 21.49
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,27.13	6,77.75	7,48.46	8,01.36
<b>BRAZIL:</b>				
Exports of Indian produce— Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	8.94	58.48	74.67	51.24
<b>BRITISH GUIANA:</b>				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	5.72	6.47	7.69	6.90
<b>CHILE.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce— Jute, gunny bags . . . . . Rice (not in the husk) . . . . . Other articles . . . . .	80.34 5.35 1.36	1,23.71 33 19.37	1,48.91 10.09	1,43.82 15.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	87.05	1,43.41	1,68.00	1,59.30
<b>ADEN.</b>				
Imports therefrom— Cotton manufactures . . . . . Salt . . . . . Other articles . . . . .	32 12.94 23.19	33 39.56 13.02	49 53.21 12.31	9 47.34 15.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	41.45	52.92	68.01	62.47
Exports of Indian produce— Cotton, twist and yarn . . . . . " manufactures . . . . . Grain, pulse and flour— Jowar and bajra . . . . . Rice (not in the husk) . . . . . Wheat flour . . . . . Spices . . . . . Tobacco . . . . . Other articles . . . . .	9.88 15.38 10.77 24.86 12.25 4.79 9.39 16.01	32.44 22.02 42 15.67 15.51 12.08 23.80 25.97	30.53 18.19 9.91 29.17 19.31 10.61 33.92 23.00	35.04 17.44 17.74 32.07 16.21 9.32 34.45 30.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,06.33	1,46.91	1,74.64	1,93.32

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>ADEN—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	7,90	6,56	3,56
Other articles	5,73	6,44	9,77	4,71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,80</b>	<b>14,34</b>	<b>16,33</b>	<b>8,27</b>
<b>MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	17,81	19,16	17,64
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	9,54	11,23	7,01
Other articles	9,19	9,86	10,16	7,13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,75</b>	<b>37,21</b>	<b>40,55</b>	<b>31,78</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Grain, pulse and flour	2,20	84	73	68
Jowar and bajra	30,01	45,02	32,13	36,82
Rice (not in the husk)	16,76	35,35	38,43	34,96
Other articles				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,97</b>	<b>81,21</b>	<b>98,29</b>	<b>73,46</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	17,11	17,46	17,50
Other articles	10,93	11,37	18,26	10,16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,16</b>	<b>28,48</b>	<b>35,72</b>	<b>27,66</b>
<b>ARABIA, OTHER STATES.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	7,51	10,89	3,69
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	62,13	91,00	1,02,46
Other articles	14,69	37,49	44,94	44,33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,43</b>	<b>99,62</b>	<b>1,36,84</b>	<b>1,47,79</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	16,76	31,48	15,87
<b>BAHRAIN ISLANDS.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	20,92	19,87	18,55
Other articles	2,52	5,03	3,71	3,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,99</b>	<b>25,95</b>	<b>23,58</b>	<b>21,55</b>

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>BAHREIN ISLANDS—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	4,48	24,51	27,96	20,52
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	25,42	30,31	30,45	32,10
Other articles . . . . .	12,34	38,18	30,68	35,42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,24</b>	<b>67,00</b>	<b>1,18,09</b>	<b>88,05</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	12,13	12,12	15,91	12,05
Other articles . . . . .	9,07	15,93	18,17	17,36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,25</b>	<b>28,10</b>	<b>34,08</b>	<b>29,41</b>
<b>BORNBO.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Oils, mineral . . . . .	53,78	1,26,78	1,64,08	1,33,25
Other articles . . . . .	2	93	37	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,78</b>	<b>1,27,71</b>	<b>1,64,45</b>	<b>1,33,73</b>
<b>CYLON.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Coffee . . . . .	1	7,18	9,04	9,02
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	12	1,29	1,47	2,28
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	3,48	4,55	6,85	6,12
Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	7,62	14,51	16,60	17,04
Machinery . . . . .	1,86	2,02	2,48	2,17
Metals . . . . .	1,41	2,79	2,92	3,85
Oils . . . . .	45	1,86	36,08	55,77
Rubber . . . . .	10	65	1,37	1,00
Seeds . . . . .	91	2,23	9,92	7,92
Spices . . . . .	29,91	36,46	32,90	37,12
Tea . . . . .	7,10	9,16	11,56	16,24
Other articles . . . . .	20,11	54,46	59,08	60,68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,53</b>	<b>1,37,15</b>	<b>1,90,07</b>	<b>2,10,41</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Animals, living . . . . .	18,40	24,28	30,78	30,58
Coal and coke . . . . .	43,39	23,15	49,40	41,66
Coffee . . . . .	5,78	42	39	35
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	35,03	1,11,25	99,11	84,71
Fish (excluding canned fish) . . . . .	24,39	57,42	68,24	61,14
Fodder, bran, etc. . . . .	1,78	4,90	5,19	5,21
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	13,55	41,24	34,52	26,23
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	4,26,72	6,97,09	7,27,78	6,66,13
Other sorts . . . . .	48,60	62,93	75,29	78,10
Jute manufactures . . . . .	5,41	16,51	15,42	17,11
Manures . . . . .	10,87	26,49	32,37	22,08
Oilcakes . . . . .	38,54	69,24	56,61	54,55
Provisions and oilman's stores . . . . .	5,45	9,09	9,28	9,02
Seeds . . . . .	12,21	3,54	16,17	10,04
Spices . . . . .	15,31	36,63	36,36	32,47
Tea . . . . .	29,00	31,24	33,58	32,99
Wood and timber . . . . .	2,32	9,03	6,33	5,84
Other articles . . . . .	60,52	1,04,90	2,10,44	1,89,48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,02,35</b>	<b>14,44,05</b>	<b>15,22,46</b>	<b>13,76,69</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	8,26	6,42	7,19	5,14
Other articles . . . . .	13,92	25,72	58,22	42,91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,08</b>	<b>32,14</b>	<b>65,41</b>	<b>48,05</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>HONGKONG.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Apparel . . . . .	1,21	62	97	43
Building materials . . . . .	83	1,29	31	1
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	1,94	9,52	15,97	7,79
Cordage . . . . .	3,19	1,45	78	1,05
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	6,43	2,55	3,04	1,37
Fire works . . . . .	6,00	9,56	7,55	6,09
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	4,58	1,32	63	1,52
Provisions . . . . .	3,85	11,69	17,81	11,97
Silk, raw . . . . .	23,69	4,32	17,25	8,80
“ manufactures including yarn, etc. . . . .	21,61	3,50	13,79	7,44
Sugar, refined . . . . .	10,34	7,99	7,23	5,08
Other articles . . . . .	15,59	30,71	30,51	26,95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96,31</b>	<b>90,31</b>	<b>1,15,31</b>	<b>73,33</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Chemicals . . . . .	11,14	1,31	7	10
Cotton—				
Raw . . . . .	32,85	87	“	“
Twist and yarn . . . . .	3,86,49	1,02,49	4,86	12,93
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	12,70	11,99	8,43	12,60
Jadecane . . . . .	5,65	3,14	3,52	4,69
Jute manufactures . . . . .	7,42	1,00,61	1,28,27	1,23,87
Opium . . . . .	4,15,52	“	“	“
Other articles . . . . .	41,09	73,38	63,84	81,54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,12,80</b>	<b>2,93,79</b>	<b>2,07,69</b>	<b>2,40,73</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins . . . . .	4,67	4,23	3,30	3,93
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved . . . . .	2,13	1,74	4,43	1,35
Other articles . . . . .	6,62	3,47	4,83	4,90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,42</b>	<b>9,43</b>	<b>12,56</b>	<b>10,23</b>
<b>CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Cotton yarn . . . . .	5	8,19	1,15,14	1,27,63
Silk, raw . . . . .	83,44	1,65,27	1,23,78	1,02,00
“ manufactures, including yarn . . . . .	35,67	1,23,08	1,17,03	91,80
Tea . . . . .	10,70	41,90	29,77	23,01
Other articles . . . . .	23,12	51,66	55,66	67,34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,57,98</b>	<b>3,21,00</b>	<b>4,41,37</b>	<b>4,31,78</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton—				
Raw . . . . .	42,79	7,63,61	1,99,30	7,23,31
Twist and yarn . . . . .	4,10,64	1,20	1,14	52
Piscegoods . . . . .	2,70	10	51	42
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	12,32	2,67,01	1,51,33	68,02
Jute manufactures . . . . .	49,50	27,21	25,54	35,33
Tea . . . . .	35,96	4,21	25,33	47,33
Other articles . . . . .	3,18,49	43,49	49,32	59,32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,72,39</b>	<b>11,21,63</b>	<b>4,46,97</b>	<b>3,43,84</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—contd.</b>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	1,30	9,38	10,88	3,75
<b>INDO-CHINA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice . . . . .	97		34,49	1,91,68
Other articles . . . . .	4	5,17	3,78	3,43
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,01</b>	<b>6,17</b>	<b>38,22</b>	<b>1,95,05</b>
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton raw . . . . .	1,63	35,98	66,27	29,32
Jute manufactures . . . . .	32,57	55,46	67,09	74,08
Opium . . . . .	29,07	84,40	85,63	60,85
Other articles . . . . .	3,48	6,93	8,52	5,29
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>66,75</b>	<b>1,92,77</b>	<b>2,27,56</b>	<b>1,69,57</b>
<b>JAPAN.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter . . . . .	3	2,72	3,88	3,84
Apparel . . . . .	9,17	19,15	14,85	20,02
Bobbins . . . . .		95	1,53	2,24
Brass, bronze, etc. . . . .	7	33,36	30,53	35,50
Brushes and brooms . . . . .	43	78	1,30	1,17
Buttons of all sorts . . . . .		11,62	8,97	9,09
Camphor . . . . .	11,43	13,19	17,17	13,35
Carriages . . . . .	11	5,34	3,85	4,78
Cement . . . . .	1	3,38	4,21	5,65
Chemicals . . . . .	93	3,35	3,30	3,55
Coal and coke . . . . .	7,02	16	1,65	13
Copper . . . . .	27,99	8	5	2
Cotton, raw . . . . .	9	56	4,12	1
"  hosiery . . . . .	65,23	1,17,86	1,13,54	1,25,19
"  piecegoods . . . . .	6,10	6,57,55	8,24,75	3,89,29
"  yarn . . . . .	6,16	3,20,31	2,23,60	1,23,72
"  other manufactures . . . . .	2,12	20,74	19,90	16,94
Cutlery . . . . .		10	8	21
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor) . . . . .	1,72	7,41	5,25	5,91
Earthenware and porcelain . . . . .	4,23	33,12	32,59	25,35
Furniture and cabinetware . . . . .	71	1,56	2,23	3,34
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles . . . . .	5	20,64	25,54	22,43
Beads and false pearls . . . . .	7,61	9,69	7,77	10,25
Bottles and phials . . . . .	1,00	11,80	10,89	11,83
Funnels, globes, etc. . . . .	58	2,27	2,42	2,76
Table ware . . . . .	1,41	5,05	6,30	6,81
Others . . . . .	2,35	16,96	16,74	15,44
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .	10,33	14,73	21,97	19,68
Hardware . . . . .	3,59	23,23	27,40	23,60
Instruments . . . . .	85	3,91	5,32	7,40
Iron or steel . . . . .		8	2,50	1,92
Leather . . . . .	33	34	43	23
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	63	8,02	3,30	4,32
Matches . . . . .	25,40	10,58	8,47	8,81
Paints and painters' materials . . . . .		3,32	3,40	2,90
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	55	4,79	7,37	7,50
Provisions and oilman's stores . . . . .	1,57	4,43	4,64	2,50
Rubber manufactures . . . . .		1,20	56	1,13
Silk, raw . . . . .	1,15	1,22	3,23	7,13
Silk manufactures . . . . .	1,31,45	1,37,55	1,37,61	1,37,21
Spices, ginger . . . . .	3,40	59	45	1,37
Starch and farina . . . . .	7	2	22	23
Stationery (excluding paper) . . . . .	2,17	4,43	5,83	6,71
Tea-chests . . . . .	37	30	27	63
Toilet requisites . . . . .	1,31	8,06	4,02	4,41
Toys and requisites for games . . . . .	3,16	11,13	13,55	16,48
Umbrella fittings . . . . .	4,91	14,33	16,27	11,15
Wood—timber . . . . .	32	13,94	11,42	8,08
"  manufactures . . . . .	71	4,04	3,75	7,54
Woolen manufactures . . . . .	8	11,01	12,01	2,83
Other articles . . . . .	10,25	46,16	67,39	90,09
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,64,35</b>	<b>16,47,24</b>	<b>17,60,19</b>	<b>17,66,03</b>

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>JAPAN—contd.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50.70	34,39.68	21,98.59	29,02.62
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12.79	36.81	22.92	36.75
Jute, raw	10.84	30.94	34.74	26.73
" manufactures	10.93	1,35.08	97.96	48.30
Manures	5.58	15.61	11.62	18.66
Rice (not in the husk)	1,32.39	1,79.72	2,25.62	10.07
Pulses	4.19	18.12	26.48	32.11
Iron and steel	15.24	1,19.69	1,38.53	1,67.29
Oilcakes	15.19	36.40	31.36	35.18
Opium	9.79	..	12.70	5.12
Paraffin wax	6.90	..	94.79	1,32.94
Other articles	8.61	88.75	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,84.66</b>	<b>41,00.75</b>	<b>29,00.66</b>	<b>34,42.57</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1.66	26.27	18.75	18.66
<b>JAVA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Farinaceous foods	50	1.72	5.14	12.52
Liquors	2.59	10.85	13.94	9.73
Sugar	9,22.32	14,08.49	14,16.02	15,70.08
Tea	81	11.37	21.65	28.22
Other articles	7.50	9.33	14.80	20.96
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,85.03</b>	<b>14,42.26</b>	<b>14,70.75</b>	<b>16,41.57</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45.29	1,71.55	1,46.31	2,25.79
Opium	52.22	60.00	43.20	32.66
Rice (not in the husk)	1,78.58	24.92	7.91	55.08
Other articles	16.59	28.27	31.53	40.51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,89.74</b>	<b>2,94.74</b>	<b>2,83.25</b>	<b>3,56.94</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1.12	4.52	6.45	6.92
<b>PERSIA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, etc.	12.66	22.11	27.62	22.67
Mineral oils	4.09	1,21.63	2,16.08	2,17.64
Precious stones, etc.	8.23	84	1.14	68
Wool, raw	9.31	9.05	9.82	8.51
Other articles	22.68	22.51	40.00	21.99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63.49</b>	<b>1,08.14</b>	<b>2,94.61</b>	<b>3,82.47</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton twist and yarn	12.05	42.22	26.00	25.78
" manufactures	12.73	1,12.40	61.51	65.67
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10.25	15.02	18.12	6.52
Others	3.32	9.31	5.92	3.30
Indigo	1.99	21	12	4
Tea, black	1.67	22.75	26.50	26.60
Other articles	11.51	31.26	24.29	29.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55.12</b>	<b>2,49.58</b>	<b>1,87.59</b>	<b>1,59.10</b>

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>PERSIA—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton twist and yarn . . . . .	5,82	6,07	11,26	1,97
" manufactures . . . . .	37,80	24,29	22,29	18,63
Metals and ores . . . . .	3,68	5,95	2,47	1,97
Sugar . . . . .	5,85	5,93	5,71	1,06
Other articles . . . . .	13,81	21,49	20,91	19,11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,76</b>	<b>64,24</b>	<b>62,64</b>	<b>39,73</b>
<b>SIAM.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Wood, teak . . . . .	31,41	6,38	11,50	14,30
Other articles . . . . .	3,39	4,27	11,62	17,32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,80</b>	<b>12,65</b>	<b>23,12</b>	<b>31,62</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	10,75	28,33	32,80	30,98
Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	27,14	58,86	74,00	61,32
Opium . . . . .	18,84	58,00	62,60	65,64
Other articles . . . . .	6,21	25,62	29,01	24,58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,94</b>	<b>1,65,81</b>	<b>1,98,41</b>	<b>1,72,52</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	2,47	1,89	1,74	1,58
<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Canes and rattans . . . . .	4,51	5,50	5,28	4,16
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	3,01	21,37	19,69	16,57
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	2,75	4,62	4,81	5,51
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	7,98	11,18	9,06	7,38
Fish . . . . .	22,53	31,87	29,21	20,59
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	6,27	9,89	12,00	9,37
Gums and resins . . . . .	5,46	12,39	15,70	14,39
Lac . . . . .	1,51	7,84	20,46	16,33
Matches . . . . .	7,64	87	1,08	39
Metals, tin . . . . .	44,54	93,25	1,19,22	74,93
Oils, mineral . . . . .	15,52	34,24	29,04	26,19
Provisions and oilman's stores . . . . .	23,72	54,84	42,46	36,09
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	7,44	4	32,81	13,67
Silk, raw . . . . .	9,75	1	2	2
Spices, betelnuts . . . . .	86,73	2,14,30	1,59,11	1,96,33
" others . . . . .	12,63	25,09	15,75	20,09
Sugar . . . . .	3,74	3,00	3,53	2,40
Other articles . . . . .	41,76	51,98	65,53	54,31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,08,48</b>	<b>5,82,13</b>	<b>5,84,22</b>	<b>5,10,67</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Animals, living . . . . .	6,93	9,58	10,60	6,98
Coal and coke . . . . .	17,18	16,27	17,57	6,70
Cordage and rope . . . . .	3,36	11,44	11,43	9,48
Cotton, twist and yarn . . . . .	24,41	11,29	11,15	11,26
" manufactures . . . . .	57,59	1,56,22	1,35,89	1,14,32
Fodder, bran, etc. . . . .	15,03	16,94	12,96	9,16
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	3,24,33	3,11,66	2,73,26	2,28,44
Others . . . . .	18,80	28,70	30,31	34,75

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian produce—contd.</b>				
Hides and skins, raw	25	37	12	14
Jute manufactures	34.40	99.70	69.06	76.00
Opium	1,48.78	—	—	—
Provisions and oilman's stores	14.92	20.75	20.61	21.32
Seeds	8.23	14.66	17.50	42.34
Tobacco	13.12	16.40	16.01	15.70
Other articles	67.76	2,18.28	2,65.33	2,04.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,54.98</b>	<b>9,32.09</b>	<b>9,11.20</b>	<b>7,81.15</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures	4.90	3.21	2.00	2.81
Spices, cloves	1.01	2.32	31	54
Other articles	11.44	11.39	13.62	10.59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.25</b>	<b>17.92</b>	<b>16.53</b>	<b>19.94</b>
<b>SUMATRA.</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Oils, mineral	11.78	4.76	10.04	13.23
Other articles	8	69	14	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>13.40</b>
<b>Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—</b>				
Coal and coke	9.13	72	1.33	—
Rice (not in the husk)	10.67	1,22.58	1,69.12	1,40.71
Other articles	4.75	15.43	18.69	11.70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24.55</b>	<b>1,44.73</b>	<b>1,84.14</b>	<b>1,52.41</b>
<b>IRAQ (a)</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Apparel	—	15	1	11
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	—	10	6	8
Drugs and medicines	—	68	39	61
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	1.24	1.07	72
Fruits and vegetables	—	44.67	78.74	55.56
Grain, pulse and flour	—	8.69	2.87	5.16
Hardware	—	29	40	37
Hides and skins, raw	—	2.22	1.39	2.16
Metals—Brass	—	1.11	1.31	76
Motor cars, etc.	—	2	6	13
Provisions	—	90	2.25	15
Seeds	—	—	9	6
Ships, parts of	—	—	12	12
Wool, raw	—	2.27	82	71
Manufactures	—	32	23	21
Other articles	—	6.55	5.29	4.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>70.05</b>	<b>95.16</b>	<b>71.32</b>

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.



