

Report on the Sea-Borne

Trade of the Bombay -

Presidency, Excluding Sind

1928 - 29

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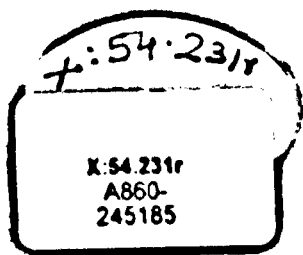


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PARA.		
1.	Statement of value of aggregate trade of the Bombay	4
2—7.	General Remarks	5
CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.		
8.	Statement of value of aggregate trade of the Chief Port ..	4
9—11.	Remarks on fluctuations	5
FOREIGN TRADE—		
12—15.	Value of Trade of imports and exports according to prescribed classification under five main classes with remarks ..	6
IMPORTS—		
16 & 17.	Comparative statement of principal articles of import with re- marks	8
18.	Coal	13
19.	Dyeing and tanning substances	14
20.	Hardware	ib.
21.	Liquors	15
22.	Machinery and millwork	ib.
23.	Matches	16
24.	Metals and ores	17
25.	Motor cars and motor cycles	18
26.	Oils (mineral)	20
27.	Postal articles not specified	22
28.	Precious stones and pearls, unset	ib.
29.	Sugar	ib.
30.	Tea	25
31.	Textiles	ib.
EXPORTS—		
<i>Foreign Merchandise—</i>		
32 & 33.	Comparative statement of principal articles of export of foreign merchandise with remarks	29
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures—</i>		
34.	Table of relative values of important articles of export ..	31
35.	General remarks on exports of Indian produce and manu- factures	34
36.	Grain, pulse and flour	ib.
37.	Hides and skins (raw and tanned)	ib.
38.	Metals and ores	35
39.	Seeds	ib.
40.	Textiles	39
MISCELLANEOUS—		
41 & 42.	Trade according to countries and remarks on fluctuations ..	45
43.	Government transactions (stores)	48
44.	Treasure	ib.
45 & 46.	Shipping	49
47.	Freights	51
48.	Exchange	52
49—52.	Prices	ib.
COASTING TRADE—		
53—55.	Comparative statement of value of imports and exports with remarks	61
SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
56 & 57.	Foreign and Coasting Trade	64

REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1929.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1929, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-14 and 1926-27 :—

—	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,11,22,062	84,03,31,311	86,38,78,494	84,13,53,914	—2,25,24,580
Gold	27,99,20,839	38,79,87,568	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	—2,24,25,557
Silver	8,68,27,258	18,16,16,578	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	—1,07,57,589
Currency Notes ..	..	65,00,982	23,91,527	15,30,227	—8,61,300
Total, Imports ..	87,78,70,159	1,41,64,36,439	1,14,23,79,387	1,08,58,10,361	—5,65,69,026
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	3,23,80,045	8,57,80,318	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	—1,91,42,953
Indian Produce ..	58,81,83,971	91,19,85,339	60,23,69,058	78,69,93,575	+18,46,24,517
Gold	3,65,04,983	15,19,869	73,348	71,733	—1,615
er	2,67,58,434	2,44,90,172	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	+15,94,199
ey Notes ..	..	19,88,580	4,000	3,000	—1,000
Exports ..	68,38,27,433	1,02,57,64,278	69,58,74,173	86,29,47,321	+16,70,73,148
Sign Trade	1,56,16,97,592	2,44,22,00,717	1,83,82,53,560	1,94,87,57,682	+11,05,04,122

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	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,79,07,086	36,59,70,116	31,03,84,047	31,68,00,010	+64,15,963
Foreign Merchandise ..	92,45,326	2,18,29,695	1,88,48,199	1,79,41,032	-9,07,167
Gold	4,969	140	..	..	..
Silver	4,20,161	1,20,319	1,55,241	39,652	-1,15,589
Total, Imports ..	20,75,77,542	38,79,00,270	32,93,87,487	33,47,80,694	+53,93,207
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,48,76,018	28,34,42,491	28,06,21,281	21,47,89,544	-6,58,31,737
Foreign Merchandise ..	5,01,57,990	6,99,52,200	8,63,38,741	7,50,39,462	-1,12,90,279
Gold	64,896	16,027	..	..	..
Silver	6,05,400	3,11,466	15,63,177	43,375	-15,19,802
Total, Exports ..	18,57,04,304	35,37,22,184	36,85,23,190	28,98,72,381	-7,86,50,818
Total, Coasting Trade	39,32,81,846	74,16,22,454	69,79,10,686	62,46,53,075	-7,32,57,611
Grand Total, Private	1,95,49,79,438	3,18,38,23,171	2,53,61,64,246	2,57,34,10,757	+3,72,46,511
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.					
Foreign	4,48,81,534	3,08,89,874	4,47,91,854	6,62,41,406	+2,14,40,552
Coasting	1,33,54,993	25,92,861	31,84,032	25,92,896	-5,91,136
Total, Government Transactions.	4,82,36,527	3,34,82,735	4,79,75,886	6,88,34,302	+2,08,58,416
Total, Trade ..	2,00,32,15,965	3,21,73,05,906	2,58,41,40,132	2,64,22,45,059	+5,81,04,927

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. In the introductory paragraphs of last year's report, it was remarked that the trade of Bombay, after a period of lean years, had turned the corner. Since then there has supervened a most disastrous period for the industry and commerce of Bombay. From March to October, there was a general strike of cotton mill operatives resulting in an enormous economic loss to the industry and in serious reactions on other business. Peace was declared in October but this was rather of the nature of a truce pending the issue of the findings of the Fawcett Committee which had been appointed to report, amongst other things, on the outstanding issues between owners and operatives. By the end of the year under report it was apparent that issue would again be joined and that a fight to the finish was imminent. The oil companies were also involved in prolonged labour troubles and the outbreak of a series of bloody communal riots in February bade fair to paralyse the economic and social life of Bombay. In the face of these facts, the trade figures of the present year appear almost paradoxical, marking as they do a further step, albeit a small one, towards trade recovery. The explanation of the paradox

is found in the importance of its hinterland to the port and it may be concluded that with happier times in Bombay itself, the year would have shown, in decided fashion, a welcome revival of trade.

Imports of private merchandise declined in value from Rs. 86.39 crores to Rs. 84.14 crores. A reference to the itemised list in paragraph 16 shows that this is due almost entirely to a reduction in imports of raw cotton. The imports of bullion further declined by Rs. 3.32 crores which is more than Rs. 26 crores less than in the year 1925-26. The total trade in merchandise expanded by Rs. 14.3 crores, or 9 per cent.

3. Exports of Indian produce expanded by the very substantial figure of Rs. 18.46 crores, or 30 per cent. This increase is due almost entirely to an increase in the export of raw cotton which, as foreshadowed in last year's report, advanced by Rs. 16½ crores. The greater part of this increase went to Japan which increased her takings by 73,000 tons thus almost recouping the reduction of 1927-28. China also was an important consumer and increased her takings by no less than 41,000 tons. Shipments of seeds also improved by the useful margin of Rs. 1.64 crore which marks an advance of nearly Rs. 6 crores on the figures for 1926-27. A result of the enforced idleness of the mills was the further decline in exports of cotton manufactures by over Rs. 79 lakhs making a total fall of Rs. 1½ crore from the figures of 1926-27. A further result of the strike is that it is still impossible to arrive at any evaluation of the effects of the measures to aid the industry adopted by the Government of India in October 1927 as a result of the Tariff Board's report.

4. The percentage distribution of India's trade among the various countries returned to normal. As a result of Japan's resumption of the import of Indian cotton, the United Kingdom's percentage receded from 28.12 to 25.68 which, however, is an advance of ¼ on the percentage for 1926-27. Japan's percentage rose by a corresponding margin to 19.67. Trade with the Continent of Europe further improved from 26.27 per cent. to 27.67 per cent. America's share dropped from 7.17 per cent. to 5.16 per cent. owing largely to reduced imports of cotton from that country.

5. Excluding the abnormal increase in the export of raw cotton, the value of the total foreign trade of Bombay declined by about Rs. 5½ crores. The increase in the export of seeds is offset by a somewhat larger decrease in the re-export of foreign merchandise and the other contributing factors are a decline of Rs. 2¼ crores in the imports of merchandise and of Rs. 3¼ crores in imports of precious metals. The former decrease is partially accounted for by a general reduction in prices but the decrease in takings of gold and silver is not compensated by a corresponding increase in takings of merchandise and is probably attributable to the diversion of South African consignments from Bombay to Madras by reason of freight advantages.

6. There was a decided falling off in the coastal trade of the Presidency which receded by over Rs. 7 crores. This reduction was largely due to decreased shipments of cotton piece-goods, raw cotton and cotton twist and yarn, as a result of the prolonged mill strike.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House advanced from Rs. 12,48,59,747 to Rs. 12,57,92,838. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses such as cotton cess and tea cesa. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1.27 per cent. as against 1.24 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	83,99,28,566	66,36,15,139	84,11,73,697	—2,24,41,441
Gold	27,90,20,839	18,79,87,568	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	—2,24,23,557
Silver	8,68,27,257	18,16,16,578	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	—1,07,57,589
Currency Notes ..	..	65,00,982	23,91,527	15,30,227	—8,61,300
Total, Imports ..	87,77,23,246	1,41,60,33,694	1,14,21,16,031	1,08,56,30,144	—5,64,85,887
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise ..	3,23,79,978	8,57,80,318	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	—1,91,42,953
Indian Produce ..	58,81,47,683	91,19,78,056	60,23,69,058	78,69,84,019	+18,46,14,961
Gold	3,65,04,983	15,19,869	73,348	71,733	—1,615
Silver	2,67,58,434	2,44,90,172	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	+15,94,199
Currency Notes ..	..	19,88,580	4,000	3,000	—1,000
Total, Exports ..	68,37,91,078	1,02,57,56,995	69,58,74,173	86,29,37,765	+16,70,63,592
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,56,15,14,324	2,44,17,90,689	1,83,79,90,204	1,94,85,67,909	+11,05,77,705
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	17,25,19,341	33,18,96,539	27,83,04,342	28,73,76,458	+ 90,72,116
Foreign Merchandise ..	27,00,268	1,13,77,374	1,00,93,000	96,49,902	* —4,43,098
Gold	4,953	140	..	..	..
Silver	3,35,768	1,14,899	1,55,241	39,652	—1,15,589
Total, Imports ..	17,55,60,330	34,33,88,952	28,85,52,583	29,70,66,012	+ 85,13,429
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	9,77,79,892	24,87,27,869	24,54,48,411	17,90,67,765	—6,63,90,646
Foreign Merchandise ..	4,99,70,311	6,95,02,282	8,59,52,215	7,46,26,233	—1,13,25,982
Gold	64,836	16,027	..	..	..
Silver	5,25,973	3,10,180	15,63,177	43,375	—15,19,802
Total, Exports ..	14,83,41,012	31,85,56,338	33,29,63,803	25,37,37,373	—7,92,26,430
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	32,39,01,342	66,19,45,290	62,15,16,386	55,08,03,385	—7,07,13,001
Total, Private Trade	1,88,54,15,666	3,10,37,35,979	2,45,95,06,590	2,49,93,71,294	+ 3,98,64,704
III.—Aggregate Govern- ment Transac- tions.					
Total, Trade ..	1,93,34,00,156	3,13,69,78,469	2,50,72,90,532	2,56,79,28,352	+ 6,06,37,820

9. Unlike Madras and Burma, the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is concentrated almost entirely in the chief port, Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay increased by Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 195 crores or if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 14 crores, or 9 per cent., to Rs. 168 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 2·19 crores, or nearly 1 per cent., to Rs. 224 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 5½ crores, or 10 per cent., to Rs. 60½ crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by 2½ per cent., while those into Calcutta and Karachi improved by 4 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively. Raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, artificial silk, fruits and vegetables, tobacco and chemicals mainly account for the decrease at Bombay; while grain, pulse and flour machinery and millwork, spices and sugar were chiefly responsible for the increase at Calcutta and grain, pulse and flour, cotton manufactures, sugar, kerosene oil and machinery and millwork for the increase at Karachi. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in cotton manufactures, motor cars etc., and grain, pulse and flour at Bombay and large decreases of cotton manufactures at Calcutta and decreases of mineral oil (other sorts), tobacco and fruits and vegetables at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce advanced by Rs. 18·46 crores, or 30 per cent., to Rs. 78·69 crores at Bombay and by Rs. 5·96 lakhs, or ·2 per cent., to Rs. 27·25 crores at Karachi. Calcutta records a decrease by Rs. 74·71 lakhs, or ·5 per cent., to Rs. 137 crores. Raw cotton, seeds, oilcakes, raw hides and skins, grain, pulse and flour and raw wool account for the marked increase at Bombay and raw cotton, raw hides and skins and raw wool for the increase at Karachi while tea, seeds, grain, pulse and flour and opium are responsible for the falling off at Calcutta. On the other hand while there were marked decreases of cotton manufactures, spices and myrabolams at Bombay and of grain, pulse and flour at Karachi, Calcutta shows noticeable increases in shipments of jute manufactures, raw jute and lac.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, fell by Rs. 6·9 crores to Rs. 55 crores. Imports improved but exports declined. Of the principal articles under imports, rice, raw cotton and jute manufactures showed increases while kerosene oil, seeds and coal declined. Under exports, there were marked decreases in shipments of cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour.

FOREIGN TRADE.

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

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,21.84	9,72.71	10,17.85	10,69.56	+51.71
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	5.88.01	10,84.98	13,83.03	10,25.55	-357.48
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	37,72.06	61,54.13	60,60.38	61,28.94	+68.56
IV.—Living animals	21.00	20.38	15.98	19.41	+3.43
V.—Postal Articles not specified..	1,06.84	1,67.08	1,68.91	1,68.28	+9.37
Total, Imports ..	51,09.75	83,99.28	86,36.15	84,11.74	-2,24.41
EXPORTS.					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4,28.40	3,46.07	3,43.16	3,48.72	+5.56
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	39,00.75	75,73.63	46,68.05	66,14.70	+19,46.65
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	15,01.56	10,87.61	8,08.78	8,02.33	-96.45
IV.—Living animals .. ..	.78	.17	.28	.58	+30
V.—Postal Articles	48.19	1,12.60	1,13.42	1,03.51	-9.91
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures.	58,81.48	91,19.78	60,23.69	78,69.84	+18,46.15
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	44.99	1,22.72	71.91	34.03	-37.88
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	30.96	3,69.03	3,66.55	2,33.08	-73.47
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,37.64	4,11.15	3,02.69	2,24.67	-78.02
IV.—Living animals .. ..	.31	3.78	3.65	2.03	-1.62
V.—Postal Articles	9.60	11.66	9.66	8.62	-44
Total, Foreign Merchandise..	3,23.80	8,57.80	6,93.86	5,02.43	-1,91.43
Total, Exports ..	62,05.28	99,77.58	67,17.55	83,72.27	+16,54.72

13. *Imports.*—All classes except class II record increases. The drop of Rs. 3·57 crores in class II is largely accounted for by marked decreases in raw cotton and coal. The increase in class III—the most important class under imports—is due to larger arrivals of vehicles, machinery of all kinds, cotton yarn and manufactures and silk yarns, though miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured and other yarns and fabrics show marked decreases. Larger arrivals of grain, pulse and flour and sugar are responsible for the improvement in class I. The remaining two classes are unimportant.

14. *Exports.—Indian produce and manufactures.*—All the classes, except classes III and V, show increases. The falling off of Rs. 96·45 lakhs in class III was due to a falling off in shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures and dyes and colours. The notable increase of Rs. 19·47 crores in class II is accounted for by larger shipments of raw cotton, seeds, oilcakes, hides and skins (raw) and wool while shipments of grain, pulse and flour are responsible for the improvement in class I, though exports of spices declined.

15. *Re-exports.*—All classes show a decrease. Reduced shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures and dyes and colours are responsible for the falling off in class III. The decrease in class II is accounted for by smaller shipments of raw hides and skins and raw cotton while the decrease in class I is due to smaller despatches of sugar.

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IMPORTS.

