

# REPORT

ON THE

## SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND

(Including Administration of Land Customs, the Cotton Duties  
Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act)

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1918-19

WITH APPENDICES



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# REPORT

## ON THE

### SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,  
For the Official Year ending 31st March 1919.

#### SECTION I.—REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE. GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, including Government stores but excluding treasure of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1919, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1913-1914:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>(I) Foreign Trade (Private).</b>							
<i>Imports.</i>							
Merchandise	51,11,52,082	45,10,12,879	44,94,21,927	55,25,27,249	56,24,24,102	71,10,02,422	+ 14,85,78,288
<i>Exports.</i>							
Foreign Merchandise re-exported	2,22,20,045	2,22,75,244	1,05,22,209	2,22,00,222	2,22,72,719	22,42,22,122	+ 2,21,22,227
Indian Produce	22,21,22,271	45,22,22,222	44,22,22,222	71,22,22,222	72,12,22,222	22,11,21,122	- 10,22,42,117
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>22,22,22,271</b>	<b>45,11,45,424</b>	<b>47,22,22,222</b>	<b>77,24,74,222</b>	<b>77,22,22,222</b>	<b>72,21,22,222</b>	<b>- 2,12,22,222</b>
<b>Total Foreign Trade</b>	<b>1,12,15,22,278</b>	<b>22,21,22,278</b>	<b>21,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,22,71,22,272</b>	<b>1,22,22,17,122</b>	<b>1,47,71,22,272</b>	<b>+ 2,12,22,222</b>
<b>(II) Coasting Trade (Private).</b>							
<i>Imports.</i>							
Indian Produce	12,72,22,222	12,22,22,222	12,22,22,222	22,24,22,222	22,22,22,222	22,21,21,274	+ 12,72,22,222
Foreign Merchandise	22,42,222	2,12,22,222	1,22,22,222	1,22,22,222	2,42,22,222	7,72,22,277	+ 22,22,222
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>22,71,22,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>17,22,22,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>27,24,22,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>+ 21,22,22,222</b>
<i>Exports.</i>							
Indian Produce	12,22,22,222	11,22,22,222	12,22,22,222	11,24,22,222	12,22,22,222	12,22,22,222	+ 2,22,22,222
Foreign Merchandise	2,22,22,222	2,12,22,222	4,41,22,222	4,22,22,222	2,24,22,222	4,22,22,222	- 27,22,222
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>12,22,22,222</b>	<b>12,22,22,222</b>	<b>12,22,22,222</b>	<b>12,44,22,222</b>	<b>12,22,22,222</b>	<b>21,24,22,222</b>	<b>+ 2,22,22,222</b>
<b>Total Coasting Trade</b>	<b>22,21,22,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>22,21,22,222</b>	<b>+ 12,22,22,222</b>
<b>Grand Total, Private Trade</b>	<b>1,22,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,21,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,22,12,22,222</b>	<b>1,72,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,22,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,47,22,22,222</b>	<b>+ 22,12,22,222</b>
<b>(III) Government Stores.</b>							
Foreign	22,22,222	1,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,12,22,222	+ 22,22,222
Coasting	21,22,222	12,22,222	11,22,222	2,22,222	14,24,222	12,22,222	+ 2,22,222
<b>Total Government Stores</b>	<b>1,12,22,222</b>	<b>1,22,22,222</b>	<b>2,21,22,222</b>	<b>4,22,22,222</b>	<b>6,22,22,222</b>	<b>4,22,22,222</b>	<b>+ 22,11,222</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>1,22,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,22,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,22,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,72,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,22,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,47,22,22,222</b>	<b>+ 22,22,22,222</b>

General Remarks.

2. For the first seven months of the year under review trade was carried on under war conditions and prices remained high, until with the armistice early in November conditions were entirely changed in many directions and to a large extent a new set of conditions came into force. The south-west monsoon appeared nearly three weeks before the usual time but after good rainfall during the first few weeks there was a break which, with an interval in August of some improvement, continued till the end of the monsoon period. The result has been widespread scarcity in the Bombay Presidency and famine conditions in some districts. The failure of the monsoon had great effect upon the course of trade, the most marked result being a decrease of Rs. 10 crores or 13 per cent. in the exports of Indian produce.

Aggregate trade.

The aggregate value of the foreign and coasting trade including Government stores but excluding treasure of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind was returned at Rs. 217 crores showing a further advance of Rs. 23 crores over the figures of 1917-18. Private trade increased from Rs. 185 crores to Rs. 207 crores and Government stores from Rs. 8.53 crores to Rs. 9.33 crores.

Revenue.

The aggregate Customs Revenue consisting of import and export duties and excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 6.03 crores as against Rs. 5.12 crores in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 36 lakhs in the import and export duties and Rs. 55 lakhs in the excise duty on cotton manufactures. No changes were made in the rates of Customs duty during the year.

Foreign trade (private) Merchandise.

3. The total value of the foreign trade (private) excluding treasure exceeded the record figure of the preceding year by Rs. 8.13 crores. The noteworthy features of this trade are a remarkable increase amounting to Rs. 14.26 crores in the imports of merchandise and a heavy fall of Rs. 10 crores in the exports of Indian produce the value of which went back to the level of 1913-14. Re-exports of foreign merchandise show an advance of Rs. 3.91 crores. The increase in imports is principally due to larger arrivals of *cotton manufactures* and *yarn* from Japan, *articles by post* from the United Kingdom and *metals* from Japan and the United States of America. Larger reshipments of *cotton piecegoods* to Basra are chiefly responsible for the increase in re-exports, while the fall in exports of Indian produce is almost entirely due to smaller shipments of *raw cotton* to Japan and the United Kingdom.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

Chief Port—Bombay.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I. Foreign Trade (Private)—</b>							
<b>Imports—</b>							
Merchandise ... ..	81,09,75,150	46,07,62,903	44,97,62,900	65,22,24,122	56,51,36,044	71,06,39,126	+14,27,03,062
<b>Exports—</b>							
Foreign Merchandise ... ..	3,43,79,073	2,38,75,044	3,06,49,000	3,86,00,065	6,58,73,719	10,40,99,156	+ 3,91,23,437
Indian Produce ... ..	68,81,47,653	48,62,47,064	44,33,74,774	71,48,73,525	76,14,36,629	66,11,09,342	-10,03,27,287
<b>Total Exports ... ..</b>	<b>62,05,27,661</b>	<b>49,11,23,008</b>	<b>47,39,64,391</b>	<b>77,31,74,460</b>	<b>62,73,12,348</b>	<b>76,61,08,498</b>	<b>+ 6,13,08,660</b>
<b>Aggregate Foreign Trade ... ..</b>	<b>1,13,18,02,811</b>	<b>66,18,01,911</b>	<b>91,80,33,151</b>	<b>1,32,61,30,582</b>	<b>1,39,54,48,392</b>	<b>1,47,67,47,624</b>	<b>+ 8,14,90,232</b>
<b>II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—</b>							
<b>Imports—</b>							
Indian Produce ... ..	17,25,19,341	14,76,36,137	16,05,73,797	19,51,94,530	23,16,90,561	23,18,45,900	+10,01,56,429
Foreign Merchandise ... ..	27,01,968	53,35,874	68,63,922	78,26,509	1,01,44,943	1,43,44,270	+ 41,90,927
<b>Total Imports ... ..</b>	<b>17,32,19,609</b>	<b>17,30,72,011</b>	<b>16,55,39,649</b>	<b>20,30,10,339</b>	<b>24,18,35,504</b>	<b>24,61,90,170</b>	<b>+10,43,53,336</b>

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or Decrease in 1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—continued.</b>							
<b>Exports—</b>							
Indian Produce	9,77,79,578	8,40,18,308	8,30,80,817	8,39,04,813	8,41,78,750	11,48,02,164	+ 4,06,23,356
Foreign Merchandise	4,09,70,321	4,15,08,118	4,38,43,768	4,77,08,790	5,81,33,808	4,94,39,424	+ 16,30,536
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>14,77,50,899</b>	<b>12,55,26,426</b>	<b>12,69,24,585</b>	<b>13,16,13,603</b>	<b>14,23,12,558</b>	<b>16,42,41,588</b>	<b>+ 2,26,28,985</b>
<b>Aggregate Coasting Trade</b>	<b>32,39,80,813</b>	<b>30,51,35,426</b>	<b>30,14,39,019</b>	<b>31,45,33,748</b>	<b>30,73,44,378</b>	<b>32,36,81,172</b>	<b>+ 14,10,36,793</b>
<b>Total Private Trade</b>	<b>1,45,44,73,683</b>	<b>1,35,00,87,337</b>	<b>1,31,74,78,800</b>	<b>1,35,12,54,324</b>	<b>1,72,38,03,085</b>	<b>2,00,61,78,428</b>	<b>+ 28,23,24,343</b>
<b>Aggregate Government Stores</b>	<b>1,13,53,625</b>	<b>1,25,54,535</b>	<b>2,50,34,705</b>	<b>4,07,41,741</b>	<b>5,50,54,000</b>	<b>6,38,71,887</b>	<b>+ 78,20,887</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>1,46,58,36,308</b>	<b>1,36,57,41,872</b>	<b>1,34,25,48,505</b>	<b>1,72,30,96,065</b>	<b>1,77,88,57,133</b>	<b>2,07,00,50,315</b>	<b>+ 34,71,52,250</b>

Practically all the foreign trade of the Presidency proper passes through the chief port—Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of the port of Bombay excluding treasure was Rs. 147.69 crores showing an advance of Rs. 8.15 crores or about 6 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The foreign trade of Calcutta which went far ahead of that of Bombay during the year under review improved by Rs. 25.8 crores or 18 per cent. to Rs. 165.98 crores while that of Karachi declined by Rs. 10.17 crores or 23 per cent. to Rs. 33.83 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay advanced in value by Rs. 14.27 crores or 25 per cent. and those into Calcutta by Rs. 5.63 crores or 9 per cent. while those into Karachi declined by Rs. 1.61 crore or 12 per cent. *Cotton manufactures, metals and ores, Australian wheat, raw cotton, silk manufactures and articles imported by post* chiefly account for the increase recorded at Bombay and *metals and ores, mineral oils, liquors and sugar* at Calcutta. Decreases were recorded at Bombay principally under *matches, wood and timber* and *chemicals* and at Calcutta and Karachi under *cotton manufactures*.

In exports of Indian produce Calcutta shows an advance of 23 per cent. while Bombay and Karachi record deficits of 13 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively. The advance in Calcutta is due largely to increased shipments of *jute (raw and manufactures), seeds, grain, pulse and flour* and *opium* while reduced shipments of *raw cotton* and *grain, pulse and flour* from Bombay and of *grain, pulse and flour* from Karachi are chiefly responsible for the declines recorded at these ports.

The coasting trade of the port of Bombay has further expanded by Rs. 14.11 crores to Rs. 52.92 crores owing to larger imports (+ Rs. 10.44 crores) and exports (+ Rs. 3.67 crores). In imports an increase of Rs. 6.52 crores is due to larger arrivals of *rice* from Burma consequent on the failure of the monsoon and scarcity of local food supplies. Larger imports of *raw cotton* from Goa (+ Rs. 3.84 crores) also helped to swell the total. Some of the latter increase is doubtless due to difficulties in railway traffic which resulted in larger shipments by country craft.

5. The freight difficulty was specially great during the period of the year <sup>Freight</sup> covered by the war, and the high rates were maintained till November. But as a result of the cessation of hostilities they dropped very greatly thereafter and were as follows:—

	April.	November.	March.
	Rs. d.	Rs. d.	Rs. d.
Raw Cotton	225 0	240 0	75 0
Linseed and heavy seeds	215 0	140 0	75 0
Castor and light seeds	175 0	140 0	70 0
Myrabolams	175 0	170 0	70 0
Manganese ore	125 0	120 0	65 0
Raw wool	120 0	120 0	75 0

Prices.

6. The following table shows the variation in the average wholesale 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.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>							
<b>Dyeing and Tanning Substances—</b>							
Alizarine ... ..	per Lb.	100	118-63	86-36	126-45	658-27	1,684-08
Andine ... ..	" "	100	71-30	69-44	230-56	787-96	320-74
<b>Metals and Ores—</b>							
Copper ... ..	Cwt.	100	108-74	106-24	123-27	235-21	318-98
Iron and Steel ... ..	Ton.	100	94-71	101-28	140-74	235-17	346-83
Oils—Kerosene ... ..	Gal.	100	86-68	102-23	106-68	136-56	137-88
Sugar, refined ... ..	Cwt.	100	93-56	106-46	143-33	158-28	161-65
<b>Textiles—</b>							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... ..	Lb.	100	175-44	177-89	143-11	235-09	266-67
.. Piece-goods, Grey... ..	Yd.	100	186-36	154-55	145-45	121-63	263-64
.. .. White ... ..	" "	100	183-33	158-28	150-00	191-67	228-00
.. .. Coloured, printed or dyed... ..	" "	100	126-00	121-26	120-00	218-75	263-75
Silk—Raw ... ..	Lb.	100	107-26	136-75	136-20	154-19	173-13
Silk—Piece-goods ... ..	Yd.	100	96-43	97-22	103-36	126-00	150-00
Woollen Piece-goods... ..	" "	100	109-22	126-00	163-09	179-78	222-14
<b>EXPORTS.</b>							
Wheat ... ..	per Cwt.	100	108-08	122-80	122-80	126-61	125-61
<b>Seeds—</b>							
Linseed ... ..	" "	100	175-16	120-70	121-69	139-79	140-22
Rape ... ..	" "	100	115-21	144-80	121-75	122-06	123-61
Til or Jinjill ... ..	" "	100	126-41	143-69	118-20	123-51	141-98
Cotton ... ..	" "	100	163-14	153-29	147-45	163-14	263-20
Castor ... ..	" "	100	119-60	106-49	106-64	119-29	129-28
<b>Textiles—</b>							
Cotton, Raw ... ..	" "	100	161-78	139-22	121-03	173-03	221-35
.. Twist and Yarn ... ..	Lb.	100	164-64	126-67	143-33	156-63	206-67
<b>Piece-goods—</b>							
.. Grey ... ..	Yd.	100	126-00	126-00	116-67	138-33	191-67
.. White ... ..	" "	100	105-26	143-11	121-06	121-06	173-98
.. Coloured ... ..	" "	100	96-45	100-00	96-26	100-00	126-26
Wool, Raw ... ..	Lb.	100	122-02	131-26	120-43	206-23	223-23

\* This average is really the average existing before the war.

It will be observed that except in the cases of *alizerine, copper, sugar* and *cotton twist and yarn* under imports the prices of all the articles shown in the table have increased. In the case of exports all the articles noted advanced in value.



## FOREIGN TRADE.

7. 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.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Increase or Decrease in 1915-1916.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,05-25	5,61-05	6,80-75	6,68-13	10,37-84	+ 1,67-08
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	4,74-75	4,39-13	4,23-79	5,73-55	5,19-44	- 56-14
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	34,33-02	39,35-27	33,64-08	39,92-43	51,64-37	+ 11,71-99
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1,45-05	1,41-64	1,64-34	2,48-21	3,34-04	+ 1,49-02
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>65,07-07</b>	<b>44,80-09</b>	<b>56,32-55</b>	<b>60,81-35</b>	<b>71,08-80</b>	<b>+ 14,97-05</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,26-39	4,39-13	5,93-97	10,17-00	7,97-21	- 2,40-09
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	34,37-93	23,77-41	43,98-07	30,79-48	42,19-25	- 8,80-11
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	8,77-54	10,30-37	13,90-59	14,40-43	13,37-23	+ 95-80
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	51-39	66-84	71-10	77-45	85-30	+ 9-19
<b>Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures</b>	<b>45,92-47</b>	<b>44,53-75</b>	<b>71,45-73</b>	<b>76,14-37</b>	<b>64,11-09</b>	<b>- 10,03-27</b>
<i>Foreign Merchandise</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	53-23	93-43	1,63-15	2,29-53	2,09-43	- 21-40
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	22-33	30-47	55-29	94-00	60-25	+ 15-06
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	1,47-30	1,72-45	2,59-78	2,03-08	7,50-78	+ 3,37-08
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	4-59	4-58	7-81	11-08	20-34	+ 9-08
<b>Total, Foreign Merchandise</b>	<b>2,28-75</b>	<b>3,05-20</b>	<b>5,38-01</b>	<b>6,38-76</b>	<b>10,49-90</b>	<b>+ 3,91-08</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>48,11-22</b>	<b>47,59-05</b>	<b>77,84-74</b>	<b>82,72-13</b>	<b>74,61-09</b>	<b>- 8,18-04</b>

*Imports.*—All classes in this branch of trade except class II which is not of much importance show increases. Of the advance of Rs. 1'62 crore in class I nearly Rs. 96 lakhs increase is due to the arrival of *Australian wheat* which was specially arranged for in view of the scarcity consequent on the monsoon failure. Imports of *liquors, provisions, spices, tea and tobacco* also record large increases while those of *sugar, fruits and vegetables and other articles of food and drink* have declined. The decrease of Rs. 56'14 lakhs in class II is accounted for by smaller imports of *wood and timber, oils and miscellaneous articles*, while imports of *textile materials and coal, coke and patent fuel* show material improvement, most of the *coal* coming from Africa. The large increase of Rs. 11'72 crores in class III which is the most important group in this branch of the foreign trade is due principally to larger arrivals of *cotton yarn and textile fabrics* (+ Rs. 8'58 crores), *metals—iron and steel and manufactures thereof* (+ Rs. 1'02 crore), *machinery* (+ 68'28 lakhs), *apparel* (+ Rs. 58'85 lakhs), *cutlery, hardware and instruments* (+ Rs. 55'93 lakhs), *metals, other than iron and steel* (+ Rs. 30'06 lakhs), *railway plant and rolling stock* (+ Rs. 20'18 lakhs) and *dyes and colours* (+ Rs. 27'98 lakhs). Imports of *miscellaneous articles and chemicals, drugs and medicines* show decreases. The increase of Rs. 1'49 crore in class IV is due to larger imports of *miscellaneous articles by post*.

*Exports (Indian produce and manufactures).*—The decline of Rs. 2'49 crores in class I is almost entirely attributable to restricted shipments of *food-grains* which have fallen off by Rs. 3'17 crores. Exports of *tea and sugar* show increases, the value of the *tea* exported being nearly double that of the previous year. The principal articles of export are included in class II which records a decrease of Rs. 8'6 crores solely due to smaller shipments of *textile materials* (—Rs. 9'75 crores). Shipments of *oils and seeds* have advanced. Classes III

and IV record increases of Rs. 96·8 lakhs and Rs. 9·12 lakhs respectively. The increase in the former class is due chiefly to larger shipments of *hides and skins tanned* (+ Rs. 59·2 lakhs) and *yarns and textile fabrics* (+ Rs. 49·08 lakhs).

*Re-exports (Foreign merchandise).*—The most important variation in this branch is in class III which shows an increase of Rs. 3·88 crores due to larger reshipments of *yarns and textile fabrics* (+ Rs. 3·06 crores).

IMPORTS.

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

	Average for five years ending 1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Increase or decrease in 1918-1919.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1918-1919.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1916-1917.	In 1917-1918.	In 1918-1919.	
1 Cotton Manufactures	18,08,87,581	14,71,76,178	18,75,92,669	+404·07	25·39	86·4	78·7	64·1	1
2 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,26,52,877	1,26,66,505	4,82,60,795	+356·08	6·79	85·0	68·4	11·4	2
3 Sugar	4,08,56,252	4,60,00,985	4,77,07,184	- 12·54	6·71	1·2	2	·1	3
4 Metals and Ores	4,60,64,668	8,20,73,929	4,62,25,068	+182·61	6·90	55·2	32·2	25·1	4
5 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	1,23,55,114	2,08,81,828	3,69,97,627	+162·86	5·20	65·9	64·3	77·4	5
6 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	2,00,48,778	2,25,01,780	3,10,40,000	+ 75·28	4·27	5·4	2·5	1·6	6
7 Machinery and Millwork	2,20,65,056	1,67,18,116	2,18,45,467	+ 51·28	3·07	91·7	76·7	72·6	7
8 Wool Manufactures including yarn & knitting wool.	1,06,77,609	1,40,66,807	1,62,66,018	+ 21·80	2·29	74·9	91·2	61·6	8
9 Hardware	1,07,20,922	1,02,32,780	1,21,76,027	+ 28·48	1·25	57·0	35·3	26·4	9
10 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	78,71,970	1,14,10,864	1,28,72,726	+ 14·53	1·21	12·2	44·5	34·0	10
11 Apparel	68,51,822	76,09,581	1,23,45,044	+ 52·26	1·21	42·1	40·0	44·9	11
12 Liquors	61,15,580	80,83,088	1,25,57,971	+ 35·70	1·77	65·5	65·8	56·0	12
13 Oils	1,27,56,712	1,40,01,955	1,22,20,270	- 17·42	1·72	8·6	6·4	5·2	13
14 Cotton, Raw (including waste)	80,00,561	80,20,129	1,20,20,622	+ 80·00	1·66	20·1	---	---	14
15 Paper and Pasteboard	64,14,081	1,08,97,224	1,07,27,424	- 1·70	1·21	44·9	18·9	15·9	15
16 Instruments and Apparatus.	60,20,226	86,26,263	1,06,60,244	+ 20·24	1·20	72·6	26·1	26·6	16
17 Grain, Pulse and flour	18,82,101	1,56,075	97,42,621	+ 96·87	1·27	7	12·8	·1	17
18 Chemicals	46,24,667	1,23,10,725	67,20,022	- 25·22	1·24	72·6	64·6	62·2	18
19 Silk, Raw (including waste)	1,04,06,460	1,06,61,246	87,72,525	- 17·28	1·23	1	·1	---	19
20 Drugs and Medicines	52,22,707	72,75,570	80,20,566	+ 7·15	1·14	20·6	22·6	25·9	20
21 Spices	48,02,065	60,75,225	77,25,226	+ 17·50	1·09	2	---	---	21
22 Matches	42,18,604	1,22,56,069	70,60,210	- 21·97	·99	1·0	---	·2	22
23 Tea	21,22,128	49,71,424	62,72,771	+ 20·02	·98	·8	1	---	23
24 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	67,22,720	66,25,123	66,52,222	+ 10·17	·94	66·4	22·6	18·0	24
25 Glass and Glassware	66,21,620	90,45,461	66,12,072	- 24·26	·93	14·2	16·4	25·4	25
26 Tobacco	62,25,125	62,67,160	62,02,122	+ 12·16	·92	77·6	60·7	61·9	26
27 Haberdashery and Millinery	22,20,049	46,12,022	22,24,021	+ 12·72	·84	40·1	27·4	22·4	27
28 Fruits and Vegetables	62,22,221	67,68,224	62,27,072	- 7·62	·84	9	---	---	28
29 Rubber	22,22,214	52,01,222	52,22,722	+ 2·21	·80	67·4	60·8	71·7	29
30 Wood and Timber	42,22,022	22,10,022	21,42,221	- 42·64	·72	2·2	1·2	1·2	30
31 Paints and Painter's Materials.	22,22,227	27,22,227	22,27,000	+ 11·21	·70	22·2	77·2	40·9	31
32 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	27,14,222	12,22,022	42,02,140	+ 29·12	·62	22·7	22·1	27·2	32
33 Soap	22,22,220	42,02,222	42,22,001	- 2·22	·60	22·2	22·2	22·2	33
34 Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	22,22,022	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 27·24	·22	---	---	---	34
35 Belting for Machinery	21,22,719	27,22,222	22,22,724	- 12·22	·20	21·2	22·1	22·4	35
36 Stationery	22,27,622	22,22,722	22,20,214	+ 6·77	·50	22·2	24·2	22·1	36
37 China Clay	---	17,22,222	22,22,744	+ 11·60	·42	---	---	100·0	37
38 Earthenware and Porcelain	22,20,220	12,21,014	22,22,027	+ 9·21	·27	27·0	42·2	42·6	38
39 Books printed and Printed Matter.	21,10,222	21,12,222	22,22,222	+ 2·22	·22	22·1	22·4	22·2	39
40 Ivory	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 1·22	·24	22·2	24·2	27·6	40
41 Seeds	12,12,227	22,22,711	22,02,222	- 4·77	·24	4·2	1·4	1·7	41
42 Animals, living	22,22,222	27,22,222	22,22,222	- 14·02	·22	12·2	12·7	11·2	42
43 Leather and Manufactures of.	14,74,222	22,22,022	22,14,221	+ 2·22	·21	27·0	22·2	27·2	43

	Average for five years ending 1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Increase or decrease in 1918-1919.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1916-1919.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1916-1917.	In 1917-1918.	In 1918-1919.	
44 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	Rs. 24,02,479	Rs. 22,11,928	Rs. 20,20,734	-1.91	-19	26.7	20.0	22.6	44
45 Toys and Requisites for Games.	14,21,262	12,40,210	12,92,222	+4.97	-28	22.2	22.2	17.4	45
46 Boots and Shoes	17,20,627	10,63,028	17,12,022	+6.80	-24	22.2	24.1	17.7	46
47 Gums and Resins	14,02,771	12,12,824	17,02,742	+1.22	-24	4.4	2.9	2.4	47
48 Building and Engineering Materials.	22,10,242	21,22,327	12,22,222	-2.24	-22	22.1	22.2	21.2	48
49 Clocks and Watches	10,21,120	11,22,122	12,72,222	+2.22	-22	7.4	2.1	2.0	49
50 Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	22,22,024	2,04,212	14,44,224	+11.40	-20	22.2	20.7	2.6	50
51 Cordage and Rope	4,22,222	7,27,244	2,22,042	+ 2.21	-14	27.4	22.2	20.4	51
52 Umbrellas and Fittings	2,22,222	7,12,224	2,21,224	+ 2.04	-12	44.2	24.1	27.2	52
53 Cutlery	2,12,122	2,22,221	2,22,222	+ 2.77	-12	20.2	20.1	20.2	53
54 Flax and Manufactures of	12,41,122	22,22,720	2,22,122	-12.42	-12	21.2	21.2	22.2	54
55 Wool, raw	12,24,720	10,22,044	2,22,222	- 1.22	-12	7.2	...	...	55
56 Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	11,21,224	12,21,272	2,22,222	-11.12	-12	22.2	27.0	2.2	56
57 Hides and Skins, Raw	2,17,724	2,24,214	7,77,107	- 2.07	-11	2.2	...	...	57
58 Furniture and Cabinetware.	2,02,224	2,21,222	7,27,222	+ 1.42	-11	22.7	22.1	22.0	58
59 Starch and Farina	10,71,224	27,24,222	7,42,222	-22.12	-10	22.2	1.0	4.2	59
60 Arms, Ammunition, etc.	2,22,222	7,71,222	2,21,221	- 2.0	-10	22.7	22.2	24.2	60
61 Oil-cloth and Floor-cloth	2,21,221	2,27,222	2,24,222	+ 2.27	-22	22.7	22.4	17.2	61
62 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	2,42,222	2,22,222	4,22,222	+ 7.2	-22	22.7	22.2	27.2	62
63 Fireworks	2,22,221	2,22,221	4,22,222	- 1.22	-22	2.7	1.2	2.2	63
64 Fish	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,42,222	- 2.2	-22	...	1	...	64
65 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,12,222	+ 1.11	-24	22.2	22.2	10.2	65
66 Jewellery	2,22,222	2,02,222	2,24,222	- 1.2	-24	22.2	21.0	22.7	66
67 Tallow and Stearins	12,21,241	2,22,222	1,01,222	- 2.22	-21	22.2	17.2	22.2	67
68 Other Articles	22,22,720	1,01,22,222	1,22,22,222	+21.22	1.22	22.2	22.2	22.2	68
<b>Total Merchandise</b>	<b>22,27,22,044</b>	<b>22,21,22,044</b>	<b>71,02,22,122</b>	<b>+127.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	

Imports of merchandise have further advanced in value by Rs. 14.27 crores to Rs. 71.08 crores. The figure is even higher by Rs. 8.53 crores than the record total of the pre-war year 1913-14. This advance is, however, due in a large degree to the higher range of prices which has obscured the quantitative decline in most of the articles imported. The more important of these articles are commented on in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining articles the following deserve notice. *Articles imported by post* increased in value by Rs. 1.63 crore and represented 5 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise as a result of the scarcity of ordinary freight. A considerable advance is recorded in the imports of *grain, pulse and flour* which rose from Rs. 1.56 lakh to Rs. 97.43 lakhs owing to the arrival of *Australian wheat* already mentioned. Imports of *raw cotton* advanced by Rs. 80.9 lakhs to Rs. 1.2 crore owing to larger arrivals from the East African Protectorate and Zanzibar. Imports of *instruments, apparatus and appliances* have improved by Rs. 20.24 lakhs owing to larger receipts of *electrical* and photographic instruments from the United States of America and of scientific instruments from Italy. The advance of Rs. 17.51 lakhs recorded under *spices* is due to larger arrivals of *cloves* from Zanzibar and *betelnuts* from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. An increase of Rs. 11.81 lakhs is to be noted both in the imports of *paints and painter's materials* and the imports of *china clay* as a result of larger receipts of the former from Japan and of the latter from the United Kingdom. The increase of Rs. 6.77 lakhs under *stationery* is due to larger supplies from the United Kingdom. Larger imports of *tyres for motor cars* from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and *other manufactures of rubber* from the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America account for an increase of Rs. 3.88 lakhs under *manufactures of rubber*. On the other hand imports of *precious stones*

and pearls unset have decreased by Rs. 27·93 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of pearls from Bahrein Islands, Muskat, Persia and Arabia. Imports of starch and farina have also fallen by Rs. 20·19 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from the Straits Settlements, Japan and the United States of America. Smaller arrivals of horses from Australia, Asiatic Turkey and the United Kingdom account for a further decrease of Rs. 14·08 lakhs under animals living. The advance recorded last year under belting for machinery has not been maintained and the imports have fallen by Rs. 12·33 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. The value of fruits and vegetables has further declined by Rs. 7·82 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of dates from Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf) and almonds from France and Italy. Reduced imports of copra from Ceylon account for a decline of Rs. 4·78 lakhs under seeds.

9. **Apparel.**—Under this head are included (1) apparel proper including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements, (2), gold and silver thread, (3) hats, caps, bonnets and hatter's ware, (4) lametta, (5) second hand clothing and (6) water proof clothing. The trade under this head has advanced by Rs. 52·35 lakhs or 69 per cent. to Rs. 1·28 crore. Articles falling under sub-head (1) advanced in value by Rs. 39·65 lakhs and were supplied as usual chiefly by the United Kingdom and Japan, their respective shares being 61 per cent. and 26 per cent. France was the only country which supplied, (2) gold and silver thread which rose in value from Rs. 14·61 lakhs to Rs. 22·73 lakhs and (4) lametta imports of which advanced by Rs. 5·89 lakhs. The trade in articles falling under the other sub-heads fell slightly.

10. **Chemicals and Chemical Preparations.**—The advance recorded under this head in the previous year has not been maintained and the total value has receded from Rs. 1·23 crore to Rs. 87·89 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying 62 per cent. and Japan 20 per cent. The principal articles received from the United Kingdom were acids, aluminous sulphates, disinfectants, bicarbonate of soda, borax, caustic soda and sodium carbonate and those from Japan were acids, bleaching materials, carbide of calcium, potassium compounds and sulphur.

### 11. Coal.—

	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,573	92,017	903	62,913	1,930	88,100	+ 436	— 24,513
Japan ...	190	8,850	3	90	1,313	59,950	+ 1,310	+ 59,860
Australia ...	12,479	2,08,256	1,346	30,059	.....	.....	— 1,346	— 30,059
Natal ...	12,617	5,40,020	509	11,950	17,417	5,48,176	+16,908	+ 5,36,156
Portuguese East Africa ...	6,077	1,48,354	8,457	1,97,073	32,030	7,06,988	+94,473	+ 5,60,910
Other countries ...	570	7,400	30	1,200	90	1,320	+ 60	+ 120
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>33,306</b>	<b>10,94,967</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>3,01,219</b>	<b>53,140</b>	<b>14,44,554</b>	<b>+41,890</b>	<b>+11,40,345</b>
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	1,114	22,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Imports of foreign coal have advanced by nearly 42,000 tons to 53,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11·4 lakhs to Rs. 14·45 lakhs in value of which Portuguese East Africa supplied nearly 33,000 tons and Natal 17,000 tons.

12. **Drugs and Medicines.**—The improvement noticed in the previous year under this head has continued, the total imports having advanced from Rs. 73·76 lakhs to Rs. 60·91 lakhs. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines which were supplied chiefly by the United Kingdom expanded by Rs. 4·16 lakhs to Rs. 17·19 lakhs. The advance noticed in the two preceding years under camphor has not been maintained and imports which are almost exclusively from Japan fell from Rs. 27·4 lakhs to Rs. 10·29 lakhs owing to accumulation of stocks in Bombay. The value of quinine was nearly double that of the previous year. Java continues to be the chief source of supply. Of the total imports valued at Rs. 10·93 lakhs 79 per cent. were supplied by that country while there was little variation in the supply from the United Kingdom. Imports of the other important article in this group, cassia lignea, which is almost exclusively imported from Hongkong and China, have further advanced in value by Rs. 3·7 lakhs to Rs. 9·25 lakhs.

13. **Dyeing and Tanning substances.**—The improvement noticed last year has been maintained, the imports having further advanced by Rs. 14.53 lakhs to Rs. 1.29 crore, but the premier position occupied by the United Kingdom in the previous year has been captured by the United States of America. The most important article in this group is *aniline*, imports of which from the United Kingdom have fallen by Rs. 7.19 lakhs to Rs. 31.73 lakhs while supplies from the United States of America have risen by Rs. 13.24 lakhs to Rs. 48.59 lakhs. Imports from Switzerland have also advanced by Rs. 6.77 lakhs to Rs. 8.92 lakhs. The bulk of *alizarins* has continued to come from the United Kingdom, imports from which have risen by 1,055,573 lb. in quantity and Rs. 2.77 lakhs in value. The price which was abnormally high in the previous year has fallen materially owing to the lower price of *alizarine dye 20 per cent. paste* received from the United Kingdom. Imports of *saffron* (48,000 lb.) were slightly larger than last year but the prices rose and the increase in value amounted to Rs. 7.44 lakhs. Spain is still the principal source of supply; though arrivals from that country were less by 463 lb. in quantity, they were higher in value by Rs. 6.94 lakhs. The other articles included in this group are *cochineal* the value of which rose from Rs. 2.91 lakhs to Rs. 5.02 lakhs and *cutch and gambier* the figures of which call for no remark.

14. **Glass and Glassware.**—The improvement noticed in the previous year has not been maintained and the total value dropped by Rs. 24.26 lakhs to Rs. 66.19 lakhs. Though imports from Japan have fallen by Rs. 21.79 lakhs the share of that country amounted to 65 per cent. and that of the United Kingdom 25 per cent. which shows a slight improvement. *Bangles* fell by Rs. 2.99 lakhs to Rs. 18.43 lakhs of which 76 per cent. came from Japan and 23 per cent. from China. The supplies of *beads and false pearls* were considerably smaller and were valued at Rs. 6.3 lakhs, 92 per cent. of which came from Japan. Similarly the value of *funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps* fell by Rs. 3.96 lakhs to Rs. 5.4 lakhs of which 89 per cent. were supplied by Japan. Imports of *bottles and phials* from Japan fell by Rs. 10.26 lakhs to Rs. 5.55 lakhs while those from the United Kingdom have risen from Rs. 5.1 lakhs to Rs. 8.48 lakhs. The value of *sheet and plate* was returned at Rs. 9.48 lakhs against Rs. 11.44 lakhs in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom which contributed 58 per cent. have decreased while those from Japan have increased to 41 per cent. There was a slight falling off in the imports of *tableware* which was almost wholly supplied by Japan.

15. **Hardware.**—

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>From United Kingdom—</b>				
Agricultural implements	80,007	14,888	18,778	+
Buckets of tinned or galvanised iron	28,886	2,708	4,214	+
Builders' hardware, such as locks, etc.	2,29,539	1,39,988	1,44,980	+
Domestic hardware	69,098	70,001	68,889	-
Enamelled ironware	7,709	26,504	8,884	-
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools	7,40,798	8,08,988	6,08,198	+
Lamps, metal and glass, and parts of lamps other than glass.	2,18,009	1,39,179	1,27,888	+
Other sorts	68,90,714	97,22,989	97,22,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,40,798</b>	<b>88,49,460</b>	<b>87,37,180</b>	<b>+</b>
<b>From Germany</b>	<b>8,047</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>- 1,888</b>
— Austria-Hungary	289	49,516	—	- 49,516
— Japan	97,68,384	60,22,740	68,22,788	+
— United States	22,08,048	22,01,289	22,70,988	+
— Other countries	6,17,288	4,18,288	2,74,284	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,16,37,864</b>	<b>1,08,22,760</b>	<b>1,21,78,060</b>	<b>+</b>

The decline under this head noticed last year has been more than made up, the total value having improved by Rs. 28·43 lakhs to Rs. 1·32 crore. This improvement is chiefly due to larger imports of articles falling under the general head "other sorts" which owing to their miscellaneous character cover the greater portion of the imports from the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America. The value of these advanced by Rs. 23·44 lakhs to Rs. 85·09 lakhs. Of the items separately enumerated the most important is *implements and tools other than agricultural implements* imports of which advanced from Rs. 9·6 lakhs to Rs. 22·92 lakhs to which the United States of America contributed 38 per cent., Japan 34 per cent. and the United Kingdom 26 per cent. The next important item is *lamps and parts of lamps* valued at Rs. 10·32 lakhs, 68 per cent. of which were supplied by the United States of America. *Builders' hardware such as locks, hinges, door bolts, etc., and domestic hardware* imports of which amounted to Rs. 7·81 lakhs and Rs. 1·19 lakh respectively record slight decreases. *Enamelled ironware* almost all of which is now supplied by Japan has fallen by Rs. 4·87 lakhs to Rs. 4·12 lakhs.

16. Liquors—

	1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter ... { In bottles, Liquid.	613,671	18,68,872	791,403	30,71,844	+ 177,732	+ 12,02,972
... { In bulk ...	151,531	2,37,927	57,930	1,20,300	- 93,601	- 1,17,628
Cider and other Fermented Liquors, Liquid.	4,300	20,498	6,142	34,067	+ 1,842	+ 13,569
Spirits—						
Whisky ... { Liquid.	233,970	29,47,800	179,141	31,28,515	- 54,829	+ 1,80,715
... { Proof.	190,497		140,243		- 50,254	
Brandy ... { Liquid.	98,348	12,55,599	98,925	19,38,460	+ 5,577	+ 6,82,861
... { Proof.	73,768		77,595		- 1,173	
Gin, Rum and Liqueurs ... Liquid.	34,624	3,23,415	24,032	4,71,802	- 10,492	+ 1,48,387
Other Spirits (Rectified, Denatured, etc.) ...	66,976	13,40,160	126,137	18,14,722	+ 59,261	+ 4,74,562
Total of Spirits ...	428,718	58,66,974	428,235	73,53,499	- 483	+ 14,86,525
Wines ...	87,369	9,94,314	149,249	19,78,142	+ 61,880	+ 9,83,828

*Ale, Beer and Porter.*—Imports of *ale and beer in bottles* have advanced by 177,112 gallons to 726,481 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 11·6 lakhs to Rs. 27·39 lakhs in value. Of these 523,222 gallons arrived from Japan, 162,708 gallons from the United Kingdom and 38,392 gallons from the United States of America while Holland sent only 659 gallons against 34,944 gallons in the previous year. There was a small decrease in *stout and porter in bottles* from the United Kingdom while imports from Japan have slightly advanced. Imports of these liquors *in cask* which came from the United Kingdom only have fallen off by 93,401 gallons in quantity and Rs. 1·18 lakh in value owing to the difficulty in getting casks.

*Spirits.*—Arrivals of *whisky*, practically all from the United Kingdom, have declined by 54,829 liquid gallons but advanced in value by Rs. 1·81 lakh. Imports of *brandy* show a recovery from the decline noticed last year and have advanced by 5,577 gallons to 98,925 gallons owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom while the importations from France which amounted to 72 per cent. of the total have declined by 5,571 gallons in quantity but increased by Rs. 3·02 lakhs in value. Imports of *gin* which is supplied by the United Kingdom and Holland have fallen off in quantity, but risen in value while those of *rum* mostly from the United Kingdom record decreases both in quantity and value. *Perfumed spirits* which were supplied by the United Kingdom and France record an increase of 2,041 gallons but *drugs containing spirit* which arrived mostly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America show a decrease of 8,793 gallons. The supplies of *spirit for methylation* and *rectified spirit* from Java have recovered from the set-back of the preceding year and increased, the former by 51,949 gallons and the latter by 13,726 gallons.

**Wines.**—Imports have recovered from the decline noticed last year and show an advance of 61,980 gallons in quantity and Rs. 9'84 lakhs in value. *Champagne* most of which was shipped from the United Kingdom was less in quantity but rose in value. *Port* was supplied mainly from the United Kingdom, *other still red wines* from the United Kingdom, France and Natal, *sherry, madeira and marsala* from the United Kingdom, Gibraltar and Natal and *other white wines* from France and Natal.

**17. Machinery and Millwork.**—The decline recorded last year has been more than made up, the imports having expanded by Rs. 51'28 lakhs to Rs. 2'18 crores. The most important item in this group is *textile machinery* imports of which have advanced by Rs. 46'87 lakhs to Rs. 1'54 crore, to which the United Kingdom contributed 82 per cent., Japan 8 per cent. and the United States of America 10 per cent. The other principal articles included under this head are *electrical machinery, prime movers, sewing machines and typewriters*. With the exception of *electrical machinery* which shows an increase of more than Rs. 7 lakhs all the articles record decreases.

**18. Matches.**—The increase in the imports recorded last year was not maintained and imports fell by Rs. 51'97 lakhs to Rs. 70'6 lakhs in value. The large imports of the previous year had overstocked the market. The trade has been absorbed almost entirely by Japan, the contributions of Sweden and Norway being insignificant.

**19. Metals and Ores.**—

	1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-19.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... .. Cwt.	561	1,44,719	608	2,10,207	2,019	6,02,998	+ 1,207	+ 2,94,209
Brass ... .. "	18,508	18,88,826	22,178	22,98,246	20,553	19,20,808	+ 97,375	+ 20,41,028
Copper ... .. "	9,518	21,87,468	20,271	28,78,864	24,265	20,48,807	+ 2,694	- 8,29,957
German Silver ... .. "	400	84,375	120	25,753	.....	.....	- 120	- 26,753
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>								
Bars and channel (steel) Tons.	8,066	17,67,841	1,728	8,28,208	8,921	22,20,100	+ 2,298	+ 97,21,898
Hoops and Strips ... .. "	18,018	21,98,992	12,512	20,22,128	7,972	20,58,808	- 8,841	- 28,95,220
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised ... Tons.	1,280	8,12,975	1,265	8,54,684	228	2,20,028	- 1,028	- 8,24,988
Tinned ... .. "	10,568	46,25,220	8,028	25,22,754	5,268	22,00,121	- 668	- 8,65,548
Not galvanised or tinned ... .. "	7,517	25,41,484	4,285	22,28,704	2,008	17,20,000	- 1,288	- 8,28,104
Other sorts of iron and steel ... .. "	22,054	1,19,59,427	28,001	28,52,468	22,072	2,08,19,105	+ 8,019	+ 1,17,22,648
<b>Total of Iron and Steel . Tons.</b>	<b>74,455</b>	<b>2,57,94,522</b>	<b>48,277</b>	<b>2,21,15,200</b>	<b>47,684</b>	<b>2,25,40,244</b>	<b>+ 2,207</b>	<b>+ 1,28,24,274</b>
Lead ... .. Cwt.	12,454	2,20,066	15,512	2,55,222	12,522	2,61,245	+ 217	+ 1,02,222
Quicksilver ... .. Lb.	51,844	1,22,154	28,228	2,45,728	44,222	2,20,222	- 48,222	- 1,15,222
Tin ... .. Cwt.	10,222	12,72,222	8,222	2,22,222	1,022	2,02,222	- 4,222	- 8,22,222
Zinc or spelter ... .. "	7,222	4,55,222	12,112	8,07,222	8,512	2,02,222	- 8,222	- 2,74,222
Metals and ores unenumerated ... .. "	2,222	2,22,019	9,120	4,21,722	9,054	2,21,022	- 22	+ 22,222
<b>Total, tons ...</b>	<b>77,210</b>	<b>2,16,50,422</b>	<b>69,272</b>	<b>2,20,72,222</b>	<b>62,272</b>	<b>2,22,22,022</b>	<b>+ 2,422</b>	<b>+ 1,22,21,124</b>

The decline in quantity noticed last year was not fully made up but the total imports have advanced by 3,402 tons in quantity and Rs. 1'33 crore in value.

**Iron and steel.**—This group accounted for 72 per cent. of the total imports under the main head and recovered from the set-back of the preceding year. Imports advanced by 2,357 tons in quantity and Rs. 1'02 crore in value. In spite of the war conditions the United Kingdom supplied the largest quantity—about 21,000 tons—though there was a further decline in the arrivals from that country where the iron and steel works were employed mostly on the production of materials required by the Government and the shipyards so that the output of the commercial work was small. Imports from other countries increased. The largest single item under this head is *nails, rivets and washers*

imports of which advanced by Rs. 66·18 lakhs to Rs. 88·82 lakhs, the chief source of supply being the United States of America. The next in importance is *sheets and plates* imports of which fell in value by Rs. 13·38 lakhs to Rs. 53·35 lakhs, all the varieties, namely, *galvanised, tinned and not galvanised or tinned*, mostly of British and American origin, showing decreases. *Hoops and strips* which were valued at Rs. 40·55 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 28·97 lakhs were largely of British origin. *Bars and channel (steel)*, chiefly from America, rose in value by Rs. 27·32 lakhs to Rs. 33·3 lakhs. The other items included under this head are *angles and springs, bolts and nuts, pipes and fittings (cast), screws and tubes, pipes and fittings (wrought)*, all of which show increases in value in varying degrees. Imports of *wire rope* which was shown as a new subhead in the year under review were valued at Rs. 22·35 lakhs and were supplied mostly by Japan. Imports of *wire* were valued at Rs. 12·36 lakhs.

*Copper*.—Before the war the imports of this important article were valued at Rs. 1·28 crore. Its extensive use in war work materially affected the imports which were valued at Rs. 30·46 lakhs only in the year under review, showing a decrease of Rs. 3·33 lakhs in value but an increase of 3,494 cwt. in quantity as compared with the preceding year, the greater portion being supplied by Japan.

*Brass*.—Imports of *brass* which ranked next in importance to *iron and steel* amounted to 55,553 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 72·39 lakhs in value showing an improvement of nearly 97 per cent. in quantity and 113 per cent. in value. *Mixed or yellow metal sheets* declined in value by Rs. 2·2 lakhs owing to smaller supplies from Japan while there was an increase of Rs. 40·62 lakhs in *other kinds* practically the whole of which came from that country.

*Minor metals*.—Of the *minor metals* only *aluminium* and *lead* record increases of 1,327 cwt. and 217 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 3·85 lakhs and Rs. 1·06 lakh in value respectively owing to larger arrivals of the former from Japan and of the latter from Japan and the United States of America. *Quicksilver, tin and zinc or spelter* record decreases both in quantity and value. Imports of *quicksilver* were valued at Rs. 2·29 lakhs, 65 per cent. of which came from Hongkong. The Straits Settlements are the principal suppliers of *tin*, imports of which fell by Rs. 6·32 lakhs to Rs. 2·03 lakhs. *Zinc or spelter* mostly from Japan was valued at Rs. 3·93 lakhs and records a decrease of Rs. 2·75 lakhs.

20. *Motor Cars and Motor Cycles*.—The restrictions imposed on the importation of *motor cars* continued for the most part of the year under review. The total number of *motor cars* imported during the year was 335 of the value of Rs. 7·42 lakhs as against 292 valued at Rs. 10·98 lakhs in the preceding year. Out of these 318 came from the United States of America and 16 from the United Kingdom. 23 *motor cycles* valued at Rs. 22,000 and one *motor waggon* of the value of Rs. 10,000 arrived during the year as against 52 and 6 respectively in the previous year. *Parts of motor cars and motor cycles and accessories* were valued at Rs. 12·57 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 2·11 lakhs, of these the United States of America supplied 60 per cent., the United Kingdom 31 per cent. and other countries 9 per cent.

21. *Oils (mineral)*.—

	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.		
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
From Foreign Countries.									
<b>Kerosene—</b>									
United States ...	Bulk ...	10,339,116	62,75,626	6,883,420	34,08,441	1,087,823	7,29,719	- 4,546,666	- 96,73,793
	Tins ...	508,600	5,14,687	940,480	9,75,106	2,290,543	27,17,253	+ 1,260,064	+ 17,48,177
Dutch Borneo ...	Bulk ...	9,940,964	12,99,199	12,975	10,370	.....	.....	- 12,975	- 10,370
Persia ...	Bulk ...	614,970	2,84,366	6,264,781	20,66,553	2,218,698	12,30,064	- 4,638,029	- 26,36,459
Egypt ...	Tins ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	90	+ 79	+ 90
Japan ...	Bulk ...	217	325	125	180	.....	.....	- 125	- 180
United Kingdom ...	Tins ...	.....	.....	10	25	.....	.....	- 10	- 25
Total Kerosene ...	Bulk ...	12,953,667	79,69,806	12,463,612	73,79,434	3,255,620	20,59,753	- 2,197,092	- 52,19,701
	Tins ...	508,600	5,14,687	940,480	9,75,131	2,290,615	27,17,373	+ 1,260,116	+ 17,48,948
Total ...		12,953,167	84,87,192	12,394,111	83,54,515	5,477,135	47,77,126	- 7,916,979	- 26,77,45



	1914-1917.		1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
<b>Other sorts—</b>								
United States — Other sorts.	2,151,543	22,90,040	2,734,222	32,22,177	2,002,622	27,25,222	+ 222,222	- 4,77,922
Dutch Borneo — { Fuel Oil —	2,102,722	2,25,222	253,272	1,21,022	—	—	- 253,272	- 1,21,022
{ Other sorts .	—	—	2,227	2,022	—	—	- 2,227	- 2,022
Straits Settlements { Fuel Oil —	522,342	24,222	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Other sorts .	44,742	22,122	11,221	2,972	—	—	- 11,221	- 2,972
Persia — { Fuel Oil —	2,024,222	4,51,224	2,022,222	2,72,422	12,242,222	27,72,222	+ 12,221,222	+ 22,02,422
{ Other sorts .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sumatra — Fuel Oil —	—	—	222,724	1,07,222	—	—	- 222,724	- 1,07,222
Other countries—Other sorts —	272,222	2,42,222	214,212	2,22,222	122,222	2,21,222	- 112,222	- 21,021
<b>Total other sorts .</b> { Fuel Oil —	2,222,222	2,74,222	7,222,127	11,22,227	12,242,222	27,72,222	+ 11,227,222	+ 22,07,411
{ Other sorts—	2,472,222	22,22,222	2,024,172	22,27,222	2,227,222	22,22,227	+ 122,212	- 2,02,222
<b>Total</b> —	2,122,224	24,22,227	22,222,222	22,22,227	22,224,171	27,02,122	+ 12,122,222	+ 21,02,222
<b>Total (Foreign)</b> —	22,222,221	1,22,10,122	22,217,222	1,22,21,222	22,221,222	1,12,22,221	+ 2,212,222	- 14,71,221
<b>From Burma.</b>								
Kerosene —	21,222,127	1,02,22,221	12,022,212	22,02,224	12,222,222	22,22,222	- 2,227,221	- 2,22,224
Other Mineral Oils —	7,021,222	22,02,222	2,742,222	24,22,122	222,122	12,10,222	- 1,222,224	- 12,22,122
<b>Total (Burma)</b> —	22,222,224	1,21,22,224	21,722,222	1,22,22,224	17,222,222	1,02,22,222	- 4,112,224	- 17,22,222
<b>Grand Total</b> —	21,224,222	2,22,22,222	22,212,222	2,22,22,222	22,714,222	27,72,222	+ 122,222	- 22,22,227

The continued scarcity of freight has caused a further fall of 10 million gallons in the supply of *kerosene oil* from foreign countries and Burma. Imports of *kerosene oil* from foreign countries amounted to nearly 5½ million gallons valued at Rs. 47·77 lakhs showing a further decline of nearly 8 million gallons in quantity and Rs. 35·77 lakhs in value. This decline is due to smaller imports of *bulk oil* from the United States of America and Persia, and the cessation of imports from Dutch Borneo. Imports of *case oil* which came almost entirely from the United States of America advanced by 1½ million gallons in quantity and Rs. 17·42 lakhs in value. Imports of *Burma oil* decreased by 2½ million gallons in quantity and Rs. 2·21 lakhs in value, though the quantity imported from Burma was three times that of the *foreign oil*. Supplies from Burma have exceeded the imports of *foreign oil* since 1913-14 with the exception of the year 1915-16.

*Fuel oil* which ranks next in importance came only from Persia and amounted to more than 19 million gallons valued at Rs. 37·76 lakhs showing an advance of nearly 12 million gallons in quantity and Rs. 22·07 lakhs in value. Dutch Borneo and Sumatra which sent about 1½ million gallons last year supplied none. The whole of the *petrol* supply came from Burma and amounted to 132,600 gallons against 1,530,378 gallons in the preceding year. This large decrease coupled with the suspension of shipments from America which sent 16,000 gallons in the previous year, caused a deficit of nearly 1½ million gallons in quantity and Rs. 19·07 lakhs in value, with the result that for a part of the year a system of rationing supplies to individual users had to be adopted. *Lubricating oils*, 74 per cent. of which came from America and 21 per cent. from Burma, have further dropped by 293,958 gallons in quantity, but owing to better prices have risen by Rs. 3·58 lakhs in value.