No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>IRAQ (a)—contd.</b>				
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	—	1,15,42	79,65	69,59
Indigo . . . . .	—	1,22	1,47	86
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	—	8,22	5,50	2,10
Wheat flour . . . . .	—	4,54	2,35	1,71
Others . . . . .	—	1,66	82	50
Tea . . . . .	—	29,40	14,73	13,54
Other articles . . . . .	—	53,03	61,08	61,49
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	—	<b>2,18,53</b>	<b>1,65,60</b>	<b>1,50,29</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	—	12,22	16,05	8,77
Provisions . . . . .	—	8	33	2,21
Sugar . . . . .	—	4,30	5,62	1,28
Other articles . . . . .	—	20,41	15,34	12,64
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	—	<b>37,09</b>	<b>39,34</b>	<b>25,90</b>
<b>TURKEY IN ASIA (b)</b>				
<b>Imports therefrom—</b>				
Animals, living . . . . .	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, etc. . . . .	33,27	3	1	..
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles . . . . .	19,26	7	1	11
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>59,86</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Exports of Indian produce—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	59,50	2,06	9,92	2,18
Indigo . . . . .	6,59	2	3	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	71,40	1,07	9,76	8,15
Wheat flour . . . . .	7,54	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures . . . . .	17,59	11,89	12,87	10,72
Tea . . . . .	16,19	4,50	1,26	2,41
Other articles . . . . .	22,64	1,41	2,22	1,22
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,17,50</b>	<b>22,20</b>	<b>36,15</b>	<b>21,69</b>
<b>Exports of Foreign merchandise—</b>				
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	5,22	..	52	..
Provisions . . . . .	11	..	..	..
Sugar . . . . .	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles . . . . .	14,44	..	4	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>22,32</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.  
 (b) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—concluded.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>AUSTRALIA.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	8,81	8,19	27
Horses	30,00	24,71	19,78	19,90
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,98	15,20	9,18	9,00
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	33,66	11,71	—
Wheat	—	66,85	1,08,61	6,67,10
Other articles	23,57	37,88	40,21	49,23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,01,16</b>	<b>1,69,61</b>	<b>1,91,67</b>	<b>8,45,55</b>
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, bags and cloth	3,05,07	6,21,02	5,08,53	5,91,63
Oils	6,26	63	53	39
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	17,06	29,04	11,87
Tea	40,81	56,32	21,95	25,58
Other articles	40,29	83,01	1,00,84	98,19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,18,36</b>	<b>7,78,03</b>	<b>6,60,88</b>	<b>7,27,63</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,76	92	1,46
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	55	1,43	1,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	82,23	64,88	71,67
Manures	3,97	1,79	77	81
Other articles	10,02	18,89	11,96	14,99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,66</b>	<b>97,91</b>	<b>77,11</b>	<b>87,87</b>
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	9	7	5
<b>HAWAII.</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	27,00	34,45	40,59
Other articles	34	3,86	2,32	2,77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,85</b>	<b>31,36</b>	<b>36,77</b>	<b>43,36</b>

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>GREY.</b>					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,832	651,161	581,678
" Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	214,774	241,746
" United States	10,405	7,856	7,994	8,241	1,567
" Other countries.	3,056	1,150	8,235	7,962	13,712
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,331,017</b>	<b>904,874</b>	<b>676,832</b>	<b>875,538</b>	<b>883,643</b>

No. 13—continued.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>WHITE.</b>					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,086	308,444	620,788	525,861
" Netherlands	7,608	8,824	4,404	7,806	8,416
" Switzerland	2,600	782	1,786	12,176	8,711
" Japan	48	3,323	2,625	5,509	5,461
" Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	4,428	6,180
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>664,255</b>	<b>518,890</b>	<b>378,560</b>	<b>666,462</b>	<b>654,978</b>
<b>COLOURED, ETC.</b>					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,828	254,568	352,211	325,608
" Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	12,070	11,256
" Belgium	4,082	548	812	1,746	2,168
" Switzerland	2,665	1,784	1,589	2,527	2,292
" Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	24,563	36,112
" Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	2,108	2,147
" Japan	521	13,095	14,049	102,668	109,798
" Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	5,889	7,557
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>681,552</b>	<b>386,277</b>	<b>285,423</b>	<b>504,841</b>	<b>508,986</b>
<b>TOTAL OF COTTON FIBRE-GOODS INCLUDING FANTS.</b>					
From United Kingdom	2,568,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	1,548,110	1,466,092
" Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	247	27
" Straits Settlements	2,008	908	1,546	8,337	2,565
" Netherlands	23,777	12,704	11,462	10,580	19,673
" Belgium	4,122	551	821	1,908	2,405
" Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	14,306	11,174
" Italy	10,579	9,177	4,308	20,388	37,601
" China	798	892	3,368	7,442	19,554
" Japan	3,127	97,987	118,408	328,058	357,948
" United States	10,671	12,718	12,308	28,232	29,878
" Other countries	7,491	1,620	2,185	5,218	6,454
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,681,674</b>	<b>1,840,955</b>	<b>1,381,878</b>	<b>1,978,880</b>	<b>1,936,761</b>

No. 13A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
<b>Season Sept. to Aug.—</b>						
1913-14	51		18	4.5	37	..
1914-15	52	0.2	18	10.0	21	..
1915-16	37		19	7.5	25	..
1916-17	45	0.1	22*	7.5	21	..
1917-18	41	0.8	20*	7.5	17	..
1918-19	40	0.1	20*	7.5	18	..
1919-20	58	0.2	19*	7.5	37	..
1920-21	36	1.0	21*	7.5	32	..
1921-22	45	1.0	22*	7.5	32	..
1922-23	51	0.6	21*	7.5	35	0.5
1923-24	52	1.0	18*	7.5	34	0.4
1924-25	61	1.0	22†	7.5	40	0.6
1925-26	62	1.2	20†	7.5	37	0.5
1926-27	50	5.1	20†	7.5	28	0.2
1927-28	60	1.7	18†	7.5	31	0.1

\* The figures of mill consumption from 1915-16 to 1918-19 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

### No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Grey and Bleached piecegoods . . . . .	864,141	1,065,856	1,209,684	1,675,012	1,409,593
Coloured piecegoods . . . . .	251,368	278,187	466,182	681,553	483,676
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,105,404</b>	<b>1,444,043</b>	<b>1,675,866</b>	<b>2,356,565</b>	<b>1,893,269</b>

### No. 15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
From United Kingdom . . . . .	37,050	24,674	25,702	20,560	23,094
" Hongkong . . . . .	25	19	198	822	23
" Netherlands . . . . .	1,860	627	279	538	..
" Switzerland . . . . .	1,132	339	604	484	360
" China . . . . .	15	214	537	12,045	11,397
" Japan . . . . .	458	7,424	16,786	16,975	7,632
" Other countries . . . . .	1,764	766	580	871	1,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,704</b>	<b>34,068</b>	<b>44,681</b>	<b>52,345</b>	<b>43,766</b>

### No. 15-B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of total in 1928-29
No. 1 to 20 . . . . .	1,375	2,191	6,987	2,465	1,098	2.6
" 21 to 30 . . . . .	4,374	3,198	3,526	855	771	1.8
" 31 to 40 . . . . .	23,218	17,530	20,580	27,305	19,927	46.6
Above No. 40 . . . . .	7,602	5,945	6,291	8,040	9,231	21.8
Two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	—	—	3,973	13,633	12,604	28.6
Unspecified descriptions . . . . .	5,230	5,100	3,324	47	25	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,704</b>	<b>34,068</b>	<b>44,681</b>	<b>52,345</b>	<b>43,766</b>	<b>100</b>

**No. 15-C.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN IN 1926-27, 1927-28 AND 1928-29 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.**

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>COUNTS 1-30—</b>			
From United Kingdom	739	1,083	1,016
„ Japan	202	159	12
„ China (including Hongkong)	18	1,171	40
<b>TOTAL (all countries)</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>1,028</b>
<b>COUNTS 21-30</b>			
	653	655	771
<b>COUNTS 31-40—</b>			
From United Kingdom	6,011	7,171	6,120
„ Japan	16,124	7,714	2,217
„ China (including Hongkong)	916	10,833	10,559
<b>TOTAL (all countries)</b>	<b>24,405</b>	<b>27,305</b>	<b>19,937</b>
<b>ABOVE 40—</b>			
From United Kingdom	6,615	7,747	9,234
„ Japan	866	139	38
„ China (including Hongkong)		7	10
<b>TOTAL (all countries)</b>	<b>7,522</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>9,381</b>
<b>TWO-FOLDS—</b>			
From United Kingdom	2,434	3,694	6,070
„ Japan	4,598	3,959	5,286
„ China (including Hongkong)	11	512	310
<b>TOTAL (all countries)</b>	<b>7,146</b>	<b>12,633</b>	<b>13,604</b>
Unspecified descriptions	3,291	47	25
<b>TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN</b>	<b>49,425</b>	<b>52,345</b>	<b>42,768</b>

NOTE.—White and mercerized yarns were not detailed by counts in 1926-27.

**No. 16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.**

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of total in 1928-29
Nos. 1 to 20 . . . . .	478,538	466,952	447,157	494,800	382,024	58.0
" 21 to 30 . . . . .	146,363	174,069	195,868	263,071	215,018	32.0
" 31 to 40 . . . . .	18,699	20,987	16,920	38,757	87,486	6.8
Above No. 40 . . . . .	2,855	3,834	2,650	11,142	10,029	1.5
Wastes . . . . .	502	385	375	6,170	5,729	.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>646,757</b>	<b>666,227</b>	<b>662,510</b>	<b>808,940</b>	<b>649,283</b>	<b>100</b>

**No. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, SILK YARN AND SILK PIECEGOODS.**

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—</b>					
China . . . . .	63.44	62.92	1,10.57	1,23.78	1,02.00
Hongkong . . . . .	23.09	16.33	21.13	17.25	8.60
Straits Settlements . . . . .	6.75	1.29	2.02	..	2
Other countries . . . . .	3.37	8.97	7.18	4.29	12.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,17.25</b>	<b>1,10.01</b>	<b>1,49.90</b>	<b>1,45.32</b>	<b>1,23.57</b>
<b>IMPORTS OF SILK YARN—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	4.27	3.98	1.95	14	1.33
France . . . . .	65	20	1.08	2.22	3.19
Switzerland . . . . .	57	29	31	10.53	18.30
Italy . . . . .	14.22	3.55	14.58	20.13	34.45
China (including Hongkong) . . . . .	2.75	5.07	9.90	19.04	9.08
Japan . . . . .	17.38	29.11	30.29	9.05	11.87
Other countries . . . . .	1.35	3	20	44	5.49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.19</b>	<b>42.23</b>	<b>58.29</b>	<b>59.45</b>	<b>85.61</b>
<b>IMPORTS OF SILK PIECE GOODS—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	3.86	4.13	5.19	2.33	2.46
France . . . . .	8.87	3.65	2.63	5.23	6.09
China (including Hongkong) . . . . .	53.54	73.94	1,34.98	1,13.50	58.03
Japan . . . . .	1,13.57	1,17.93	1,77.63	1,32.62	1,33.59
Other countries . . . . .	2.38	1.86	4.15	5.19	6.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,82.22</b>	<b>2,01.51</b>	<b>3,24.58</b>	<b>2,58.07</b>	<b>2,44.32</b>

**No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.**

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,46.44	1,21.53	1,53.84	1,32.16	1,21.70
Germany . . . . .	39.83	3.02	7.13	35.94	35.39
Netherlands . . . . .	3.09	1.25	3.51	3.98	7.23
Belgium . . . . .	1.78	31	4.20	3.09	7.90
France . . . . .	10.85	3.35	7.80	60.80	61.52
Italy . . . . .	88	18	2.07	37.00	31.05
Japan . . . . .	2	6.30	5.16	10.33	2.33
Other countries . . . . .	3.94	1.64	1.90	4.91	13.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,06.78</b>	<b>1,37.64</b>	<b>1,89.71</b>	<b>3,23.48</b>	<b>2,64.03</b>

## No. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1926-27			1927-28			1928-29		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates— Galvanised . . . . .	277,6	5,88	194	274,8	7,17	261	331,5	8,06	243	326,2	7,11	218
Tinned . . . . .	52,8	1,25	237	22,2	77	345	24,9	62	328	27,2	67	321
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	62,0	84	130	70,7	1,08	136	80,0	1,09	136
Iron, Bars and channels	29,7	35	130	10,4	14	134	4,9	10	197	5,3	9	173
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	151,1	1,49	98	181,1	1,33	101	169,8	1,02	113
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	72,1	90	125	144,4	1,64	123	135,8	1,64	121
Cast pipes and fittings	54,3	61	161	9,1	23	251	15,7	33	210	10,3	32	213
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	52,3	55	106	68,1	71	104	67,4	73	109
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	29,9	91	304	47,9	1,31	279	35,5	96	266
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	35,3	53	151	33,0	46	145	38,6	55	142
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	17,3	52	300	16,6	52	280	18,7	52	277
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (a)	17,3	10	113	22,6	26	113	113,2	1,35	119	48,1	61	126
Wire	9,3	34	245	5,7	11	200	8,0	16	203	10,0	19	191
Wire nails	—	—	—	14,5	25	174	13,4	24	190	17,9	30	168
Wire rope	—	—	—	3,0	20	645	4,2	20	603	4,3	23	543
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	303	11,3	32	283	10,3	31	301	16,9	48	302
Other sorts	55,6	1,14	201	52,3	1,57	300	99,3	2,04	203	158,9	2,74	172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,013,2</b>	<b>16,01</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>845,9</b>	<b>16,76</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,197,3</b>	<b>21,44</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,169,9</b>	<b>20,24</b>	<b>173</b>

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## No. 20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

(In tons)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>(c) Pig-Iron—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	12,471	2,754	6,578	4,008	2,372
Continent . . . . .	32	9	3,829	1,036	787
Other countries . . . . .	878	3	86	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,881</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>10,593</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>3,160</b>

(In lakhs of Rupees)

<b>(d) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	7.58	5.50	13.16	14.49	13.03
Continent . . . . .	2.91	5.56	4.14	6.28	6.51
United States of America . . . . .	39	2.83	3.45	57	58
Other countries . . . . .	20	68	11	2	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>9.57</b>	<b>20.84</b>	<b>21.27</b>	<b>20.19</b>

## No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom . . . . .	4,97.69	4,20.36	17,00.27	12,53.38	14,09.41
United States of America . . . . .	24.56	66.81	3,10.76	1,57.31	2,06.79
Japan . . . . .	68	13.47	6.01	2.30	4.52
Italy . . . . .	1.44	2.37	4.27	12.79	16.56
Germany . . . . .	30.27	2.49	28.88	1,04.82	1,13.96
Other countries . . . . .	6.55	8.37	44.65	63.05	84.59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,61.14</b>	<b>5,13.87</b>	<b>21,64.84</b>	<b>15,93.75</b>	<b>16,86.04</b>

## No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

<b>Motor cars—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	77.27	23.67	90.55	1,02.55	97.54
United States of America . . . . .	21.03	40.23	1,66.45	1,24.51	1,61.07
Canada . . . . .	..	..	35.20	33.19	1,07.91
Italy . . . . .	39	1.89	9.47	34.48	22.23
France . . . . .	4.39	2.22	6.67	12.72	8.99
Other countries . . . . .	9.97	90	13.94	6.47	4.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,13,45†</b>	<b>74,91</b>	<b>3,12,28</b>	<b>3,53,92</b>	<b>4,21,47</b>
<b>Motor cycles—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	10.23	5.10	13.47	11.09	9.24
Other countries . . . . .	40	1.26	5.95	87	68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,63†</b>	<b>6,36</b>	<b>19,42</b>	<b>11,96</b>	<b>10,16</b>
<b>Motor omnibuses—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	3.55	2.70	22.27	22.74	20.50
United States of America . . . . .	66	2.70	29.56	67.48	1,09.65
Italy . . . . .	..	84	5.21	3.25	3.54
Canada . . . . .	..	..	6.18	54.72	80.97
Other countries . . . . .	1.50	15	5.69	1.90	1.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,71†</b>	<b>6,39</b>	<b>69,61</b>	<b>1,49,49</b>	<b>2,16,56</b>

†The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.



No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	22,74	13,20	30,05	32,82	33,78
United States of America . . . . .	1,08	9,45	37,73	52,40	71,54
France . . . . .	2,12	46	79	1,54	1,48
Other countries . . . . .	5,36	66	9,25	14,64	16,94
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,301</b>	<b>23,79</b>	<b>77,82</b>	<b>1,01,40</b>	<b>1,23,72</b>
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,69,94	1,61,05
United States of America . . . . .	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	2,54,83	3,62,64
Italy . . . . .	66	2,84	15,32	39,34	27,50
France . . . . .	5,94	2,73	9,39	16,14	10,35
Germany . . . . .	5,64	..	4,89	5,47	6,23
Belgium . . . . .	4,15	36	9,53	1,85	1,77
Canada . . . . .	..	..	46,30	1,23,74	1,95,00
Other countries . . . . .	1,26	1,39	7,81	6,21	6,48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,00,64</b>	<b>1,11,46</b>	<b>4,79,13</b>	<b>6,17,52</b>	<b>7,71,93</b>

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,88,61	1,50,00	2,12,04	2,06,34	1,88,73
United States of America . . . . .	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	62,22	61,16
Japan . . . . .	3,59	46,95	48,00	27,40	23,60
Sweden . . . . .	2,57	4,55	13,93	15,62	15,47
Germany . . . . .	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,61,15	1,69,62
Austria . . . . .	27,28	2,25	4,51	13,21	16,39
Hungary . . . . .				20	34
Belgium . . . . .	5,58	51	2,74	4,35	5,22
Other countries . . . . .	7,45	9,48	18,99	33,92	36,81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,17,04</b>	<b>2,79,45</b>	<b>5,78,32</b>	<b>5,24,42</b>	<b>5,23,23</b>

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL).