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

	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1928-29.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1 Cotton Manufactures ..	12,83,78,228	14,94,48,017	14,99,81,045	16,28,59,544	+ 1,28,78	19.36	89.2	69.9	63.5	65.4	1
2 Metals and Ores ..	5,27,27,504	8,89,57,338	7,91,62,361	7,99,45,371	+ 7.83	9.50	54.0	46.0	44.5	43.7	2
3 Machinery and Millwork	2,16,85,474	6,89,86,392	4,30,73,522	5,21,91,265	+ 91.18	6.20	92.3	86.8	79.1	74.6	3
4 Sugar	3,63,38,193	4,57,55,473	3,55,94,372	4,00,47,076	+ 44.53	4.76	1.7	2.5	1	1.7	4
5 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	96,72,549	3,40,03,126	6,74,23,052	3,89,32,227	-2,84.91	4.63	57.0	8.1	1.1	3.0	5
6 Artificial Silk ..	..	1,36,45,100	3,48,67,355	3,15,78,576	- 32.89	3.75	..	43.5	21.6	20.8	6
7 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	2,65,00,859	2,81,44,394	3,04,71,136	+ 23.27	3.62	5.6	2.1	1.4	2.2	7
8 Cotton, Twist and yarn	1,29,74,170	4,21,90,454	3,70,70,744	2,96,88,686	- 73.82	3.53	89.9	40.3	29.0	46.8	8
9 Oils	1,16,78,199	2,84,73,169	2,77,50,096	2,72,26,897	- 5.23	3.24	9.6	5.2	7.1	4.7	9
10 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,22,66,106	1,83,13,392	2,62,81,789	+ 79.68	3.12	72.5	35.4	31.6	20.0	10
11 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,52,360	1,86,66,691	1,83,63,252	1,86,37,385	+ 2.74	2.22	4.9	6.8	7.1	6.5	11

12	Wood Manufactures, including yarn and knitting wood.	1,37,21,037	1,27,40,682	1,81,70,282	1,84,80,896	+ 3.11	2.20	71.0	62.6	1.8	45.3	12
13	Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,90,120	26,69,288	1,15,99,794	1,84,07,258	+ 68.07	2.19	1.3	4	..	1	13
14	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,26,72,804	1,53,74,969	1,69,13,356	+ 15.38	2.01	71.4	59.9	56.4	50.9	14
15	Postal articles not specified.	1,09,83,600	1,67,08,186	1,58,91,124	1,68,28,443	+ 9.37	2.00	62.2	80.0	56.5	54.3	15
16	Hardware	1,09,20,036	1,71,92,599	1,62,86,057	1,59,61,646	- 3.24	1.90	55.3	36.7	32.6	29.8	16
17	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	1,03,48,339	1,45,99,701	1,36,15,023	- 9.84	1.62	70.9	39.6	32.1	35.9	17
18	Fruits and Vegetables	77,28,176	1,14,94,513	1,41,34,873	1,18,49,086	- 22.86	1.41	1.0	5	2	6	18
19	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,024	1,03,58,787	1,15,67,206	1,13,22,915	- 2.44	1.35	50.1	33.8	24.9	25.1	19
20	Glass and Glassware ..	74,95,982	1,20,34,369	1,03,95,336	1,03,84,820	+ .79	1.23	10.9	7.1	6.3	5.0	20
21	Apparel	60,31,576	67,88,045	82,09,356	94,67,296	+ 12.59	1.13	44.2	43.1	41.0	39.8	21
22	Liquors	56,45,147	1,03,03,282	99,86,996	94,35,716	- 5.51	1.12	64.2	55.2	52.4	54.6	22
23	Rubber	10,47,600	79,49,912	1,00,17,132	84,86,902	- 15.30	1.01	67.4	15.0	36.5	34.0	23
24	Precious Stones and Pearls, uncut.	92,21,408	1,20,71,300	94,70,922	82,82,333	- 11.88	98	..	13.6	10.1	8.2	24
25	Drugs and Medicines ..	41,55,526	81,31,318	74,82,980	79,99,479	+ 4.87	.95	41.4	41.1	39.7	38.9	25
26	Silk, Raw (including waste).	92,81,373	83,80,800	98,36,085	76,53,673	- 11.82	.91	1	4	..	4	26
27	Spices	40,20,110	82,75,521	60,98,553	70,10,800	+ 3.12	.83	.3	1.0	.6	.3	27
28	Chemicals	28,76,026	67,39,285	85,09,741	62,44,934	- 22.65	.74	67.6	42.2	35.2	41.8	28
29	Soap	21,67,240	53,89,457	80,07,353	58,19,077	- 1.88	.69	88.1	92.6	90.5	87.6	29
30	Haberdashery and Military.	62,33,941	50,14,223	50,65,723	53,93,251	+ 3.28	.64	41.6	25.6	22.9	17.4	30
31	Paints and Painters' Materials.	25,45,433	48,81,370	52,68,421	51,23,119	- .85	.61	80.2	79.1	74.8	72.4	31

		Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1928-29.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1926-27.	In 1927-24.	In 1928-29.	
												Rs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
						(In lakhs)						
32	Wood and Timber ..	41,62,664	37,63,656	44,64,050	44,26,378	- 39	53	2.6	5.4	8.7	5.3	32
33	Tea	18,32,267	45,46,162	40,03,185	43,87,176	+ 3.84	52	.8	.1	.1	.2	33
34	Tobacco	14,91,356	46,84,399	63,89,846	36,82,113	- 27.08	44	72.6	90.2	95.5	94.8	34
35	Leather, and Manufac- tures of.	22,47,182	29,37,382	32,74,145	33,30,194	+ .56	40	90.3	82.9	73.0	60.0	35
36	Stationery	27,30,823	37,23,187	38,15,579	32,07,952	- 6.08	38	65.1	53.7	52.3	48.6	36
37	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,795	21,27,695	26,18,210	31,12,355	+ 4.94	37	83.4	77.3	80.6	30.0	37
38	Belting for Machinery	7,84,022	35,66,916	33,95,194	30,01,955	- 3.93	36	91.2	74.1	70.5	65.8	38
39	Toys and requisites for Games.	16,16,416	24,51,854	27,39,520	27,71,622	+ .32	33	31.3	15.1	17.0	18.4	39
40	Gums and Resins ..	15,69,109	16,38,441	24,70,429	26,66,863	+ 1.96	32	1.6	4.8	7.0	5.5	40
41	Earthenware and Porce- lain.	17,53,059	20,00,292	28,94,035	26,50,723	- 2.43	31	68.8	39.9	32.5	32.2	41
42	Coal and Coke ..	65,91,857	97,23,009	45,73,029	26,79,281	- 19.94	31	50.7	28.4	16.6	24.1	42
43	Wool, raw	11,78,850	24,90,585	30,12,450	24,69,211	- 6.43	28	13.9	41.9	56.2	60.4	43
	Toilet requisites ..	..	19,31,706	22,35,192	23,32,721	+ .98	28	..	43.6	42.6	43.6	44

45	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,858	18,71,036	22,13,711	23,09,737	+ -96	-27	95-8	96-0	81-8	76-4	45
46	Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,230	31,29,146	26,69,828	22,25,735	- 4-44	-26	73-2	39-8	33-7	38-1	46
47	Robbins .. ..	..	29,91,977	25,84,870	21,45,032	- 4-21	-26	..	90-7	92-7	89-0	47
48	Tallow and Stearine ..	10,80,785	23,98,949	23,89,518	19,71,421	- 4-09	-23	86-8	31-2	17-4	10-1	48
49	Animals, living ..	21,00,565	20,36,132	16,98,434	19,40,909	+ 3-42	-23	18-8	52-6	63-2	29-9	49
50	Boots and Shoes ..	17,11,683	9,51,258	15,80,945	18,16,817	+ 2-36	-22	85-3	74-4	50-7	48-4	
51	Ivory	25,51,595	25,43,920	21,01,744	17,44,353	- 3-57	-21	44-3	46-8	43-2	50-3	51
52	Starch and Farina ..	3,44,718	21,11,296	24,10,561	16,75,025	- 9-35	-20	20-5	3-9	1-2	1-8	52
53	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,58,591	24,45,349	20,08,877	16,43,472	- 3-65	-19	83-8	59-5	64-9	73-0	53
54	Umbrellas and Fittings	4,87,119	11,39,871	12,40,805	15,69,175	+ 3-28	-19	34-1	30-1	22-5	15-2	54
55	Buttons of all sorts ..	..	18,49,062	15,00,653	15,19,898	+ -19	-18	..	7-0	5-1	4-2	55
56	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	8,56,842	9,76,187	13,85,357	14,95,473	+ 1-10	-18	46-7	44-2	40-7	30-6	56
57	Clocks and Watches ..	10,38,006	11,07,637	13,58,131	14,32,462	+ -74	-17	6-8	5-6	3-5	6-0	57
58	Cutlery	7,58,752	10,22,876	12,19,030	12,33,114	- 16	-15	47-7	22-5	25-7	22-4	58
59	Flax and Manufactures of.	10,03,023	9,12,872	10,19,065	11,00,997	+ -81	-13	94-7	97-9	99-3	96-1	59
60	Fireworks	5,16,964	9,05,148	8,65,293	10,70,690	+ 2-05	-13	3-0	1-5	3-6	-9	60
61	Seeds	5,03,360	6,21,041	10,10,608	10,32,842	+ -13	-12	8-8	5-6	1-4	1-6	61
62	Polishes .. ..	..	7,19,354	7,88,469	8,00,507	+ -12	-09	..	91-9	93-8	94-2	62
63	Ints. Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	5,05,558	3,08,635	7,41,688	+ 4-33	-09	84-8	43-4	50-5	35-5	63
64	China Clay .. ..	..	14,91,921	16,97,362	7,39,730	- 8-61	-09	..	84-4	97-4	90-9	64
65	Coilage and Rope ..	3,12,949	4,74,149	3,95,780	3,33,588	+ -08	-04	51-0	54-9	67-8	53-4	65

		Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	Percentage of each item to total. Imports of Merchandise in 1928-29.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(In lakhs)						
66	Matches	25,67,950	37,21,997	7,83,782	2,74,424	- 5.09	.03	1.2	.1	.3	.8	66
67	Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,87,311	4,23,646	3,04,398	3,08,178	+ .04	.04	89.9	71.0	73.5	68.9	67
68	Stone and Marble ..	1,55,003	2,72,247	2,24,840	1,93,646	- .31	.02	5.5	21.7	4.6	.2	68
69	Ships, parts of ..	..	15,36,377	5,23,518	81,062	- 4.42	.01	..	66.3	77.5	32.6	69
70	Other articles ..	3,52,73,391	3,61,30,539	3,03,36,776	1,67,45,477	-135.91	1.99	49.7	63.8	34.0	26.4	70
	Tota, Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	83,99,28,566	86,36,15,138	84,11,73,697	-224.41	1,00.00	56.1	44.9	11.0	37.5	

17. In the year 1928-29, the total value of imported merchandise contracted by Rs. 2·24 crores to Rs. 84·12 crores. Despite this drop, which is due to a falling off in the imports of raw cotton, the hopeful prospects of the preceding year seem to have been justified to a certain extent. The notable fall in raw cotton amounting to Rs. 2·85 crores in value is accounted for by the return to more normal conditions in respect of the American crop and the consequently smaller receipts of American cotton. Other articles which contributed to the loss in imports are cotton twist and yarn, artificial silk, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, chemicals, coal, rubber, precious stones and pearls, unset and raw silk. On the other hand there are marked increases in value in cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, silk manufactures and instruments and apparatus. The more important commodities are the subject of special remark in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comment. There was again a decrease of Rs. 27·08 lakhs under tobacco due to smaller arrivals of cigarettes, especially of the more expensive varieties, from the United Kingdom. The decrease of Rs. 22·86 lakhs under fruits and vegetables was due to smaller arrivals of dates from Iraq and of almonds from Italy and France. Smaller arrivals of chemicals from Germany were responsible for a decline of Rs. 22·65 lakhs under that head. The decrease of Rs. 15·3 lakhs under rubber was due to smaller arrivals of pneumatic motor covers from the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America. The improvement of Rs. 68·07 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour was accounted for by larger arrivals, as a result of a short Indian crop, of wheat from Australia amounting to 100,639 tons in quantity and to Rs. 1·52 crore in value, while there was a fall of Rs. 31·46 lakhs in the value of rice from Japan. The increase of Rs. 15·38 lakhs under instruments and apparatus was due to larger arrivals of electrical instruments from the principal supplying countries.

18. Coal--

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	11,006	2,93,128	28,943	7,31,770	26,403	6,09,296	— 2,540	— 1,22,474
Japan . . .	587	14,582	5,499	1,63,770	490	9,400	— 5,009	— 1,54,370
Belgium . . .	..	..	136	2,340	..	..	— 136	— 2,340
Australia . .	8,550	2,34,615	6,571	1,59,949	1,000	23,000	— 5,571	— 1,36,949
Natal . . .	73,989	16,21,085	130,060	26,76,833	86,435	15,83,196	— 43,625	— 10,93,637
Portuguese East Africa.	23,599	4,51,009	34,616	7,87,044	18,606	3,18,367	— 16,210	— 4,68,677
Other countries	336	6,030	1,080	23,230	545	9,980	— 535	— 13,250
Total . . .	118,027	26,20,449	207,099	45,44,936	1,33,479	25,53,239	— 73,620	— 19,91,697
Calcutta (Indian Produce).	366,139	69,48,150	342,316	68,82,446	296,177	54,64,579	— 46,139	— 14,17,867

Imports of foreign coal have receded by 73,620 tons to 133,479 tons in quantity and by Rs. 19·92 lakhs to Rs. 25·53 lakhs in value owing to smaller arrivals from all the principal countries of supply. Receipts of Bengal coal also fell by 46,000 tons to 296,000 tons. This all round decrease in imports is probably due to the greater use of electric power in place of coal for industrial purposes, to the electrification of the local services by the G. I. P. and B., B. and C. I. Railways and, in a minor degree, to the prolonged strike in the Bombay Cotton mills.

English coal prices were comparatively stable during the greater part of the year. The prices of Natal and Bengal coal were also fairly steady throughout the year.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances*.—Imports under this head further improved from Rs. 1·84 crore to Rs. 1·86 crore mainly owing to larger arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany whose share in the total imports was 60 per cent. Receipts of alizarine dye, which amounted to 3,745,180 lb. in quantity and Rs. 19·37 lakhs in value, recorded an improvement of 305,480 lb. in quantity but a contraction of Rs. 1·25 lakh in value. The despatches from Germany increased by 743,310 lb. in quantity and Rs. 2·26 lakhs in value, while those from the United Kingdom fell by 141,633 lb. in quantity and Rs. 1·59 lakh in value. Imports of aniline dye decreased by 29,731 lb. to 10,661,959 lb. in quantity but advanced by Rs. 1·91 lakh to Rs. 1·47 crore in value. Imports from Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom advanced, but those from the United States of America and Switzerland contracted, both in quantity and value. Imports of saffron fell by 641 lb. to 54,772 lb. in quantity but advanced by Rs. 87 thousand to Rs. 12·71 lakhs in value owing to a rise in the average value from Rs. 21 to Rs. 23 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles etc. The value of the imports decreased by Rs. 3·24 lakhs to Rs. 1·6 crore, smaller arrivals being noticed from the United Kingdom and Germany, whose despatches amounted to Rs. 47·52 lakhs and Rs. 61·33 lakhs as against Rs. 53·13 lakhs and Rs. 63·26 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Germany, however, continues to be the largest supplier, her share being 38 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom declined from over 32 per cent. to nearly 30 per cent. Imports from Japan have increased slightly while those from the United States of America are practically stationary, their shares being 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively of the total imports.

21. *Liquors*—

	1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.		
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter	In bottles ..	609,530	15,54,788	630,605	15,86,816	+ 21,075	+ 32,028
	In bulk ..	654,525	8,88,637	576,639	7,86,750	- 107,886	- 1,01,887
Cider and other fermented liquors		2,760	14,835	3,102	17,479	+ 342	+ 2,644
Spirits—							
Whisky	Liquid ..	123,270	20,26,887	116,080	18,96,879	{ - 7,190	}{ - 1,30,008
	Proof ..	95,760		85,378		{ - 10,382	
Brandy	Liquid ..	155,369	16,18,417	135,321	13,18,514	{ - 20,048	}{ - 2,99,903
	Proof ..	123,483		109,105		{ - 14,378	
Gin, rum and liqueurs	Liquid	49,012	4,52,567	44,024	3,84,549	- 4,988	- 68,018
Spirit, methylated (denatured).	" ..	301,103	3,56,852	248,042	2,76,789	- 53,061	- 79,963
Other spirits	" ..	65,988	21,43,387	79,050	24,21,964	+ 13,062	+ 2,78,577
Total of Spirits	" ..	604,742	65,98,110	622,517	62,98,795	- 72,225	- 2,99,315
Wines	" ..	84,667	9,30,631	73,596	7,45,876	- 11,071	- 1,84,755

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer have further advanced by 27,000 gallons to 597,000 gallons owing to larger supplies from Japan and the United Kingdom. Despatches from the Netherlands and Germany decreased. Receipts of beer in bulk, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, decreased by 108,000 gallons to 564,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 7.71 lakhs in value. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles decreased slightly, while those in bulk were stationary.