22. Provisions and Oilman's Stores.—The value of these imports was returned at Rs. 66·52 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 10·17 lakhs. The

United States of America supplied the largest quantity, imports thence amounting to nearly 49 per cent. while supplies from the United Kingdom and other countries declined. The largest single item under this head is *canned and bottled provisions*, imports of which chiefly from the United States of America were valued at Rs. 32·17 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 8·95 lakhs. The next important item is *condensed milk* which arrived chiefly from the United States of America and Hongkong and was valued at Rs. 12·5 lakhs. Other items such as *bacon and hams, butter, cheese, cocoa and chocolate* and *pickles* also show increases, while *biscuits and cakes, farinaceous and patent foods* and *jams and jellies* record decreases.

23. **Railway plant and Rolling-stock.**—There was an appreciable recovery from the lowest level reached under this head in the preceding year, the total value of imports having advanced by Rs. 29·18 lakhs to Rs. 45·06 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom accounted for 98 per cent. The value of *carriages and waggons* was returned at Rs. 32·16 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 21·07 lakhs. *Locomotive engines and parts thereof* advanced by Rs. 8·44 lakhs to Rs. 12·2 lakhs. Imports of *materials for construction* such as *bridge-work, rails and chairs, sleepers and keys* were practically nil.

#### 24. Sugar (refined).—

Whence imported.	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,089	87,125	987	87,921	110	4,265	- 687	- 33,686
Straits Settlements ...	15,234	2,47,835	400,056	68,02,878	140,904	23,94,060	- 259,152	- 44,08,766
Austria-Hungary ...	.....	.....	604	14,562	.....	.....	- 604	- 14,562
Ceylon ...	4	62	42,106	7,58,030	.....	.....	- 42,106	- 7,58,030
Mauritius ...	511,252	55,59,130	615,551	1,03,13,451	1,414,955	2,35,94,617	+ 799,404	+1,32,81,156
Hongkong ...	99,034	18,10,092	84,124	17,95,997	55,335	13,44,259	- 26,789	- 4,51,638
Java ...	2,148,552	3,67,08,005	1,548,116	2,63,96,310	1,100,565	1,68,79,596	- 865,551	- 75,23,714
Egypt ...	648	17,080	25,457	11,44,070	16,097	9,78,700	- 9,360	- 1,65,370
Japan ...	232,065	39,59,088	68,848	12,73,545	7,107	2,44,365	- 61,741	- 10,31,160
Other places ...	702	17,669	4,323	1,24,529	1,846	52,100	- 3,477	- 72,420
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,799,410</b>	<b>4,83,56,066</b>	<b>2,788,152</b>	<b>4,86,53,903</b>	<b>2,796,919</b>	<b>4,74,84,991</b>	<b>+ 8,767</b>	<b>- 11,78,212</b>
<b>Re-exports ...</b>	<b>856,814</b>	<b>63,72,385</b>	<b>674,483</b>	<b>1,38,06,007</b>	<b>635,162</b>	<b>1,13,48,413</b>	<b>- 139,321</b>	<b>- 24,57,594</b>
<b>Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign) ...</b>	<b>410,192</b>	<b>79,08,008</b>	<b>449,001</b>	<b>89,91,410</b>	<b>839,189</b>	<b>76,85,073</b>	<b>- 58,812</b>	<b>- 12,96,337</b>

Imports of *sugar* which amounted to 2,796,919 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 4·75 crores in value were larger by 8,767 cwt. in quantity but smaller by Rs. 11·78 lakhs in value. The advance in quantity is solely due to increased shipments from Mauritius, whose exports exceeded those from Java by 254,000 cwt. Mauritius supplied 50 per cent. of the total imports. Java comes next with 41 per cent. followed by the Straits Settlements with 5 per cent. Imports from Japan, which amounted to 68,848 cwt. in the preceding year, have fallen by 61,741 cwt. to 7,107 cwt. only.

There were no remarkable fluctuations in the prices of sugar in Bombay. *Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch standard and above* was quoted at Rs. 16/6 at the beginning of April 1918. It rose a little and then came down to Rs. 15/12 at the beginning of August. Then it again rose to Rs. 17 in October and fell to Rs. 14/10 and this was the lowest point reached at the end of December. Then it rose again and stood at Rs. 18/10 at the close of the financial year. Similarly in the case of *Java 23 Dutch standard*, the opening rate was Rs. 15/11 which after small fluctuations reached Rs. 19/12 at the end of the year.

Re-exports show a decrease of 139,321 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 24·58 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments to Persia.

25. Tea.—

Imports.	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
Ceylon								
{ Black	1,683,571	8,04,138	2,684,536	18,10,869	4,303,898	22,76,139	+ 884,780	+ 10,76,860
{ Green	299,078	1,31,308	672,955	3,38,684	447,738	2,60,988	- 223,120	- 84,716
Hongkong								
{ Black	38,487	17,657	12,828	7,908	17,658	17,658	+ 8,830	+ 8,750
China								
{ Black	144,458	47,585	101,818	78,681	304,689	2,98,164	+ 303,311	+ 2,20,483
{ Green	1,322,777	9,05,780	2,806,768	28,80,948	2,186,218	23,20,874	- 210,560	+ 8,60,132
Java								
{ Black	71,586	58,984	68,975	84,189	116,685	1,38,448	+ 81,580	+ 64,210
Other Countries...								
{ Black	43,374	38,880	11,088	7,716	60,083	74,019	+ 77,989	+ 68,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,361,280</b>	<b>30,01,361</b>	<b>7,864,123</b>	<b>69,71,684</b>	<b>8,481,845</b>	<b>69,78,771</b>	<b>+ 627,565</b>	<b>+ 80,08,547</b>
Calcutta								
{ Black	17,151	10,898	77,444	88,844	79,488	68,378	+ 2,041	+ 12,088
<b>Exports.</b>								
<b>Foreign Merchandise.</b>								
Arabia								
{ Black	141,684	1,10,668	98,143	80,088	218,018	1,00,488	+ 114,878	+ 1,10,468
Persia								
{ Black	481,819	2,07,860	194,145	1,72,686	538,988	4,37,488	+ 338,788	+ 2,14,868
Turkey in Asia								
{ Black	84,688	89,077	83,940	80,781	810,948	7,07,144	+ 727,068	+ 6,26,368
Other Countries...								
{ Black	98,688	70,288	78,008	67,480	68,070	60,084	- 7,988	+ 1,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>677,841</b>	<b>5,17,893</b>	<b>458,236</b>	<b>3,00,949</b>	<b>1,686,978</b>	<b>14,44,181</b>	<b>+ 1,808,788</b>	<b>+ 10,88,988</b>
<b>Indian Produce.</b>								
Zanzibar and Pemba								
{ Black	118,979	1,08,582	148,827	1,38,984	128,908	1,17,981	- 12,121	- 21,588
East African Protectorate...								
{ Black	202,908	2,96,948	556,088	4,37,831	619,008	3,87,488	- 177,588	- 1,00,048
Straits Settlements								
{ Black	48,788	38,979	28,288	28,977	2,088	2,830	- 23,180	- 22,787
Arabia								
{ Black	428,819	3,23,901	2,419,000	16,80,079	1,398,828	12,08,088	- 1,180,188	- 4,88,088
Persia								
{ Black	1,304,871	9,43,861	8,400,609	20,87,088	8,180,184	68,81,088	+ 2,749,888	+ 28,44,044
Turkey in Asia								
{ Black	1,376,117	10,98,885	1,879,728	14,78,486	8,884,444	84,12,218	+ 6,004,718	+ 28,24,788
Other Countries...								
{ Black	848,087	1,98,888	688,781	4,88,881	408,218	2,48,887	- 218,888	- 1,19,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,721,780</b>	<b>29,98,888</b>	<b>9,084,840</b>	<b>78,84,840</b>	<b>14,884,888</b>	<b>1,28,87,887</b>	<b>+ 8,488,488</b>	<b>+ 60,88,077</b>

Imports of foreign teas amounted to nearly 8½ million lb. valued at Rs. 69·74 lakhs and exceeded the record figure of the preceding year by 627,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 20·02 lakhs in value. This advance is mainly due to larger arrivals of Ceylon black, the increases in black teas from Hongkong, China, Java and other countries being counterbalanced by restricted shipments of green teas from Ceylon and China. Arrivals of Calcutta tea by sea amounted to 79,485 lb. showing a small increase of 2,041 lb. Re-exports of foreign teas amounted to a little over 1½ million lb. while exports of Indian teas chiefly to Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia and East Africa amounted to

more than 14½ million lb. valued at Rs. 1·34 crore, an increase of 5½ million lb. in quantity and Rs. 60·33 lakhs in value, the largest shipments being made to Persia and Asiatic Turkey.

26. Textiles.—

*Cotton manufactures and twist and yarn.*—These two important groups which represent 75 per cent. of the total trade in Textiles show a recovery from the deficit recorded in the previous year, imports of *twist and yarn* having improved by 17 million lb. to 23 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·56 crores to Rs. 4·83 crores in value and *cotton manufactures* by Rs. 4·04 crores to Rs. 18·76 crores. The improvement in *twist and yarn* is due to increased shipments from Japan amounting to 20·4 million lb. against 2·9 million lb. in 1917-18 while imports from the United Kingdom have further fallen by 1·3 million lb. to 1·6 million lb. Imports from Switzerland have also diminished while those from other countries have advanced by 1 million lb. The prices of *twist and yarn* have remained stationary while those of *cotton manufactures* have further advanced. Notwithstanding Japan's continued efforts in making heavy shipments of *grey piece-goods* the United Kingdom holds a pre-eminent position in *cotton manufactures* as a whole. Out of the total imports of Rs. 18·76 crores the United Kingdom accounted for 64 per cent. and Japan 33 per cent.

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1909-1910	177,065,170	2,46,22,118	161,971,134	2,44,84,326	160,714,847	3,39,98,425
1910-1911	108,160,768	3,01,31,825	197,460,299	3,18,32,923	238,148,600	4,63,73,242
1911-1912	172,424,168	2,82,38,448	196,700,568	3,40,76,437	231,267,629	4,54,17,230
1912-1913	228,039,026	3,55,94,558	226,711,525	3,03,47,499	274,845,589	5,67,05,379
1913-1914	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,654	345,803,566	7,41,71,598
1914-1915	169,762,633	2,92,01,453	167,160,968	3,12,54,132	216,414,005	4,48,56,002
1915-1916	102,822,637	1,68,83,960	135,918,447	2,48,66,003	151,668,967	3,67,30,560
1916-1917	121,964,772	2,39,23,321	147,158,179	3,38,01,763	160,894,349	6,58,02,512
1917-1918	100,541,447	2,06,06,603	120,602,608	3,32,20,661	152,672,757	6,59,56,034
1918-1919	163,260,576	6,76,15,701	90,267,092	4,45,69,311	108,097,702	5,77,82,586
Increase or Decrease in 1918-19	+62,719,129	+3,80,10,098	-30,235,516	+1,13,48,630	-43,675,065	-31,73,449

As regards the three classes of piece-goods the strongest line of Japan is greys, total imports of which advanced by 63 million yards to 163 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 3·8 crores to Rs. 6·76 crores in value of which Japan accounted for 81 per cent. Japan was the chief supplier of *long cloth and shirtings* (Rs. 297 lakhs), *drills and jeans* (Rs. 36 lakhs) and *sheetings* (Rs. 193 lakhs) while the United Kingdom sent the greater share in *dhuties, saris and scarves* (Rs. 39 lakhs) and *jaconets* (Rs. 52 lakhs). Imports of *pepperill drills* from America which had always commanded good sales in previous years were nil while Japan sent about 15,000 bales of *grey drills* during the year. *White piece-goods* record a decline of 30 million yards in quantity but a rise of Rs. 1·13 crore in value. The increased value was largely due to the high speculative rates that ruled in the market during the first half of the year. The United Kingdom supplied 95 per cent. of these goods. The leading headings which show improvement were *dhuties and saris, long cloth and shirtings, mulls and lawns* while *nainsooks, checks, spots and stripes* and *sheetings* have declined. *Coloured piece-goods* which

amounted to 109 million yards in quantity and Rs. 5.78 crores in value show decreases both in quantity and value (—44 million yards and—Rs. 81.73 lakhs). The United Kingdom accounted for 93 per cent. of these goods. The principal classes imported were *prints and chints* (Rs. 1.87 crore), *cambrics* etc., (Rs. 50.59 lakhs), *saries and scarves* (Rs. 40.45 lakhs), *shirtings* (Rs. 35.45 lakhs) and *twills* (Rs. 31.94 lakhs). All the lines show decreases except *saries and scarves* and *twills*.

Large demands on the production of the local mills continued throughout the year though the production of both yarn and cloth declined, the former by 42 million lb. or 8.8 per cent. and the latter by 16.4 million yards or 12 per cent. Only 14.6 per cent. of the yarn and 9.8 per cent. of the cloth produced were exported to foreign countries. China is the principal buyer of Indian yarn while Aden and Dependencies, Turkey in Asia and Persia were the largest customers for Indian cloth.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED		
	36s to 80s.	31s and upwards.	Total Yarn.	36s to 80s.	31s and upwards.	Total Yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1914-1915	4.18	7.70	11.88	21.18	16.89	448
1915-1916	8.89	9.29	18.21	21.75	16.31	510
1916-1917	9.1	8.21	9.85	22.40	22.89	438
1917-1918	6.8	8.45	6.05	22.25	24.25	469
1918-1919	1.41	12.70	22.10	41.68	19.09	487

Imports of yarn have increased from 6.05 million lb. to 23.11 million lb. of which 31s and upwards represent 59 per cent. while of the output of the local yarns the lower counts represent 95.5 per cent.

Imports of *handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece*, almost all of which were supplied by the United Kingdom, further advanced from Rs. 12.1 lakhs to Rs. 19.18 lakhs. *Hosiery* also advanced by Rs. 9.61 lakhs to Rs. 20.58 lakhs in value and here again Japan was the principal supplier (Rs. 21.91 lakhs) while *canvas, lace and patent net, rope* and *sewing thread* which came mostly from the United Kingdom record declines. Imports of *Haberdashery and millinery* show some recovery from the depression of the previous year and amounted to Rs. 59.94 lakhs in value, showing an increase of Rs. 13.78 lakhs, goods to the value of Rs. 32 lakhs coming from the United Kingdom and Rs. 10.64 lakhs from Japan. The contributions of France and Italy were about Rs. 5½ lakhs each, while imports from Switzerland again decreased.

*Silk*.—Imports of *raw silk (including waste)* have further declined by 447,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 17.82 lakhs in value owing to smaller supplies from China and Siam. Imports from Hongkong and Japan have slightly advanced. The chief source of supply is China with 63 per cent. of the trade while the share of Hongkong is 24 per cent. and that of Japan 10 per cent. Imports of *silk manufactures (including yarn)* have further advanced by Rs. 75.38 lakhs to Rs. 3.1 crores. This rise is, however, due largely to higher range of prices. *Pure silk piecegoods* constitute the principal item in this group and represent 72 per cent. of the aggregate with a value of Rs. 2.23 crores representing an increase of Rs. 59.98 lakhs. There was, however, a decline in quantity. The chief supplier was Japan, imports from which advanced by Rs. 26.99 lakhs to Rs. 1.14 crore in value though the quantity was smaller. Next come China and Hongkong with values of Rs. 57.47 lakhs and Rs. 40.83 lakhs respectively. Japan also supplied the largest quantity of *silk yarn, noils and warps*, total imports of which rose in value by Rs. 12.9 lakhs to Rs. 50.59 lakhs but fell in quantity by 11,746 lb. Japan accounted for 79 per cent. of the trade. *Goods of silk mixed with other materials* were valued at Rs. 25.58 lakhs as against Rs. 26.08 lakhs in the preceding year. With the exception of a small supply from Japan they are entirely of European manufacture, France and Italy being the principal suppliers. Imports from France were valued at Rs. 18.06 lakhs showing an advance of Rs. 4.22 lakhs but those from Italy fell in value by Rs. 5.17 lakhs to Rs. 3.89 lakhs. Imports of *silk manufactures*

into Bombay represent 84 per cent. of the total trade of British India in these goods which is valued at Rs. 3·71 crores.

*Wool.*—Arrivals of *raw wool* have further declined by 626,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 1·88 lakh in value owing to a further drop of more than one million lb. in the supplies from Persia. The total receipts amounting to 1½ million lb. valued at Rs. 8·65 lakhs were made up by the arrivals of 638,000 lb. valued at Rs. 4·83 lakhs from Persia and 654,000 lb. of the value of Rs. 3·8 lakhs from Asiatic Turkey (Basra), the shipments from the latter country being more than ten times those of the preceding year. Imports of *woollen manufactures (including yarn)* have further advanced by Rs. 21·8 lakhs to Rs. 1·63 crore of which *woollen piecegoods* were valued at Rs. 1·35 crore showing an increase of Rs. 7·49 lakhs. This increase is, however, due to higher prices which have obscured the decrease of nearly 2½ million yards in quantity. These goods were supplied by the United Kingdom and Japan, the receipts from the former amounting to 90 per cent. of the total. Of the other items included under this head, *yarn and knitting wool* which were valued at Rs. 13·5 lakhs record an increase of Rs. 10·98 lakhs and *woollen hosiery* advanced by Rs. 3·12 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs while *carpets and rugs* which were valued at Rs. 3·81 lakhs show a decline of 64,000 lb. in quantity but a small increase in value.

27. *Tobacco.*—The value of the total imports was Rs. 66·03 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 13·16 lakhs over the figures of the preceding year. *Cigarettes* continued to be imported in larger quantities. They were valued at Rs. 56·84 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 10·07 lakhs. This increase is due to *cigarettes* weighing so much as 373,668 lb. valued at Rs. 16·73 lakhs having arrived for the first time from America, imports from the United Kingdom which supplied 64 per cent., Aden, Egypt and other countries having fallen off. Imports of *cigars* were about the same as in the previous year. Supplies of *manufactured tobacco* mostly from the United Kingdom improved both in quantity and value. *Unmanufactured tobacco*, the greater portion of which was received from Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf) and Persia, was valued at Rs. 3·5 lakhs and shows an increase of 144,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 2·17 lakhs in value.

28. *Wood and Timber.*—This head consists of two main divisions, namely, *timber* and *wood* of which the former is the more important. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage imports of *timber* from foreign countries, which had declined in quantity but advanced in value in the previous year, have further declined in quantity by 35,000 cubic tons to 22,000 cubic tons and fallen in value by Rs. 44·32 lakhs to Rs. 46·18 lakhs. *Timber* is sub-divided into (a) *Deal and pine wood*, (b) *Jarrah wood*, (c) *Teak wood* and (d) *other timber*. Of these the most important item is *Teak wood* imports of which amounted to 8,284 cubic tons showing a decrease of 14,370 cubic tons. Siam, the largest supplier, sent 16,311 cubic tons less than in the previous year. The sub-head *other timber* absorbed 34 per cent. of the total imports and was also largely supplied by Siam. The imports of *deal and pine wood*, mostly from Japan, amounted to 17 per cent. As in the previous year there were no imports of *jarrah wood*. Burma supplied *teak* and *other timber* amounting to 3,459 cubic tons in quantity and Rs. 7·73 lakhs in value, showing a considerable falling off both in quantity and value. Imports under the second main division, *wood*, were valued at Rs. 5·28 lakhs against Rs. 4·6 lakhs in the preceding year. The only important item under this head is *sandal wood* which came largely from Western Australia and was valued at Rs. 3·29 lakhs.

## EXPORTS.

### FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

29. The importance of Bombay as a centre for distributing foreign merchandise to Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and East Africa is again emphasised by the figures of the year under review. The aggregate value of goods re-exported from Bombay amounted to Rs. 10½ crores showing an increase of Rs. 3·91 crores over the figures of the previous year. Some of this great increase was no doubt due to the difficulty in exporting countries of obtaining

through freight with the result that a large quantity of goods was sent to Bombay to await transshipment or re-export, leading at one time of the year to considerable congestion in public warehouses and difficulties of godown accommodation. This increase mainly consisted of larger shipments of *cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, silk manufactures, apparel and tea*. Exports of *cotton manufactures*, the principal item of this trade, advanced further by Rs. 248 crores to Rs. 547 crores due to larger shipments of *grey piecegoods* to Aden, French Somaliland and Bahein Islands, and of *white and coloured piecegoods* to Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf) and Persia. *Cotton twist and yarn* was largely exported to Aden, and *silk manufactures, apparel and tea* to Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf). The large increase is especially noticeable in the quantity of *foreign tea* re-exported from this country which itself is a large producer of tea. It will be seen, however, that exports of *Indian tea* rose in value by over Rs. 60 lakhs. On the other hand reshipments of *refined sugar* which rank next in importance to *cotton manufactures* contracted by 139,331 cwt. to 535,162 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 2458 lakhs to Rs. 11348 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to Persia though Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf) took larger quantities than in the previous year.

The following table shows the principal articles and their value for the last ten years :—

Principal Articles.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	265.4	285.2	297.1	282.9	285.2	286.6	282.9	286.0	289.7	1,049.8
Apparel	12.2	15.1	15.1	7.9	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	4.5	29.0
Cotton Twist and Yarn	3.5	7.8	7.1	6.9	9.4	9.4	6.2	12.9	6.0	22.1
Cotton Manufactures	102.2	120.1	120.1	122.6	122.6	71.0	22.5	220.7	220.3	247.5
Fish	2.6	0.2	2.2	2.6	7.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
Fruits and Vegetables	7.5	9.2	10.2	9.4	2.9	2.2	22.4	22.0	21.0	22.4
Glass and Glassware	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.5	4.2	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2
Gums and Resins	5.2	10.6	9.7	12.2	12.1	7.7	2.1	12.1	11.2	12.2
Haberdaasery and Millinery	—	—	—	10.0	12.4	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.2
Hardware	7.2	11.2	12.2	10.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	4.0	10.2
Ivory, unmanufactured	2.2	4.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver...	2.4	2.0	4.4	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.4	—	1	—
Metals and Ores	12.2	17.2	14.2	12.0	12.1	11.4	2.4	14.2	2.2	14.4
Silk Manufactures	4.4	2.4	2.7	7.7	2.1	2.1	7.2	2.7	2.2	22.2
Spices	2.2	2.2	4.4	1.2	2.1	4.2	10.2	2.4	12.2	12.2
Sugar, refined	11.4	12.0	22.2	10.2	10.1	24.2	22.0	22.7	122.1	112.2
Tea	2.2	4.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	10.7	2.2	2.2	14.4
Wool Manufactures	2.2	2.2	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	4.2	12.2	12.2

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

Countries.	1917-1918.		Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)			Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)	
Persia	122.25	224.25	+ 102.00	Other European Countries.	2.25	14.25	+ 12.00
Arabia	22.25	27.25	+ 5.00	Aden	24.21	127.44	+ 103.23
Turkey, Asiatic	21.27	224.07	+ 202.80	Hongkong	12.22	17.22	+ 5.00
East Africa	22.70	22.22	+ 0.52	Ceylon	12.22	17.44	+ 5.22
United Kingdom	22.12	27.00	+ 4.88	Strait Settlements (including Labuan.)	14.22	14.22	+ 0.00

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1918-1919.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste) ...	94,61,78,136	39,39,63,356	37,52,84,587	- 1,146.78	41.54	1
2 Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	7,77,23,031	7,23,26,417	7,07,66,669	- 15.61	10.70	2
3 Seeds ...	8,96,73,133	5,31,31,676	5,70,42,133	+ 39.20	8.63	3
4 Cotton Manufactures ...	1,80,14,372	4,40,91,966	4,99,44,045	+ 58.52	7.56	4
5 Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	3,60,86,684	7,57,23,722	4,30,71,091	- 317.53	6.65	5
6 Wool, Raw ...	1,62,80,223	3,04,93,457	4,20,46,112	+ 115.64	6.36	6
7 Leather ...	1,04,49,421	1,37,96,597	1,97,18,740	+ 59.20	2.98	7
8 Hides and Skins, Raw ...	98,98,473	1,75,97,528	1,93,90,029	+ 17.33	2.92	8
9 Tea ...	34,49,093	73,24,540	1,33,57,587	+ 60.33	2.02	9
10 Oils ...	9,39,991	36,32,664	94,41,556	+ 58.9	1.43	10
11 Articles exported by Post ...	68,52,504	74,65,928	83,24,963	+ 8.69	1.26	11
12 Hemp, Raw ...	49,79,617	43,10,453	79,52,845	+ 31.42	1.20	12
13 Spices ...	24,56,929	53,02,016	54,66,037	+ 1.63	.83	13
14 Silk and articles made of Silk ...	3,43,147	3,23,296	40,30,376	+ 37.07	.61	14
15 Metals and ores ...	87,13,403	40,21,214	36,21,633	- 10.00	.56	15
16 Sugar ...	4,53,456	9,71,467	35,90,869	+ 26.19	.54	16
17 Coffee ...	9,76,075	63,79,349	35,05,150	+ 18.67	.52	17
18 Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	13,43,914	65,07,700	23,59,724	- 26.48	.43	18
19 Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	20,71,580	83,58,318	27,04,786	- 6.54	.41	19
20 Tobacco ...	11,52,533	16,91,960	20,56,261	+ 3.65	.33	20
21 Myrabolans ...	33,80,629	23,38,603	19,00,346	- 3.69	.30	21
22 Fruits and Vegetables ...	19,36,175	13,50,812	18,34,592	+ 4.84	.28	22
23 Jute Manufactures ...	7,87,206	13,79,506	13,43,465	- .26	.20	23
24 Gums and Resins ...	7,30,059	9,97,472	11,56,929	+ 1.59	.17	24
25 Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	3,35,399	5,10,236	10,80,761	+ 6.71	.17	25
26 Oil cakes ...	16,21,601	4,34,692	5,60,261	+ 1.26	.08	26
27 Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Horn-meal.	5,63,223	1,97,906	5,53,947	+ 3.66	.08	27
28 Manures ...	11,80,360	5,63,439	4,33,367	- 1.60	.07	28
29 Apparel ...	2,68,187	2,70,244	4,06,714	+ 1.37	.06	29
30 Bristles ...	6,42,069	8,90,108	4,01,437	- 4.69	.06	30
31 Wool Manufactures ...	9,65,192	8,06,019	3,66,706	- 4.43	.06	31
32 Fish ...	6,16,062	6,02,838	3,00,123	- 3.03	.05	32
33 Wood and Manufactures of wood ...	5,70,971	2,53,494	2,70,333	+ .17	.04	33
34 Furniture and Cabinetware ...	2,66,456	1,53,740	2,23,469	+ .75	.02	34
35 Books, printed and Printed Matter ...	8,54,392	2,43,579	2,06,467	- .37	.02	35
36 Other Articles ...	1,73,33,871	29,54,401	49,03,976	+ 20.30	.75	36
Total Merchandise ...	66,50,40,654	76,14,36,629	65,11,09,342	- 1,003.27	100.00	

31. The scarcity caused by the failure of the monsoon rains has been reflected in the restricted shipments of most of the principal articles of export. The total value of exports of *Indian produce and manufactures* was Rs. 66.11 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 10 crores or 13 per cent. compared with the figures of the previous year. Of the total exports 67 per cent. is represented by *raw cotton, twist and yarn, seeds, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, raw wool, leather and raw hides and skins* while the first four items constitute 68 per cent. of the total exports. *Raw cotton*, and *grain, pulse and flour* show marked decreases amounting respectively to Rs. 11.47 crores and Rs. 3.17 crores while *raw wool* records an increase of Rs. 1.16 crore.

32. In the subsequent paragraphs eight of the leading commodities are referred to in detail. Of the remaining articles *tea* shows an improvement of Rs. 60.33 lakhs owing to larger shipments to Persia and Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf). Other noticeable improvements are recorded in the exports of *castor oil, coconut oil and linseed oil* to Italy, of *hemp (raw)* to the United Kingdom, of *silk*



(raw) to France and of *silk manufactures* to Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf). Exports of *indigo* fell from Rs. 45·7 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs.

33. Grain, pulse and flour.—Shipments under this head show a large decrease of 5½ million cwt. in quantity and Rs. 3·17 crores in value and the share of Bombay in the aggregate shipments from British India of these staples has receded from 14 per cent. to nearly 11 per cent. The quantity and value of the principal articles included in this group are shown in the following statement:—

	1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<b>Wheat.</b>								
United Kingdom	479,080	26,14,128	555,525	34,05,485	113,004	9,17,177	- 756,494	- 26,21,628
Egypt	116,525	7,57,227	717,374	49,20,797	327,300	22,20,244	- 250,374	- 24,00,513
Italy	493,367	29,59,023	2,212,734	1,02,51,719	212,222	24,72,212	-1,908,505	-1,17,79,604
France	50,004	3,30,023	520,210	29,94,240	—	—	- 520,210	- 29,94,240
Turkey Asiatic—Red Sea	20,222	2,70,240	12,222	1,21,622	12,479	1,22,022	- 4,764	- 22,422
Turkey Asiatic—Persian Gulf	22,700	2,22,221	112,244	2,22,221	1,727	17,200	- 111,207	- 2,44,721
Other countries	22,723	2,22,723	220,221	19,74,221	12,222	1,27,022	- 220,222	- 19,77,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,222,222</b>	<b>22,22,227</b>	<b>4,224,274</b>	<b>2,27,22,722</b>	<b>722,222</b>	<b>22,22,222</b>	<b>-4,222,222</b>	<b>-2,22,22,222</b>
<b>Pulse</b>	<b>221,277</b>	<b>71,22,117</b>	<b>1,222,222</b>	<b>1,22,21,221</b>	<b>227,222</b>	<b>22,22,222</b>	<b>-1,222,222</b>	<b>-72,27,222</b>
Jawar and Bajra	220,220	22,77,222	220,222	22,22,271	124,222	2,12,722	- 122,222	- 7,24,212
Wheat-flour	227,212	22,27,222	221,222	22,17,222	222,124	22,22,121	- 222,222	- 11,27,221
Barley	712,701	22,27,777	217,222	11,21,222	212,222	22,12,222	+	27,222
Rice	1,227,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	1,22,21,224	2,227,221	2,22,24,222	- 177,222	+
Gram	22,222	2,22,271	122,122	12,22,224	272,722	27,12,222	+	2,74,271
Other sorts	22,224	2,44,211	12,744	1,22,122	22,222	1,21,277	+	12,722
<b>Total Grain, Pulse and Flour</b>	<b>2,721,224</b>	<b>2,12,24,221</b>	<b>10,222,270</b>	<b>7,27,22,722</b>	<b>4,222,721</b>	<b>4,22,71,221</b>	<b>-2,224,222</b>	<b>-2,17,22,222</b>

*Wheat* which has hitherto been the principal item in this group fell below *rice*, the shipments having decreased by 4 million cwt. to 792,000 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 2·65 crores to Rs. 52·63 lakhs in value. The control of the Wheat Commissioner for India on all shipments of *wheat* was continued during the year. Of the total quantity shipped, namely, 792,000 cwt. Egypt took 43 per cent., Italy 40 per cent. and the United Kingdom 14 per cent. while there were no shipments to France against 631,000 cwt. in the previous year. Shipments of *wheat flour* fell by 205,000 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 11·38 lakhs in value owing to very limited shipments to Egypt and Ceylon. The largest single item in this group is *rice* which represents 52 per cent. of the total value. Exports of *rice* which amounted to 2 million cwt. in quantity valued at Rs. 2·29 crores showed a decrease of 178,000 cwt. in quantity but an increase of Rs. 33·93 lakhs in value. Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Muskat, Asiatic Turkey (Red Sea and Persian Gulf) are the principal countries to which *rice* was supplied from Bombay. During the latter part of the year after the failure of the monsoon the export overseas of *rice* and of certain other food-grains was controlled, otherwise the figures would doubtless have been higher. There were decreases amounting to 1 million cwt. in quantity and Rs. 75·27 lakhs in value in the exports of *pulse* owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, France and Egypt and the cessation of shipments to French West Africa. Exports of *jawar and bajra* have further declined by Rs. 7 lakhs as a result of restricted shipments to Aden while the trade in *barley* and *gram* has risen owing to large shipments to Italy.

34. Hides and skins (raw and tanned).—The tanning industry continued to be controlled by Government and practically all shipments of *tanned hides and skins* were made under Government orders as in the previous year though restrictions on shipments of *tanned skins* were removed during the last quarter of the year. The United States of America continued to be the largest customer for *raw skins* though shipments to that country fell by 10,699 cwt. in quantity. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity of *tanned skins*, namely, 21,453 cwt.

The statement below presents the combined figures of private and Government shipments for the head as a whole:—

	Exports during				Increase or Decrease in 1918-19.	
	1917-18.		1918-19.		Cwt.	Rs.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.		
<b>Hides, raw—</b>						
United Kingdom ... ..	9,902	1,91,785	3,672	4,14,446	— 6,230	— 3,77,339
Italy ... ..	15,348	17,82,662	8,197	5,40,452	— 7,241	— 12,42,210
United States of America ... ..	104	15,502	.....	.....	— 104	— 15,502
Other countries ... ..	274	22,050	832	51,494	+ 558	+ 22,544
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>25,628</b>	<b>25,12,899</b>	<b>12,611</b>	<b>10,06,392</b>	<b>— 13,017</b>	<b>— 16,06,507</b>
<b>Skins, raw—</b>						
United Kingdom ... ..	31,561	29,27,456	17,700	25,16,136	— 13,862	— 4,11,320
France ... ..	6,307	10,34,779	21,102	33,84,504	+ 14,795	+ 23,49,725
United States of America ... ..	121,158	1,09,68,312	110,459	1,18,66,349	— 10,699	+ 8,98,037
Other countries ... ..	560	44,082	5,215	5,46,648	+ 4,655	+ 5,02,566
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>159,576</b>	<b>1,49,74,629</b>	<b>154,486</b>	<b>1,83,13,637</b>	<b>— 5,091</b>	<b>+ 33,39,008</b>
<b>Hides, tanned—</b>						
United Kingdom ... ..	61,561	74,86,356	57,969	63,93,582	— 3,592	— 10,92,804
Zanzibar and Pemba ... ..	191	26,736	96	14,188	— 96	— 12,507
East African Protectorate ... ..	238	26,669	271	30,363	+ 33	+ 3,674
Other countries ... ..	163	18,210	190	56,577	+ 27	+ 37,367
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>62,143</b>	<b>75,58,060</b>	<b>58,625</b>	<b>64,68,710</b>	<b>— 3,618</b>	<b>— 10,64,370</b>
<b>Skins, tanned—</b>						
United Kingdom ... ..	7,743	30,08,162	21,453	1,05,76,072	+ 13,710	+ 75,67,910
France ... ..	.....	.....	1,205	6,86,322	+ 1,205	+ 6,86,322
Japan ... ..	210	71,374	42	23,435	— 168	— 47,939
United States of America ... ..	7,922	30,66,645	3,456	17,03,736	— 4,464	— 13,62,849
Other countries ... ..	10	5,875	28	9,905	+ 18	+ 4,030
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>15,888</b>	<b>61,52,056</b>	<b>26,186</b>	<b>1,39,90,530</b>	<b>+ 10,301</b>	<b>+ 68,47,474</b>
<b>Total, Hides and Skins ...</b>	<b>263,233</b>	<b>3,12,97,664</b>	<b>261,807</b>	<b>3,28,13,269</b>	<b>— 11,435</b>	<b>+ 75,15,605</b>

35. Metals and Ores.—The total value under this head amounted to

	1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
	<b>Manganese ore—</b>					
To United Kingdom ... ..	103,303	33,64,393	151,060	27,85,432	— 38,313	— 5,78,876
.. United States ... ..	16,800	2,57,624	4,130	71,135	— 12,670	— 1,86,499
.. France ... ..	28,915	5,32,325	17,100	8,33,125	— 11,815	— 1,92,100
.. Italy ... ..	8,500	1,66,344	575	16,429	— 7,925	— 1,49,815
.. Japan ... ..	.....	.....	3,501	70,080	+ 3,501	+ 70,080
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>147,608</b>	<b>43,10,391</b>	<b>180,376</b>	<b>32,73,181</b>	<b>— 67,231</b>	<b>— 10,37,210</b>

Rs. 36·21 lakhs as against Rs. 46·21 lakhs in the preceding year. The most important article under this head is *manganese ore* shipments of which were permissible only to the United Kingdom and the allied countries

under certain conditions. Shipments to all countries declined except to Japan to which shipments were made for the first time since 1915-16. The total shipments amounted to 180,000 tons valued at Rs. 32·73 lakhs showing a decrease of 67,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 10·37 lakhs in value. The share of Bombay in the total exports of this ore from British India further declined from 57 per cent. to 47 per cent. while that of Calcutta was 53 per cent.

36. Seeds.—This head which ranks next to *raw cotton* and *twist and yarn* in the export statistics represents 8·6 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. Exports of *seeds* which amounted to 4½ million cwt. in quantity valued at Rs. 5·7 crores further declined by 908,000 cwt. in quantity but rose in value by Rs. 39·2 lakhs owing to enhanced prices. Excepting *linseed* which owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom rose by 653,000 cwt. to 2·9 million cwt. in quantity, all the important varieties record decreases, the most

noteworthy being *Sesamum* (-203,000 cwt), *castorseed* (-477,000 cwt) and *groundnuts* (-745,000 cwt.).

SEEDS.	1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<i>Linseed</i> —								
France	559,078	92,28,120	108,372	10,21,234	12,241	2,41,120	- 43,822	- 7,22,024
Italy	408,507	25,12,510	78,168	7,28,742	221,212	22,22,222	+ 172,482	+ 22,22,222
Egypt	8,022	20,222	17,204	2,02,222	—	—	- 17,204	- 2,02,222
United Kingdom	4,422,422	4,12,22,222	2,022,222	1,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,02,27,222	+ 222,222	+ 1,07,22,222
Other countries	4,221	22,222	4,221	22,222	222	2,222	- 4,222	- 22,222
Total	5,722,222	5,42,12,222	2,222,222	2,12,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	+ 222,222	+ 1,12,22,222
<i>Sesamum (10 or 11-11)</i> —								
Aden and Dependencies	12,222	2,10,222	22,222	2,22,222	4,222	72,222	- 22,222	- 2,22,222
France	227,222	22,22,222	22,222	2,02,222	2,000	22,222	- 72,222	- 7,70,222
Egypt	2,222	22,222	22,222	2,22,222	1,241	21,222	- 22,222	- 2,02,222
Italy	122,222	17,22,222	12,222	2,12,222	—	—	- 12,222	- 2,12,222
United Kingdom	222,222	27,22,222	2,222	1,02,222	—	—	- 2,222	- 1,02,222
Turkey Asiatic—Red Sea	4,222	27,222	2,222	1,02,222	2,222	1,22,222	- 722	+ 22,222
Other Native States in Arabia	10,222	1,22,222	2,222	22,222	2,172	22,222	+ 177	+ 2,222
Other countries	2,422	22,222	12,222	2,42,222	2,022	22,222	- 12,222	- 1,22,222
Total	1,222,222	1,42,27,222	227,222	22,22,222	22,222	4,12,222	- 222,222	- 21,12,222
<i>Rape Seed</i> —								
France	222,422	17,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,27,222	+ 17,222	+ 2,22,222
Japan	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	4,02,222	22,222	4,12,222	+ 222	+ 12,222
Italy	22,177	7,27,222	4,222	22,222	22,222	4,22,222	+ 27,222	+ 2,22,222
United Kingdom	122,222	12,22,222	122,222	12,22,222	22,222	12,22,222	- 122,222	- 4,22,222
Other countries	2,222	72,222	4,222	22,222	2,122	22,222	- 2,222	- 22,222
Total	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	- 27,222	+ 2,22,222
<i>Cotton Seed</i> —								
United Kingdom	722,122	22,22,222	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	4,222	22,122	4,222	22,222	2,222	42,222	+ 2,222	+ 12,222
Total	722,122	22,22,222	4,222	22,222	2,222	42,222	+ 2,222	+ 12,222
<i>Castor Seed</i> —								
United Kingdom	722,122	27,27,222	222,222	72,22,222	222,222	1,12,00,222	- 222,222	+ 24,72,222
United States of America	417,422	21,22,172	222,222	21,21,222	—	—	- 222,222	- 21,21,222
France	222,222	22,22,222	222,222	27,22,222	227,222	22,22,222	+ 42,222	+ 22,22,222
Spain	21,222	1,27,222	11,222	27,222	—	—	- 11,222	- 27,222
Italy	222,222	12,22,222	22,222	2,22,222	—	—	- 22,222	- 2,22,222
Other countries	12	22	221	2,222	1	11	- 222	- 2,222
Total	1,712,222	1,22,72,222	1,217,222	1,42,22,222	1,142,222	1,22,22,222	- 472,222	+ 12,22,222
<i>Groundnuts</i> —								
France	1,222,222	1,12,22,222	222,222	22,12,222	21,222	2,02,122	- 222,222	- 22,02,222
Italy	—	—	—	—	22,222	7,22,122	+ 22,222	+ 7,22,122
United Kingdom	212,222	22,22,222	122,222	17,22,222	2,222	1,22,222	- 122,222	- 12,22,222
Other countries	12,222	1,22,222	22,222	1,22,222	12,222	1,72,222	- 2,222	- 22,222
Total	1,222,222	1,22,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	112,222	22,22,222	- 722,222	- 22,22,222
Other Seeds	222,222	27,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	122,222	22,22,222	- 72,222	- 2,22,222
Total, Seeds	12,222,222	12,27,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,22,222	2,222,222	2,72,22,222	- 222,222	+ 22,22,222

In consequence of the importance of the supply of oilseeds in the United Kingdom the export of most kinds was restricted to the United Kingdom or allied destinations and controlled by the Director of Oils and Seeds Supply in London for whom the Collector of Customs was appointed to act as Agent in Bombay. Purchases were notified through this office which had general supervision of shipments; these under this arrangement amounted to 110,203 tons *linseed*, 49,517 tons *castorseed*, 4,181 tons *rapeseed*, 3,705 tons *groundnuts*, 630 tons *poppyseed* and 150 tons *mustardseed*.

37. Textiles.—The prosperity of the cotton trade continued during the year and prices both of *raw cotton* and *manufactured goods* continued on a high level until with the armistice prices began to tend to a more normal level.

*Cotton (raw)*.—The area under cotton in 1918-19 was estimated to be 20,497,000 acres which marks a net decrease of 4,691,000 acres or 18.62 per cent. as compared with the revised figures of the previous year. The total estimated outturn was 3,671,000 bales of 400 lb. each as against 4,000,000 bales for the last year representing a decrease of 329,000 bales or 8.22 per cent.

This staple occupies a predominant position in the export trade of Bombay. The following are the details of shipments :—

	1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	979,351	5,06,21,479	139,994	92,15,739	- 840,357	- 4,14,51,701
France	137,397	84,37,541	22,729	15,02,964	- 114,668	- 69,34,577
Italy	521,520	2,22,97,711	439,951	4,15,49,902	- 81,778	+ 92,52,131
Switzerland	5,609	2,53,252	.....	.....	- 5,609	- 2,53,252
Norway	597	24,000	.....	.....	- 597	- 24,000
Spain	7,980	2,75,100	2,450	1,57,000	- 5,530	- 2,18,100
Russia	108	4,905	.....	.....	- 108	- 4,905
Hongkong	94,677	15,79,367	21,008	19,11,710	- 3,669	+ 3,32,323
China	84,784	45,96,339	28,538	27,55,462	- 56,246	- 19,42,967
Japan	4,970,490	28,90,30,225	2,582,519	21,43,45,543	- 2,387,971	- 7,41,83,682
Indo-China	27,452	12,28,860	26,577	22,35,925	- 875	+ 4,07,036
Ceylon	8,147	4,99,993	2,558	1,07,190	- 5,589	- 3,92,803
Other countries	8,601	1,62,475	17,557	10,01,373	+ 14,056	+ 8,38,898
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,074,702</b>	<b>28,90,63,355</b>	<b>3,222,785</b>	<b>27,52,84,657</b>	<b>- 3,359,917</b>	<b>- 11,45,78,492</b>

There was a decline of 3·4 million cwt. in quantity and Rs. 11·47 crores in value due to reduced shipments to all principal countries. Shipments to all countries importing *Indian cotton* decreased, and exports to Japan, which still takes by far the largest quantity, declined by 2·3 million cwt. to 2·6 million cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 7·42 crores to Rs. 21·48 crores in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 139,000 cwt. only, showing a falling off of 840,000 cwt. and France and Italy reduced their takings by 115,000 cwt. and 82,000 cwt. respectively. China took only 28,000 cwt. as against 85,000 cwt. in the previous year.

At the beginning of 1918-19 the spot price of good middling *American cotton* in Liverpool was 25·49 d. and after variations to 21·78 d. at the end of the month and 23·22 d. at the end of June stood at 20·97 d. at the end of July. From the beginning of August the price rose and went as high as 24·37 d. at the beginning of October, but again there was a fall and by the end of March it went down to 15·87 d.

As regards prices in Bombay the price of *Broach cotton* which was about Rs. 700 per candy in the beginning of the year continued to rise and over Rs. 800 was reached. Eventually Rs. 712 was fixed as the settling rate for outstanding Broach futures. After the settlement the prices still kept rising and in July and August they were again about Rs. 800. Later when it became clear that the monsoon rainfall would be deficient prices rose as high as Rs. 985. Prices later came down helped by the control of cloth and the armistice so that the end of December saw the price at Rs. 600. At the beginning of January 1919 the price again rose to Rs. 630 but thereafter there was a downward tendency and at the end of the year it stood at about Rs. 400. During the course of the year the Clearing House system was established and it is hoped that with this system trading in cotton futures will be placed on a sounder basis.

*Cotton Yarn.*—

	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom	2,221,214	10,41,490	631,070	4,13,592	506,120	6,34,327	- 1,26,170	+ 2,20,735
Egypt	7,024,520	37,56,836	7,217,704	57,47,050	4,732,334	54,71,420	- 2,484,370	- 2,75,160
Alien and Dependencies, Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	545,060	2,99,397	1,044,265	10,54,511	2,266,265	41,57,204	+ 1,244,070	+ 31,12,473
Other Native States in Arabia	971,620	1,55,709	175,400	1,41,805	126,154	1,78,021	- 49,246	+ 34,226
China and Hongkong	1,102,400	6,77,119	962,600	1,67,558	162,100	1,26,173	- 99,500	+ 19,617
Japan	141,490,620	6,37,79,508	60,629,300	5,76,14,321	62,440,000	5,24,39,294	- 51,189,300	- 51,75,057
Siam	1,014,400	7,22,771	500,720	4,28,197	613,720	10,20,953	+ 59,577	+ 2,11,942
Peria	1,107,500	5,30,850	1,172,300	9,68,724	424,100	6,72,700	- 679,200	- 2,77,224
Strait Settlements	5,421,740	34,23,621	2,419,445	17,97,725	1,129,115	12,90,397	- 1,292,330	- 5,28,322
Turkey in Asia	4,523,621	28,28,124	2,437,625	31,23,250	2,044,063	29,77,267	- 1,353,742	- 1,40,323
Other countries	121,258	1,08,000	551,740	4,41,914	730,620	5,15,720	+ 178,242	+ 3,74,220
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,974,977</b>	<b>7,17,68,026</b>	<b>117,457,100</b>	<b>7,33,26,417</b>	<b>62,562,331</b>	<b>7,07,65,689</b>	<b>- 54,904,729</b>	<b>- 15,60,742</b>

With *raw cotton* at so high a price the price of *local yarn* also rose with the result that large orders were placed for *Chinese* and *Japanese yarn*. Another result has been the great decrease in exports of *yarn* to China. Thus exports of *Indian yarn* which amounted to 62.5 million lb. valued at Rs. 7.08 crores show a further decline of 5.9 million lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 15.61 lakhs in value. China and Hongkong are the principal buyers but shipments to these countries were less by 51 million lb. in quantity and Rs. 51.76 lakhs in value. The next best market for *Indian yarn* is Asiatic Turkey but shipments to those ports amounted to only 731,000 lb. valued at Rs. 8.17 lakhs; Aden and Dependencies imported more, but Egypt and the Straits Settlements which took 4.7 million lb. and 2 million lb. respectively reduced their takings.

*Cotton Manufactures—Piece-goods:—*

	1916-1917.		1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
<b>Grey—</b>								
Aden and Dependencies	29,028,753	94,28,487	14,137,870	22,22,504	11,402,970	29,68,946	- 2,726,900	+ 7,62,442
Bahrain Islands	2,825,193	6,08,325	1,970,015	2,21,212	283,008	2,29,712	- 1,047,013	- 1,21,652
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,911,079	9,42,457	2,423,300	7,46,264	2,177,020	7,28,426	- 221,270	+ 27,172
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,022,102	10,54,977	2,122,227	6,22,222	1,122,222	4,71,520	- 1,022,271	- 1,22,272
Turkey in Asia	15,222,222	24,22,222	12,22,222	22,22,222	12,22,222	22,22,222	+ 222,222	+ 2,22,222
Other Native States in Arabia	2,721,471	4,22,222	2,22,222	1,12,222	122,222	22,222	- 222,222	- 22,222
East African Protectorate	22,222,222	22,22,222	4,22,222	11,22,222	2,22,222	12,22,222	- 1,022,222	+ 1,22,222
Egypt	7,722,222	12,22,222	2,172,222	22,22,222	1,222,222	2,22,222	- 7,222,222	- 12,22,222
Portuguese East Africa	7,722,222	12,22,222	2,222,222	6,22,222	4,222,222	12,22,222	+ 1,222,222	+ 12,22,222
Italian East Africa	4,222,222	6,22,222	1,222,222	2,22,222	222,222	22,222	- 1,222,222	- 1,22,222
German East Africa	22,222	12,222	122,222	22,222	222,222	22,222	+ 122,222	+ 1,22,222
Siam	2,722,222	2,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,222	222,222	2,22,222	- 2,222,222	- 2,22,222
Persia	17,222,222	22,22,222	14,222,222	22,22,222	6,222,222	21,22,222	- 2,222,222	- 7,22,222
Other countries	4,721,222	2,22,222	6,222,222	12,22,222	7,222,222	27,22,222	+ 222,222	+ 12,22,222
<b>Total, Grey</b>	<b>152,072,021</b>	<b>222,22,422</b>	<b>74,272,222</b>	<b>1,27,22,222</b>	<b>21,222,222</b>	<b>1,72,22,222</b>	<b>- 22,222,222</b>	<b>+ 12,22,222</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>1,421,222</b>	<b>2,22,222</b>	<b>2,122,222</b>	<b>7,22,222</b>	<b>2,222,222</b>	<b>12,22,222</b>	<b>+ 722,222</b>	<b>+ 2,22,222</b>
<b>Coloured</b>	<b>72,222,222</b>	<b>1,72,22,222</b>	<b>22,222,222</b>	<b>2,22,222</b>	<b>22,222,222</b>	<b>2,72,22,222</b>	<b>- 12,222,222</b>	<b>+ 22,22,222</b>
<b>Total, Piece-goods</b>	<b>222,222,222</b>	<b>4,22,22,222</b>	<b>122,222,222</b>	<b>4,22,22,222</b>	<b>117,222,222</b>	<b>4,72,22,222</b>	<b>- 22,222,222</b>	<b>+ 22,22,222</b>

During the year prices of *cloth* rose very high and in view of the distress caused among consumers Government appointed a Cloth Controller and arrangements were made to produce 'standard' *cloth*. Later owing to less consumption on account of the monsoon failure and the prospect of peace and other causes prices fell very considerably.

The total exports of *piece-goods* amounted to 117.8 million yards in quantity valued at Rs. 4.7 crores as against 159.5 million yards valued at Rs. 4.22 crores in the previous year. Shipments of *grey goods* fell by 23 million yards to 51.2 million yards in quantity but rose by Rs. 10.73 lakhs in value owing to higher prices. Aden and Dependencies and Turkey in Asia with their respective shares of 11.4 million yards and 10.8 million yards were the largest customers though shipments to the former country were reduced by 2.7 million yards. The next largest consumers of *grey goods* were Persia, Portuguese East Africa and East African Protectorate which took 6.5 million yards, 4.9 million yards and 3.5 million yards respectively. Shipments of *coloured piece-goods* were smaller in quantity but greater in value while *white piece-goods* increased both in quantity and value.