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1929-30
<b>COPPER (excluding ore)—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	45,34	49,25
Japan . . . . .	27,99	30,21	8,31	5	3
France . . . . .	12,98	5,37	8,69	18,80	31,08
Germany . . . . .	98,41	4,44	20,20	37,05	48,53
Belgium . . . . .	8,54	66	1,52	17,39	10,33
Other countries . . . . .	1,68	5,25	63,72	10,60	18,87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,07,00</b>	<b>70,71</b>	<b>1,91,49</b>	<b>1,29,23</b>	<b>1,41,65</b>
<b>TIN—</b>					
Straits Settlements . . . . .	44,54	40,53	65,18	1,19,22	74,93
United Kingdom . . . . .	5,73	2,73	4,12	2,00	1,73
Other countries . . . . .	1,60	1,85	1,73	1,00	2,47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,87</b>	<b>44,61</b>	<b>69,03</b>	<b>1,22,21</b>	<b>79,13</b>
<b>ZINC—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	14,85	5,24	21,60	19,95	15,22
Belgium . . . . .	3,75	24	4,61	8,24	9,32
Japan . . . . .		12,03	59	17	18
Germany . . . . .	3,23	24	1,38	4,47	5,05
Other countries . . . . .	28	5,04	1,78	2,92	2,71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,11</b>	<b>22,89</b>	<b>30,16</b>	<b>36,25</b>	<b>33,68</b>
<b>LEAD (excluding ore)—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	13,99	19,59	14,51	7,92	3,68
Other countries . . . . .	4,42	10,59	4,74	4,73	5,43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,41</b>	<b>30,18</b>	<b>19,25</b>	<b>12,65</b>	<b>9,11</b>
<b>ALUMINIUM—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	5,38	2,51	23,80	47,57	35,71
Germany . . . . .	12,16	1,15	16,45	5,15	5,07
Other countries . . . . .	5,91	7,11	27,71	65,79	66,97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,45</b>	<b>10,77</b>	<b>67,96</b>	<b>1,18,51</b>	<b>1,07,75</b>
<b>BRASS—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	69,22	84,98
Germany . . . . .	1,68	11,74	35,41	95,93	1,19,67
Other countries . . . . .	3,94	39,56	44,84	48,60	49,58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,65</b>	<b>78,58</b>	<b>2,75,67</b>	<b>2,33,75</b>	<b>2,53,23</b>
<b>OTHER METALS—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	20,54	14,27	18,27	21,20	20,93
Other countries . . . . .	3,87	5,87	10,38	22,78	25,89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,41</b>	<b>20,14</b>	<b>28,65</b>	<b>43,98</b>	<b>46,82</b>
<b>TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).</b>	<b>4,58,90</b>	<b>2,77,98</b>	<b>6,82,28</b>	<b>8,96,08</b>	<b>8,73,61</b>

## No. 25.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	23,5	7,5	1,3	9
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	3,1	2,1
Egypt		1,6	1,9		
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9		
Java	453,0	367,2	332,3	693,2	850,3
Japan	2	5,7	4	1	2
Netherlands			1,4	7	1,6
Belgium	1		4,4	4	3
Other countries	45,3	9,9	12,7	23,0	12,3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>633,5</b>	<b>472,3</b>	<b>443,5</b>	<b>723,3</b>	<b>863,3</b>

## No. 26.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United States of America	2,19,56	2,54,31	4,31,34	4,61,10	2,63,40
Borneo	52,76	62,34	1,24,31	1,64,03	1,33,23
France	4,09	31,11	1,03,43	2,16,03	3,17,64
Straits Settlements	15,32	18,34	29,15	29,04	26,19
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,31	25,39	19,99
Sumatra	11,73	2,73	2,22	10,04	13,23
Germany	17,39	3,43	6,37	30,20	39,43
Russia	19,33	54	2,33	22,39	32,33
Georgia			11,92*	30,34	1,50,43
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,96	4,73	20,23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,72,03</b>	<b>4,02,30</b>	<b>3,02,36</b>	<b>10,44,11</b>	<b>19,70,30</b>

\* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

## No. 27.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	103,0	69,7	94,2	90,6	91,0
Japan		14,3	5,5	3,4	14,4
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	2	
Italy	1,3	7	9	2,0	4,4
Other countries	13,3	2,9	13,3	10,1	17,5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,3</b>	<b>95,4</b>	<b>115,9</b>	<b>112,3</b>	<b>127,3</b>

## No. 28.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	1,691	1,296	952	1,244	1,199
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	4	6
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,205</b>
United States of America	538	523	483	472	585
France	428	193	357	613	618
Italy	313	215	180	275	340
Brazil	16	66	79	109	68
Japan	17	30	60	60	67
Belgium	1	1	174	278	305
Spain	122	172	132	253	240
Germany	920	84	586	1,899	1,457
Austria	350	18	2	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	88	44	92	287	371
<b>Total Foreign Countries.</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>3,998</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>(5,023)</b>

## No. 29.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

Season July—June	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
1913-14	89	45	48
1914-15	104	49	50
1915-16	78	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	23
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	59	49
1928-29	100	60	49

## No. 30-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH : BAGS—HESLIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	2,523	113	212	197
Australia	77	169	107	104
United States of America	323	314	184	184
Argentine Republic	84	16	..	..
Other countries	1,120	370	329	391
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>886</b>

## BAGS—SACKING

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	102	305	249	259
Australia	638	470	659	809
Japan	134	186	182	80
Indo-China	186	148	139	154
Java	213	205	257	420
United States of America	92	51	24	18
Chile	447	249	390	378
Pern	51	39	49	70
Cuba	210	235	282	334
Other countries	941	1,174	1,565	1,598
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>4,111</b>

## CLOTH—HESSIAN

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	1,287	628	274	288
Canada	551	508	667	755
Australia	177	128	166	174
United States of America	7,037	8,810	9,737	9,857
Argentine Republic	1,124	1,756	3,251	3,290
Uruguay	42	35	154	144
Other countries	1,209	398	509	575
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>11,467</b>	<b>12,808</b>	<b>14,778</b>	<b>15,083</b>

## CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	108	113	37	54
Australia	74	52	80	47
United States of America	29	128	493	361
Argentine Republic	42	56	59	113
Other countries	55	46	91	75
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>650</b>

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

## No. 30-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND GUNNY CLOTH

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
<b>BAGS</b>					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	461	446
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	209	191	186
Egypt	119	885	102	142	167
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	186	203
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	194	246
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	867	1,023
Java	130	306	206	258	421
Japan	35	118	186	187	88
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	535	798
South America	431	532	335	490	485
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	392	448
Other countries	796	747	607	488	479
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>4,977</b>
<b>CLOTH</b>					
	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	811	892
Canada	333	584	508	688	757
Australia	209	253	175	248	323
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,988	10,230	10,818
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	3,810	3,403
Other countries	369	1,016	523	743	791
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>12,703</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>15,683</b>

## No. 31.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	122	212	152	100	241
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	18	7	7
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>248</b>
Japan	1,012	1,378	1,540	1,225	1,610
Italy	233	249	263	381	384
France	109	69	91	185	204
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	239	112	403
Belgium	277	44	217	230	347
Spain	50	41	61	61	76
Germany	251	69	198	266	324
Austria (a)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	106	116
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>3,464</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>3,712</b>

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

## No. 32-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	795	1,068
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	5,115	4,168
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,787	1,061	1,152
Peria	2,030	2,677	2,755	3,817	3,161
Siam	805	628	1,188	1,623	1,849
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	355	262
Arabia other than Mesopotamia	144	1,961	71	81	80
Other countries	18,135	8,325	7,515	12,340	11,705
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>192,844</b>	<b>129,685</b>	<b>82,166</b>	<b>24,697</b>	<b>24,319</b>

## No. 32-B.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	17,779	18,923
" 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	500	487
Above No. 40	2	170	170	40	18
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	5,782	5,698	4,376
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	685	516
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,970</b>	<b>129,685</b>	<b>82,166</b>	<b>24,697</b>	<b>24,319</b>

## No. 33.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECEGOODS

### (a) GREY (UNBLEACHED)

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Peria	4,009	9,826	3,117	229	68
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	3,513	336	94
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	336	480
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,823	6,235	1,322	2,324
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	3,926	7,292	3,523	2,832
Ceylon	175	533	301	252	264
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	4,518	2,230
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	7,423	8,069
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>47,414</b>	<b>74,578</b>	<b>42,515</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>16,985</b>

### (b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED

Peria	3,289	21,421	24,321	27,695	23,515
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	23,636	18,521
Straits Settlements	15,244	16,319	20,150	21,935	18,950
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	4,251	3,098
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,508	3,850	10,039	8,101
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	19,177	17,345
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	5,959	5,237
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	30,388	25,635
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>42,384</b>	<b>80,377</b>	<b>121,243</b>	<b>149,260</b>	<b>131,455</b>

\* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

## No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b>					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,328	279,777	807,088	298,861
Canada	10,195	10,068	10,165	9,238	11,203
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	2,706	5,521
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	4,716	4,648
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	890	868
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	4,205	4,367
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>221,169</b>	<b>279,912</b>	<b>306,568</b>	<b>329,061</b>	<b>325,478</b>
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	2,216	2,115
Egypt	—	—	—	2,176	3,289
Russia	29,612	16,290	4	6,333	5,189
United States of America	2,439	6,246	5,567	8,799	7,888
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	3,545	6,140
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	164	432
Forma	247	4,406	2,115	4,218	4,154
Chile	44	1,783	1,490	937	1,740
Other countries	1,061	2,674	3,329	4,145	4,873
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>45,328</b>	<b>42,779</b>	<b>14,576</b>	<b>23,533</b>	<b>24,129</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>266,497</b>	<b>322,691</b>	<b>321,169</b>	<b>351,614</b>	<b>349,607</b>

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

## No. 35.A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS

### LINSEED

(In hundreds of tons.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	130.5	202.5	141.9	57.4	18.1
France	76.8	25.3	42.9	60.9	47.0
Italy	26.6	16.6	16.1	40.7	27.2
Belgium	67.8	4.9	23.1	5.9	1.6
Germany	33.5	2.0	3.2	17.5	4.2
Australia	1.6	11.1	11.4	19.5	21.5
Other countries	42.2	7.0	12.9	20.5	24.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379.0</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>166.7</b>

### RAPE

United Kingdom	25.3	50.5	46.7	13.5	29.7
France	69.5	19.6	17.0	10.2	11.0
Italy	7.1	6.0	26.0	20.8	12.8
Belgium	28.6	5.4	56.5	1.7	1.9
Germany	68.2	1.6	38.4	9.2	9.5
Other countries	10.0	7.6	21.2	11.7	13.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>205.8</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>77.5</b>



No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS—*contd.*

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
France . . . . .	43.1	15.7	7.6	2.7	3.1
Italy . . . . .	13.0	4.1	3.7	1.3	9.5
Belgium . . . . .	26.2	1.1	2.1	2	3
Austria (a) . . . . .	20.2	6	3		
Other countries . . . . .	16.8	10.9	3.4	7.0	17.6
TOTAL	119.3	32.6	27.6	11.1	30.6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

GROUNDNUT

France . . . . .	169.1	37.5	126.3	151.2	216.2
United Kingdom . . . . .	1.9	3.3	13.3	25.4	48.8
Belgium . . . . .	15.3	3	14.0	14.9	9.5
Italy . . . . .	7	2.9	14.6	30.1	121.3
Germany . . . . .	7.4	3	12.2	213.3	241.2
Netherlands . . . . .	1	3	7.3	112.1	133.5
Other countries . . . . .	17.3	13.9	7.0	11.4	19.7
TOTAL	211.3	113.7	193.3	613.4	738.4

COTTON

United Kingdom . . . . .	233.2	66.6	152.1	148.7	119.9
Other countries . . . . .	6.8	2.6	3.7	4.2	11.4
TOTAL	240.0	69.2	155.8	152.9	131.3

CASTOR

United Kingdom . . . . .	53.9	37.1	10.5	33.6	27.1
United States of America . . . . .	11.3	14.7	13.3	49.2	54.1
Belgium . . . . .	13.7	1.1	4.1	7.7	7.7
France . . . . .	15.7	14.3	3.5	16.5	15.1
Italy . . . . .	11.0	7.1	4.3	10.4	3.7
Other countries . . . . .	7.5	4.0	1.3	3.4	3.6
TOTAL	113.6	83.9	43.3	121.7	121.3

No. 35-B.—SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom . . . . .	5,67.83	6,34.33	3,23.31	4,20.73	4,15.76
Other parts of the British Empire . . . . .	35.29	69.65	72.27	33.22	1,23.77
France . . . . .	7,11.59	3,24.57	6,21.53	5,30.44	7,03.73
Belgium . . . . .	4,44.19	25.99	2,37.03	77.9	53.01
Italy . . . . .	1,12.31	64.34	1,34.33	2,34.33	4,24.33
Germany . . . . .	3,45.51	17.57	1,43.30	6,21.34	6,32.33
Austria (a) . . . . .	73.63	5.49	16.13	2.30	4.05
Other Foreign Countries . . . . .	1,41.03	74.47	1,37.33	3,17.75	6,02.75

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

## No. 36.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	159	325	98	50	36
Ceylon . . . . .	325	328	311	461	417
Hongkong . . . . .	18	8	50	5	8
Straits Settlements . . . . .	308	261	170	191	176
Mauritius . . . . .	56	50	50	65	58
Egypt . . . . .	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire . . . . .	129	110	132	184	162
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>855</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>					
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) . . . . .	13	6	65	100	53
Germany . . . . .	345	23	207	346	303
Egypt . . . . .	—	—	1	25	40
Japan . . . . .	123	52	52	150	8
Netherlands . . . . .	240	24	31	98	76
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	61	31	1	6	2
Arabia . . . . .	25	38	47	54	50
Java . . . . .	168	82	75	7	44
Sumatra . . . . .	10	33	33	122	112
Other Foreign Countries . . . . .	369	302	112	290	317
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>910</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>1,765</b>

## No. 37.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	985	340	163	251	76
Egypt . . . . .	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire . . . . .	3	22	2	4	3
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>					
France . . . . .	106	84	18	20	3
Italy . . . . .	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium . . . . .	138	6	16	20	9
Germany . . . . .	16	..	8	1	..
Egypt . . . . .	—	—	..	..	9
Other Foreign Countries . . . . .	22	25	11	4	15
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>115</b>

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF LAC

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Shellac—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	79,423	65,023	75,618	117,611	185,284
United States of America . . . . .	164,331	190,537	332,516	170,053	237,033
Germany . . . . .	60,558	4,051	11,076	62,492	78,325
France . . . . .	13,367	9,372	3,610	5,271	9,691
Japan . . . . .	3,552	11,859	10,392	17,219	25,990
Canada . . . . .	37	691	2,112	44	..
Australia . . . . .	1,768	2,006	2,376	3,767	5,321
Other countries . . . . .	23,290	17,130	12,668	24,320	29,162
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>356,341</b>	<b>300,671</b>	<b>355,937</b>	<b>404,367</b>	<b>530,746</b>
<b>Button lac—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	20,181	6,029	3,832	11,009	14,717
United States of America . . . . .	2,039	1,342	3,062	1,360	3,550
Other countries . . . . .	11,686	2,134	2,192	4,573	6,417
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,756</b>	<b>9,505</b>	<b>14,086</b>	<b>18,042</b>	<b>24,714</b>
Seed lac (Total exports) . . . . .	9,748	15,666	5,765	54,694	92,420
Stick lac (Total exports) . . . . .	5,375	2,723	1,560	9,130	26,514
Other kinds (Total exports) . . . . .	23,131	16,311	33,903	57,551	69,009
<b>TOTAL (ALL KINDS)</b>	<b>434,351</b>	<b>345,376</b>	<b>416,251</b>	<b>543,586</b>	<b>743,403</b>

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom . . . . .	3,388	14,455	912	452	345
United States of America . . . . .	1,154	6,543	22	..	..
Egypt . . . . .	2,016	3,768	2,340	172	69
Perzia . . . . .	1,033	1,173	369	75	15
Japan . . . . .	427	3,351	7,376	61	64
Turkey, Asiatic (a) . . . . .	3,145	386	349	13	..
Iraq . . . . .	—	—	742	437	109
Other countries . . . . .	4,177	1,214	197	603	334
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,390</b>	<b>31,415</b>	<b>13,307</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>839</b>

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

## No. 40.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Indo-China	29,97	78,59	70,96	85,68	60,88
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	48,20	38,54
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	36,28	48,66	62,60	55,64
Straits Settlements	1,42,74	9,12	2,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	2,21,95	10,20	24,90	2,61	2,34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,96,17</b>	<b>2,17,35</b>	<b>2,35,05</b>	<b>1,99,09</b>	<b>1,57,42</b>

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

## No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Raw hides—</b>					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	33,89	17,08
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	22,39	12,89
Italy	83,85	1,44,39	52,25	46,82	54,92
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	32,36	32,46
France	8,27	6,06	5,19	1,80	2,61
Belgium	7,97	93	3,61	3,06	12,88
Germany	2,43,43	24,99	75,37	1,92,91	1,59,87
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,72	7,37	21,19
Austria	1,23,77	9,96	44	..	44
Hungary	23,98	18,51	29,67	54,29	66,19
Other countries					
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>34,15</b>	<b>1,16,46</b>	<b>68,41</b>	<b>36,12</b>	<b>19,15</b>
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>6,22,97</b>	<b>3,69,14</b>	<b>2,73,57</b>	<b>2,48,77</b>	<b>2,96,26</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,57,12</b>	<b>5,04,60</b>	<b>3,41,98</b>	<b>2,84,89</b>	<b>4,05,41</b>
<b>Raw skins—</b>					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	2,53,71	4,63,07
United Kingdom	25,76	38,91	50,41	33,25	22,43
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	41,30	53,50
Other countries	41,93	26,17	42,89	61,09	62,42
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>32,04</b>	<b>57,54</b>	<b>68,73</b>	<b>44,66</b>	<b>31,83</b>
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>3,40,95</b>	<b>4,24,80</b>	<b>5,32,97</b>	<b>4,44,89</b>	<b>5,09,57</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,73,99</b>	<b>4,82,34</b>	<b>6,01,70</b>	<b>4,89,55</b>	<b>5,41,42</b>