Spirits.—Owing to the excise policy of the Government of Bombay and also to the industrial strikes and riots in the city, imports of potable spirits again showed further contraction. Receipts of brandy fell by 20,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller supplies from Germany and France. The former's despatches decreased from 32,000 gallons to 20,000 gallons and the latter's from 115,000 gallons to 111,000 gallons. Imports from the United Kingdom and Java also fell by 1,900 gallons each. Arrivals of whisky and gin, mainly from the United Kingdom, declined both in quantity and value. Imports of spirits present in drugs showed some improvement, while those of perfumed spirits were practically stationary. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival. Imports showed a decrease of 53,000 gallons owing to late arrivals of shipments for want of freight.

Wines.—The further decline recorded under this head is mainly due to smaller arrivals of still red wines and other wines from the United Kingdom and France.

22. *Machinery and Millwork.*—The total value of imports under this head rose by Rs. 91.18 lakhs to Rs. 1.52 crores. Out of the increase of Rs. 35.31

lakhs recorded under prime movers (other than electrical), Rs. 26·4 lakhs represent railway locomotives etc., which were previously registered under "Railway plant and rolling stock", which head has been omitted from the import classification list with effect from 1st April 1928. Despite the local mill strike for the greater part of the year, imports of textile machinery rose by Rs. 15·64 lakhs to Rs. 1·77 crore mainly for the up-country mills. Increases were also recorded under refrigerating machinery, sewing and knitting machines, boilers and other sorts of machinery. On the other hand, receipts of electrical machinery and metal working machinery receded. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, further declined from 79·1 to 74·6 per cent. and that of Germany from 7·7 to 7·5 per cent. The share of the United States of America, however, increased from 6·9 to 8·9 per cent.

23. *Matches.*—Imports of matches receded still further from 745,000 to 270,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 7·83 lakhs to Rs. 2·74 lakhs in value owing chiefly to reduced shipments from Sweden. Japan despatched 32,700 gross of boxes as against 5,000 gross of boxes in the preceding year. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply, her share in the total imports being 76 per cent. as against 84 per cent, in the previous year. The decline in imports of matches is largely due to the expansion of the Indian match industry and to the improvement in quality of Indian matches. As in the previous year, there were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes. Imports of matchwood for the manufacture of splints and boxes fell from 677,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 13·28 lakhs to 550,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 10·33 lakhs. The falling off was chiefly noticeable in the arrivals from Japan which shipped only 72,000 cubic feet as against 288,000 cubic feet in the preceding year.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	49,302	Rs. 46,76,643	65,770	Rs. 59,76,206	64,772	Rs. 53,65,497	— 998	— 8,10,709
Brass "	277,072	1,34,64,803	273,380	1,26,64,083	265,568	1,31,03,815	— 7,812	+ 4,39,732
Copper "	190,071	88,09,345	151,687	74,97,894	151,376	79,42,029	— 311	+ 4,44,136
German Silver (including nickel silver) .. "	10,697	9,54,506	11,817	9,53,648	18,250	15,15,209	+ 6,633	+ 5,81,561
Iron and Steel—								
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work .. Tons	17,619	19,83,791	30,113	30,67,366	30,806	35,20,699	+ 693	+ 4,53,333
Bars other than cast steel "	53,666	50,18,651	61,240	59,00,206	49,757	55,87,519	— 11,483	— 3,12,687
Hoops and Strips "	15,891	21,25,730	14,787	19,94,231	16,977	25,32,844	+ 2,190	+ 5,38,613
Sheets and plates—								
Galvanised "	56,722	1,36,27,447	80,677	1,74,10,100	83,417	1,71,46,898	+ 2,740	— 2,61,202
Tinned "	7,204	23,91,014	7,305	23,94,754	6,674	17,91,827	— 1,631	— 6,02,927
Not galvanised or tinned "	19,191	23,95,166	25,281	32,28,449	22,072	24,79,223	— 3,209	— 3,49,226
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought .. "	7,095	20,83,247	8,823	22,09,455	8,788	21,37,840	— 35	— 71,616
Other sorts of iron and steel .. "	48,118	92,08,098	56,070	1,06,99,992	69,134	1,31,24,615	+ 13,064	+ 24,24,623
Total of Iron and Steel "	225,608	8,87,31,132	284,296	4,69,04,553	280,625	4,87,23,465	+ 2,329	+ 18,18,912
Lead Cwt.	16,027	3,68,518	13,777	3,01,357	19,307	3,46,797	+ 5,530	+ 45,440
Quicksilver Lb.	86,639	2,48,104	62,310	2,16,042	112,810	3,98,879	+ 50,500	+ 1,82,837
Tin Cwt.	10,572	20,29,998	16,810	31,83,582	10,077	15,89,100	— 6,733	— 15,94,482
Zinc or spelter "	32,282	7,80,461	50,966	10,28,815	33,752	6,23,221	— 17,213	— 4,05,594
Metals and ores unenumerated "	5,808	4,07,548	5,214	4,06,181	4,239	3,37,359	— 975	— 68,822
Total Tons	265,079	7,06,30,948	313,785	7,91,02,361	315,042	7,99,45,371	+ 1,257	+ 7,83,010

Iron and Steel.—The British iron and steel industry was depressed throughout the year 1928, but during the last quarter signs of revival were apparent. Strenuous efforts to consolidate its position have been made and although little progress was apparent during the year, there is reason to hope that it will prove to have been a year in which foundations for real progress were laid. It is equally true that in many instances 1928 witnessed the laying of the foundations of a better organisation in the industry. One of the main reasons for the prolonged depression in the industry is continental competition which drove prices down. Another factor is the development of the Indian steel industry which, in spite of internal troubles due to labour strikes, has gone a great way to diminish imports of foreign iron and steel into India. Notwithstanding the above factors, the United Kingdom was able to despatch 12,000 tons more than her shipments in the previous year. The total receipts from the United Kingdom amounted to 138,000 tons in quantity and to Rs. 2·63 crores in value. Belgian imports declined by 900 tons to 92,000 tons in quantity but advanced by Rs. 11·06 lakhs to Rs. 1·27 crore in value. Despatches from Germany and Luxemburg fell by 5,600 tons and 3,200 tons respectively, while those from the United States of America and France advanced by 2,000 tons and 300 tons respectively. The total imports of iron and steel recorded an increase of only 2,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 18·19 lakhs in value.

The chief reason for the considerable falling off noticed in the receipts of articles which pay a protective duty is the gradual improvement in the production of Indian iron and steel. Thus, arrivals of bars other than cast steel fell by over 11,000 tons owing to reduced supplies from Belgium, Germany and Luxemburg. Beams, channels, girders and bridge work remained unchanged, smaller shipments from Belgium being counterbalanced by increased supplies from the United Kingdom. Receipts of galvanised sheets advanced by 2,700 tons owing to larger arrivals from Belgium, but those of ungalvanised declined by 3,000 tons on account of smaller despatches from that country.

Other metals.—Imports of brass though falling by 8,000 cwt. to 266,000 cwt. in quantity, increased by Rs. 4·4 lakhs to Rs. 1·31 crore in value. Receipts of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from the United Kingdom and France decreased by Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 1·26 lakh respectively, but those from Germany and Japan increased by Rs. 7·35 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs. The total imports showed a decrease of 3,000 cwt. in quantity, but an increase of Rs. 5·64 lakhs in value. Under copper, imports of sheets from Belgium fell by 15,980 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 7·01 lakhs in value; while arrivals from Germany and the United Kingdom improved by Rs. 10·24 lakhs and Rs. 3·3 lakhs respectively. The increase in German silver was due to larger supplies from Italy. Imports of aluminium circles decreased by 1,569 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 6·52 lakhs in value as increases in supplies from France, the United States of America and Switzerland were more than counterbalanced by decreases from the United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium. Imports of tin receded from 16,810 cwt. to 10,077 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 31·84 lakhs to Rs. 15·89 lakhs in value owing to smaller arrivals from the Straits Settlements—the principal supplier.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The value of the total trade in motor cars, cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories expanded further

from Rs. 1.83 crore to Rs. 2.63 crores. The imports of motor cars rose from 4,093 to 6,765 in number and from Rs. 1.12 crore to Rs. 1.49 crore in value. Arrivals of Canadian cars increased from 1,138 to 3,588 and those from the United States of America from 908 to 1,421. On the other hand imports from the United Kingdom declined from 1,240 to 1,164 cars. The average declared value of British cars fell further from Rs. 3,241 to Rs. 2,978. French and Italian shipments receded still further. Imports of motor cycles fell from 332 to 326, out of which 274 were despatched by the United Kingdom which is practically the sole supplier. Imports of commercial vehicles rose further by 2,303 to 4,254 in number and by Rs. 29.31 lakhs to Rs. 62.57 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from Canada and the United States of America. The despatches from the United Kingdom, however, contracted by 19.

The most important developments during the year were the establishment by the General Motors Corporation of an assembly plant in Bombay for the assembly in bond of a number of their special makes of car and the inauguration of an intensive selling campaign by Ford Motors. Both these developments occurred late in the year and their full effect on the import trade of motor cars into India is not yet apparent.

26. Oils (mineral).—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Kerosene—								
United States	{ Bulk ..	13,452,084	82,65,070	7,072,116	45,51,933	..	..	— 7,072,116 — 45,51,933
	{ Tins ..	212,682	2,13,054	592,078	5,30,749	205,305	1,85,578	— 386,773 — 3,45,171
Persia ..	{ Bulk ..	..	..	6,424,255	20,32,295	11,980,538	45,45,518	+ 5,556,283 + 25,13,223
	{ Tins ..	..	..	8	5	..	..	— 8 — 5
Georgia ..	Bulk ..	..	..	5,963,794	23,20,733	11,842,711	55,81,152	+ 5,878,917 + 32,60,419
Sumatra ..	{ Bulk ..	..	..	13,000	13,338	..	..	— 13,000 + 13,338
	{ Tins ..	5,740	5,819	..	..	..	..	.. ..
United Kingdom ..	Bulk ..	20	16	1,956,675	5,80,886	..	..	— 1,956,675 — 5,80,886
Celebes & other Islands	Bulk ..	43,940	39,821	13,000	15,200	2,257,788	11,52,412	+ 2,244,788 + 11,37,212
Other countries	{ Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	13,000	11,036	+ 13,000 + 11,036
	{ Tins ..	4,019	4,151	3	2	..	..	— 3 — 2
Total, Kerosene	{ Bulk ..	13,496,044	83,04,907	21,442,840	95,14,385	26,094,037	1,12,90,118	+ 4,651,197 + 17,75,733
	{ Tins ..	222,441	2,23,024	592,089	5,30,755	105,305	1,85,578	— 386,784 — 3,45,178
Total	..	13,718,485	85,27,931	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	26,299,342	1,14,75,696	+ 4,264,413 + 14,30,555

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Gala.	Rs.	Gala.	Rs.	Gala.	Rs.	Gala.	Rs.
Other sorts—								
United Kingdom .. Other sorts ..	313,075	5,76,349	310,645	5,80,054	318,421	5,99,238	+ 5,776	+ 18,284
Germany Other sorts ..	652,514	4,72,651	702,734	6,51,170	1,007,253	11,17,863	+ 214,519	+ 2,66,693
United States of America. Other sorts ..	3,533,207	48,42,811	2,758,050	35,47,731	2,938,557	36,11,558	+ 180,498	+ 64,127
Dutch Borneo { Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	11,976	12,925	24,271	25,089	12,923	14,253	-- 11,348	-- 10,826
British Borneo { Fuel Oils ..	8,713,740	30,10,870	5,587,270	19,11,500	4,004,490	10,26,780	-- 1,582,780	-- 8,84,810
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	307,161	1,67,979	+ 307,161	+ 1,67,979
Fuel Oils ..	36,400	7,153	..	..	2,156,400	6,07,720	+ 2,156,400	+ 6,07,720
Straits Settlements (including Labuan). Other sorts ..	133,084	1,83,072	131,800	1,18,105	90,770	93,380	-- 41,120	-- 22,006
Fuel Oils ..	36,163,823	72,46,196	42,016,246	81,18,432	31,666,221	68,72,681	-- 7,350,025	-- 12,46,761
Persia .. Other sorts ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	-- 1,406,250	-- 5,11,000
Fuel Oils ..	..	..	1,406,250	5,14,000	..	..	-- 806,806	-- 4,74,000
Sumatra .. Other sorts ..	2,007	2,915	800,865	4,74,006	..	..	-- 806,806	-- 4,74,006
Fuel Oils ..	99,342	19,550	..	..	..	..	-- 30,224	-- 30,474
Other countries .. Other sorts ..	91,113	97,355	182,800	1,77,090	143,578	1,46,806	-- 30,224	-- 30,474
Total, Other sorts { Fuel Oils ..	45,963,305	1,02,83,759	40,090,706	1,05,45,012	40,827,111	85,07,181	-- 8,272,655	-- 20,37,831
Other sorts ..	4,737,096	61,57,890	5,087,273	57,72,285	4,816,670	57,51,086	-- 250,003	-- 21,100
Total ..	49,740,371	1,64,41,639	45,167,939	1,63,17,297	45,643,781	1,42,58,267	-- 8,523,258	-- 20,50,030
Total (Foreign) ..	63,458,856	2,49,09,570	76,201,968	2,83,62,438	71,943,123	2,57,33,963	-- 4,258,815	-- 6,28,475
From Burma—								
Kerosene	29,936,777	1,48,14,736	29,505,960	1,44,10,425	18,485,557	80,83,416	-- 11,020,403	-- 51,27,000
Other Mineral Oils	10,406,196	1,06,81,792	14,247,214	1,41,10,801	15,956,436	1,48,30,937	+ 1,700,221	+ 7,14,046
Total (Burma) ..	40,432,973	2,54,96,528	43,753,174	2,85,27,316	34,441,992	2,39,14,353	-- 9,311,182	-- 47,12,963
Grand Total ..	103,891,829	3,04,96,098	119,955,142	3,48,89,764	106,385,115	4,96,48,316	-- 13,570,027	-- 53,41,438

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries fell by $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons to a figure of about 72 million gallons. The decrease is mainly accounted for by smaller arrivals of fuel oils consequent on the dislocation caused by the Bombay mill strikes in the year under review. Out of a total receipt of about 41 million gallons of fuel oil (8 million gallons less than in the previous year), Persia's share amounted to over $34\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, the Straits Settlements (including Labuan) and British Borneo being responsible for 2 million and 4 million gallons respectively. Arrivals of kerosene oil, on the other hand, rose by $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons to $26\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. This rise in imports was due to the competition brought about by the short-lived "oil war" which ended in August last and does not indicate an improvement in the trade. Of the total imports of over 26 million gallons, Persia and Georgia (Caucasus) despatched about 12 million gallons each. Imports of kerosene oil from Burma fell by 11 million gallons owing, it is said, to the fact that the grade of the oil was not sufficiently high to compete with the oil imported from foreign countries. Imports of foreign lubricating oils fell by 365,953 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3.36 lakhs in value to 3,462,074 gallons in quantity and Rs. 41.33 lakhs in value. There were no imports from Sumatra during the year under review as against 866,865 gallons imported during the preceding year. This falling off was counter-balanced by the arrivals of over 300,000 gallons each from the United States of America and British Borneo in excess of the imports of the preceding year. The supply of petrol from Burma decreased by 180,000 gallons to 1,340,000 gallons. There were no imports of petrol from foreign countries.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—The five specified articles, viz :—(1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified further increased by Rs. 9.37 lakhs to Rs. 1.68 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 91.39 lakhs as against Rs. 89.93 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port decreased from 231,828 to 223,841 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 52,744 to 51,873. The duty collected on parcels, however, rose from Rs. 23.66 lakhs to Rs. 25.95 lakhs and the amount realised on letter packets from Rs. 9.65 lakhs to Rs. 10.03 lakhs. The increased return from parcels is probably due to the raising of the weight limit of parcels from 11 lb. to 20 lb.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—Imports of precious stones, consisting mostly of diamonds, rose further from Rs. 53.98 lakhs to Rs. 57.12 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from Belgium, whose share was valued at Rs. 45.54 lakhs as against Rs. 35.08 lakhs last year. Arrivals of pearls decreased by Rs. 15.03 lakhs to Rs. 25.7 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from Muskat, Bahrein Islands and Other Native States in Arabia. There is reason to believe that importers are in the habit of undervaluing their consignments and that the trade is of much greater volume than the above figures would indicate.