*Wool.*—The statutory prohibition on the export of *raw wool* to all destinations was continued throughout the year and upto the 15th February 1919 export of *wool* other than certain varieties was permitted only to the United Kingdom. Since that date all varieties have been permitted to that country. Shipments during the year to the United Kingdom amounted to 85 million lb. of the value of Rs. 4.2 crores, an increase of 7.9 million lb. in quantity and of Rs. 1.16 crore in value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

38. The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the periods stated:—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for 5 years ending 1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	Percentage to total imports.		Average for 5 years ending 1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	Percentage to total exports.		1917-1918.	1918-1919.
					1917-1918.	1918-1919.					1917-1918.	1918-1919.		
<b>United Kingdom and British Possessions—</b>														
United Kingdom ...	22,29.69	25,75.42	28,17.04	+ 241.62	45.33	30.63	10,17.76	16,94.93	15,19.34	- 1,75.59	20.49	19.83	30.60	29.36
Hongkong ...	67.33	80.04	1,15.47	+ 27.43	1.57	1.64	4,50.61	3,02.38	3,59.19	+ 85.81	3.66	5.08	8.81	3.43
Egypt ...	14.58	27.27	38.60	+ 11.33	.48	.54	64.22	2,62.61	1,51.91	- 1,10.70	3.17	1.98	2.08	1.20
Mauritius and Dependencies.	156.85	1,03.81	2,35.19	+ 132.28	1.63	3.33	16.73	35.05	69.67	+ 34.62	.42	.91	.90	2.07
Aden and Dependencies ...	22.20	25.78	29.91	+ 4.13	.45	.42	1,33.91	2,23.26	3,00.39	+ 17.13	2.70	3.92	1.78	2.24
Ceylon ...	18.98	67.93	73.87	+ 5.94	1.20	1.04	50.42	93.49	75.94	- 16.55	1.13	1.01	1.15	1.09
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ...	67.64	1,34.33	65.20	- 68.15	2.36	.93	58.94	70.95	63.68	- 7.07	.86	.63	1.47	.80
Bahrain Islands ...	41.24	47.33	28.16	- 19.17	.83	.40	40.67	78.75	85.49	+ 9.74	.26	1.16	.90	.70
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	20.46	46.71	75.98	+ 29.27	.82	1.07	28.68	50.39	49.80	- .59	.61	.65	.70	.63
East African Protectorate ...	11.24	41.05	98.87	+ 57.82	.72	1.39	58.18	74.46	84.65	+ 10.19	.90	1.10	.83	1.24
Australia ...	42.95	42.95	1,24.83	+ 81.88	.76	1.76	2.75	1.92	.83	- 1.69	.02	.01	.32	.65
Other British Possessions ...	17.08	7.86	15.24	+ 7.38	.14	.22	23.01	77.57	93.49	+ 14.02	.94	1.21	.61	.73
<b>Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions</b> ...	<b>84,21.43</b>	<b>92,00.00</b>	<b>97,21.85</b>	<b>+ 512.25</b>	<b>56.49</b>	<b>52.96</b>	<b>19,45.78</b>	<b>29,65.76</b>	<b>22,67.08</b>	<b>- 73.68</b>	<b>36.85</b>	<b>37.69</b>	<b>44.25</b>	<b>44.75</b>
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>														
<b>Europe—</b>														
Belgium ...	45.18	.38	.45	+ .07	.01	.01	2,38.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	.01
France ...	1,15.72	1,06.20	1,22.29	+ 16.09	1.87	1.72	4,56.31	3,04.43	2,13.73	- 90.70	3.68	2.79	2.94	2.26
Germany ...	2,76.18	.90	...	- .90	.09	...	2,13.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	1,97.66	1,36.58	78.57	- 48.01	2.23	1.11	3,47.62	5,13.06	5,72.75	+ 59.69	6.20	7.47	4.59	4.41
Austria-Hungary ...	73.29	5.35	...	- 5.35	.08	...	...	...	1,12.02	...	...	...	...	.04
Spain ...	5.91	9.48	19.53	+ 10.05	.17	.97	55.20	4.63	1.57	- 3.06	.06	.02	.10	.14
Holland ...	25.61	21.20	10.90	- 10.39	.37	.15	12.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	.15
Sweden ...	19.21	96.21	21.77	- 4.54	.45	.31	3.16	...	.02	+ .02	...	...	...	.19
Russia ...	6.08	.01	...	- .01	...	...	11.51	.05	...	- .05	...	...	...	...
Norway ...	17.32	35.12	44.01	+ 8.88	.62	.62	1.02	1.16	5.43	+ 4.27	.01	.07	.26	.33
Switzerland ...	40.16	31.21	37.20	+ 5.99	.55	.59	4.52	3.60	.80	- 3.21	.04	.01	.25	.25
Other Countries ...	3.94	1.58	.90	- .59	.03	.01	2.61	4.59	2.07	- 2.52	.06	.08	.05	.02
<b>Total, Europe</b> ...	<b>7,54.76</b>	<b>3,64.42</b>	<b>3,33.71</b>	<b>- 28.71</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>14,50.02</b>	<b>8,31.52</b>	<b>7,95.96</b>	<b>- 35.56</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>7.66</b>
<b>Asia—</b>														
Japan ...	3,38.45	10,15.20	18,70.08	+ 8,55.69	17.87	26.32	15,85.57	29,04.20	21,94.61	- 7,09.69	35.11	28.65	29.02	27.53
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	1,40.20	1,74.29	2,03.12	+ 28.83	3.07	2.86	4,66.95	3,61.90	2,15.26	- 1,46.64	4.37	2.81	3.84	2.63
Turkey ...	29.28	30.70	23.36	- 16.34	.70	.33	1,20.21	2,00.25	5,86.75	+ 2,97.60	3.51	7.69	2.37	4.14
Persia ...	17.95	90.65	98.14	+ 7.49	1.59	1.38	1,50.22	4,35.74	4,71.95	+ 36.21	5.29	6.15	3.78	3.96
Java ...	1,97.30	2,72.34	2,02.05	- 70.29	4.79	2.84	3.54	6.63	10.77	+ 4.24	.08	.14	2.00	1.44
Moskat Territory and Trucial Oman ...	23.52	29.02	31.78	+ 2.76	.51	.45	43.07	57.16	83.65	+ 26.50	.60	1.00	.62	.78
Other Native States in Arabia ...	6.26	4.47	1.24	- 3.22	.08	.02	45.52	75.25	54.52	- 20.74	.91	.71	.57	.36
Niam ...	99.34	48.76	30.81	- 17.95	.86	.43	18.05	30.27	14.51	- 15.76	.37	.19	.56	.31
Other countries ...	22.28	8.40	10.14	+ 1.74	.15	.14	1.84	19.29	28.40	+ 4.09	.22	.21	.20	.22
<b>Total, Asia</b> ...	<b>8,66.76</b>	<b>16,82.92</b>	<b>24,71.62</b>	<b>+ 7,88.70</b>	<b>29.62</b>	<b>34.77</b>	<b>24,34.97</b>	<b>41,22.52</b>	<b>3,657.63</b>	<b>- 5,91.90</b>	<b>50.66</b>	<b>47.74</b>	<b>42.03</b>	<b>41.50</b>
<b>Africa</b> ...	<b>11.98</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>+ 2.07</b>	<b>.17</b>	<b>.17</b>	<b>73.99</b>	<b>69.56</b>	<b>1,54.75</b>	<b>+ 66.20</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>.71</b>	<b>1.13</b>
<b>America</b> ...	<b>2,32.59</b>	<b>4,14.79</b>	<b>5,67.51</b>	<b>+ 1,52.72</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>135.22</b>	<b>2,04.75</b>	<b>1,65.65</b>	<b>- 39.11</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.96</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>24,97.69</b>	<b>26,61.35</b>	<b>31,08.39</b>	<b>+ 14,27.05</b>	<b>1.00.00</b>	<b>1.00.00</b>	<b>60,63.98</b>	<b>82,73.12</b>	<b>7,661.08</b>	<b>- 6,123.04</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1.00.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Practically the whole of the foreign trade of Bombay is confined to the British Empire, Continental Europe and countries in Asia other than British possessions. In the year under review the percentage shares of these divisions have not been materially altered from those of the previous year. The share of the British Empire in the total trade shows a slight increase from 44.25 per cent. to 44.75 per cent. though there was a decline in that of the United Kingdom from 30.6 per cent. to 29.36 per cent. The shares of Continental Europe and non-British Asia fell from 8.57 per cent. to 7.66 per cent. and from 42.03 per cent. to 41.5 per cent. respectively. There were slight improvements in the shares of America and Africa. It is of some interest to compare these figures which represent the course of trade at the end of the war with similar figures for 1913-14. The share of the British Empire remains the same though that with the United Kingdom has declined from 33.93 per cent. to 29.36 per cent. The greatest difference as was to be expected is in the share of Continental Europe which in 1913-14 was 28.05 per cent. What those countries lost has gone to Asia whose share has risen from 23.61 per cent. to 41.5 per cent. Most of this increase is due to trade with Japan, whose share before the war was 13.98 per cent. and is now 27.53 per cent. There has been a further remarkable change in relative value of the import and export trade with that country. In the year before the war exports to Japan were eight times the value of imports therefrom: in the year under review the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,871 lakhs of imports and Rs. 2,195 lakhs of exports. The share of Persia has increased from 1.28 per cent. to 3.86 per cent. for which the exports are mainly responsible. The percentage of trade with America has risen from 1.91 to 4.96.

*The United Kingdom.*—Imports which represent 39.63 per cent. of the total import trade rose by Rs. 2.42 crores to Rs. 28.17 crores owing principally to larger arrivals of *articles by post, cotton manufactures, machinery and mill-work, railway plant and rolling-stock and apparel* and made up the deficit recorded last year. Exports, on the other hand, fell by Rs. 1.75 crore to Rs. 15.19 crores owing chiefly to smaller shipments of *raw cotton*.

*Other British Possessions.*—Imports further improved by Rs. 2.71 crores to Rs. 9.05 crores owing mainly to larger supplies of *sugar* from Mauritius, *wheat* from Australia and *raw cotton* from East African Protectorate. Exports have also advanced by Rs. 97 lakhs to Rs. 13.68 crores. Increased shipments of *cotton twist and yarn* to Hongkong and Aden and of *cotton piece-goods* to Aden and Mauritius are mainly responsible for the increase.

*Continental Europe.*—The trade with this group shows a decline both in imports and exports. The decrease of Rs. 28.71 lakhs in imports is mainly due to smaller arrivals of *cotton coloured piece-goods* from Italy and of Rs. 85.56 lakhs in exports to smaller shipments of *wheat* to Italy and of *raw cotton and seeds* to France. Exports of *raw cotton* to Italy improved by Rs. 92.62 lakhs.

*Asia.*—The increase of Rs. 7.89 crores in imports is chiefly accounted for by larger importations of *cotton twist and yarn* and *grey piece-goods* from Japan. This country occupies the predominant position in the trade with foreign countries in Asia, her share amounting to 76 per cent. of the imports and 60 per cent. of the exports. *Cotton and silk piece-goods and yarn, metals, matches, hardware and glassware* are the principal articles imported from Japan and *raw cotton* is the only important article exported to that country. Exports to foreign countries in Asia have declined by Rs. 5.25 crores owing mainly to smaller shipments of *raw cotton* to Japan, *twist and yarn* to China though there was a considerable increase in the exports of *cotton piece-goods* to Turkey in Asia.

*Africa.*—The trade with Africa exclusive of British Possessions is comparatively small. Both imports and exports improved, the former by Rs. 2 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 66.2 lakhs due mainly to increased shipments of *cotton piece-goods* to French Somaliland and Portuguese East Africa.

*America.*—Imports which represent 7.98 per cent. of the total import trade were valued at Rs. 5.68 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 1.53 crore due to larger arrivals of *metals (iron and steel), paper and pasteboard, instruments, tobacco, provisions, machinery, kerosene (in tins), dyes (aniline) and hardware*.

The contraction of Rs. 39·11 lakhs in exports is mainly due to smaller shipments of *castor seed* and *tanned skins*. Shipments of *raw skins* slightly advanced.

### GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

39. *Stores*.—Imports of *stores* on Government account further advanced by Rs. 1·38 crore to Rs. 8·92 crores owing to larger importations of *woollen piece-goods, apparel, hardware and instruments*, while imports of *arms and ammunition, parts of ships and cotton manufactures* have fallen. Exports, on the other hand, have further declined from Rs. 84·77 lakhs to Rs. 24·27 lakhs, owing chiefly to smaller shipments of *arms and ammunition, drugs, medicines and narcotics and metals*.

### SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

40. The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade further decreased from 1,688 to 1,480 and the total tonnage by 248,619 tons to 2,271,828 tons or by about 10 per cent. Of these there were 793 steamers of the burthen of 2,175,169 tons as against 876 of 2,425,157 tons and 687 sailing ships of the burthen of 96,659 tons against 812 of 95,290 tons in the previous year. Thus there was a further shortage of 83 steamers and of the aggregate burthen of 249,988 tons in the movements of steamers at this port.

Particulars of shipping during the year under review as compared with the previous year are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.		1917-1918.		1918-1919.		Increase or Decrease in 1918-1919.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—	Steamers ...	374	1,051,127	401	1,119,059	+ 27	+ 67,932
	{ With cargo ...	60	141,810	33	85,369	- 27	- 56,443
Sailing Vessels ...	{ In ballast ...	331	89,183	800	40,534	- 469	- 48,649
	{ With cargo ...	14	1,719	20	3,715	+ 6	+ 1,996
	{ In ballast ...	779	1,233,839	754	1,248,966	- 25	+ 15,127
	Total ...						
Cleared—	Steamers ...	430	1,909,349	329	904,371	- 101	- 995,078
	{ With cargo ...	19	28,672	31	66,351	+ 12	+ 37,679
Sailing Vessels ...	{ In ballast ...	465	54,362	364	51,620	- 101	- 2,742
	{ With cargo ...	1	95	3	490	+ 2	+ 395
	{ In ballast ...	909	1,986,608	796	1,029,839	- 113	- 956,769
	Total ...						
	Grand Total ...	1,688	2,520,447	1,480	2,271,828	- 208	- 248,619

These figures do not include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes. The sailing ships classed as native craft are mostly engaged in trade with Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia and East Africa. The tonnage of steamers plying under the British flag was 72 per cent. of the whole. Japan comes next with a percentage of 19·5 followed by Norway and Italy with a share slightly over 2 per cent. each.

### CUSTOMS REVENUE.

41. The aggregate Customs revenue, consisting of import duties, export duties and excise duty on *cotton manufactures of Indian origin* increased by Rs. 91,12,347 to Rs. 6,01,72,272.

*Import duties*.—The revenue from import duties for the last five years is

Head.	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917.	1917-1918	1918-1919.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duty ...	3,26,62,039	2,75,71,000	3,75,96,659	4,34,56,702	4,69,97,981

shown in the margin. The gross collections during the year under review further increased by Rs. 35·41 lakhs or 8 per cent. to Rs. 4·7 crores. *Cotton manufactures, cutlery, hardware, sugar, dyeing and tanning substances, silk, metals and cigarettes* are chiefly



responsible for the increase while *petroleum* and *matches* record decreases. Fluctuations in the import items of receipt are shown below :—

	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or Decrease.		1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Cotton manufactures ...	105-54	123-73	+ 18-19	Wool, articles made of—	9-95	11-15	+ 1-19
Liquors ...	33-53	33-74	+ 1-19	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.	14-47	21-38	+ 7-41
Petroleum ...	15-93	11-05	- 4-88	Dyeing, and Tanning materials...	10-33	12-74	+ 2-41
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	10-51	11-19	+ 68	Haberdaasery and millinery	4-21	5-04	+ 1-13
Sugar ...	23-23	44-51	+ 21-28	Cigarettes and Cigars ...	10-03	14-19	+ 4-16
Metals ...	12-00	15-21	+ 3-21	Tobacco, other manufactured and unmanufactured.	1-33	1-74	- 40
Machinery ...	3-45	3-25	- 20	Chemicals and Drugs ...	22-13	11-13	- 11-00
Provisions and Oilman's Stores...	4-00	4-31	+ 31	Glass and Earthenware	3-41	7-79	+ 4-38
Fruits and Vegetables...	9-04	7-34	- 1-70	Matches ...	9-03	8-54	- 4-12
Silk and articles made of silk	24-03	23-73	+ 3-30				

**Export duties.**—The collections on account of export duties for the last five years are shown in the margin. The gross collections during the year under review further rose from

Head.	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Export Duty ...	2,60,189	3,03,462	6,67,903	10,32,513	10,59,054

Rs. 10-22 lakhs to Rs. 10-59 lakhs showing a small increase of Rs. 36,541 for which *tea* is responsible.

**Tea cess.**—The cess of one-fourth of a pie per lb. on all Indian tea exported brought in during the year a net sum of Rs. 21,221 as against Rs. 12,719 in the previous year.

**COASTING TRADE.**

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

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Increase or Decrease.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency	1,37,53,351	1,32,97,095	- 4,56,256	1,41,05,908	1,52,49,095	+ 11,43,187
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	49,53,739	1,25,02,425	+ 75,48,687	37,44,070	51,34,709	+ 13,90,639
Kathiawar	5,22,12,043	4,26,12,154	- 95,99,889	2,42,57,398	3,71,33,303	+ 1,28,75,905
Goa	3,54,18,570	7,25,22,128	+ 3,71,03,558	22,21,119	1,29,29,328	+ 1,07,08,209
Other Ports	5,30,739	5,54,819	+ 24,080	3,05,303	11,21,549	+ 8,16,246
Total	9,21,05,141	12,95,12,527	+ 3,74,07,386	3,12,25,028	4,52,27,795	+ 1,40,02,767
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,25,737	21,23,215	+ 18,97,478	10,41,264	79,37,207	+ 68,95,943
Madras	3,52,23,700	3,70,19,225	+ 17,95,525	1,72,71,213	2,03,14,112	+ 30,42,899
Burma	2,25,44,014	10,04,21,421	+ 7,78,77,407	1,29,23,110	2,29,22,221	+ 1,00,00,111
Siud	4,22,12,743	2,75,12,345	- 1,47,00,398	6,41,07,323	6,21,21,244	- 20,86,079
Total	12,44,29,204	12,95,22,206	+ 5,01,03,002	10,07,42,690	13,22,04,773	+ 3,14,62,083
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,20,287	1,25,222	+ 4,935	112	221	+ 109
State of Travancore	22,07,723	24,21,225	+ 2,13,502	1,02,125	2,22,222	+ 1,20,097
Other Ports	—	—	—	12,747	10,22,171	+ 10,19,424
Total	23,28,017	25,46,447	+ 2,18,430	1,14,884	2,32,413	+ 1,17,529
Grand Total	24,12,23,258	24,41,20,980	+ 28,72,722	14,27,32,712	18,20,27,273	+ 3,92,94,561

There has been a further advance of Rs. 14.11 crores in the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the chief port—Bombay—which represents 88 per cent. of the whole coasting trade of the Presidency. Both imports and exports have increased, the former by Rs. 10.44 crores or 43 per cent. and the latter by Rs. 3.67 crores or 25 per cent. The increase in imports is mainly due to larger importations from Burma (+Rs. 6.09 crores), Goa (+Rs. 3.71 crores), Sind (+Rs. 87 lakhs) and Cutch (+Rs. 76 lakhs). Imports from Bengal and Madras have also improved by Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 17 lakhs respectively. Imports from British ports within the Presidency and Kathiawar, on the other hand, have declined by Rs. 64 lakhs and Rs. 86 lakhs respectively. The increase in exports is accounted for by larger shipments to all the Provinces, the more important being Goa (+Rs. 94 lakhs), Bengal (+Rs. 69 lakhs), Burma (+Rs. 59 lakhs), Madras (+Rs. 32 lakhs), Kathiawar (+Rs. 29 lakhs), Cutch (+Rs. 24 lakhs), British ports within the Presidency (+Rs. 22 lakhs) and Sind (+Rs. 21 lakhs).

*Imports.*—The principal articles of imports are *raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour, seeds, spices and kerosene oil* which constitute about 84 per cent. of the total import trade. Arrivals of *raw cotton* improved further by Rs. 4.72 crores to Rs. 16.1 crores, due mainly to larger receipts from Goa (+Rs. 3.84 crores), Cutch (+Rs. 69.82 lakhs), Sind (+Rs. 67.95 lakhs) and Madras (+Rs. 22.65 lakhs); while imports from Kathiawar fell by Rs. 58.61 lakhs. Larger arrivals of *rice* from Burma (+Rs. 6.52 crores) account for the increase in the total imports of *grain, pulse and flour* which advanced by Rs. 6.44 crores to Rs. 9.27 crores. Imports of *rice* by sea from Bengal were valued at Rs. 23.4 lakhs but this figure includes some *Burma rice* first sent to Calcutta and thence shipped to Bombay. The improvement of Rs. 8.14 lakhs in the imports of *seeds* is due to larger receipts of *copra* from Madras (+Rs. 18.11 lakhs) and *castor seed* from Cutch (+Rs. 7.31 lakhs). Imports, chiefly of *groundnuts* and *cotton seed*, from Goa fell by Rs. 8.5 lakhs to Rs. 29.98 lakhs and those, chiefly of *sesamum*, from Sind by Rs. 4.52 lakhs. Imports of *copra* from Travancore improved slightly. Imports of *spices* rose by Rs. 6.31 lakhs to Rs. 1.3 crore due to larger supplies of *pepper* from Madras. Imports of *kerosene oil* (exclusively from Burma) have further declined by Rs. 2.18 lakhs to Rs. 89.91 lakhs, while *cocoanut oil* rose by Rs. 11.25 lakhs to Rs. 29.99 lakhs owing to larger receipts from Madras. Imports of *teakwood* declined from Rs. 47.06 lakhs to Rs. 12.21 lakhs, smaller arrivals from Burma being responsible for the decline. Imports of *raw wool* were less by Rs. 3.47 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Cutch and Kathiawar. Imports of *ghi*, practically from Kathiawar, were valued at Rs. 41.4 lakhs and showed a slight improvement. The fluctuations in other articles of minor importance call for no remarks.

*Exports*—*Cotton piece-goods and yarn and grain, pulse and flour* are the principal articles of export and represent nearly 68 per cent. of this branch of the trade. Exports of *cotton piece-goods* have further expanded by Rs. 83.91 lakhs to Rs. 7.25 crores owing mainly to larger shipments to Burma (+Rs. 63.34 lakhs) and Bengal (+Rs. 43.48 lakhs). Shipments to Sind declined by Rs. 27 lakhs. The advance of Rs. 67.49 lakhs in the exports of *cotton twist and yarn* which were valued at Rs. 1.84 crore in the year under review is mainly the result of increased shipments to Kathiawar (+Rs. 17.39 lakhs), Sind (+Rs. 16.28 lakhs), Bengal (+Rs. 15.49 lakhs) and Goa (+Rs. 13.17 lakhs). Increased shipments of *rice* to Goa (+Rs. 52.34 lakhs), British ports within the Presidency (+Rs. 36.71 lakhs), Kathiawar (+Rs. 18.62 lakhs) and Cutch (+Rs. 14.13 lakhs) mainly account for the increase of Rs. 1.64 crore in the total exports of *grain, pulse and flour*. Exports of *raw cotton* advanced from Rs. 1.57 lakh to Rs. 22.15 lakhs due in the main to the shipments of the value of Rs. 10.19 lakhs to Pondicherry in the year under review and to increased shipments to Bengal and Goa. Exports of *sugar* declined by Rs. 11.34 lakhs to Rs. 83.08 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to Kathiawar (—Rs. 12.66 lakhs).

The aggregate value of imports and exports of *Government stores* declined from Rs. 12.33 lakhs to Rs. 10.75 lakhs.

*Shipping.*—The number of entrances and clearances rose from 46,132 and 28,126 to 47,998 and 31,728 respectively and their burthen from 1,355,037 and 1,379,064 tons to 2,536,019 and 1,670,943 tons.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOREIGN TRADE.

43. The total value of the trade further decreased from Rs. 3,68,738 to Rs. 2,22,152.

*Imports*, which chiefly consisted of *dates* from Basra and Bahrein Islands, and *cloves* from Zanzibar, further declined from Rs. 2,90,971 to Rs. 1,70,302; and *exports* fell from Rs. 70,680 to Rs. 51,850 owing to smaller shipments of *rice* and the cessation of shipments of *unmanufactured tobacco* and *jawar and bajra*.

*Shipping*.—The number of vessels (all Native craft) engaged in this trade was 12 of 738 tons as against 39 of 2,841 tons in the previous year.

*Customs Revenue*.—The collections of *import duty* further declined from Rs. 1,35,919 to Rs. 1,14,172, and those of *export duty* from Rs. 19,044 to Rs. 5,075.

COASTING TRADE.

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uren Range.		Tháns Range.		Sural Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>I. British Ports within the Presidency—</b>													
Import ... ..	21,31,566	27,08,084	1,38,56,896	1,74,08,011	46,38,188	49,21,028	47,77,047	57,11,783	50,84,214	28,26,029	2,64,34,729	2,31,28,403	+ 37,06,326
Export ... ..	29,26,142	30,04,748	48,17,108	50,27,854	1,24,68,666	67,60,314	51,70,169	51,26,694	51,41,049	18,27,282	2,26,53,189	2,18,28,328	- 8,24,861
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>50,57,708</b>	<b>57,12,832</b>	<b>1,73,74,004</b>	<b>2,24,35,865</b>	<b>1,71,06,854</b>	<b>2,16,28,346</b>	<b>99,47,216</b>	<b>1,08,38,477</b>	<b>1,02,25,263</b>	<b>46,53,311</b>	<b>2,52,87,918</b>	<b>2,49,56,731</b>	<b>+ 3,31,187</b>
<b>II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—</b>													
Import ... ..	2,15,608	1,98,014	6,32,038	4,59,341	64,973	22,945	2,65,177	2,67,784	23,04,286	27,26,430	44,21,128	29,28,416	- 14,92,712
Export ... ..	2,44,210	2,79,249	8,41,647	6,28,048	2,40,720	84,708	12,24,799	12,27,040	21,42,984	23,08,647	47,66,216	26,24,608	+ 21,41,608
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,59,818</b>	<b>4,77,263</b>	<b>14,73,685</b>	<b>10,87,389</b>	<b>2,65,693</b>	<b>1,07,653</b>	<b>14,89,976</b>	<b>14,94,824</b>	<b>44,47,270</b>	<b>50,35,077</b>	<b>91,87,344</b>	<b>55,53,024</b>	<b>+ 36,34,320</b>
<b>III. British Ports in other Presidencies—</b>													
Import ... ..	4,09,210	4,07,763	19,23,177	12,21,736	23,458	20,014	14,428	22,693	2,18,216	2,27,704	27,06,119	27,28,277	+ 22,158
Export ... ..	2,09,220	2,09,397	2,78,512	4,09,026	22,08,267	14,18,209	2,41,672	6,22,083	2,41,089	1,44,214	27,78,151	26,24,968	+ 1,53,183
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,18,430</b>	<b>6,17,160</b>	<b>22,01,689</b>	<b>16,30,762</b>	<b>25,54,525</b>	<b>34,19,223</b>	<b>16,86,500</b>	<b>8,44,776</b>	<b>4,59,305</b>	<b>3,71,918</b>	<b>54,84,270</b>	<b>53,53,245</b>	<b>+ 1,31,025</b>
<b>IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.</b>													
Import ... ..	—	—	—	1,275	6,951	1,200	—	—	24,028	47,219	41,644	20,287	+ 17,643
Export ... ..	—	—	—	—	2,54,989	1,61,772	—	—	48	244	6,48,895	1,06,117	- 6,42,376
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>2,61,940</b>	<b>1,62,972</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>24,076</b>	<b>47,463</b>	<b>48,139</b>	<b>20,304</b>	<b>+ 1,377</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>57,24,278</b>	<b>64,00,260</b>	<b>2,02,22,197</b>	<b>2,41,14,363</b>	<b>1,99,27,272</b>	<b>2,27,47,621</b>	<b>1,16,33,716</b>	<b>1,23,63,253</b>	<b>1,46,74,548</b>	<b>1,50,69,390</b>	<b>3,08,72,188</b>	<b>2,95,11,955</b>	<b>+ 13,60,233</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,24,128</b>	<b>82,94,254</b>	<b>2,08,29,744</b>	<b>2,37,79,420</b>	<b>2,01,08,266</b>	<b>2,28,67,593</b>	<b>1,16,33,716</b>	<b>1,23,63,253</b>	<b>1,71,24,263</b>	<b>1,71,24,263</b>	<b>3,08,72,188</b>	<b>2,95,11,955</b>	<b>+ 13,60,233</b>

44. The total value of private trade fell from Rs. 7.06 crores to Rs. 7.02 crores of which 40.9 per cent. represented the value of the trade with the chief port—Bombay.

*Imports* further advanced by about Rs. 62 lakhs to Rs. 3.98 crores, while *exports* declined by about Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 3.03 crores.

For statistical purposes the subordinate ports of the Presidency proper are divided into five ranges, namely, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Uran, Thana and Surat. There was a decrease of Rs. 4·58 lakhs in the total trade of these ranges. Uran and Kanara showed decreases of Rs. 66 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively, while Ratnagiri, Thana and Surat recorded increases of Rs. 49 lakhs, Rs. 9 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs respectively.

*Spices* are the principal articles of trade in Kanara; *dried fruits, grain and pulse* and *salt* in Ratnagiri; *rice, liquor, salt* and *gunny bags* in Uran; *lime, fish, liquor* and *salt* in Thana and *cocoanuts* and *raw cotton* in Surat.

The value of *Government stores* further advanced from Rs. 2,01,872 to Rs. 6,24,475.

*Shipping*.—The total number of entrances and clearances was 129,399 of 2,784,273 tons as against 123,857 of 2,390,928 tons in the previous year.

## SECTION II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

### SEA CUSTOMS.

#### PORT OF BOMBAY.

#### Financial Gross Receipts.

45. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted Rs. 4,87,46,904 during the year under report as against Rs. 4,51,55,575 during the previous year.

#### Net Receipts.

Year.	Rs.
1914-15 ...	3,20,10,609
1915-16 ...	2,75,75,199
1916-17 ...	3,70,25,050
1917-18 ...	4,28,37,100
1918-19 ...	4,49,89,803

46. The total net receipts, after deduction of refunds and drawbacks, for a period of five years are shown in the margin. Details of the last two years are shown in the statement attached (Appendix I).

#### Import Duties.

Year.	Rs.
1914-15 ...	3,15,17,320
1915-16 ...	2,69,31,312
1916-17 ...	3,59,92,153
1917-18 ...	4,12,60,933
1918-19 ...	4,33,50,178

47. Import duties (after deducting refunds and drawbacks) represent 96·3 per cent. of the year's total receipts. The collections on account of import duty during the last five years are shown in the margin.

#### Export Duties.

48. Export duty on goods shipped to foreign countries realised Rs. 10,59,054 as against Rs. 10,22,514 in the previous year. The net receipts (after deducting refunds) amounted to Rs. 10,12,383.

#### Expenditure.

49. Details of expenditure for the last two years are shown in the attached Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,28,230 as against Rs. 11,50,521 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 2·7 per cent. the same as in the previous year. The cost of establishment which includes the cost of establishment of the Commissioner's office as well as the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses represented 2·1 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 8,92,790 to Rs. 9,51,449.

#### Refund of Import Duties.

50. Refunds of import duties increased from Rs. 6,27,250 to Rs. 10,01,487. Claims for refunds on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 63,690 showing a decrease of Rs. 18,954 as compared with the figures of 1917-18. The value of the goods exported to Kashmir in 1918-19 was Rs. 8,55,564 as against Rs. 8,97,003 in the previous year, and the amount of duty refunded was Rs. 63,690. Exports of merchandise *via* the Nushki-Seistan route in regard to which a rebate of seven-eighths of the import duty is refunded on arrival in Seistan show an increase; claims for Rs. 30,823 were presented as against Rs. 21,419 in 1917-18.

#### Drawbacks.

51. Payment of drawback refunds of seven-eighths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods by sea to foreign ports increased from Rs. 15,68,519 to Rs. 26,46,316. This increase is due to the general increase in the exports to Basra and also to the large supply of duty paid stores to the Military Departments. The chief rises are shown by cotton, woollen and silk goods and

tea; articles which show a large decrease are sugar and liquors. Cotton, woollen and silk goods are generally exported to African, Arabian, Persian and Persian Gulf ports and Straits Settlements. The cotton goods exported under claim for drawback were chiefly of Japanese manufacture. The decreases in sugar and liquors are mainly due to the smaller supply of those articles to the Military Departments this year than in the previous year.

52. One thousand and seven import general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 986 in 1917-18. Customs Documents, Import.

The number of country craft from dutiable ports or carrying cargoes of salt or spirit from Customs ports declined from 1,876 to 1,034. Country craft.

The number of bills of entry presented for dutiable goods was 105,711 as against 120,106 while that for free goods was 28,303 as against 30,513 in the previous year.

53. Nine hundred and fifty export general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels were entered as against 977 in the previous year. Manifests of country craft to foreign ports totalled 937 as against 1,511. The number of export general manifests of country craft for Customs ports was 29,057 as against 25,809. Export.

Shipping bills numbered 129,084 as compared with 126,148 in the preceding year. Salt tranship permits increased from 35 to 42.

54. Drawback bills decreased from 6,321 to 6,050. Drawback.

55. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 2,375 as against 1,791 in the previous year. Passes for bonded goods numbered 15,098 as against 12,568. Bonds.

56. Thirty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-eight amendments were made by the Examining staff during the year under report. These resulted in the recovery of additional duty amounting to Rs. 3,20,081 on imports and Rs. 417 on exports and in a decrease of Rs. 9,149 in payments of drawback refunds. Further in 87 cases drawback claims amounting to Rs. 4,814 were disallowed owing to failure to establish identity of the goods under shipment. Amendments of Documents.

57. The value of the goods bonded at the Public Warehouses amounted to Rs. 5,56,43,455 on which duty amounting to Rs. 83,97,753 was leviable. The corresponding figures during the previous year were Rs. 2,43,13,209 and Rs. 65,07,821, respectively. Clearances for home consumption during the year amounted to Rs. 1,46,15,953 in value yielding Rs. 24,29,853 in duty as against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 27,43,834. Bonding transactions—Public Warehouses.

58. The transactions at the P. & O. Company's warehouse, which have no commercial significance, were valued at Rs. 12,86,326. Private Warehouses. P. & O. Company's Warehouse.

The value of the goods bonded at private licensed warehouses amounted to Rs. 16,41,784 on which duty amounting to Rs. 6,06,717 was leviable. Other private warehouses.

The value of the kerosene oil and liquid fuel, etc., bonded was Rs. 3,33,402 on which duty leviable was Rs. 44,940.

Operations carried out at the Bottling Warehouse were as follows:—

47 colouring, 84 reducing, 349 bottling operations of foreign wines and spirits and 136 colouring, 2,487 reducing and 2,795 bottling operations of Indian spirits. The quantity of foreign wines and spirits bottled was 23,151 Imperial gallons and that of Indian wines and spirits was 51,772 Imperial gallons making up a total of 74,923 Imperial gallons. There was no racking, blending, fortifying, compounding or flavouring during the year.

59. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 4,138 as against 4,252 in the preceding year. Out of the total number of cases 1,832 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with in a separate section of this report. Out of the remaining 2,306 cases no penalty was imposed in 377 cases. The Collector passed orders in 83 Customs Offences.

out of these 2,306 cases and the rest were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors. Two cases were important among those reported for undervaluation. In one in a consignment of 200 bales cotton grey shirtings the number of pieces in each bale was found on examination to be in excess of that declared, involving a difference in value of Rs. 43,000. In the other case the value declared for 5 bales white shirtings was found to be low. The enhanced value was accepted by the importers as correct. There were 9 feather cases in all. Attempts to evade war restrictions on import and export continued. On the import side several cases of attempted smuggling of gold sovereigns were discovered. Export smuggling was mainly attempted by—

- (i) misdeclaration,
- (ii) misdeclaration of quantity and thus attempting to ship restricted goods in excess of the licensed quantity, and
- (iii) trying to ship prohibited goods as baggage.

There were three appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector and two to the Commissioner against the decision of the Collector. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collector in all the three cases but in one case reduced the penalty. The Commissioner upheld the Collector's decision in both the cases, but in one case reduced the penalty. The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 1,29,723 as against Rs. 1,69,169 in 1917-18. Some 13 parcels of preparations containing opium and cocaine and 6 parcels of arms, were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting their transmission by post. Two seizures of cocaine were made by the Preventive Department involving the capture of nearly 6 lbs. 2 ozs. In one case the offender was sentenced by the Magistrate to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and in another the two persons concerned were sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

60. No goods were taken over by Government under section 32 of the Act in the year under report. Notice was issued in one case; but the importers agreed to pay duty on the appraised value.

Establishment and  
the War.

61. Three members of the establishment were on active service. Eight officers from the Preventive and Appraising Departments and two clerks from the Ministerial Establishment were working at Basra.

#### CONTINENTAL PORTS.

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

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.			Amount of penalty awarded.		
				Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
1917-18	626	12	614	10,332	0	9	2,249	0	0
1918-19	569	4	565	19,828	12	2	2,448	15	0

The decrease in the number of cases adjudicated is the result of salutary punishments inflicted in the past. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 99.1 compared with 98.08 in the previous year.

The most common offences were those of sailing without port clearance, deviation from the proper route of voyage, non-production of documents within 24 hours of arrival at a port evading the boarding station and landing and shipping of unmanifested goods. All these emphasise the need of a more efficient Coast Guard Service able to examine vessels at sea and in the vicinity of ports: since if about 500 cases are detected and dealt with, there must be others which escape. The landing and shipping of unmanifested goods and evasion of customs stations is manifestly serious. This problem is under consideration.

## LAND CUSTOMS.

63. The number of duty collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontier remained unchanged during the year.

64. The receipts at the Custom Houses on the Land Frontiers were as under :—

		1917-18.	1918-19.
		Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontier	... ..	1,73,887	1,81,168
Kathiawar do.	... ..	1,97,965	4

65. The increase on the Portuguese Frontier is due to larger imports and exports this year on the Daman Frontier. The principal items of increased imports were sharkfins, fish-maws, unsalted fish, Portuguese wines, cocoanuts, cotton piece-goods and grass, the first three on account of a favourable fishing season and the shortage of shipping for direct export to Bombay, and the fourth on account of improved steamer service between Portugal and Goa. There were large exports of rice to Daman on account of the failure of the paddy crop there.

66. The trifling amount of Rs. 4 on the Káthiáwár represents the recovery of arrears of fines and forfeitures in a land customs case after the abolition of the Káthiáwár customs line from 1st January 1918.

67. The concession of the exemption from import duty leviable on rice, other grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., at the Nakas on the Goa Frontier, granted in Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 7920 of 14th August 1916, was utilised to a greater extent than in the last year. The value of these articles aggregated Rs. 8,226, and the amount of duty foregone was Rs. 939, as against Rs. 4,435 and Rs. 147, respectively, in the preceding year.

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

69. No separate expenditure is debited to Land Customs, one-tenth of the whole expenditure of the Combined Salt and Continental Customs Department being debited to "9, Customs".

70. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle Rock during the year under report was 129,420 gallons against 22,176 imported in the previous year. The increase of 107,244 gallons is an indication of the resumption by the Oil Companies of the cheaper sea route *via* Mormugao for bulk-oil traffic from Bombay to the up-Ghat districts which was suspended owing to the war.

71. Although the total receipts show an increase, there was a decrease in both dutiable import and export traffic at Castle Rock during the year, the former due to a meagre salt crop in Goa as a result of early rains in May 1918, and the latter to the embargo on the export of rice, etc., to Goa.

72. This year also there was an increase in the import through traffic at Castle Rock and a diminution in the export through traffic: the former owing to larger imports of rice and other commodities from Bombay, for distribution in the Southern Maratha Country, and the latter partly to the continued shortage of tonnage at Marínagao for Bombay and suspension of booking of goods through lack of railway wagons, and partly to the restrictions on the free interchange of food-grains between places.

## Offences.

73. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs was 139 compared with 133 (exclusive of 245 cases on the Káthiáwár Frontier) in the preceding year, 3 on the Daman Frontier compared with 2 in 1917-18, and 136 as against 131 on the Portuguese Frontier. No silver was seized during the year under report.

## COTTON DUTIES ACT.

*Resume on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1918-19.*

74. The following table shows the production of woven goods for the year 1918-19 as compared with that for the preceding year:—

Year.					Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
					Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1917-18	...	...	...	...	218,779,869	66,427,062	28,649,468	308,856,399
1918-19	...	...	...	...	177,432,768	70,732,475	27,635,792	275,801,035
Increase	...	...	...	...	.....	4,305,418	.....	.....
Decrease	...	...	...	...	86,347,101	.....	1,013,676	33,055,864

The disparity between the figures of production for 1917-18 and 1918-19 is not due to any depression of the market in piece-goods for ordinary trade purposes. The exceptionally large issues in the year 1917-18 were due to large Government contracts placed with many mills throughout the Presidency for exceptionally heavy makes of cloth and blankets for army purposes. The decline in issues in 1918-19 as compared with the previous year is to the return to normal market demands as many Government contracts for Army clothing purposes were diminished owing to the possible termination of hostilities. Labour unrest caused by strikes and epidemics of various kinds that prevailed during the year also to some extent affected the production and consequent issues from the mills.

The percentage of the bleached, coloured and calendered goods to the total production was respectively 1·49, 24·79 and 64·35 as against 1·33, 29·26 and 66·73 in the year 1917-18.

75. The quantity of hosiery produced decreased from 251,104 lbs. in 1917-18 to 154,747 lbs. in the year under report.

76. The following table shows the production of yarn:—

Year.					Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
					Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1917-18	...	...	...	...	357,288,638	64,790,324	46,511,460	468,590,422
1918-19	...	...	...	...	306,190,048	73,228,658	48,224,639	427,638,345
Increase	...	...	...	...	.....	8,433,334	1,718,179	.....
Decrease	...	...	...	...	51,098,590	.....	.....	40,952,077

For the past three years the production of yarn has tended to decrease, but that decrease was particularly marked during the year under report. This is not due to any decrease in the total number of spindles at work nor to an abnormal production of finer counts. Every available loom throughout the mills in the Presidency was kept steadily at work. The labour unrest which affected the production of cloth was also responsible for reducing the production of yarn.

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards to total production was 39·32 as against 35·69 for the year 1917-18.

77. The following table shows the amount of duty realized under the Cotton Duties Act:—

Year.	Receipts.				Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment.)	Net Revenue.				
	Duty.		Miscellaneous.			Duty.		Miscellaneous.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1917-18	65,80,710	6 6	603	0 0	1,74,254	9 5	64,06,455	13 1	603	0 0
1918-19	1,16,18,373	6 6	14,179	3 4	5,13,999	9 5	1,18,01,446	13 1	14,179	3 4
Increase	50,37,663	0 0	13,576	3 4	3,39,745	0 0	51,94,991	0 0	13,576	3 4



The record figure of collection of duty, i.e., in round figures 1,16,00,000 as against 65,00,000 in 1917-18 and 35,00,000 in 1916-17 as well as the amount of drawback paid is accounted for by the working off of a considerable amount of arrears and by the increase in the tariff rates.

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

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption ... ..	8,506,043	8,831,992	4,007,520
Drawback ... ..	2,526,009	10,193,410	25,062,169
Total ... ..	11,132,052	14,025,402	29,169,689

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

Kind of mill.	1917-18.				1918-19.			
	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning ... ..	20	17	5	42	20	17	5	42
Spinning and Weaving ... ..	58	37	14	109	59	35	16	109
Weaving ... ..	4	12	4	20	4	13	4	21
Hosiery ... ..	1	3	...	4	1	2	...	3
Total ... ..	83	69	23	175	83	67	25	175

**THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.**

80. Cases under the Act numbered 1,832 during the year under report as compared with 1,778 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement of cases during the last two years is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by con-fiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on infor-mation.	Detention without information
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1917-18 ... ..	1,368	59	343	1,778	7	925	846	5	1,773
1918-19 ... ..	1,373	45	409	1,827	4	1,200	623	1	1,821

81. There were 1,207 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin. In 14 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 1,193 were cases in which goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India bore names of British Indian dealers or were described in such a manner as to suggest British or British Indian origin.

82. There were 409 detentions under clause (f). Of these 239 related to cotton goods, 56 to woollen goods, 27 to cotton and woollen goods and 87 to cotton and silk goods. In 50 cases figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation. In 135 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but on the wrappers or on the tickets attached to the goods. In 42 cases the length was stamped on the inner fold. In the remaining 182 cases the length was not stamped at all.

83. The statement prescribed by paragraph 67 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II.

84. In 376 cases in which infringements of the provisions of the Act were detected the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks and without penalties. In 187 cases correction of the offending marks was insisted on but no penalties were imposed. In 1,259 cases penalties were imposed ;

in 876 of these the goods were passed after correction of the offending marks ; in 3 cases the goods were confiscated ; in 4 the goods were re-shipped with penalties and in the remaining 376 cases the goods were allowed to be cleared as they were. In 10 other cases confiscation was ordered but the goods were subsequently allowed to pass on payment of a redemption penalty in lieu of confiscation.

85. Of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 1,832, 14 were disposed of by the Collector and the remaining 1,818 by the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House.

86. There were four appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House out of the 1,818 cases disposed of by him. The Assistant Collector's decisions were upheld in three and in the fourth his order was modified. There was no appeal to the Commissioner.

87. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 23,599 and 1,060 respectively.

88. Twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-four packages of general merchandise, 18,696 kegs of white zinc paint, 13,219 kegs of white lead paint, 754 bundles of shovels and 1,138 kegs of iron wire nails were detained at this Custom House during the year.

89. The more important cases detected are summarised below :—

*Shovel.*—A small consignment of shovels was imported from Kobe on which were pasted these labels: "Steel scoops shovels", "British made". The consignment was allowed to be cleared on a redemption penalty after removal of the offending label.

*Bicycle.*—A consignment was imported from Kobe. The frame and the bag accompanying the saddle containing the bicycle accessories bore various English expressions and the pedals bore "U. S. A." unaccompanied by a definite indication of origin. The marking "U. S. A." on Japan goods was also misleading. A redemption penalty in lieu of confiscation was imposed but as it was not paid the goods were confiscated.

*Playing cards.*—In a large consignment of playing cards imported from New York, the boxes as well as the packets of playing cards bore English expressions unaccompanied by a counter-indication of origin. The goods were released on payment of a redemption penalty.

*Hair dressing machine.*—The hair clippers in a small consignment imported from Kobe were found to bear the expressions indicating that the goods were manufactured in France whereas they were made in Japan. A redemption penalty was imposed but it was not paid and the goods were therefore confiscated.

*Smoking Pipes.*—A considerable consignment of smoking pipes was imported from New York. The paper boxes, the boxes containing the pipes and the smoking pipes themselves bore various English expressions suggesting English origin and the word "silver" on the electro-plated band was also deceptive. The consignment was confiscated subject to a redemption penalty. The goods were redeemed and cleared after the boxes had been clearly marked with the indication of origin.

*Oil anethi.*—The labels on the bottles containing this oil imported in two consignments from Osaka were marked "oil anethi" which constituted a false trade description as the oil was on test found to be "not genuine". The consignments were passed on payment of a penalty in each case after adding the words "not genuine" to the description on the bottles.

P. ECCLES.

Bombay, 30th May 1919.

Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Custom House and (2) the continental Sea Customs Ports and Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1918-1919 as contrasted with those for 1917-1918.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.		
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.	
	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.		1918-19.	1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
Imports, Sea Customs...	4,08,97,981	4,34,56,708	1,14,173	1,36,969	1,53,216	3,04,419	4,79,65,370	4,39,97,043	Commissioner of Customs ...	61,361	61,643
Exports do. ...	10,50,054	10,22,514	5,078	10,040	24,028	63,434	10,83,136	Personal Assistant to do. ...	14,973	15,750	
Do. Indigo ...	8,488	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,488	Office Establishment ...	2,110	-----	
Recovery of the cost of establishment entertained on behalf of Private Firms ...	34,519	32,319	307	92	-----	-----	34,926	War allowance ...	-----	-----	
Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Total Rs. ...	66,312	67,310	
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Bases Light Dues ...	943	913	-----	-----	-----	-----	943	-----	-----	-----	
Overtime work fees ...	1,71,360	341,646	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,71,360	-----	-----	-----	
Warehouse rent ...	4,978	4,365	5,121	1,733	-----	-----	6,600	-----	-----	-----	
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents ...	65,234	65,610	2,600	-----	1,125	-----	69,959	-----	-----	-----	
Confiscations and Penalties...	1,50,263	1,63,430	2,220	2,075	2,203	-----	1,56,982	-----	-----	-----	
Sale-proceeds of forms, Trade Reports, etc. ...	-----	130	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Other Items ...	1,63,969	60,122	6,305	7,015	-----	2,621	1,60,959	-----	-----	-----	
Profit on gold acquired from passengers ...	12,524	1,704	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,524	-----	-----	-----	
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Bansa and Dharampur ...	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,153	2,153	2,153	-----	-----	-----	
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>4,97,46,904</b>	<b>4,81,65,678</b>	<b>1,37,370</b>	<b>1,66,484</b>	<b>1,50,225</b>	<b>2,30,220</b>	<b>4,90,74,600</b>	<b>4,97,03,979</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>	
<b>Deduct--</b>									<b>Contingencies.</b>		
Refunds, Imports ...	10,01,487	6,97,320	220	217	2,426	12,265	10,04,143	6,41,028	Fixed contingencies including Umbrellas, Kambhis, Lighting charges, etc. ...	7,080	7,241
Do. Exports ...	46,671	66,955	602	7	2,297	1,822	66,793	66,796	Purchase and repair of Dead Stock Articles ...	245	770
Do. Indigo ...	217	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	217	-----	Carriage of Tons and Records ...	2,626	2,110
Do. Miscellaneous ...	62,345	72,730	2,129	207	459	124	64,961	76,211	Repairs of Tons ...	1,731	4,796
Drawbacks ...	26,46,216	15,66,519	-----	-----	-----	-----	26,46,216	15,66,519	Do. to Crews ...	600	611
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>27,97,026</b>	<b>22,12,675</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>15,621</b>	<b>27,66,306</b>	<b>22,34,267</b>	Do. to Boatmen ...	-----	-----
<b>Customs Net Revenue</b> ...	<b>4,69,49,878</b>	<b>4,59,53,003</b>	<b>1,34,590</b>	<b>1,66,063</b>	<b>1,44,625</b>	<b>2,14,599</b>	<b>4,63,08,294</b>	<b>4,74,69,712</b>	Official Postage and Service Telegrams ...	19,410	4,504
									Rewards ...	22,164	22,626
									Boat Horses and Repairs including Marine Stores ...	11,997	12,544
									Patrol for Motor Launches ...	-----	-----
									Coal for Motor Launches ...	-----	-----
									Head of Telephone wire and instruments ...	2,227	2,704
									Petty construction and repairs including weather frames ...	24	219
									Scales and Weights ...	27	22
									Supply of Medicines ...	210	-----
									Cart and coolie hire ...	2,791	1,767
									Purchase of Books and Publications ...	225	171
									Rents, Rates and Taxes including water cess ...	2,026	2,726
									Purchase of a carpet ...	-----	-----
									Do. of a bicycle ...	170	-----
									Do. of a safe ...	-----	-----
									Contribution for the maintenance of the customs club ...	2,609	2,600
									Law Charges ...	-----	-----
									Compensation to the owner of a stolen parcel ...	-----	60
									Purchase of a fumigating box ...	244	-----
									<b>Total Contingencies</b> ...	<b>79,029</b>	<b>76,024</b>
									444-1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department ...	2,25,022	1,71,064
									<b>Total Rs.</b> ...	<b>14,99,273</b>	<b>13,81,546</b>

## APPENDIX II.

*Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 67 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.*

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trademark or false indication in respect of the person by whom the goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(i) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country ...	333	119	530	211	1,193	
(ii) as between two foreign countries ...	1	6	4	4	14	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(i) as to the number, quantity, measure gauge or weight of the goods ...	2	12	14	16	44	
(ii) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(iii) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(iv) as to the material of which the goods were composed ...	8	10	57	101	171	
(v) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right ...	1	...	...	...	1	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	86	41	160	152	409	
Total ...	976	187	785	484	1,832	

**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**SEA-BORNE TRADE**  
AND  
**CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND**  
(Including Administration of Land Customs, the Cotton Duties  
Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act)  
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR  
1919-20  
WITH APPENDICES



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# REPORT

## ON THE

### SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE  
**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,**

*For the Official Year ending 31st March 1920.*

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

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1920, and includes the figures of the preceding four years, and the average of the five years ending with 1914-1915:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Increase or decrease in 1919-20.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>(I) Foreign Trade (Private).</b>								
Imports	Merchandise	52,42,32,745	44,34,21,977	55,35,37,549	55,34,34,308	71,10,02,628	73,22,22,970	+ 7,26,20,148
	Gold	25,22,74,315	2,02,22,215	11,52,21,300	14,21,22,728	66,728	7,05,22,228	+ 7,05,22,228
	Silver	2,42,02,125	4,07,21,254	1,22,02,428	1,21,24,428	1,12,07,428	10,22,477	- 1,07,41,012
	Total, Imports	52,42,17,247	46,37,42,978	66,87,22,277	70,77,22,977	72,22,22,244	80,22,22,228	+ 12,22,22,228
	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	2,12,22,228	2,02,22,228	2,02,22,228	2,02,22,228	2,02,22,228	2,02,22,228	+ 1,22,22,228
Exports	Indian Produce	27,22,22,228	44,22,22,228	71,22,22,228	72,22,22,228	62,22,22,228	1,22,22,228	+ 24,22,22,228
	Gold	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	+ 4,22,22,228
	Silver	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	+ 11,22,22,228
	Total, Exports	29,44,44,456	46,44,44,456	73,44,44,456	74,44,44,456	64,44,44,456	1,22,22,228	+ 41,22,22,228
	Total Foreign Trade	1,22,22,22,228	1,02,22,22,228	1,40,22,22,228	1,42,22,22,228	1,34,22,22,228	1,22,22,22,228	+ 24,22,22,228
<b>(II) Coasting Trade (Private).</b>								
Imports	Indian Produce	20,12,22,228	12,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	+ 2,22,22,228
	Foreign Merchandise	22,22,22,228	1,02,22,22,228	1,22,22,22,228	1,22,22,22,228	1,72,22,22,228	1,22,22,22,228	- 12,22,22,228
	Gold	11,22,228	22,228	1,22,228	---	228	22,228	+ 22,228
	Silver	2,22,228	2,22,228	4,22,228	1,12,228	1,22,228	2,22,228	+ 22,228
	Total, Imports	22,22,22,228	17,22,22,228	23,22,22,228	23,22,22,228	23,22,22,228	24,22,22,228	+ 7,22,22,228
Exports	Indian Produce	12,22,22,228	12,22,22,228	11,22,22,228	12,22,22,228	12,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	+ 10,22,22,228
	Foreign Merchandise	4,22,22,228	4,22,22,228	4,22,22,228	4,22,22,228	4,22,22,228	7,22,22,228	+ 2,22,22,228
	Gold	22,228	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Silver	2,22,228	2,22,228	11,22,228	2,22,228	1,22,228	22,228	- 1,22,228
	Total, Exports	16,44,44,456	16,44,44,456	15,44,44,456	16,44,44,456	16,44,44,456	29,44,44,456	+ 12,22,22,228
Total Coasting Trade	38,66,66,684	33,66,66,684	38,66,66,684	38,66,66,684	39,66,66,684	53,66,66,684	+ 14,22,22,228	
<b>Grand Total, Private Trade</b>		1,22,22,22,228	1,35,88,88,912	1,79,11,11,912	1,81,11,11,912	1,73,88,88,912	1,74,44,44,912	+ 24,22,22,228
<b>(III) Government Transactions.</b>								
Foreign		2,22,22,228	2,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	22,22,22,228	+ 12,22,22,228
Coasting		1,22,22,228	22,22,228	22,22,228	1,22,22,228	22,22,228	22,22,228	+ 22,22,228
<b>Total Government Transactions</b>		3,44,44,456	2,44,44,456	44,44,44,456	44,44,44,456	44,44,44,456	44,44,44,456	+ 14,22,22,228
<b>Total Trade</b>		1,22,22,22,228	1,38,33,33,368	1,24,55,55,368	1,25,55,55,368	1,18,33,33,368	1,18,88,88,368	+ 24,22,22,228

*General Remarks.*

2. In dealing with the trade statistics of the first complete financial year after the conclusion of hostilities it is natural to attempt some sort of comparison with pre-war conditions although re-adjustment is such a slow process that it is impossible in many cases to make any deduction as to the permanency of the changes evidenced by such a comparison.