## No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Dressed and tanned hides—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,55	5,85,25	5,98,80
Other countries . . . . .	4,19	1,86	28,80	26,52	46,59
<b>Total British Empire . . . . .</b>	<b>1,58,44</b>	<b>4,38,98</b>	<b>3,02,82</b>	<b>6,00,23</b>	<b>6,09,40</b>
" Foreign Countries . . . . .	3,23	81	16,54	21,49	40,59
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,58,67</b>	<b>4,39,74</b>	<b>3,19,36</b>	<b>4,11,77</b>	<b>4,50,99</b>
<b>Dressed and tanned skins—</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,15,88	4,90,15	3,02,18
United States of America . . . . .	29,19	58,62	24,74	19,21	43,85
Japan . . . . .	12,70	11,82	36,21	28,86	36,75
Other countries . . . . .	13,35	5,94	17,81	17,28	12,98
<b>Total British Empire . . . . .</b>	<b>2,21,15</b>	<b>2,02,35</b>	<b>2,35,82</b>	<b>4,40,27</b>	<b>3,99,29</b>
" Foreign Countries . . . . .	49,63	72,60	68,77	55,23	91,47
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,70,78</b>	<b>2,74,95</b>	<b>3,02,59</b>	<b>4,95,50</b>	<b>4,90,76</b>

## No. 42.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom . . . . .	198	386	245	234	167
Germany . . . . .	7	3	5	15	20
Netherlands . . . . .	19	..	15	15	3
Belgium . . . . .	150	15	194	152	168
France . . . . .	97	47	106	150	230
Italy . . . . .	3	12	12	6	9
Japan . . . . .	4	12	2	3	..
United States of America . . . . .	122	48	64	97	72
Other countries . . . . .	2	1	1	2	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>681</b>

## No. 43.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Rice . . . . .	9	5	5	8	6
Wheat . . . . .	14	9	3	4	1
Tea . . . . .	96	89	95	92	89
Cotton, raw . . . . .	56	51	61	46	56
Jute, raw . . . . .	51	21	48	49	51
Linseed . . . . .	73	68	59	63	49
Rape and Mustard . . . . .	23	8	19	5	9
Sesamum . . . . .	25	8	6	2	6
Groundnuts . . . . .	35	12	19	24	26
Indigo . . . . .	40	44	27	17	8

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES		GOLD									
		IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	3,91,41	2,28,00	3,36,26	1,23,97	1,38,65		
	Government			6,50,58			71,48	7,14	1,18,50		
Gibraltar		2		1,98							
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	1,95							
Sweden				2,55							
Germany				1							
Netherlands					1,08						
France		68,08	10	1,40,05							
Switzerland									7		
Austria											
Hungary		9,70	11								
Iraq	Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	24,59	50,87	4,18	18	2,10		
Turkey, Asiatic											
Iraq	Government		78	38				3,72			
Turkey, Asiatic											
Aden and Dependencies	Private	43,53	12,52	67,44	32,40	26,45	18				
	Government	21		14,31							
Arabia	Private	53	69	10,11	29,40	32,19	2,71	80	150		
	Government		8	18				69		16	

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No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES		GOLD									
		IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Bahrain Islands	{ Private . . . . .	56	1,15	6,83	17,59	7,00	11,24	1,00	14	..	..
	{ Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,63	..	..
Persia	{ Private . . . . .	35	15	7	..	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
	{ Government . . . . .	6	..	3	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		6,05	1,80	7,97	27,90	26,75	5,57	6,16	12	5	2
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,96	21,73	10,22	5,57	29,34	3,44	2,19	2,41	1,22
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java		2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	75	43
China (including Hongkong)	{ Private . . . . .	66,29	52,27	45,11	6,83	3,22	14	45	2,74	..	..
	{ Government . . . . .	..	..	48,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		3	2,12,80	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt	{ Private . . . . .	3,09,97	21,13	6,71	2,03,44	1,75,40	1	31	..	..	..
	{ Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	{ Private . . . . .	6,25	2,27,36	67,12	3,47,08	13,34,03	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Government . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Africa		53	1,54	14,57	28	9	9	15	54	1	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,06	14	15
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	36,00	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	1,21,78	2,36	..	..	4,10,88	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,27,15	99,28	1,23,00	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,52,22	1,26,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	39,78,42	10,59,77	21,27,65	12,18,44	21,21,99	2,02,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	3,44	2,03
	Government	27	1,84,12	2,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..
						SILVER					
United Kingdom	Private	2,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	5,71,53	8,00,19	45	2,44	1,13	..	..
	Government	2,76,32	2,12,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	1,48	2,27,19
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	9
France	Private	1,22	..	9,68	22,22	1,24	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	12,80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	4,75	1,21	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	20,33	12,00	11,22	2,24	27	4	53	2
Turkey, Asiatic		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Government	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	25,41	23	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	1,29	2,77	12,95	10,44	6,22	16	2	62	2,95	1,20
Aden and Dependencies	Government	21	6,99	1,25	55	..	19	4,99	52	..	..
Arabia	Private	2,05	5,69	22,77	11,11	12,29	27,54	10,22	24,99	17,50	2,97
	Government	15	12	1,52	2,59	..	..	99	22	..	..
Bahrain Islands	Private	2,97	12,22	16,22	16,72	20,55	42,21	24,51	40,25	67,75	29,29
Persia	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
	Private	2,29	5,70	10,72	..	27	..	10,22	4,22	6,72	5,12
Hankow Islands	Government	5,22	5,65	21,24	..	..	20	2,21	79	..	..
	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..



No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—concl'd.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES		SILVER.									
		IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Ceylon	Private . . . . .	7,77	89	2,99	25,02	88	59,61	33,02	17,86	68	49
	Government . . . . .	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Private . . . . .	8,62	28,63	6,66	..	21	15,48	11,20	25,40	54	1,37
	Government . . . . .	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,09	1,03
Java . . . . .		..	..	20	..	..	..	15	1,65	27	92
Siam . . . . .		78	2,42	2,46	..	..	5,20	1,33	1,84	..	..
Indo-China, etc. . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private . . . . .	87,13	60,95	79,58	24,52	1,55	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	1,30,89	2,16,94
	Government . . . . .	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	..	..	..	..	3,23	..
Japan . . . . .	Private . . . . .	8	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt . . . . .	Private . . . . .	12	1,33	12	31,91	1,09,92	3	46,07	..	6	..
	Government . . . . .	..	10	..	..	..	..	3,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa. . . . .	Private . . . . .	..	32	22	15,22	16,24	3	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa. . . . .	Private . . . . .	2,03	39	68,41	32	35	25,20	26,52	7,70	31	33
	Government . . . . .	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and De- pendencies (in- cluding Seychel- les). . . . .	Private . . . . .	1,87	9,84	15,17	11,70	11,78	6,60	2,23	40,01	30,40	10,60
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada . . . . .	Private . . . . .	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	1,66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,31	2,68,21	6,67,42	4,60,82	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,72	64,09	1,14,62	1,39,44	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,89,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	16,44,23	16,92,16	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	2,59,02	3,87,93
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	3,14	..	1,12	1,36,82	10,67	4,71	3,27,19

## CURRENCY NOTES.

United Kingdom	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	30,00	4,39	1	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	..	..	40,75	..	..	..	9,75	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	18,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	..	..	3,28	5,57	2,78	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	2,38	40	..	..	10,50	46,00	14,00	..
Arabia	Private	..	..	17,58	16,26	12,43	..	4	4	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Private	..	..	1,66	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	5	..	..	..	4,42	40	..	..
Hanjam Island	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	Private	..	..	1,00	..	3	..	..	..	..	3,14
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	2,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	..	..	45,00	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	..	..	1,09,23	23,93	15,53	..	9,91	4	..	3,27
	Government	..	..	48,80	4,79	1	..	14,95	46,40	..	16,03

\* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.

† Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1928-29

(In thousands of Rupees)

MONTHS	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April . . . . .	2,29,18	..	1,37,59	..	2,58	—3
May . . . . .	2,40,87	..	1,11,84	—50,91	3,63	..
June . . . . .	1,78,29	..	19,87	—84,69	2,77	..
July . . . . .	59,10	..	2,75,85	—81,53	2,64	..
August . . . . .	83,14	..	1,20,87	—16,69	1,07	..
September . . . . .	46,68	..	41,68	—17,62	62	..
October . . . . .	1,27,90	..	97,12	—15,05	12	1
November . . . . .	1,73,48	..	86,06	—22,40	—19	..
December . . . . .	2,73,28	..	25,12	—49,75	—29	..
January . . . . .	1,51,40	..	1,02,40	..	—60	—15,00
February . . . . .	2,12,90	..	1,22,62	..	—24	..
March . . . . .	2,02,87	..	53,23	—22,23	—5	..
TOTAL	21,19,97	..	12,04,25	—3,37,12	12,06	—15,01

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## No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	1873-74	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING										1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24					
1. Production (a)	...	...	...	...	71	2,01	2,95	2,60	3,35	3,39	2,72	2,54	2,33	2,18	2,16	2,15
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	12,00	16,85	22,79	(b)19,33	(b)20,06	74,23	85,22	19,50	18,14	21,22
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	22	2,02	2,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(b)18,01	(b)18,23	26	28	10	4	2
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,19	2,10	3,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(b)6,37	(b)2,83	73,97	57,94	19,40	18,10	21,20
5. Net addition, to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	21,51	10,26	25,10	76,47	57,08	21,58	20,28	22,38
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,98	27,92	22,22	22,22	22,22	22,76	22,22
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	...	...	...	...	...	+61	+2,67	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+99	...	...	...	+7,44	+2,65
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,45	16,00	27,64	11,28	24,11	76,47	57,08	21,58	18,54	20,67
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	25,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	2,72,51	4,66,53	5,96,14	6,53,22	6,54,80	6,75,08	6,96,41
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	25,17	51,74	61,19	88,21	1,52,24	2,56,04	2,55,68	4,28,93	5,73,23	6,16,91	6,22,49	6,45,33	6,66,90

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the year figures in item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

## No. 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA\*

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING													
	1888-84	1888-90	1898-04	1898-00	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+78.97	+84.99	+1,00.50	+1,04.24	+1,21.22	+1,61.85	+2,19.50	+2,15.97	+2,20.23	+2,34.66	+2,74.24	+2,91.44	+2,19.15	+2,30.13
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+2.85	+2.55	+4.41	+4.19	+3.25	+3.46	+4.62	+3.14	+15.03	+12.51	+10.49	+8.01	+9.54	+7.53
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	-47.95	-53.52	-47.75	-52.79	-78.43	-1,11.85	-1,45.25	-1,47.30	-2,43.81	-2,45.16	-2,24.20(c)	-2,29.98(c)	-2,46.78	-2,51.49(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+33.87	+33.98	+57.16	+55.64	+45.04	+53.46	+78.27	+71.81	+82.84	+1,02.01	+1,60.53	+79.47	+81.96	+85.18
Gold (private)	-4.12	-3.08	-2.10	-2.25	-2.55	-12.88	-23.87	-7.81(c)	-18.98(c)	-78.98	-84.85	-19.40	-18.10	-21.20
Silver (private)	-2.25	-2.96	-12.21	-8.25	-5.12	-9.11	-7.21	-2,09(d)	-11,79(b)	-20.06	-17.15	-19,79(b)	-12.86	-13.04
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-40	-22	+12	-14	-24	-12
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-14.26	-12.64	-14.31	-8.59	-14.67	-22.99	-26.08	-10.80	-26.12	-94.27	-51.98	-39.33	-32.19	-34.36
Total visible balance of trade	+24.43	+18.09	+22.35	+29.16	+21.43	+22.47	+42.19	+65.51	+27.02	+60.74	+1,09.25	+46.14	+49.77	+52.12
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	-19.77	-18.00	-21.81	-26.07	-27.70	-35.56	-41.35	34.96	-15.45	-55.85	-51.24	-2.82	-37.77	-41.02
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	...	...	...	...	...	+2.41	+5	+5.50	+9.42	...	...	+1.02	...	...
Transfers of Government Securities	+99	+17	+49	-33	-33	-54	-37	-33	+33	-33	-1,27	+8	+28	-1
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	-85	-97	-99	-33	-70	-50	-44	-30	-31	-41	-36	-34	-25	-26
Balance of remittances of funds	-19.23	-12,70	-22,31	-27,42	-29,24	-34,25	-42,61	-32,14	-2,96	-57,14	-62,67	-1,23	-37,84	-41,39

\* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

NOTE.—In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at 21,16 lakhs in 1916-17, 277 lakhs in 1917-18 and 26 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (21,12 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoinage dollars (212 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (25 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (224 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (23 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (210 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (216 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (236 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (24 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (23 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (21 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (22 lakhs) has been excluded in 1925-27.

(c) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(d) Includes 285 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(e) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		average			
		£ s. p.	£ s. p.	£ s. p.	£ s. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	11 2 0	9 15 4	9 2 0
Molasses	"	2 3 7	2 11 10	2 1 3	1 11 2
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 6 7	2 5 3	2 4 9
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	10 14 3	10 14 6	10 11 4
" Whisky	"	6 9 2	16 0 11	16 14 1	16 12 5
" present in drugs	"	17 9 2	27 12 9	27 14 1	28 14 2
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	Lb.	0 7 2	0 12 6	0 12 5	0 11 6
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	22 7 2	24 10 2	22 14 4
Milk, condensed	Lb.	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 5 2
Canned provisions	Cwt.	45 10 2	47 4 7	45 2 8	41 15 11
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	Lb.	0 1 4	0 8 0	0 2 10	0 2 5
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 6 10	0 6 9	0 7 3
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	23 4 8	22 5 2	22 14 2
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 10 2	0 9 2	0 8 9
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	Lb.	0 14 5	1 5 6	1 4 9	1 7 0
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 4 11	0 4 6	3 4 5
" " coloured	"	0 2 2	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6
" handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 3 11	0 3 2	0 3 5
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	Lb.	4 9 1	6 6 0	6 2 2	5 12 9
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 7 2	1 7 9	1 6 6
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	1 4 7	1 3 5	1 1 19
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 12 9	1 12 0	1 12 5
" shawls	No.	2 7 9	2 12 5	2 9 9	4 0 8
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	2 15 9	2 6 2	2 0 10
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	49 5 2	50 12 1	50 8 10
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	115 4 2	124 6 6	127 5 1	172 0 7

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES—  
continued.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war	1925-27	1927-28	1928-29
		average	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Iron or Steel— Beams, etc. . . . .	Ton	115 5 6	124 12 4	127 10 4	120 8 6
Walls, etc. . . . .	"	205 1 6	220 12 2	279 10 4	276 9 8
Pipes, etc. . . . .	"	150 10 9	250 13 4	210 4 10	217 13 2
Rails, chains, etc. . . . .	Cwt.	3 11 6	5 10 2	5 15 6	4 5 6
Sheets, galvanised . . . . .	Ton	192 0 1	260 14 6	243 1 10	218 0 0
"    tinned . . . . .	"	226 15 1	244 14 2	237 11 3	220 12 4
"    not galvanised . . . . .	"	189 6 0	196 6 2	155 13 7	155 14 5
Tubes . . . . .	"	231 8 4	304 2 2	278 3 2	256 6 4
Steel, bars . . . . .	"	99 7 7	98 4 11	101 1 9	113 0 3
Tie, block, etc. . . . .	Cwt.	128 4 5	128 12 0	126 8 7	127 15 7
<b>B. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—</b>					
(a) Animals, horses . . . . .	No.	455 6 3	701 1 3	909 1 5	789 8 10
(b) Fruits, coconuts . . . . .	"	0 6 10	0 1 4	0 1 2	0 1 2
(c) Dyeing substances— Aniline . . . . .	lb.	6 12 4	1 6 2	1 5 10	1 6 4
Alizarine . . . . .	"	6 7 9	0 10 3	0 10 2	0 8 3
(d) Chemicals— Sodium carbonate . . . . .	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 14 3	5 10 6	5 12 10
(e) Drugs, medicines— Quinine salts . . . . .	lb.	9 12 11	21 15 4	20 9 9	18 5 9
(f) Tobacco manufactures— Cigarettes . . . . .	"	3 0 9	4 10 6	4 4 7	4 0 11
(g) Gums and resins . . . . .	Cwt.	15 12 9	18 7 2	20 12 9	20 7 1
(h) Flax— Canvas . . . . .	Yd.	0 5 9	1 3 4	1 3 3	1 3 0
Flageoods . . . . .	"	0 5 3	0 10 8	0 10 7	0 3 11
(i) Coal . . . . .	Ton	17 5 11	22 2 5	22 3 10	19 5 3
(j) Other raw materials— Tallow . . . . .	Cwt.	23 5 1	22 2 2	28 1 2	29 12 6
<b>(k) Other manufactured articles—</b>					
(1) Arms, etc.— Gunpowder . . . . .	lb.	0 11 7	0 14 1	1 5 5	1 0 9
(ii) Glass and glassware— Beads . . . . .	Cwt.	85 9 1	89 10 6	86 3 2	83 7 6
Sheet and plate . . . . .	Sq. ft.	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
(iii) Paints and colours . . . . .	Cwt.	16 1 2	23 10 6	27 5 7	25 7 2
(iv) Printing paper . . . . .	"	12 8 3	16 2 1	15 9 8	15 5 9
(v) Soap . . . . .	"	19 11 7	37 13 11	39 3 2	38 15 3
(vi) Umbrellas . . . . .	No.	1 1 1	2 13 4	2 6 5	2 14 2
<b>C. Building materials—</b>					
Bricks . . . . .	No.	0 1 6	0 4 0	0 4 2	0 3 3
Cement . . . . .	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 14 2	2 13 11	2 10 7
Pitch and tar . . . . .	"	4 1 4	6 7 10	6 11 5	5 14 9