29. *Sugar.*—The supplies of both beet and cane sugar in the world market were even more plentiful than in the preceding year owing to abundant crops

in all the sugar growing countries of the world, and the downward trend of prices continued during the year under review except during May and June when the lightness of stocks induced by heavy clearances from bonds during 1927-28 and the late arrivals of steamers bringing fresh consignments resulted in the cornering of supplies by a prominent Indian firm.

At the beginning of the year, the spot price of Java, 23 Dutch standard and above, stood at Rs. 15-4-0 per cwt. as a result of the reaction in March 1928. By the middle of May it had risen to Rs. 16 and to Rs. 18 per cwt. at the end of June. It dropped early in July, however, and thereafter steadily contracted until it reached the lowest level of the year, namely Rs. 13-8-0 per cwt., at the end of November, after which it remained more or less stable until the end of March 1929.

The total imports of sugar into British India rose by more than 100,000 tons, of which Bombay's share was a little over 25,000 tons. Java was again the chief source of supply to the Bombay market, owing to Java prices being more favourable than those of other varieties, and receipts from that country further expanded from 159,000 tons to 193,000 tons. On the other hand, there was a further decline in the imports of beet sugar, which amounted to 6,000 tons as against 15,000 tons in the preceding year.

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

Whence imported.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America ..	935	1,99,939	52	14,641	16	4,108	— 36	— 10,533
Germany	20,153	40,38,851	131	27,350	11	3,145	— 120	— 24,205
France	124	26,285	..	16	..	105	..	+ 89
Italy	3,291	6,66,575	162	34,500	..	..	— 162	— 34,500
United Kingdom	3,551	7,15,303	66	34,176	3,303	6,96,054	+ 3,327	+ 6,61,878
Austria	9,527	19,02,753	337	66,480	..	..	— 337	— 66,480
Netherlands	3,020	6,17,126	738	1,47,710	1,543	3,02,760	+ 805	+ 1,55,050
Belgium	9,593	19,48,584	104	21,820	6	1,619	— 98	— 20,201
Hungary	8,486	17,02,703	1,553	3,63,990	1,602	3,19,950	+ 49	— 44,040
Czechoslovakia	11,464	22,90,874	175	35,000	25	5,010	— 150	— 20,990
Mauritius	83	21,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	2,212	5,02,696	2,113	4,86,012	1,389	3,37,536	— 724	— 1,48,476
Java	89,591	1,81,63,369	158,982	3,18,25,403	193,446	3,82,29,869	+ 34,464	+ 64,04,466
Poland (including Dantzic) ..	7,178	14,03,755	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	13,571	28,67,034	11,740	23,47,793	..	..	— 11,740	— 23,47,793
Other countries	275	77,880	244	57,397	339	72,915	+ 95	+ 15,518
Total	183,054	3,71,45,020	176,397	3,54,62,288	201,770	3,99,73,071	+ 25,373	+ 45,10,783
Re-exports	6,369	16,03,094	15,453	44,20,954	4,008	11,07,623	— 11,445	— 33,13,331
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	14,587	49,96,635	16,188	51,68,636	14,916	44,18,903	— 1,272	— 7,49,733

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea improved by 796,000 lb. to 5½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·84 lakhs to Rs. 43·87 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Java showed a marked improvement as they rose by 1,424,000 lb. to over 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 8·87 lakhs to Rs. 13·21 lakhs in value. Imports from Ceylon also increased by 196,000 lb. to 916,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·67 lakh to Rs. 8·06 lakhs in value. Arrivals of green tea from China fell by ¼ million lb. to 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6·68 lakhs to Rs. 19·6 lakhs in value. Imports from Calcutta rose from 3¼ million lb. to nearly 4½ million lb. in the year under review. Exports of Indian tea receded still further from 693,000 lb. to 408,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8·02 lakhs to Rs. 4·29 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller shipments to Kenya Colony and Persia. Re-exports of foreign tea also declined further by 98,000 lb. to 26,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·24 lakh to Rs. 21,000 in value.

31. *Textiles*.—A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton receded by 37,000 tons to 29,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·85 crores to Rs. 3·89 crores in value as a result of the cheapness of price of Indian cotton and of the prolonged strikes in the Bombay mills. The receipts during 1928-29 though smaller than those during the preceding two years are larger than those during the three years 1923-24 to 1925-26. Imports from the United States of America fell by 38,000 tons to 12,000 tons but those from the Kenya Colony advanced by 2,000 tons. Of the 15,500 tons of African cotton, only 552 tons were reshipped—271 tons to the United Kingdom and 176 tons to Japan, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Ra.	Yds.	Ra.	Yds.	Ra.
1913-1914 ..	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1919-1920 ..	68,904,029	3,05,02,423	85,681,147	4,35,55,657	63,779,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ..	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,20,646	177,812,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ..	133,685,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	73,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	67,408,458	3,48,63,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,568	3,53,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,604	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	180,023,184	3,59,53,306	134,932,573	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
Increase or decrease in 1928-1929 ..	+10,622,680	+15,46,675	+21,966,296	+53,34,128	+24,813,394	+67,00,632

Cotton Piece-goods.—The depression in the Lancashire cotton spinning and manufacturing industry continued during 1928 and internal competition was also more severe than ever. Buying for India was very irregular on account of an attempted ban on imports by dealers in Calcutta and the total shipments to this country were considerably less than last year. The takings of Bombay, however, showed an appreciable improvement owing chiefly to the prolonged mill strikes in this Presidency, as a consequence of which

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and of an expected shortage in Calcutta due to the attempted boycott, indentors ordered out more than their average requirements. Japan also took advantage of the situation and increased her shipments.

The total imports of piece-goods advanced by 12 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of the previous year and the volume of imports is greater than in any year since 1919-20. The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) was Rs. 15.43 crores, towards which coloured piece-goods contributed Rs. 6.81 crores, whites Rs. 4.18 crores and greys Rs. 3.6 crores. These figures represent an advance of Rs. 1.33 crore on those of last year; coloured and whites recorded large increases of Rs. 67 lakhs and Rs. 53.34 lakhs respectively, but the increase under greys was only Rs. 15.48 lakhs. Imports of fents, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 2.37 lakhs to Rs. 84.77 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the United States of America which were valued at Rs. 45.91 lakhs as against Rs. 50.35 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals of fents from the United Kingdom showed a small increase of Rs. 1.22 lakh only. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade rose from 65 to 66.4 per cent., while that of Japan fell from 22 to 21 per cent.

Under greys, the principal item is long cloth and shirtings, the bulk of which were supplied by Japan. Other important items are dhutis, saris and scarves and jaconets (including madapolams) which were almost wholly supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese long cloth and shirtings increased by Rs. 14.43 lakhs to Rs. 2.03 crores while those of sheetings declined by Rs. 25.51 lakhs to Rs. 7.29 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys fell from 69 to 64 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom improved from 25 to 31 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, British supplies constituted 89 per cent. as against 85.5 per cent. in the preceding year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) long cloth and shirtings, (3) dhutis, saris and scarves and (4) rain-coats, the bulk of which were despatched by the United Kingdom.

Of the total receipts of coloured piece-goods valued at Rs. 6.81 crores, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 5.05 crores and Japan for Rs. 93 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
United Kingdom	7,080	9,611	108	139
Japan	3,378	5,373	187	95
Other countries	8,180	3,613	76	63

Imports of cotton yarn contracted by 8 million lb. to 20½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 73·82 lakhs to Rs. 2·97 crores in value. Arrivals from Japan declined further by 8 million lb. to 5½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 92·09 lakhs to Rs. 95·1 lakhs in value owing to reduced shipments of higher counts, notably 31–40s., imports of which fell from 4½ million lb. to ½ million lb. Receipts from China decreased by 2 million lb. to 5 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10·91 lakhs to Rs. 55·62 lakhs in value. The fall of 778,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 4·65 lakhs in value in the arrivals from Hongkong was counterbalanced to some extent by the increase of 363,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 4·5 lakhs in value in the imports from Italy. British yarn, on the other hand, improved by 2½ million lb. to 9½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 31·06 lakhs to Rs. 1·39 crore in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn fell by nearly 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 28·75 lakhs in value. Japan's contribution to this trade was 91 per cent., the balance being supplied by the United Kingdom. In the adjoining table the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. Although 89 per cent. of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1924-1925	·63	15·85	27·31	59·48	19·88	474
1925-1926	·42	15·51	26·65	51·12	19·00	423
1926-1927	·25	14·54	23·24	56·51	20·41	512
1927-1928	·14	15·42	28·62	55·82	25·98	492
1928-1929	·12	9·31	20·60	44·47	24·01	330

is of lower counts, the spinning of higher counts also shows a comparative improvement in the year under review.

The marked decrease in the imports of cotton yarn of lower counts is attributable to the effect of the protective duty and the consequent stimulation of Indian production and to the concentration of Japanese mills on the exports of piece-goods. On account of the mill strike in Bombay, the outturn of locally produced yarn shows a considerable falling off.

D. *Silk, Raw and Manufactured.*—Imports of raw silk fell by 133,000 lb. to 1,375,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 11·82 lakhs to Rs. 76·54 lakhs in value. Most marked were the smaller shipments from Hongkong which amounted to 162,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 8·78 lakhs in value as against 294,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 17·24 lakhs in value in the preceding year. Supplies from China also declined by 69,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·87 lakhs in value. Italy, on the other hand, despatched 90,395 lb.

valued at Rs. 3·8 lakhs as against 11,035 lb. valued at Rs. 42,000 in the previous year. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps advanced by 693,000 lb. to 1,848,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 25·07 lakhs to Rs. 78·58 lakhs in value. All the principal supplying countries except China contributed to the improvement.

Imports of silk piece-goods, the most important item in the group, improved by nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ million yards to over 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity but declined by Rs. 4·94 lakhs to Rs. 1·94 crore in value. Shipments from Japan increased while those from China, Hongkong and Germany fell off. Arrivals of silk mixtures improved by 286,000 yards to nearly 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 3·06 lakhs to Rs. 29·56 lakhs in value owing to larger imports from all the principal supplying countries except France.

E. Artificial Silk.—Owing to the heavy losses suffered by the dealers in this trade on account of excessive imports in 1927-28 at very high prices, a reaction set in as a result of which imports of artificial silk declined in the year under report.

Receipts of yarn contracted by 819,000 lb. to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 26·95 lakhs to Rs. 95·17 lakhs in value. Arrivals of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk improved by over 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to 32 million yards in quantity but declined slightly by Rs. 5·39 lakhs to Rs. 2·16 crores in value. Supplies of yarn were received chiefly from Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany; while piece-goods were supplied by Italy, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan, Germany and Austria.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool declined by 793,000 lb. to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6·43 lakhs to Rs. 23·69 lakhs in value due to smaller receipts from all supplying countries, especially from the United Kingdom, Persia and Australia. Arrivals of yarn and knitting wool advanced owing mainly to supplies to the extent of Rs. 3·89 lakhs in value having been received from China as against *nil* in the preceding year. Imports of woollen piece-goods, the most important item in this group, showed a decrease of Rs. 1·6 lakh owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. Arrivals from Germany and Belgium, however, improved. The share of the United Kingdom—the principal source of supply—in the total imports declined from 58 to 53 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, blankets showed an increase, while carpets declined owing to smaller arrivals from all the supplying countries.

EXPORTS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

	Principal Articles.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	1,209.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	900.9	757.8	537.4	693.8	502.4
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	..	56.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1	152.7
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9
3	Wool Manufactures ..	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8
4	Gums and Resins ..	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7
5	Metals and Ores ..	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7
6	Apparel ..	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2
7	Hardware ..	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8
8	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	166.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1
9	Fruits and Vegetables ..	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1
10	Oils ..	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2
11	Cotton, raw ..	..	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1	8.7
12	Postal articles ..	19.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6
13	Machinery and Millwork ..	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2
14	Coal and coke ..	..	..	13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1
15	Fish ..	11.6	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.2
16	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2
17	Glass and Glassware ..	16.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.0	3.3
18	Spices ..	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9	2.7
19	Coffee ..	11.1	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5
20	Drugs and Medicines ..	29.6	13.8	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3
21	Silk Manufactures ..	42.5	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1
22	Leather ..	2.8	8.8	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2
23	Matches ..	9.8	8.0	3.3	11.8	10.4	5.3	4.8	1.8	1.6	1.1
24	Ivory, unmanufactured ..	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.0
25	Tea ..	8.8	2.8	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.4	.2

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

Countries.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	289·62	221·61	— 68·01
2. Arabia	84·61	58·17	— 26·44
3. Other European Countries	55·19	30·66	— 24·53
4. Persia	53·16	33·28	— 19·88
5. Iraq	36·74	21·99	— 14·75
6. Ceylon	29·85	18·41	— 11·44
7. Japan	17·32	13·99	— 3·33
8. Kenya Colony	16·27	16·35	+ ·08
9. Aden and Dependencies	14·75	7·54	— 7·21
10. United States of America	14·31	21·61	+ 7·30
11. Hongkong	10·76	9·32	— 1·44
12. Zanzibar and Pemba	8·10	6·50	— 1·60
13. Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	8·67	5·32	— 1·35
14. Tanganyika Territory	6·38	6·53	+ ·15

33. In the year under report, there was again a considerable falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay despite the marked recovery noticed in the preceding year, and the total value of foreign merchandise re-exported declined by Rs. 1·91 crore to Rs. 5·02 crores. This result was chiefly due to smaller re-shipments of raw hides and skins, cotton manufactures, raw cotton and sugar. Owing to the smaller demand from the United Kingdom re-exports of raw hides and skins, consisting almost entirely of Persian fur bearing skins, fell by 105 tons to 326 tons in quantity and by Rs. 39·34 lakhs to Rs. 1·53 crore in value. The re-exports of cotton manufactures—mostly cotton grey piece-goods—declined by Rs. 35·71 lakhs to Rs. 71·96 lakhs owing to smaller demands from Iraq, Persia and Bahrein Islands. Raw cotton accounted for the fall of Rs. 35·47 lakhs due to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, Italy and China and re-exports of sugar contracted by 11,445 tons to 4,008 tons in quantity and by Rs. 33·13 lakhs to Rs. 11·08 lakhs in value due to smaller re-shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Bahrein Islands, Iraq, Muskat and Aden and Dependencies.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1928-29.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	23,51,13,336	60,44,44,021	31,04,78,193	47,54,04,754	+ 16,50·17	60·42
2	Seeds	11,76,69,123	9,79,26,219	9,37,71,180	11,01,29,596	+ 1,63·58	13·99
3	Cotton Manufactures	1,17,60,653	4,62,09,127	4,12,36,973	3,32,79,365	— 70·58	4·23
4	Grain, Pulse and Flour	3,44,42,740	2,01,55,872	1,75,62,868	2,11,69,660	+ 36·07	2·69
5	Wool, Raw	1,19,80,789	1,98,62,329	1,71,35,237	2,04,30,359	+ 32·95	2·60
6	Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,56,57,468	3,71,85,417	1,84,33,336	1,92,85,870	+ 8·52	2·45
7	Oil Cakes	10,43,015	51,15,901	1,43,34,728	1,89,81,537	+ 46·47	2·41
8	Hides and Skins, Raw	59,33,456	74,20,463	81,29,029	1,21,70,997	+ 40·42	1·55
9	Leather	71,11,118	81,10,302	1,14,09,642	1,03,86,507	— 10·23	1·32
10	Postal Articles	48,18,886	1,12,89,718	1,13,41,866	1,03,50,888	— 9·91	1·31
11	Metals and Ores	87,94,004	85,99,226	91,37,388	97,24,813	+ 5·87	1·24
12	Spices	21,39,034	40,65,509	69,54,142	48,43,627	— 21·11	·62
13	Wool Manufactures	8,54,740	39,17,150	40,84,874	47,11,490	+ 6·27	·00