3. For many years cotton piece-goods have been the most important item in the import trade of the Presidency. During the war a bold attempt to capture this trade was made by Japan. She succeeded in establishing a predominant position in respect of grey goods, and was turning her attention to white and coloured goods when hostilities ceased. The year under report has witnessed a striking collapse of this effort and the United Kingdom has stepped back into her old position. It is to a sadly dwindled inheritance that she returns, imports having shrunk to one-third of their pre-war bulk. It is gratifying, however, to realise that local industry has gained a good deal of what the import trade has lost.

4. Sugar is still imported in as large quantities as before the war, but Mauritius, finding a better market in Europe, has ceased to be the chief source of supply, and her place has been taken by Java.

5. The United Kingdom is still the chief supplier of metals, notably of iron and steel, but supplies are much below the pre-war level. Indian production of iron and steel has developed greatly during the war and a trade with the United States of America has sprung up which promises to be permanent. Japan's entry into this trade has proved to be purely temporary.

6. Improvement in bulk-oil facilities at Bombay and the development of the Persian oil-fields has stimulated the import of foreign petroleum and fuel-oil, though freight difficulties reduced supplies during the latter part of the war. The demand for fuel-oil for shipping and other purposes shows signs of a rapid growth which is likely to continue for some years to come. Petrol is still obtained almost exclusively from Burma, but is likely to be supplied by Persia in the near future. Substitute spirits have not as yet obtained any hold on the Bombay markets.

7. Coal, formerly an important item of import from the United Kingdom, is no longer received from that source in any quantity. Small supplies are still imported from Natal but shipping and the industries of the Presidency are now almost entirely dependent on Bengal coal. The high rates of freight still ruling make the cost of importing coal by sea from Calcutta almost prohibitive, and the greater part of the demand has to be supplied by rail. The demand for industrial purposes has to some extent been relieved by the development of hydro-electric sources of power, but the railway congestion resulting from these causes is at present one of the most serious handicaps to which the trade of the Presidency is exposed.

8. Freight difficulties during the war have encouraged the use of the parcel post, and with the introduction of the value payable system this form of trade is likely to expand still further.

9. The prosperity of the Presidency is evidenced by the great demand for motor cars. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has dwindled into insignificance and Canada and the United States are the chief sources of supply. The value of motor traction for commercial and industrial purposes is becoming more and more appreciated, and not only is the motor-lorry beginning to oust the primitive bullock cart in busy centres, but the motor-tractor is also coming into use for agricultural purposes.

10. The great German trade in synthetic dyes has ceased to exist and, contrary to the belief entertained in many quarters, has shown no signs of revival with the removal of war restrictions. The United Kingdom and the United States of America are now the chief sources of the still very inadequate supply.

11. On the export side, raw cotton has more than maintained its pre-eminence in the trade of the Presidency, the demand from Japan having been consistently keen despite soaring prices. The failure to develop long stapled types has prevented any growth in exports to Europe.

12. Exports of Indian piece-goods have increased both in value and bulk during the war, the opening up of the Persian and Mesopotamian markets for piece-goods being largely responsible for this growth.

13. The permanent effects of the war on the trade in oil-seeds and food-grains have not so far been fully felt. Artificial restrictions on these trades, necessitated by the disastrous crop-failure of 1918-19, have kept them within modest limits. The war has, however, demonstrated the high nutritious value of certain oil-seeds, and their use for industrial purposes has been greatly developed during the war. These factors coupled with the disorganisation of European sources of food-supply provide the brightest of prospects for these trades in the near future.

14. Trade restrictions imposed during the war had almost all been removed by the middle of 1919, with the exception of certain measures arising out of the food situation. Certain obstacles, however, still remained which prevented the prosecution of foreign trade with the same freedom as in the days before the war. Tonnage was still in deficit and freights were high; Indian railways and foreign cables were congested, and industrial trouble in India and abroad further retarded the return to normal conditions. The appalling mortality from influenza following on the failure of the 1918 monsoon had a depressing effect, and last, but by no means least, the instability of exchange was a most serious deterrent to forward business in all lines of trade.

15. None the less, the gross values, both of imports and exports, during 1919-20 were well in advance of all previous records. High prices undoubtedly are largely responsible for this achievement, and the actual bulk of trade is probably still somewhat less than in 1913-14. Given a favourable monsoon, an improvement in the shipping position, and a steady rate of exchange, the trade of the Presidency in 1920-21 should achieve fresh records in respect of bulk as well as value.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

16. 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 1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Increase or decrease in 1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—Foreign Trade (Pri- vate)—</b>							
<b>Imports—</b>							
Merchandise	82,40,79,974	64,30,08,800	88,88,80,188	84,81,36,044	71,08,80,188	79,88,08,618	+ 7,80,08,988
Gold	25,92,74,818	8,99,88,818	11,88,81,800	14,81,40,788	88,788	7,08,48,888	+ 7,08,84,888
Silver	8,48,08,188	6,87,61,884	1,88,80,888	1,81,84,488	1,18,07,488	10,88,877	- 1,07,61,714
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>88,81,87,174</b>	<b>88,87,88,848</b>	<b>88,88,88,878</b>	<b>78,74,81,819</b>	<b>78,87,18,884</b>	<b>88,08,84,887</b>	<b>+ 12,79,18,881</b>
<b>Exports—</b>							
Foreign Merchandise	8,16,87,888	8,08,88,800	8,88,00,888	8,88,78,718	10,80,88,801	18,08,08,084	+ 1,88,88,888
Indian Produce	87,88,88,888	64,88,74,778	71,88,78,488	78,14,88,888	88,11,70,881	1,01,10,88,188	+ 84,88,87,817
Gold	8,81,88,018	8,88,88,184	6,88,444	8,78,61,887	8,80,88,788	6,88,10,881	+ 6,88,17,181
Silver	8,88,87,978	88,88,887	8,88,18,888	1,84,78,888	17,74,488	88,81,888	+ 11,07,884
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>88,87,88,084</b>	<b>84,88,88,888</b>	<b>88,88,88,748</b>	<b>87,71,88,888</b>	<b>78,87,74,884</b>	<b>1,01,11,88,881</b>	<b>+ 41,10,78,888</b>
<b>Aggregate Foreign Trade</b>	<b>1,88,88,88,888</b>	<b>1,08,88,88,881</b>	<b>1,88,81,88,888</b>	<b>1,88,48,81,888</b>	<b>1,87,87,88,778</b>	<b>8,88,87,77,888</b>	<b>+ 84,88,87,888</b>

	Average for 5 years ending 1914-15.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Increase or Decrease in 1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—</b>							
<b>Imports—</b>							
Indian Produce ... ..	17,80,26,420	16,06,73,797	19,51,34,530	23,16,30,561	23,18,45,300	40,42,43,577	+7,24,03,537
Foreign Merchandise ... ..	33,29,723	43,65,363	73,85,809	1,01,44,943	1,43,44,870	1,05,15,359	— 37,29,511
Gold ... ..	11,725	23,239	1,50,373	.....	600	65,000	+ 54,400
Silver ... ..	3,17,537	3,13,065	4,05,435	1,06,735	85,661	2,17,569	+ 1,31,308
<b>Total, Imports ... ..</b>	<b>17,97,55,055</b>	<b>16,53,75,008</b>	<b>20,35,66,147</b>	<b>24,19,43,239</b>	<b>24,62,77,121</b>	<b>41,51,46,505</b>	<b>+6,88,69,264</b>
<b>Exports—</b>							
Indian Produce ... ..	9,66,49,523	9,30,50,517	8,30,04,513	9,41,75,759	13,46,08,144	22,83,17,904	+9,37,14,760
Foreign Merchandise ... ..	4,89,09,135	4,36,43,753	4,77,08,790	5,21,33,653	4,84,35,215	7,60,09,154	+2,75,73,939
Gold ... ..	61,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ... ..	4,56,305	3,15,942	10,72,477	3,21,543	1,83,300	50,500	— 1,22,300
<b>Total, Exports ... ..</b>	<b>14,53,74,560</b>	<b>13,62,15,612</b>	<b>13,36,85,800</b>	<b>14,71,30,915</b>	<b>18,32,21,659</b>	<b>30,43,77,558</b>	<b>+12,11,55,699</b>
<b>Aggregate Coasting Trade ... ..</b>	<b>22,51,39,615</b>	<b>20,20,91,615</b>	<b>23,62,52,037</b>	<b>28,90,73,144</b>	<b>28,94,96,780</b>	<b>71,95,24,063</b>	<b>+19,09,25,263</b>
<b>Total Private Trade ... ..</b>	<b>1,85,80,26,363</b>	<b>1,57,14,77,306</b>	<b>1,83,08,31,037</b>	<b>1,99,36,35,015</b>	<b>2,04,52,25,489</b>	<b>2,78,43,01,371</b>	<b>+73,30,16,369</b>
<b>Aggregate Government Transactions ... ..</b>	<b>5,25,05,265</b>	<b>3,59,93,069</b>	<b>22,99,36,225</b>	<b>26,48,39,039</b>	<b>41,53,75,565</b>	<b>57,66,87,234</b>	<b>+15,36,11,666</b>
<b>Total Trade ... ..</b>	<b>1,91,05,21,148</b>	<b>1,40,74,70,375</b>	<b>2,06,03,67,263</b>	<b>2,25,84,64,045</b>	<b>2,46,06,01,047</b>	<b>3,36,09,88,605</b>	<b>+90,25,28,038</b>

17. A comparison of this table with that given in paragraph 1 shows that to all intents and purposes the foreign trade of the Presidency is that of its chief port. In the programme of port expansion to meet the growing trade of Bombay great progress has been made since the beginning of the war. The Alexandra Dock which was opened in 1914 was used during the greater part of the war almost exclusively for military purposes. It has now been thrown open to commercial traffic, thus providing 17 additional berths. The Ballard Pier now provides up-to-date accommodation for the landing and embarking of passengers, and the wharf on the west side of the Pier will shortly provide an additional berth. The reclamation and surfacing of 3,887 acres of land between Sewri and Mazagon is complete, and the provision there of facilities for the storage of grain, seeds, cotton, manganese, timber and coal is making rapid strides. The transfer of fuel oil tanks to Wari Bunder and of other tanks to the Sewri Reclamation is virtually complete, only one fuel oil tank, which is shortly to be removed, now remaining in the Dock area. The mileage of the Port Trust Railway which was opened in 1914 is now 105 miles. A special Pier for the accommodation of bulk oil vessels is in course of construction off Trombay Island, whence oil will be pumped to the installations on the Sewri Reclamation. Finally a scheme for the construction of new docks in the same neighbourhood is under consideration.

FOREIGN TRADE.

18. 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.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,21-08	8,57-73	8,67-19	10,37-64	12,95-70	+ 2,58-06
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	4,37-13	4,32-79	4,73-25	5,17-44	5,73-21	+ 5,35-77
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	22,27-37	22,64-05	22,02-43	21,64-37	21,26-30	- 7-07
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1,41-08	1,44-34	2,43-21	2,94-04	2,69-28	- 1,21-06
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>44,27-66</b>	<b>45,29-31</b>	<b>45,82-87</b>	<b>50,13-49</b>	<b>52,64-59</b>	<b>+ 2,51-10</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,37-13	4,92-97	10,17-00	7,67-13	8,27-94	- 2,40-34
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	22,77-41	22,27-07	22,77-48	22,12-48	27,22-22	+ 5,04-74
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	10,27-37	12,37-33	14,47-43	12,37-43	17,64-13	+ 5,26-70
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	66-34	71-10	77-49	85-61	87-46	+ 1,85-85
<b>Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures</b>	<b>44,27-73</b>	<b>47,48-77</b>	<b>57,14-97</b>	<b>52,11-70</b>	<b>63,02-55</b>	<b>+ 10,90-85</b>
<i>Foreign Merchandises.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	87-48	1,62-13	2,27-22	2,07-42	2,02-76	+ 34-34
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	20-67	20-23	24-20	27-22	31-74	+ 4-57
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	1,77-49	2,27-75	2,27-22	7,21-13	8,27-13	+ 1,06-00
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	4-22	7-21	11-22	27-24	21-24	+ 4-00
<b>Total, Foreign Merchandises</b>	<b>1,09-86</b>	<b>1,92-31</b>	<b>4,69-66</b>	<b>10,22-39</b>	<b>12,82-69</b>	<b>+ 2,59-30</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>45,37-59</b>	<b>49,41-08</b>	<b>61,84-63</b>	<b>62,34-09</b>	<b>75,85-24</b>	<b>+ 13,51-15</b>

19. The developments under class I arise mainly out of the food-stuffs situation which gave rise to a large official import of Australian wheat and to stringent restrictions on exports of food-grains. The high price of sugar has also swelled the import figures. Imports of manufactured articles have remained stationary, the marked revival in other lines of business having been set off by the reduction in piece-goods. The rise in exchange alone accounts for the reduction under the miscellaneous head and tends to conceal a good deal of the growth in the import trade.

## Imports.

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

	Average for five years ending 1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	Increase or decrease in 1919-1920.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1919-1920.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1917-1918.	In 1918-1919.	In 1919-1920.	
1 Cotton Manufactures ...	13,09,34,568	15,75,92,669	13,26,09,000	-49074	17.55	84.5	64.1	77.75	1
2 Sugar ...	4,19,04,601	4,77,07,164	8,29,04,834	+35108	10.51	9	1	80	2
3 Metals and Ores ...	4,26,11,711	4,62,35,063	7,08,17,354	+24082	8.81	53.8	25.1	64.96	3
4 Silk Manufactures (including silk yarn, noils and warps.)	2,13,59,315	3,10,40,090	5,07,29,602	+19680	6.43	4.6	1.6	92	4
5 Oils ...	1,32,40,359	1,22,59,870	3,26,19,784	+20360	4.14	8.0	5.2	3.07	5
6 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	1,28,72,103	3,69,67,697	2,52,98,029	-11670	3.21	67.2	77.4	75.56	6
7 Machinery and Millwork ...	2,22,04,390	2,18,46,467	2,36,42,188	+1606	3.08	68.6	72.6	80.05	7
8 Grain, Pulse and flour ...	17,83,909	97,42,621	3,08,03,363	+11061	3.64	3.2	1	12	8
9 Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	1,33,04,695	4,89,69,705	1,73,89,824	-30880	2.20	76.4	11.4	64.65	9
10 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	49,61,580	90,80,784	1,60,16,682	+13986	2.03	52.1	26.8	16.98	10
11 Hardware ...	1,03,57,164	1,31,76,027	1,57,89,864	+2607	2.00	54.2	38.4	43.12	11
12 Silk, Raw (including waste) ...	99,15,736	67,79,595	1,52,92,765	+6513	1.94	1	...	03	12
13 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	77,59,753	1,29,73,796	1,52,70,558	+2398	1.94	22.5	34.0	25.82	13
14 Fruits and Vegetables ...	81,40,878	59,87,079	1,43,70,357	+6383	1.82	7	...	1.07	14
15 Liquors ...	67,35,987	1,25,57,971	1,33,73,516	+816	1.70	65.8	56.0	64.37	15
16 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,17,79,585	45,06,140	1,38,76,005	+6370	1.63	95.7	97.9	97.43	16
17 Glass and Glassware ...	68,77,482	66,18,972	1,10,04,083	+4386	1.40	16.1	25.4	13.01	17
18 Wool Manufactures including yarn & knitting wool.	1,11,11,525	1,62,66,018	1,09,57,141	-5309	1.39	81.6	81.6	85.54	18
19 Apparel ...	70,80,774	1,28,45,044	1,07,53,175	-2092	1.36	42.6	44.8	44.66	19
20 Paper and Pastboard ...	75,11,065	1,07,37,434	1,05,41,690	-186	1.34	42.9	15.9	35.74	20
21 Matches ...	61,07,054	70,60,310	1,04,84,998	+3425	1.33	1.0	2	...	21
22 Wood and Timber ...	61,11,702	51,46,361	1,01,21,787	+4975	1.23	2.8	1.8	2.29	22
23 Drugs and Medicines ...	57,99,018	80,00,566	96,33,303	+1542	1.22	37.6	36.9	35.93	23
24 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	59,15,423	66,52,223	69,50,455	+2307	1.14	53.7	16.0	44.34	24
25 Instruments and Apparatus.	66,20,380	1,06,60,344	79,02,044	-2753	1.00	66.2	25.6	54.96	25
26 Spices ...	52,10,383	77,25,696	74,35,365	-2900	0.94	3	...	02	26
27 Rubber ...	35,19,874	56,92,742	68,80,972	+1188	0.87	65.8	71.7	6.10	27
28 Tobacco ...	30,71,794	66,03,122	68,25,550	+222	0.87	80.4	61.0	42.33	28
29 Cotton, Raw (including waste)	24,65,500	1,20,29,823	67,19,220	-5210	0.85	16.6	...	01	29
30 Haberdashery and Millinery	54,96,307	59,94,091	56,49,133	-345	0.72	42.7	53.4	37.94	30
31 Artificial Silk ...	2,70,586	8,20,734	56,29,023	+4806	0.71	70.7	68.1	93.86	31
32 Paints and Painter's Materials.	26,01,331	49,67,009	55,20,317	+553	0.70	84.0	40.9	80.16	32
33 Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	59,68,999	36,91,696	52,57,530	+1576	0.67	4.7	...	...	33
34 Ivory ...	23,15,532	94,23,972	52,53,962	+2831	0.67	57.9	47.6	42.60	34
35 Soap ...	32,68,350	42,33,901	51,98,064	+964	0.67	98.0	99.8	87.02	35
36 Chemicals ...	64,33,166	67,69,022	49,83,471	-3801	0.63	71.7	62.2	73.37	36
37 Seeds ...	15,16,729	94,08,295	44,30,739	+2022	0.58	4.5	1.7	5.59	37
38 Tea ...	27,89,005	69,73,771	44,14,596	-2569	0.56	5	...	04	38
39 Stationery ...	26,86,542	35,30,614	42,23,178	+533	0.54	63.9	63.1	57.27	39
40 Gums and Resins ...	13,19,315	17,09,746	36,95,491	+1936	0.47	4.9	3.4	1.11	40
41 Earthenware and Porcelain	20,17,396	26,32,027	36,67,681	+1035	0.47	61.4	45.5	30.07	41
42 Building and Engineering Materials.	27,30,260	16,33,935	35,49,322	+1915	0.45	67.9	61.5	77.65	42
43 Bobbins ...	-----	23,68,932	33,78,110	+508	0.43	---	34.8	47.91	43
44 Toys and Requisites for Games.	13,97,139	18,36,992	30,43,276	+1218	0.36	29.6	17.4	9.97	44

	Average for five years ending 1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	Increase or decrease in 1919-1920.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1919-1920.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
						In the five years ending 1917-1918.	In 1918-1919.	In 1919-1920.	
45 Leather and Manufactures of.	18,00,897	22,14,421	20,02,508	+ 7-85	-83	88-7	75-9	77-62	45
46 Starch and Farina	14,42,812	7,45,400	22,44,172	+21-88	-87	28-2	4	9-77	46
47 Belting for Machinery	27,22,320	22,54,754	20,21,221	- 14-92	-24	22-2	22-4	22-22	47
48 Books printed and Printed Matter.	21,12,224	24,00,222	17,22,222	- 6-72	-22	22-4	22-9	22-07	48
49 Flax and Manufactures of.	12,22,044	2,00,122	12,12,270	+ 7-22	-20	20-0	22-2	22-41	49
50 Toilet Requisites	2,21,212	12,22,044	12,71,224	- 2-24	-10	22-2	22-0	20-02	50
51 Boots and Shoes	12,22,222	17,12,022	12,22,272	- 2-22	-12	22-2	71-7	44-22	51
52 Cutlery	2,22,122	2,22,422	12,22,722	+ 4-22	-17	22-7	22-2	22-71	52
53 Tallow and Stearine	12,22,242	1,01,222	12,02,722	+11-07	-12	22-2	22-2	21-22	53
54 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	2,22,412	2,12,222	2,42,217	+ 2-22	-12	27-2	70-2	24-22	54
55 Buttons of all sorts	7,22,207	7,22,024	2,47,222	+ 1-22	-12	..	2-0	2-07	55
56 Animals, living	21,02,222	22,24,222	2,22,222	- 12-22	-12	12-2	11-2	22-22	56
57 Clocks and Watches	10,11,200	12,72,222	2,42,422	- 7-22	-11	2-2	2-0	2-02	57
58 Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	22,22,022	14,44,224	2,02,222	- 2-41	-10	22-7	2-4	2-22	58
59 Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	14,02,722	2,22,222	7,27,221	- 72	-20	77-2	2	24-24	59
60 Cordage and Rope	2,22,222	2,22,042	7,22,022	- 2-22	-10	42-2	22-4	22-22	60
61 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	4,24,242	4,22,422	7,27,777	+ 2-72	-22	21-2	27-2	72-42	61
62 Arms, Ammunition, etc.	2,22,222	2,21,221	2,22,272	+ 22	-22	21-1	24-2	72-22	62
63 Polishes	4,22,222	4,22,122	2,27,214	+ 1-22	-22	22-7	21-2	22-22	63
64 China Clay	7,22,022	22,42,744	2,17,222	- 22-27	-22	..	100-0	100-00	64
65 Furniture and Cabinetware.	7,22,242	7,27,242	2,02,222	- 1-22	-27	47-2	22-0	22-22	65
66 Wool, raw	14,42,124	2,24,222	2,24,222	- 2-22	-27	2-2	..	2-22	66
67 Fireworks	2,42,204	4,22,222	2,22,022	+ 22	-27	2-2	2-2	2-01	67
68 Umbrellas and Fittings	2,72,222	2,21,224	4,22,172	- 4-21	-22	22-2	7-2	22-11	68
69 Stone and Marble	1,22,222	1,22,222	2,41,224	+ 1-04	-22	7-2	2-2	7-22	69
70 Other Articles	22,22,221	21,22,124	22,47,224	+14-22	1-22	22-2	22-7	22-71	70
<b>Total, Merchandise</b>	<b>22,22,222</b>	<b>71,02,122</b>	<b>72,22,412</b>	<b>+72-22</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>22-4</b>	<b>22-2</b>	<b>41-22</b>	

21. The most conspicuous feature of this table is the contraction of the imports of cotton manufactures owing to high costs of production in Europe and Japan. The local industry appears to have enabled Bombay to dispense with dear imported cloth better than Calcutta where imports exceed in value those during 1918-19. The unduly inflated yarn business with Japan has also collapsed, bringing the imports of cotton twist and yarn to ninth on the list. Their place has been taken by sugar of which the price throughout the year has been abnormal. - The stoppage of war production has improved the position of metals and ores, and with more freight available and an improvement in the port facilities for bulk petroleum, oils have risen to fifth place in the list. Exchange has reduced the rather unreliable total of articles imported by parcel post, and the Bombay market has declined to contribute to the colossal profits of the Yorkshire woollen manufacturers whose exports to this port have shrunk materially. On the other hand imports of silk manufactures and raw silk from the Far East have almost doubled without any marked rise in price. With the removal of the import prohibition the trade in motor cars and motor cycles has displayed an unprecedented activity, while the chemicals required for India's growing industries have experienced a somewhat unexpected set-back. An unusual feature of the year was the import of 92,217 tons of Australian wheat on behalf of the Government of India to supplement the deficient food-stocks of the country.

Some of the more important features of the import trade are discussed in more detail in the succeeding paragraphs.

**22. Animals, living.**—Imports of horses have again declined, only 356 Arabs, and 450 Walers having been brought in during the year. On the other hand there has been an increase in arrivals of English thoroughbreds, 249 horses of the average value of Rs. 2,200 having been imported. Walers averaged Rs. 500 on import and Arabs Rs. 300.

**23. Apparel.**—This head includes (1) drapery, uniforms and accoutrements, (2) gold and silver thread, (3) hats, caps, bonnets and hatter's ware, (4) lametta, (5) second hand clothing and (6) waterproof clothing. The fall in the aggregate figures is mainly due to the decline in the value of gold and silver thread and lametta imported from France. The thread is used for the weaving of Indian brocades, saris, etc., and for borders to such garments, the centres of this trade in India being Benares, Madura and Surat. In the face of the prosperity evinced by the silk trade it is possible that this decline is more apparent than real since these figures do not include the considerable trade in gold and silver wire through the post.

**24. Articles imported by post.**—In these figures only articles imported by the parcel post are included, and their value is arrived at from the duty realisations by assuming that these average  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the value. For the year under report an average rate of Rs. 10 to the pound has been assumed instead of Rs. 15 as in the previous year and this is responsible for the apparent decline. Actually 479,466 parcels of an estimated value of £2,861,556 were received as against 367,094 valued at £2,040,663 in 1918-19. In addition the removal of the prohibition on the import of diamonds resulted in large collections of duty on articles of the registered post. In all 8,153 letter packets valued at Rs. 2,12,77,935 were assessed to duty as against 4,857 valued at Rs. 6,42,893 in the previous year. Thus despite the fall in exchange there was an increase of over 60 per cent. in the duty realisations on postal articles, and of nearly 150 per cent. in their sterling value. Towards the close of the year it was announced that the value-payable system would be introduced from 1st April 1920 in respect of postal parcels from the United Kingdom, and this is expected still further to encourage the use of the post for trade purposes.

**25. Chemicals and Chemical Preparations.**—The further decline in this trade is somewhat remarkable. The only substantial increase is in the case of sulphur which is mainly used as a basis for manufacture of acids, etc. The decline is partly accounted for by the fall in prices and the rise in exchange, but is undoubtedly due in part to the development of Indian chemical industries, particularly in Bengal.

## 26. Coal.—

	1917-1918.		1918-1919.		1919-1920.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-1920.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	905	62,913	1,360	88,100	690	23,100	- 700	- 16,000
Japan ...	3	80	1,313	59,960	647	19,410	- 666	- 40,540
Australia ...	1,346	30,968	.....	.....	1,604	66,140	+ 1,604	+ 66,140
Natal ...	609	11,960	17,417	5,48,176	15,557	5,30,706	- 1,860	- 27,470
Portuguese East Africa ...	8,457	1,07,078	32,930	7,96,968	5,274	1,74,313	-27,656	- 6,22,675
Other countries ...	30	1,200	90	1,350	480	9,600	+ 390	+ 8,250
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>11,950</b>	<b>3,01,319</b>	<b>53,140</b>	<b>14,44,564</b>	<b>24,252</b>	<b>8,03,269</b>	<b>- 23,888</b>	<b>- 6,41,295</b>
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,906	14,27,556	+ 54,906	+ 14,27,556

Freight has not yet fallen sufficiently far to make import of foreign coal remunerative in the ordinary way and the arrivals have consisted mainly of small part-cargoes from Africa. Since December a few part-cargoes have also been brought by sea from Calcutta, the total arrivals of sea-borne Bengal coal



during the year being 55,000 tons. The railway congestion resulting from the necessity of bringing the bulk of supplies across by land is still proving a severe handicap to the trade of the Presidency.

27. Dyeing and tanning substances.—For the greater part of the year a prohibition on import of synthetic dyes was maintained in the interest of the British manufacturer. Licenses were, however, freely issued for foreign dyes which Great Britain was unable to produce in sufficient quantities, and the working of the restriction clearly proved that the fears entertained in some quarters of an immediate resuscitation of the German industry on the conclusion of peace were quite unfounded. Although large quantities, particularly of alizarine, were licensed for import from Germany actual arrivals only amounted to about 40 tons. Over 90 per cent. of the alizarine imported, valued at Rs. 12 lakhs, came from the United Kingdom, while the United States of America supplied about half the quantity of aniline dye received. With the exception of a small quantity of high-priced Swiss dyes which America and England could not supply the balance came almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. The average prices per lb. on import of American, British and Swiss aniline dyes were respectively Rs. 2-12, Re. 1-14 and Rs. 5-6.

British alizarine was sold by importers at an average rate of little more than one rupee per pound, but bazar rates were occasionally as much as twenty times this figure. At the close of the year large quantities of German reparation dyes were allotted to India, and a system of control over their distribution was being elaborated. This coupled with the removal of the import prohibition on March 13th, produced a more sober tone in the market. The control of exports from the United Kingdom was a severe handicap to the British trade in India, and the only dyes which could be obtained with any freedom from the United Kingdom were alizarine and sulphur colours.

The only other noteworthy item under this head is the import of saffron which has risen in value from Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs and has doubled in quantity. This article which is occasionally used as a perfume, but more generally for its colouring properties in articles of food and in connection with religious ceremonies, is mainly supplied by Spain.

28. Grain, pulse and flour.—The unusually large import under this head consisted almost entirely of Australian wheat imported on Government account. A further reference will be made to this item in the paragraphs devoted to export of foodgrains.

29. Liquors—

	1918-1919.		1919-1920.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter	701,408	20,71,844	682,908	21,20,108	- 186,110	- 8,81,701
{ In bottles, Liquid.						
{ In bulk	87,980	1,20,200	328,264	6,88,180	+ 240,284	+ 5,67,980
Cider and other Fermented Liquors, Liquid.	6,148	24,097	4,774	29,218	- 1,374	- 7,121
Spirits—						
Whisky	179,141	21,29,818	128,504	27,74,878	+ 51,708	+ 6,45,060
{ Liquid.						
{ Proof.	140,848		128,504		+ 41,281	
Brandy	90,085	12,28,480	128,878	19,64,721	+ 9,481	+ 26,281
{ Liquid.						
{ Proof.	77,808		97,021		+ 9,480	
Gin, Rum and Liqueurs	24,088	4,71,828	44,884	6,28,288	+ 20,796	+ 1,56,460
Spirit, Methylated (Denatured)	90,740	2,08,284	64,888	1,28,404	- 25,852	- 80,880
Spirits Rectified	12,088	27,120	28,288	40,288	+ 16,200	+ 13,168
Other Spirits	47,878	12,44,288	90,728	21,17,288	+ 42,850	+ 9,73,000
Total of Spirits	624,228	72,48,400	572,288	28,20,287	+ 152,940	+ 44,28,113
Wines	128,248	28,72,148	118,214	12,44,088	- 10,034	- 1,28,060

The import of wines has declined by about 20 per cent. though the value has only fallen by about 7 per cent. This is not due to any rise in prices, which

have remained more or less stationary, but to the fact that the reduction in quantity is chiefly evidenced by the cheaper wines whereas imports of champagne have increased considerably.

Arrivals of bottled beer and stout have declined despite a fall in prices, the Japanese trade being the principal sufferer. This is probably due to the arrival of large quantities of beer in barrels from the United Kingdom, where the export of these containers had been prohibited during the war. Re-exports increased from 38,000 to 57,030 gallons of which 48,000 gallons went to Persian Gulf ports, and Stocks in bond increased from 70,805 to 115,549 gallons.

There has been a gratifying increase in arrivals of all the principal classes of spirit, coupled with a welcome fall in prices, particularly in the case of whisky. Stocks of whisky in bond fell from 26,163 gallons to 23,602 gallons during the year.

Since August 1919 denaturation of rectified spirit in bond has been allowed and the quantities so denatured have been registered under the head of rectified spirit. Spirit denatured in the docks before clearance is shown, on the other hand, as methylated spirit.

30. **Machinery and Millwork.**—To the increase in the value of imports under this head, textile machinery and appliances have unfortunately not contributed. Prices are still rising and mills have the greatest difficulty in obtaining execution of their orders. Prime-movers, electrical and miscellaneous machinery are the heads which have shown the most substantial advances.

31. **Matches.**—Imports in 1918-19 were small owing to the heavy stocks carried over from the previous year. In the year under report the trade, of which Japan still holds a virtual monopoly, resumed normal dimensions.

### 32. Metals and Ores.—

	1917-18.		1918-19.		1919-20.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-20.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... .. Cwt.	692	2,18,387	2,019	6,02,966	11,412	13,01,504	+ 9,393	+ 7,58,548
Brass ... .. "	28,175	83,08,346	56,583	72,39,398	271,078	1,44,93,958	+ 216,425	+ 73,59,560
Copper ... .. "	90,671	33,78,564	94,365	30,45,607	168,037	1,12,22,449	+ 143,672	+ 81,76,842
German Silver ... .. "	169	85,753	.....	.....	26	5,554	+ 26	+ 5,554
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>								
Bars and channel (steel) Tons.	1,755	5,08,258	5,291	83,30,150	20,172	48,93,011	+ 14,881	+ 15,62,461
Hoops and Strips ... .. "	13,513	60,49,122	7,673	40,55,592	11,522	38,58,533	+ 4,150	— 1,96,709
Sheets and plates (Iron or steel)—								
Galvanised ... Tons.	1,336	8,54,654	292	2,59,655	15,962	56,09,361	+ 15,670	+ 53,19,676
Tinned ... .. "	6,028	35,52,784	5,363	83,06,191	10,030	47,56,130	+ 4,667	+ 14,49,939
Not galvanised or tinned ... .. "	4,625	22,65,704	3,003	17,39,600	16,100	43,53,971	+ 13,187	+ 26,14,371
Other sorts of iron and steel ... .. "	18,001	68,02,458	26,019	2,06,19,106	41,021	1,39,52,836	+ 15,008	— 66,66,271
<b>Total of Iron and Steel . Tons.</b>	<b>45,277</b>	<b>2,31,15,960</b>	<b>47,634</b>	<b>3,33,40,324</b>	<b>115,197</b>	<b>3,74,25,191</b>	<b>+ 67,563</b>	<b>+ 40,84,367</b>
Lead ... .. Cwt.	16,612	5,55,333	15,929	6,61,343	27,184	7,61,040	+ 11,356	+ 99,798
Quicksilver ... .. Lb.	86,358	3,46,785	44,825	2,98,532	304,763	9,19,306	+ 269,938	+ 7,20,774
Tin ... .. Cwt.	5,304	6,35,186	1,087	2,02,781	13,808	22,78,117	+ 12,721	+ 20,75,336
Zinc or spelter ... .. "	13,112	6,67,537	6,515	3,98,239	54,527	13,20,782	+ 48,012	+ 9,27,543
Metals and ores unen- umerated ... .. "	9,120	4,21,733	9,064	5,21,008	6,629	4,64,147	— 2,425	— 26,461
<b>Total, tons ...</b>	<b>49,973</b>	<b>3,39,73,980</b>	<b>53,373</b>	<b>4,62,35,063</b>	<b>143,013</b>	<b>7,03,17,354</b>	<b>+ 69,638</b>	<b>+ 2,40,82,271</b>

The most striking feature under this head is the complete collapse of the trade with Japan in iron and steel. Although a proportion of the imports from Japan in 1918-19 consisted of re-exported products of the United States of America, the drop from Rs. 56 lakhs to under one lakh seems to show that Japanese sources of supply have never been regarded as anything

but a *pis aller*. In 1919-20 one-third of the supplies of iron and steel came from the United States of America and 90 per cent. of the balance from the United Kingdom. Prices ruled much lower than in 1918-19, but this is to be attributed partly to the drop in freight rates and partly to the fact that in the latter year supplies were so short that fancy prices could be obtained for anything that came forward. Home and American prices have on the whole been much higher since the end of the war. Increased supplies were received under almost all important heads except *bolts* and *nuts*, and *nails*, *washers* and *rivets*. The decline under these heads is somewhat remarkable in view of the acute shortage felt in India during 1918. There is reason to believe that an organised attempt to corner supplies which had been in operation for some time was frustrated by the armistice, and that the supplies thereby released were so large as to curtail substantially the demand for imports.

With the cessation of the munitions demand for copper large supplies arrived from the United Kingdom, and by the close of the year prices were but little in excess of pre-war levels.

The high price of copper during the war stimulated the demand for brass as a substitute, and supplies in the belligerent countries were so great on the conclusion of hostilities that very large quantities were imported at rates which, despite high freights, were lower than those obtaining in the pre-war years. A new feature of this trade was the import of 5,050 tons of brass ingots from the United Kingdom, Holland and Belgium. Considerable quantities of scrap brass were also imported from South and East Africa.

Imports of tin, mainly from the Straits Settlements, once more rose to pre-war level. During the latter part of the war exports from the Straits were curtailed and restrictions had to be applied to the re-export of this article to the Persian Gulf. With the revival of free import from the Straits, the Gulf trade was again re-opened, and nearly half the supplies received were re-exported to Persia and Mesopotamia. Prices ruled about 13 per cent. lower than in 1918-19.

Aluminium, also at reduced prices, was received in greatly increased quantities. The United Kingdom was the chief source of supply, exports thence having been prohibited up to the close of the war.

33. **Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.**—The prohibition on import which had been in force for about two years was removed in December 1918. The only recent imports at that time had been licensed in pursuance of contracts for supply to Government, and the prices even of second-hand cars which had had several years' wear were considerably above original cost prices. A fall naturally occurred on the removal of restrictions, but the prosperity of the country had produced such a demand for cars that even at the close of the year 1919-20 second-hand cars frequently sold for as high prices as new cars of similar models, the demand for new cars still greatly exceeding the supply. Particularly was this the case with English cars, English manufacturers having in many cases sold their output for several years forward on the home market. Of the 4,213 cars imported only 196 were of English make, 1,900 being of American and 2,080 of Canadian\* origin. Motor cars being a commodity for which no wholesale market exists are assessed to duty under Section 30 (b) of the Sea Customs Act. The values registered accordingly bear no relation to selling prices, and the excess of demand over supply can be gauged from the fact that the average registered value was only Rs. 2,580. This demand still continues despite repeated petrol-famines in Bombay, where provision for landing of bulk petrol is not yet complete.

Imports of motor waggons were valued at Rs. 19.91 lakhs. The United Kingdom provided only 50 out of a total of 621, whereas 156 came from the United States of America and 397\* from Canada.

Motor cycles numbered 530 including 277 from the United Kingdom and 239 from America.

\* These Canadian cars and waggons have all been shipped from ports in the United States of America and have been shown in the Trade Returns as imports from that country.

## 34. Oils (mineral).—

	1917-1918.		1918-1919.		1919-1920.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-1920		
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
<i>From Foreign Countries.</i>									
<i>Kerosene—</i>									
United States ...	Bulk ...	5,563,490	34,02,441	1,037,322	7,29,719	11,688,060	91,67,369	+ 10,660,238	+ 84,37,674
	Tins ...	940,499	9,75,106	2,230,543	27,17,233	1,400,727	22,76,831	- 819,816	- 4,40,459
Dutch Borneo ...	Bulk ...	13,375	10,870	.....	.....	3,567,558	22,03,745	+ 3,567,558	+ 22,03,745
Persia ...	Bulk ...	6,566,721	39,65,553	2,218,598	13,30,064	11,757,504	87,55,922	+ 9,539,106	+ 74,25,858
Egypt ...	Tins ...	.....	.....	72	90	.....	.....	- 72	- 90
Japan ...	Bulk ...	126	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom ...	Tins ...	10	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total Kerosene</i>									
	Bulk ...	12,453,619	73,79,484	8,256,520	50,59,733	27,413,423	2,02,17,060	+ 24,156,902	+ 1,81,57,277
	Tins ...	940,499	9,75,121	2,230,515	27,17,373	1,400,727	22,76,831	- 819,858	- 4,40,542
<i>Total</i>		13,394,111	83,54,615	5,477,135	47,77,156	28,814,149	2,24,93,891	+ 23,337,014	+ 1,77,16,735
<i>Other sorts—</i>									
United States ...	Other sorts.	2,724,562	32,23,177	3,008,483	27,05,260	3,786,930	58,32,546	+ 778,498	+ 30,37,377
Dutch Borneo ...	Fuel Oil ...	653,978	1,91,000	.....	.....	521,395	1,14,055	+ 521,395	+ 1,14,055
	Other sorts .	3,837	3,024	.....	.....	4	8	+ 4	+ 8
Celobes and Other Islands.	Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	739,637	1,61,807	+ 739,637	+ 1,61,807
Straits. Settlements	Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other sorts .	11,661	8,970	.....	.....	1,040	590	+ 1,040	+ 590
Persia ...	Fuel Oil ...	6,025,065	8,70,439	10,346,383	87,76,308	16,481,960	26,30,570	- 2,864,403	- 11,45,738
Sumatra ...	Fuel Oil ...	490,784	1,07,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries—	Other sorts ...	814,615	5,92,680	199,306	6,31,688	189,909	4,15,892	- 9,397	- 1,15,696
<i>Total other sorts</i>									
	Fuel Oil ...	7,869,147	11,68,897	10,346,383	87,75,308	17,743,062	29,06,433	- 1,603,321	- 8,69,876
	Other sorts...	8,054,175	38,27,840	3,207,788	33,26,857	3,977,033	69,49,061	+ 770,145	+ 29,22,304
<i>Total</i>		10,423,322	49,96,737	22,554,171	71,02,165	21,720,095	91,55,493	- 833,176	+ 29,52,328
<i>Total (Foreign)</i>		23,817,433	1,33,51,352	28,031,306	1,18,80,321	50,535,144	3,16,49,384	+ 22,508,538	+ 1,07,69,063
<i>From Burma.</i>									
<i>Kerosene</i>									
	...	10,060,510	92,00,004	16,803,469	89,88,330	18,028,963	1,04,49,148	+ 1,925,494	+ 14,60,818
<i>Other Mineral Oils</i>									
	...	2,746,022	34,39,140	880,148	19,10,008	1,253,657	28,05,514	+ 373,719	+ 8,95,606
<i>Total (Burma)</i>		12,806,532	1,26,49,144	17,683,617	1,08,98,338	19,282,620	1,32,54,662	+ 1,599,213	+ 23,56,424
<i>Grand Total</i>		45,613,965	3,59,90,568	45,714,923	2,27,78,659	69,817,764	4,49,04,146	+ 24,103,051	+ 2,01,25,457

During the latter part of the war freight difficulties and shortage of tin-plates seriously affected the kerosene supply. The year under report witnessed a marked recovery. With improving port facilities for bulk oil and less difficulty in obtaining tin-plates for local tinning, imports of case oil were reduced.

Imports of fuel oil from Persia have slightly decreased, but the demand continues to grow and the prices to rise. The G. I. P. Railway have converted 15 locomotives to the burning of oil fuel and further conversion is proceeding rapidly. The number of sea-going vessels burning oil-fuel is increasing, seventy three having entered but port during the year.

The sole source of supply of petrol was Burma, imports by sea amounting to 503,000 gallons against 133,000 in the preceding year. These imports, however, were quite inadequate to meet the growing Bombay demand which,

in the absence of facilities for landing dangerous oils in bulk, depends largely for its assuagement on imports by rail from Madras and Calcutta. The new oil pier at Trombay is expected to be ready by the end of 1920, when it is hoped that the present difficulty in obtaining supplies will no longer be felt.

35. Railway plant and Rolling-stock.—There are still practically no arrivals of Locomotives to report, though spare parts continue to arrive. Imports of carriages and waggons, and of rails and fish plates have increased, but little head way has yet been made towards the replenishment of stocks which is so badly needed.

36. Sugar (refined).—The year opened with large stocks of Mauritius sugar, estimated at 250,000 cwts. held in Bombay for the account of the Mauritius Government. Stocks of Java sugar, as a result of the diversion of shipping to the carriage of food grains, stood at the low figure of 25,000 cwts. Prices of both Mauritius crystals and Java white had been rising since the beginning of the calendar year and stood at Rs. 23-12 per cwt. for spot delivery. Reports from Java that two-thirds of the crop had been bought for European consumption by the Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies led to a steady rise in prices up to the middle of July when the spot price of Java white touched Rs. 34. During the next four months arrivals from Java were fairly regular, and with the repeated rises in exchange, prices were kept below this level despite the complete exhaustion of Mauritius stocks, which were not renewed by fresh arrivals until January. Forward business with Java in earlier months had been hampered by cable delays, and with delay in the arrival of November shipments there was much competition for local stocks to cover upcountry sales for November-December delivery. Prices responded, and Java white touched a record figure of Rs. 38-4 at the end of December. During the remainder of the year, big arrivals, railway restrictions and a tight money market had a depressing effect, and by the close of the year spot prices had again fallen below Rs. 34.

An interesting feature of the year was the way in which the effect of movements in exchange was divided between the import and the supply markets. The immediate effect of each rise was a fall in spot prices in Bombay, and a rise in the sterling prices quoted for forward delivery from Java. Similarly the fall in exchange in February and March stimulated Bombay rupee prices, and depressed forward sterling quotations. The other factors referred to above rendered the local effect of this latter movement purely temporary.

The following figures, which display the distribution of the sugar trade with the various producing countries are chiefly notable for the small shipments from Mauritius and the increase in arrivals from Hongkong :—

Whence imported.	1917-1918.		1918-1919.		1919-1920.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-1920.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	997	87,921	110	6,288	188	8,688	+ 78	+ 4,918
Straits Settlements	420,088	88,08,878	140,804	38,94,280	84,880	18,97,448	- 88,874	- 9,88,888
Austria-Hungary	804	14,888	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	2,180	1,07,880	+ 2,180	+ 1,07,880
Ceylon	48,108	7,88,080	—	—	78	8,048	+ 78	+ 8,048
Mauritius	618,881	1,08,12,481	1,414,888	8,88,84,817	808,811	87,88,888	- 1,118,844	- 1,44,81,044
Hongkong	84,184	17,88,887	88,888	18,44,888	888,878	87,88,888	+ 177,074	+ 84,84,041
Java	1,848,118	8,88,88,810	1,180,888	1,88,78,888	8,047,880	8,88,40,888	+ 887,888	+ 4,07,87,818
Egypt	88,887	11,44,070	18,087	8,78,780	88,888	88,88,181	+ 88,888	+ 88,88,881
Japan	88,888	18,78,848	7,107	8,44,888	88,718	8,44,888	+ 10,888	+ 8,00,188
Other places	4,888	1,84,888	1,848	88,108	1,848	88,818	- 888	+ 4,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,788,188</b>	<b>4,88,88,888</b>	<b>8,788,818</b>	<b>4,74,84,888</b>	<b>8,788,887</b>	<b>4,18,47,187</b>	<b>- 88,888</b>	<b>+ 8,37,88,188</b>
Re-exports	874,888	1,88,08,087	888,188	1,18,48,418	874,888	1,88,88,744	+ 61,784	+ 88,84,881
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	488,081	88,91,410	888,188	78,88,078	484,778	1,18,80,181	+ 18,880	+ 88,88,878

## 37. Tea.—

	1917-1918.		1918-1919.		1919-1920.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-1920.		
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	
<b>IMPORTS.</b>									
Ceylon	{ Black ...	3,484,536	18,10,220	4,309,256	28,26,130	2,396,706	13,60,930	- 1,922,530	- 15,15,309
	{ Green ...	672,855	3,25,684	447,735	2,40,968	1,489,535	9,42,894	+ 1,042,101	+ 7,01,626
Hongkong	Black ...	12,298	7,908	17,663	17,668	5,623	4,044	- 12,035	- 13,614
China	{ Black ...	101,318	75,481	304,629	2,96,164	90,660	91,178	- 213,970	- 2,04,966
	{ Green ...	3,606,759	26,20,242	3,196,218	23,30,374	1,704,229	17,26,669	- 1,491,909	- 15,33,686
Java	Black ...	65,375	54,130	116,525	1,36,449	174,767	1,77,865	+ 57,942	+ 39,436
Other Countries...		11,083	7,716	30,022	74,019	60,056	42,575	- 28,956	- 31,444
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>7,864,123</b>	<b>49,71,424</b>	<b>8,481,348</b>	<b>69,73,771</b>	<b>5,911,572</b>	<b>44,14,895</b>	<b>- 2,660,476</b>	<b>- 25,58,876</b>
Calcutta		77,444	55,044	79,485	66,273	80,630	23,360	- 48,555	- 41,923
<b>EXPORTS.</b>									
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>									
Arabia		98,149	60,093	218,015	1,30,495	197,289	1,71,294	- 15,733	- 15,671
Persia		125,155	1,72,666	633,038	4,57,468	233,154	2,16,292	- 295,784	- 2,71,196
Turkey in Asia		53,940	59,791	210,949	7,07,144	280,361	2,48,627	- 520,568	- 4,58,517
Other Countries...		76,002	67,480	68,070	59,064	223,817	1,92,267	+ 155,747	+ 1,33,218
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>493,246</b>	<b>3,60,040</b>	<b>1,629,072</b>	<b>14,44,181</b>	<b>949,614</b>	<b>8,29,010</b>	<b>- 676,368</b>	<b>- 6,15,171</b>
<i>Indian Produce.</i>									
United Kingdom		830	210	27,794	16,445	961,429	7,33,614	+ 933,635	+ 7,17,169
Zanzibar and Pemba		148,837	1,39,584	128,306	1,17,931	132,977	1,29,030	- 8,329	+ 11,108
Egypt		272,630	1,96,043	26,590	23,933	327,355	2,37,199	+ 300,735	+ 2,13,246
East African Protectorate...		556,688	4,57,531	419,003	3,87,469	357,586	3,65,976	- 61,307	- 21,606
Straits Settlements		26,236	26,397	3,066	3,530	3,740	3,678	+ 684	+ 148
Arabia		2,419,000	16,90,067	1,298,636	12,08,036	1,163,373	9,65,598	- 135,462	- 2,22,742
Persia		2,400,609	30,37,025	6,150,134	68,21,069	1,524,441	13,78,674	- 4,625,693	- 45,02,395
Turkey in Asia		1,879,729	14,78,425	5,864,444	54,13,213	2,347,820	20,45,719	- 3,536,624	- 33,67,494
Aden and Dependencies		204,327	1,58,587	146,737	1,28,648	404,176	3,42,586	+ 267,439	+ 2,13,947
Other Countries...		146,194	1,10,483	204,167	1,77,281	234,664	1,87,746	+ 90,697	+ 10,465
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>9,054,340</b>	<b>73,24,540</b>	<b>14,296,966</b>	<b>1,53,57,587</b>	<b>7,447,961</b>	<b>64,09,533</b>	<b>- 6,849,025</b>	<b>- 69,48,054</b>

As will be seen from the above table exports and re-exports to the Gulf Ports which, during the war, had attained substantial dimensions have fallen away sadly. Direct shipments from the Dutch East Indies have had a good deal to do with this collapse.

## 38. Textiles.—Cotton manufactures and yarn.

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1910-1911	198,169,788	8,01,21,898	197,680,309	8,18,38,928	282,168,800	4,93,72,942
1911-1912	172,634,168	7,52,38,448	195,790,808	8,68,76,037	282,287,828	4,84,17,820
1912-1913	228,989,088	9,58,24,658	224,711,808	9,98,47,658	374,244,208	8,07,05,378
1913-1914	208,804,684	8,88,08,888	230,739,788	4,21,20,884	348,808,808	7,41,71,888
1914-1915	189,738,628	8,92,01,458	167,189,888	8,12,84,128	216,414,008	4,66,88,008
1915-1916	102,852,687	1,68,88,888	138,918,447	2,68,88,888	181,888,887	8,07,30,888
1916-1917	121,064,778	2,38,88,881	147,188,178	2,88,01,788	188,904,888	8,88,88,818
1917-1918	100,841,447	2,88,08,888	180,808,888	2,88,88,881	188,878,787	8,88,88,884
1918-1919	163,880,878	6,78,18,701	80,887,008	4,48,88,811	108,807,708	8,77,88,888
1919-1920	68,904,088	2,08,08,488	88,881,167	4,88,88,887	88,778,888	8,21,78,888
Increase or Decrease in 1919-20	-94,888,887	-2,71,18,878	-4,888,888	-10,18,884	-88,818,018	-88,08,888

The trade in imported cotton piece-goods dwindled still further during 1919-20, and the total yardage was less than one-third of that recorded in 1913-14. Prices, however, continued to advance with the result that cotton piece-goods still head the list of Bombay imports. The advent of peace might well have heralded a revival in this trade but various factors, some more or less unexpected, retarded the recovery from war conditions. Chief of these was the Japanese position. With steadily rising prices and shortage of stocks in India, Japan had been selling forward recklessly up to the middle of 1918. Then came the failure of the monsoon followed by the armistice. The crop-shortage discouraged consumers from buying at the high prices prevailing and on the cessation of hostilities the apparent prospect of a fall in rates deterred importers from making forward engagements. Freight from the Far East was plentifully provided by the Japanese shipping lines, and by the end of March 1919 the heavy Japanese commitments had mostly come forward. Agrarian troubles and industrial unrest further hampered Japanese production about this time, and manufacturers there were still holding heavy stocks of raw cotton purchased at the phenomenal rates ruling at the beginning of 1918. In these circumstances their shipments to India suffered an inevitable collapse.

With the Japanese trade thus hard hit the prospects of a resuscitation of the great Lancashire trade were bright. With the food crisis in India successfully surmounted money was plentiful, but two more or less unexpected difficulties cropped up in the shape of telegraphic delays and exchange fluctuations. Uncertainty of mail arrivals had done much during the war to stimulate the use of the cables for commercial purposes and during the first half of 1919 the presence in Europe of numerous delegates from British Dominions and foreign countries, all of whom required to keep their Governments fully informed of the progress of negotiations, produced an unprecedented congestion of the lines. Importers of piece-goods, eager to buy, repeatedly found their orders returned owing to fluctuations in prices while their messages were in course of transmission. In addition, though movements of exchange during the greater part of the year tended steadily to lower the rupee price and to raise the sterling price of cloth, the continued uncertainty as to what the course of exchange would be, made operators on both sides exceedingly nervous of forward business.

The net result of these various factors was to leave the bulk and value of the trade in English unbleached goods more or less stationary, a revival from Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs in the value of long cloth and shirtings being set off by a decline in dhutis, saris and scarves from Rs. 39 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs and in jaconets from Rs. 52 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs. Japanese imports declined under all important heads, but the United States of America again figured in the market with imports of Rs. 22 lakhs worth of drills consisting mainly of the well-known "Peperills," which for some time had been ousted from popularity by "Elephant drills" from Japan.