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES.	Per	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
<b>1. Food grains—cereals—</b>					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 3	8 1 7	7 13 1	7 5 9
Wheat	"	5 5 5	7 11 3	7 5 7	7 6 0
" flour	"	7 14 8	11 3 8	10 11 3	10 11 9
Barley	"	4 4 2	8 2 1	5 15 4	5 15 8
<b>2. Food grains—</b>					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	7 6 5	7 0 6	7 15 9
<b>3. Tea</b>					
Coffee	Cwt.	0 7 1	0 13 4	0 14 4	0 11 10
<b>4. Other articles of food and drink—</b>					
<b>(a) Spices—</b>					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 8 9	0 11 2	0 13 1
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 4 2	0 3 5	0 3 0
<b>(b) Other articles—</b>					
Ghd	"	0 9 0	0 14 6	0 14 0	0 14 2
<b>5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—</b>					
<b>Seeds—</b>					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 3	10 0 6	10 9 10	10 1 10
Copra	"	17 15 7	19 5 5	18 7 10	22 4 2
Cotton	"	3 12 0	4 7 8	4 11 3	5 0 9
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	13 0 4	12 11 11	12 4 6
Linseed	"	10 8 3	10 7 6	10 2 7	10 2 9
Rapeseed	"	7 9 6	11 2 1	11 1 10	10 12 1
Sesamum	"	10 6 5	15 6 7	14 9 3	13 6 3
<b>Oils—</b>					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 2 7	2 2 2	2 4 1
Coconut	"	1 12 3	2 6 11	2 10 3	2 3 1
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 3	5 5 3	5 11 2	5 13 10
<b>6. Textiles, Jute—</b>					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	375 5 11	343 12 7	350 4 8
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0
" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 0	0 3 2	0 3 3
<b>7. Textiles, Cotton—</b>					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	23 11 3	51 7 6	49 11 11	49 15 7
" yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 11 11	0 12 2	0 12 10
" piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 10	0 4 9	0 4 10
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 5 11



No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—  
continued.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		average	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<b>8. Other textiles—</b>					
Wool, raw . . . . .	lb.	0 7 10	0 14 1	0 13 11	0 13 10
<b>9. Hides and skins—</b>					
Hides, raw . . . . .	Cwt.	66 4 1	46 1 11	47 5 3	64 4 5
„ tanned . . . . .	„	85 10 10	122 9 0	130 10 2	134 2 8
Skins, raw . . . . .	„	68 0 6	115 12 9	125 15 2	118 4 2
„ tanned . . . . .	„	166 12 2	326 6 9	330 2 2	345 5 9
<b>10. Metals and ores—</b>					
Manganese ore . . . . .	Ton	16 4 0	27 12 0	27 12 3	23 14 5
<b>11. Other raw and manufactured articles—</b>					
<b>(a) Dyeing substances—</b>					
Indigo . . . . .	Cwt.	194 6 6	266 15 9	274 15 9	261 11 9
Myrobalana . . . . .	„	4 4 5	5 14 0	6 5 4	6 8 7
<b>(b) Chemicals—</b>					
Saltpetre . . . . .	„	11 7 6	12 5 2	12 2 11	10 12 3
<b>(c) Drugs, medicines, etc.—</b>					
<b>Tobacco—</b>					
Unmanufactured . . . . .	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 4	0 5 7	0 6 0
Cigare . . . . .	„	0 12 7	1 2 2	1 1 1	1 1 7
Opium . . . . .	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,729 15 17	2,632 6 11	3,199 10 8
(d) Hemp, raw . . . . .	„	12 12 0	12 12 1	16 11 2	15 9 7
(e) Lac, shell . . . . .	„	54 2 9	101 12 2	140 9 9	123 6 10
(f) Coal . . . . .	Ton	0 12 7	12 9 2	12 0 0	11 2 2
(g) Manures—Bones . . . . .	„	69 0 9	97 12 1	99 7 0	100 2 10
<b>(h) Other raw materials—</b>					
Rubber, raw. . . . .	Cwt.	26 12 2	122 10 4	112 6 7	26 10 10
Coir, unmanufactured . . . . .	„	10 11 6	15 0 1	16 2 5	15 6 2
Mica . . . . .	„	72 12 0	120 2 2	112 2 2	92 12 2
<b>(i) Other manufactured articles—</b>					
Candles . . . . .	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 2	0 4 7	0 4 6
Paraffin wax . . . . .	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 12 2	22 11 4	22 7 2
<b>12. Building materials—</b>					
Teakwood . . . . .	c. Ton	155 12 1	260 9 9	230 2 9	272 12 2

No. 50.—WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA.

ARTICLES	Rate per	1913-14				1920-21				1927-28				1928-29				1929
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
<b>Tan—Sale Average (Calcutta)—</b>																		
Assam	lb.	0 8 2	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 15 6	0 14 9	0 13 5	0 11 11	0 12 0	1 10	0 15 7	0 14 3	0 10 11	0 12 2	0 10 7	0 14 5	0 10 3
Cachar	"	0 8 4	0 8 9	0 6 9	0 7 7	0 14 4	0 12 9	0 12 0	0 9 7	0 11 10	0 12 10	0 12 10	0 12 0	0 10 4	0 10 11	0 8 10	0 11 5	0 9 0
Sylhet	"	0 8 6	0 8 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 14 4	0 13 0	0 11 7	0 9 9	0 11 6	0 12 10	0 12 7	0 12 0	0 10 8	0 11 0	0 8 7	0 11 0	0 8 6
Darjeeling	"	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	1 5 3	0 15 5	0 14 2	1 0 2	1 2 10	1 7	0 15 10	1 0 5	1 0 0	0 14 10	0 12 4	1 0 10	0 15
Dooars	"	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 14 3	0 12 3	0 11 1	0 15 5	1 8	0 14 4	0 13 8	0 11 10	0 12 3	0 8 11	0 12 6	0 10 10	0 9 3
Teral	"	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 15 9	0 13 0	0 11 9	0 9 3	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 7	0 12 9	0 11 3	0 11 1	0 8 2	0 11 0	0 9 3
Chittagong	"	0 8 10	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 7 0	0 12 4	0 11 11	0 10 9	0 8 6	..	..	0 11 6	0 11 8	0 7 10	0 8 8	0 8 2	0 10 4	..
All other places	"	0 8 11	0 8 9	0 8 10	0 8 8	1 0 0	0 15 9	1 1 2	0 9 3	0 10 5	0 12 6	0 12 5	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 4	0 8 5	0 12 5	0 7 4
<b>GENERAL AVERAGE</b>	"	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	1 0 4	0 14 1	0 12 10	0 11 2	0 13 4	1 10	0 14 8	0 13 9	0 12 5	0 12 0	0 9 7	0 12 3	0 11 11
<b>Jute, raw—</b>																		
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Mauud	..	..	..	..	17 8 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	..	13 0 0	11 0 0	11 4 0	12 0 0	11 12 0	14 0 0	11 8 0	..	13 4 0
District 4's (Calcutta)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	59 0 0	60 0 0	48 0 0	85 8 0	87 0 0	82 0 0	58 0 0	62 8 0	62 8 0	61 0 0	63 0 0	64 0 0	67 0 0	74 0 0	67 0 0	68 0 0	63 8 0
Lighnings (Calcutta)	"	54 0 0	Nominal	76 0 0	78 0 0	83 0 0	70 0 0	48 0 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	65 0 0	53 0 0	54 0 0	60 8 0	71 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	61 8 0
<b>Jute manufactures—</b>																		
R. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44x28½, 8x8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	27 4 0	57 12 0	48 0 0	51 4 0	49 0 0	50 0 0	44 12 0	47 0 0	47 4 0	47 12 0	47 8 0	45 4 0	43 12 0	42 4 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	12 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	16 2 0	15 8 0	14 10 0	14 14 0	15 11 0	15 14 0	17 2 0	17 8 0	17 14 0	19 10 0	18 14 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Hessian Cloth, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	22 8 0	20 2 0	18 14 0	19 12 0	21 14 0	20 12 0	22 2 0	23 14 0	22 8 0	24 14 0	21 8 0	23 12 0	23 4 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	317 0 0	..	324 0 0	351 8 0	332 8 0	278 4 0	213 0 0	223 0 0	329 0 0	329 0 0	378 0 0	363 0 0	417 0 0	352 0 0	350 0 0	354 0 0
<b>Cotton yarn (Indian)—</b>																		
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1	0 8 10	0 7 3	0 6 9	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 9 8	0 9 0	0 10 3	0 9 0	0 9 6	0 9 6
.., No. 20s. (Bombay)	"	0 8 2	0 8 1	0 8 6	0 7 10	0 12 0	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 9 3	0 11 0	0 10 9	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 12 8	0 11 9	0 12 3	0 12 0
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)	"	0 12 4	0 12 2	0 12 6	0 12 4	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 1 6	0 15 6	1 1 0	1 0	1 2 0	1 0 6	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 2 0	1 2 6
<b>Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—</b>																		
Longcloths 36"x37½ yds. 8 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 13 6	0 14 9	0 14 0	1 0 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
T-cloths 36"x34 yds. 8 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 12 9	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 13 9	0 14 8	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 15 0
Chadars 54" x 8 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 0 9	0 15 9	0 16 8	0 13 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 15 6	0 14 6	0 14 8	0 15 0	0 14 6	0 15 3	0 15 0
<b>Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—</b>																		
Leipmann's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 3 0	10 3 6	20 12 0	20 4 0	19 0 0	17 4 0	18 8 0	17 0	18 8 0	18 4 0	18 8 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	18 7 0	18 14 0
Grey shirtings, Fair 3,000 (Bombay)	"	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	10 4 0	9 12 0	9 4 0	8 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 12 0	8 12 0
White mulls, GCO (Bombay)	"	5 0 8	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	9 10 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 6 0	8 12 0	8 10 0	8 12 0	8 12 0
<b>Rice—</b>																		
Big Mills specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	320 0 0	300 0 0	305 0 0	302 8 0	320 0 0	300 0 0	327 8 0	322 8 0	325 0 0	322 8 0	315 0 0	322 8 0	312 8 0	370 0 0
Small Mills specials (Rangoon)	"	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	322 8 0	327 8 0	340 0 0	335 0 0	335 0 0	377 8 0	332 8 0	335 0 0	328 8 0	328 8 0	312 0 0	312 0 0	312 0 0	400 0 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	7 10 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
Balam No. 1 (Calcutta)	"	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 14 0	8 4 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	9 0 0	7 9 0	7 4 0	6 14 0	6 4 0	6 6 0

NOTE.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.  
 (a) Relates to first sale in June 1929.  
 (b) Relates to first sale in June 1928.  
 (c) Yarn, 10½s.  
 (d) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37" x 37½ yds., 8 lbs.  
 (e) T-cloth 36" x 34 yds., 8 lbs.  
 (f) Chadars, 50" x 8 yds., 2½ lbs.  
 (g) Jat 4's (Eastern).  
 (h) Jat Eastern 2½s.  
 (i) Eastern Districts 4's (European sellers).  
 (j) New crop 4's (European sellers).  
 (k) Eastern Districts 4's (European sellers).  
 (l) 10 oz. 40".  
 (m) Jat 4's (European sellers).  
 \* Relates to first sale in June 1927.  
 † White Shirtings 150", 32 x 42.  
 ‡ Relates to first sale in June 1923.

(g) XXX Group.  
 (h) (m) Red Group.

No. 50.—WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA—continued

ARTICLES	Rate per	1918-14				1925-27				1927-28				1928-29				1929
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat— Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 8 0	8 5 8	8 6 9	7 15 6	7 8 3	7 10 6	8 1 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 5 6	7 15 6	8 9 8	8 5 0	8 2 0
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (555 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	46 12 0	45 5 0	42 0 0	39 13 0	41 8 0	41 14 0	39 10 0	40 0 0	39 4 0	39 14 0	45 4 0	44 2 0	40 0 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	5 4 0	4 10 0	4 9 8	4 8 6	4 12 0	4 8 9	4 5 0	4 10 0	4 4 6	4 0 9	5 14 0	5 15 6	5 5 6
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (555 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	31 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	(c)	34 8 0	34 12 0	34 12 0	35 4 0	34 0 0	33 8 0	34 0 0	34 8 0	32 4 0
Linseed— Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	10 6 0	10 15 0	10 6 0	10 4 0	10 8 0	11 2 0	10 8 0	10 1 0	10 1 6	10 9 0	10 10 0	10 11 0	10 11 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Groundnut— Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (520 lbs.)	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	53 8 0	53 0 0	54 0 0	45 8 0	54 0 0	56 0 0	54 0 0	52 0 0	50 0 0	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	12 10 0	13 10 0	11 14 0	11 14 0	12 11 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	11 11 0	11 7 0	12 8 0	12 10 0	10 14 0	10 5 0
Rapeseed— Toria 6% (Karachi)	Candy (555 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	66 0 0	73 8 0	62 0 0	58 8 0	64 12 0	64 12 0	64 12 0	60 8 0	59 8 0	61 8 0	63 8 0	59 0 0	58 4 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 5 6	..	..	10 7 0	12 0 0	11 2 0	10 12 0	11 0 0	11 10 0	10 14 0	10 5 0	9 12 0	10 10 0	10 12 0	..	9 14 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	"	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	15 10 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	16 8 0	17 4 0	16 12 0	13 6 0	13 0 0	12 12 0	12 11 0	13 8 0	11 13 0	11 11 0
Caster seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	"	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	8 9 0	11 0 0	10 12 0	9 15 6	9 8 0	10 1 0	9 11 6	10 2 0	10 0 0	10 2 0	10 8 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	"	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 10 6	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	5 1 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 6 0
Caster oil— No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 5 6	19 5 0	20 2 6	20 2 6	21 2 0	20 10 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	22 12 6	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	20 8 0	19 8 0	21 0 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	60 0 0	61 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0	88 0 0	80 0 0	96 0 0	103 0 0	97 0 0	106 0 0	112 6 0	..	98 6 0	98 0 0	99 0 0	97 2 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	170 0 0	160 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	145 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	4 2 0
Bonemeal— and Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	105 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	108 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	111 0 0	105 0 0	106 0 0	106 0 0	108 0 0
" Unsteamed (Calcutta)	"	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	97 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	98 0 0	98 8 0	98 8 0	98 2 0	95 8 0	100 0 0	98 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 80 to 85% (Calcutta)	Fy. Md. (74-87 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (62 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	38 0 0	33 4 0	34 8 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	33 8 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	34 8 0	39 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	60 0 0	49 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0	75 0 0	122 0 0	100 0 0	106 0 0	81 0 0	96 0 0	98 0 0	89 0 0	87 0 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)	26 lbs.	..	..	..	..	23 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Hides, Cow— Agra (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 8 0	21 0 0	23 0 0	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	19 0 0
Durhanga (Calcutta)	"	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	18 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	14 0 0	16 8 0	14 0 0	15 8 0
Patna (Calcutta)	"	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0
Salted (Calcutta)	"	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	10 2 0	10 12 0	12 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	"	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	220 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	250 0 0	230 0 0	223 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0
Sugar— Java, T. M. Q. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3	11 1 0	12 5 0	11 5 0	13 4 0	11 2 0	10 10 6	10 6 0	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
" " (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	15 10 0	17 10 0	16 9 0	18 10 0	16 3 0	14 12 0	14 15 0	14 6 0	16 4 0	14 14 0	13 13 0	13 9 0	13 15 0
Kerosene oil— Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	9 13 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	3 tins	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	6 13 8	6 12 6	6 12 6	7 0 4	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 3 6	5 12 8	5 12 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 5 0	6 7 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	"	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 12 6	5 11 6	5 9 6	6 10 6	5 10 6	5 10 6	4 6 6	4 6 6	4 6 6	5 12 6	5 12 6	5 13 0	5 16 0
Salt— Liverpool, ex-gala (Calcutta)† (Bombay)‡	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	78 0 0	126 0 0	102 0 0	131 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	111 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	88 0 0

† The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.  
‡ The prices relate to Black Bombay salt and include duty and other charges.

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.  
(b) Small grains, 5% retraction.  
(c) No stock.  
(d) All same equal in colour to No. 23 D. S. or higher, etc.  
(e) Nilgiri Peaberry per cwt.

(f) Native Peaberry per md. of 28 lbs.  
(g) Nilgiri Parchment per cwt.  
(h) Native Parchment per md. of 28 lbs.  
(i) Native salt per md. of 28 lbs.  
(j) Machine decorticated per candy of 500 lbs.  
(k) Es-Narkidanga.  
(l) Java white D. S. 25 and/or higher.