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1928-29.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Oils	9,69,536	28,67,242	32,38,668	46,10,785	+ 13.72	.69
15	Tobacco	9,60,866	25,10,311	34,68,138	35,29,003	+ .61	.45
16	Myrabolams	36,25,367	37,41,479	52,93,448	32,17,688	— 20.76	.41
17	Wood and Timber	4,50,065	11,92,907	19,20,475	22,43,330	+ 3.23	.28
18	Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,759	16,08,153	23,29,672	20,34,472	— 2.95	.26
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	14,53,644	17,05,548	16,11,606	17,85,570	+ 1.74	.23
20	Gums and Resins	8,50,373	8,60,283	16,62,213	17,37,818	+ .76	.22
21	Hemp, Raw	32,91,299	31,98,941	22,00,600	16,38,341	— 5.62	.21
22	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams.	7,58,821	14,23,247	10,40,318	11,82,225	+ 1.42	.15
23	Manures	16,14,755	13,36,541	14,10,697	9,92,308	— 4.18	.13
24	Jute Manufactures	6,20,493	14,31,308	9,22,741	8,01,128	— 1.22	.10
25	Bristles .. .. .	..	10,73,633	7,87,927	7,73,187	— .15	.10
26	Books, printed and printed Matter	3,89,684	5,53,731	7,14,422	6,67,837	— .47	.08
27	Fish	7,47,974	9,10,645	8,96,842	6,32,576	— 2.64	.08

28	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	3,88,337	4,24,137	3,92,841	5,50,585	+	1.58	.07
29	Tea	9,78,448	28,51,356	8,01,914	4,28,908	-	3.73	.05
30	Silk and articles made of Silk	3,06,314	7,08,365	5,35,143	3,97,663	-	1.37	.06
31	Coffee	2,05,289	5,24,743	5,01,850	3,23,894	-	1.78	.04
32	Apparel	3,95,584	5,59,803	3,60,183	2,34,370	-	1.26	.03
33	Furniture and Cabinetware	3,14,317	3,64,761	3,15,812	1,94,247	-	1.22	.02
34	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn	10,03,867	1,93,586	2,28,329	1,51,243	-	.77	.02
35	Sugar	4,00,868	2,85,225	1,86,557	1,24,023	-	.62	.01
36	Other articles	3,06,12,843	73,50,857	75,39,206	77,73,349	+	2.34	.00
	Total Merchandise	58,81,47,683	91,19,78,056	90,23,69,058	78,69,84,019	+	18.46.15	100.00

35. After a steady decline during the preceding four years, a very considerable improvement was visible in the export trade of Bombay in the year under review. The total value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 18·46 crores and rose to Rs. 78·7 crores. This notable rise was chiefly due to larger shipments of raw cotton, the great staple of Bombay's export trade, seeds, oilcakes, raw hides and skins, grain, pulse and flour and raw wool. Exports of cotton manufactures, however, declined. The more important items in the export trade will be dealt with separately in subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following call for comment. Exports of oilcakes improved by Rs. 46·47 lakhs to Rs. 1·9 crore as a result of larger shipments of groundnut cake to the Netherlands and Belgium and of linseed cake to the Netherlands and Germany. Shipments of tobacco unmanufactured showed a slight rise of Rs. 69,000. On the other hand, exports of spices declined from Rs. 69·54 lakhs to Rs. 48·43 lakhs by reason of reduced shipments of pepper to the Straits Settlements, Egypt, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The decrease of Rs. 20·75 lakhs in myrabolams is accounted for by smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

36. *Grain, Pulse and Flour*.—The principal items under this head are wheat, wheat flour, rice and jawar and bajra. Exports of wheat improved by 1,816 tons to 3,652 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·44 lakhs to Rs. 7·56 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom's takings were 1,400 tons as against *nil* in the previous year. The decrease in exports of wheat flour amounting to 4,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 7·76 lakhs in value was due to smaller despatches to all the principal purchasing countries. Exports of rice declined from 20,000 tons to 17,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 49·58 lakhs to Rs. 42·76 lakhs in value owing to smaller demands from all buying countries except Kenya Colony. Exports of jawar and bajra advanced by 23,000 tons to 42,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 34·22 lakhs to Rs. 66·32 lakhs in value as a result of increased shipments to Italian East Africa, Aden and Dependencies and Other Native States in Arabia. Shipments of other food grains showed slight improvement.

37. *Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned)*.—The improvement in the exports of raw hides and skins recorded last year was maintained in the year under report. Exports of raw hides advanced by 1,100 tons to 1,675 tons in quantity and by Rs. 24·23 lakhs to Rs. 33·68 lakhs in value owing to better trade with Germany which took 1,496 tons as against 523 tons in the previous year. Shipments of tanned hides, however, declined by 396 tons to 1,218 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11·46 lakhs to Rs. 46 lakhs in value due entirely to smaller takings by the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins improved by 683 tons to 4,878 tons in quantity and by Rs. 16·3 lakhs to Rs. 88·01 lakhs in value chiefly owing to increased demands from the United States of America. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 173 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·07 lakhs in value. Exports of tanned or dressed skins showed a slight improvement, smaller despatches to the United Kingdom being more than counterbalanced by larger shipments to the United States of America.

38. *Metals and Ores.*—The principal item under this head is manganese ore exports of which from the whole of British India fell from 704,000 tons to 681,000 tons in the year under review. While Bengal and Madras sent 25,000 tons and 4,600 tons less respectively, Bombay improved its share by 7,000 tons owing to larger shipments to France which took 142,000 tons as against 70,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Belgium decreased by 31,000 tons and those to the United Kingdom and the United States of America by 26,000 tons and 10,500 tons respectively.

39. *Seeds.*—Next to raw cotton, the most important item in the export trade of Bombay is oilseeds. The British oilseed crushing and extracting industry had rather a better year than in 1927. Supplies of practically all kinds of oilseeds were ample to cover requirements and a considerably increased quantity of seed was dealt with in the mills as a result of the stronger demand for oil cakes and meals on both home and export account.

Bombay's exports expanded from 484,000 tons to 535,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9·38 crores to Rs. 11·01 crores in value. Groundnuts, sesamum and rape seed recorded increases, while castor seed, linseed and cotton seed showed decreases. The further increase in groundnuts was striking, and justified the additional acreage sown. Shipments advanced by 61,000 tons to 203,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·55 crore to Rs. 5·06 crores in value, the United Kingdom and all principal Continental countries proving good customers. The increase in exports of sesamum was due to better trade with Italy, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and that in rape was due to larger demands from Italy and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, exports of castor seed declined by 20,000 tons to 71,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 43·85 lakhs to Rs. 1·46 crore in value mainly owing to smaller demands from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Exports of linseed fell by 9,000 tons to 80,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 1·74 crore in value owing chiefly to a falling off in demand from Italy, smaller takings by Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium being counter-balanced by larger despatches to the United Kingdom, France and Spain. The decrease in exports of cotton seed was the result of reduced despatches to the United Kingdom which took 16,000 tons less than her takings in the previous year.

Coun.	1926-27.		1927-28		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>								
United Kingdom	11,576	24,76,356	6,359	12,08,709	8,222	17,68,286	+	1,863 + 4,69,577
Italy	27,506	59,08,168	37,059	81,02,080	27,473	60,16,489	—	9,586 — 20,85,591
France	19,625	50,67,814	26,099	53,97,464	28,890	62,80,713	+	1,861 + 5,92,249
Belgium	4,850	10,16,500	2,100	4,40,999	600	1,31,350	—	1,500 — 3,09,049
Germany	6,217	13,44,944	8,491	18,27,044	5,905	12,91,776	—	2,586 — 5,35,268
Netherlands	1,995	4,07,680	2,500	5,15,520	200	45,000	—	2,300 — 4,70,520
Spain	5,475	11,83,444	3,350	7,22,226	6,125	13,22,917	+	2,775 + 6,00,691
Greece	950	1,98,555	1,800	3,72,787	1,800	3,79,375	..	+ 6,588
Other countries	24	9,165	56	14,315	558	1,45,497	+	502 + 1,31,182
Total	78,278	1,76,12,826	88,714	1,89,91,144	79,743	1,73,90,403	—	8,971 — 16,00,741
<i>Seamum (til or jinjili) —</i>								
Germany .. .. .	..	..	3	815	206	57,540	+	203 + 56,725
Italy	50	13,000	1,200	3,16,875	9,480	24,25,544	+	8,280 + 21,08,669
France .. .. .	..	..	2,668	6,78,222	2,646	7,15,400	—	22 + 37,178
Netherlands .. .. .	..	..	1,956	5,44,342	3,600	9,42,696	+	1,644 + 3,98,354
Belgium .. .. .	..	..	175	44,625	300	83,000	+	125 + 38,375
Ceylon	633	1,83,670	1,184	3,54,347	798	2,21,911	—	386 — 1,32,436
Aden and Dependencies	73	21,860	514	2,19,282	1,311	5,60,648	+	797 + 3,41,365
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	..	272	65,078	6,478	15,85,928	+	6,206 + 15,20,850
United States of America .. .. .	..	..	210	46,800	1,000	2,49,937	+	790 + 2,03,137

<i>Fiume</i>	..	..	..	..	1,100	2,62,437	+	1,100	+	2,62,437	
Turkey, European	..	84	13,440	..	46	24,640	+	46	+	24,640	
Other Native States in Arabia	..	144	55,290	803	2,84,678	883	2,66,667	+	80	-	18,021
Egypt	..	158	44,466	365	1,47,064	625	2,13,076	+	216	+	65,991
Other countries	..	172	65,080	246	76,191	705	2,05,869	+	459	+	1,59,678
Total	..	1,264	3,06,806	9,600	27,78,339	29,138	78,16,282	+	19,538	+	60,30,943
<i>Rape seed—</i>											
Germany	..	5	1,260	..	..	200	46,500	+	200	+	46,500
France	..	..	..	230	48,006	456	1,01,812	+	220	+	52,806
Netherlands	..	..	..	250	52,500	100	22,000	-	166	-	30,500
Italy	..	591	1,37,918	1,228	2,71,755	3,823	7,89,476	+	2,294	+	5,17,721
United Kingdom	..	2,875	6,33,538	531	1,16,311	2,735	6,07,304	+	2,204	+	4,00,063
Spain	..	..	..	900	2,23,044	450	1,01,125	-	450	-	1,21,019
Other countries	..	416	1,52,173	519	1,74,023	710	1,96,434	+	191	+	22,411
Total	..	3,686	9,21,887	3,058	8,86,639	8,168	18,64,651	+	4,810	+	8,78,012
<i>Cotton seed—</i>											
United Kingdom	..	35,649	31,80,616	129,845	1,21,44,405	114,234	1,17,16,209	-	15,611	-	4,28,206
Egypt	..	7,009	5,52,500	..	..	8,700	7,18,745	+	8,700	+	7,18,745
Other countries	..	237	41,399	3,501	3,51,208	2,203	3,71,517	-	1,299	-	79,091
Total	..	42,786	37,74,515	133,346	1,24,95,613	125,137	1,27,06,462	-	8,209	+	2,10,849
<i>Castor seed—</i>											
United Kingdom	..	19,112	37,33,920	26,205	51,63,656	23,327	47,82,114	-	1,878	-	3,81,823
United States of America	..	8,951	18,04,704	30,200	63,57,828	13,720	27,72,206	-	10,474	-	36,86,023
France	..	13,360	26,33,649	15,057	31,21,098	14,584	30,20,224	-	473	-	95,774

Seeds.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Castor seed—contd.</i>								
Belgium	3,816	7,70,695	7,545	15,58,902	6,646	13,87,855	—	899 — 1,71,047
Italy	6,246	13,03,544	8,825	19,40,660	9,253	18,72,254	+	428 — 68,416
Spain	1,725	3,30,656	2,000	4,05,937	2,175	4,33,280	+	175 + 27,343
Germany.. .. .	1,600	3,07,578	1,640	3,44,295	1,139	2,25,902	—	541 — 1,18,393
Other countries	256	48,913	293	59,031	337	67,450	+	44 + 8,419
Total	55,091	1,09,33,749	90,805	1,89,52,296	71,187	1,45,67,285	—	19,618 — 43,85,011
<i>Groundnuts—</i>								
Austria .. .. .	..	..	5	1,660	1,700	4,06,500	+	1,695 + 4,04,340
France	5,585	13,72,916	22,644	56,00,746	29,135	72,62,183	+	6,491 + 16,61,437
Germany.. .. .	16,033	39,67,074	32,397	80,28,902	46,295	1,14,10,487	+	13,898 + 33,81,585
Belgium	2,640	6,56,086	6,567	16,66,829	4,468	10,64,713	—	2,099 — 6,02,116
United Kingdom	2,850	7,42,913	14,787	35,77,136	38,155	99,29,643	+	23,368 + 63,52,407
Netherlands	7,514	18,61,905	21,694	54,52,039	19,668	49,11,410	—	2,026 — 5,40,629
Italy	13,264	33,47,452	41,765	1,03,01,422	59,269	1,41,44,877	+	17,504 + 38,43,455
Spain	1,900	4,92,309	1,000	2,61,698	200	51,512	—	800 — 2,10,186
Straits Settlements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,513	9,72,250	+	2,513 + 9,72,250
Other countries	264	81,068	858	2,71,151	1,463	4,69,404	+	605 + 1,98,253
Total	50,069	1,25,21,723	141,717	3,51,61,583	202,866	5,06,22,885	+	61,149 + 1,54,61,302
Other seeds	21,918	49,66,372	16,023	45,05,566	18,526	51,62,628	+	2,503 + 6,57,062
Total Seeds	253,073	5,11,30,878	483,863	9,37,71,180	534,765	11,01,29,596	+	50,902 + 1,63,58,416

40. *Textiles.—A. Cotton, Raw.*—The position of the Bombay cotton market during 1928-29 was in many respects better than that during the preceding year. There were no wide fluctuations, nor was the disparity between the highest and lowest prices so great as in the previous year. Despite large stocks in the local market, speculators were willing to pay heavy *premia* for new crop contracts in anticipation of a rise in the future, a short American crop having been reported. This has, however, been finally estimated at 14,373,000 bales of 500 lb. equivalent to 17,966,000 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. This figure, though considerably higher than that of the preceding year, is considered to be insufficient to meet the world-demand. The Indian crop of 1927-28 was estimated at 5,480,000 bales and a large new crop is expected despite the wide-spread damage to the Gujarat crop by the cold wave in January 1929.

At the end of March 1928, the Liverpool spot quotation for middling American was 10·94*d.* which—with slight fluctuations—rose to 12·53*d.* on 6th July. Thereafter a reaction set in and by the middle of September it had dropped to 9·84*d.* From September to March, the price was below 11*d.* except on one or two occasions when it touched 11·9*d.* During the first few months of the year, local prices were higher than Americans and the off-take was consequently poor until August September when Indian spot cotton was sold very cheaply by reason of the large stocks in the local market whose normal off-take had been restricted by the Bombay mill strike. From September, Indian cotton was sold below its American parity. Foreign exporters especially Japan took full advantage of these easy prices. Exports of cotton from Bombay improved from 312,382 tons to 479,808 tons in quantity and from Rs. 31 crores to Rs. 47½ crores in value. The notable increase of 167,000 tons was chiefly accounted for by Japan and China, taking 73,000 tons and 44,000 tons respectively more than in 1927-28. Shipments to other buying countries also improved. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1929 amounted to no less than 1,188,000 bales as compared with 925,000 bales at the end of the previous year.