In white and coloured goods the position of the United Kingdom remains unchallenged, the prospective Japanese invasion of these lines not having materialised. Among white piece-goods, drills and jeans, jaconets and nainsooks have advanced and mulls and long cloths have declined. Under coloured goods, prints and chintzes are mainly responsible for the decrease which is to some extent set off by an increase in the large variety of coloured cloths registered as "unspecified."

39. It is interesting to study the effects on the Bombay piece-goods market of the successive movements of exchange. The rise from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. in May produced an immediate rise in Lancashire quotations of from 15 to 20 per cent. Local products on the other hand dropped from 3 to 4 annas per lb. The August rise was not taken so seriously, Manchester prices advancing 3 to 5 per cent., and local prices falling 1 to 1½ annas per lb. on receipt of the news. Thereafter Manchester prices steadily rose, the subsequent exchange movements being thus discounted in advance. Experience of the earlier exchange movements showed that local prices rapidly recovered from any temporary fall, and consequently the local market ceased to respond to the later rises in the value of the rupee. The fall in exchange which was experienced in February and March 1920 was not reflected in home prices and in the case of local goods its effect was overshadowed by that of the mill-strikes. Prices of Manchester goods at the end of March 1920 were from 10 to 20 per cent. in advance of rates ruling a year previously while prices of local goods were at about the same level as at the beginning of the year.

40. In respect of cotton twist and yarn Japan has experienced an even more striking reverse than in the piece-goods trade. This is well brought out by the figures below:—

From.	Quantity in thousands of lbs.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.
United Kingdom	1,582	4,508	55	112
Japan	90,869	1,289	411	46
Other Countries	1,150	727	17	16

This set-back is mainly due to the same causes that operated in the case of piece-goods, but it is also possible that the not infrequent short-reeling of Japanese yarns may have reduced their popularity.

The adjoining table compares the import of yarn with local production.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.		
	9s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total Yarn	9s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total Yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1915-1916	3-30	9-28	15-21	31-75	16-51	510
1916-1917	91	5-91	9-96	33-40	23-69	439
1917-1918	48	3-45	5-05	36-25	24-23	469
1918-1919	1-41	13-70	23-10	41-53	19-09	437
1919-1920	50	4-75	5-56	39-27	15-62	440

It will be noted that the tendency towards increased production of the finer counts has not been maintained. This is doubtless due to the ready profits to be made on export of the coarser counts. Exports of yarn amounted to 137,000,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,619 lakhs. Prices of local yarn advanced throughout

the year under the stimulus of sustained demand from China.

41. *Silk*.—The price of silk has responded less than that of almost any other commodity to war conditions, and its popularity as a rival to cotton



and wool has grown steadily, particularly in India where the spending power of the masses has been enhanced. Imports of raw silk have accordingly advanced in value from Rs. 88 lakhs to Rs. 153 lakhs and of pure silk piece-goods from Rs. 223 lakhs to Rs. 451 lakhs, only a small fraction of this expansion being due to higher prices. China and Hongkong supply practically the whole of the raw silk, while imports of piece-goods are divided almost equally between Japan on the one-hand and China and Hongkong on the other.

42. *Wool.*—The demand for woollen piece-goods has not been able to withstand the continued rise in prices, and the total imports in 1919-20 were only 2,342,193 yards of which 90 per cent. came from the United Kingdom and most of the balance from Japan. The trade in Persian carpets has to some extent revived, but imports of yarn and knitting wool have fallen to a paltry 30,000 lbs. Imports of Persian and Mesopotamian wool have also fallen off, facilities for direct transhipment to the United Kingdom having improved.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

43. The following table shows the principal articles and their value for the last ten years :—

Principal Articles.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	225.2	207.1	233.0	229.2	225.8	205.9	206.0	226.7	1,080.8	1,202.02
Cotton Manufactures	120.1	120.1	120.6	120.6	71.0	20.2	220.7	220.8	247.6	241.4
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above	12.0	20.3	10.6	10.1	24.6	20.0	22.7	123.1	113.6	106.6
Silk Manufactures	8.4	8.7	7.7	9.1	5.1	7.2	9.7	9.8	21.2	22.3
Metals and Ores	17.3	14.3	14.0	19.1	11.4	2.4	14.6	2.9	14.4	21.4
Fruits and Vegetables	9.2	10.5	9.4	2.9	2.8	23.4	22.9	41.0	22.4	22.4
Apparel	12.1	12.1	7.9	2.3	2.4	2.9	6.8	4.6	22.0	21.1
Wool Manufactures	2.5	4.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	4.3	12.2	12.6	22.2
Drugs and medicines	6.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	2.6	4.2	7.4	4.2	12.6	22.6
Cotton Twist and Yarn	7.2	7.1	6.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	12.0	2.0	22.1	27.4
Gums and Resins	10.6	9.7	12.2	12.1	7.7	2.1	12.1	11.7	12.2	24.2
Hardware	11.4	12.2	10.2	9.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	4.0	11.0	24.4
Spices	2.6	4.4	1.4	2.1	4.4	10.2	2.4	12.2	12.2	22.2
Glass and Glassware	2.1	2.4	4.2	4.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	12.2
Grain, pulse and flour	1.2	4	0	1.2	2.1	2.2	4.1	4.2	1.2	14.1
Fish	6.2	2.2	2.2	7.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	11.4
CoTea	2	2	7	7	2.1	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.2	11.1
Ivory, unmanufactured	4.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	11.0
Carriages and Carts	2.0	4.0	2.7	4.1	2.1	1.2	1.7	2	1.4	10.2
Machinery and Millwork	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.2	2.4	1.4	2.1	10.2
Tea	4.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	10.7	2.2	2.4	14.4	2.2

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

Countries.	1915-1918.	1919-1920.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1915-1918.	1919-1920.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)			Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)	
Turkey, Asiatic	204.22	214.20	+ 20.22	Other European Countries.	11.22	27.17	+ 22.22
Perda	224.22	214.72	- 12.77	Japan	22.00	22.14	+ 2.14
United Kingdom	71.00	122.22	+ 22.22	Hongkong	17.22	22.12	+ 12.12
Arabia	22.22	12.22	+ 22.22	Ceylon	17.44	22.22	+ 2.22
Aden	127.22	127.11	- 2.22	Strait Settlements (including Labuan.)	14.22	12.22	- 1.22
East Africa	22.22	22.22	- 2.22				

44. Bombay's principal customers for foreign goods are the populations of the eastern parts of the continent of Africa, and of south-western Asia. The outstanding items of this entrepôt trade are textiles and sugar. In the case of cotton piece-goods and yarn the reduction of imports has led to an inevitable decline. It is interesting to note that of the Rs. 1.26 lakhs worth of re-exported grey piece-goods less than ten per cent. has gone to Persian Gulf-ports, the great bulk being taken by Aden, Egypt, Somaliland and East Africa. The Bombay industry appears in fact to have captured the Gulf market almost

completely. On the other hand re-exports of white and coloured goods have been almost exclusively to Gulf ports. The Gulf also provides the principal market for foreign sugar though large quantities were re-exported during the year to Belgium, Italy, Greece, the United Kingdom and Egypt. A substantial portion of this continental business was handled by Japanese concerns in Bombay. The temporary restriction on exports of tin and copper from India was removed by the beginning of 1919-20, and Persia and Mesopotamia at once became keen purchasers. The re-export of *grain, pulse and flour* results chiefly from the disposal of surplus stocks of Australian wheat of which a quantity, valued at about Rs. 12 lakhs, was sent on to the United Kingdom.

The only items in the re-export trade of any importance which have declined in value are cotton goods and tea. Shortage of imports into Bombay is the governing factor in both these cases. There could hardly be more striking evidence of the general prosperity of the western shores of the Indian Ocean, than the consistent increase in value of all other important items of re-export from Bombay.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1917-1919.	1916-1919.	1919-1920.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1919-1920.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. in lakhs.		
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste) ...	23,89,89,476	27,52,84,257	48,01,39,273	+ 2,048.63	47.48	1
2 Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	7,36,46,933	7,07,65,660	16,19,46,731	+ 911.51	16.49	2
3 Seeds ...	7,05,61,901	5,70,42,198	11,87,07,708	+ 616.66	11.74	3
4 Cotton Manufactures ...	2,45,25,223	4,09,62,065	6,79,38,633	+ 173.76	6.72	4
5 Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	4,20,30,186	4,30,78,991	3,11,69,367	- 123.10	3.08	5
6 Wool, Raw ...	2,00,17,023	4,20,46,112	2,57,34,824	- 163.11	2.55	6
7 Leather ...	1,16,20,008	1,97,32,740	2,56,13,123	+ 68.94	2.53	7
8 Hides and Skins, Raw ...	1,19,92,801	1,93,20,029	2,13,36,226	+ 20.16	2.11	8
9 Articles exported by Post ...	63,91,127	83,24,982	84,44,357	+ 1.10	.84	9
10 Oils ...	14,61,640	94,52,550	84,37,737	- 10.15	.84	10
11 Hemp, Raw ...	60,75,661	70,52,845	75,97,068	- 3.56	.75	11
12 Spices ...	29,41,166	54,74,023	66,70,755	+ 11.97	.66	12
13 Tea ...	46,94,923	1,33,57,567	64,09,533	- 69.48	.63	13
14 Metals and ores ...	75,61,914	86,21,633	53,72,062	+ 17.50	.53	14
15 Myrabolams ...	31,30,331	19,60,348	43,09,992	+ 23.41	.43	15
16 Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams ...	27,93,995	28,50,734	26,97,659	- 1.62	.27	16
17 Wool Manufactures ...	9,60,294	3,85,705	24,71,712	+ 21.06	.24	17
18 Coffee ...	19,68,604	35,05,150	24,57,122	- 10.43	.24	18
19 Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	24,40,267	27,04,785	19,21,715	- 7.83	.19	19
20 Jute Manufactures ...	9,23,453	13,43,465	16,62,178	+ 3.19	.16	20
21 Oil cakes ...	14,93,414	5,60,261	15,99,563	+ 10.39	.15	21
22 Gums and Resins ...	7,73,221	11,56,929	15,24,832	+ 3.68	.15	22
23 Fruits and Vegetables ...	19,28,458	18,24,083	13,69,028	- 4.45	.14	23
24 Tobacco ...	13,41,760	20,65,411	10,60,168	- 10.05	.1	24
25 Silk and articles made of Silk ...	3,30,777	40,30,275	9,82,324	- 30.43	.1	25
26 Sugar ...	5,76,545	33,92,669	6,93,252	- 96.99	.09	26
27 Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics) ...	3,74,056	10,80,781	6,04,863	- 2.75	.08	27
28 Manures ...	9,64,648	4,33,367	7,60,226	+ 3.27	.08	28
29 Wood and Manufactures of wood ...	5,17,727	2,70,332	7,04,327	+ 4.34	.07	29
30 Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Horn-meal ...	3,92,453	5,53,047	6,46,005	+ .92	.06	30
31 Furniture and Cabinetware ...	49,839	3,26,926	6,17,442	+ 2.91	.06	31
32 Fish ...	6,26,940	3,00,132	5,80,907	+ 2.51	.06	32
33 Apparel ...	2,60,707	4,07,254	4,11,009	+ .04	.04	33
34 Bristles ...	6,59,879	4,01,437	3,65,936	- .35	.04	34
35 Books, printed and Printed Matter ...	82,522	6,98,731	2,35,419	- 3.80	.02	35
Other Articles ...	65,50,000	45,05,544	74,43,222	+ 29.33	.74	36
<b>Total Merchandise ...</b>	<b>60,97,68,220</b>	<b>66,11,70,351</b>	<b>1,01,10,58,163</b>	<b>+ 3,496.28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

46. Notwithstanding the serious decline in imports of textiles, the Bombay cotton spinning and weaving industries have continued to develop their foreign markets to such good purpose that for 1919-20 cotton and cotton products head the list of India's export trades. An interesting comparison between Bombay's cotton trade and Calcutta's jute trade is revealed by the following figures from which re-exports have been excluded :—

Calcutta.				Bombay.			
		1918-19.	1919-20.			1918-19.	1919-20.
		Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.			Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Jute, raw	...	11.84	22.69	Cotton, raw	...	27.58	48.01
Jute manufactures	...	52.29	49.82	Cotton manufactures	..	12.07	22.00
				Cotton seed	...	...	2.15
Total	...	64.13	72.51	Total	...	39.65	72.16

Freight difficulties and export restrictions hampered the export of oil-seeds during the war, and the effects of the failure of the 1918 monsoon were so far-reaching as to prevent anything like a complete recovery of this important trade during the year under report. None the less the advance over the previous year's figures is considerable, and with the high prices now ruling, the value if not the bulk of the trade was well up to pre-war level. Artificial restrictions kept the trade in food-grains within modest limits while the shortage of fodder up to the middle of 1919, reacted on the output of wool. There has been a slight increase in exports of raw hides but this trade is unimportant in Bombay and the main factor in the increase under the head *raw hides and skins* has been the rise in the price of raw skins. Prices of tanned hides have nearly doubled since the previous year, while the prices of tanned skins have remained stationary. Exports of the former have consequently risen at the expense of the latter.

Certain aspects of the export trade are discussed in more detail in the succeeding paragraphs.

47. Grain, pulse and flour.—The Bombay Presidency is not self-supporting in the matter of its food-supply, but it is to the railways rather than to shipping that it looks to supplement home-grown stocks and there is ordinarily, despite the large normal import of Burma rice, a considerable excess of exports over imports by sea. The rains of 1919 were both plentiful and seasonable, but those of 1918 had been the poorest for nearly half a century, and when the financial year 1919-20 opened, the whole of the food-stuffs trade of the province, as of the rest of India, was the subject of the most rigorous control. The chief measures adopted were :—

- (a) Prohibition of export except under license.
- (b) Control of inter-provincial movements by rail.
- (c) Control of distribution in such a way as to avoid hoarding on the one hand and profiteering on the other.

The success of these measures may be gauged by the almost complete absence of any real distress, and by the level of prices which, though high, compared most favourably with world prices.

The extent of the 1918 crop failure was such that many of the measures of control had to be continued during 1919-20, and in particular the control of exports was rigidly maintained throughout the year. Even so, the extent to which exports were permitted gave rise to a certain degree of public criticism, and it may therefore be as well to exhibit the net effects of control on the

sea-borne trade. This is well brought out by the following table relating to the port of Bombay :—

	Three years average 1911-12 to 1913-14.		1919-20.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gross imports foreign	6,175	106,453		
Do. coasting	203,189	822,222		
Total	209,364	928,675		
Gross exports foreign	366,893	121,958		
Do. coasting	142,387	255,653		
Total	509,285	377,611		
Net exports	299,921	.....		
Net imports	.....	551,064		

The three factors which contribute to this striking reversal of the balance of trade, representing a turnover of 850,985 tons, are all the direct results of Government action.

Of the imports from foreign countries 92,247 tons represent Australian wheat purchased by the Government of India. By arrangement with the Home and Australian Governments this wheat was purchased at a very low price and shipped at rates of freight which enabled it to be sold at very much below world prices. The most important result of these purchases was their steadying effect on the price of Indian wheat.

The large imports of Burma rice which formed the bulk of the receipts under the head of coasting trade were made possible by the operations of the Shipping Controller in India, while the control exercised by Government over the Burma supplies kept the price of rice in Bombay down to a figure which has not infrequently been exceeded in the past, and which was a mere fraction of the rates obtaining in other parts of the world. The exports classed under coasting trade consisted mainly of supplies distributed to other ports in the Presidency but also included shipments to Goa and Kathiawar.

Finally the reduction of exports to foreign destinations was entirely due to the Government restrictions. With certain countries almost entirely dependent on India for supplies, it was impossible entirely to disregard their claims to be fed, particularly in the case of those with large Indian populations. A definite system of rationing the different countries of destination was introduced during the previous year, and at the close of the year under report was still in force so far as the more important food-grains were concerned. The following statement of exports of food-grains will show how far it proved possible to confine the trade to countries having a definite claim on India's production of food-stuffs :—

Countries of final destination.	1918-19.		1919-20.		Increase or Decrease. in 1919-20.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Aden and Dependencies	280,400	30,54,843	517,269	68,47,541	+ 236,869	+ 37,92,798
Bahrain Islands	186,274	21,43,559	116,306	15,50,255	- 69,968	- 5,93,304
Ceylon	184,657	22,46,373	568,598	78,32,970	+ 383,941	+ 55,86,597
Egypt	343,567	25,06,133	28,352	4,38,779	- 315,215	- 21,67,353
Zanzibar and Pemba	259,839	27,04,669	74,153	9,02,324	- 185,686	- 18,02,345
East African Protectorate	254,733	27,27,040	140,433	19,40,752	- 114,300	- 8,86,288
Seychelles	19,302	1,36,155	27,322	8,50,240	+ 7,320	+ 1,55,085
Somaliland (British)	32,257	3,39,694	54,526	6,60,835	+ 22,269	+ 3,21,141
France	236,431	28,20,244	62,334	6,36,017	- 174,097	- 16,84,227
Turkey Asiatic, Red Sea	233,534	42,48,583	313,221	60,76,788	+ 79,687	+ 8,28,196
Do. Persian Gulf	235,641	27,41,351	22,355	4,23,370	- 213,286	- 23,17,981
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	214,173	21,29,730	79,456	9,02,133	- 134,717	- 12,27,597
Other Native States in Arabia	140,406	13,29,233	63,923	8,04,278	- 76,483	- 5,24,955
Persia	123,026	12,22,523	66,754	11,27,937	- 56,272	- 1,04,586
Portuguese East Africa	246,604	27,19,053	92,437	9,78,630	- 154,167	- 17,40,423
German East Africa	62,330	5,43,028	43,720	4,98,278	- 18,610	- 44,750
Italian East Africa	27,563	2,19,254	22,113	3,66,360	- 5,450	+ 1,47,106
Other Countries	1,252,374	93,96,798	22,222	4,31,165	- 1,230,152	- 89,65,633
Total	4,621,471	4,39,78,091	2,394,301	3,11,69,357	- 2,227,170	- 1,28,08,734

48. Hides and skins (raw and tanned).—Government control over the tanning industry and over exports of tanned hides was removed in the

middle of the year. One of the main objects of that control had been to divert the energies of tanners from skins to hides for which so heavy a military demand existed. The diversion has proved most remunerative to tanners who found themselves during 1919-20 able to command prices for tanned hides double those ruling in the previous year, while rates for tanned skins have remained practically stationary. At the time when control was finally removed a first step in the direction of Imperial Preference was taken in the shape of an export duty of 15 per cent. on raw hides and skins with a rebate of two-thirds in favour of goods tanned within the Empire. It is a little early to judge of its effects and in any case the export of raw hides from Bombay is negligible compared with the Calcutta and Karachi trades. In the case of raw skins, America's share in the trade has increased, whereas the United Kingdom's, already small, has shrunk still further.

The view has been expressed that the American appetite for skins is so insatiable that a 15 per cent. duty hardly affects it, whereas the smaller duty on exports to the United Kingdom, where the margin available for working costs is finer, is still sufficient to lead tanners to look to other sources for their raw materials. Even if this view of the position be correct it is unlikely that such an effect will be at all permanent.

	Exports during				Increase or Decrease in 1919-20			
	1918-19.		1919-20.		Cwt.	Rs.		
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.				
<b>Hides, raw--</b>								
United Kingdom	3,973	6,14,446	4,489	2,64,768	+	788	-	68,008
Italy	3,107	5,60,628	684	80,648	-	7,688	-	4,90,010
United States of America	.....	.....	808	17,308	+	808	+	17,308
Other countries	688	21,684	187	9,908	-	688	-	61,841
Total	12,611	10,06,966	5,518	4,68,548	-	7,008	-	3,08,949
<b>Skins, raw--</b>								
United Kingdom	17,709	28,18,128	14,384	18,88,408	-	6,388	-	8,40,871
France	21,108	28,84,804	2,981	4,68,844	-	18,121	-	28,66,180
United States of America	110,489	1,18,86,848	117,497	1,28,86,848	+	7,008	+	88,88,888
Other countries	5,315	5,68,848	1,089	2,88,708	-	4,176	-	5,17,888
Total	154,621	1,88,13,628	135,951	2,08,88,848	-	18,444	+	88,78,808
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	.....	.....	87	740	+	87	+	740
<b>Hides, tanned--</b>								
United Kingdom	87,889	88,88,888	84,001	1,87,88,887	+	88,888	+	1,88,88,888
United States of America	.....	.....	688	1,80,488	+	688	+	1,80,488
Italy	.....	.....	2,188	4,44,688	+	2,188	+	4,44,688
Zanzibar and Pemba	88	14,188	178	80,800	+	78	+	14,618
East African Protectorate	971	20,808	874	84,888	+	308	+	88,888
Turkey Asiatic	114	68,808	2,888	2,87,878	+	8,182	+	2,84,888
Other countries	78	12,878	1,688	2,84,884	+	1,688	+	2,78,888
Total	88,888	84,88,710	81,888	2,08,84,888	+	88,887	+	1,44,70,840
<b>Skins, tanned--</b>								
United Kingdom	21,488	1,08,78,878	10,187	28,80,888	-	11,214	-	88,18,888
France	1,808	6,88,888	.....	.....	-	1,808	-	6,88,888
Japan	48	88,888	188	68,888	+	188	+	88,878
United States of America	2,488	17,88,788	888	88,188	-	2,808	-	14,14,847
Other countries	88	8,808	878	1,88,888	+	881	+	1,12,888
Total	28,188	1,88,88,888	10,888	68,18,888	-	18,888	-	87,78,848
Total Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)	881,887	8,88,12,888	881,848	4,88,88,884	-	8,888	+	87,87,188

49. **Metals and Ores.**—The principal ore exported from Bombay is manganese, and with prices at the ports in the neighbourhood of Rs. 18 per ton, the trade is one which in the absence of control is bound to depend very largely on freight rates. Consequently in the year under report the bulk of supplies have gone from Bombay rather than Calcutta. In 1918-19, on the other hand, when freight was distributed under instructions from the Ministry of Shipping, more than half the trade passed through Calcutta. A further substantial reduction in freights would seem to be essential before the trade can hope to attain pre-war dimensions, though from a port like Bombay, whence so much light cargo is shipped, heavy cargo like manganese is always in a position to demand favourable treatment from the shipping companies.

50. **Seeds.**—The export of oil-seeds during 1918-19 was the smallest recorded for very many years. Restrictions on export imposed for reasons connected with the war, lack of tonnage, and, in the latter part of the year, failure of the crops, all combined to prevent any advantage being taken of the great demand from Europe. In the year under report circumstances were hardly more favourable. Export restrictions, it is true, were removed early in the year, but to begin with freight continued scarce and supplies were short. Later in the year after a good monsoon and with an increase in the shipping available, prospects improved, but fresh difficulties were encountered. Fluctuating exchange and telegraphic delays hampered forward business, and, most important of all, the greatest difficulty was experienced in moving stocks down to Bombay. In the latter part of the war, when railway congestion was even worse, certain oil-seeds had the advantage, through their importance for war purposes, of being entitled to priority treatment on railways. The abandonment of the priority certificate system was a serious blow to this trade, which in favourable circumstances should easily have surpassed pre-war records. The increase actually recorded in no way represents the potentialities of the trade.

SEEDS.	1917-18.		1918-19.		1919-20.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-20.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<b>Linseed—</b>								
France ...	108,972	10,21,224	19,241	2,41,120	269,577	75,29,042	+ 240,239	+ 72,57,262
Belgium ...	...	...	...	...	264,865	53,12,087	+ 264,865	+ 53,12,087
Italy ...	76,126	7,55,743	251,216	22,62,525	154,477	21,12,525	- 97,129	+ 2,50,000
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	15,212	2,16,200	+ 15,212	+ 2,16,200
United Kingdom...	2,023,221	1,92,42,452	2,211,242	2,01,27,200	1,269,212	2,66,44,205	- 1,262,229	- 24,20,924
Other countries ...	22,225	2,22,471	225	2,225	11,424	2,24,117	+ 11,178	+ 2,21,159
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,229,244</b>	<b>2,12,92,201</b>	<b>2,222,225</b>	<b>2,22,24,222</b>	<b>2,022,222</b>	<b>4,21,40,247</b>	<b>- 217,222</b>	<b>+ 22,22,222</b>
<b>Sesamum (til or jinji)—</b>								
Aden and Dependencees ...	20,725	2,22,222	4,222	72,022	22,222	4,27,744	+ 21,214	+ 4,21,702
France ...	22,122	2,02,204	2,000	22,000	242,217	77,22,222	+ 240,217	+ 75,22,222
Belgium ...	...	...	...	...	22,222	24,21,724	+ 22,222	+ 24,21,724
Italy ...	12,222	2,12,222	...	...	222,222	72,22,172	+ 222,222	+ 72,22,172
United Kingdom...	4,222	1,02,222	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria Hungary...	...	...	...	...	22,244	10,12,222	+ 22,244	+ 10,12,222
Switzerland ...	...	...	...	...	72,422	12,27,222	+ 72,422	+ 12,27,222
Other countries ...	22,422	10,22,222	12,122	2,02,222	22,222	5,22,222	+ 12,222	+ 2,27,222
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>227,222</b>	<b>22,22,217</b>	<b>22,722</b>	<b>4,12,722</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>2,12,22,222</b>	<b>+ 227,222</b>	<b>+ 2,11,70,222</b>
<b>Rape Seed—</b>								
France ...	22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,27,222	22,222	14,22,222	+ 17,222	+ 6,22,222
Belgium ...	...	...	...	...	127,222	22,21,271	+ 127,222	+ 22,21,271
Italy ...	4,222	22,712	22,000	4,21,000	21,022	10,04,214	+ 12,022	+ 2,72,222
United Kingdom...	124,224	12,20,777	24,241	20,22,222	124,722	12,12,224	+ 12,722	+ 7,17,222
Other countries ...	22,222	4,22,222	21,222	4,22,122	1,210	20,212	- 20,222	- 4,07,222
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>24,22,222</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>22,22,222</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>22,22,222</b>	<b>+ 122,222</b>	<b>+ 22,22,222</b>
<b>Cotton Seed—</b>								
United Kingdom...	...	...	...	...	2,042,222	2,12,22,271	+ 2,042,222	+ 2,12,22,271
Other countries ...	4,022	24,222	4,224	44,222	22,222	2,22,222	+ 22,222	+ 2,22,122
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>24,222</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>44,222</b>	<b>2,024,222</b>	<b>2,12,22,222</b>	<b>+ 2,022,222</b>	<b>+ 2,12,22,271</b>

SEEDS—continued.	1917-18.		1918-19.		1919-20.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-20.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<b>Caster Seed—</b>								
United Kingdom...	869,748	79,98,121	808,498	1,11,00,049	84,180	4,17,888	- 798,278	- 1,08,88,174
United States of America...	383,898	21,61,077	—	—	17,807	2,28,887	+ 17,807	+ 2,28,887
France...	208,080	27,20,284	227,248	48,26,777	12,800	2,10,728	- 217,248	- 48,48,088
Belgium...	—	—	—	—	8,208	88,162	+ 8,208	+ 88,162
Italy...	28,536	2,62,800	—	—	28,080	2,70,808	+ 28,080	+ 2,70,808
Other countries...	12,800	58,784	1	11	27	402	+ 26	+ 294
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,617,411</b>	<b>1,48,28,285</b>	<b>1,140,736</b>	<b>1,60,06,839</b>	<b>127,792</b>	<b>18,16,888</b>	<b>- 1,008,986</b>	<b>- 1,41,41,880</b>
<b>Groundnuts—</b>								
France...	648,528	60,12,888	21,000	2,02,124	222,024	1,24,24,288	+ 678,024	+ 1,12,77,288
Italy...	—	—	40,804	7,28,120	28,800	11,42,700	+ 18,800	+ 2,68,880
Belgium...	—	—	—	—	28,240	21,17,280	+ 28,240	+ 21,17,280
United Kingdom...	122,280	17,48,288	8,024	1,28,028	28,221	7,28,228	+ 27,197	+ 2,17,700
Other countries...	20,796	7,24,221	12,721	1,74,228	30,197	2,02,228	- 8,224	+ 28,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>820,148</b>	<b>80,24,221</b>	<b>112,419</b>	<b>20,24,228</b>	<b>716,621</b>	<b>1,67,21,228</b>	<b>+ 611,228</b>	<b>+ 1,46,27,228</b>
<b>Other Seeds</b>	<b>200,220</b>	<b>22,22,178</b>	<b>128,218</b>	<b>28,20,228</b>	<b>221,220</b>	<b>70,27,228</b>	<b>+ 122,220</b>	<b>+ 44,28,228</b>
<b>Total, Seeds</b>	<b>5,428,228</b>	<b>5,21,21,278</b>	<b>4,220,228</b>	<b>5,70,21,228</b>	<b>7,222,621</b>	<b>21,27,07,228</b>	<b>+ 2,028,228</b>	<b>+ 6,12,28,228</b>

51. Textiles.—Cotton (raw).—Exports of raw cotton during 1918-19 were so restricted as a result of the high range of prices during the greater part of the year that, despite the shortage in the crop, the estimated stocks in Bombay on the 1st April stood at the high figure of over 1,000,000 bales. Owing to the combined effects of the Armistice, the unrest in the Punjab, and the manufacture and sale of standard cloth, prices had been declining for several months and the spot rate for F. G. Broach on April 1st was Rs. 461. With more reassuring news from the north, prices rose in sympathy with American rates, reaching the highest point of the year on July 21st with F. G. Broach quoted at Rs. 667. Thereafter the American market weakened, good weather reports were received, and exchange rose, as a result of which prices fell about 200 points by the middle of September. In November temporary railway difficulties coupled with a rise in American rates stimulated the market, and the depressing effects of further exchange movements were counteracted by the large profits declared by the Bombay cotton mills. Prices continued to remain steady despite the prolonged mill-strike until the publication of the report of the Currency Commission, which produced an immediate drop, and although exchange declined during March, prices did not recover owing to the very large stocks still held in Bombay. Mention should be made of the sobering influence of the Cotton Contracts Committee on the speculative tendencies of the market, which effectually prevented a repetition of the wild price-fluctuations of 1918.

Despite the large balance unshipped at the close of the year, the total value of the trade reached a record figure, and the stout resistance to exchange fluctuations, which left closing prices at the level at which they had opened the year, also constitutes good ground for faith in the future of the trade.

A less satisfactory feature of the year was the continued deterioration in staple of the Broach crop, of which an alarming proportion failed to pass survey.

COTTON, RAW.	1918-19.		1919-20.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-20.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	128,204	22,18,728	228,221	2,28,77,221	+ 99,017	+ 1,21,27,228
France	22,728	12,02,224	128,221	1,12,74,778	+ 128,221	+ 28,77,228
Germany	—	—	128,221	28,28,228	+ 128,221	+ 28,28,228
Italy	228,221	4,12,28,228	227,221	2,28,22,770	- 12,221	- 1,28,27,228
Holland	—	—	28,728	19,27,228	+ 28,728	+ 19,27,228
Switzerland	—	—	24,228	12,28,228	+ 24,228	+ 12,28,228
Belgium	—	—	228,221	2,28,28,228	+ 228,221	+ 2,28,28,228
Spain	2,228	1,27,228	128,221	28,28,228	+ 128,221	+ 28,28,228
Austria Hungary	—	—	21,228	28,28,228	+ 21,228	+ 28,28,228
Hongkong	21,228	19,11,728	27,221	27,27,228	+ 6,221	+ 28,28,228
China	28,228	27,28,228	228,221	1,70,28,228	+ 228,221	+ 1,42,21,228
Japan	2,228,221	22,28,28,228	2,020,228	22,01,27,228	- 208,221	- 22,28,74,228
Other countries	28,228	28,24,228	28,221	28,28,228	- 7,221	- 20,24,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,228,228</b>	<b>27,28,24,228</b>	<b>2,228,221</b>	<b>22,02,28,228</b>	<b>+ 2,028,228</b>	<b>+ 22,28,28,228</b>

52. Cotton Manufactures.—Piece-goods :—

	1917-1918.		1918-1919.		1919-1920.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-1920.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
<b>Grey—</b>								
Aden and Dependencies	14,137,870	82,29,804	11,402,970	20,65,946	10,287,225	43,73,222	- 774,225	+ 4,12,342
Bahrain Islands	1,570,015	3,21,212	223,028	2,22,712	277,224	2,12,212	+ 254,222	+ 24,102
Mauritius and Dependencies	2,422,220	7,22,224	2,777,220	7,22,222	222,222	2,22,222	- 1,22,222	- 4,22,222
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,122,222	2,22,222	1,222,222	4,71,222	2,721,222	12,72,222	+ 1,221,222	+ 2,22,222
Turkey in Asia	10,212,222	22,72,222	10,724,222	22,12,222	12,222,222	22,72,222	+ 2,122,222	+ 24,22,222
Other Native States in Arabia	242,222	1,12,222	122,222	72,222	222,222	1,22,222	+ 122,222	+ 24,222
East African Protectorate	4,222,222	11,22,222	2,222,222	12,24,222	7,214,222	24,22,222	+ 4,222,222	+ 21,22,222
Egypt	2,172,222	20,22,222	1,224,222	2,21,222	10,222,222	20,22,222	+ 2,221,222	+ 24,22,222
Portuguese East Africa	2,224,222	2,22,222	4,222,222	12,22,222	2,222,222	12,22,222	- 1,222,222	- 2,22,222
Italian East Africa	1,224,222	2,12,222	222,222	22,222	222,222	2,22,222	+ 222,222	+ 1,21,222
German East Africa	122,222	22,222	222,222	2,22,222	1,212,222	2,22,222	+ 212,222	+ 2,24,222
Siam	2,212,222	2,22,222	222,222	2,21,222	4,222,222	12,22,222	+ 2,224,222	+ 12,22,222
Perals	14,722,222	22,22,222	2,224,222	21,72,222	2,224,222	20,12,222	- 1,222,222	- 1,22,222
Other countries	2,222,222	12,22,222	7,222,222	22,22,222	4,222,222	12,22,222	- 2,222,222	- 24,22,222
<b>Total, Grey</b>	<b>74,274,222</b>	<b>1,27,22,222</b>	<b>21,224,222</b>	<b>1,72,21,222</b>	<b>72,274,222</b>	<b>2,24,24,222</b>	<b>+ 21,222,222</b>	<b>+ 1,22,22,222</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>2,124,222</b>	<b>7,22,222</b>	<b>2,221,222</b>	<b>12,22,222</b>	<b>1,222,222</b>	<b>7,22,222</b>	<b>- 1,124,222</b>	<b>- 2,22,222</b>
<b>Coloured, Printed or Dyed—</b>								
Aden and Dependencies	2,222,222	2,21,222	2,224,222	12,24,222	4,124,222	20,21,222	+ 122,222	+ 1,27,222
Bahrain Islands	2,224,222	12,72,222	1,222,222	7,22,222	2,222,222	12,12,222	+ 1,222,222	+ 4,72,222
Ceylon	222,222	2,12,222	1,222,222	2,22,222	4,222,222	12,12,222	+ 2,224,222	+ 12,22,222
Egypt	2,224,222	2,22,222	224,222	4,22,222	1,221,222	11,22,222	+ 1,222,222	+ 2,72,222
East African Protectorate	1,122,222	2,22,222	2,212,222	7,22,222	1,222,222	2,22,222	- 222,222	- 22,222
France	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,122,222	2,21,222	+ 1,122,222	+ 2,21,222
Turkey-Asiatic, Red Sea, Persian Gulf	1,221,222	7,22,222	1,722,222	2,72,222	1,222,222	20,22,222	+ 222,222	+ 2,12,222
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	17,222,222	22,22,222	17,122,222	22,22,222	20,222,222	1,22,24,222	+ 12,222,222	+ 22,22,222
Other Native States in Arabia	2,222,222	2,72,222	2,222,222	4,21,222	2,222,222	12,22,222	+ 2,221,222	+ 11,22,222
Perals	41,224,222	1,22,22,222	20,221,222	22,22,222	22,222,222	1,12,24,222	+ 7,212,222	+ 22,22,222
Other countries	2,222,222	22,22,222	11,224,222	22,21,222	4,222,222	12,22,222	- 7,172,222	- 22,22,222
<b>Total, Coloured</b>	<b>22,212,222</b>	<b>2,27,22,222</b>	<b>22,211,222</b>	<b>2,72,22,222</b>	<b>22,211,222</b>	<b>2,24,12,222</b>	<b>+ 22,222,222</b>	<b>+ 24,22,222</b>
<b>Total, Piece-goods</b>	<b>122,272,222</b>	<b>4,22,22,222</b>	<b>117,222,222</b>	<b>4,72,22,222</b>	<b>121,242,222</b>	<b>2,22,22,222</b>	<b>+ 42,222,222</b>	<b>+ 1,22,22,222</b>

The above table hardly exhibits the most striking development of this trade which is the continued growth of the business in coloured goods which formerly constituted a comparatively small share of the total. The following figures indicate more clearly the changes in the trade :—

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

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
	1912-13	422	24	170
1913-14	420	22	190	421
1914-15	217	12	122	244
1915-16	222	22	214	222
1916-17	1,221	222	722	422
1917-18	742	222	222	211
1918-19	212	422	222	222
1919-20	722	222	222	222



53. Cotton Yarn.—

	1917-1918		1918-1919		1919-1920		Increase or Decrease in 1919-1920	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	681,800	4,18,508	503,430	3,34,387	684,971	7,08,970	+ 168,541	+ 38,688
Egypt	7,317,704	87,47,080	4,733,334	54,31,580	7,033,344	80,37,388	+ 2,300,010	+ 26,06,808
Aden and Dependencies	1,044,366	10,54,631	2,888,328	41,87,304	1,517,483	20,48,634	- 1,370,883	- 21,38,670
China and Hongkong	99,689,300	5,78,14,381	63,440,000	3,34,38,384	112,888,778	12,91,88,700	+ 49,408,778	+7,57,50,318
Japan	43,658	41,669	102,430	2,53,630	2,324,800	20,88,300	+ 1,113,170	+ 17,34,670
Java	800,720	4,88,197	613,780	30,08,983	388,700	4,10,388	- 412,020	- 3,68,611
Siam	1,172,300	9,48,734	483,100	3,72,700	983,440	12,28,730	+ 499,340	+ 8,57,030
Persia	2,419,445	17,97,735	1,189,115	12,08,397	3,191,008	44,89,477	+ 2,001,893	+ 32,81,080
Straits Settlements	2,437,025	21,23,300	2,044,068	20,77,897	3,681,280	36,88,878	+ 1,634,212	+ 16,11,080
Turkey in Asia	551,747	4,41,914	730,660	3,14,780	4,888,388	30,53,708	+ 4,137,028	+ 28,39,018
Other countries	809,518	6,55,063	873,014	11,14,447	743,243	2,63,983	- 126,275	- 1,50,464
Total	117,457,100	7,93,96,417	68,562,331	7,07,26,009	128,789,104	14,19,48,731	+ 76,216,778	+ 6,11,21,008

Japanese competition had seriously interfered during the war with exports of Indian yarn to the great China markets. Despite high prices, great strides in the direction of recovery were made during the year under report, though the trade is still confined almost entirely to the coarser counts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

54. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1918-19 and 1919-20:—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.					
	1913-1914.			1918-1919.			1919-1920.			Percentage to total imports.			Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	1913-1914.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1913-1914.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1913-1914.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.						
United Kingdom and British Possessions—																		
United Kingdom	26,33-25	28,17-04	24,02-08	87-25	80-28	61-28	3,35-64	18,19-24	17,49-00	12-28	12-28	12-28	28-28	28-28	28-28	28-28	28-28	28-28
Hongkong	85-07	1,16-47	2,50-28	28	1-44	9-79	3,31-23	2,89-19	3,88-68	9-02	9-02	9-02	9-02	9-02	9-02	9-02	9-02	9-02
Egypt	12-63	22-60	74-28	28	24	28	89-28	1,81-21	2,28-24	28	1-28	9-02	28	1-28	1-28	1-28	1-28	1-28
Mauritius and Dependencies	100-85	2,20-19	21-41	2-05	2-28	1-18	9-77	89-28	14-28	13	21	13	1-21	2-07	2-07	2-07	2-07	2-07
Aden and Dependencies	25-77	20-21	40-44	20	28	21	88-28	2,00-28	2,15-27	1-28	2-28	2-78	28	2-14	2-14	2-14	2-14	2-14
Ceylon	10-28	73-27	88-47	17	1-04	27	29-14	78-24	1,20-08	28	1-01	1-28	27	1-01	1-01	1-01	1-01	1-01
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	87-27	85-20	1,08-28	1-08	28	1-28	28-00	28-28	28-27	24	28	19	28	28	28	28	28	28
Bahrain Islands	71-20	29-18	28-28	1-14	20	21	28-28	28-28	28-28	28	1-18	24	19	19	19	19	19	19
Zanzibar and Pemba	20-08	73-28	20-28	28	1-07	1-08	28-28	28-20	28-07	20	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
East African Protectorate	2-28	29-27	28-28	28	1-08	1-08	28-20	24-28	119-13	28	1-20	1-08	28	1-24	1-04	1-04	1-04	1-04
Natal	17-28	18-28	13-18	28	1-7	1-7	28	28-28	21-00	27	28	28	17	2-28	1-28	1-28	1-28	1-28
Australia	29-73	1,34-28	1,28-47	24	1-78	2-28	2-28	28	1-28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Other British Possessions	1-28	2-18	2-20	28	28	28	2-28	19-27	24-28	10	28	28	28	1-18	1-17	1-17	1-17	1-17
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions	41,29-28	57,21-28	48,21-04	89-27	82-28	54-27	21,29-13	21,27-11	21,29-17	29-77	27-28	21-18	48-28	44-28	47-28	47-28	47-28	47-28

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
	1913-1914.	1915-1919.	1919-1920.	Percentage to total imports.			1913-1914.	1915-1919.	1919-1920.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1915-1919.	1919-1920.
				1913-1914.	1915-1919.	1919-1920.				1913-1914.	1915-1919.	1919-1920.			
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>															
<b>Europe—</b>															
Belgium	1.00-01	—	19-37	1-61	—	—	4.71-03	—	4.40-34	9-73	—	8-30	4-84	—	2-39
France	1.25-97	1.25-29	1.19-04	9-28	1-73	1-61	8.97-04	2.13-73	5.02-01	9-20	9-79	4-44	9-25	9-25	9-24
Germany	8.02-02	—	1-49	9-64	—	—	5.02-15	—	1.02-08	7-23	—	—	8-37	—	—
Italy	1.25-02	73-97	1.00-28	2-17	1-11	1-37	4.16-13	5.73-73	4.20-25	5-09	7-47	3-30	4-12	4-41	3-76
Austria-Hungary	1.07-00	—	12-14	9-08	—	—	2.20-25	—	23-17	9-08	—	—	2-31	—	—
Spain	9-08	19-08	20-07	—	—	—	61-08	1-07	22-50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	20-08	10-00	20-40	—	—	—	20-53	—	22-28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	17-48	21-77	12-19	—	—	—	9-25	—	1-20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	1-25	—	—	—	—	—	23-06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	10-00	44-01	20-42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	20-10	27-20	25-07	—	—	—	—	—	22-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	2-21	—	—	—	—	—	4-00	9-07	17-02	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, Europe</b>	<b>12.61-28</b>	<b>2.25-71</b>	<b>4.02-92</b>	<b>20-02</b>	<b>4-73</b>	<b>2-12</b>	<b>24.50-07</b>	<b>7.95-05</b>	<b>16.20-23</b>	<b>25-27</b>	<b>10-20</b>	<b>14-84</b>	<b>22-05</b>	<b>7-05</b>	<b>10-52</b>
<b>Asia—</b>															
Japan	9.02-02	12.70-02	10.20-02	2-24	20-22	12-21	16.42-42	21.94-01	22.27-41	22-64	22-65	21-63	12-22	27-02	22-22
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1.25-02	2.02-12	2.27-25	2-19	2-02	4-15	4.10-72	2.12-22	2.42-42	2-01	2-21	7-44	4-15	2-22	2-02
Turkey	24-77	22-22	20-74	—	—	—	1.22-22	5.22-42	7.20-22	2-02	7-02	2-27	1-24	4-14	4-02
Persia	20-07	22-14	1.27-27	—	—	—	1.10-14	4.72-12	4.22-40	1-22	2-12	2-22	1-22	2-22	2-21
Java	1.25-02	2.02-02	2.12-22	2-24	2-24	7-77	1-02	10-07	2-02	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	42-21	21-72	40-02	—	—	—	42-20	22-02	72-22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Native States in Arabia	7-20	1-24	2-02	—	—	—	42-27	24-22	77-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siam	22-27	20-21	72-27	—	—	—	17-02	14-21	44-20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	22-02	10-14	21-22	—	—	—	1-19	22-40	2-20	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, Asia</b>	<b>27-42</b>	<b>24.71-02</b>	<b>22.77-22</b>	<b>11-12</b>	<b>24-77</b>	<b>20-14</b>	<b>24.12-42</b>	<b>22.22-22</b>	<b>27.21-21</b>	<b>24-22</b>	<b>47-74</b>	<b>21-02</b>	<b>22-21</b>	<b>41-20</b>	<b>42-22</b>
Africa	12-02	11-70	20-24	—	—	—	1.02-22	1.24-72	20-41	1-42	2-02	—	—	1-12	—
America	1.27-20	2.27-21	2.00-22	2-20	7-02	10-12	1.12-20	1.22-22	2.27-72	1-24	2-12	2-10	1-21	4-22	2-40
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22.21-24</b>	<b>21.02-22</b>	<b>18.22-02</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>	<b>22.47-22</b>	<b>12.22-02</b>	<b>1.12.12-20</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>	<b>1.00-00</b>

55. Prior to the war imports from the United Kingdom constituted some 60 per cent. and imports from Germany about 10 per cent. of the total. In 1913-14 Japan had supplanted Mauritius in the third place on the list of supplying countries, but her share in the import trade was even then only 3.24 per cent. with a value of just over two crores. By 1918-19, the United Kingdom share had sunk to 40 per cent; German trade was of course non-existent, while Japan whose imports were valued at nearly 19 crores held second place with over 26 per cent. and America third place with about 8 per cent. With the conclusion of peace it is natural to enquire what signs of permanency these changes show. The answer is in part to be found in the above table. German trade in 1919-20 was still insignificant. The United Kingdom and the United States of America have increased their shares; that of Japan has declined.

56. The figures given above are, however, hardly a fair measure of the revival of British trade. The most important item is still the import of cotton piece-goods, and for special reasons already discussed, the recovery of this trade has hung fire. Present conditions in Lancashire show the inherent strength of the trade which makes an eventual recovery inevitable. Meantime imports of all other important articles from the United Kingdom have increased, and their value has risen from Rs. 1,549 lakhs, to Rs. 2,098 lakhs.

57. Imports from Germany still present a sorry spectacle, and consist almost entirely of a small quantity of alizarine dye and some petty consignments of bar steel and cheap hardware.

58. The phenomenal growth of Japanese imports requires analysis in order to appreciate fully the decline evidenced in 1919-20. The only item of much importance before the war was *silk manufactures* in the production of which she was hardly in serious competition with occidental nations. During the war she made a determined bid for entry into many lines of European trade, and her most striking success was achieved in the case of cotton manufactures of which Rs. 1,028 lakhs worth were imported into Bombay in 1918-19. Here she has met her most serious reverse, the 1919-20 imports being valued at only Rs. 242 lakhs. Other lines of trade in which she attained prominence were apparel, glass, hardware, liquors, matches, metals, woollen yarn, and timber. Her glass trade was largely a legacy from Austria-Hungary, and her large business in matches was made possible by the high range of prices in Sweden and the difficulty in obtaining freight from that country. In respect of these two commodities, and of silk goods, her position remains unshaken, competition not being serious as yet. But in no line of business does she appear to be able to withstand the test of revived European competition. The following table illustrates this well :—

*Imports from Japan (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
Glass and glassware, silk manufactures and safety matches. ... ..	202	805
Cotton manufactures ... ..	1,028	242
Other articles ... ..	641	413
Total ... ..	1,871	1,050

59. The case of the United States of America is very different. Growth has been much less rapid than in the case of Japanese exports but has rested on a much securer basis. The great oil-trade has at once recovered from tonnage difficulties, and the development of nearer sources of supply does not appear so far to have made any impression on it. The motor-car business is now almost a monopoly which the United States shares with the closely related industry in Canada. A substantial portion of the German dyo-trade has fallen to her lot, and she has proved the superior of Japan in supplying the bazar demand for cheap sundries formerly supplied by Germany. In contrast to Japan, moreover, her exports to Bombay of iron and steel and of hardware are still growing.

60. The substitution of Java for Mauritius as the main source of sugar supply is another striking change wrought by the war, and one which is likely to remain permanent, at any rate until the crippled beet-industry of central Europe has fully recovered. The large import of wheat from Australia during the year under report was a mere fortuitous outcome of exceptional circumstances and is hardly likely to be repeated in the near future.

61. On the export side there are but few striking changes to record as a result of the war. With the exception of certain shipments of cotton, valued at nearly a crore, to Germany, exports to enemy countries are still negligible, and the cotton and seeds which they formerly absorbed now go to other European countries. Exports to the Persian Gulf ports have naturally grown tremendously and almost all lines of export have been affected. In the absence of direct shipping from Europe, and with transfrontier trade practically at a standstill, Bombay and Karachi are now almost the sole sources of supply to the territories adjoining the Persian Gulf.

62. **Government Transactions.**—For various reasons movements of military stores, which apart from treasure constituted the greater part of Government transactions, have been to a large extent omitted from registration during the war. In the year under report arrangements for a more accurate system of registration were made, and it is therefore impossible to strike any comparison with the past. It may be added that the nature of the transactions which went unrecorded during the war was, as a rule, such that they did not seriously

affect the balance of trade, which depends less on actual shipments of goods, than on the necessity of paying for them.

63. Treasure.—

	Average for five years ending 1914-1915	1913-1914	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	Increase or Decrease in 1919-1920
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>							
<b>Gold—</b>							
Private	25,22,74,315	8,99,89,515	11,86,81,500	14,31,40,752	65,735	7,06,49,939	+ 7,06,84,237
Government	545	2,75,000	—	2,64,08,171	101	30,99,26,137	+ 30,99,26,036
<b>Silver—</b>							
Private	6,48,08,185	4,97,81,524	7,39,80,548	1,61,54,428	1,18,07,493	10,06,477	- 1,07,41,016
Government	2,14,77,485	10,817	15,05,52,227	12,32,98,025	22,22,20,815	12,41,25,531	- 15,90,96,224
<b>Total, Imports</b>	<b>26,55,56,514</b>	<b>8,71,06,866</b>	<b>28,31,94,475</b>	<b>30,89,96,873</b>	<b>22,50,94,144</b>	<b>50,67,90,127</b>	<b>+ 21,06,96,048</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>							
<b>Gold—</b>							
Private	2,21,29,012	6,22,26,124	4,39,444	2,72,41,927	2,50,98,720	5,98,10,221	+ 4,42,17,151
Government	26,15,178	—	4,07,000	17,25,000	2,07,94,147	5,28,99,440	+ 2,21,05,228
<b>Silver—</b>							
Private	2,20,47,970	42,05,267	2,52,18,226	1,24,78,265	17,74,422	22,21,242	+ 11,07,265
Government	16,21,527	79,67,700	1,42,12,979	1,98,22,440	71,92,972	5,22,065	- 66,00,207
<b>Total, Export</b>	<b>2,73,92,809</b>	<b>7,45,99,161</b>	<b>5,04,78,229</b>	<b>7,02,96,742</b>	<b>4,48,55,222</b>	<b>12,96,84,224</b>	<b>+ 6,78,29,512</b>

Throughout the year the prohibition on the import of gold was maintained, all gold imported under license being acquired on behalf of Government. At the rates offered, Banks and other institutions found it worth while to import gold, mainly in the form of bullion to the value of over seven crores. Large quantities are also believed to have found their way into Bombay by illicit methods, and further reference to this form of smuggling is made in the paragraphs devoted to administration. Private exports of gold consisted almost entirely of consignments to the Bank of England and include both Mysore bar gold and bar gold from South Africa held in Bombay on account of the Bank of England.

64. Shipping.—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the year 1913-14, 1918-19 and 1919-20 are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.	1913-1914		1918-1919		1919-1920	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<b>Entered—</b>						
Steamers	622	1,022,129	431	1,119,059	619	1,264,737
{ With cargo	101	271,221	22	22,222	112	271,222
{ In ballast	142	14,222	200	20,222	222	22,222
Sailing Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ With cargo	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ In ballast	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1,022,129</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1,119,059</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,264,737</b>
<b>Cleared—</b>						
Steamers	619	1,212,022	222	222,222	222	222,222
{ With cargo	22	22,222	21	22,222	21	22,222
{ In ballast	112	12,222	222	22,222	222	22,222
Sailing Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ With cargo	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ In ballast	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,212,022</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222,222</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>2,234,151</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1,341,281</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1,486,959</b>

The figures registered in 1913-14 constituted a record which has been surpassed in the first year of peace. The total shipping in the foreign trade,

and the British share therein, would probably have been even greater but for the concentration of a large number of vessels on the carriage of rice from ports in Burma to Bombay, these movements being registered under "Coasting trade."

65. The following table illustrates the distribution of shipping by nationalities. Striking features are the immediate and complete recovery of the supremacy of British shipping, the check to further Japanese expansion, and the continued rarity in Bombay waters of the American mercantile marine.

*Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.*

Nationality.				1913-1914.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	...	...	...	2,739,773	1,616,492	3,556,049
Japanese	...	...	...	261,757	424,236	433,872
American	...	...	...	.....	5,567	91,807
Others	...	...	...	1,201,156	187,887	810,214

66. **Freights.**—The drop in freight rates to the United Kingdom, which had shown a falling tendency even before the Armistice, received a check at the beginning of the year under report, and a fresh rise set in which culminated about August. Railway congestion led to a certain cancellation of bookings in the latter part of the year, and rates again fell heavily. Rates for some of the more important classes of goods are quoted below :—

				April.	August.	December.	March.
General cargo (D. W. basis)	...	...	...	85	150	100	118
Cotton, raw (40 feet)	...	...	...	80	145	65	75
Heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	...	...	...	75	140	60	65
Light seeds (18 cwt.)	...	...	...	70	135	65	60

67. **Exchange.**—The official rate of exchange at the commencement of the year was 1s. 6d. Early in May the removal of control over the maximum price of silver by the British and United States Treasuries led to an advance of over nine pence per ounce in the London price, and on the 12th May the Secretary of State raised the price of Council drafts on India to 1s. 8d. for Immediate Transfers. The rate for the acquisition of gold at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 13-12-0 per sovereign but was reduced to Rs. 12-4-6 on the 30th May. On August 11th the Council rate was again raised to 1s. 10d. following the movements of the silver rate, and on September 17th to 2s. 0d. On this latter date it was announced that the arrangement made during the war to allot Council Bills only to certain stated firms and institutions for the purpose of financing exports of national importance would be dropped, and that Council Bills would thenceforth be sold by tender at competitive rates subject to fixed minima. Simultaneously the acquisition rate for imported gold which had been further reduced to Rs. 11-3-0 on the 17th September, was raised to Rs. 11-11-0 per sovereign, and the immediate effect was to raise the Banks' buying rates approximately to gold point, corresponding to sales of Telegraphic Transfers at 2s. 0½d. Rates then exhibited a tendency to rise still further and the acquisition rate for gold was temporarily reduced to Rs. 11-9-0. Towards the end of October a demand from Calcutta for Reverse Councils was met by an offer of one million weekly at 1s. 11½d. for T. T., and the acquisition rate was raised to Rs. 11-11-0 on the 20th October and to Rs. 11-13-0 on the 14th November.

— The demand for Reverse Councils proved purely transient and Banks' quotations continued to rise. On the 22nd November the official minimum rate for Councils was raised to 2s. 2d. and on the 12th December to 2s. 4d. and on the same dates the gold rate was reduced successively to Rs. 11-2-0 and Rs. 11-0-0. Banks' quotations though subject to violent fluctuations were throughout this period ahead of the official rates. At the beginning of January Banks' quotations were a little easier, and Reverse Councils were

again offered. On the publication of the Report of the Currency Commission, the rates for Reverse Councils were based on the American cross-rate on London and the gold acquisition rate was fixed at Rs. 10-0-0. The cross-rate at this time fell unexpectedly low and Banks' quotations soared and by the middle of February reached 2s. 10d. The demand for Reverse Councils was, however, so far ahead of the supply that Banks' quotations eased off, and by the end of March were fairly steady in the neighbourhood of 2s. 3½d.

68. Reference has already been made to the immediate effects of the various exchange movements on certain trades, but in almost all cases the operation of other factors has so rapidly obscured these effects that no estimate of permanent results is possible. The most that can be said is that the figures for the year's export trade give no hint of that catastrophic outcome which certain sections of the commercial community predicted.

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

	Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1912-1913.	1915-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	For the month of March 1920.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>								
<b>Grain, pulse and flour—</b>								
Rice (Indian) ... .. per Cwt.	100	114-26	141-22	140-07	140-20	226-26	234-02	230-07
<b>Metals and Ores—</b>								
Brass ... .. Cwt.	100	90-14	90-25	147-00	177-73	192-01	78-55	87-45
Copper ... .. " "	100	102-74	123-27	235-21	218-23	254-27	125-26	123-23
Iron and Steel ... .. Ton.	100	94-71	140-74	225-17	242-23	472-49	230-70	167-90
Oils—Kerosene ... .. Gal.	100	65-22	102-59	132-56	157-23	192-23	173-33	197-72
Sugar, refined ... .. Cwt.	100	92-56	143-22	152-25	151-25	152-21	273-41	227-65
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... .. Lb.	100	175-44	142-11	225-02	252-27	252-25	424-21	422-42
.. Piece-goods, Grey ... .. Yd.	100	122-22	145-45	121-22	222-24	272-72	400-00	422-22
.. .. White ... .. " "	100	122-22	120-00	121-27	222-00	402-22	422-00	472-00
.. .. Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	122-00	120-00	212-72	222-72	221-22	227-20	227-20
Silk—Raw ... .. Lb.	100	107-22	122-20	124-19	172-12	192-02	222-22	214-22
Silk—Piece-goods ... .. Yd.	100	92-42	102-22	122-00	120-00	222-22	227-22	222-22
Woolen Piece-goods ... .. " "	100	102-22	122-02	172-72	222-14	221-22	424-22	472-21
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
<b>Seeds—</b>								
Linseed ... .. per Cwt.	100	172-12	121-22	122-72	142-22	122-21	222-21	222-22
Rape ... .. " "	100	112-21	121-72	122-02	122-21	122-24	222-27	227-14
Til or Jinnih ... .. " "	100	122-41	112-20	122-21	141-22	224-02	222-24	222-72
Cotton ... .. " "	100	122-14	147-22	122-14	222-20	227-42	222-72	222-22
Castor ... .. " "	100	112-20	102-24	112-22	122-22	212-22	222-42	...
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton, Raw ... .. " "	100	121-72	121-02	172-22	221-22	222-22	222-22	222-00
.. Twist and Yarn ... .. Lb.	100	122-22	122-22	122-22	222-27	272-22	222-22	422-22
.. Piece-goods—								
.. Grey ... .. Yd.	100	122-00	112-27	122-22	121-27	221-22	222-00	222-27
.. White ... .. " "	100	102-22	121-02	121-02	172-22	222-22	222-22	221-02
.. Coloured, printed or dyed	100	92-42	92-22	102-00	122-22	222-00	122-22	224-22
Wool, Raw ... .. Lb.	100	122-22	122-22	222-22	222-22	222-00	272-22	222-72

COASTING TRADE.

70. 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.		
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	Increase or Decrease.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency	1,98,97,098	1,44,04,411	+ 54,92,687	1,62,48,098	2,12,98,021	+ 50,49,923
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	1,28,08,438	45,30,385	- 82,78,053	51,94,709	87,80,108	+ 35,85,399
Kathiawar	4,80,19,154	2,19,08,185	- 2,61,10,969	2,71,28,800	4,38,08,088	+ 1,66,79,288
Goa	7,98,98,188	4,02,31,879	- 3,96,66,309	1,92,98,988	1,70,08,619	+ 22,90,369
Other Ports	8,64,819	6,08,188	- 2,56,631	11,31,688	14,94,808	+ 3,63,120
Total	12,98,18,998	7,71,08,641	- 5,27,10,357	4,88,08,780	6,78,98,977	+ 1,90,90,197
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	21,98,218	22,19,998	+ 21,78,780	79,87,807	2,20,08,080	+ 1,40,20,273
Madras	2,70,19,998	2,08,78,221	- 61,41,777	2,08,18,111	2,08,08,087	+ 10,10,076
Burma	10,04,31,461	12,78,18,884	+ 2,73,87,423	2,98,08,881	2,08,08,148	+ 90,00,733
Sind	2,70,18,848	2,92,10,988	+ 21,92,140	2,21,21,884	11,21,08,380	+ 8,99,86,496
Total	12,98,98,981	21,98,98,788	+ 9,00,00,807	11,98,04,888	20,47,08,978	+ 8,49,04,090
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,98,998	1,08,980	- 90,018	901	18,488	+ 17,587
State of Travancore	24,31,988	25,21,988	+ 90,000	2,08,988	2,08,988	+ 10,104
Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	10,08,101	.....	- 10,08,101
Total	26,57,979	26,57,979	- 10,000	12,08,980	2,08,188	- 10,00,792
Grand Total	24,21,90,980	21,48,08,988	+ 2,73,82,092	12,98,98,988	20,48,97,088	+ 7,50,00,100

The import coasting trade of Bombay may be divided into two main sections: imports intended for consumption in the Presidency and imports marketed in Bombay and largely re-exported. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in import of the principal items in both classes:—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grain, pulse and flour	927	1,857
Kerosene	90	104
Spices	180	107
Teak wood	18	84
Cotton, raw	1,610	1,979
Seeds	188	199
Wool, raw	48	41

Rice from Burma constitutes the bulk of the imports under grain, pulse and flour. The drop in receipts of raw cotton is a little puzzling in view of the large 1919 crop, particularly as imports from Sind increased by over three crores. From all other important sources of supply, Kathiawar, Cutch, the Southern Maratha Country (via Goa) and Madras, the decline has been heavy. It must probably be attributed mainly to improved conditions on the railways during the cotton season.

71. On the export side roughly one-quarter of the trade consists in re-distribution of foreign produce. Figures for the most important items are given below :—

				Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
				1918-19.	1919-20.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton twist and yarn	...	...	...	176	225
Cotton manufactures	...	...	...	540	1,206
Grain, pulse and flour	...	...	...	889	493
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures	...	...	...	202	811
Sugar	...	...	...	77	116
Metals	...	...	...	88	63
Matches	...	...	...	12	22

**SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**

**FOREIGN TRADE.**

72. The foreign trade of the Subordinate Ports is insignificant. Imports, which mostly consisted of *dates* from Busrah and *other dried fruits* from Portuguese East Africa, were valued at Rs. 3.51 lakhs as against Rs. 1.7 lakh in the previous year. There were no exports to foreign ports.

**COASTING TRADE.**

73. More than half of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports is with the port of Bombay. Imports advanced by about Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores owing chiefly to larger arrivals of *rice* from Bombay and some direct shipments from Burma. Exports also advanced by Rs. 69 lakhs to Rs. 3.73 crores. This advance is also due to larger shipments of *paddy* to ports in Madras and to the distribution of *rice* among subordinate ports.

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

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import	27,06,084	43,07,887	1,74,08,911	2,17,55,480	40,95,023	67,74,319	57,18,753	54,25,145	33,35,023	21,41,728	2,21,25,208	4,08,74,379	+ 73,36,076
Export	20,04,748	43,30,840	20,27,024	50,55,877	27,09,314	73,04,300	51,25,024	68,55,870	12,27,023	10,27,523	2,18,36,523	2,59,54,494	+ 41,48,021
Total	47,10,832	86,38,727	2,94,35,935	7,77,11,357	1,10,90,346	1,40,78,619	1,08,43,777	1,22,81,015	45,62,046	31,79,251	4,39,61,731	6,68,28,873	+ 1,14,57,167
II Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import	1,52,014	1,50,420	4,50,941	5,45,456	32,946	77,508	2,67,724	2,05,511	27,05,430	20,36,941	20,25,414	30,58,143	+ 56,732
Export	2,79,940	2,70,917	5,25,048	6,79,807	54,708	3,33,744	12,37,040	12,21,221	23,05,647	20,73,104	55,22,523	53,53,643	- 1,79,043
Total	4,31,954	4,21,337	9,75,989	12,25,263	87,654	4,11,252	14,04,764	4,30,732	50,11,077	41,10,045	75,47,937	84,11,786	- 1,22,829
III British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import	2,07,728	12,72,504	12,21,728	20,12,280	22,014	27,222	22,422	21,155	2,67,704	4,24,518	27,22,077	52,72,545	+ 21,00,260
Export	2,10,207	2,45,720	4,02,025	11,42,637	14,15,208	20,45,025	6,53,025	6,22,424	1,44,514	2,22,425	22,24,023	55,21,025	+ 27,22,104
Total	4,17,935	15,18,224	16,23,753	31,54,917	36,17,412	47,67,247	28,95,447	27,37,879	4,12,218	6,46,943	49,46,100	1,07,93,570	+ 48,22,364
IV Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.													
Import	—	—	1,272	1,250	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 15,243
Export	—	—	—	—	1,61,773	2,20,918	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 1,20,225
Total	—	—	1,272	1,250	1,81,973	2,20,918	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 1,35,468
Grand Total	51,02,832	91,58,951	3,16,57,694	7,08,66,574	1,47,07,760	1,88,45,837	1,37,32,524	1,50,12,894	50,24,266	38,25,254	5,19,33,861	9,76,22,443	+ 1,08,21,019
Treasure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 21,023

Spices are the principal articles of trade in Kanara, coconuts, dried fruits, grain, pulse and flour and salt in Ratnagiri; rice, salt and gunny bags in Uran; lime, fish and salt in Thana and coconuts, raw cotton and wood in Surat.



## SECTION II.—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

## PORT OF BOMBAY.

74. **Tariff Changes.**—During the year a first step was taken in the direction of Imperial Preference by the imposition from the 11th September of an export duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two-thirds of the duty in favour of hides and skins tanned in the British Empire. On the 2nd of February 1920 the import duty on silver bullion and coin was abolished on the recommendation of the Currency Commission, and on the 11th February the rates of import duty on firearms were modified, and the differential rates previously charged to licensed dealers were abolished.

75. **Financial.**—Variations in the duty receipts are given in the following statement:—

Article.	Average for 5 years 1913-15 to 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Difference between 1918-19 and 1919-20.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<b>IMPORT DUTY.</b>						
Cotton Manufactures	45-05	105-64	138-78	201-88	—	87-84
Liquors	20-23	20-35	23-74	28-45	8-44	—
Petroleum	19-61	18-08	11-08	20-87	119-88	—
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	6-58	10-61	11-19	10-88	—	—
Sugar	28-48	28-38	44-31	28-05	—	6-78
Metals	25-94	19-00	18-21	20-87	22-48	—
Fruits and Vegetables	5-86	9-04	7-84	12-84	6-80	—
Silk, and articles made of	15-57	24-08	22-73	21-28	22-78	—
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	12-18	14-47	21-88	20-48	—	1-48
Dyes and Colours	4-37	10-88	16-74	18-88	1-91	—
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco	8-64	12-94	12-08	12-48	2-88	—
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	8-10	12-12	11-18	10-60	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	1-88	8-41	7-70	11-88	8-77	—
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, &c.	2-58	1-88	1-88	12-01	10-88	—
Articles imported by Post	9-34	20-04	24-08	24-34	20-28	—
All other articles not otherwise specified	20-21	101-20	28-12	104-71	16-80	—
<b>Total Import Duty</b>	<b>284-28</b>	<b>434-58</b>	<b>470-00</b>	<b>572-88</b>	<b>108-88</b>	—
Refunds and Drawbacks	8-47	22-00	22-47	22-15	8-88	—
<b>Net Import Duty</b>	<b>284-75</b>	<b>411-58</b>	<b>452-52</b>	<b>550-73</b>	<b>97-80</b>	—
<b>EXPORT DUTY.</b>						
Rice	2-24	7-75	7-24	4-24	—	3-00
Jute	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	1-80	2-78	1-78	—	1-00
Hides and Skins	—	—	—	11-84	11-84	—
<b>Total Export Duty</b>	<b>2-24</b>	<b>10-25</b>	<b>10-22</b>	<b>17-22</b>	<b>7-22</b>	—
Refunds	—	—	—	1-22	—	—
<b>Net Export Duty</b>	<b>2-24</b>	<b>10-25</b>	<b>10-22</b>	<b>16-00</b>	<b>6-97</b>	—
<b>Grand Total Gross Revenue</b>	<b>287-52</b>	<b>444-83</b>	<b>480-22</b>	<b>589-79</b>	<b>115-80</b>	—
<b>Grand Total Net Revenue</b>	<b>282-51</b>	<b>421-33</b>	<b>462-30</b>	<b>564-73</b>	<b>108-83</b>	—
Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures	—	—	151-18	138-88	11-30	—
Tea cess	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo cess	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of receipts and expenditure are given in Appendix I. The increase under the head "Confiscations and Penalties" is due to the large number of cases of gold smuggling detected during the year. The figure would be even greater but for the fact that the adjudication of several large seizures made in the last few weeks of the year was not complete.

76. **Offences under the Sea Customs Act.**—Excluding Merchandise Marks Act cases 2,168 offences against the Sea Customs Act were

adjudicated during the year. Of these 1,389 represent penalties imposed on ships' agents under section 167 (17) in respect of shortages.

77. Smuggling of gold was carried on throughout the year, the continuance of high prices for gold in Bombay coupled with the rising exchange rendering this traffic most remunerative. In all, 208 cases representing seizures of about £55,000 were made, and the total of optional penalties and of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 4,56,868 in these cases. The utmost ingenuity was employed by smugglers. Coins were concealed in false bottoms and lids of trunks and in hollowed-out battens on packing cases; they were sewn into the linings of clothes and in the seams of gunny bags; they were concealed in cakes of soap and in the soles of shoes, in the covers of books, and in hollowed-out rolls of cotton. A large seizure was made in a bale of piece-goods, but the bigger consignments were generally concealed on board the importing vessels, and the opportunity of carrying them ashore wrapped in belts about the body was awaited.

78. Three cases of illicit import of cocaine were dealt with by the Preventive staff, convictions being secured in two cases. An attempt to export feathers was frustrated and a penalty of Rs. 2,000 was recovered. Sixty-two cases of smuggling of opium were detected during the year, and 60 of these led to convictions in the criminal courts. In one case a record seizure of 931 lbs. was made, the opium having been most cleverly concealed in a false cement ceiling to the "night-head" of the vessel.

79. There were two appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector and the Collector upheld the decision of the Assistant Collector in both cases, but in one reduced the penalty. In three cases of attempted gold smuggling appeals were made to the Commissioner, but the Collector's decision was upheld and the Commissioner declined to interfere.

80. Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—Cases under the Act numbered 1,570 as compared with 1,832 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement is given below:—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1914-15	1,375	45	400	1,820	4	1,266	559	1	1,831
1915-16	1,080	38	422	1,540	8	1,050	529	2	1,569

81. The statement prescribed by paragraph 67 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II.

82. Sixteen cases were disposed of by the Collector and the remainder by an Assistant Collector. One unsuccessful appeal was made to the Collector. No appeal was made to the Commissioner against the Collector's orders. The net recoveries of fines and penalties amounted to Rs. 25,687 as against Rs. 24,659 in the previous year. There were no particularly striking cases detected during the year, but Japanese imports were responsible for 729 out of the total number of cases dealt with.

83. Miscellaneous.—The transfer of public business to the New Custom House in Ballard Road was completed at the end of the year under report, and the Town Bunder and Custom House were closed for Customs business except for certain drawback work left there as a temporary measure. The only part of the Customs establishment left at Prince's Dock Custom House is the Country Craft Section and the Divisional Preventive staff.

The number of shipping bills and bills of entry presented during the year was 290,543 as against 263,098 in the previous year.

CONTINENTAL PORTS.

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

Year.			Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1918-19	...	...	569	4	565	Rs. 19,838	Rs. 2,448
1919-20	...	...	664*	8	647	23,363	2,866

\* 4 cases are undisposed of.

The increase in the number of cases occurred in the Central Division and is apparently due to the vigilance of the establishment. The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 99.5 compared with 99.1 in the previous year.

85. The most common offences were those of sailing without port clearance, deviation from the proper route of voyage, non-production of documents within 24 hours of arrival at a port, failure to call at boarding stations, non-production of documents on demand, and landing and shipping of unmanifested goods. The increase in the number of cases is a further indication of the need for a more efficient Coast Guard Service able to examine vessels at sea and in the vicinity of ports, as observed in the last year's report.

LAND CUSTOMS.

86. The number of duty collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontier remained unchanged during the year.

The receipts at the Customs Houses were as under:—

	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.
Portuguese Frontier	1,81,169	1,88,661
Kathiawar do.	4	...

The increase on the Portuguese Frontier is due chiefly to the resumption of the import traffic of machinery *via* Castle-Rock for the first time after the cessation due to the War and to larger imports of salt and cocoanuts from Goa. On the other hand there was a slight decrease in imports on the Daman Frontier due to lesser imports of salted fish, cocoanuts, other kind of fruit and fodder on account of an unfavourable fishing season and heavy rains which damaged the crop. The exemption from import duty of grain and pulse (Government Notification No. 10576 of 8th October 1919) is also to some extent responsible for the diminished imports on the Daman Frontier. Owing to a good paddy crop in the Nagar Aveli-Pargana, a large quantity of rice was exported to Daman resulting in an increase of Rs. 414 in the export duty compared with the previous year's collection.

87. Exemption from import duty leviable on rice, other grains, fruit, vegetables, etc., granted as a concession at the Nakas on the Goa Frontier in Government Order No. 7920 of 14th August 1916, was availed of in a lesser degree this year than during the previous year. The value of these articles aggregated Rs. 6,336, and the amount of duty foregone Rs. 271, as against Rs. 8,226 and Rs. 339, respectively, in the preceding year.

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

89. No separate expenditure is debited to Land Customs, one-tenth of the whole expenditure of the Combined Salt and Continental Customs Department being debited to "9, Customs".

\* Paragraphs 84 to 92 are supplied by the Commissioner of Customs.

90. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle-Rock during the year under report was 1,186,124 gallons against 129,420 gallons during the preceding year. The increase of 1,056,704 gallons is due to the resumption by the Bulk Oil Company of their business at Mormugao from the 4th January last. The greater portion of the oil was imported in tins which are now being manufactured on an extensive scale at Mormugao.

91. There was again an increase in the import through traffic at Castle Rock and a diminution in the export through traffic in the year under review: the former owing to transport in larger quantities of rice and other commodities from Bombay via Mormugao and Castle-Rock for consumption in the Southern Maratha Country, and the latter on account of the restrictions on the free interchange of food-grains between places.

#### Offences.

92. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs was 392 compared with 139 in the preceding year, 6 on the Damán Frontier compared with 3 in 1918-19, and 233 against 136 on the Goa Frontier. The increase of 97 cases in the latter place is due to more frequent attempts at smuggling food-grains across the Frontier. No silver was seized during the year under report.

### SECTION III.—COTTON DUTIES ACT.

#### *Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1919-20.*

93.\* The production of woven goods for the year 1919-20 as compared with that for the year 1918-19 is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1918-19	177,432,768	70,732,475	27,635,792	275,801,035
1919-20	195,411,952	79,962,625	30,874,421	306,248,998
Increase	17,979,184	9,230,050	3,238,629	30,447,863

It will be seen that the total production of woven goods rose from 275,801,035 lbs. in 1918-19 to 306,248,998 lbs. in 1919-20, the increase being generally spread over all the various kinds of grey and coloured goods excepting Tent Cloth which showed a marked decrease. The production of cloth was consistent with the issues of previous years with the exception of the months of January and February 1920 in which there was a marked falling off. This decrease during the two particular months was due to the strike of the operatives and the consequent difficulty of delivering goods from the mills and not due to any depression in the cloth market.

The percentage of the bleached, coloured and calendered goods to the total production was respectively 1.52, 27.60 and 69.09 as against 1.49, 24.79 and 64.35 of the previous year.

94. The production of hosiery goods rose from 154,748 lbs. in 1918-19 to 185,965 lbs. in the year under report.

95. The following table shows the production of yarn:—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1918-19	306,190,048	73,223,658	48,324,639	427,638,345
1919-20	317,719,044	73,543,659	48,536,940	439,799,625
Increase	11,528,996	320,001	12,212,301	12,161,280

\* Paragraphs 93 to 99 are supplied by the Collector of Bombay.

The increase in the production of yarn was due partly to an improved demand for Indian yarn from China and Hongkong and the other markets and partly to its utilization on a more extended scale by the mills themselves for the weaving of their own cloth.

The percentage of fine yarn from 21, to 40 counts and upwards to total production was 35.71 as against 39.32 for the previous year.

96. The following table shows the amount of duty realized and drawback paid under the Cotton Duties Act. :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment.)	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscellaneous		Duty.	Miscellaneous.
1918-19	Rs. 1,16,18,373	Rs. 14,179	Rs. 5,13,999	Rs. 1,16,01,447	Rs. 14,179
1919-20	1,32,65,660	416	4,16,916	1,28,48,744	416
Increase	16,47,287	.....	.....	12,47,297	.....
Decrease	.....	13,763	97,063	.....	13,763

The increase in the amount of duty collected was due to the increase in production as well as to the increase in the tariff rates.

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

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Exemption	8,936,999	4,097,529	3,669,742
Drawback	10,195,410	25,062,169	9,180,772
Total	14,032,402	29,159,698	12,850,514

The decrease in the number of pounds of piece-goods treated for exemption and drawback is not real inasmuch as much of the work in that connection remained to be disposed of during the year and is not therefore due to any decline in the export trade. On the contrary there was an increase in the export of Indian piece-goods to foreign countries during the year.

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

Kind of mill.	1918-19.				1919-20.			
	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning	20	17	5	42	19	17	5	41
Spinning and Weaving	58	85	16	109	58	86	10	110
Weaving	4	18	4	21	4	18	4	21
Hosiery	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	3
Total	83	67	25	175	82	69	25	176

99. It is satisfactory to note that the year under report was one of great prosperity to the Millowners both in the Spinning and Weaving sections of the Industry.

Bombay, 29th June 1920.

G. S. HARDY,  
Collector of Customs.

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Custom House and (2) the continental Sea Customs Ports and Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1919-1920 as contrasted with those for 1918-1919.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.		
	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.		1919-20.	1918-19.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Imports Sea Customs ..	5,78,97,719	4,90,97,991	1,17,441	1,14,173	1,64,772	1,53,216	5,75,79,933	4,72,65,370	Commissioner of Customs ...	54,402	41,321	
Exports do. ....	17,90,629	10,80,054	10,550	5,073	30,352	24,028	18,11,540	10,88,155	Office Establishment ...	15,857	16,078	
Do. Indigo ..	5,759	6,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,758	6,485	War allowance ...	2,999	2,110	
Recovery of the cost of sale of attachment entertained on behalf of Private Parties ..	40,251	34,519	223	307	.....	.....	40,474	34,890	Total Rs. ...	72,658	59,513	
Interest on arrears of Revenue ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Executive.			
Commission at 7½ per cent on House Light Dues ..	1,075	943	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,075	943	Collector of Customs ...	34,608	27,188	
Overtime work fees ..	1,78,745	1,71,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,78,745	1,71,350	Assistant Collectors ...	68,578	63,091	
Runday Fees ..	22,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,800	.....	Customs Subordinate Estab- lishment ...	4,19,915	4,26,255	
Warehouse rent ..	8,978	4,378	4,013	5,181	.....	.....	7,091	6,940	Preventive Establishment ...	3,29,756	3,21,072	
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents ...	78,479	66,224	2,340	2,560	.....	1,125	80,519	69,009	War allowance ...	72,139	54,330	
Confiscations and Penalties...	2,21,777	1,90,263	4,329	2,520	2,233	2,808	3,29,399	1,96,866	Total Rs. ...	9,25,306	8,91,936	
Sale proceeds of forms, Trade Reports, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Pay Rs. ...	9,97,964	9,51,449	
Other Items ..	2,12,094	1,43,963	5,820	6,305	1,304	.....	2,19,222	1,00,229	Allowances.			
Profit on gold acquired from passengers ..	65,785	12,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,785	12,824	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances ...	38,217	46,077	
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Terri- tories of Bannada and Dharatpur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,153	.....	9,153	Overtime work fees ...	2,06,518	1,50,795	
Grand Total ...	6,00,10,075	4,87,46,004	1,44,006	1,37,370	1,88,661	1,90,323	6,03,43,642	4,90,74,509	Total, Allowances ...	2,44,735	1,96,873	
Deduct -									Contingencies.			
Refunds Imports ..	9,70,392	10,01,427	703	230	1,513	2,425	9,73,110	10,04,142	Service Postage and Tele- grams ...	4,989	12,410	
Do. Exports ..	1,11,991	46,611	29	492	944	2,067	1,12,263	49,780	Rewards ...	87,712	29,164	
Do. Indigo ..	923	917	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	217	Boat Stores and Repairs in- cluding Marine Stores ...	22,348	11,227	
Do. Miscellaneous ..	1,15,456	62,345	1,372	2,129	213	488	1,17,301	64,951	Rental of Telephone wire and Instruments ...	5,041	6,217	
Drawbacks ..	32,44,032	26,46,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,44,032	26,46,310	Other Charges ...	34,036	21,320	
Total ..	44,69,394	37,57,636	2,323	2,700	2,372	5,000	44,46,229	37,65,396	Total Contingencies ...	1,04,075	79,603	
Customs Net Revenue ..	5,55,67,751	4,49,88,368	1,41,683	1,34,670	1,86,289	1,85,323	5,59,26,913	4,53,09,113	Add—10% of the whole ex- penditure of the combined Salt and the Continental Customs Department ...	9,35,712	2,60,633	
									Total Rs. ...	15,22,476	14,92,863	

## APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 67 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trademark or false indication in respect of the person by whom the goods were made or produced ...	2	...	...	...	2	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(i) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country ...	211	173	226	218	233	
(ii) as between two foreign countries ...	2	8	...	2	12	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(i) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	1	19	17	30	67	
(ii) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(iii) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(iv) as to the material of which the goods were composed ...	2	8	19	45	74	
(v) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right ...	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	17	70	210	185	482	
Total ...	235	268	572	490	1,570	

**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**SEA-BORNE TRADE**  
AND  
**CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND**  
(Including Administration of Land Customs, the Cotton Duties Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act)  
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR  
1920-21  
WITH APPENDICES



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# REPORT

ON THE

## SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,  
*For the Official Year ending 31st March 1921.*

### SECTION I.—REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE, GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1921, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-1914 and 1918-1919:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Increase or decrease in 1920-21.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>(I) Foreign Trade (Private).</b>						
Imports	Merchandise	81,11,28,088	84,78,08,817	78,88,88,870	1,28,18,40,888	+ 49,28,52,788
	Gold	27,88,80,888	7,97,21,081	7,08,49,888	11,48,08,870	+ 4,50,58,887
	Silver	5,58,97,288	2,48,81,887	10,88,877	10,18,74,888	+ 10,08,88,871
	<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>87,78,70,188</b>	<b>88,19,14,788</b>	<b>89,88,78,888</b>	<b>1,49,78,84,188</b>	<b>+ 60,88,06,188</b>
Exports	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	8,28,80,048	8,68,88,807	18,08,08,084	11,88,78,888	- 18,88,881
	Indian Produce	88,81,88,871	80,88,48,887	1,01,10,88,188	88,88,87,848	- 88,81,70,888
	Gold	2,68,04,888	2,88,88,788	6,88,10,881	19,88,88,887	+ 18,88,81,848
	Silver	2,97,88,884	1,18,88,888	88,81,848	8,88,48,887	+ 8,88,80,848
	<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>88,88,87,488</b>	<b>70,88,88,888</b>	<b>1,88,81,88,881</b>	<b>88,88,88,888</b>	<b>- 88,77,87,818</b>
<b>Total Foreign Trade</b>		<b>1,86,18,87,888</b>	<b>1,88,88,78,788</b>	<b>8,08,81,88,888</b>	<b>8,69,88,80,888</b>	<b>+ 62,88,81,188</b>
<b>(II) Coasting Trade (Private).</b>						
Imports	Indian Produce	18,78,07,888	24,81,80,888	44,88,18,888	48,81,80,788	- 8,88,81,888
	Foreign Merchandise	88,48,888	1,88,78,888	1,84,18,888	1,78,84,888	+ 11,18,848
	Gold	4,888	41,788	88,888	18,88,877	+ 18,00,877
	Silver	4,80,181	2,78,019	8,88,870	1,08,887	- 1,18,878
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>22,78,77,848</b>	<b>26,88,81,888</b>	<b>46,88,18,884</b>	<b>64,44,87,870</b>	<b>- 8,10,78,888</b>	
Exports	Indian Produce	18,48,78,018	18,10,78,887	88,84,11,888	87,88,81,888	+ 1,81,78,788
	Foreign Merchandise	8,01,87,888	4,88,80,888	7,88,07,888	7,88,88,888	+ 88,88,878
	Gold	84,888	---	---	---	---
	Silver	8,08,888	1,78,888	84,878	8,18,888	+ 4,44,888
	<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>18,87,84,884</b>	<b>17,88,18,787</b>	<b>84,18,78,888</b>	<b>88,87,88,888</b>	<b>+ 1,78,88,884</b>
<b>Total Coasting Trade</b>		<b>29,88,81,848</b>	<b>44,84,87,888</b>	<b>87,71,88,878</b>	<b>88,87,88,888</b>	<b>- 67,48,881</b>
<b>Grand Total Private Trade</b>		<b>1,88,48,78,888</b>	<b>1,88,87,88,848</b>	<b>8,87,88,18,888</b>	<b>8,88,71,88,888</b>	<b>+ 68,88,06,188</b>
<b>(III) Government Transactions.</b>						
Foreign		8,48,81,884	18,11,18,887	87,88,88,188	21,78,88,888	- 28,48,81,788
Coasting		1,88,84,888	87,81,881	88,18,788	88,88,878	- 84,88,188
<b>Total Government Transactions</b>		<b>4,88,88,887</b>	<b>18,78,78,878</b>	<b>87,88,78,884</b>	<b>21,88,81,884</b>	<b>- 88,88,88,888</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>		<b>2,00,88,18,888</b>	<b>2,00,88,18,884</b>	<b>8,46,88,87,817</b>	<b>8,44,88,84,888</b>	<b>+ 6,48,87,888</b>

*General Remarks.*

2. The year 1920-21 was the second complete year after the war. It was remarkable for many violent changes in the trade and commerce of the country. On the one hand the great purchasing power, which India had accumulated after the war and which was enhanced by the high exchange value of the rupee, stimulated imports of manufactured goods from foreign countries whilst on the other hand the purchasing power of many countries in Europe was restricted to such an extent as a result of the war that there was no demand for India's raw products. Consequently the export trade has suffered such an unprecedented depression since June 1920 that for the first time the trade balance has gone against India. So persistent was the rush of imports that not only did the volume of import trade break all records but the Indian markets were seriously overstocked and dealers found themselves face to face with a very difficult financial position. This is especially the case with dealers in piece-goods who taking advantage of the extraordinary rise in exchange ordered enormous quantities. When, however, the goods actually arrived the exchange had rapidly fallen and the dealers were unable to take delivery without incurring serious losses. In December 1920 the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association passed a resolution pledging its members not to settle any contracts at a lower rate than 2s. to the rupee; this action produced a complete dead-lock in the business which at the time of writing is only beginning to be undone by, it is believed, mutual accommodation on the part of importers and dealers.

3. The Mill-industry of the Presidency has had a very prosperous year. As the internal demand was great and exceeded the supply large profits were made both by the spinning and weaving mills despite the heavy fall in the export trade.

4. The most important item in the import trade of the Bombay Presidency is cotton piece-goods. Owing to the revival of the Lancashire trade and the rise in exchange imports of these goods have very much increased. Japanese competition in grey piece-goods has grown to such an extent that imports of this class of goods from Japan far exceeded those from the United Kingdom. Imports of cotton twist and yarn from Japan are almost equal in value to those from the United Kingdom.

5. Imports of silk piece-goods and matches have fallen; Japan has the virtual monopoly of trade in these articles.

6. The United Kingdom is the chief supplier of iron and steel, railway plant and rolling stock and machinery and millwork.

7. Java continued to be the chief source of supply of sugar though the supplies were far below those of the previous year. Mauritius sugar is not now imported in appreciable quantities.

8. Imports of Kerosene oil have fallen off considerably, smaller supplies having been received from America, Persia and Dutch Borneo.

9. Foreign coal was not imported in appreciable quantities and the mill industry of the Presidency is largely dependent upon the supply of Bengal coal. Owing to the shortage of wagons and other causes there was much difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies for bunker and industrial purposes and it appears certain as a result that there will be an increased tendency to import foreign coal from Durban, South Wales, and Japan.

10. Imports of motor cars have further increased, more than half the total number of cars imported being from the United States of America.

11. The general resumption of trade with Germany has rendered possible large imports of synthetic dyes from that country and aniline and alizarine dyes—the most important of this group—have arrived in large quantities.

12. Raw cotton, cotton manufactures and yarn and seeds are the most important articles in the export trade of the Presidency and these have suffered most owing to the general depression in exports.

13. The above changes in the foreign trade of the Bombay Presidency are reflected in the foregoing table.

**CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.**

14. 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 1912-13.	Average for 5 years ending 1915-16.	1915-16.	1920-21.	Increase or decrease in 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—Foreign Trade (Private)—</b>					
<b>Imports—</b>					
Merchandise	51,09,75,180	54,70,12,750	78,59,05,418	1,29,12,12,800	+ 49,52,10,120
Gold	27,93,20,830	7,27,21,030	7,06,60,308	11,45,08,570	+ 4,38,38,240
Silver	8,68,27,267	3,49,21,287	10,82,477	10,12,74,920	+ 20,06,02,671
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>87,71,23,277</b>	<b>65,46,55,067</b>	<b>86,48,46,203</b>	<b>1,49,74,08,290</b>	<b>+ 63,27,52,640</b>
<b>Exports—</b>					
Foreign Merchandise	3,28,73,978	3,65,95,905	12,03,02,034	11,98,72,088	- 12,30,946
Indian Produce	58,51,47,538	60,98,20,498	1,01,10,58,180	68,88,82,830	+ 20,51,79,312
Gold	3,53,04,983	2,98,22,738	5,98,10,221	12,52,22,227	+ 15,92,41,446
Silver	2,67,52,434	1,12,52,228	25,81,548	2,55,42,027	+ 2,29,80,249
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>68,07,31,978</b>	<b>70,69,34,764</b>	<b>1,20,41,58,221</b>	<b>95,95,27,207</b>	<b>+ 27,37,69,014</b>
<b>Aggregate Foreign Trade</b>	<b>1,55,78,55,255</b>	<b>1,36,15,89,831</b>	<b>2,06,89,04,424</b>	<b>2,45,69,35,497</b>	<b>+ 1,09,73,50,673</b>
<b>II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—</b>					
<b>Imports—</b>					
Indian Produce	17,25,19,541	21,72,94,208	40,42,42,977	20,01,22,221	- 1,40,20,756
Foreign Merchandise	27,00,228	28,15,470	1,06,12,228	1,11,00,227	+ 4,84,228
Gold	4,008	41,621	68,000	15,82,977	+ 16,00,977
Silver	3,25,728	3,22,924	2,17,228	22,227	- 1,20,228
<b>Total, Imports</b>	<b>17,55,45,505</b>	<b>22,01,74,208</b>	<b>41,51,22,228</b>	<b>21,30,22,228</b>	<b>- 1,21,22,228</b>
<b>Exports—</b>					
Indian Produce	9,77,72,228	9,77,54,228	22,22,17,228	24,70,72,128	+ 1,97,54,228
Foreign Merchandise	4,20,70,221	4,65,62,221	7,00,02,124	7,01,22,227	+ 21,12,221
Gold	64,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	5,25,972	5,45,049	20,228	5,12,228	+ 4,22,228
<b>Total, Exports</b>	<b>14,03,41,019</b>	<b>14,48,21,228</b>	<b>29,22,19,228</b>	<b>31,72,11,228</b>	<b>+ 2,50,92,228</b>
<b>Aggregate Coasting Trade</b>	<b>31,58,86,524</b>	<b>36,50,25,436</b>	<b>70,73,41,456</b>	<b>53,02,33,456</b>	<b>+ 1,02,02,128</b>
<b>Total Private Trade</b>	<b>1,87,37,41,779</b>	<b>1,72,66,12,267</b>	<b>2,77,62,50,880</b>	<b>2,98,71,68,953</b>	<b>+ 21,09,18,073</b>
<b>Aggregate Government Transactions</b>	<b>4,72,24,420</b>	<b>19,72,42,221</b>	<b>27,22,27,224</b>	<b>21,22,22,228</b>	<b>- 6,00,05,001</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>1,92,09,66,199</b>	<b>1,92,38,54,488</b>	<b>3,04,84,78,104</b>	<b>3,19,93,91,181</b>	<b>+ 1,15,09,12,977</b>

15. Almost all the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is carried on through the port of Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) including treasure, was Rs. 249'38 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 42'9 crores or 20 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The abnormal rise in exchange in the latter part of the previous year and the sales of Reverse Councils stimulated imports of foreign manufactures to such an extent that the value of the imports of merchandise rose by Rs. 49'24 crores to Rs. 128'13 crores, beating all previous records.

16. Cotton manufactures and yarns, metals and ores, machinery and mill-work, railway plant and rolling stock, motor cars, articles by post and wool manufactures are the principal articles which show large increases ; while sugar, silk manufactures and oils record decreases. On the other hand the export trade has suffered an enormous depression owing to the absence of credit and the financial difficulties in most of the countries in Europe. Exports of merchandise fell by Rs. 35'67 crores to Rs. 77'52 crores. Raw cotton, cotton manufactures and yarn, seeds, raw wool, raw and tanned hides and skins, and grain, pulse and flour are the principal articles of export and these suffered the heaviest reductions.

17. The coasting trade of the port of Bombay has further expanded by Rs. 1'02 crore to Rs. 72'97 crores owing solely to larger exports (+ Rs. 2'23 crores). Imports have fallen by Rs. 1'21 crore owing to smaller arrivals of raw cotton from Sind and rice from Burma, while the increase in exports is due to larger shipments of grey piece-goods to Bengal and of cotton twist and yarn to Bengal, Madras and Sind.

Foreign  
Trade.

**FOREIGN TRADE.**

18. 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 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,31'84	8,90'26	15,96'00	12,00'81	— 3,95'19
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	5,88'60	5,04'84	3,73'21	3,31'71	— 41'50
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	37,56'94	39,18'36	31,56'30	1,03,91'37	+ 61,34'77
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1,40'37	2,18'18	2,62'08	4,50'10	+ 2,17'12
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>51,00'75</b>	<b>54,70'14</b>	<b>73,80'08</b>	<b>1,32,15'19</b>	<b>+ 49,34'11</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,98'40	6,98'32	3,37'94	3,68'15	— 1,64'79
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	38,87'58	41,05'46	37,35'33	43,70'37	— 33,35'23
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	15,09'78	12,98'94	37,84'15	17,36'41	— 10,36'74
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	53'78	70'66	92'66	90'72	+ 7'07
<b>Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures</b>	<b>68,61'46</b>	<b>60,98'30</b>	<b>1,01,10'08</b>	<b>65,65'65</b>	<b>— 25,51'72</b>
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	44'90	1,30'37	3,08'76	4,37'25	+ 1,28'09
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	30'36	24'00	61'74	1,33'26	+ 71'02
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	2,37'64	3,70'31	3,23'13	6,08'23	— 2,80'06
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	10'21	9'79	21'34	20'20	+ 7'06
<b>Total, Foreign Merchandise</b>	<b>3,23'00</b>	<b>5,65'08</b>	<b>13,09'08</b>	<b>11,99'74</b>	<b>— 11'30</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>68,06'28</b>	<b>66,64'16</b>	<b>1,13,19'00</b>	<b>77,65'00</b>	<b>— 25,57'00</b>

19. *Imports.*—The fall under class I is due to the discontinuance of official imports of Australian wheat, which was a special feature in the previous year, and to smaller arrivals of sugar. The small drop under class II is due to reduced imports of mineral oils (—Rs. 71·71 lakhs). The abnormal increase under class III, which is the most important class in the import trade, is covered by all the articles comprised in that class and especially by yarns and textile fabrics (+Rs. 26·55 crores), machinery and millwork (+Rs. 5·03 crores), metals—iron and steel (+Rs. 4·65 crores), railway plant and rolling stock (+Rs. 3·9 crores), cutlery and hardware (+Rs. 1·63 crore) and carriages and carts and parts thereof (+Rs. 11·57 lakhs). The increase under class IV is due to larger arrivals of articles by parcel post (+Rs. 2·02 crores).

20. *Exports.*—All classes show decreases except the unimportant class IV. The fall under class I is accounted for by reduced shipments of food-grains, the export of which continued to be restricted and the prices of which were high. Class II is the most important in the export trade and the unprecedented fall under this class is due to the falling off in Japan's consumption of raw cotton (—Rs. 13·36 crores) and to the smaller demand for seeds (—Rs. 6·25 crores). Next in importance is class III, the falling off under which is due chiefly to restricted shipments of yarns and textile fabrics (—Rs. 7·83 crores) and of hides and skins—tanned (—Rs. 2·15 crores).

21. *Re-exports (Foreign Merchandise).*—The most important variation under this head is in class III which shows a decrease of Rs. 2·3 crores owing chiefly to smaller re-shipments of yarns and textile fabrics (—Rs. 1·82 crore).

**Imports.**

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

	Average for five years ending 1912-1914.	Average for five years ending 1913-1915.	1910-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or decrease in 1920-1921.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1920-1921.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In the five years ending 1912-1914.	In the five years ending 1913-1915.	In 1910-1920.	In 1920-1921.	
1 Cotton Manufactures	12,25,78,229	12,47,20,264	12,55,00,000	20,94,94,411	+ 1,309·28	21·08	20·2	19·7	17·15	10·8	1
2 Metals and Ores	5,37,37,504	5,77,34,517	7,08,17,254	12,57,22,228	+ 684·71	10·80	14·0	15·1	14·25	22·0	2
3 Machinery and Millwork	2,16,25,474	2,05,93,940	2,25,42,129	7,25,02,269	+ 508·37	3·77	22·3	25·0	20·02	20·6	3
4 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,29,74,170	1,29,67,222	1,73,22,224	6,20,22,227	+ 510·28	3·22	22·0	21·8	14·66	16·0	4
5 Sugar	3,83,22,123	4,27,70,215	5,22,04,224	6,21,10,222	— 147·24	2·22	1·7	1	10	1·5	5
6 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,20,22,220	1,41,49,272	1,22,76,005	5,12,22,215	+ 200·10	4·02	22·7	22·2	27·22	22·7	6
7 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	1,02,22,220	1,22,47,220	2,22,22,220	4,22,12,222	+ 202·17	2·22	22·2	10·0	12·22	22·2	7
8 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,02,224	22,22,222	1,20,12,222	4,22,77,224	+ 222·21	2·22	12·2	22·2	12·22	24·2	8
9 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,22,02,222	2,20,42,147	5,07,22,222	4,22,22,772	— 70·21	2·41	2·2	2·2	22	2·4	9
10 Hardware	1,02,20,222	1,02,21,222	1,22,22,224	2,12,07,222	+ 122·22	2·47	22·2	22·2	22·12	22·2	10
11 Wool Manufactures including yarn & knitting wool.	1,27,21,227	1,11,02,222	1,02,27,141	2,02,41,172	+ 122·24	2·22	11·0	24·1	22·24	22·1	11
12 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	22,22,222	22,24,122	1,22,70,222	5,02,22,127	+ 122·22	2·22	22	22·2	22·22	27·4	12
13 Paper and Pasteboard	20,12,224	24,21,277	1,02,41,222	2,74,22,222	+ 122·12	2·14	20·1	22·2	22·74	24·2	13
14 Oils	1,12,72,122	1,20,02,122	2,22,12,724	2,22,22,224	— 22·24	2·22	22	12	2·07	2·7	14
15 Instruments and Apparatus.	27,27,222	72,22,222	72,02,044	2,27,02,221	+ 172·22	2·22	11·4	27·2	24·22	22·1	15
16 Liquors	22,42,147	22,22,222	1,22,72,212	1,22,02,707	+ 22·27	3·42	24·2	24·4	24·27	21·2	16
17 Glass and Glassware	74,22,224	24,02,122	1,10,04,222	1,72,22,220	+ 22·77	1·42	22·2	12·1	12·22	12·0	17
18 Cotton, Raw (including waste)	22,72,224	22,74,210	27,12,220	1,22,27,227	+ 202·12	1·22	27·2	21	22	22·2	18
19 Apparel	20,21,272	21,24,222	1,07,22,172	1,22,12,222	+ 24·21	1·77	24·2	22·2	44·22	27·2	19
20 Haberdashery and Millinery	22,22,211	72,12,212	22,22,122	1,21,02,222	+ 204·21	1·22	21·2	22·1	27·24	22·7	20
21 Silk, Raw (including waste)	22,21,272	27,12,222	1,22,22,222	1,22,22,222	— 22·22	22	1	2	22	2	21
22 Fruits and Vegetables	77,22,172	72,21,222	1,22,70,227	1,12,22,722	— 22·24	22	12	2	1·07	2	22
23 Rubber	20,47,220	21,22,222	22,22,272	1,11,22,222	+ 22·72	27	27·4	22·2	2·12	22·2	23
24 Drugs and Medicines	21,22,222	24,22,224	22,22,222	22,12,722	— 12	22	21·4	22·2	22·22	22·2	24



	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or decrease in 1920-1921.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1920-1921.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1918-1919.	In 1919-1920.	In 1920-1921.	
											Rs.
26 Chemicals ...	29,74,025	75,51,509	49,26,471	94,77,887	+ 44-89	-74	67-6	71-3	73-37	77-0	26
27 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,874	66,70,514	69,59,445	92,96,355	+ 2-37	-73	70-9	47-6	44-34	48-9	27
28 Stationery ...	27,20,228	20,50,023	43,28,173	57,44,705	+ 45-23	-63	65-1	63-3	57-27	65-6	28
29 Wood and Timber ...	41,28,564	66,10,265	1,01,31,787	81,29,664	- 19-28	-64	2-6	2-6	2-29	3-3	29
30 Buildings and Engineering Materials.	22,45,220	23,20,004	26,49,228	74,20,126	+ 28-21	-53	73-2	64-1	77-65	65-9	30
31 Leather and Manufactures of.	22,47,122	16,50,223	20,02,503	73,73,059	+ 43-71	-57	20-3	34-3	77-43	69-9	31
32 Paints and Painter's Materials.	25,45,423	40,51,022	55,20,217	72,22,514	+ 17-12	-57	50-2	75-6	60-15	61-9	32
33 Matches ...	22,27,200	70,04,500	1,04,84,908	63,07,373	- 26-73	-53	1-2	5	...	...	33
34 Tobacco ...	14,21,555	40,54,300	62,25,220	65,21,134	- 2-34	-51	72-6	77-5	42-33	44-4	34
35 Artificial Silk ...	.....	11,42,721	56,20,023	60,26,654	+ 4-63	-43	...	64-3	23-25	29-4	35
36 Belting for Machinery ...	7,54,022	20,71,215	20,61,521	55,22,112	+ 26-05	-44	21-2	22-3	22-29	22-5	36
37 Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	22,22,222	45,71,105	22,27,222	22,00,120	- 2-63	-41	0	4-7	...	...	37
38 Bobbins ...	.....	.....	22,72,110	50,57,642	+ 12-30	-30	...	...	47-21	53-0	38
39 Soap ...	21,27,245	22,25,244	51,22,024	42,77,749	- 2-20	-30	22-1	22-4	27-22	22-1	39
40 Boots and Shoes ...	17,11,222	14,22,020	14,22,473	45,47,722	+ 21-24	-25	22-2	22-2	44-22	45-4	40
41 Spices ...	40,20,110	22,22,112	74,22,222	44,27,215	- 22-22	-25	2	0	02	2	41
42 Earthenware and Porcelain ...	17,22,020	21,10,027	22,27,221	27,77,020	+ 1-02	-22	22-2	27-2	20-27	20-2	42
43 Tallow and Stearine ...	10,20,722	2,27,247	12,02,722	27,22,772	+ 22-42	-22	22-2	71-4	21-22	22-2	43
44 Tea ...	12,22,227	22,12,022	44,14,222	21,22,722	- 12-22	-25	2	0	04	2	44
45 Seeds ...	5,02,220	21,27,212	44,20,722	21,22,122	- 12-22	-25	2-2	2-2	2-22	2-7	45
46 Furniture and Cabinetware.	2,52,242	7,17,020	5,02,227	27,04,272	+ 20-20	-21	42-7	42-2	22-22	40-1	46
47 Toys and Requisites for Games.	16,16,412	12,21,422	20,42,272	22,24,222	- 4-42	-20	21-2	47-2	2-27	22-2	47
48 Clocks and Watches ...	10,22,022	10,22,212	2,42,427	22,47,222	+ 12-22	-20	2-2	2-2	2-02	7-7	48
49 Books printed and Printed Matter.	12,04,222	21,42,210	17,22,222	24,20,212	+ 7-21	-12	22-2	22-2	22-27	22-2	49
50 Animals, living ...	21,00,222	21,21,210	2,22,227	24,22,024	+ 14-20	-12	12-2	12-2	22-22	27-7	50
51 China Clay ...	.....	.....	2,17,222	22,22,122	+ 17-12	-12	...	...	100-00	100-0	51
52 Flax and Manufactures of...	10,02,022	17,22,227	12,12,272	22,27,221	+ 6-22	-12	24-7	22-0	22-41	22-2	52
53 Ivory ...	22,21,222	22,42,110	22,22,222	21,22,022	- 20-22	-17	44-2	27-4	22-20	22-2	53
54 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	2,27,211	2,22,112	2,42,217	21,22,272	+ 11-27	-17	22-0	24-2	24-22	22-2	54
55 Cutlery ...	7,22,722	2,72,222	12,22,721	12,20,222	+ 2-22	-12	47-7	20-0	20-71	20-2	55
56 Gums and Resins ...	12,20,122	12,27,249	22,22,421	17,22,722	- 12-22	-14	1-2	2-1	1-11	14-4	56
57 Creles and parts thereof, etc.	2,22,722	2,72,222	7,07,777	17,42,272	+ 10-22	-14	22-4	72-2	72-42	22-2	57
58 Arms, Ammunition, etc. ...	7,22,221	2,72,422	2,22,272	12,22,222	+ 2-72	-12	22-2	77-1	72-22	22-7	58
59 Buttons of all sorts	.....	.....	2,47,222	12,12,121	+ 2-70	-12	...	...	2-27	12-2	59
60 Toilet Requisites ...	.....	10,42,242	12,71,224	12,22,224	+ 2-7	-12	...	22-1	20-22	27-2	60
61 Starch and Farina ...	2,44,712	14,22,121	22,44,172	12,72,422	- 12-22	-12	20-2	21-7	2-77	12-2	61
62 Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	22,21,227	22,22,022	2,02,222	14,22,070	+ 2-22	-11	20-7	17-2	2-22	22-2	62
63 Polishes ...	.....	4,40,120	2,27,214	12,21,222	+ 2-22	-10	...	24-7	22-22	22-4	63
64 Umbrellas and Fittings ...	2,27,112	7,21,722	4,20,172	12,42,117	+ 2-12	-20	24-1	21-2	22-11	20-1	64
65 Fireworks ...	2,12,224	2,42,222	2,22,022	10,02,221	+ 4-20	-02	2-0	2-2	2-21	4-1	65
66 Cordage and Rope ...	2,12,022	2,42,122	7,22,022	7,22,222	- 04	-02	21-2	27-2	22-22	22-7	66
67 Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	2,22,722	14,22,022	7,27,221	7,22,272	- 22	-02	24-2	22-2	24-24	21-2	67
68 Stone and Marble ...	1,22,022	1,47,222	2,41,224	2,47,122	+ 2-22	-04	2-2	10-4	7-22	10-1	68
69 Wool, raw ...	11,72,220	12,21,222	2,24,222	4,27,172	- 1-22	-02	12-2	2	2-22	12-2	69
70 Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	10,20,122	22,27,422	2,02,02,222	2,70,022	- 204-22	-02	1-2	2-1	12	7-1	70
71 Other Articles ...	22,42,011	20,42,172	22,47,224	1,22,40,120	+ 22-22	1-21	22-7	27-2	22-71	27-2	71
<b>Total, Merchandise</b>	<b>21,02,72,120</b>	<b>24,70,12,722</b>	<b>72,22,02,412</b>	<b>1,22,12,12,220</b>	<b>+ 4,224-12</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>22-1</b>	<b>22-7</b>	<b>41-22</b>	<b>22-2</b>	

23. The increased volume of imports during the year under review is seen in the above table. All the articles excepting sugar, silk (raw and manufactured), oils, grain, pulse and flour, matches and a few other minor articles show considerable increases, the most conspicuous being cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, metals and ores, machinery and mill-work, motor cars and motor cycles, railway plant and rolling stock, hardware, articles by post, dyeing and tanning substances, wool manufactures, paper and pasteboard, instruments and apparatus, raw cotton and haberdashery and millinery. The more important of these articles are commented on in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining articles the following deserve notice. A considerable advance is recorded in the arrivals of instruments and apparatus, which rose from Rs. 79 lakhs to Rs. 2.57 crores. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 1.52 crore and those from the United States of America Rs. 74.95 lakhs. Imports of paper and pasteboard increased by Rs. 1.69 crore to Rs. 2.75 crores, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Norway and Sweden being the principal suppliers. Imports of hardware were valued at Rs. 3.16 crores as against Rs. 1.58 crore in the previous year; they were largely supplied by the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The increase of Rs. 1.05 crore under haberdashery is due to larger arrivals from Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Imports of glassware rose from Rs. 1.1 crore to Rs. 1.8 crore, Japan and Austria-Hungary being the principal suppliers. The value of stationery was more than double that of the previous year, the largest supply being from the United Kingdom. The increase of Rs. 43.71 lakhs under leather manufactures is due to increased importations from the United Kingdom. The fall in the quantity and value of timber is due to local sales of timber by Government.