No. 51.—PRICES OF COTTON, RAW AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COTTON, RAW AND CLOTH IN LIVERPOOL

(Compiled from *E. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review*)

1928		Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914=100)	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
January	6	10-22	164	153
	13	10-20	164	153
	20	10-22	159	150
	27	10-22	155	149
February	8	9-79	147	146
	10	10-07	151	146
	17	10-25	154	148
	24	10-40	158	149
March	2	10-63	160	149
	9	10-54	158	149
	16	10-77	162	149
	23	10-96	165	153
	30	10-86	163	153
April	5	10-91	164	153
	13	11-11	167	155
	20	11-25	169	155
	27	11-61	174	156
May	4	11-60	174	157
	11	11-62	174	157
	18	11-71	176	157
	25	11-48	172	156
	31	11-47	173	156
June	8	11-45	172	156
	15	11-39	171	156
	22	11-65	175	157
	29	12-49	188	160
July	6	12-53	188	161
	13	12-14	182	160
	20	11-31	177	158
	27	11-73	176	157
August	3	10-80	162	153
	10	10-32	155	150
	17	10-71	161	150
	24	10-44	157	150
	31	10-47	157	148

\*(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)—continued

1928	Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914=100)		
		Cotton, raw American	Cloth	
September	7 . . . . .	10-62	159	148
	14 . . . . .	9-84	148	147
	21 . . . . .	9-99	150	146
	28 . . . . .	10-72	161	147
October	5 . . . . .	10-64	160	148
	12 . . . . .	10-85	164	149
	19 . . . . .	11-00	165	152
	26 . . . . .	10-51	158	150
November	2 . . . . .	10-49	157	150
	9 . . . . .	10-46	157	151
	16 . . . . .	10-55	158	151
	23 . . . . .	10-84	163	153
	30 . . . . .	10-97	165	154
December	7 . . . . .	10-83	160	154
	14 . . . . .	10-71	161	154
	21 . . . . .	10-87	159	153
	28 . . . . .	10-64	160	153
January	4 . . . . .	10-50	158	153
	11 . . . . .	10-58	159	153
	18 . . . . .	10-63	160	155
	25 . . . . .	10-48	157	155
February	1 . . . . .	10-35	155	152
	8 . . . . .	10-24	153	152
	15 . . . . .	10-43	157	151
	22 . . . . .	10-49	158	150
March	1 . . . . .	10-75	161	153
	8 . . . . .	11-12	167	153
	15 . . . . .	11-14	167	154
	22 . . . . .	11-10	166	154
	28 . . . . .	10-96	165	154
April	5 . . . . .	10-73	161	152
	12 . . . . .	10-89	164	151

No. 52.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS from CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON to LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1924	1925	1926	1927	1929				1929		
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April	
Calcutta—														
Jute	London	Ton of 50 cwt.	£ 1 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 1 10 0	£ 1 12 6	£ 1 15 0	£ 1 17 6	£ 1 15 0	£ 1 13 9	£ 1 15 0	£ 1 15 0	£ 1 15 0	£ 1 15 0
	Marseilles	"	1 2 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 13 9	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
	Hamburg	"	1 2 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
	London	Ton	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Linseed	Marseilles	"	1 2 0	2 0 0	1 14 3	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
	Hamburg	"	1 2 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Bombay—	London	Ton of 40 cwt.	0 12 6	1 1 0	..	0 11 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 15 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
Cotton	Antwerp	"	0 11 6	1 1 0	..	0 11 6	0 10 0	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 16 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
	Hamburg	"	0 10 6	1 2 6	..	0 11 6	1 0 6	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 17 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (b)	Yen 4-20	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56
	London	Ton	£ 0 12 0	£ 1 1 8	£ ..	£ 0 11 0	£ 0 10 0	£ 1 2 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 0 18 6	£ 0 16 0	£ 0 16 0	£ 0 16 0	£ 0 16 0
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	Marseilles	"	0 11 6	1 1 0	..	0 12 0	0 17 6	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
	Antwerp	"	0 11 6	1 1 0	..	0 11 6	0 10 0	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
	Hamburg	"	0 10 0	1 2 6	..	0 11 6	1 0 6	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 17 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	"	0 10 0	0 18 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Madras—	Marseilles	"	0 10 0	..	0 18 6	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Groundnuts	Marseilles	"	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 12 6	1 11 3	1 8 9	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0
Karachi—	London	"	(a)	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 13 6	0 16 6	1 1 6	0 10 6	0 16 0	0 16 6	1 3 0	0 17 6	0 17 6
Barley (16 cwt.)														
Rangoon—	United Kingdom	"	1 2 3	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 0 0	1 11 3	1 8 9	1 6 3	1 5 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 6 2
Rice	Hamburg	"	..	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 8 3	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 10 0

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.  
 \* The rates since 1924 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent. not exceeding 5s. per ton.  
 (a) Rate for Liverpool.  
 (b) Per ton of 40 cwt.

## No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28.
<b>SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS.</b>						
<b>Non-protective special duties—</b>						
Liquors	5,50.82	2,53.98	2,61.31	2,55.98	2,51.98	-4.00
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionary	5,76.90	6,47.81	7,00.72	6,51.19	7,77.20	+1,26.01
Tobacco	1,73.72	1,55.81	1,90.77	2,17.13	2,53.48	+41.35
Tin, block	12.12	14.81	6.81	8.20	6.15	-2.05
Mineral oils	1,43.30	1,64.67	1,20.29	1,78.22	1,93.60	+14.38
Motor cars and cycles (a)	79.44	1,06.20	1,04.95	89.68	1,01.14	+12.54
Artificial silk yarn and thread (b)	—	—	—	5.00	10.43	+4.83
Cotton yarn and thread	51.41	43.23	36.45	43.45	45.80	+2.35
Cotton piecegoods	7,72.78	6,00.55	6,31.04	6,25.17	6,04.48	-20.69
Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement (c)	—	—	—	9.98	11.52	+1.57
Others	11.50	14.45	16.61	16.57	17.75	+1.18
<b>Duty at 2½ per cent—</b>						
Machinery	42.88	43.80	38.17	23.58	—	-23.58
Other articles	1.16	87	55	54	34	-20
<b>Duty at 10 per cent—</b>						
Metals—iron and steel	84.12	42.30	42.22	51.09	46.41	-4.68
Railway plant and rolling stock	47.49	38.22	24.41	28.94	20.16	-8.78
Other articles	1.65	1.42	1.06	1.07	54	+53
<b>Duty at 15 per cent—</b>						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	1,30.15	1,59.83	1,74.80	1,32.09	1,30.75	-1.34
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores	63.88	69.72	65.17	78.26	73.22	-5
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures) (d)	7,90.90	8,15.49	8,45.24	8,46.22	8,49.45	+3.23
Miscellaneous	56.46	55.67	62.46	64.71	63.60	-1.11
<b>Duty at 30 per cent—</b>						
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk	30.05	78.18	78.24	58.21	87.60	+29.39
Other articles	98.50	1,03.72	1,04.78	95.02	1,00.62	+4.60
<b>Protective special duties—</b>						
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>						
Liabie to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture				40.55	49.90	+9.35
Not of British manufacture				1,02.85	77.77	-25.08
Not liable to additional duties	2,25.77	2,22.22	2,76.22	1,55.08	1,34.77	-20.31
Paper and Stationary (e)	—	12.78	22.52	25.24	23.10	-2.14
Matches (f)	1,12.91	1,12.19	86.04	52.25	24.22	-27.03
Match splints and vases (g)	11.94	5.11	55	1.27	1.06	-0.21

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Government Stores (including imports by State Railways)—						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture						
Not of British manufacture						
Not liable to additional duties						
Paper and stationery (e)						
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)						
Others						
TOTAL IMPORTS						
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks						
Net import duty						
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Hides and skins, raw						
Jute (raw and manufactured)						
Wool						
Tea						
Government stores						
TOTAL EXPORTS						
Deduct—Refunds						
Net export duty						
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)						
Land Customs and miscellaneous						
Excise duty on cotton manufactures						
" " " motor spirits						
" " " kerosene						
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)						
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures						
Tea cess						
	7.30	21.15	10.72	4.18	6.08	+1.90
				5.57	5.08	—49
				18.34	6.28	—12.06
				1.58	1.89	—19
		25.93	23.71	27.92	5.44	—22.48
	52.09	55.49	59.54	59.59	42.84	—7.75
	89,00,80	89,81,90	89,06,41	40,46,11	40,90,96	+44,85
	2,14,80	61,26	54,97	59,48	58,89	—5,59
	86,86,00	88,70,64	89,41,44	39,86,63	40,37,07	+60,44
	26,75	31,74	30,84	27,35	26,82	—50
	8,75,64	8,68,05	8,95,08	4,59,89	4,21,99	—37,90
	1,23,97	1,40,81	1,16,68	1,06,62	99,45	—7,17
	49,12	48,09	50,96	1,83	—	—1,33
	6	8	4	8	1	—2
	5,75,53	5,83,72	5,93,57	6,05,20	5,68,23	—46,92
	9,91	9,34	9,60	11,14	9,49	—1,65
	5,65,62	5,79,38	5,83,97	5,94,06	5,48,79	—45,27
	42,51,62	44,50,02	45,25,41	45,20,69	45,81,26	+5,17
	39,63	40,01	39,09	47,91	1,15,13	+67,25
	2,17,67	1,46,60	37	—	—	—
	78,66	76,82	96,40	1,21,22	1,56,22	+85,00
	98,39	97,88	1,04,70	97,17	92,65	—4,52
	49,10,88	48,81,93	48,30,54	49,17,66	50,12,28	+95,66
	10,81	10,82	11,48	12,86	12,31	—1,05
	12,87	12,29	12,12	12,76	12,53	—22

(a) Dutiable at 20 per cent from March, 1927. Figures prior to March, 1927, represent duty realized at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) Separate figures available from October, 1927.

(c) Figures prior to April 1928, include white Portland cement.

(d) Figures prior to October, 1927, include artificial silk yarn.

(e) Subject to protective duty from 21st September, 1925.

(f) Transferred to "protective special duties" with effect from 25th September, 1928.

(g) Excludes silk goods for medical purposes and silk mixtures from June, 1925.

NOTE.—Figures for 1928-29 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.



No. 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF\*—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA

IMPORT TARIFF

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS—contd.</b>
1	Hops.	10A	Rubber stumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.†
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see Nos. 1B and 6B).	10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
1B	Sago flour.		<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.		<b>APPAREL</b>
	(For the general duty on salt, see No. 35.)	11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	<b>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</b>		<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>
	<b>HIDES AND SKINS, RAW</b>	12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.		(a) Articles falling under the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th or 8th sub-head of Item No. 42 when they appertain to a firearm falling under that Item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm.
	<b>METALLIC ORES</b>		(b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force, or police uniform.
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.		(c) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	<b>PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS</b>		(d) Swords for presentation as army of volunteer prizes.
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, Pearls, unset.]		(e) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).
	<b>SEEDS</b>		(f) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.		<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>
	<b>TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.</b>	13	Anti-plague serum.
6A	Tallow.		
	<b>TEXTILE MATERIALS</b>		
7	Cotton, raw.		
8	Wool, raw, and Wool-tops.		
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
9A	China Clay.		
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbollime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral super-phosphates.†		
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.		

\* Corrected to April, 1929. [The Indian Finance Act, No. XL of 1922, the Indian Finance Acts, 1923 to 1926, the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Acts, 1925 and 1927, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1925 to 1928, the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1927, the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927 and 1928 and the Match Industry (Protection) Act, 1928.]

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 26, dated the 6th May 1928, the following chemical manure, namely, Ammonium phosphates, is exempt from payment of import duty. ‡ Under Government of India (Central Board of Revenue) Customs Ruling No. 1, dated the 6th February 1929, crepe rubber sheets are free from duty as "raw rubber."

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—continued.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES— contd.</b>		<b>MACHINERY—contd.</b>
13A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.		(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.		(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
14A	Magnesium Chloride.		(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;
14B	Sulphur.		(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.*
	<b>DYES AND COLOURS</b>		<i>Note.</i> —The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (5) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
14C	Dyes derived from Coal-tar and Coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.		
	<b>HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b>		
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spoons, spraying machines, beat-pullers, broadcast seeders, coroplekks, corn-shellers, culti-packers, drag-scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.	15B	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, heads, head cords and head knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pins; dobbies; Jacquard machine; Jacquard harness linen cords; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coat mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; head knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; <i>cum</i> finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; malleys, lingoes, comb boards and comb board frames; take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; picking stick; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing damel; and roller skins.
16	The following dairy appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilising or pasteurising plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.		
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.		
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.		
	<b>MACHINERY</b>		
18A	Machinery, namely such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;		

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 5, dated the 9th February 1929, insulated Copper cables containing pilot cores (but no power cores) of a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch are exempt from payment of import duty.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>MACHINERY—concl.</b>		<b>PAPER</b>
18C	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotypes blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, leadcutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitering machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paperfolding machines, and paging machines, but excluding ink and paper.*	21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
		21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
		21B	Paper money.
			<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>
		22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>
18D	Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Nos. 18A, 18B and 18C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
		24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
		24A	Light Ships.
		24B	Ropes, cotton.
		24C	Starch and farins.
		24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
	<b>METALS</b>		<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—</b>
19	Current nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.	25	Animals, living, all sorts.
20	Gold and silver bullion and coin, and gold and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.	26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

\*Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notifications No. 43, dated the 25th August 1923 and No. 46, dated the 15th September 1923, the following printing material, namely, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, and paper in rolls with side perforations to be used at far further perforation for type casting are exempt from payment of import duty.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	<b>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>		
	<b>FISH</b>		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry . . . . .	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time, prescribe.*
	<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES</b>		
27A	Coriander . . . . .	Cwt.	Rs. A. 1-4

\* The rate since the 16th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—  
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
<b>LIQUORS</b>			
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 0 8
29	Denatured spirit	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
30	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 36 0
31	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (b) If tested	Ditto  Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	Rs. A. 30 0  21 7½  or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
32	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto	Ditto.
<b>WINES—</b>			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 48 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 9 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."	Ditto	4 8
<b>SUGAR</b>			
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (see No. 124)— (1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above. (2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard. (3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy.	Cwt. " <i>Ad valorem</i>	4 8 4 0 25 per cent.
<b>SACCHARINE</b>			
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets)	Pound	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
<b>OTHER FOOD AND DRINK</b>			
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 3	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
<b>TOBACCO</b>			
36	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Pound	Rs. A. 1 8
37	Cigars	<i>Ad valorem</i>	75 per cent.

\* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1926, is Rs. 1-4-0

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—  
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
<b>TOBACCO—contd.</b>			
37A	Cigarettes of value— (a) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand (b) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand.	Thousand . . . . Ditto . . . . .	Rs. A. 7 0 10 8
	NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.		
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	Pound . . . . .	2 4
39	<b>COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL</b> Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton . . . . .	0 8
<b>METALS</b>			
39A	Tin, block . . . . .	Ton . . . . .	250 0
<b>OILS</b>			
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon . . . .	Two annas and six pies.
40A	Motor spirit . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Six annas.
41	<b>MINERAL OIL—</b> (1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre; (2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication; (3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Ton . . . . . Imperial gallon . . . . <i>Ad valorem.</i> . . . .	Rs. A. 10 0 One anna and four pies. 7½ per cent.
<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>			
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12— (1) Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (See Nos. 56A and 141). (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double. (3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols. (4) Gun stocks and breech blocks. (5) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry. (6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	Each . . . . . " . . . . . " . . . . . " . . . . . " . . . . . " . . . . .	Rs. 15 15 5 2 2 1 or 50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—contd.</b>			
Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—contd.			
	(7) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent.
	(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent.
<b>CARRIAGES AND CARTS</b>			
42A	Motor Cars, motor cycles, and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 37 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent.
<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>			
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Scor of 80 tolas	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
<b>MACHINERY</b>			
42A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
42B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>			
43C	Artificial silk yarn and thread	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent. or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
45	Cotton piece-goods	<i>Ad valorem</i>	11 per cent.
45A	Silk mixtures, that is to say— (a) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk; (b) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics; (c) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (see No. 100A).	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
46	Printing type	Pound	One anna.
46C	Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement.	Ton	Rs. 1. 3 0
46D	Printer's ink	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.

No. 54—continued.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco— PROVISIONS AND OILMANS STORES		MISCELLANEOUS
48	Vinegar in casks.	53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— WOOD AND TIMBER	54	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal galleys, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
49	Firewood.	55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	57	Fodder, bran and pollards.
50	Copperas, green.		

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE		Iron or Steel, railway track material not otherwise specified (see Nos. 63 and 150) including bearing plates, cast iron, sleepers and fastenings therefor, and lever-boxes.
48	Iron or steel, old.	"	" tramway track material, not otherwise specified (see No. 150), including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	"	" sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ½ inch thick whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.
59	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration.	"	" plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ½ inch thick, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 146, 147, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL	"	" wire including fencing-wire and wire-ropes, but excluding wire-netting.
60	Iron alloys.	"	" (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.
	" angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (see No. 148).	"	" expanded metal.
	" bar and rod not otherwise specified (see No. 144).	62	Steel, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.
	" pig.	"	" (other than bars), alloy, crucible, sheaf, blister and tub.
	" rice bowls.	"	" (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.
61	Iron or Steel, anchors and cables.		
	" " hoops and strips.		
	" " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.		
	" " pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (see No. 146).		

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—  
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<p><b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL—contd.</b></p> <p>Steel, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> inches or more.</p> <p>Steel, bar and rod, the following kinds—</p> <p>(a) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> inch;</p> <p>(b) all shapes and sizes, if—</p> <p>(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or</p> <p>(ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or</p> <p>(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting;</p> <p>(c) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—</p> <p>(i) rounds under <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> inch diameter,</p> <p>(ii) squares under <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> inch side,</p> <p>(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> inch thick,</p> <p>(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> inch thick,</p> <p>(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,</p> <p>(vi) all other shapes, any size.</p>		<p><b>RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK</b></p> <p>63 Railway Materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting slides, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weighbridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration:</p> <p>Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, specifically include therein:</p> <p>Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18 A. or No. 18 D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.</p> <p>63A Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose:</p> <p>Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.</p> <p>64 Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections:</p> <p>Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.</p>

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<p>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</p> <p><b>FISH</b></p> <p>65 Fish, excluding salted fish (see No. 27).</p> <p>66 Fishmaws, including singly and soles, and sharkfins.</p>		<p><b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES</b></p> <p>67 Fruits and Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.</p> <p><b>GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR</b></p> <p>68 Flour, except Sago flour.</p>



IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—  
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>PROVISIONS AND OILMANS STORES</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 48).	80	Canes and rattans.
	<b>SPICES</b>	81	Cowries and shells.
70	Spices, all sorts.	82	Ivory, unmanufactured.
	<b>TEA</b>	83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (see No. 5).
71	Tea.	84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*
	<b>OTHER FOOD AND DRINK</b>		<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>
72	Coffee.		<b>APPAREL</b>
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.	85	Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread, and articles made of silk or silk mixtures.
	<b>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</b>		<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>
	<b>GUMS, RESINS AND LAC</b>	86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified (see NO. 10B).	86A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and <del>saws</del> intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
	<b>OILS</b>		<b>CONVEYANCES</b>
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (see Nos. 40, 40A and 41).	87	Conveyances, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-torries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (see No. 42A).
	<b>SEEDS</b>		<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>
76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	88	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	<b>TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX</b>		<b>OUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b>
77	All Sorts of Stearins, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.	89	Cutlery, excluding electroplated cutlery (see No. 129).
	<b>TEXTILE MATERIALS</b>	90	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
78	Textile materials, the following :— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.		
	<b>WOOD AND TIMBER</b>		
79	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.		

\* Under Government of India Notification No. 4817, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—  
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—contd.</b>		<b>PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY</b>
90A	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches, fuses, and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also circuits, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.	99	Paper and articles made of paper and paper maché, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, Postage stamps, whether used or unused, and paper money, and paper and stationery otherwise specified.
91	All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances (including plated surgical instruments) and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*	100	<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b> Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified;  Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;  Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk and silk mixtures;  Hemp manufactures;  Hosiery, excluding article made of silk;  Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth;  Silk yarn, nolls and warps and silk thread;  Woolen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt;  All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
92	<b>DYES AND COLOURS</b> Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.		Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—  Silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silkweb catheter tubes, and oiled silk.
	<b>FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>
93	Furniture, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	101	Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
	<b>GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE</b>	102	Brooms and Brooms.
94	Glass and glassware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (see No. 131).	103	Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 13A or No. 63 and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.
	<b>HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER</b>		
95	Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.		
	<b>MACHINERY</b>		
96	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one horse-power.		
	<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL</b>		
97	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.		
	<b>METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL</b>		
98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.		

\* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 98-1-Cas.—25, dated the 23rd February, 1925, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony (including component parts of such apparatus which are essential for its working and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose), when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus, is liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

ART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—contd.</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS—contd.</b>
104	Candles.	113	Pitch, tar and dammer.
105	Cinematograph films.	114	Polishes and compositions.
106	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre, not otherwise specified.	115	Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (see No. 53).
106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	116	Soap.
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling.
108	Mats and Matting.	119	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.
109	Oilcakes.	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
110	Oilcloth and Floor cloth.		<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—</b>
111	Packing-Engine and Buffer—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 16A and 63.	121	Coral.
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	122	Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades and fittings therefor.
		123	All other articles not otherwise specified including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<b>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>		<b>GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE</b>
124	Confectionery	131	Glass bangles and beads and false pearls.
	<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>		<b>METALS</b>
	<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>	132	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	133	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, silver leaf and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos. 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.		<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>
	<b>OUTLETRY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</b>	134	Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 45A and 100A).
128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.	135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (see No. 107-A).
129	Articles plated with gold and silver, excluding surgical instruments.	136	Ivory, manufactured.
130	Musical Instruments and parts thereof	137	Jewellery and Jewels.
		138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.
		140	Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 157).
		141	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and bows and arrows.

## IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

## PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty.
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>		
<b>CONVEYANCES</b>		
143	<b>COAL TRUCKS</b> , tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
	(a) if of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(b) if not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL</b>		
143	<b>IRON angle, channel and tee—</b>	
	(a) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 20 per ton.
144	<b>IRON, COMMON BAR</b> not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (a) or clause (e) of No. 52—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	<b>IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts</b> , including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	<b>IRON OR STEEL PIPES</b> and tubes and fittings thereof, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(a) galvanized . . . . .	Rs. 38 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(b) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under ½-inch thick— of British manufacture . . . . . not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under ½-inch thick— of British manufacture . . . . . not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 25 per ton.
147	<b>IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets</b> (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ½-inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(a) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 26 per ton.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—  
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL—contd.</b>		
148	<b>IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ½-inch thick—</b>	
	(a) fabricated— (i) galvanised . . . . .	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see No. 61)— of British manufacture . . . . . not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 25 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated— (i) galvanised . . . . . (ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see Nos. 61 and 154)— of British manufacture . . . . . not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 30 per ton. Rs. 35 per ton. Rs. 59 per ton.
149A	<b>IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India :</b>  Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
150	<b>IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—</b>	
	<b>A.—Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—</b>	
	(a) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over . . . . .	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor . . . . .	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(iii) spikes and tie-bars therefor— of British manufacture . . . . . not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 25 per ton. Rs. 37 per ton.
	(b) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, spikes and tie-bars therefor— if of British manufacture . . . . . if not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 26 per ton. Rs. 37 per ton.
	<b>B.—Switches and crossings and the like materials not made of alloy steel, including switches and crossings and the like materials for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—</b>	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over . . . . .	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard— of British manufacture . . . . . not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 12 per ton.
	<b>C.—Sleepers other than cast iron, and keys and distance pieces and the like for use with such sleepers.</b>	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
<b>METALS—IRON AND STEEL—concl.</b>		
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (see No. 62) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(a) fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (see No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 24 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 27 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (see No. 90) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 18A, 18D, 64 or 87—	
	(i) of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture . . . . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 45 per ton.
<b>PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.</b>		
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER—	
	(a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(b) All other sorts . . . . .	One anna per pound.
157	Matches—	
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes.
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	Six annas for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.
158	Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Four annas and six pies per pound.
159	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Six annas per pound.

No. 54—concluded.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	<b>JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMALIPATAM JUTE*</b>		
1	Raw jute—		Rs. A.
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	20 0
	(2) Hosians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified. <sup>b</sup>	Ditto	22 0
	<b>HIDES AND SKINS</b>		
3	Raw hides and skins†	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
	<b>RICE</b>		
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 8

\* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated the 17th November 1923, jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is, ordinarily put.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 35, dated the 25th September, 1923, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-making, are exempt from payment of export duty.

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1927-28			1928-29		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal . . . . .	1,387	3,079	24.6	1,041	2,951	25.8	1,142	3,670	24.1	1,007	3,500	20.4	1,107	3,852	20.4
Bombay . . . . .	1,851	3,797	28.4	1,609	3,010	25.0	1,756	4,472	20.8	1,454	4,543	25.0	1,412	4,908	26.0
Sind . . . . .	1,137	1,944	12.0	3,023	1,631	18.9	1,231	1,795	11.8	1,193	2,025	11.5	1,195	2,101	11.1
Madras . . . . .	3,242	3,981	24.4	3,705	2,326	19.0	3,646	2,927	19.2	3,046	4,865	25.5	3,068	5,064	28.3
Burma . . . . .	1,084	2,512	15.5	1,211	1,964	16.8	1,176	2,363	15.6	1,124	2,755	15.7	1,332	2,942	15.6
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	6	22	.1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	.1
TOTAL . . . . .	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	7,884	17,579	100	8,120	18,872	100

240



No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED A PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA

(In thousands of tons ;

250

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average †		Post-war Average		1927-28		1928-29		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1928-29
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
<b>ENTERED</b>											
British . . . . .	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,240	2,211	5,044	2,217	6,186	2,375	6,605	69.4
British Indian . . . . .	812	171	820	112	317	152	305	124	278	123	1.3
Foreign—											
Japanese . . . . .	65	106	202	462	175	504	163	542	165	558	5.9
Dutch . . . . .	47	114	86	206	77	241	94	297	92	279	2.9
Norwegian . . . . .	55	77	97	120	46	87	63	134	81	186	2.0
Italian . . . . .	45	128	57	153	64	214	117	464	119	472	5.0
Chinese . . . . .	..	..	20	27	7	15	..	..	2	4	..
Greek . . . . .	5	11	21	43	6	13	14	37	20	57	.6
Swedish . . . . .	4	10	21	48	21	60	17	53	18	63	.7
French . . . . .	27	83	14	34	13	37	35	170	23	163	1.7
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian . . . . .	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	1	..	..	..
American . . . . .	..	..	11	26	32	258	63	249	83	391	3.5
German . . . . .	249	740	17	56	41	140	131	329	144	601	6.3
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	116	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities . . . . .	7	13	9	10	16	33	11	30	14	23	.5
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>28.8</b>
Native Craft . . . . .	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	687	61	422	51	..
<b>TOTAL ENTERED</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>8,116</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>7,504</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>9,517</b>	<b>100</b>

† Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1927-28		1928-29		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1928-29
	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	
<b>CLEARED</b>											
British . . . . .	2,453	6,132	2,30	4,432	2,286	5,063	2,165	6,050	2,323	6,521	69.7
British Indian . . . . .	322	183	2969	70	360	130	363	131	317	116	1.2
<b>Foreign—</b>											
Japanese . . . . .	65	193	203	479	176	497	172	570	161	551	5.9
Dutch . . . . .	46	112	37	207	66	191	66	300	92	237	2.1
Norwegian . . . . .	54	77	95	123	45	73	57	103	73	177	1.9
Italian . . . . .	36	93	51	135	65	213	126	479	126	503	13.4
Chinese . . . . .	..	..	25	27	3	17	..	..	3	4	..
Greek . . . . .	3	12	24	49	14	49	19	53	23	31	.9
Swedish . . . . .	4	10	13	43	17	51	12	37	11	37	.4
French . . . . .	23	37	14	36	14	30	37	175	33	163	1.7
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	7	17	2	4	1	3	..	..	..
Russian . . . . .	16	23	30	23	3	7	1	1	..	..	..
American . . . . .	..	..	10	23	33	274	52	203	76	273	2.9
German . . . . .	234	633	17	55	23	101	123	510	135	533	6.0
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities . . . . .	3	16	9	31	16	36	3	22	12	24	.2
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Native Craft . . . . .	338	63	1,723	146	333	33	379	61	377	57	.6
<b>TOTAL CLEARED</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>16,216</b>	<b>9,639</b>	<b>11,674</b>	<b>7,931</b>	<b>15,247</b>	<b>7,634</b>	<b>17,579</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>18,372</b>	<b>..</b>

\* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

# No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER

## Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups. Group (a) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Durdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it:—

1. Durdap.
2. Mirjawa.
3. Nok-kundl.
4. Yakmach.
5. Dalbandin.
6. Fading Road.
7. Ahmedwal.

8. Nushki.
9. Quetta.
10. Bostan.
11. Yaru.
12. Gulistan.
13. Killa Abdulla.
14. Chaman.

Group (b) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Western Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazghat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pesu.
5. Tank.
6. Ghral Road.
7. Lakimawak.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Maridan.

17. Takhtibhal.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankota.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Dama.
26. Sarua.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbiringhpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.

Group (c) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Baxaul.
9. Balragnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.

12. Bhaplahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Nakzalbari.
16. Gaigalla.
17. Ghum.
18. Kalimpong Road.
19. Nagrakata.
20. Carron.
21. Banarhat.
22. Sakhowaghat.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

## IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—			
Wheat—				<i>contd.</i> Rice, husked—			
Group (a) .	78,827	20,774	6,353	Group (a) .	1,278	327	3,250
" (b) .	232,642	200,620	204,378	" (b) .	68,479	59,767	23,514
" (c) .	40,262	142,918	32,127	" (c) .	1,219,496	1,175,277	1,439,179
TOTAL .	351,731	364,312	242,858	TOTAL .	1,289,253	1,235,371	1,472,943
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (a) .	8,681	5,710	4,898	Group (a) .	1,790	719	723
" (b) .	323,992	94,945	240,063	" (b) .	96,204	56,312	56,207
" (c) .	140,459	130,085	66,361	" (c) .	571,087	723,561	1,032,121
TOTAL .	473,132	230,740	311,322	TOTAL .	669,081	780,592	1,089,111

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Grain and Pulse—<i>contd.</i></b>				<b>Wool, raw—</b>			
Others—				Group (a)	157,444	177,232	159,633
Group (a)	11,165	36,377	24,741	" (b)	51,916	51,881	55,343
" (b)	416,402	525,826	786,600	" (c)	82,268	89,683	68,509
" (c)	376,662	224,327	364,241	TOTAL	291,628	318,246	313,585
TOTAL	704,229	786,530	1,175,582	<b>*Carpets and rugs—</b>			
<b>HIDES AND SKINS—</b>				Group (a)	22,924	25,512	28,170
Hides of Cattle—				" (b)	5,001	5,766	4,587
Group (a)	1,777	1,847	2,980	TOTAL	28,925	32,281	32,757
" (b)	71,680	82,101	93,003	<b>**Borax—</b>			
" (c)	25,465	31,789	35,417	Group (b)	..	47	2,560
TOTAL	98,922	115,737	131,400	" (c)	19,984	25,229	17,842
<b>Skins of sheep and goats—</b>				TOTAL	19,984	25,276	20,403
Group (a)	14,199	14,473	12,048	†Charas	1,372	1,938	2,015
" (b)	55,860	53,025	55,630	‡Jute, raw	222,186	390,053	332,673
" (c)	5,173	5,964	3,747	Oil seeds—			
TOTAL	74,732	73,462	71,425	‡ Linseed	530,443	667,313	598,338
<b>Shi—</b>				‡ Mustard and rape seed	390,210	390,660	324,287
Group (a)	13,534	12,415	6,172	<b>Treasure—</b>			
" (b)	13,428	17,601	23,784	Gold (in ounces)—			
" (c)	63,576	57,808	57,692	Group (a)	..	..	..
TOTAL	105,538	87,824	92,648	" (b)	..	..	..
<b>Tobacco—</b>				" (c)	..	..	..
Group (a)	9,869	8,422	3,772	TOTAL	..	..	..
" (b)	69,067	80,706	73,666	<b>Silver (in ounces)—</b>			
" (c)	54,133	43,967	49,161	Group (a)	339,695	673,496	1,153,316
TOTAL	128,069	133,095	126,599	" (b)	1,423,463	2,243,323	4,561,403
				" (c)	1,058,960	590,576	171,260
				TOTAL	2,827,118	3,512,000	5,907,913

\* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (a) and (b) only and are not registered at other stations.

\*\* Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (b) and (c).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkestan and is registered only at stations in group (b).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (c) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*concl'd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<b>Cotton—</b>				<b>Iron and Steel—</b>			
<i>Trist and yard—</i>				<i>concl'd.</i>			
Group (a) . . .	12,984	11,406	10,350	<b>Machinery and</b>			
" (b) . . .	38,497	19,945	19,689	<i>millwork—</i>			
" (c) . . .	47,067	34,584	31,901	Group (a) . . .	10,533	4,505	21,933
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>98,548</b>	<b>66,026</b>	<b>61,940</b>	" (b) . . .	38,216	43,865	32,735
				" (c) . . .	9,713	7,980	10,040
				<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>58,461</b>	<b>56,350</b>	<b>64,709</b>
<b>Piecegoods, foreign—</b>				<b>Others, including</b>			
Group (a) . . .	66,964	62,073	134,310	<i>hardware and</i>			
" (b) . . .	225,592	183,548	130,299	<i>cutlery—</i>			
" (c) . . .	66,704	94,230	85,323	Group (a) . . .	4,794	5,500	6,233
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>379,260</b>	<b>339,849</b>	<b>349,937</b>	" (b) . . .	27,883	16,453	27,292
				" (c) . . .	19,184	20,938	20,121
				<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>51,861</b>	<b>42,956</b>	<b>53,646</b>
<b>Piecegoods, India—</b>				<b>Petroleum—</b>			
Group (a) . . .	61,377	60,114	50,743	Group (a) . . .	15,148	46,177	53,296
" (b) . . .	37,932	112,261	159,486	" (b) . . .	140,728	142,893	122,535
" (c) . . .	86,321	78,235	76,535	" (c) . . .	122,167	176,544	155,031
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>285,630</b>	<b>250,610</b>	<b>286,769</b>	<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>278,043</b>	<b>365,614</b>	<b>330,862</b>
<b>* Dyes and Dyeing materials—</b>				<b>Salt—</b>			
<i>Indigo (Natural)—</i>				Group (a) . . .	4,853	8,324	10,075
Group (a) . . .	—	566	519	" (b) . . .	866,403	882,746	952,107
" (b) . . .	—	361	295	" (c) . . .	769,104	861,235	861,637
" (c) . . .	—	272	83	<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>1,640,360</b>	<b>1,742,305</b>	<b>1,843,819</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>—</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>Sugar—</b>			
				<i>Refined—</i>			
<b>Others—</b>				Group (a) . . .	121,897	122,792	138,050
Group (a) . . .	—	2,479	3,182	" (b) . . .	682,963	681,887	718,515
" (b) . . .	—	1,840	3,595	" (c) . . .	96,964	117,382	140,637
" (c) . . .	—	6,035	21,055	<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>881,824</b>	<b>922,061</b>	<b>989,282</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>—</b>	<b>10,354</b>	<b>27,832</b>	<b>Unrefined—</b>			
				Group (a) . . .	60,000	43,215	47,599
<b>Grain and pulse—</b>				" (b) . . .	60,069	25,823	24,682
<i>Wheat—</i>				" (c) . . .	31,849	39,493	29,981
Group (a) . . .	152,530	136,433	206,915	<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>151,927</b>	<b>108,541</b>	<b>102,262</b>
" (b) . . .	371,624	572,212	709,658	<b>Tee—</b>			
" (c) . . .	171,436	133,274	154,262	<i>Black—</i>			
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>1,195,600</b>	<b>991,924</b>	<b>1,130,835</b>	Group (a) . . .	34,989	27,365	33,624
				" (b) . . .	22,961	19,559	23,015
<b>Rice, husked—</b>				" (c) . . .	776	463	626
Group (a) . . .	28,948	35,527	66,421	<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>58,626</b>	<b>47,387</b>	<b>57,265</b>
" (b) . . .	158,131	101,136	120,974	<b>Green—</b>			
" (c) . . .	313,323	342,908	232,406	Group (a) . . .	16,455	12,775	8,185
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>510,952</b>	<b>479,681</b>	<b>520,801</b>	" (b) . . .	70,407	43,340	33,594
				" (c) . . .	353	264	795
<b>Others—</b>				<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>87,215</b>	<b>56,379</b>	<b>42,574</b>
Group (a) . . .	95,487	232,042	241,349	<b>Tobacco—</b>			
" (b) . . .	719,530	849,893	872,177	Group (a) . . .	7,151	7,894	5,831
" (c) . . .	473,000	350,664	360,432	" (b) . . .	49,993	63,339	73,239
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>1,298,047</b>	<b>1,482,609</b>	<b>1,473,958</b>	" (c) . . .	50,591	62,637	62,363
				<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>108,145</b>	<b>139,220</b>	<b>141,432</b>
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>				<b>† Brass and</b>			
<i>Unwrought—</i>				Copper	11,971	12,911	15,213
Group (a) . . .	4,481	5,889	4,349	† <i>Retalants</i>	29,227	35,493	36,796
" (b) . . .	24,503	36,425	18,124	<b>Treasure—</b>			
" (c) . . .	5,093	14,602	11,151	<i>Gold</i>			
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>37,086</b>	<b>56,716</b>	<b>33,624</b>	<i>(In ounces)—</i>			
				Group (a) . . .	3,121	852	1,632
<b>Sections</b>				" (b) . . .	—	—	347
Group (a) . . .	31,975	61,631	49,302	" (c) . . .	—	—	—
" (b) . . .	215,320	236,637	200,639	<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>3,121</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1,979</b>
" (c) . . .	140,372	104,653	102,716	<b>Silver (In</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>388,668</b>	<b>402,978</b>	<b>352,687</b>	<i>ounces)—</i>			
				Group (a) . . .	91,723	331,079	1,355,922
				" (b) . . .	5,732,785	2,769,369	1,719,010
				" (c) . . .	397,524	420,094	303,743
				<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>6,322,012</b>	<b>3,571,142</b>	<b>3,377,674</b>

\* Separately recorded from April 1927.

† These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (c).