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

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	12,516	1,29,33,977	17,371	1,72,37,127	+ 4,855	+ 32,03,150
Germany	18,712	1,78,74,165	24,948	2,43,51,205	+ 6,236	+ 64,77,040
Netherlands	2,198	17,15,089	3,585	30,89,069	+ 1,387	+ 13,73,980
Belgium	26,672	2,63,23,385	44,065	4,36,45,019	+ 17,393	+ 1,63,21,634
France	22,595	2,28,81,393	28,148	2,70,77,285	+ 5,643	+ 41,95,892
Spain	3,738	37,39,648	6,366	62,40,771	+ 2,628	+ 25,01,123
Ceylon	992	10,73,462	792	8,60,125	— 200	— 2,13,337
Italy	27,019	2,74,82,519	39,038	3,77,05,156	+ 12,019	+ 1,02,22,636
Austria .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	39	34,100	+ 39	+ 34,100
China	17,689	1,78,19,076	61,777	6,30,99,932	+ 44,108	+ 4,52,80,856
Japan	173,457	17,40,26,061	246,757	24,97,41,264	+ 73,300	+ 7,57,15,203
to China (including Cochinchina, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China).	4,366	40,59,250	1,632	16,52,600	— 2,734	— 24,06,650
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	1,739	9,54,810	3,667	32,53,090	+ 2,148	+ 22,98,280
Other countries	790	6,25,368	804	8,06,012	+ 5	+ 20,266
Total	312,382	31,04,76,193	479,808	47,54,94,754	+ 167,426	+ 16,30,14,561

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

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Yds.	Ra.	Yds.	Ra.	Yds.	Ra.	Yds.	Ra.
<i>Grey—</i>								
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	435,546	93,913	1,150,956	2,29,143	1,359,397	3,07,418	+ 208,441	+ 78,275
Aden and Dependencies	2,080,210	5,14,218	1,321,617	3,29,695	2,324,208	5,74,277	+ 1,002,591	+ 2,44,582
Bahrain Islands	632,040	2,34,492	229,400	71,550	132,700	83,080	— 96,790	— 38,470
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	448,450	1,99,710	672,610	1,66,910	242,620	1,01,275	— 429,990	— 65,935
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,527,227	5,13,306	1,456,320	4,73,906	1,152,858	3,31,584	— 308,462	— 1,42,322
Iraq	882,948	2,00,800	336,300	58,068	94,048	13,725	— 2,12,252	— 44,343
Other Native States in Arabia ..	309,740	1,26,589	178,405	61,700	230,880	68,450	+ 52,475	+ 6,750
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,497,185	8,55,620	2,067,028	6,95,102	1,679,105	5,74,623	— 387,923	— 1,20,479
Egypt	872,270	2,24,430	1,310,262	3,19,000	589,300	1,53,515	— 720,962	— 1,65,485
Portuguese East Africa	2,825,655	8,24,411	4,517,775	13,73,531	2,220,720	7,00,031	— 2,297,055	— 6,73,500
Italian East Africa	910,105	2,00,845	278,070	70,425	176,680	47,602	— 101,390	— 22,923
Tanganyika Territory	3,134,920	9,72,097	1,866,910	5,73,473	2,816,417	9,61,304	+ 949,507	+ 3,67,831
Siam	49,598	21,227	162,515	59,350	492,350	1,44,380	+ 329,835	+ 85,040
Persia	711,886	2,51,327	289,092	92,802	61,976	27,954	— 227,116	— 64,848
Other countries	2,015,756	5,50,911	1,593,600	4,51,109	2,148,454	6,73,305	+ 554,854	+ 2,22,196
Total Grey	19,333,436	57,83,896	17,430,950	50,25,764	16,721,713	47,12,433	— 1,709,237	— 3,13,331
White	1,110,937	3,19,971	1,036,518	3,80,366	1,063,969	3,53,756	+ 27,461	— 26,600

Coloured, Printed or Dyed—								
Aden and Dependencies	4,373,317	16,26,482	4,211,799	13,49,117	2,866,694	9,39,055	— 1,245,115	— 4,11,062
Bahrain Islands	4,330,654	20,00,993	4,918,102	20,36,627	5,239,558	18,10,598	+ 321,456	— 2,24,929
Ceylon	2,531,641	14,65,747	2,403,162	11,14,138	613,958	2,46,903	— 1,794,204	— 8,67,235
Natal	951,928	4,00,935	643,100	2,31,628	573,031	2,37,683	— 110,069	— 93,945
Egypt	2,027,239	5,41,721	1,132,008	2,89,657	63,990	10,059	— 1,078,048	— 3,73,608
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	5,856,232	16,18,814	6,589,173	17,37,782	6,440,800	17,06,036	— 118,373	— 31,686
Zanzibar and Pemba	3,312,477	10,05,905	3,445,786	9,56,374	2,460,495	6,12,195	— 885,291	— 3,44,179
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,498,105	5,10,341	2,674,044	7,88,334	2,296,173	6,83,418	— 277,911	— 1,04,916
Iraq	37,332,882	1,06,09,447	23,633,610	71,33,278	13,605,036	57,29,839	— 5,128,533	— 14,03,039
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,593,032	9,84,195	2,273,157	7,39,870	3,160,498	10,08,343	+ 887,341	+ 2,68,473
Other Native States in Arabia ..	4,217,294	17,06,070	3,294,290	12,58,907	3,877,403	13,41,113	+ 581,113	+ 82,200
Perak	36,742,872	1,07,26,988	27,787,346	78,85,734	23,282,733	62,42,921	— 4,604,613	— 16,42,813
Siam	1,637,330	9,88,106	1,720,110	11,48,360	1,841,002	12,52,974	+ 120,892	+ 1,04,824
Portuguese East Africa	7,447,737	18,65,960	5,934,761	15,10,422	5,311,192	12,20,224	— 623,659	— 2,84,198
Tanganyika Territory	6,390,494	15,85,332	9,270,458	22,89,246	9,698,052	22,01,615	+ 397,694	— 87,631
Other countries	6,224,439	31,59,891	6,652,408	28,45,075	3,680,313	13,93,636	— 2,972,665	— 14,61,980
Total Coloured	120,503,893	4,06,01,917	146,528,363	3,35,14,039	89,970,878	2,66,47,522	— 16,567,485	— 68,66,517
Total Piece-goods	149,948,266	4,87,04,884	121,995,831	3,89,20,169	106,756,660	3,17,13,711	— 18,239,271	— 72,06,448

A matter of considerable interest in the past year has been the publication of the report of the Trade Mission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the possibilities of development of foreign markets for India's piece-goods and yarns. The recommendations of the Mission are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

During the year, production of both cotton piece-goods and cotton yarn was practically stopped for nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ months on account of the mill strike in Bombay, with the result that the considerable stocks of piece-goods held by local mills were appreciably reduced.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year fell by 18 million yards to 107 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 3.17 crores in value, mainly accounted for by reduced shipments of coloured piece-goods to Iraq, Persia, Aden and Dependencies, Egypt, Ceylon, Zanzibar and Pemba and Portuguese East Africa. Shipments to Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman, Other Native States in Arabia, Tanganyika Territory, Siam and Bahrein Islands, however, showed appreciable increases. Smaller demands from Portuguese East Africa, Egypt, Mauritius and Dependencies, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, Iraq, Italian East Africa and Persia were responsible for the decrease in greys; shipments to Aden and Dependencies, Siam, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Tanganyika Territory and Other Native States in Arabia, however, showed improvement.

The price of standard long cloth which stood at $15\frac{1}{2}$ annas per lb. at the end of March 1928 showed an upward tendency in July and with slight fluctuations reached Re. 1-0-0 in January 1929. In February, the movement was reversed till in March $15\frac{1}{2}$ annas was reached at which figure it remained till the end of the year.

As in the previous year, coloured piece-goods constituted 84 per cent. and greys 15 per cent. of the export trade. Comparative figures are shown in the accompanying table.

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1921-22	258	469	1,024	109
1922-23	305	512	898	126
1923-24	330	404	920	107
1924-25	437	317	984	119
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	166
1928-29	157	67	900	106

It will be seen that re-exports of foreign grey piece-goods decreased markedly.

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom	283,040	1,50,017	355,194	2,23,422	260,323	1,58,067	— 94,871	— 65,355
Egypt	5,018,050	39,82,764	4,835,670	36,81,998	3,987,362	35,65,572	— 848,308	— 1,16,426
Aden and Dependence ..	3,763,809	32,44,106	3,809,150	30,52,507	4,448,052	36,03,781	+ 638,902	+ 5,51,274
Hongkong	16,665,230	1,02,49,317	630,300	4,35,750	1,886,508	12,93,307	+ 1,256,208	+ 8,57,557
Italy	17,200	28,293	112,150	62,349	93,040	53,695	— 19,110	— 8,654
Turkey, European	194,960	1,33,087	450,800	2,94,877	210,000	1,42,366	— 240,800	— 1,52,511
Siam	1,605,609	14,07,150	1,622,646	14,34,346	1,849,328	15,25,350	+ 226,682	+ 91,004
Persia	4,413,300	42,21,387	3,304,270	25,90,633	3,149,434	25,66,607	— 154,836	— 24,026
Straits Settlements	1,167,600	11,19,376	1,060,752	11,15,206	1,123,054	11,19,589	+ 62,302	+ 4,383
Iraq	1,035,196	7,54,881	936,160	6,95,026	1,566,844	11,48,627	+ 630,684	+ 4,53,601
Syria	3,598,632	28,42,693	1,932,400	14,64,171	1,901,506	16,30,127	— 30,894	+ 1,65,956
Other countries	3,413,068	24,89,237	5,102,695	33,83,051	3,450,417	24,78,782	— 1,652,278	— 9,04,269
Total	41,205,685	3,06,22,308	21,152,187	1,84,33,336	23,925,868	1,92,85,870	— 226,319	+ 8,52,534

The position in the yarn market continued unsatisfactory throughout the year owing to the strike in the local mills. The large stocks with the mills were consequently diminished and reached the lowest figure in October 1928 when the strike came to a close. Thereafter there was a practical equilibrium of demand and supply and stocks have remained at a low figure.

Shipments of yarn fell by over 200,000 lb. to 24 million lb. in quantity, but improved by Rs. 8.52 lakhs to Rs. 1.93 crore in value. The decrease in quantity is mainly due to smaller despatches to Egypt and European Turkey. Shipments to Hongkong, on the other hand, advanced by $1\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to nearly 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 8.57 lakhs to Rs. 12.93 lakhs in value. Shipments to Aden and Dependencies, Iraq and Siam also improved.

D. Wool, Raw.—Exports of raw wool improved by nearly 4 million lb. to over 23 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 32.95 lakhs to Rs. 2.04 crores in value mainly owing to larger despatches to the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1927-28 and 1928-29:—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Percentage to total imports.			1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	
				1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.				1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.				
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.							
United Kingdom and British Possessions																
United Kingdom	86.23-25	81.71-86	81.54-88	57-95	36-73	37-50	8,55-64	11,45-31	11,56-24	12-32	17-05	13-81	33-03	28-12	25-68	
Hongkong	55-07	57-53	55-01	88	67	62	6,31-39	23-70	29-82	9-09	85	36	5-20	5-53	3-39	
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,00-55	05	02	3-05	..	..	9-37	26-20	13-88	13	39	17	1-51	1-17	0-05	
Aden and Dependencies ..	25-37	10-24	12-34	40	12	15	96-58	1,46-00	1,54-49	1-39	2-17	1-85	0-92	1-02	0-99	
Ceylon	10-88	35-28	33-26	17	41	39	39-14	97-13	78-09	56	1-45	0-3	0-37	0-80	0-66	
Africa Settlements (including Lubnan)	67-27	1,01-28	81-54	1-08	1-17	07	58-00	61-54	67-88	84	02	81	0-95	1-06	0-80	
Bahrein Islands	71-30	20-67	17-65	1-14	24	21	32-49	67-70	56-97	46	1-01	0-66	0-79	0-58	0-45	
Zanzibar and Pemba	30-08	30-42	24-63	48	85	29	20-82	44-54	34-46	30	66	41	0-39	0-49	0-35	
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate), Tanganyika Territory	8-32	2,11-68	2,28-48	05	2-45	2-72	43-30	78-95	77-08	62	1-18	0-2	0-35	1-89	1-82	
Natal	17-63	25-88	18-09	28	83	21	4-67	17-52	18-88	07	26	22	0-17	0-80	0-32	
Canada	08	68-09	1,18-58	..	79	1-41	06	2-48	4-75	..	04	05	..	0-45	0-73	
Australia	39-73	1,03-50	1,86-44	64	1-20	2-22	2-81	4-54	4-84	03	07	06	0-33	0-70	1-14	
Other British Possessions ..	1-82	22-75	17-58	03	26	21	6-23	69-87	36-90	10	74	44	0-06	0-47	0-33	
Total United Kingdom and British Possessions	41,35-97	38,68-95	39,32-45	66-15	44-80	45-75	18,32-81	18,12-58	17,83-04	26-37	26-99	21-80	45-22	37-00	34-05	

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Percentage to total imports.			1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	
				1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.				1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.				
				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
Foreign Countries—																
Europe—																
Hungary .. .. .	..	4.87	3.91	..	.05	.05	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	.03	.02
Belgium	1,00.91	2,79.72	2,67.06	1.61	3.24	3.18	4,71.48	3,70.50	5,26.36	6.79	5.52	6.29	4.34	4.24	4.73	
France	1,88.97	1,97.86	2,11.89	2.22	2.29	2.52	6,87.54	4,54.21	5,50.52	9.90	6.76	6.56	6.26	4.25	4.54	
Germany	6,02.42	6,60.38	6,75.02	9.64	7.65	8.02	5,02.15	3,93.96	5,13.79	7.23	5.86	6.14	8.37	6.87	7.08	
Italy	1,85.62	3,50.06	3,78.79	2.17	4.05	4.44	4,16.18	5,09.06	6,43.36	5.99	7.58	7.66	4.18	5.59	6.06	
Austria	1,67.60	67.53	67.42	2.08	.78	.80	2,69.25	.57	4.64	3.88	.01	.06	3.31	.44	.43	
Spain	5.53	8.24	10.43	.09	.10	.12	61.03	59.39	91.75	.88	.88	1.09	.50	.44	.61	
Netherlands	29.63	1,37.08	1,36.98	.47	1.59	1.63	20.53	1,18.90	1,47.90	.30	1.77	1.77	.38	1.67	1.70	
Sweden	17.48	41.84	32.74	.28	.48	.39	2.35	3.06	2.99	.03	.05	.03	.15	.29	.21	
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	..	66.21	69.48	..	.77	.83	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	.43	.41
Norway	10.00	26.46	26.34	.16	.31	.31	.96	.58	.62	.01	.01	.01	.08	.18	.16	
Switzerland	40.10	1,82.50	1,67.50	.64	2.11	1.99	..	.53	.67	..	.01	.01	.30	1.19	1.00	
Georgia .. .. .	..	24.11	55.82	..	.28	.68	..	..	.33	..	..	..	..	.16	.34
Other countries	3.56	45.97	36.45	.04	.53	.44	18.65	29.18	26.95	.26	.43	.32	.18	.49	.38	
Total Europe	12,51.82	20,92.62	21,34.83	20.02	24.23	25.38	24,50.07	19,30.96	25,09.87	35.27	28.88	29.98	28.05	26.27	27.67	

Asia--															
Japan	2,02-52	8,67-99	7,83-29	8-24	10-05	9-31	16,42-48	17,63-11	25,18-84	23-64	26-25	30-09	13-98	17-14	19-67
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	1,86-66	2,76-91	2,50-66	2-19	3-21	2-98	4,10-72	1,98-77	6,37-26	5-91	2-81	7-61	4-15	3-03	5-29
Iraq	80-57	62-74	47-75	-48	-73	-57	82-74	1,51-99	1,29-55	1-17	2-26	1-55	-81	1-40	1-06
Perak	69-07	1,72-82	1,17-72	-94	2-00	2-04	1,10-14	1,95-35	1,51-05	1-59	2-91	1-80	1-28	2-39	1-92
Java	1,58-60	3,31-28	4,06-06	2-54	3-84	4-83	1-82	4-81	4-78	-03	-07	-06	1-22	2-19	2-45
Muskat Territory and Trucial (oman).	43-61	37-56	28-43	-70	-43	-34	48-20	45-78	41-71	-69	-68	-50	-70	-54	-42
Other Native States in Arabia	9-67	9-50	2-51	-16	-11	-03	78-02	99-32	84-88	-86	1-48	1-01	-69	-71	-52
Siam	25-27	14-59	14-85	-40	-17	-18	17-08	40-44	35-56	-26	-60	-42	-32	-30	-30
Borneo (Dutch) .. .. .	..	-87	-28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	31-11	14-61	18-13	-51	-17	-21	28-22	84-45	48-43	-68	1-25	-58	-46	-65	-40
Total Asia	6,97-48	17,87-87	17,23-68	11-16	20-71	20-49	24,19-42	25,74-02	36,52-27	34-83	38-31	43-62	23-61	28-41	32-03
Africa	29-17	28-26	21-97	-47	-32	-26	1,31-14	1,48-39	1,60-78	1-89	2-21	1-92	1-21	1-15	1-09
America	1,97-50	8,58-45	5,08-81	2-20	9-94	7-12	1,18-80	2,42-60	2,66-31	1-64	3-61	3-18	1-01	7-17	5-14
Grand Total	62,51-94	86,36-18	84,11-74	100-00	100-00	100-00	69,47-33	67,17-55	83,72-27	100-00	100-00	100-00	1,00-00	1,00-00	1,00-00