24. **Animals, living.**—Imports of horses show an improvement of 1,115 in number and of Rs. 15 lakhs in value. The arrivals of Walers from Australia and English thorough-breds from the United Kingdom numbered 1,640 and 321 as against 950 and 249 respectively in the previous year; Arabs from Mesopotamia declined from 341 to 175. The average value of Walers and English horses and Arabs was Rs. 500, Rs. 4,300 and Rs. 400 respectively.

25. **Apparel.**—Under this head are included (1) apparel proper including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements, (2) gold and silver thread, (3) hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, (4) lametta, (5) second hand clothing and (6) water-proofed clothing. The imports under this head have advanced by Rs. 55 lakhs to Rs. 1.62 crore. Articles falling under sub-head (1), which were valued at Rs. 1.03 crore, were principally supplied by the United Kingdom and Japan though there was a falling off in the supply from the latter country. The total value of (2) gold and silver thread rose from Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs; as usual France was the principal supplier. Germany contributed to the extent of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs for the first time since the war and the United Kingdom exported one lakh of rupees worth. Articles falling under sub-head (3) were valued at Rs. 23 lakhs as against Rs. 5 lakhs in the previous year and were supplied chiefly by the United Kingdom and Italy. Of the total value of Rs. 4.78 lakhs for (4) lametta the contribution of France was Rs. 3.28 lakhs and that of Germany Rs. 1.21 lakh.

26. **Articles imported by post.**—Articles imported by the parcel post only are included under this head. The imports by parcel post have been increasing since the war, the total value in the year under review having risen by Rs. 2.02 crores to Rs. 4.55 crores. The share of the United Kingdom was 83 per cent. and that of Egypt 11 per cent. Arrivals from France have declined from Rs. 15 lakhs to Re. 1 lakh. Actually 544,881 parcels valued at £ 3,032,608 arrived during the year as against 480,210 of the value of £ 2,805,435 in the previous year. In addition 13,142 registered letters containing dutiable articles were detected as against 9,945 letters in the previous year. Although these are not registered for trade purposes duty amounting to Rs. 16,48,722 was realised on diamonds imported in registered letters during the year as against Rs. 15,96,274 in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 13.09 lakhs or 35 per cent. in duty on articles imported by post. The value-payable system introduced from the beginning of the year under report in respect of

postal parcels from the United Kingdom has so far been largely availed of by the importers of books on which there is no duty.

27. **Chemicals and Chemical Preparations.**—There was considerable improvement under this head, imports having advanced by Rs. 45 lakhs or 90 per cent. to Rs. 95 lakhs. Almost all the articles were supplied by the United Kingdom which contributed 77 per cent. of the total imports. Germany contributed 7 per cent. The supplies from Japan fell from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs whilst imports from the United States of America, which amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs, have remained stationary.

### 28. Coal.—

	1918-1919.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,280	26,100	600	23,100	8,697	8,22,211	+ 5,997	+ 2,99,111
Japan	1,318	69,900	647	19,410	2,620	79,500	+ 2,008	+ 60,090
Australia	.....	.....	2,604	58,140	8,718	2,61,420	+ 7,109	+ 2,05,280
Natal	17,417	6,48,176	15,597	6,20,708	6,148	1,98,120	- 9,409	- 2,92,576
Portuguese East Africa	22,280	7,26,268	6,274	1,74,812	18,420	6,51,512	+18,156	+ 3,77,100
Other countries	90	1,260	480	9,600	625	16,297	+ 205	+ 6,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,140</b>	<b>14,44,564</b>	<b>24,262</b>	<b>8,08,220</b>	<b>42,263</b>	<b>14,29,070</b>	<b>+ 19,081</b>	<b>+ 6,25,801</b>
Calcutta (Indian Produce)	.....	.....	24,906	14,27,566	200,452	1,28,08,557	+ 244,546	+1,13,76,001

Owing to labour troubles and freight difficulties imports of coal from foreign countries have not appreciably increased. Arrivals from Portuguese East Africa have risen by 13,000 tons to 18,000 tons while those from Natal have fallen by 9,000 tons to 6,000 tons. The Bombay mill industry is chiefly dependent upon Calcutta coal. In pre-war days Bombay used to draw her supplies of Bengal coal chiefly by the sea route. But since the war owing to freight considerations she has depended upon railways. In the year under review the difficulty of obtaining supplies from Bengal was more accentuated than in the previous year and the price correspondingly went up. Profiteering became rampant and at one time the veriest rubbish, which could not be sold for Rs. 10 per ton before the war, fetched Rs. 40 per ton. With a view to relieve to some extent the tension that existed export of coal was prohibited and from September 1920 coal required for bunkering sea-going vessels was imported by the sea route only.

29. **Dyeing and tanning substances.**—The removal of restrictions on the imports of synthetic dyes before the end of the previous year and the general resumption of trade with Germany rendered possible imports of alizarine and aniline dyes from that country. Consequently the total imports of dyeing and tanning substances rose by Rs. 1.5 crore to Rs. 3.02 crores to which Germany contributed 35 per cent., the United Kingdom 27 per cent. and the United States of America 21 per cent. The most important articles in this group are aniline and alizarine. Of the total imports of aniline valued at Rs. 2.23 crores the United Kingdom supplied 31 per cent., Germany 29 per cent. and the United States of America 28 per cent., while the shares of the United Kingdom and Germany in the imports of alizarine valued at Rs. 55 lakhs were 17 and 67 per cent. respectively. It may be mentioned that the imports from the United Kingdom included large quantities of German reparation dyes allotted to India. A system of control over their distribution was introduced with a view to ensure, as far as possible, that consumers were and are not required to pay exorbitant prices for these dyes. Separate arrangements were made for the distribution of alizarine and aniline dyes. The improvement in the imports of saffron noticed last year has not been maintained, the supplies having fallen off by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs; smaller shipments were received from Spain and heavy stocks are lying on hand. Gibraltar supplied this year saffron worth Rs. 5.5 lakhs; it is presumed that it was the produce of Spain. The only other

article worthy of notice under this group is Synthetic Indigo imports of which amounted to Rs. 6 lakhs to which the United Kingdom and Germany contributed in equal proportion; this article had practically ceased to be imported since the beginning of the war and had consequently stimulated, at least temporarily, the production of natural indigo in this country.

30. Grain, pulse and flour.—Imports have fallen by Rs. 3·04 crores owing chiefly to the discontinuance of the official imports of Australian wheat which was specially imported last year to meet the internal demand.

31. Liquors—

	1919-1920.		1920-1921.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter ... { In bottles	632,293	21,90,143	394,631	16,09,671	- 237,642	- 8,80,472
... { In bulk	306,356	6,62,120	793,749	19,35,108	+ 394,433	+ 12,72,046
Cider and other Fermented Liquors	4,774	95,213	6,143	34,714	+ 1,374	+ 10,801
<b>Spirits—</b>						
Whisky ... .. { Liquid.	833,904	37,74,675	261,605	26,41,350	+ 17,702	+ 68,715
... .. { Proof.	122,104		194,632		+ 12,525	
Brandy ... .. { Liquid.	108,376	19,64,791	242,126	40,13,853	+ 133,409	+ 20,49,028
... .. { Proof.	87,031		128,791		+ 111,760	
Gin, Rum and Liqueurs ... .. Liquid.	44,584	6,35,523	62,400	8,35,586	+ 17,566	+ 2,00,262
Spirit, Methylated (Denatured) ... ..	64,955	1,36,404	61,126	2,06,904	- 3,070	+ 70,600
Spirit Rectified ... ..	24,326	40,959	261,179	3,04,322	+ 239,754	+ 2,63,358
Other Spirits ... ..	90,758	21,17,555	124,658	27,02,519	+ 34,910	+ 5,84,962
Total of Spirits ... ..	573,532	56,80,927	1,028,233	1,19,04,963	+ 459,701	+ 22,24,026
Wines ... ..	118,916	18,44,083	149,874	24,24,162	+ 30,958	+ 5,80,080

*Ale, Beer and Porter.*—Imports of bottled beer have further declined by Rs. 7 lakhs owing to the collapse of the Japanese trade under this head, arrivals from the United Kingdom, Germany and Holland showing increases. Imports of these liquors in cask, which came from the United Kingdom only, show a further increase of 394,000 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 12·65 lakhs in value which is due to the greater demand in canteens.

*Spirits.*—Increases are recorded for all classes of spirits. The increase in the case of brandy is remarkable, the advance being 134,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 20·49 lakhs in value which is due to large importations of cheap brandy from France for which there was a great demand in the local and upcountry markets. Imports of perfumed spirit, which came from the United Kingdom and France, also show a large increase of 8,745 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 5·74 lakhs in value. Java was the only source of supply of rectified spirit, imports of which advanced by 239,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 3·53 lakhs in value. The total quantity of denatured spirit cleared for home consumption including that from bond was 103,819 gallons against 90,484 gallons in the previous year; there was a great demand for such spirit and the price per gallon rose to more than Rs. 7, the usual price being Rs. 2-8-0.

*Wines.*—Imports of all sorts of wines have also advanced by 31,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 5·8 lakhs in value. Champagne which was largely supplied from the United Kingdom shows a further increase of 8,745 gallons in quantity and Rs. 2·63 lakhs in value.

32. Machinery and millwork.—Imports of machinery have further improved by Rs. 5·04 crores to Rs. 7·39 crores, to which cotton textile machinery (+ Rs. 1·88 crore), machinery not being prime-movers other than textile (+ Rs. 2·32 crores), and prime-movers (+ Rs. 62·93 lakhs) have contributed substantially.

33. Matches.—Imports have declined from Rs. 1·05 crore to Rs. 68 lakhs. Japan still holds a virtual monopoly though arrivals from Sweden show a small improvement.

## 34. Metals and Ores.—

	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-21.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... .. Cwt.	2,019	6,48,926	11,412	13,91,204	20,265	46,92,755	+ 18,246	+ 33,03,551
Brass ... .. "	65,528	72,20,228	271,972	1,44,92,923	533,005	2,49,22,712	+ 61,227	+1,04,22,755
Copper ... .. "	24,225	20,45,607	122,027	1,12,22,442	121,210	1,72,22,520	+ 22,572	+ 61,75,222
German Silver ... .. "	.....	.....	25	5,224	5,022	7,24,122	+ 5,007	+ 7,22,207
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>								
Bars and channel (steel)/Tons.	5,221	22,20,122	20,172	42,22,011	42,222	1,40,44,424	+ 22,211	+ 21,21,412
Hoops and Strips ... .. "	7,272	42,22,222	11,222	22,22,222	12,222	42,24,772	+ 222	+ 11,22,222
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised ... .. Tons.	222	2,22,222	12,222	22,22,222	22,222	1,12,22,222	+ 2,224	+ 22,21,222
Tinned ... .. "	5,222	22,22,122	10,222	42,22,122	11,222	22,22,222	+ 1,222	+ 22,22,222
Not galvanised or tinned ... .. "	2,022	12,22,222	12,122	42,22,222	22,222	22,42,722	+ 6,222	+ 42,22,222
Other sorts of iron and steel ... .. "	22,012	2,22,12,122	41,222	1,22,22,222	72,122	2,22,22,222	+ 22,122	+ 2,22,22,222
<b>Total of Iron and Steel . Tons.</b>	<b>47,224</b>	<b>2,22,42,224</b>	<b>112,122</b>	<b>2,74,22,122</b>	<b>121,222</b>	<b>2,22,12,222</b>	<b>+ 72,222</b>	<b>+ 4,24,22,222</b>
<b>Lead</b>								
Lead ... .. Cwt.	12,222	2,21,222	27,124	7,21,042	20,212	10,22,207	+ 2,222	+ 2,07,222
Quicksilver ... .. Lb.	44,222	2,22,222	204,722	2,42,222	12,722	22,222	- 222,012	- 2,10,222
Tin ... .. Cwt.	1,027	2,02,722	12,222	22,72,117	10,122	12,12,222	- 2,212	- 2,24,222
Zinc or spelter ... .. "	2,212	2,22,222	24,222	12,22,222	20,222	2,22,772	- 22,222	- 2,27,222
Metals and ores unenumerated ... .. "	2,024	2,21,022	2,222	2,24,147	7,222	2,22,722	+ 222	+ 1,22,222
<b>Total, Tons ...</b>	<b>22,272</b>	<b>4,22,22,222</b>	<b>142,012</b>	<b>7,02,17,224</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>12,27,22,222</b>	<b>+ 22,122</b>	<b>+ 2,24,21,222</b>

\* The remarkable recovery under this head is shown by the increase of Rs. 6'55 crores to Rs. 13'58 crores of which the United Kingdom supplied 63 per cent. and the United States of America 17 per cent. The trade with Japan under this head has completely collapsed. The most important item is iron and steel, 66 per cent. of which was supplied by the United Kingdom and 17 per cent. by the United States of America. Next in importance are brass and copper imports of which form 18 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively of the total imports of metals and ores. Among minor metals imports of aluminium have increased by Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 47 lakhs, 51 per cent. of which was supplied by the United Kingdom.

35. Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.—The continued demand for motor cars and the rise in exchange stimulated imports under this head, which rose by Rs. 2'84 crores to Rs. 4'44 crores in value. Demands during previous years had not been met and persons desiring motor cars made enquiries of several importers; it is believed that importers were thus led to overestimate the real demand with the result that the market became overstocked at a time when exchange was unfavourable to remitters. Of the 4,908 cars of the value of Rs. 2'7 crores imported during the year, 949 were supplied by the United Kingdom, 2,845 by America, 734 by Canada and the remaining by Belgium, France and Germany.

Imports of motor cycles numbered 1,329 of the value of Rs. 14'91 lakhs. Of these 889 came from the United Kingdom and 405 from America.

The number of motor waggons imported was 1,052, of which the United Kingdom provided 229, America 360 and Canada 145.

It is anticipated that the fall in exchange, the increased rate of duty and the excess in stock will materially affect imports during the next 12 months.

36. Oils (mineral).—

	1918-1919.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.		
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
<b>From Foreign Countries.</b>									
<b>Kerosene—</b>									
United States ...	Bulk ...	1,087,822	7,32,719	11,681,060	91,07,368	7,907,325	64,22,737	- 1,601,735	- 27,44,628
	Tins ...	2,290,543	97,17,263	1,400,797	92,76,531	1,307,569	16,04,539	- 193,128	- 6,71,992
Dutch Borneo ...	Bulk ...	.....	.....	3,987,538	92,98,745	29,302	10,301	- 3,958,236	- 92,88,444
Persia ...	Bulk ...	2,218,608	13,30,064	11,797,804	97,53,922	2,805,921	16,98,924	- 8,130,883	- 71,18,994
Egypt ...	Tins ...	72	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements including Labuan.	Bulk ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577,225	9,11,935	+ 1,577,225	+ 9,11,935
British Borneo.	Bulk ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	732,014	4,82,739	+ 732,014	+ 4,82,739
<b>Total Kerosene</b>	{ Bulk ...	3,256,930	20,59,783	27,412,428	2,08,17,060	12,991,200	94,73,000	- 14,421,132	- 1,07,42,970
	{ Tins ...	2,290,615	97,17,373	1,400,797	92,76,531	1,307,569	16,04,533	- 193,128	- 6,71,992
<b>Total</b>		5,477,135	47,77,156	28,814,149	2,94,93,591	14,198,769	1,10,77,533	- 14,414,860	- 1,14,13,962
<b>Other sorts—</b>									
United Kingdom.	{ Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,511	8,596	+ 39,511	+ 8,596
	{ Other sorts .	196,640	8,25,733	170,168	9,26,071	380,426	11,14,813	+ 210,247	+ 7,19,742
<b>Other sorts—</b>									
United States ...	Other sorts.	3,008,492	27,05,969	3,795,980	58,32,646	4,954,021	31,31,078	+ 697,441	+ 23,28,432
Dutch Borneo ...	{ Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	551,205	1,14,055	497,846	1,19,647	- 53,359	- 15,208
	{ Other sorts .	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	- 4	- 3
Celebes and Other Islands.	Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	739,697	1,61,507	.....	.....	- 739,697	- 1,61,507
Straits Settlements	{ Fuel Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,916,977	10,09,925	+ 2,916,977	+ 10,09,925
	{ Other sorts .	.....	.....	1,040	520	4,734	2,222	+ 3,694	+ 1,702
Persia ...	Fuel Oil ...	19,346,383	97,76,308	16,481,950	95,30,570	90,263,309	39,22,206	+ 2,781,359	+ 6,31,216
Other countries—	Other sorts ...	9,666	5,855	19,721	30,221	10,915	24,329	- 8,806	- 3,712
<b>Total other sorts</b>	{ Fuel Oil ...	19,346,383	97,76,308	17,143,062	99,06,432	94,017,708	40,37,415	+ 8,774,641	+ 11,60,988
	{ Other sorts...	2,907,788	33,26,257	3,977,933	62,49,061	4,980,926	28,24,628	+ 702,782	+ 20,28,244
<b>Total</b>		22,254,171	71,02,565	21,120,995	91,55,493	22,698,634	1,34,00,028	+ 69,77,463	+ 48,44,810
<b>Total (Foreign)</b>		28,081,306	1,15,80,921	50,535,144	3,16,49,364	42,897,297	2,44,77,561	- 7,695,997	- 71,71,448
<b>From Burma.</b>									
<b>Kerosene</b>		16,508,469	80,88,330	18,098,963	1,04,69,149	21,080,185	1,29,18,269	+ 2,001,216	+ 28,49,116
<b>Other Mineral Oils</b>		880,148	19,10,008	1,262,697	29,05,614	1,029,126	17,49,698	- 232,787	- 10,56,188
<b>Total (Burma)</b>		17,388,617	1,00,00,338	19,361,660	1,33,74,763	22,109,311	1,46,67,967	+ 1,770,649	+ 17,92,928
<b>Grand Total</b>		45,714,922	2,27,78,699	69,897,974	4,49,04,126	64,806,979	3,80,44,796	- 4,286,220	- 29,28,280

Imports of kerosene oil both in bulk and in tins have declined, the former by 14 million gallons and the latter by 193,000 gallons owing to decreased supplies from America, Dutch Borneo and Persia. The Straits Settlements and British Borneo have for the first time supplied kerosene oil in bulk during the year to the extent of 1½ million gallons and 782,000 gallons respectively. Imports of fuel oil have increased by 6 million gallons owing to larger supplies from Persia and the Straits Settlements. Lubricating oils have also been supplied in larger quantities by America and the United Kingdom but the supplies from Burma have decreased.

As in the previous year the sole source of supply of petrol was Burma but the quantity arrived by sea was less by 54,000 gallons than in the previous year. The expected facilities for the landing of dangerous oils in bulk not having been provided yet there were repeated shortages in the supply of petrol during the year.

37. **Railway plant and rolling stock.**—Imports under this head have increased from Rs. 1.29 crore to Rs. 5.19 crores to which the United Kingdom contributed 97 per cent. Arrivals of carriages and wagons and locomotive engines were valued at Rs. 2.38 crores and Rs. 1.31 crore as against Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs respectively.

38. **Sugar.**—In the last few months of the previous year there were abnormal importations of Java sugar and prices fell with the rise in exchange until in April 1920 they touched Rs. 34 per cwt.; thereafter with a continuous fall in exchange and no other sugar competing they gradually rose until they reached the high level of Rs. 50 per cwt. in August and September. After October they again fell until at the close of the year they stood at Rs. 30 per cwt., the lowest figure recorded in the whole official year. On account of these fluctuations and the uncertainty of the situation in money, exchange and transport facilities merchants were unwilling to enter into forward contracts causing a heavy decline in imports.

Great Britain and her allies are the direct purchasers of Mauritius sugar and stocks were delivered to Europe either direct or after bonding in Bombay.

A noteworthy feature is the arrival of loaf sugar in larger quantities from Egypt, Belgium and Holland. This sugar is mostly intended for re-export to Persia where it is largely consumed.

A trial importation of Natal sugar arrived. The quantity was small and it is premature to offer any remarks as to its suitability to this market.

The following statement shows the position of the sugar trade of Bombay during the year under review :—

Whence imported.	1918-1919.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
China (inclusive of Hong- kong)	91	51,588	81	55,719	136	92,069	+	54	+ 36,350
United Kingdom	8	4,365	9	8,488	8	5,042	-	3	- 3,441
Straits Settlements	7,045	23,94,080	2,726	12,97,442	269	3,04,360	-	2,344	- 10,28,062
Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	488	4,38,942	+	488	+ 4,38,942
Belgium	.....	.....	108	1,07,500	919	8,05,230	+	811	+ 6,97,730
Ceylon	.....	.....	4	2,042	426	2,86,969	+	422	+ 2,84,927
Mauritius	70,748	2,35,94,817	15,116	21,28,558	7,978	58,40,968	-	7,439	- 23,22,801
Hongkong	2,797	12,44,269	11,620	27,26,500	5,433	48,04,955	-	6,187	- 19,22,545
Java	58,089	1,86,79,686	102,265	5,06,40,106	61,537	4,20,05,901	-	40,508	- 97,34,205
Egypt	806	9,78,700	2,269	22,66,121	4,161	27,75,419	+	375	+ 5,08,308
Japan	266	2,44,265	1,235	2,44,465	.....	261	-	1,338	- 2,44,184
Other places	1	587	1	506	10	9,422	+	9	+ 8,917
Natal	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	2,47,542	+	525	+ 2,47,542
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,246</b>	<b>4,74,94,321</b>	<b>126,679</b>	<b>8,12,47,147</b>	<b>51,758</b>	<b>6,06,17,948</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,284</b>	<b>-1,46,29,205</b>
<b>Re-exports</b>	<b>26,759</b>	<b>1,12,48,412</b>	<b>29,245</b>	<b>1,06,22,744</b>	<b>27,521</b>	<b>3,12,21,125</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>+1,61,42,321</b>
<b>Exports to Coasting Trade (Foreign)</b>	<b>12,499</b>	<b>78,26,073</b>	<b>20,229</b>	<b>1,12,20,121</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>1,14,41,043</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>- 1,02,109</b>

39. Tea.—

	1915-1919.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.		Increase or Decrease in 1919-1921.		
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	
<b>Imports.</b>									
Ceylon	{ Black	4,300,955	25,05,129	2,205,708	12,02,980	1,502,928	7,21,927	- 902,744	- 6,62,029
	{ Green	467,735	2,40,568	1,459,598	2,42,264	1,450,928	6,47,224	- 28,204	- 24,719
Hongkong	{ Black	17,653	17,923	5,929	4,044	7,824	7,225	+ 1,978	+ 2,841
	{ Green	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,372	1,100	+ 1,372	+ 1,100
China	{ Black	304,620	2,02,164	90,250	91,178	44,289	62,212	- 46,289	- 47,289
	{ Green	2,126,212	22,20,274	1,704,229	17,24,929	1,226,220	14,24,241	- 629,229	- 2,02,242
Java	{ Black	115,222	1,22,442	174,727	1,77,225	22,244	24,227	- 142,129	- 1,22,729
	{ Green	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	21	+ 22	+ 21
Other Countries...		22,222	74,212	20,222	22,275	22,447	12,221	- 24,222	- 22,274
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,421,242</b>	<b>22,72,771</b>	<b>2,211,272</b>	<b>24,12,222</b>	<b>2,221,222</b>	<b>21,22,722</b>	<b>- 1,222,272</b>	<b>- 12,22,122</b>
Calcutta		72,222	22,272	20,220	22,220	2,21,222	2,27,221	+ 200,222	+ 2,72,214
<b>Exports.</b>									
<i>Foreign Merchandises.</i>									
Arabia		212,212	1,22,222	127,222	1,71,224	22,222	20,222	- 122,212	- 1,22,222
Persia		222,222	2,27,222	222,124	2,12,222	22,214	24,222	- 122,722	- 1,21,227
Turkey in Asia		210,242	7,07,124	220,221	2,22,227	22,224	24,172	- 222,277	- 1,24,222
Other Countries...		22,272	22,224	222,217	1,22,227	71,712	20,214	- 122,124	- 1,21,222
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,222,272</b>	<b>14,24,121</b>	<b>222,214</b>	<b>2,22,210</b>	<b>222,277</b>	<b>2,22,222</b>	<b>- 222,277</b>	<b>- 2,22,222</b>
<i>Indian Produce.</i>									
United Kingdom		27,724	12,442	221,222	7,22,214	20,272	17,227	- 242,224	- 7,12,227
Zanzibar and Pemba		122,222	1,17,221	122,277	1,22,222	22,222	12,222	- 122,224	- 1,22,214
Egypt		22,222	22,222	227,222	2,27,122	172,742	1,22,221	- 122,212	- 1,22,122
East African Protectorate...		219,222	2,27,222	227,222	2,22,272	122,272	1,22,222	- 122,211	- 2,12,222
Straits Settlements		2,222	2,222	2,742	2,272	2,221	2,272	- 222	- 222
Arabia		1,222,222	12,22,222	1,222,272	2,22,222	222,222	2,22,224	- 224,172	- 2,22,222
Persia		2,122,124	22,21,222	1,224,221	12,72,274	1,222,422	2,22,122	- 212,222	- 2,22,224
Turkey in Asia		2,224,444	24,12,212	2,227,222	22,22,712	1,222,227	12,21,241	- 221,722	- 2,24,272
Aden and Dependencies		122,277	1,22,222	224,172	2,22,222	22,222	24,122	- 274,221	- 2,12,277
Other Countries...		224,127	1,77,221	224,224	1,27,722	74,212	22,222	- 122,222	- 1,22,222
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,222,222</b>	<b>1,22,27,227</b>	<b>7,427,221</b>	<b>24,22,222</b>	<b>2,222,222</b>	<b>22,27,224</b>	<b>- 2,227,222</b>	<b>- 22,22,222</b>

Imports from foreign countries have further fallen by more than 1½ million lbs. in quantity and Rs. 12.66 lakhs in value owing to reduced shipments from all countries except Hongkong, while arrivals by sea from Calcutta show an increase of 600 thousand lbs. in quantity and Rs. 2.75 lakhs in value.



Re-exports of foreign tea as well as exports of Indian tea have considerably fallen for the same reasons as have affected all exports. Foreign black tea is usually sent to Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia; the demand in these countries was suspended and the price of Calcutta tea went down to annas 3 per lb. Merchants found it difficult to import tea, pay duty and then re-sell in competition with Calcutta tea.

Exactly the same thing happened to green tea, which is generally sent to Bokhara either by the Indian land route or *via* Vladivostock. The demand was suspended and stocks remained idle.

#### 40. Textiles.—Cotton manufactures and yarn.

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1911-1913 ... ..	173,434,166	2,82,38,443	126,730,568	2,42,76,437	221,267,629	4,84,17,330
1913-1915 ... ..	220,229,026	2,52,34,538	226,711,526	2,92,47,428	274,245,599	5,57,05,879
1915-1917 ... ..	206,504,494	2,35,03,859	229,739,768	4,21,30,254	245,308,566	7,41,71,698
1917-1919 ... ..	189,732,623	2,92,01,453	167,169,968	2,12,54,123	215,414,005	4,43,55,003
1919-1921 ... ..	102,622,637	1,68,53,899	125,912,447	2,43,66,223	151,663,267	3,57,30,560
1921-1923 ... ..	121,954,773	2,30,33,221	147,163,179	2,36,01,753	199,594,349	6,53,92,512
1923-1925 ... ..	100,541,447	2,05,05,808	120,502,608	2,22,30,561	152,672,797	6,59,55,034
1925-1927 ... ..	163,220,576	6,78,15,701	50,267,023	4,45,69,211	103,297,702	5,77,92,536
1927-1929 ... ..	63,904,029	2,05,02,422	25,621,147	4,25,55,627	53,779,599	5,21,73,200
1929-1931 ... ..	143,242,972	6,57,07,323	102,049,442	5,46,20,545	177,242,274	12,73,55,940
Increase or Decrease in 1930-31 ... ..	+74,245,943	+2,92,04,210	+16,268,225	+1,10,64,989	+24,062,525	+7,51,92,640

The deficiency in the imports of cotton manufactures, the most important item in the import trade of the Presidency, noticed last year was not only made up but the imports rose to such an extent that the total value was more than double that of the average of the preceding five years. Owing to the high rate of exchange and possibly in the belief that suppliers would not satisfy indentors in full, dealers who had found their purchases very cheap, were tempted to order out goods on a very large scale. Other factors favourable to this view were that at the beginning of 1920 stocks were very low (25,500 packages against the usual average of 60,000) and many persons believed that exchange would not go much below 2s. By the time the goods arrived exchange had fallen considerably below 2s. (it was nearly 1s. 5d. in December 1920 and has since dropped still lower) with the result that dealers were disinclined to meet their liabilities.

The total imports of cotton piecegoods have advanced by Rs. 12.25 crores to Rs. 24.87 crores. Greys rose by Rs. 3.62 crores to Rs. 6.67 crores, whites by Rs. 1.11 crore to Rs. 5.46 crores and coloured by Rs. 7.53 crores to Rs. 12.74 crores. The share of Japan in greys was 72 per cent. and that of the United Kingdom 22 per cent., while in both white and coloured piecegoods the United Kingdom predominated, the shares of Japan and the United States of America being insignificant.

The special feature of this trade is the ever increasing competition of Japanese with Lancashire greys. The Japanese trade in this line is likely to grow as certain varieties have taken strong hold over the chief consuming

centres, where the prices are considered low and to represent good value for money. Longcloth and shirtings and drills and jeans are always Manchester's specialities, but the arrivals from Japan have exceeded those from the United Kingdom by Rs. 1.67 crores in the case of former and by Rs. 41.33 lakhs in that of latter. Japanese imports of sheetings are also in excess of those of Manchester by Rs. 1.89 crores.

Of white piecegoods the most important varieties are longcloth and shirtings and nainsooks which show substantial increases. Prints and chintzes and unspecified descriptions are the principal items under coloured piecegoods which also show large increases.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn have advanced by Rs. 5.17 crores to Rs. 6.91 crores, owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Japan as will be seen from the following figures:—

From	Quantity in thousands of lbs.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.
United Kingdom	4,598	9,268	112	894
Japan	1,339	19,769	46	372
China	160	2,911	4	30
Other Countries	567	694	12	15

Japan has made up the deficiency of the previous year, imports from that country having risen by Rs. 2.76 crores to Rs. 3.22 crores which value approximates that of the arrivals from the United Kingdom.

It will be noticed from the adjoining table, which compares the import of

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	YARN IMPORTED			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.		
	25s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total Yarn	25s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total Yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1916-1917	91	5.91	9.06	33.40	26.09	428
1917-1918	68	3.45	6.05	36.26	24.26	409
1918-1919	1.41	12.70	23.10	41.58	19.08	427
1919-1920	80	4.75	6.55	30.27	15.02	440
1920-1921	2.45	14.30	24.24	37.05	13.05	470

yarn with local production, that the local mills produce more yarn of coarser count than that of finer count which is imported in larger quantities. Coarser yarn produced locally is largely exported while the finer yarn imported from abroad is used in local mills for the manufacture of finer cloth.

41. **Silk.**—The increase in the imports of raw silk and piecegoods noticed last year has not been maintained, the former having fallen by Rs. 30.61 lakhs to Rs. 1.22 crore and the latter by Rs. 1.41 crore to Rs. 3.1 crores. The fall in raw silk is solely due to smaller supplies from China, there being an improvement in the arrivals from Hongkong and Japan. The fall under pure silk piecegoods is due to smaller arrivals from Japan, China and Hongkong. The year being "Sinhasta" year according to Hindu astrology marriages were prohibited among Hindus. The absence of demand thus created coupled with the high rate of exchange prevailing between India and the Far East led to the substantial decrease in silk piecegoods.

42. **Wool.**—Imports of raw wool have further fallen by Rs. 1.48 lakhs to Rs. 4.37 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Persia and the cessation of imports from Mesopotamia. A new feature is the importation of Australian wool valued at Rs. 1.61 lakh. Imports of knitting wool improved by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 8.13 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying the largest quantity. Germany has also supplied this article to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs. Imports of carpets and rugs remained stationary, the increased imports from the United Kingdom being counterbalanced by a fall in the trade in Persian carpets. Despite a continued rise in price imports of woollen piecegoods improved by

Rs. 1·81 crore to Rs. 2·72 crores, 89 per cent. of which came from the United Kingdom.

43. Artificial silk.—Imports of yarn fell by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 5·93 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom while those of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk improved by Rs. 13·87 lakhs to Rs. 55 lakhs owing to larger supplies from the same country.

## EXPORTS.

## FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

44. The following table shows the principal articles and their value for the last ten years:—

Principal Articles.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	337·1	331·9	336·2	328·8	305·9	336·0	323·7	1,050·3	1,200·08	1,136·7
Cotton Manufactures	180·1	142·6	12·6	71·0	68·5	230·7	230·8	547·5	451·6	525·0
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above	26·5	10·6	10·1	24·6	23·0	63·7	133·1	112·5	166·8	218·3
Silk Manufactures	6·7	7·7	9·1	5·1	7·3	9·7	9·3	26·3	42·5	17·6
Metals and Ores	14·2	15·0	19·1	11·4	8·4	14·5	5·9	14·4	41·4	27·1
Fruits and Vegetables	10·5	9·4	8·9	8·8	36·4	43·9	41·0	35·4	25·6	51·5
Apparel	12·1	7·9	8·5	6·4	6·8	6·3	4·6	22·0	31·1	30·1
Wool Manufactures	4·6	5·8	3·5	2·1	2·9	4·3	12·9	13·8	22·9	20·9
Drugs and medicines	4·6	4·4	4·5	2·6	4·2	7·4	4·8	19·6	22·6	15·2
Cotton Twist and Yarn	7·1	6·9	8·4	5·4	6·2	12·9	6·0	22·1	27·4	7·4
Gums and Resins	9·7	12·2	13·1	7·7	8·1	15·1	11·7	19·3	24·9	25·8
Hardware	12·2	10·2	9·2	5·9	5·1	20·0	4·0	11·0	24·4	22·9
Spices	4·4	1·6	3·1	4·6	10·8	9·4	19·5	16·2	23·9	11·3
Glass and Glassware	2·4	4·5	4·2	2·1	3·5	6·2	5·4	9·6	16·5	15·6
Grain, pulse and flour	·4	·	1·3	2·1	2·5	4·1	4·3	1·3	14·1	·
Fish	6·2	9·6	7·5	5·5	5·4	5·8	6·4	6·2	11·6	11·9
Coffee	·5	·7	·7	2·1	2·4	1·4	2·2	2·0	11·1	12·2
Ivory, unmanufactured	2·9	2·4	2·1	·3	2·0	6·5	2·5	6·9	11·0	9·7
Carriages and Carts	4·0	6·7	4·1	2·1	1·2	1·7	·8	7·4	10·8	11·0
Machinery and Millwork	2·5	5·0	2·7	2·6	1·9	2·4	1·6	2·1	10·2	10·4
Tea	2·7	2·9	2·2	2·0	10·7	5·2	2·6	14·4	6·2	2·2
Cotton, raw	·3	·	·	·	·	·	2·1	·	·	25·9

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

Countries.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)			Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)	
Turkey, Asiatic	212·20	242·22	+ 30·02	Other European Countries.	47·17	59·22	+ 12·05
Persia	214·73	126·22	- 88·51	Japan	22·14	2·22	- 20·92
United Kingdom	122·22	122·22	+ 0·00	Hongkong	20·12	19·22	- 0·90
Arabia	122·42	100·22	- 22·20	Ceylon	20·22	22·24	+ 2·02
Aden	122·11	102·22	- 20·11	Straits Settlements (including Labuan.)	12·22	20·22	+ 8·00
East Africa	22·22	107·24	+ 85·02	United States of America	12·22	102·12	+ 90·00

45. Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa are to a large extent dependent upon Bombay for the supply of foreign goods. Re-exports have fallen off slightly by Rs. 15·28 lakhs. The principal items are cotton manufactures and sugar. Exports of the former have decreased by Rs. 1·26 crore to Rs. 3·25 crores owing to smaller shipments of white and coloured piecegoods to Persia and Mesopotamia; while those of sugar have increased by 8,000 tons to 37,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·51 crore to Rs. 3·18 crores in value owing to larger shipments to most of the countries in Asia and Europe: a new feature was the shipment of 9,700 tons to America. Another new fea-

ture is the re-shipments of Uganda raw cotton valued at Rs. 25·87 lakhs to the United Kingdom, Germany and Spain. A third item worthy of note is the re-shipment of raw fur bearing skins valued at nearly Rs. 57 lakhs to the United Kingdom for making furs. These were imported from Bokhara.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1913-1914.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	23,51,13,388	23,44,30,089	69,01,39,973	28,02,02,449	- 1,08,70	51·88	1
2 Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,66,97,468	6,38,30,028	18,19,68,721	8,62,78,389	- 979,71	14·89	2
3 Cotton Manufactures	1,17,80,653	2,21,37,941	8,79,38,638	8,71,08,874	- 829,76	9·71	3
4 Seeds	11,76,69,138	6,38,30,116	11,37,07,739	8,08,41,380	- 328,65	9·97	4
5 Grains, Pulse and Flour	8,44,62,749	1,17,69,028	2,11,89,337	2,11,68,178	- 200,15	9·28	5
6 Wool, Raw	1,19,80,789	2,80,04,838	2,97,34,384	1,24,86,028	- 172,51	1·90	6
7 Hides and Skins, Raw	89,38,428	1,94,88,941	2,13,28,336	1,00,08,738	- 113,24	1·62	7
8 Metals and ores	87,94,004	60,71,972	68,73,028	38,36,180	+ 41,54	1·48	8
9 Articles exported by Post	68,18,228	67,21,941	84,44,297	84,07,878	+ 36,57	1·43	9
10 Oils	9,89,536	21,68,228	24,37,737	47,08,416	- 22,70	7·9	10
11 Leather	71,11,118	1,41,28,228	2,08,12,128	40,14,308	- 219,18	4·1	11
12 Spices	21,38,084	25,08,228	68,70,735	28,38,028	- 39,70	4·1	12
13 Wool Manufactures	8,84,749	8,77,401	24,71,713	21,28,377	+ 3,43	4·0	13
14 Tea	8,78,448	70,21,440	84,00,228	28,07,224	- 55,98	4·4	14
15 Hemp, Raw	29,21,228	29,28,041	78,97,028	28,18,124	- 49,78	4·8	15
16 Tobacco	9,89,228	18,07,401	10,20,188	28,12,973	+ 17,93	4·0	16
17 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	14,28,544	28,28,016	19,21,713	24,18,224	+ 4,96	4·8	17
18 Myrabolams	28,28,228	28,28,228	43,02,228	28,21,473	- 14,75	4·8	18
19 Oil cakes	10,43,015	12,28,228	18,28,228	28,28,228	+ 4,00	4·1	19
20 Jute Manufactures	8,20,228	10,84,224	16,08,178	12,78,178	- 3,30	4·1	20
21 Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams.	7,58,221	22,12,424	28,97,228	11,28,224	- 17,00	4·1	21
22 Wood and Manufactures of wood.	4,20,028	4,28,028	7,04,227	11,37,213	+ 4,32	4·1	22
23 Manures	18,14,738	6,37,028	7,20,228	11,48,213	+ 4,27	4·1	23
24 Coffee	9,08,228	28,78,228	24,97,128	9,28,228	- 15,00	4·1	24
25 Gums and Resins	8,20,228	8,10,178	12,24,228	9,24,228	- 3,00	4·1	25
26 Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,738	12,24,228	12,28,028	9,97,213	- 2,30	4·1	26
27 Sugar	4,00,228	12,00,228	8,28,228	7,04,228	- 1,24	4·1	27
28 Fish	7,47,974	8,70,228	8,20,228	7,28,228	+ 92	4·1	28
29 Silk and articles made of Silk.	8,08,214	10,28,544	9,28,224	8,16,147	- 1,12	4·0	29
30 Furniture and Cabinetwork	8,14,217	8,18,013	8,17,448	8,18,228	- 78	4·0	30
31 Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	8,08,227	8,18,228	8,04,228	4,20,228	- 3,84	4·0	31
32 Bristles	.....	6,78,228	8,08,228	8,24,213	+ 16	4·0	32
33 Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal.	10,08,227	4,01,740	8,44,028	8,74,228	- 29,20	4·0	33
34 Apparel	8,28,224	8,08,011	4,11,028	8,78,228	- 63	4·0	34
35 Books, printed and Printed Matter.	8,28,224	8,79,171	8,28,219	8,28,128	+ 91	4·0	35
36 Other Articles	8,08,12,843	68,21,917	74,42,228	68,28,720	- 6,14	4·0	36
Total Merchandise	28,21,47,228	20,28,20,428	1,01,10,28,128	68,28,28,228	- 3,28,178	100·00	

47. In consequence of the inability of many European countries to purchase raw produce of India and a marked falling off in Japan's consumption of raw cotton coupled with the continuance of many restrictions on the exports of food-grains there has been an unprecedented decline in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures which have fallen off by Rs. 35·52 crores. Almost all the important articles show considerable decreases. The more important of these are detailed in the succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining articles wool raw, which was exported to the United Kingdom only, shows a decrease of Rs. 1·33 crore, sandalwood oil, coconut oil, and hemp (raw), which were also

chiefly exported to the same country, record decreases of Rs. 10.01 lakhs, Rs. 22.55 lakhs and Rs. 47.79 lakhs respectively. Under spices, which have fallen off by Rs. 33.33 lakhs, are included cardamoms, ginger and pepper. Cardamoms were mostly exported to Aden, Bahrein and Egypt; ginger to Aden and the United States of America and pepper to the United Kingdom and Aden. Exports of tea, which is largely exported to Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and the Red Sea ports, have fallen off by Rs. 35.42 lakhs to Rs. 28.67 lakhs. Tobacco is one of the few articles which show increases. Exports have risen by Rs. 15.53 lakhs to Rs. 26.13 lakhs owing to larger shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden.

48. Grain, pulse and flour.—The monsoon of 1920 on the whole was disappointing. It started well but ended badly. The average rainfall was 12 per cent. below normal and as a consequence of its very early withdrawal from the wheat-growing provinces, the sowings of rabi crop were much restricted. The prices of food-grains were maintained at a high level. Consequently the many restrictions imposed in the previous year on the exports of food-grains were continued in the interest of the Indian consumers.

Exports under this head have thus further fallen by Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2.12 crores in value. Wheat flour and rice are the two principal items under this head. Exports of wheat flour amounted to 31,407 tons valued at Rs. 99.56 lakhs showing a decrease of 7,255 tons in quantity and Rs. 23.61 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments chiefly to Ceylon. Exports of rice fell by 21,828 tons in quantity and Rs. 52.55 lakhs in value to 27,843 tons of the value of Rs. 72.24 lakhs owing to restricted shipments to Persia, Bahrein Islands Muscat, other Native States in Arabia, Aden and East Africa. A large quantity of Akyab rice amounting to 8,000 tons of the value of Rs. 19 lakhs was, however, allowed to be exported to Java. Exports of wheat amounted to only 2,038 tons valued at Rs. 6.39 lakhs showing a decrease of 435 tons in quantity and Rs. 1 lakh in value.

49. Hides and skins (raw and tanned).—The export duty of 15 per cent. levied in September 1919 on raw hides and skins with a rebate of two-thirds in favour of goods tanned within the Empire was continued throughout the year. Exports of raw hides from Bombay are comparatively small and diminished further by Rs. 1.78 lakhs to Rs. 2.64 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins which are largely shipped to America also fell by Rs. 1.12 crore to Rs. 97.39 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to that country. Exports to the United Kingdom rose by Rs. 6.46 lakhs to Rs. 23.02 lakhs. Exports of tanned hides and tanned skins also record large decreases of Rs. 1.88 crore and Rs. 26.74 lakhs respectively owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom.

	Exports during				Increase or Decrease in 1920-21.	
	1919-20.		1920-21.		Tons.	Rs.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
<b>Hides, raw—</b>						
United Kingdom	225	2,64,783	51	92,742	- 174	- 2,72,041
Italy	21	80,442	8	7,412	- 23	- 42,024
United States of America	15	17,365	47	89,515	+ 32	+ 72,150
Other countries	7	9,953	40	74,487	+ 33	+ 64,534
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>4,42,543</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2,64,146</b>	<b>- 129</b>	<b>- 1,78,397</b>
<b>Skins, raw—</b>						
United Kingdom	715	15,35,488	1,085	22,61,642	+ 370	+ 7,26,154
France	149	4,42,344	15	32,780	- 134	- 4,09,564
United States of America	5,573	1,25,06,342	2,053	70,47,112	- 3,520	- 1,15,19,230
Other countries	88	2,26,725	222	2,26,020	+ 134	+ 1,27,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>2,08,06,943</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>97,25,554</b>	<b>- 2,350</b>	<b>- 1,11,81,389</b>
<b>Cuttings of Hides and Skins</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>- 740</b>

	Exports during				Increase or Decrease in 1920-21.		
	1919-20.		1920-21.		Tons.	Rs.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.			
<b>Hides, tanned—</b>							
United Kingdom	4,300	1,97,92,337	600	19,36,611	-	4,701	- 1,78,55,726
United States of America	94	1,80,430	.....	.....	-	94	- 1,80,430
Italy	110	4,44,685	.....	.....	-	110	- 4,44,685
Zanzibar and Pemba	8	30,600	8	14,910	-	9	- 15,690
East African Protectorate	19	54,322	23	67,395	+	4	+ 6,873
Turkey Asiatic	115	2,67,573	8	26,926	-	107	- 2,40,647
Other countries	75	2,24,904	30	97,043	-	45	- 1,27,861
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>2,00,64,600</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>21,44,567</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>- 1,79,19,733</b>
<b>Skins, tanned—</b>							
United Kingdom	507	20,60,226	303	12,71,511	-	204	- 8,88,715
France	.....	.....	19	35,125	+	19	+ 35,125
Japan	8	46,810	3	25,544	-	5	- 21,266
United States of America	12	69,149	7	76,775	-	5	- 19,774
Other countries	19	1,23,308	9	36,063	-	10	- 87,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>42,19,598</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>15,45,918</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>- 26,73,680</b>
<b>Total. Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>4,65,30,464</b>	<b>6,193</b>	<b>1,36,98,511</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,974</b>	<b>- 3,28,31,953</b>

50. **Metals and Ores.**—This is one of the few items which record increases. The principal article under this head is manganese ore which was exported to the United Kingdom only. The total exports from the whole of India amounted to 779,842 tons showing an increase of 397,726 tons. Of these, exports from Bombay were 391,650 tons, from Calcutta 375,582 tons and from Madras 12,610 tons. The shipments from Bombay exceeded the previous year's figure by 141,983 tons.

51. **Seeds.**—Oilseeds are an important item in the export trade of Bombay. These are mostly exported to the principal countries in Europe. But owing to the restricted purchasing power of these countries the total exports, which amounted to 234,375 tons in quantity and Rs. 5,62 crores in value, have fallen to the level of the year 1918-19 when the trade in these articles was the lowest recorded for very many years. Excepting rape seed and castor seed all the varieties show decreases and the absence of demand tended to lower prices.

SEEDS.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-21.		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
<b>Linseed—</b>									
United Kingdom	130,592	3,01,37,800	62,973	6,66,46,508	68,461	1,48,00,207	-	19,134	- 1,19,62,593
France	967	2,41,180	17,979	73,30,042	10,568	26,06,622	-	7,411	- 29,26,420
Belgium	.....	.....	13,343	58,12,087	9,476	21,60,509	-	3,867	- 41,71,578
Italy	12,561	29,52,565	7,734	31,12,598	4,606	16,29,267	-	3,028	- 15,73,308
Germany	.....	.....	750	2,16,390	1,000	2,74,000	+	250	+ 57,610
Other countries	13	2,004	671	2,34,117	607	2,07,408	-	64	- 26,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,153</b>	<b>3,29,34,523</b>	<b>103,293</b>	<b>4,31,40,947</b>	<b>70,444</b>	<b>2,77,54,997</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,426</b>	<b>- 1,91,40,950</b>
<b>Sesamum (oil or jingis)—</b>									
Aden and Dependencies	272	75,089	1,212	4,97,744	807	2,16,514	-	705	- 2,41,230
France	150	25,000	17,186	77,39,798	701	2,52,225	-	16,686	- 74,74,600
Belgium	.....	.....	6,625	24,21,754	1,130	4,46,008	-	3,495	- 19,36,746
Italy	.....	.....	14,633	73,08,179	6,452	28,37,319	-	8,181	- 44,70,860
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,240	+	8	+ 1,240
Austria Hungary	.....	.....	1,962	10,16,205	738	2,37,714	-	1,224	- 7,78,491
Switzerland	.....	.....	3,928	19,97,489	300	4,09,700	-	3,628	- 15,87,789
Other countries	402	2,08,489	1,347	5,43,404	1,642	6,48,485	+	295	+ 64,796
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>4,19,736</b>	<b>44,960</b>	<b>1,15,40,398</b>	<b>10,418</b>	<b>22,48,972</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,021</b>	<b>- 92,91,426</b>

SEEDS—continued.	1919-20.		1919-20.		1920-21.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-21.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<b>Rape Seed—</b>								
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,050	15,90,514	+	6,050 + 15,90,514
France	3,120	6,37,430	4,044	14,65,260	976	2,05,608	-	3,028 - 11,70,851
Belgium	.....	.....	6,261	25,81,071	15,452	45,01,202	+	10,191 + 19,20,131
Italy	1,600	4,31,000	2,528	10,04,014	8,528	22,98,405	+	5,928 + 12,67,405
United Kingdom	4,947	10,26,225	5,226	13,12,264	1,280	4,00,128	-	2,679 - 14,12,036
Other countries	2,008	4,62,148	90	40,212	906	2,22,728	+	810 + 2,42,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,126</b>	<b>28,02,494</b>	<b>15,273</b>	<b>62,74,521</b>	<b>24,206</b>	<b>76,70,245</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>16,018 + 34,55,625</b>
<b>Cotton Seed—</b>								
United Kingdom	.....	.....	152,203	2,12,65,071	80,674	78,42,749	-	71,518 - 1,34,21,322
Other countries	818	64,628	1,920	2,58,591	494	91,858	-	1,426 - 1,61,733
<b>Total</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>64,628</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>2,58,591</b>	<b>81,168</b>	<b>79,34,607</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72,044 - 1,66,33,155</b>
<b>Castor Seed—</b>								
United Kingdom	40,375	1,11,00,040	1,705	4,17,265	6,044	15,20,517	+	4,328 + 9,23,561
United States of America	.....	.....	820	2,20,297	3,250	7,42,214	+	2,430 + 5,12,017
France	18,622	48,56,777	975	2,10,755	701	1,59,228	-	274 - 51,469
Belgium	.....	.....	410	85,168	500	1,10,000	+	90 + 23,832
Italy	.....	.....	2,904	8,70,522	1,200	4,20,406	-	1,004 - 4,40,116
Other countries	.....	11	2	405	227	92,900	+	225 + 52,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,027</b>	<b>1,59,56,828</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>19,15,268</b>	<b>12,722</b>	<b>28,45,520</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>5,895 + 10,20,252</b>
<b>Groundnuts—</b>								
France	2,568	9,00,124	25,455	1,24,85,265	5,549	19,21,720	-	20,908 - 1,04,94,541
Italy	2,080	7,85,120	2,726	11,42,700	.....	.....	-	2,726 - 11,42,700
Belgium	.....	.....	4,212	21,17,528	2,022	5,94,128	-	2,190 - 15,23,400
United Kingdom	402	1,65,986	1,761	7,33,885	4,427	15,20,872	+	2,725 + 5,97,128
Other countries	786	1,74,228	510	2,00,240	628	2,48,427	+	172 + 48,178
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>20,24,542</b>	<b>25,238</b>	<b>1,67,21,560</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>42,15,928</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,971 - 1,25,16,373</b>
<b>Other Seeds</b>	<b>5,421</b>	<b>25,50,542</b>	<b>14,592</b>	<b>70,27,220</b>	<b>12,151</b>	<b>26,33,207</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,411 - 22,04,113</b>
<b>Total, Seeds</b>	<b>225,022</b>	<b>5,70,42,126</b>	<b>2,78,424</b>	<b>11,27,07,708</b>	<b>224,275</b>	<b>5,62,41,820</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,44,059 - 6,94,65,888</b>

52. Textiles.—Cotton (raw).—In the export trade raw cotton occupies the highest place in Bombay. In the cotton market Broach opened at the beginning of the year at Rs. 500 but owing to the accumulation of stocks and other circumstances sagged away to Rs. 255 by the end of the year. The exchange factor whilst causing much inconvenience to the importers has to a very great extent saved the Indian raw cotton market as notwithstanding the record prices of 32d and 99d touched by American and Egyptians respectively the Indian market failed to respond and Indian Cotton remained more or less steady and the decline was only gradual. The stocks at the end of the season were large being upwards of 14 lakhs of bales.