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA

[All quantities in mounds, except treasure]

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—				Tea—			
(d) .. .. .	630	693	604	Dry—			
(e) .. .. .	..	..	..	(d) .. .. .	6,296	7,004	8,067
(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	(e) .. .. .	2,480	218	2,918
TOTAL	630	693	604	(f) .. .. .	..	..	..
Cotton manufactured—				TOTAL	8,776	7,222	10,985
Piecegoods—				Wet—			
(d) .. .. .	421	201	184	(d) .. .. .	186	60	373
(e) .. .. .	..	..	143	(e) .. .. .	..	..	..
(f) .. .. .	16	6	..	(f) .. .. .	..	..	..
TOTAL	437	207	327	TOTAL	186	60	373
Other sorts, including rugs—				Tobacco—			
(d) .. .. .	480	311	408	Cigarettes—			
(e) .. .. .	..	..	..	(d) .. .. .	168	..	..
(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	(e) .. .. .	27	..	..
TOTAL	480	311	408	(f) .. .. .	..	..	..
Grain and pulse—				TOTAL	195	..	..
Grain and pulse—				Others—			
(d) .. .. .	14,310	4,355	4,144	(d) .. .. .	4,805	5,240	3,341
(e) .. .. .	16,582	32,708	47,057	(e) .. .. .	186	..	157
(f) .. .. .	1,274	3,072	3,233	(f) .. .. .	191	670	555
TOTAL	32,166	40,135	54,433	TOTAL	5,182	5,910	3,953
Rice, husked—				Orpiment—			
(d) .. .. .	61,366	53,984	62,446	(d) .. .. .	9,040	8,254	12,965
(e) .. .. .	26,835	11,529	2,069	(e) .. .. .	..	..	..
(f) .. .. .	7,443	29,006	20,765	(f) .. .. .	..	..	..
TOTAL	94,644	94,519	85,280	TOTAL	9,040	8,254	12,965
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—				Silk—			
(d) .. .. .	34,682	22,862	19,116	Raw—			
(e) .. .. .	468	136	462	(d) .. .. .	4,323	3,639	3,824
(f) .. .. .	15,330	15,369	10,787	(e) .. .. .	..	..	..
TOTAL	50,480	38,367	30,365	(f) .. .. .	626	663	825
Hides of Cattle—				TOTAL	4,949	4,302	3,650
(d) .. .. .	3,628	4,661	5,671	Manufactured—			
(e) .. .. .	6,465	16,308	11,011	(d) .. .. .	2	..	..
(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	(e) .. .. .	..	..	..
TOTAL	10,093	20,969	16,682	(f) .. .. .	48	58	44
Lao—				TOTAL	50	58	44
(d) .. .. .	3,967	1,484	3,713	Timber—			
(e) .. .. .	91,966	50,177	133,638	Teak—			
(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	(d) .. .. .	..	..	..
TOTAL	94,933	51,661	137,351	(e) .. .. .	..	..	..
Sugar—				(f) .. .. .	3,729	27	..
Refined—				TOTAL	3,729	27	..
(d) .. .. .	5	..	..	Other kinds—			
(e) .. .. .	273	..	..	(d) .. .. .	69	..	51
(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	(e) .. .. .	218	7,541	3,799
TOTAL	278	..	..	(f) .. .. .	..	..	..
Unrefined, including jagkery—				TOTAL	287	7,541	3,799
(d) .. .. .	..	..	..	Matches—			
(e) .. .. .	..	..	..	(d) .. .. .	4	14	..
(f) .. .. .	1,246	3,752	1,243	(e) .. .. .	14	..	..
TOTAL	1,246	3,752	1,243	(f) .. .. .	..	..	..
				TOTAL	18	14	..

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.  
“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.  
“(f)” means trade at Thinganying (formerly at Kawkaik), importations into Burma.

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA—*contd.*

[ All quantities in maunds, except treasure ]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Treasure—				Iron and Steel—			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..	<i>contd.</i>			
Silver (in ounces)				Hardware and			
(d) . . . . .	24,098	52,600	54,561	cutlery—			
(e) . . . . .	229,200	..	114,332	(d) . . . . .	5,198	3,501	3,072
(f) . . . . .	212,392	5,488	13,360	(e) . . . . .	448	4,205	2,340
				(f) . . . . .	28	834	809
TOTAL	465,688	57,988	187,853	TOTAL	5,674	8,540	6,221
Cotton—				Others, includ-			
Raw cotton—				ing bars, ang-			
(d) . . . . .	18,355	5,564	9,688	les, beams and			
(e) . . . . .	245	14	965	other sec-			
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	tions—			
TOTAL	18,600	5,578	10,653	(d) . . . . .	6,185	4,312	6,545
Cotton twist and				(e) . . . . .	17,965	19,907	18,588
yarn—				(f) . . . . .	425	257	..
(d) . . . . .	46,725	48,790	50,728	TOTAL	24,575	24,566	25,138
(e) . . . . .	11,832	9,555	31,161	Petroleum—			
(f) . . . . .	8	41	66	Kerosene oil—			
TOTAL	58,560	58,386	81,952	(d) . . . . .	20,082	22,648	21,237
Cotton piece-				(e) . . . . .	45,985	44,080	64,639
goods—				(f) . . . . .	978	1,443	1,321
(d) . . . . .	21,827	31,051	20,184	TOTAL	67,045	70,085	67,597
(e) . . . . .	29,549	41,585	29,256	Petrol—			
(f) . . . . .	89	404	594	(d) . . . . .	1,900	2,315	2,971
TOTAL	51,465	73,040	49,984	(e) . . . . .	12,529	20,861	35,241
Rice, husked—				(f) . . . . .	21	17	252
(d) . . . . .	2,285	345	2,958	TOTAL	14,450	23,193	33,464
(e) . . . . .	14,521	26,724	23,232	Provisions and Oil-			
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	man's Stores—			
TOTAL	16,806	26,069	26,200	Condensed			
Dyes and dyeing				milk—			
materials—				(d) . . . . .	5,402	4,245	2,816
(d) . . . . .	60	214	81	(e) . . . . .	2,293	2,577	2,294
(e) . . . . .	..	..	41	(f) . . . . .	67	149	539
(f) . . . . .	..	4	..	TOTAL	5,967	6,971	7,679
TOTAL	60	218	122	Fish dry and fish			
Iron and Steel—				wet (ngapi)—			
Unwrought (oro,				(d) . . . . .	11,061	13,327	14,512
pig iron,				(e) . . . . .	10,917	15,734	12,861
etc.)—				(f) . . . . .	1,089	1,410	984
(d) . . . . .	..	3,510	3,158	TOTAL	23,067	30,471	28,507
(e) . . . . .	..	54	..	Other provisions			
(f) . . . . .	6	33	438	and Oilman's			
TOTAL	6	3,597	3,591	Stores—			
Machinery and				(d) . . . . .	4,219	3,522	2,621
Millwork—				(e) . . . . .	15,303	16,953	17,321
(d) . . . . .	420	40	422	(f) . . . . .	546	480	402
(e) . . . . .	577	7,023	5,684	TOTAL	20,158	20,955	20,664
(f) . . . . .	89	66	9	Salt—			
TOTAL	1,086	7,129	6,115	(d) . . . . .	92,286	77,255	78,508
				(e) . . . . .	129,065	149,291	167,309
				(f) . . . . .	1,206	1,607	1,514
				TOTAL	223,557	227,243	222,817
				Silk—			
				Raw—			
				(d) . . . . .	..	..	..
				(e) . . . . .	..	..	..
				(f) . . . . .	..	..	15
				TOTAL	..	..	15

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.  
“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwepyithar, inward traffic.  
“(f)” means trade at Thinganying (formerly at Kawksaik), exportations from Burma.  
\* Represent Government specie booked from Lashio Treasury to Mandalay.

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA—*concl'd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*cont'd.*

ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	ARTICLES	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
<i>Silk—cont'd.</i>				<i>Candles—</i>			
Manufactured—				(d) . . . . .	1,752	1,888	1,577
(d) . . . . .	28	18	27	(e) . . . . .	6,709	10,314	7,888
(e) . . . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . . . .	111	211	178
(f) . . . . .	..	4	..	TOTAL	6,572	12,410	9,186
TOTAL	28	17	27				
<i>Jade Stone</i>				<i>Matches—</i>			
(d) . . . . .	181	77	175	(d) . . . . .	3,414	3,070	3,584
(e) . . . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . . . .	1,892	2,783	3,188
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . . . .	..	21	371
TOTAL	181	77	175	TOTAL	5,306	6,483	6,143
<i>Sugar—</i>				<i>Woolen goods</i>			
Refined—				(piecegoods,			
(d) . . . . .	7,998	6,850	6,055	rugs, blankets,			
(e) . . . . .	7,894	10,505	10,303	woollen twist			
(f) . . . . .	874	587	636	and yarn, etc.)—			
TOTAL	16,161	17,942	17,040	(d) . . . . .	81	108	123
<i>Unrefined, including jaggery—</i>				(e) . . . . .	54	4,145	191
(d) . . . . .	13,295	5,021	3,966	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
(e) . . . . .	2,084	939	3,489	TOTAL	135	4,253	314
(f) . . . . .	2	25	..				
TOTAL	15,291	5,985	7,455	<i>Treasure—</i>			
<i>Tea, dry—</i>				Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
(d) . . . . .	2,803	954	850				
(e) . . . . .	2,294	2,803	1,858	<i>Silver (in ounces)—</i>			
(f) . . . . .	3	85	21	(d) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,600	3,792	2,729	(e) . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>Tobacco—</i>				(f) . . . . .	8,712	16,368	2,748
(d) . . . . .	1,480	1,076	878	TOTAL	8,712	16,368	2,748
(e) . . . . .	2,715	2,851	3,546				
(f) . . . . .	907	196	761				
TOTAL	5,102	4,123	5,185				

NOTE.—(d) means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.  
 (e) means trade at Lashio, Hcho, and Shwonyang, inward traffic.  
 (f) means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkaek), exportations from Burma.



No. 59.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Coal . . . . . tons	418	842	870	434	769	615	51	65	1.09	93	1.40	1.00
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,895	12,636	12,944	16,054	16,798	10,234	56	97	2.85	1.17	1.17	79
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (un-bleached)—												
Indian . . . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,549	7,477	6,452	7,327	14	22	37	22	17	19
Foreign . . . . . "	2,009	3,116	5,496	4,056	5,124	4,541	5	9	24	11	14	12
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian . . . . . yds.	3,707	5,695	4,485	2,396	2,573	3,024	6	13	25	9	9	11
Foreign . . . . . "	2,586	3,741	2,003	708	703	527	5	13	11	2	2	2
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . . . "	12,190	21,312	13,122	14,043	15,856	15,895	27	69	95	56	62	53
Foreign . . . . . "	2,333	4,434	3,842	757	1,274	1,004	6	20	26	4	6	5
Jute bags . . . . . no.	33,948	30,322	40,123	46,434	44,403	51,963	1.19	1.66	1.33	2.62	2.33	2.57
Belemnites . . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	293	267	251	60	54	64	32	33	30
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	14,553	15,933	14,477	53	43	51	47	44	44
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	16	16	12	20	20	30	30	34	25
Wheat flour . . . . . "	16	12	18	25	29	23	29	27	52	63	75	69

No. 60.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Rice in the husk . . . . . tons	214	168	98	180	184	188	1.54	1.12	80	1.80	1.04	1.00
Rice not in the husk . . . . . "	383	808	709	887	904	1,080	4.18	7.98	10.08	9.37	13.37	14.75
Pulse . . . . . "	19	19	46	32	28	32	17	19	64	29	27	43
<b>259</b> Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	187,687	126,711	112,053	3.32	3.72	4.10	4.69	4.31	4.18
Lubricating . . . . . "	"	2,987½	2,160	2,683	3,463	3,623	"	21½	21	26	32	34
Benzine and Petrol . . . . . "	"	4,215 (a)	14,371	29,516	41,986	41,770	"	46 (a)	2.01	3.95	5.50	4.52
Candles . . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	4,604	5,081	3,746	12	15	18	13	14	11
Leo . . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	46	25	63
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . . . . C. tons	123	110	166	182	188	160	1.17	1.32	2.39	2.97	2.97	2.53
Other timber . . . . . " "	23	20	25	40	40	31	18	14	23	52	53	41

\* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April 1916.  
 † Average of four years.  
 (a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

No. 61.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS

*Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia*  
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,405	3,608	3,529	3,486
Argentina	2,280	2,090	1,510	2,699	2,784	2,994
India	1,360	2,390	1,467	411	564	336
India's percentage	21%	48%	43%	11%	16%	10%
<b>FRANCE</b>						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,575	1,837	1,802	2,114
Argentina	1,143	548	637	1,140	1,039	1,394
India	1,026	617	760	492	610	560
India's percentage	41%	46%	48%	27%	33%	26%
<b>ITALY</b>						
Total	454	324	466	577	731	669
Argentina	133	11	15	157	193	188
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	358	313	466	482
India's percentage	57%	87%	77%	54%	64%	65%
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>						
Total	35	46	244	228	194	247
Argentina	..	..	61	47	..	31
India	27	38	176	177	192	213
India's percentage	77%	82%	74%	79%	93%	86%
	1913	1914-15	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29

*Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France*  
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Total	530	620	368	162	84	269
India	190	210	330	107	56	266
India's percentage	36%	34%	90%	66%	67%	72%
<b>BELGIUM</b>						
Total	94	..	67	31	23	25*
Roumania	14	..	22	4	6	7
Argentina	3	..	..	..	..	..
India	67	..	39	19	5	5
India's percentage	72%	..	58%	61%	22%	20%
<b>ITALY</b>						
Total	102	220	967	562	686	294
India (including Ceylon)	85	183	949	556	679	275
India's percentage	93%	83%	98%	99%	99%	94%
<b>FRANCE</b>						
Total	538	404	149	144	138	143
India	482	303	129	113	111	109
India's percentage	90%	75%	86%	79%	80%	76%

Note.—One quintal=220.46 lbs.

*Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy*

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928
<b>FRANCE.</b>						
Total import . . . . .	278	261	148	108	54	78
India . . . . .	228	251	125	20	..	43
India's percentage . . . . .	82%	96%	84%	18%	..	54%
China . . . . .	10	2	7	49	11	17
China's percentage . . . . .	4%	7%	5%	45%	21%	22%
<b>ITALY.</b>						
Total import . . . . .	Not available	Not available	406	195	31	125
India's share (including Ceylon) . . . . .	..	..	330	145	20	86
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon). . . . .	..	..	81%	74%	65%	69%
China's share . . . . .	..	..	55	43	8	29
Percentage of China's share . . . . .	..	..	13%	22%	26%	23%

*Imports of Groundnut into France*

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928
<b>UNSHELLED.</b>						
Senegal . . . . .	1,738	1,734	2,733	2,897	2,854	2,566
West Africa (other ports) . . . . .	466	659	173	150	232	218
India . . . . .	325	285	118	102	72	33
Total . . . . .	2,634	2,742	3,417	3,338	3,401	2,919
Corresponding total (shelled) . . . . .	1,976	2,057	2,563	2,562	2,539	2,189
<b>SHELLED.</b>						
India . . . . .	2,442	2,700	1,981	2,060	1,602	2,680
Senegal . . . . .	..	20	113	65	1	..
Other countries . . . . .	245	282	429	407	545	650
Total . . . . .	2,687	2,982	2,467	2,532	2,148	3,330
* Percentage of total supplied by India. . . . .	58%	58%	40%	42%	35%	49%

\* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled—75 tons shelled.  
NOTE.—One quintal—220.46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1925	1926	1927	1928
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—</b>						
India . . . . .	189,098	233,422	291,155	270,456	308,545	288,741
Ceylon . . . . .	111,796	100,563	132,540	140,407	142,512	140,078
China . . . . .	19,652	17,582	10,247	13,573	12,504	6,854
Java . . . . .	17,999	18,594	53,582	64,501	74,792	71,524
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>349,150</b>	<b>377,142</b>	<b>490,567</b>	<b>492,410</b>	<b>537,002</b>	<b>500,976</b>
Percentage of India's share of total	54.2	61.9	59.3	55.0	56.5	56.6
<b>FRANCE—</b>						
India . . . . .	1,515	2,057	2,049	2,231	794	1,219
China . . . . .	7,359	5,785	11,590	9,332	3,331	2,698
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,601</b>	<b>11,093</b>	<b>17,460</b>	<b>16,717</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>6,547</b>
Percentage of India's share of total	15.8	26.7	11.7	13.6	12.2	18.6
<b>CANADA—</b>						
India . . . . .	13,850	13,019	21,304	21,033	22,707	23,070
Ceylon . . . . .	15,481	10,137	10,372	10,462	10,639	11,603
China . . . . .	2,772	1,763	330	1,062	384	780
Japan . . . . .	4,123	5,556	3,334	3,464	3,210	3,113
Java . . . . .	..	4,444	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,753</b>	<b>38,930</b>	<b>37,379</b>	<b>37,091</b>	<b>38,658</b>	<b>39,426</b>
Percentage of India's share of total	37.7	33.4	58.3	56.8	53.9	55.5
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—</b>						
India . . . . .	6,640	10,722	12,686	10,914	12,481	15,541
Ceylon . . . . .	18,908	19,247	26,519	25,992	24,685	23,510
China . . . . .	22,130	18,902	12,301	12,434	10,212	9,307
Japan . . . . .	40,245	48,339	29,552	28,292	26,403	23,422
Java . . . . .	158	3,656	3,301	10,232	6,669	6,157
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95,126</b>	<b>100,715</b>	<b>100,962</b>	<b>95,930</b>	<b>80,100</b>	<b>80,824</b>
Percentage of India's share of total	7.0	10.6	12.6	11.4	15.1	17.3
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>						
India . . . . .	3,714	3,430	6,003	3,228	2,637	5,320
Ceylon . . . . .	19,973	23,406	15,086	10,640	10,831	19,538
China . . . . .	2,897	1,082	1,225	1,601	967	887
Java . . . . .	3,755	7,746	24,340	22,765	21,849	23,719
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,442</b>	<b>41,037</b>	<b>47,038</b>	<b>52,422</b>	<b>45,879</b>	<b>50,032</b>
Percentage of India's share of total	24.6	20.1	12.7	15.7	5.8	11.6
<b>NEW ZEALAND—</b>						
India . . . . .	651	357	1,351	320	776	404
Ceylon . . . . .	6,147	7,460	9,145	9,490	9,758	10,555
China . . . . .	39	58	175	92	81	87
Java . . . . .	..	342	..	514	206	101
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,548</b>	<b>9,236</b>	<b>10,835</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>10,825</b>	<b>11,149</b>
Percentage of India's share of total	3.6	9.3	12.7	7.6	7.2	3.6

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1925-26 to 1928-29.  
(a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

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