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. The United Kingdom continued to maintain pride of place, which she regained in the year 1926-27 at the expense of Japan. Her share, however, declined from 28·12 to 25·68 per cent. This fall was the result of reduced imports from the United Kingdom and increased takings of raw cotton by Japan. The proportionate share of Continental Europe improved from 26·27 to 27·67 per cent., but America's share declined from 7·17 to 5·16 per cent. owing to reduced shipments of raw cotton.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure fell by Rs. 17·18 lakhs to Rs. 31·54 crores, owing mainly to smaller shipments of tobacco, wool manufactures, artificial silk, kerosene oil and metals (brass), although despatches of cotton piece-goods advanced appreciably. Imports from other British possessions, however, advanced by Rs. 80·67 lakhs to Rs. 7·77 crores as a result of larger receipts of wheat from Australia, motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses from Canada and raw cotton from Kenya Colony, though imports of tin from the Straits Settlements and of coal from Natal declined. Imports from foreign countries in Europe advanced by Rs. 42·21 lakhs to Rs. 21·34 crores owing to larger arrivals of kerosene from Georgia, unspecified articles by post from Switzerland, artificial silk piece-goods from Italy, iron and steel and precious stones from Belgium and brass and copper from Germany, though there were noticeable decreases in the imports of artificial silk piece-goods and cotton manufactures from Switzerland, of artificial silk yarn from Italy and of artificial silk piece-goods from Germany. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan declined from Rs. 8·67 crores to Rs. 7·83 crores owing chiefly to reduced shipments of cotton twist and yarn and of rice, though despatches of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods and of cotton coloured piece-goods showed improvement. Imports from China fell by Rs. 26·25 lakhs to Rs. 2·51 crores owing to smaller shipments of cotton twist and yarn and other principal articles of supply. Larger arrivals of sugar account for the appreciable increase of Rs. 74·78 lakhs in the total imports from Java. Arrivals of kerosene oil from Persia advanced by Rs. 25·13 lakhs, but those of fuel oils fell by Rs. 12·46 lakhs. Imports from Africa declined by Rs. 6·28 lakhs to Rs. 21·97 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of coal from Portuguese East Africa and of raw cotton from Egypt. The noticeable fall of Rs. 2·59 crores in imports from the United States of America was entirely due to reduced shipments of raw cotton from that country.

Under exports, Japan continues to occupy the first place, and her share improved from 26·25 to 30·09 per cent., as a result of her heavy purchases of raw cotton. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage of 13·81 as against 17·05 in the previous year though despatches of seeds, raw cotton and raw wool to that country exceeded last year's shipments. Among other countries, the shares of Germany, Italy and Spain improved by reason of larger shipments of raw cotton and seeds, while the improvement in the share of Belgium was due to larger shipments of raw cotton. The rise in the share of Hongkong was due to larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn. The share of China improved from 2·81 to 7·61 per cent. owing to larger shipments of raw cotton, while that of Persia decreased owing to reduced shipments

of cotton coloured piece-goods and twist and yarn. America's share declined from 3.61 to 3.18 per cent. owing to smaller shipments of seeds.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account advanced by Rs. 95.96 lakhs to Rs. 4.68 crores owing to larger arrivals of all articles except stationery and printing and lithographing materials. The increases are specially noticeable under machinery and millwork, vehicles, etc., and metals and ores. Exports on Government account, however, declined by Rs. 12.34 lakhs to Rs. 8.34 lakhs owing to smaller despatches of all articles especially of metals and ores.

44. *Treasure.*

	Average for five years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for five years end- ing 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	27,99,20,839	42,47,76,171	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,680	- 2,24,25,657
Government ..	27,000	24,665	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	8,68,27,258	18,72,44,782	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	- 1,07,57,589
Government ..	2,15,72,687	15,36,224	3,14,122	484	- 3,13,638
Currency notes—					
Private .. ..	..	74,33,649	23,91,627	15,30,227	- 8,61,300
Government ..	..	9,57,985	39,736	..	- 39,736
Total, Imports ..	38,83,47,784	62,19,72,476	27,88,34,751	24,44,58,931	- 3,43,97,820
EXPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	3,65,04,983	62,30,410	73,348	71,733	- 1,616
Government ..	70,07,176	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	2,67,58,434	2,66,98,549	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	+ 15,94,199
Government ..	18,857	3,136	4,71,207	1,70,52,109	+ 1,65,80,902
Currency notes—					
Private .. ..	..	23,62,800	4,000	3,000	- 1,000
Government ..	..	19,08,000	46,40,000	15,00,000	- 31,40,000
Total, Exports ..	7,02,89,452	3,92,02,895	2,92,30,538	4,42,63,024	+ 1,50,32,486

Despite a considerably larger balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India viz., Rs. 86 crores as against Rs. 82 crores in 1927-28, imports of treasure on private account dropped further from Rs. 27.85 crores to Rs. 24.45 crores. Imports of both gold and silver declined, the former by Rs. 2.24 crores to Rs. 13.26 crores and the latter by Rs. 1.07 crore to Rs. 11.02 crores. Arrivals of gold bullion fell by Rs. 45.47 lakhs to Rs. 10.34 crores; there were smaller arrivals from the United States of America, Egypt and Western Australia M7(CPB(CCB)

but shipments from the United Kingdom and New Zealand advanced by Rs. 67·19 lakhs and Rs. 16·73 lakhs respectively. New South Wales despatched Rs. 8·37 lakhs worth in the year under review as against none in the preceding year. Imports of sovereigns also declined further by Rs. 1·77 crore to Rs. 2·53 crore, due to reduced shipments from Natal, the United Kingdom and Western Australia, though receipts from South Australia, and other Native States in Arabia were higher by Rs. 32·77 lakhs and Rs. 25·1 lakhs respectively. The small decrease of Rs. 1·15 lakh in other coined gold was mainly due to smaller receipts of gold dollars from the United States of America. Receipts of gold coins from Iraq advanced by Rs. 21·36 lakhs worth. The fall in imports of silver was due to a drop of Rs. 89·96 lakhs in bar and of Rs. 7·6 lakhs in Government of India rupees. The marked increases of Rs. 1·54 crore and Rs. 75·57 lakhs in despatches of bar from the United Kingdom and Egypt respectively were more than counterbalanced by heavy decreases of Rs. 2·4 crores and Rs. 81·38 lakhs in the receipts from the United States of America and France. The decrease of Rs. 7·6 lakhs under Government of India rupees was due to smaller arrivals from Iraq, Other Native States in Arabia and Bahrein Islands. Mauritius sent Rs. 7·68 lakhs as against none in the previous year. The fall of Rs. 10·14 lakhs in other coins was a result of no receipts from Italy as against Rs. 18·8 lakhs in the preceding year.

Exports of gold on private account were insignificant, while those of silver advanced further by Rs. 15·94 lakhs to Rs. 2·56 crores owing to larger shipments of bar to China which more than counterbalanced the smaller despatches of Government of India rupees to Mauritius and Bahrein Islands.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver were practically *nil*, while exports amounted to Rs. 1·7 crore as against Rs. 4·71 lakhs in the previous year, owing to larger shipments of bar to the United Kingdom.

45. *Shipping*.—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

Vessels.	1913-1914.		1927-1928.		1928-1929.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	662	1,992,169	340	2,465,823	615	2,500,473
	{ In ballast ..	101	271,281	68	117,289	45	171,240
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	142	14,682	140	15,411	123	13,381
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	905	2,278,332	818	2,598,523	783	2,685,094	

Vessels.	1913-1914.		1927-1928.		1928-1929.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	619	1,818,005	422	1,688,802	449	1,956,501
	{ In ballast ..	38	121,231	61	240,467	70	253,734
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	113	12,055	101	11,383	80	8,027
	{ In ballast	1	250
Total ..	770	1,951,291	584	1,940,652	600	2,218,512	
Grand Total ..	1,675	4,229,623	1,402	4,539,175	1,383	4,903,606	

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1,402 to 1,383 but the total net tonnage increased from 4,539,175 to 4,903,606. Steamers numbered 1,179 of the burthen of 4,881,948 as against 1,161 of 4,512,381 tons in the previous year. The average net tonnage of the steamers which entered the port with cargo was 4,066 as against 3,853 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

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

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	2,739,773	3,093,713	3,376,366
Japanese	261,757	506,024	503,123
Italian	135,049	365,035	431,564
American .. .. .	..	77,654	35,675
Norwegian	41,599	86,571	84,970
Greek	12,157	6,332	21,235
Danish .. .. .	..	8,471	..
French	176,195	23,955	25,974
German	479,116	236,929	323,937
Others	357,040	107,697	79,104
Total	4,202,656	4,512,381	4,881,948

47. *Freight*.—Homeward freights were fluctuating during the year under review, the difference between the highest and the lowest rates touched being about 7 shillings. Rates began to rise from the beginning of the year and soared in May. In June they declined and the lowest level was recorded in July. From August onwards they advanced steadily and again reached the highest level in December 1928 and January 1929. A decline followed and in March they were lower than those ruling in the same month last year. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1928.	December 1928.	March 1929.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
United Kingdom—			
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement) ..	19—9	21—6	18—6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ..	19—6	21—6	18—6
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.) ..	16—6	18—6	15—6
Manganese ore	18—0	18—6	16—6

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1928.	December 1928.	March 1929.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	16—0	19—6	13—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	19—0	22—6	16—6
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	16—0	20—0	14—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	19—0	23—0	17—0
Havre—			
Light seeds	18—6	21—6	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	21—6	24—6	19—0
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	16—0	20—0	14—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	19—0	23—0	17—0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	18—6	19—6	15—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	21—6	22—6	18—0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	17—0	21—0	13—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	20—0	24—0	16—6
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	18—6	19—0	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	22—6	23—0	20—0

48. *Exchange*.—Fluctuations kept within smaller limits during the year under report. In April and May the rate of exchange for demand drafts was practically constant at 1s. 6d., and in June it declined to 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., the lowest level of the year. Thereafter with slight variations it rose to its highest level of the year, viz., 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., at the end of October. A slightly weaker tendency then developed and it stood at 1s. 6d. at the close of the year.

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

	Average for 3 years ending 1900. 1901.	1910. 1911.	1920. 1921.	1924. 1925.	1925. 1926.	1926. 1927.	1927. 1928.	1928. 1929.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	117.70	110.66	107.49	102.45	109.14
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	109.52	104.65	89.53	94.84	101.69
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.39	136.60	129.61	116.68	112.68	115.49
Oils—Kerosene								
Sugar, refined	100	88.88	173.33	153.33	135.55	138.00	102.22	97.78
Sugar, refined	100	93.58	374.82	135.24	97.78	93.34	92.47	91.13
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	175.44	485.96	298.25	252.63	219.12	226.31	262.63
" Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	318.18	290.91	253.45	227.27	218.18
White	100	133.33	441.66	308.33	308.33	105.83	266.67	258.33
Coloured,	100	125.00	450.00	306.25	275.00	240.37	218.75	212.50
printed or dyed.								
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	227.65	196.09	166.20	163.69	155.59
" Piece-goods	100	96.43	226.19	183.33	151.19	148.45	140.48	133.33
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	266.67	273.81	256.69	234.62	246.43
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	240.61	219.84	247.51	232.34	234.97
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	198.95	201.73	165.20	157.17	160.12
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	191.78	203.16	199.14	192.36	181.18
Til or Jirjili	100	125.41	251.76	198.75	188.16	190.44	183.87	170.41
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	253.11	229.74	186.90	198.54	215.13
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	234.34	182.92	153.14	161.04	157.89
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	325.16	275.60	230.01	216.65	215.94
" Twist and Yarn	100	156.66	403.33	336.66	306.66	247.71	253.33	270.00
" Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	250.00	225.00	249.17	241.67	250.00
White	100	106.26	310.53	194.74	163.16	151.58	194.74	173.68
Coloured,	100	95.45	218.18	150.00	140.91	142.27	140.91	136.20
printed or dyed.								
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	229.17	197.92	192.92	183.33	181.25

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the chief items of the import trade except metals, cotton twist and yarn and woollen piece-goods have declined. The rise in the prices of woollen piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn is considerable. The export figures show that prices of rice, linseed, cotton seed, grey piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn have risen, the rise in the case of the last named article being most marked. The prices of other exports were down, the most noticeable decline being in white piece-goods, rape and tilseed.

51. The effect of the variations in prices is indicated in the following table, in which the value of the principal articles of imports and exports has been re-calculated at the previous year's prices and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As import prices have generally fallen and the total value does not show a considerable decrease, it follows that the volume of imports has not declined. Under exports raw cotton showed considerable expansion in volume but a slight decline in value and seeds improved both in volume and value.

Articles. (1)	1927-28.		1928-29.		Value if re-cal- culated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1928-29 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
									(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IMPORTS.									
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Total Ton.	207,099	45,44,036	133,470	25,53,239	29,29,290	—	73,620	— 19,91,697	— 16,15,646
Dyeing and Tanning substances—									
Dyes obtained from coal tar. Lb.	14,131,390	1,65,41,551	14,407,153	1,66,07,359	1,68,63,572	+	275,763	+ 65,808	+ 3,22,021
Metals and Ores—									
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing. Cwt.	249,372	1,14,10,739	246,381	1,19,75,503	1,12,73,875	—	2,991	+ 5,64,764	— 1,36,864
Copper	151,687	74,97,804	151,376	79,42,029	74,82,516	—	311	+ 4,44,135	— 15,378
Iron and steel .. Ton.	284,296	4,69,01,553	286,025	4,87,23,465	4,72,88,799	+	2,329	+ 18,18,912	+ 3,84,246
Oils—Kerosene .. Gal.	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	26,299,342	1,14,75,696	1,19,89,081	+	4,264,413	+ 14,30,555	+ 19,43,940
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including Beet). Ton.	176,397	8,54,62,288	201,770	3,99,73,071	4,05,63,033	+	25,373	+ 45,10,783	+ 51,00,745
Textiles—									
Cotton, Twist and yarn. Lb.	28,627,487	3,70,70,744	20,596,714	2,90,88,680	2,66,70,585	—	8,030,773	— 73,82,058	— 1,04,00,159

Articles.	1927-28.		1928-29.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1928-29 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
IMPORTS—contd.								
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, Piece-goods—								
Grey .. Yds.	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	159,023,184	3,59,53,305	3,70,25,722	+ 10,622,680	+ 15,48,675	+ 26,21,092
White .. "	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	4,35,13,056	+ 21,986,296	+ 53,34,128	+ 70,89,158
Coloured, printed or dyed. .. "	176,904,824	6,13,93,338	201,718,218	6,80,93,970	6,99,96,222	+ 24,813,304	+ 67,00,632	+ 86,02,884
Silk—raw .. Lb.	1,506,686	88,34,514	1,373,867	76,52,509	80,55,669	— 132,819	— 11,82,005	— 7,78,845
" — Piece-goods .. Yds.	16,827,878	1,98,68,642	17,307,720	1,93,75,504	2,04,35,052	+ 479,842	— 4,93,138	+ 5,66,410
Wool—Piece-goods .. "	7,142,690	1,40,44,490	6,720,419	1,38,85,448	1,32,14,158	— 422,271	— 1,59,042	— 8,30,332
EXPORTS.								
Grain, Pulse and flour—								
Rice not in the husk Ton.	19,793	49,58,447	16,879	42,76,264	42,28,446	— 2,914	— 6,82,183	— 7,30,001
Wheat flour .. "	22,100	52,14,903	18,152	44,38,667	42,83,199	— 3,948	— 7,76,236	— 9,31,704
Skins, raw .. "	4,195	71,71,282	4,878	88,00,692	83,38,859	+ 683	+ 16,29,410	+ 11,67,577
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed. .. "	1,514	57,46,128	1,218	46,00,151	43,36,297	— 396	— 11,45,977	— 14,09,831
.. Skins. .. "	925	50,73,858	802	51,54,087	43,99,172	— 123	+ 80,229	— 6,74,686

Metals and Ores—									
Manganese ore	256,273	68,82,545	2,73,285	80,14,858	70,63,780	+	7,012	+ 11,32,313	+ 1,81,244
Resins—									
Castor	90,805	1,89,52,296	71,187	1,45,67,285	1,48,57,738	—	19,618	— 43,85,011	— 40,94,558
Cotton	133,346	1,24,95,613	125,137	1,27,06,462	1,17,26,338	—	8,209	+ 2,10,849	— 7,69,275
Groundnuts	141,717	3,51,61,583	292,866	5,06,22,885	5,03,33,337	+	61,149	+ 1,54,61,302	+ 1,51,71,754
Linseed	88,714	1,89,91,144	79,743	1,73,90,403	1,79,70,708	—	8,971	— 16,90,741	— 19,20,436
Rape	3,658	8,86,639	8,168	18,64,651	19,79,789	+	4,510	+ 9,78,012	+ 10,93,150
Seamum (til or jinjili) ..	9,600	27,78,339	29,138	78,15,282	84,32,838	+	19,538	+ 50,36,943	+ 56,54,489
Textiles—									
Cotton, raw	303,756	30,60,98,594	469,237	47,11,74,357	47,27,18,269	+	165,481	+16,51,84,763	+16,67,08,675
.. Twist and yarn. Lb.	24,162,187	1,84,33,336	23,925,868	1,92,85,870	1,82,60,222	—	226,319	+ 8,52,534	— 1,73,114
.. Piece goods Yds.	124,995,831	3,89,20,159	106,756,590	3,17,13,711	3,32,39,790	—	18,239,271	— 72,06,448	— 56,80,369
Wool, raw Lb.	19,421,487	1,71,35,237	23,374,619	2,04,30,359	2,06,22,959	+	3,953,131	+ 32,95,122	+ 34,87,722

52. A similar comparison is made in the subjoined table between the year under review and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that with the exception of coal tar dyes, brass-mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, iron and steel, kerosene oil and cotton twist and yarn the volume of the import trade is still far below its pre-war level, though it must be noted that 1913-14 was an exceptionally good year. Similarly in the case of exports, the volume still compares unfavourably with that of 1913-14 except in the case of groundnuts, raw cotton, cotton piece-goods and raw wool which show marked improvements.

Articles. (1)	1913-14.		1928-29.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1928-29 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
IMPORTS.								
Coal Ton.	443,085	82,41,479	133,479	25,53,239	24,82,709	— 309,606	— 56,88,240	— 57,68,770
Dyeing and Tanning substances—								
Dyes obtained from Lb. coal tar.	11,885,515	76,28,764	14,407,153	1,66,07,359	92,46,611	+ 2,521,638	+ 89,78,595	+ 16,17,747
Metals and Ores—								
Brass—mixed or Cwt. yellow metal for sheathing.	242,147	1,19,20,370	246,381	1,19,75,503	1,21,28,795	+ 4,234	+ 55,133	+ 2,08,425
Copper "	210,251	1,27,72,075	151,376	79,42,029	91,96,243	— 58,875	— 48,30,040	— 35,76,732
Iron and Steel .. Ton.	279,941	3,07,57,357	286,625	4,87,23,405	4,07,06,597	+ 6,684	+ 89,06,108	+ 9,49,240
Oils—kerosene .. Gal.	18,748,220	85,94,265	26,299,342	1,14,75,696	1,20,55,618	+ 7,551,122	+ 28,81,431	+ 34,61,353
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including Beet). .. Ton.	213,145	3,75,39,310	201,770	3,99,73,071	3,55,35,914	— 11,375	+ 24,33,701	— 20,03,396

Articles (1)	1913-14		1928-29.		Value if re-cal- culated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1928-29 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	
IMPORTS—contd.								
Textiles—								
Cotton, twist and Lb. yarn.	15,602,304	1,49,53,851	20,596,714	2,96,88,686	1,97,39,891	+ 4,994,410	+ 1,47,34,835	+ 47,86,040
Cotton, Piece-goods—								
Grey Yds	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	2,37,18,665	— 55,481,240	+ 34,49,416	— 87,85,224
White	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	134,832,572	4,17,58,026	2,43,01,356	—104,807,196	— 14,32,838	—1,88,89,508
Coloured, printed .. or dyed.	345,803,566	7,41,71,898	201,718,218	6,80,93,970	4,32,68,558	—144,085,348	— 60,77,928	—3,09,03,340
Silk—Raw .. Lb.	2,018,901	96,67,845	1,373,867	76,52,509	65,78,900	— 645,034	— 20,15,336	— 30,88,345
Silk, Piece-goods .. Yds.	17,481,472	1,32,54,327	17,307,720	1,93,75,504	1,31,22,713	— 173,752	+ 61,21,177	— 1,31,614
Wool, Piece-goods ..	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	6,720,419	1,38,85,448	64,11,952	— 6,431,811	+ 13,36,223	— 61,37,273

EXPORTS.

Grain, Pulse and flour—										
Rice not in the husk.	Ton.	28,884	42,53,184	16,879	42,76,264	24,85,441	—	12,005	+ 23,080	— 17,67,743
Wheat flour .. ..	.. ..	31,677	58,19,827	18,152	44,38,667	30,46,443	—	16,525	— 13,81,160	— 27,73,384
Skins, raw										
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed.	.. ..	1,560	35,09,328	1,218	46,00,151	27,39,675	—	342	+ 10,90,823	— 7,69,453
Leather—Skins, tanned or dressed.	.. ..	876	35,26,119	802	51,54,087	32,28,250	—	74	+ 16,27,968	— 2,97,869
Metals and Ores—										
Manganese ore .. ..	.. ..	606,724	1,03,74,954	273,285	80,14,858	46,73,146	—	333,439	— 23,60,096	— 57,01,808
Seeds—										
Castor .. ..	.. ..	115,389	1,73,85,321	71,187	1,45,67,285	1,07,25,532	—	44,202	— 28,18,036	— 66,59,789
Cotton .. ..	.. ..	260,124	1,94,70,579	125,137	1,27,06,462	93,66,642	—	134,987	— 67,64,117	— 1,01,03,937
Groundnuts .. ..	.. ..	53,647	1,06,57,980	202,866	5,06,22,885	4,03,03,124	+	149,219	+ 3,99,64,905	+ 2,96,45,144
Linseed .. ..	.. ..	211,421	3,49,54,228	79,743	1,73,90,403	1,31,83,910	—	131,678	— 1,75,63,825	— 2,17,70,318
Rape .. ..	.. ..	52,230	91,46,501	8,168	18,64,651	14,30,378	—	44,062	— 72,81,850	— 77,16,123
Sesamum (til or jinjili).	.. or ..	93,304	2,21,27,104	29,138	78,15,282	69,10,094	—	64,166	— 1,43,11,822	— 1,52,17,010
Textiles—										
Cotton, raw .. ..	.. ..	380,464	29,70,81,890	469,237	47,11,74,357	36,63,99,488	+	88,773	+ 17,40,92,467	+ 6,93,17,598
Cotton, Twist and yarn.	Lb.	185,920,865	9,21,00,293	23,925,868	1,92,85,870	1,18,50,482	—	161,994,997	— 7,28,14,423	— 8,02,49,811
Cotton, Piece-goods	Yds.	61,215,309	1,11,66,652	106,756,560	3,17,13,711	1,94,72,397	+	45,541,251	+ 2,05,47,059	+ 83,05,745
Wool, raw .. ..	.. Lb.	19,960,724	1,21,09,964	23,374,819	2,04,30,359	1,41,81,381	+	3,413,895	+ 83,20,395	+ 20,71,417

COASTING TRADE.

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

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Increase or decrease.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,42,62,284	1,42,54,191.	— 8,093	2,91,00,388	2,20,20,232	— 70,80,156
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	26,00,580	76,85,147	+ 50,84,567	41,61,534	40,70,589	— 90,945
Kathiawar	5,84,23,547	7,66,27,768	+ 1,82,04,221	3,17,72,004	2,80,54,320	— 37,17,684
Goa	1,78,07,516	1,16,69,671	— 61,37,845	56,53,582	39,78,250	— 16,75,332
Other Ports	10,02,841	11,98,710	+ 1,95,869	14,81,373	14,52,264	— 29,109
Total ..	7,98,34,484	9,71,81,296	+ 1,73,46,812	4,30,68,493	3,75,55,423	— 55,13,070

British Ports in other Presidencies--

Bengal	3,02,82,251	3,16,99,605	+ 14,17,354	4,44,83,947	2,51,53,077	- 1,93,30,870
Madras	3,52,32,909	3,29,66,934	- 22,65,975	6,95,41,862	5,75,88,671	- 1,19,53,191
Burma	8,63,16,032	9,19,11,759	+ 55,95,727	4,02,77,070	2,58,43,749	- 1,44,33,321
Sind	3,01,87,728	1,51,82,269	- 1,50,05,459	9,26,48,230	7,38,55,533	- 1,87,92,697
Total ..	18,20,18,920	17,17,60,567	- 1,02,58,353	24,69,51,109	18,24,41,030	- 6,45,10,079

Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies--

Baluchistan (Agency Tract) ..	35,339	41,777	+ 6,438	1,40,681	74,589	- 66,092
State of Travancore	1,22,30,932	1,37,75,698	+ 15,35,766	1,11,11,898	1,08,94,439	- 2,17,459
Other Ports	6,383	12,831	+ 6,448	10,28,057	7,08,285	- 3,19,772
Total ..	1,22,81,654	1,38,30,306	+ 15,48,652	1,22,80,636	1,16,77,313	- 6,03,323
GRAND TOTAL ..	28,83,97,342	29,70,26,360	+ 86,29,018	33,14,00,626	25,30,93,998	- 7,77,06,628

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

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

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.
Cotton, raw	834	864
Grain, pulse and flour	613	720
Seeds	177	157
Jute manufactures	157	182
Spices	152	152
Kerosene	144	90
Teak wood	69	66
Coal	69	55
Ghi	49	47
Tea, black	38	46
Wool, raw	34	26

The total imports into Bombay improved by Rs. 86.29 lakhs to Rs. 29.7 crores due to increased arrivals of grain, pulse and flour, raw cotton, jute manufactures and tea, black—the first two of which are the most important items. Imports of grain, pulse and flour increased by Rs. 1.07 crore to Rs. 7.2 crores owing to larger arrivals of rice from Burma. Imports of raw cotton advanced by Rs. 29.81 lakhs to Rs. 8.64 crores owing to larger shipments from Kathiawar and Cutch; while shipments from Sind, Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa and Madras decreased. Jute manufactures and tea improved owing to increased imports from Bengal. On the other hand decreases were noticed in the receipts of kerosene oil from Burma. Imports of seeds decreased owing to reduced shipments from Kathiawar and Madras. The decline in imports of raw wool was mainly due to reduced shipments from Kathiawar and Cutch. Imports of coal from Bengal and teak wood from Burma also declined.

55. Exports from Bombay to coast ports fell by Rs. 7.77 crores to Rs. 25.37 crores owing to reduced shipments of both Indian produce and foreign

merchandise. Exports of Indian merchandise, which formed over 70 per cent of the total export trade, declined by Rs. 6·64 crores to Rs. 17·91 crores owing to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. Exports of cotton piece-goods declined by Rs. 4·11 crores to Rs. 8·58 crores owing to smaller shipments to Sind, Bengal, Burma and Madras. The decreases of Rs. 1·4 crore and Rs. 10·66 lakhs under cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton respectively were due to reduced shipments of the former to Bengal, Burma and Madras and of the latter to Bengal, Madras and Pondicherry. The decrease under grain, pulse and flour was accounted for chiefly by smaller shipments of rice to British ports within the Presidency, Kathiawar and Goa. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 1·13 crore to Rs. 7·46 crores chiefly owing to smaller re-shipments of cotton piece-goods to Madras, Kathiawar and Sind, of cotton twist and yarn to Madras, of sugar to British ports within the Presidency and Kathiawar, of metals and ores to Madras and British ports within the Presidency, of fruits, dried salted, etc., to Burma and of kerosene oil to British ports within the Presidency. Re-shipments of cotton piece-goods to Travancore showed an appreciable improvement.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	12,89	8,71
Cotton twist and yarn	2,83	1,43
Grain, pulse and flour	3,45	2,97
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	3,94	3,71
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	52	44

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

56. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Iraq, declined from Rs. 2·63 lakhs to Rs. 1·8 lakh. Receipts of other dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa, however, improved from Rs. 3,159 to Rs. 34,786. Exports amounted to Rs. 9,556 as against *nil* last year owing mainly to shipments of jawar and bajra to Other Native States in Arabia.

Coasting trade.

57. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports decreased by Rs. 25·45 lakhs to Rs. 7·38 crores. Imports declined by Rs. 31·2 lakhs to Rs. 3·77 crores, but exports improved by Rs. 5·76 lakhs to Rs. 3·61 crores. Fortynine per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port, Bombay.

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

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	36,39,534	38,21,082	1,68,01,544	1,49,25,805	48,60,845	47,79,209
Export ..	48,93,108	53,11,527	53,88,630	52,77,383	51,73,708	60,76,984
Total ..	85,32,642	91,32,609	2,21,90,174	2,02,03,188	1,00,43,553	1,08,56,193
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	5,72,611	4,85,926	7,26,598	6,65,538	24,662	41,482
Export ..	4,02,570	4,49,125	3,00,172	3,00,292	2,30,538	2,86,322
Total ..	9,75,181	9,35,051	10,26,770	9,65,830	2,55,200	3,27,804
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	5,64,485	6,49,164	22,31,184	22,20,004	77,765	55,269
Export ..	4,62,583	3,39,551	5,88,153	7,33,473	38,30,768	38,95,541
Total ..	10,27,068	9,88,718	28,19,337	29,53,477	39,08,533	39,50,810
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240
Export ..	..	..	..	..	3,06,322	4,20,505
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3,06,322	4,21,745
Grand Total {						
Import	47,76,630	49,56,172	1,97,59,326	1,78,11,347	49,72,272	43,77,200
Export	57,58,261	61,00,206	62,76,955	63,11,148	95,41,336	1,06,79,322
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,05,34,891	1,10,56,378	2,60,36,281	2,41,22,495	1,45,13,608	1,55,56,522

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
54,87,640	39,96,361	21,06,726	20,11,111	3,29,05,289	2,95,33,568	— 33,71,721
61,12,488	48,72,711	13,27,414	13,99,622	2,28,95,348	2,29,38,427	+ 43,079
1,16,00,128	88,69,072	34,34,140	34,10,933	5,58,00,637	5,24,71,995	— 33,28,642
4,05,520	2,68,110	25,86,684	27,47,711	43,16,075	42,08,767	— 1,07,308
26,82,935	28,32,397	20,10,394	21,17,041	56,26,609	59,25,177	+ 3,68,568
30,88,455	31,00,507	45,97,078	48,64,752	99,42,654	1,01,93,944	+ 2,51,290
1,05,029	89,142	5,97,907	9,28,146	35,76,370	39,41,725	+ 3,65,355
6,33,188	7,47,405	12,16,425	10,74,926	67,31,117	67,90,899	+ 59,782
7,38,217	8,36,547	18,14,332	20,03,072	1,03,07,487	1,07,32,624	+ 4,25,137
..	..	37,170	29,382	37,170	30,622	— 6,548
..	..	..	..	3,06,322	4,20,605	+ 1,14,183
..	..	37,170	29,382	3,43,492	4,51,127	+ 1,07,636
59,98,189	43,53,613	53,28,487	57,16,350	4,08,34,904	3,77,14,682	— 31,20,222
94,24,611	84,52,513	45,54,233	46,91,789	3,55,59,396	3,61,35,008	+ 6,76,612
..
1,54,26,800	1,28,06,126	96,62,720	1,03,08,139	7,63,94,300	7,38,49,890	— 25,44,610

The principal articles exported are :—spices from Kanara ; dried fruits, myrabolams, cocoanuts, rice, raw hemp and spices from Ratnagiri ; salt and rice from Uran ; rice, wood, salt, bricks and lime from Thana and pulse, cotton seed, raw cotton and wood from Surat.

BOMBAY ;

The 12th June 1929.

T. A. STEWART,

Collector of Customs.