Since the war Japan was the largest consumer of Indian cotton. Owing to the prevalence of a general business depression in Japan the Japanese cotton mills have been working a little more than half time. Consequently the demand for Indian cotton was much restricted. The total exports have fallen by 57,498 tons in quantity and Rs. 14.33 crores in value despite low prices. This decrease is principally due to reduced shipments to Japan, the United Kingdom and France, though shipments to Germany, Belgium, Spain, Czechoslovakia and China have increased:—

COTTON, RAW.	1919-20.		1920-21.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-21.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	19,226	2,23,77,341	13,055	1,11,25,100	-	6,173 - 1,12,52,241
France	9,324	1,13,04,773	5,254	69,41,816	-	4,070 - 43,61,957
Germany	8,167	25,33,026	22,527	2,25,44,125	+	14,360 + 1,92,11,099
Italy	21,222	2,62,22,270	26,634	2,42,70,721	+	5,412 + 20,21,549
Holland	1,728	19,07,270	1,120	11,42,020	-	608 - 7,65,250
Switzerland	1,225	13,25,425	254	3,22,020	-	971 - 11,03,405
Belgium	22,022	2,25,25,222	21,222	2,24,12,222	+	800 + 11,13,000
Spain	5,222	2,22,22,222	10,222	1,10,02,222	+	4,544 + 2,22,22,222
Austria Hungary	1,222	1,22,22,222	6,222	6,22,22,222	+	4,771 + 2,22,22,222
Hongkong	1,222	1,22,22,222	722	7,22,22,222	-	500 - 5,00,000
China	11,222	1,10,22,222	22,222	2,22,22,222	+	11,000 + 1,10,00,000
Japan	222,222	22,22,22,222	152,222	15,22,22,222	-	70,000 - 7,00,00,000
Other countries	1,222	1,22,22,222	2,222	2,22,22,222	+	1,000 + 1,22,22,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,022</b>	<b>42,02,22,222</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,790 - 12,22,22,222</b>

53. Cotton Manufactures.—Piece-goods.—

	1918-1919.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
<b>Grey—</b>								
Aden and Dependencies	11,408,970	22,05,946	10,987,928	21,78,928	12,412,821	27,24,748	+ 1,506,155	+ 13,28,421
Bahrain Islands	688,008	2,22,712	877,824	2,12,812	829,920	1,78,178	- 87,704	- 1,28,449
Mauritius and Dependencies	2,177,020	7,02,426	680,420	2,21,928	1,112,114	4,74,204	+ 431,694	+ 1,22,276
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,192,928	4,71,200	2,721,102	12,78,228	2,429,724	11,22,128	- 572,374	- 1,12,170
Turkey in Asia	10,754,127	22,15,272	12,928,272	22,70,128	6,222,111	22,22,278	- 12,22,221	- 27,71,228
Other Native States in Arabia	122,720	72,040	222,240	1,27,028	222,220	1,27,028	- 22,220	+ 10,220
East African Protectorate	2,547,228	12,24,228	7,214,221	24,22,221	2,271,028	22,17,228	- 1,122,028	- 2,10,228
Egypt	1,224,221	2,21,222	10,222,228	20,22,228	2,222,220	12,22,227	- 2,212,228	- 27,22,221
Portuguese East Africa	4,220,222	12,22,224	2,222,228	12,22,220	2,227,224	12,22,222	- 272,222	- 1,27,227
Italian East Africa	222,272	22,220	244,220	2,27,028	1,221,222	2,22,222	+ 227,222	+ 2,70,227
German East Africa	200,272	2,27,222	1,212,122	2,22,228	2,241,228	12,22,028	+ 1,222,127	+ 2,22,220
Siam	242,220	2,21,122	4,227,224	12,22,220	2,222,270	10,72,728	- 2,211,224	- 7,22,028
Persia	2,274,228	21,72,024	2,224,212	20,12,028	2,221,024	10,22,228	- 2,722,728	- 2,22,214
Other countries	7,222,028	27,22,224	4,222,220	12,22,177	2,227,224	11,27,221	- 1,221,227	- 2,27,224
<b>Total, Grey</b>	<b>51,224,222</b>	<b>1,72,21,072</b>	<b>72,274,228</b>	<b>2,24,24,028</b>	<b>27,212,122</b>	<b>2,12,12,772</b>	<b>- 22,122,228</b>	<b>- 22,11,221</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>2,021,228</b>	<b>12,02,172</b>	<b>1,220,228</b>	<b>7,22,020</b>	<b>1,224,727</b>	<b>7,72,110</b>	<b>- 222,028</b>	<b>- 22,220</b>
<b>Coloured, Printed or Dyed—</b>								
Aden and Dependencies	2,224,272	12,04,228	4,124,228	20,01,228	4,222,028	24,27,228	+ 222,720	+ 4,22,728
Bahrain Islands	1,722,222	7,22,228	2,222,222	12,12,228	1,222,020	2,12,120	- 1,172,220	- 2,02,728
Ceylon	1,222,212	2,22,228	4,222,228	12,12,221	4,121,211	22,22,241	- 222,222	+ 2,21,220
Natal	4,222,242	22,02,042	222,142	22,227	22,22,142	12,14,220	+ 2,222,222	+ 1,217,228
Egypt	224,217	4,22,242	1,221,214	11,22,027	2,212,277	12,22,222	+ 224,222	+ 2,27,228
East African Protectorate	2,017,212	7,22,701	1,222,220	2,22,212	2,112,222	11,72,272	+ 222,222	+ 4,22,121
France	-----	-----	1,122,100	2,21,228	27	22	- 1,122,072	- 2,21,228
Turkey-Asiatic, Red Sea Do. Persian Gulf	1,742,221	2,77,221	1,272,242	10,22,241	1,110,272	7,72,122	- 222,072	- 2,17,221
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	17,122,224	22,27,020	20,222,220	1,12,24,228	20,722,228	22,71,221	- 2,77,224	- 22,22,212
Other Native States in Arabia	2,010,222	2,12,277	2,222,224	12,44,042	2,221,221	10,22,224	- 212,072	- 1,22,228
Persia	1,072,220	4,41,222	2,272,228	12,22,072	212,220	4,22,220	- 2,224,222	- 11,22,228
Other countries	20,221,222	22,22,122	27,222,122	1,12,24,272	12,222,270	22,27,212	- 12,221,222	- 20,12,227
<b>Total, Coloured</b>	<b>22,211,217</b>	<b>1,72,22,212</b>	<b>22,211,207</b>	<b>2,24,12,272</b>	<b>22,022,217</b>	<b>2,12,01,227</b>	<b>- 20,221,220</b>	<b>- 22,17,272</b>
<b>Total, Piece-goods</b>	<b>117,222,212</b>	<b>4,70,22,222</b>	<b>121,222,228</b>	<b>2,24,22,228</b>	<b>114,270,410</b>	<b>2,22,27,222</b>	<b>- 22,272,028</b>	<b>- 1,12,22,212</b>

The following figures indicate more clearly the changes in the trade :—

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

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1918-14	420	22	120	421
1914-15	217	12	122	244
1915-16	222	22	214	272
1916-17	1,221	222	722	442
1917-18	742	222	220	211
1918-19	212	400	222	222
1919-20	722	222	222	272
1920-21	472	220	220	121

The internal demand for Indian cloth was sustained throughout the year and prices varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-10 per lb. in spite of large imports of foreign cloth. The exports have fallen by 46 million yards in quantity and Rs. 1.13 crore in value owing to smaller demand from the chief consuming countries. This decrease affects all the three varieties, grey, white and coloured, though the exports of coloured piece goods exceeded those of greys and whites together.



54. Cotton Yarn.—

	1918-1919.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.		Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	808,430	6,84,887	664,971	7,08,979	646,006	7,69,797	- 8,965	+ 60,798
Egypt	4,728,284	54,71,620	7,058,244	80,17,246	2,280,980	44,28,725	- 2,972,264	- 46,80,421
Aden and Dependencies	2,889,265	41,87,204	1,517,465	20,45,684	2,979,097	37,08,004	+ 1,051,612	+ 16,62,370
China and Hongkong	68,440,000	5,26,26,284	111,626,778	13,21,26,500	59,547,980	5,79,24,266	- 58,008,293	- 6,12,68,244
Japan	102,430	5,58,620	1,215,200	20,22,200	—	—	- 1,215,200	- 20,22,200
Java	612,780	10,06,262	226,700	4,10,222	207,680	14,75,122	+ 271,260	+ 10,64,214
Siam	628,100	6,72,700	962,440	12,22,720	720,000	10,64,800	- 54,440	- 2,56,120
Persia	1,129,115	12,09,207	2,191,008	44,29,577	2,976,210	44,58,266	- 514,192	- 25,262
Straits Settlements	2,044,028	29,77,207	2,620,220	26,22,272	2,262,220	24,26,226	- 206,200	- 2,56,278
Turkey in Asia	720,220	8,16,720	4,222,222	20,22,222	2,244,020	22,10,422	- 2,224,222	- 22,45,222
Other countries	272,014	11,16,447	722,222	9,22,222	1,422,027	12,75,222	+ 709,224	+ 9,11,271
Total	62,222,221	7,07,26,222	126,722,104	16,19,46,721	77,207,220	9,43,75,222	- 58,221,224	- 6,75,71,142

The spinning mills in the Bombay Presidency had an exceedingly profitable year and in spite of reduced demands from China—the largest consumer of Indian yarn—and other countries the internal demand was so great that large quantities were imported from the United Kingdom and Japan. Owing to the absence of demand from the chief consuming countries the exports have fallen by 59 million lbs. in quantity and Rs. 6.76 crores in value to 78 million lbs. valued at Rs. 9.44 crores.

MISCELLANEOUS.

55. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
	1913-1914.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.		1913-1914.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.		1913-1914.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Percentage to total imports.	Percentage to total exports.	Percentage to total exports.
United Kingdom and British Possessions—															
United Kingdom	25,22-25	22,22-22	22,00-24	27-28	41-22	27-22	2,52-24	17,42-00	9,27-22	12-22	12-22	12-74	22-22	22-07	22-22
Hongkong	22-07	2,20-22	1,24-27	—	2-72	1-44	2,21-22	2,22-22	4,27-22	2-02	2-02	2-21	2-20	4-70	2-12
Egypt	12-22	74-22	22-22	—	—	—	22-22	2,22-24	1,22-12	—	2-02	1-22	—	1-21	1-12
Mauritius and Dependencies	120-22	21-41	22-22	2-02	1-12	—	2-27	14-22	22-22	—	—	—	1-21	—	—
Aden and Dependencies	22-27	20-44	24-22	—	—	—	22-22	2,12-27	2,02-22	1-22	2-72	2-27	—	1-24	1-22
Ceylon	10-22	22-27	44-22	—	—	—	22-14	1,20-22	1,11-22	—	1-22	1-44	—	1-14	—
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	27-27	1,02-22	22-27	1-02	1-22	—	22-00	22-27	22-22	—	—	1-22	—	1-02	—
Mahratta Islands	71-20	22-22	22-21	1-14	—	—	22-22	22-22	27-71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zanzibar and Pemba	20-22	20-22	20-74	—	1-02	—	20-22	22-27	21-17	—	—	—	—	—	—
East African Protectorate	2-22	22-22	21-22	—	1-02	—	22-22	112-12	1,41-70	—	1-02	1-02	—	1-04	1-14
Natal	17-22	12-12	10-27	—	—	—	4-27	11-00	21-22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	22-17	—	—	—	—	2-22	1-21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	22-72	1,22-27	21-21	—	—	—	2-21	1-22	2-22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other British Possessions	1-22	2-27	12-22	—	—	—	2-22	22-22	12-22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions	41,22-22	22,21-24	22,72-24	22-27	22-27	22-22	12,22-12	22,22-17	24,22-22	22-77	21-12	21-21	22-22	22-22	22-22

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.	1915-1920.	1920-1921.	Percentage to total imports.			1913-1914.	1915-1920.	1920-1921.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1915-1920.	1920-1921.	
				1913-1914.	1915-1920.	1920-1921.				1913-1914.	1915-1920.	1920-1921.				
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>																
<b>Europe—</b>																
Belgium	1,00'91	19'87	2,19'06	1'41	'28	1'71	4,71'03	4,40'04	4,30'04	0'70	0'08	0'08	0'04	0'08	0'10	
France	1,39'97	1,19'04	1,99'28	2'28	1'41	1'22	4,87'04	4,09'02	1,77'04	0'08	0'44	0'08	0'08	0'44	1'41	
Germany	5,08'42	1'49	2,09'41	0'04	'08	0'07	4,08'16	1,09'08	0'04,00	0'08	'08	0'07	0'07	'04	0'08	
Italy	1,28'08	1,00'08	2,37'08	2'17	1'27	1'08	4,19'12	4,29'08	2,20'21	0'08	0'08	0'08	0'10	0'10	0'10	
Austria-Hungary	1,07'00	19'14	08'00	0'08	'12	'41	2,09'08	09'17	08'07	0'08	'08	'08	0'07	'04	'08	
Spain	0'08	00'07	0'08	'08	'07	'08	01'08	09'08	1,19'08	'08	'08	1'08	'08	'04	'08	
Holland	09'08	09'00	08'08	'07	'07	'08	09'08	09'08	09'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	'07	'08	
Sweden	17'08	19'19	08'08	'08	'08	'08	0'08	1'00	1'08	'08	'08	'08	'10	'10	'11	
Russia	1'08	'08	1'08	'08	'08	'01	19'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	'10	'08	'08	
Norway	10'00	00'48	00'00	'10	'08	'08	'08	'41	0'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	'11	'08	
Switzerland	00'10	08'07	1,02'21	'04	'08	1'12	'08	09'04	10'07	'08	'08	'12	'08	'08	'08	
Other Countries	0'21	'17	14'74	'04	'08	'12	4'08	17'08	09'01	'08	'12	'07	'08	'08	'08	
<b>Total, Europe</b>	<b>12,51'02</b>	<b>4,09'02</b>	<b>11,80'06</b>	<b>20'08</b>	<b>0'12</b>	<b>10'08</b>	<b>24,20'07</b>	<b>14,20'08</b>	<b>14,41'11</b>	<b>20'07</b>	<b>14'04</b>	<b>10'08</b>	<b>09'08</b>	<b>10'08</b>	<b>13'08</b>	
<b>Asia—</b>																
Japan	2,08'08	10,50'08	15,29'12	2'34	13'21	11'08	14,29'08	25,37'41	12,74'12	09'04	21'08	04'12	12'08	09'08	10'08	
China (exclusive of Hong-kong and Macao)	1,26'06	2,37'25	2,21'28	2'19	4'15	1'73	4,10'79	5,05'08	6,19'08	0'08	0'44	0'07	0'12	0'08	4'08	
Turkey	04'77	00'74	08'04	'08	'04	'41	1,09'08	7,09'08	2,09'08	0'08	0'07	0'04	1'04	4'08	0'08	
Persia	00'07	1,07'07	1,02'08	'04	0'08	'41	1,10'14	4,09'00	2,19'08	1'08	0'08	0'08	1'08	0'08	1'08	
Java	1,08'00	6,19'08	2,19'08	0'34	0'77	4'08	1'08	0'08	0'08	'08	'08	'08	1'08	0'08	0'71	
Muskat Territory and Trichal	43'01	40'00	40'08	'08	'08	'08	08'00	09'08	09'10	'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	
Oman																
Other Native States in Arabia	0'08	0'08	0'07	'12	'04	'08	08'07	77'14	09'21	'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	
Siam	25'27	03'07	08'08	'00	'08	'41	17'08	44'00	20'12	'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	
Other countries	29'00	21'08	0'00	'08	'00	'08	1'10	0'08	19'08	'08	'08	'08	'08	'10	'08	
<b>Total, Asia</b>	<b>6,37'48</b>	<b>28,77'25</b>	<b>25,20'07</b>	<b>11'16</b>	<b>20'14</b>	<b>19'78</b>	<b>24,19'08</b>	<b>37,21'21</b>	<b>25,24'11</b>	<b>24'08</b>	<b>21'08</b>	<b>09'08</b>	<b>09'08</b>	<b>09'08</b>	<b>09'08</b>	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>15'08</b>	<b>20'04</b>	<b>20'07</b>	<b>'08</b>	<b>'08</b>	<b>'08</b>	<b>1,08'08</b>	<b>00'01</b>	<b>00'73</b>	<b>1'08</b>	<b>'08</b>	<b>1'08</b>	<b>'08</b>	<b>'08</b>	<b>'08</b>	
<b>America</b>	<b>1,37'50</b>	<b>5,00'08</b>	<b>12,19'06</b>	<b>0'20</b>	<b>10'15</b>	<b>0'08</b>	<b>1,19'08</b>	<b>2,37'79</b>	<b>2,20'08</b>	<b>1'44</b>	<b>0'10</b>	<b>0'00</b>	<b>1'01</b>	<b>0'00</b>	<b>0'08</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,51'04</b>	<b>78,39'08</b>	<b>1,26,12'19</b>	<b>1,00'00</b>	<b>1,00'00</b>	<b>1,00'00</b>	<b>69,07'08</b>	<b>1,18,19'20</b>	<b>77,29'08</b>	<b>1,00'00</b>	<b>100'00</b>	<b>1,00'00</b>	<b>1,00'00</b>	<b>1,00'00</b>	<b>1,00'00</b>	

56. The abnormal fluctuations in the import and export trade have affected the percentages of the different countries in the total values of imports and exports, but the relative importance of each of the principal countries remains practically the same as in the previous year except in the case of Germany and some other countries, whose trade shows signs of revival.

57. In imports the share of the United Kingdom has gone up from 41 to 54 per cent. and the total value has been more than twice that of the previous year owing chiefly to the revival of the Lancashire trade in cotton manufactures which occupy the predominant position. Imports of other important articles such as metals and ores, railway plant and rolling stock, cotton twist and yarn and machinery and millwork have also greatly increased.

58. Japan occupies the second place in the import trade though her share has slightly declined from 13 to 12 per cent. owing to reduced shipments of silk piecegoods. Imports of cotton manufactures, which had fallen in the previous year, have increased enormously, especially grey piece goods, which have outbid Manchester in this class. Matches are still largely imported from Japan though the imports have fallen. In other lines captured from the enemy countries during the war her share has dwindled to insignificance owing to revival of trade with those countries.

59. America stands third in the import trade and her share has also slightly declined from 10 to 9 per cent. owing to smaller shipments of mineral oils; imports of motor cars, copper, instruments and hardware have advanced.

60. Next in importance is Java, which is now the only chief source of supply of sugar though her share has fallen from 8 per cent. to 4 per cent. There are practically no imports of Mauritius sugar, which is chiefly supplied to Europe. The great German trade in synthetic dyes shows signs of revival, imports other than reparation dyes from that country having advanced from the insignificant value of Rs. 1.49 lakh to Rs. 2.65 crores. Other articles imported were iron and steel and brass mixed or yellow metal. Imports from other countries in Europe have also appreciably improved owing to the revival of their industries.

61. Japan occupies the first place in the export trade though her share has fallen from 31 per cent. to 24 per cent. owing solely to smaller shipments of raw cotton, which have decreased from Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 18.65 crores in value. The share of the United Kingdom, which stands second in importance, has fallen from 15 per cent. to 12 per cent., exports to that country having receded from Rs. 17.45 crores to Rs. 9.87 crores owing to smaller shipments of seeds, raw wool and raw cotton. Next comes China, whose share has slightly improved from 7.44 per cent. to 7.97 per cent. though exports of cotton twist and yarn, which are largely exported to that country, have fallen by Rs. 4.05 crores in value.

62. The share of Mesopotamia has advanced from 6.37 per cent. to 7.04 per cent. in spite of a fall of Rs. 1.75 crore in the total exports, which is largely due to smaller shipments of cotton piecegoods. The share of Belgium rose from 3.89 per cent. to 5.55 per cent. owing to larger shipments of raw cotton. Exports to Germany have risen from practically nothing to 3.27 per cent. owing to larger shipments of raw cotton.

63. Government Transactions—(Stores).—Imports of stores on Government account advanced by Rs. 66.36 lakhs to Rs. 4.17 crores owing to larger importations of ammunition, instruments and metals, though imports of fire-arms, hardware, textile goods and telegraph materials have decreased. Exports have also increased by Rs. 1.8 crore to Rs. 6.02 crores owing chiefly to larger exports of drugs and medicines and articles registered under the head "All other articles—manufactured."

64. Treasure.—

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1918.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or Decrease in 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
<b>Gold—</b>					
Private	27,90,90,820	7,97,31,021	7,06,49,968	11,45,08,879	+ 4,38,58,911
Government	27,000	58,57,300	20,90,28,197	11,04,14,619	-19,86,28,508
<b>Silver—</b>					
Private	8,68,97,268	2,48,91,527	10,66,477	20,15,74,948	+10,06,08,471
Government	2,15,72,687	11,14,53,877	12,41,25,561	16,49,708	-12,24,06,868
Total, Imports	28,23,47,784	22,14,93,125	20,57,90,197	22,51,43,154	-17,76,43,022
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<b>Gold—</b>					
Private	3,86,04,928	2,28,22,720	6,96,10,261	10,55,02,827	+12,62,41,646
Government	70,07,173	22,11,222	5,96,92,440	658	-5,96,92,784
<b>Silver—</b>					
Private	2,67,62,424	1,18,96,928	22,21,642	2,55,42,027	+ 2,95,80,385
Government	12,287	1,14,22,922	5,92,028	20,01,220	+ 24,09,292
Total, Export	7,02,22,428	3,95,62,812	12,95,24,354	22,40,26,970	+ 9,14,12,736

As a result of the Currency Committee's recommendations, which were published in February 1920, certain important steps were taken by the Government of India regarding gold and silver. In the same month the prohibition on the import of silver was removed, and the import duty of annas 4 per ounce was abolished. Subsequently—in June and July the prohibitions on the import of gold and on the export of silver were removed. In consequence of these steps imports and exports of both gold and silver on private account increased. The increase in imports of gold is entirely due to larger arrivals of sovereigns and Turkish gold coins, imports of bullion having decreased by nearly Rs. 1 crore in value. Of the total imports of silver, bullion was valued at Rs. 8'88 crores against practically nil in the previous year. The greater portion of the silver bullion came from the United Kingdom and China. High prices of gold in Japan and America stimulated exports of gold on private account, which were valued at Rs. 19'56 crores against Rs. 6'93 crores in the previous year, the value of gold bullion exported being Rs. 16'95 crores and that of sovereigns and other coins Rs. 2'61 crores. The increase in the exports of silver is due to large shipments of silver bullion to China, Government of India rupees to Mauritius, Zanzibar, Muscat, Persia and China and Straits dollars to Singapore against none in the previous year.

Imports of gold on Government account were valued at Rs. 11 crores against Rs. 31 crores in the previous year and consisted mostly of bullion sent from the United Kingdom. Imports of silver and exports of gold and silver on account of Government were insignificant.

65. Shipping.—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the year 1913-14, 1919-20 and 1920-21 are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1919-1920.		1920-1921.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo	609	1,938,169	619	1,934,787	604	2,028,792
	{ In ballast	101	371,931	113	371,838	98	158,949
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	149	14,333	203	24,033	208	28,676
	{ In ballast	.....	.....	1	441	1	198
	Total	969	2,375,333	936	2,340,979	911	2,417,615
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo	619	1,818,005	638	1,987,828	678	1,931,348
	{ In ballast	33	121,321	61	177,730	31	128,889
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	118	18,055	208	21,081	181	21,828
	{ In ballast	.....	.....	7	888	10	1,598
	Total	770	1,957,291	914	2,187,527	900	2,083,663
	Grand Total	1,739	4,332,624	1,850	4,528,506	1,747	4,501,278

The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1,935 to 1,775 and the total tonnage from 4,388,487 tons to 4,252,414 tons. Of these there were 1,353 steamers of the burthen of 4,201,593 tons against 1,431 of 4,322,052 tons in the previous year. The sailing vessels consisted almost entirely of "Native craft" engaged in trade with the Persian Gulf Ports, Arabia and East Africa.

66. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to nationalities. British shipping has pride of place though its tonnage has decreased by 139,513 tons; Japanese tonnage has decreased by 70,983 tons whilst that of America has increased by 86,427 tons.

*Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.*

Nationality.		1913-1914.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	...	2,790,773	2,556,040	2,416,536
Japanese	...	961,757	633,972	372,979
American	...	.....	21,977	109,244
Others	...	1,201,156	210,214	218,244

67. **Freights.**—In the first two months of the year—April and May—the export trade was normal and the freight rates to the United Kingdom were somewhat high. But from June 1920 the export trade began to be depressed and consequently the freight rates fell heavily. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to the United Kingdom are given below :—

	April.	August.	December.	March.
Cotton, raw (measurement) ...	100	60	35	20
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ...	95	60	35	20
Castor and light seeds (18 cwt.) ...	90	55	30	15
Myrabolams ...	90	55	30	15
Manganese ore ...	72/6	100	65	25

Rates for other ports were as shown below :—

	April.	August.	December.	March.
<b>Trieste-Venice—</b>				
Light seeds ...	80	55	40	32/6
Seeds ...	85	60	40	32/6
Measurement ...	90	60	50	37/6
<b>Naples-Leghorn—</b>				
Light seeds ...	80	55	40	20
Seeds ...	85	60	45	25
Measurement ...	90	65	50	25
<b>Marseilles—</b>				
Light seeds ...	80	55	40	15
Seeds ...	85	60	45	20
Measurement ...	70	65	50	20
<b>New-York—</b>				
Light seeds ...	65	70	40	17/6
Seeds ...	70	75	45	22/6
Measurement ...	75	80	50	27/6
<b>Antwerp—</b>				
Light seeds ...	75	45	40	15
Seeds ...	80	45	45	20
Measurement ...	85	50	45	20

68. **Exchange.**—The most perplexing question affecting the trade and finances of the country was that of the rupee sterling exchange. In January 1920 the rupee was quoted at about 2s 4d. It rose rapidly and in February touched 2s 10½d, weakened again and fell gradually till it was about 1s 3½d at the end of March 1921.

69. **Prices.**—The following table shows the variation in the average wholesale 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.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>							
<b>Metals and Ores—</b>							
Brass ... .. per Cwt.	100	106-47	220-00	206-77	226-03	117-01	165-40
Copper ... .. " " "	100	108-08	227-25	210-00	230-00	120-15	173-04
Iron and Steel ... .. Ton.	100	94-71	205-17	246-00	475-00	220-70	257-30
Oils—Kerosene ... .. Gal.	100	86-00	126-00	127-00	129-00	173-00	173-00
Sugar, refined ... .. Ton.	100	98-00	126-00	121-00	126-00	273-01	274-00
<b>Textiles—</b>							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... .. Lb.	100	178-44	226-00	226-07	226-00	254-01	226-00
" Piece-goods, Grey ... .. Yd.	100	126-00	121-00	223-04	273-73	220-00	213-13
" " White ... .. " "	100	123-00	121-07	223-00	226-00	226-00	241-00
" " Coloured, printed or dyed, ... .. " "	100	126-00	213-75	223-75	221-25	227-00	226-00
Silk—Raw ... .. per Lb.	100	107-00	154-19	173-18	123-00	220-00	220-00
Silk—Piece-goods ... .. Yd.	100	98-00	126-00	120-00	220-00	227-00	220-19
Woolen Piece-goods ... .. " "	100	108-00	179-75	222-14	221-00	254-00	226-00

		Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
<b>Grain, pulses and flour—</b>								
Rice (Indian)	Ton.	100	114-25	140-07	140-00	130-70	130-0	120-00
<b>Seeds—</b>								
Linseed	Ton.	100	170-15	130-70	140-00	150-00	100-00	107-07
Rape	"	100	110-00	120-00	120-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
Til or Jimili	"	100	120-00	120-00	141-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
Cotton	"	100	100-14	100-14	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
Castor	"	100	110-00	110-00	120-00	110-00	100-00	100-00
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton, Raw	Ton.	100	121-70	170-00	181-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
Twist and Yarn	Lb.	100	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
<b>Piece-goods—</b>								
Grey	Yd.	100	120-00	120-00	121-07	100-00	100-00	100-00
White	"	100	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
Coloured, or dyed printed	"	100	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
Wool, Raw	Lb.	100	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

**COASTING TRADE.**

70. 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.		
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or Decrease.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>British Ports within the Presidency</b>	1,44,04,421	1,51,14,177	+ 7,09,756	2,12,04,001	2,40,81,201	+ 28,77,200
<b>Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—</b>						
Cutch	68,20,000	68,00,000	+ 20,000	67,00,100	61,00,000	+ 6,00,100
Kathiawar	2,10,00,100	2,20,00,000	+ 9,99,900	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	+ 0,00,000
Goa	4,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	- 1,00,00,000	2,70,00,000	2,00,00,000	+ 70,00,000
Other Ports	6,00,000	6,00,000	+ 0,00,000	24,00,000	22,00,000	+ 2,00,000
<b>Total</b>	7,78,00,521	8,00,00,000	+ 22,00,000	6,70,00,000	6,82,00,000	+ 12,00,000
<b>British Ports in other Presidencies—</b>						
Bengal	68,00,000	2,00,00,000	+ 1,32,00,000	2,00,00,000	2,71,00,000	+ 71,00,000
Madras	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	+ 0,00,000	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	+ 0,00,000
Burma	10,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	+ 7,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	2,71,00,000	+ 71,00,000
Sind	6,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	- 4,00,00,000	21,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	+ 19,00,00,000
<b>Total</b>	21,00,00,000	21,00,00,000	+ 0,00,00,000	25,00,00,000	26,42,00,000	+ 1,42,00,000
<b>Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—</b>						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,00,000	1,00,000	+ 0,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	+ 0,00,000
State of Travancore	2,00,000	2,00,000	+ 0,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	+ 0,00,000
Other Ports	—	2,00,000	+ 2,00,000	—	2,00,000	+ 2,00,000
<b>Total</b>	3,00,000	5,00,000	+ 2,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	+ 2,00,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	11,59,00,521	12,05,00,000	+ 46,00,000	10,00,00,000	10,10,00,000	+ 10,00,000

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

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

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1919-20.	1920-21.
Jute manufactures	82	82
Grain, pulse and flour	1,867	1,641
Kerosene	104	128
Spices	107	109
Teak wood	84	166
Cotton, raw	1,927	1,191
Seeds	182	82
Wool, raw	41	28
Coal	14	128

Coal and jute manufactures are the principal articles imported from Bengal, rice, kerosene oil and teakwood from Burma, raw cotton and wheat from Sind, raw wool from Cutch, raw cotton, ghi and raw wool from Kathiawar, seeds and spices from Madras and raw cotton from Southern Maratha Country (*vid* Goa). The fall of Rs. 135 lakhs in the total imports is due mainly to smaller arrivals of rice from Burma and raw cotton from Sind though imports of the latter article from Kathiawar show a large increase. The rise in imports from Bengal is due to larger arrivals of coal for bunkering steamers, since with effect from September 1920 steps were taken to prevent the use of rail-borne coal for bunkering purposes.

71. Of the total exports to coast ports from Bombay nearly three quarters consist of Indian produce and one quarter foreign produce. The increase of Rs. 218 lakhs in the total exports is due mainly to larger exports of cotton manufactures and cotton twist and yarn to the Bengal and Madras Presidencies though exports of cotton manufactures to Sind have fallen considerably. Figures for the most important items are given below:—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1919-20.	1920-21.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton twist and yarn	225	882
Cotton manufactures	1,206	1,847
Grain, pulse and flour	483	872
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	311	805
Sugar	115	114
Metals	69	93
Matches	22	9

## SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

### FOREIGN TRADE.

72. The direct foreign trade of the Subordinate Ports is insignificant. Imports, which almost entirely consisted of dates from Mesopotamia, other dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa and stones from Muscat Territory, were valued at Rs 2.22 lakhs as against Rs. 3.51 lakhs in the previous year. Exports to foreign ports amounted to Rs. 1,996 only against nil in the previous year and mostly consisted of timber other than teakwood to Mesopotamia.

### COASTING TRADE.

73. More than half of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports is with the port of Bombay. Imports declined by Rs. 89.93 lakhs to Rs. 4.14 crores owing chiefly to smaller supplies of rice from Bombay. Exports also declined by Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 3.2 crores. This decline is due mainly to smaller shipments of paddy to ports in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and also of rice and spices to Bombay.

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

	Kanara Range.		Ratanagiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import	63,07,227	55,12,226	2,17,62,626	1,28,12,224	67,74,212	62,62,112	84,22,142	22,62,272	21,41,722	21,22,774	4,22,71,272	2,22,70,122	- 70,04,222
Export	42,30,242	22,11,274	22,53,277	22,14,277	72,04,222	22,14,222	22,22,272	22,22,122	12,27,222	17,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	- 22,22,222
Total	22,22,222	22,22,222	2,17,22,222	2,22,22,222	1,42,22,222	1,42,22,222	1,42,22,222	1,42,22,222	1,42,22,222	1,42,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	- 1,42,22,222
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import	1,22,222	4,22,222	2,22,222	7,22,222	77,222	22,222	2,22,222	2,72,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 70,222
Export	2,72,222	1,22,222	2,72,222	2,72,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	- 1,22,222
Total	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	- 2,22,222
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import	12,72,222	2,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 12,22,222
Export	2,22,222	2,22,222	11,22,222	2,22,222	22,22,222	12,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 12,22,222
Total	12,72,222	2,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	12,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 22,22,222
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.													
Import	---	---	1,222	---	---	---	---	---	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	- 12,222
Export	---	---	---	---	2,22,222	2,22,222	---	---	1,222	1,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	- 22,222
Total	---	---	1,222	---	2,22,222	2,22,222	---	---	22,222	22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	- 22,222
Grand Total—													
Import	22,22,222	22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	- 22,22,222
Export	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 22,22,222
Treasure	---	---	2,222	22,222	---	---	---	---	2,222	2,222	2,222	---	- 22,222
Total	1,22,22,222	22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,22,222	- 22,22,222

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

SECTION II.—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

74. Changes in the rate of duty.—The general rate of import duty from 1st April 1920 to 31st December 1920 was 7½ per cent. and remained the same up to 28th February 1921. It was raised to 11 per cent. by the Indian Finance Act, 1921, which amended the tariff schedule with effect from 1st March 1921. At the same time the rates of duty were raised on tobacco, wines and spirits, and matches, and a number of articles were made liable to duty at 20 per cent.

75. Effect of increased Customs duties.—The new tariff imposing higher rates of duty was only in force for one month of the year under review and consequently had no effect on the imports during that month since orders could not be placed and executed in so short a time. Enquiries tend to indicate that the higher rates will not materially affect the consumption of spirits, beer or sparkling wines; it is possible that the cheaper still wines will be adversely affected.

The duty on matches was raised by the difference of one pie and 7½ per cent. of the value, i.e., by about 86 pie per box; the retail rate per box has been raised two pies per box, the importers and the various middle-men having absorbed the balance. Enquiries lead one to suppose that had the duty been raised to Re. 1 per gross of boxes the retail price would not have been raised any higher.

The position of motor cars in Bombay at the end of the year was abnormal, on the whole it seems unlikely that the high rate of duty will prove



a serious setback—for the moment it was probably an advantage to importers since it raised the potential value of cars already cleared but unsold for a variety of reasons.

Importers of glass beads and bangles represent a high rate of duty as a hardship; they have not however shown that the higher duty is likely to curtail the trade.

Importers of watches anticipate that the duty of 20 per cent. will adversely affect the consumption of cheap watches which are purchased by those who can only afford a watch with difficulty and are unable or unwilling to pay higher prices.

It is stated that silks are likely to be adversely affected by the higher rate of duty owing to the fact that so much of the business is done by small dealers who can ill afford to lock up so much additional capital at the high rate of interest ruling.

76. **Financial Gross Receipts.**—The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 8,74,22,896 during the year under report as against Rs. 6,00,10,075 during the previous year.

77. **Financial.**—Variations in the receipts on account of duty are given in the following statement:—

Article.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Difference between 1919-20 and 1920-21.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<b>IMPORT DUTY.</b>						
Cotton Manufactures	44.48	70.21	101.38	197.41	96.08	.....
Liquors	35.34	35.70	45.18	70.46	25.30	.....
Petroleum	10.08	16.80	30.57	23.68	.....	6.89
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	3.92	8.08	10.96	23.21	17.25	.....
Sugar	19.51	29.21	38.05	29.32	.....	8.73
Metals	15.31	12.18	60.67	60.92	10.15	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	4.22	7.18	13.64	11.06	.....	2.58
Silk and articles made of	14.83	22.43	51.98	47.13	.....	4.85
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	9.01	13.64	20.42	49.05	28.63	.....
Dyes and Colours	5.35	7.57	19.65	32.84	15.19	.....
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco	4.37	9.68	13.45	25.66	7.21	.....
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	3.72	8.22	10.40	13.52	3.12	.....
Glass and Earthenware	.....	4.91	11.56	17.43	5.87	.....
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, &c.	2.20	2.60	12.01	35.92	23.91	.....
Articles Imported by Post	6.21	15.12	24.35	42.66	5.31	.....
All other articles not otherwise specified	124.35	112.08	104.72	165.19	60.47	.....
<b>Total Import Duty</b>	<b>311.78</b>	<b>376.57</b>	<b>672.99</b>	<b>651.39</b>	<b>276.40</b>	.....
Refunds and Drawbacks	5.50	18.67	42.26	39.92	.....	3.34
<b>Net Import Duty</b>	<b>306.19</b>	<b>357.90</b>	<b>629.73</b>	<b>611.47</b>	<b>261.74</b>	.....
<b>EXPORT DUTY.</b>						
Rice	2.33	5.34	4.24	2.61	.....	1.63
Jute	.....	48	51	82	.....	31
Tea	.....	1.01	1.12	65	.....	64
Hides and Skins	.....	.....	11.64	6.37	.....	5.27
<b>Total Export Duty</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>10.35</b>	.....	<b>7.26</b>
Refunds	0.03	0.20	1.12	1.14	.....	0.02
<b>Net Export Duty</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>16.49</b>	<b>10.21</b>	.....	<b>6.24</b>
<b>Grand Total Gross Import and Export Duty</b>	<b>314.11</b>	<b>383.40</b>	<b>690.60</b>	<b>661.74</b>	<b>270.94</b>	.....
<b>Grand Total Net Import and Export Duty</b>	<b>308.49</b>	<b>364.44</b>	<b>646.22</b>	<b>621.65</b>	<b>275.95</b>	.....
Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures	41.36	61.38	122.65	207.46	74.81	.....
Tea cess	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.06	.....	0.06
Indigo cess	.....	0.01	0.06	0.02	.....	0.04

Year.	Net receipts.	Rs.
1911-12	...	2,88,81,933
1912-13	...	3,38,12,040
1913-14	...	3,49,04,452
1914-15	...	3,90,10,609
1915-16	...	3,75,75,199
1916-17	...	3,70,38,060
1917-18	...	4,28,37,100
1918-19	...	4,49,89,868
1919-20	...	5,55,67,781
1920-21	...	6,82,99,045

78. The total net receipts after deduction of refunds and drawbacks for a period of ten years are shown in the margin. Details of the last two years are shown in the statement attached (Appendix I).

79. **Expenditure.**—Details of expenditure for the last two years are shown in the attached Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 15,10,033 as against Rs. 13,46,775 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 1·8 per cent. as compared with 2·4 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of establishment which includes the cost of establishment of the Commissioner's office as well as the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses represented 1·4 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 9,97,964 to Rs. 11,28,707.

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

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Import manifests for dutiable cargo	... 2,630	2,948
Export manifests to foreign ports	... 2,155	2,820
Export manifests to coast ports	... 26,094	22,893
Bills of entry	... 155,945	271,847
Shipping bills	... 143,159	180,215

81. **Customs offences.**—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,436 as against 3,738 in the preceding year. Out of the total number 991 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with separately in this report. Out of the remaining 1,445 no penalty was imposed in 170 cases. The Collector passed orders in 258 out of these 1,445 cases and the rest were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors.

Smuggling of gold continued to be carried on until the withdrawal of the prohibition on import in July 1920. 19 cases representing seizures of about £15,000 were made and the total of penalties in lieu of confiscation and of fines imposed in this connection amounted to Rs. 1,89,200 in those cases.

"An important case was detected in which an attempt was made by a shipper by using two sets of documents to smuggle to Jeddah *via* Karachi large consignments of food-stuffs the exportation of which without a license to Jeddah is prohibited. The goods were confiscated by the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, Karachi, to whom information was sent; the net amount of penalty realised was Rs. 12,000."

A case of attempted export of leathers was discovered and a fine of Rs. 15,000 was imposed.

Eight parcels of preparations containing opium and cocaine were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting their transmission by post. A seizure of cocaine was made by the Preventive Department involving the capture of 19½ lbs. The offender was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment. A case of illicit importation of arms and ammunition was detected and a conviction was obtained.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 3,10,767 as against Rs. 3,15,335.

There were 5 appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector and 6 to the Commissioner against the decision of the Collector. Two appeals were made to Government. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collector in two cases, reversed the decision in one and reduced the penalty in two cases. The Commissioner

rejected four appeals, remitted the penalty imposed in one case, ordering acquisition only of the sovereigns for Government, and reduced the penalty in one case. Government reduced the penalty in one case and declined to interfere in the other.

82. **The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.**—Cases under the Act numbered 991 during the year under report as compared with 1,570 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement is given below:—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919-20	1,080	28	462	1,570	9	1,050	518	9	1,568
1920-21	815	17	459	991	1	489	501	1	990

83. - There were 445 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin, in 9 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 436 were cases in which goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India bore names of British Indian dealers or were described in such a manner as to suggest British or British Indian origin.

84. Of the 459 detentions under clause (f) 302 related to cotton goods, 68 woollen goods, 25 to cotton and woollen goods and 64 to cotton and silk goods. In 35 cases figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "yard" or its abbreviation "yds.". In 241 cases the length was not stamped on pieces but was on the wrappers or on the tickets attached to the goods. In 1 case the length was stamped on the inner fold and in the remaining 151 cases the length was not stamped at all.

85. The statement prescribed by paragraph 67 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II.

86. In 142 cases in which infringements of the provisions of the Act were detected the goods were passed without correction of the offending marks and without penalties. In 359 cases correction of the offending marks was insisted on but no penalties were imposed. In 490 cases penalties were imposed; in 379 of these the goods were passed after correction of the offending marks; in 1 case the goods were confiscated; in 4 the goods were reshipped (in three with penalties and in 1 without penalty) and in the remaining 106 cases the goods were allowed to be cleared as they were.

87. Of the total number of cases *viz.*, 991, 78 were disposed of by the Collector and 913 by the Assistant Collector in charge Appraising Department.

88. There was 1 appeal to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector in charge Appraising Department out of the 913 cases disposed of by him. The decision of the Assistant Collector was up-held. There was no appeal to the Commissioner.

89. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 14,315 and Rs. 1,750 respectively.

90. Eleven thousand four hundred and nine packages of general merchandise, 568 bundles of copper sheets, 100 barrels of green copperas, 580 bundles of steel sheets, 1,000 boxes of steel coke tin plates and 330 barrels of aniline dye (dry) were detained during the year in connection with offences against the Merchandise Marks Act.

## CONTINENTAL PORTS.

\*91. The number and result of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act during the year under report and the previous year are shown below :—

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1919-20	654†	8	647	Rs. 23,763	Rs. 2,868
1920-21	606‡	5	599	19,020	2,167

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

‡ 8 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 99·17 compared with 99·5 in the previous year.

92. The most common offences were those of sailing without port-clearance, deviation from the proper route of voyage, non-production of documents within 24 hours of arrival at a port, failure to call at boarding stations, non-production of documents on demand and landing and shipping of unmanifested goods.

## LAND CUSTOMS.

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

The receipts at the Custom Houses were Rs. 4,00,015 during the year under report against Rs. 1,88,661 during the previous year, an increase of Rs. 2,11,354.

The increased receipts were obtained entirely on the Goa Frontier and are mainly due to (1) increased imports of machinery by the Railway Company, (2) duty on kerosene oil imported from foreign countries at Mormugao by the Standard Oil Co. according to the new arrangements sanctioned in Government Order No. 210, Revenue Department, of 21st January 1921 and (3) larger imports of kerosene oil tins manufactured at Mormugao and (4) the increased tariff rates from 1st March 1921. The increase in the rates of export duty is also responsible for the increased receipts. There was a small decrease in revenue on the Daman Frontier on account of smaller imports of unsalted fish, fish-maws and shark fins, the last two articles being exported from Daman by sea during the latter part of the year. Smaller exports of rice to Daman are also responsible for the fall in export duty as the cheap rice shop in Daman was closed during the year under report.

94. Exemption from import duty leviable on rice, other grains, fruit, vegetable, etc., granted as a concession at the nakas on the Goa Frontier (Government Order No. 7920 of the 14th August 1916) was granted to a still smaller extent during the year under report than in the previous year. The value of the articles aggregated Rs. 3,440 and the amount of duty foregone Rs. 137 as against Rs. 6,336 and Rs. 271 respectively in the preceding year.

95. The duty collected on salt imported at the duty collecting stations on the Goa Frontier has been excluded from the above figures of receipts and credited to its properhead "III Salt".

96. No separate expenditure is debited to Land Customs, one-tenth of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt and continental Customs Department being debited to "9 Customs."

97. The quantity of kerosene oil imported via Castle-Rock during the year under report was 39,44,735 gallons against 11,86,124 in the preceding year. Comparison is, however, vitiated by the fact that the Oil Companies resumed their operations which were suspended after the outbreak of the war in January 1920; the figures of imports for the year under report cannot therefore fairly be compared with those of the preceding year. Tins were manufactured at Mormugao on a large scale and a large quantity of oil was imported in tins.

\* Paragraphs 91 to 101 are supplied by the Commissioner of Customs.

Hitherto the oil imported at Castle Rock was duly tested and paid duty at Bombay or some other British port in India before it was pumped into tanks at Mormugao. During the year under report Castle-Rock was added to the list of places at which non-duty paid and non-tested petroleum can be imported direct from foreign countries and arrangements were brought into force for the testing, measuring and recovery of duty under the credit bond system under the supervision of the British Custom Officer, Mormugao.

98. There is an increase of Rs. 3,199-12-2 in the export duty levied on the Goa Frontier during the year under review as compared with the decrease of Rs. 4,091-4-9 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the export of rice and paddy into Goa from Up-Ghat Districts under passes issued by the Director, Civil Supplies. As stated above the exports of rice to Daman were less during the year which resulted in a diminution in the export duty on the Daman Frontier.

The dutiable import and export traffic shews a decrease during the year under review. The decrease in the latter case being small calls for no remarks. The decrease in the former case appears to be due to a diminution of traffic from Goa owing to a bad trading year.

99. As regards through traffic, there is an increase in the export through traffic and a decrease in the import through traffic. The former is due mainly to the increase in the imports of jaggry which have apparently been diverted from the Poona route to the Mormugao Harbour route and partly to the opening up of manganese exports.

100. During the year under report revised arrangements for the quicker examination of waggons and levy of duty if any were brought into force so as to avoid detention of waggons at Castle-Rock. For this purpose with the consent of the Portuguese authority a British Customs Officer with the necessary staff was stationed at Mormugao. All import traffic is examined and weighed before it is loaded in waggons at Mormugao and the waggons sealed with the British Customs Officer's seal. The waggons are passed at Castle-Rock if the seals are intact and duty, if any, is paid by the Railway Company. Similarly export through waggons are sealed on their arrival at Castle-Rock and are examined on their arrival at Mormugao on unloading. Similar arrangements in respect of dutiable articles produced in Goa, viz., Salt, copra, coconuts, etc., are under contemplation; but it has not yet been possible to bring them into effect. Passing of Import through traffic under the revised arrangements was brought into force from May 1920 and the export through traffic from January 1921. As a result of these arrangements 6,042 waggons out of 7,845 import loads and 1,258 out of 8,849 export loads were passed during the year.

#### Offences.

101. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 159 compared with 239 in the preceding year, 3 on the Daman Frontier compared with 6 in 1919—20 and 156 on the Goa Frontier against 233. The majority of cases related to import by unauthorised routes. The decrease is due to the removal of the main restrictions on the export of food-stuffs to Portuguese territory as a result of which there was less smuggling than in previous year.

### SECTION III.—COTTON DUTIES ACT.

*Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1920-21.*

\*102. The following statement shows the production of woven goods for the year 1920-21 as compared with that of the previous year:—

Year.				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1919-20	...	...	...	195,411,952	79,962,525	30,874,421	306,248,898
1920-21	...	...	...	185,601,034	76,067,525	30,681,611	292,370,170
Decrease	...	...	...	9,810,918	3,895,000	192,810	13,878,728

\* Paragraphs 103 to 106 are supplied by the Collector of Bombay.

It will be seen that the total production of cloth fell from 306,348,898 lbs. in 1919-20 to 292,370,170 lbs. in 1920-21. The decrease in production, so far as the weight of the goods is concerned, may be accounted for by the fact that yarn of finer counts was used to a greater extent in the manufacture of cloth thus giving a lighter though a more valuable article than that class of cloth woven from boarse and heavy yarns. The other factors that contributed to some extent in reducing the production are (1) the hesitancy in buying owing to the uncertainty of the demand for the near future, and (2) the stoppages of work at periods of 3 to 4 days at a time through labour strikes and difficulties.

The percentage of the Bleached, Coloured and Calendered goods to the total production was respectively 1.68, 27.36, and 69.38 against 1.52, 27.60 and 69.09 of the previous year.

103. The production of hosiery goods again rose from 185,965 lbs. in 1919-20 to 276,688 lbs. in the year under report.

104. The following table shows the production of yarn:—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1919-20	817,719,044	78,543,039	48,536,940	430,799,048
1920-21	842,466,408	76,304,217	51,194,035	469,944,660
Increase	24,747,364	2,760,858	2,657,095	39,145,517

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and up-wards was practically the same as last year, *vis.* 35.68 as against 35.71.

105. The following table shows the amount of duty realized and drawback paid under the Cotton Duties Act. :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment.)	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscellaneous		Duty.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20	1,32,65,660	416	4,16,916	1,28,48,743	416
1920-21	2,07,44,842	745	4,45,228	2,08,00,357	745
Increase	74,79,182	529	28,512	74,51,614	329

It will be seen that in spite of the decrease in the production of cloth there has been an increase in the amount of revenue collected. This is accounted for partly by the increase in the tariff rates and partly by the working off of a considerable amount of arrears.

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

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption	4,077,529	3,679,712	3,151,045
Drawback	25,064,189	9,160,772	9,021,078
Total	29,141,718	12,840,484	12,172,123

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

Kind of Mill.	1919-20.				1920-21.			
	Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmed- abad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning ... ..	19	17	5	41	18	17	4	39
Spinning and Weaving ... ..	59	86	16	110	59	38	15	112
Weaving ... ..	4	18	4	21	5	18	5	28
Hosiery ... ..	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	3
Total ... ..	83	68	25	176	83	70	24	177

108. It is again satisfactory to note that while the textile industry is passing through a state of depression in other parts of the world, the year under report was one of unprecedented and unparalleled prosperity for the local mill industry both as regards spinning and weaving.

Bombay, 15th June 1921.

C. R. WATKINS,  
Acting Collector of Customs.

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Custom House and (2) the continental Sea Customs Ports and Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1920-1921 as contrasted with those for 1919-1920.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.		
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay.	
	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.		1920-21.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Imports, Sea Customs...	8,88,08,898	8,78,97,719	1,07,088	1,17,441	8,72,488	1,64,778	8,88,08,819	8,78,70,988	Controlling.		
Exports do.	10,98,898	17,80,688	8,977	10,680	28,199	20,898	10,98,498	18,11,840	Commissioner of Customs	68,940	84,108
Do. Indigo	1,788	8,788	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,788	8,788	Office Establishment	12,097	12,897
Recovery of the cost of establishment entertained on behalf of Private Firms	48,788	40,881	1,777	988	-----	-----	48,498	40,474	War allowance	8,814	8,898
Interest on arrears of Revenue	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	Total Rs.	84,881	78,698
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Besses Light Dues	1,888	1,078	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,888	1,078	Executive.		
Overtime work fees	1,08,871	1,78,748	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,08,871	1,78,748	Collector of Customs	88,870	84,898
Sunday Fees	8,88,800	88,800	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,88,800	88,800	Assistant Collectors	68,898	68,870
Warehouse and wharf rents	8,847	8,978	8,987	4,018	-----	-----	8,814	7,981	Customs Subordinate Establishment	4,88,888	4,19,818
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents	77,000	78,479	8,087	8,840	-----	-----	79,087	80,810	Preventive Establishment	8,97,881	8,88,788
Confiscations and Penalties	8,17,804	8,88,777	8,088	4,888	8,800	8,888	8,88,788	8,88,800	War allowance	1,07,880	78,188
Sale-proceeds of forms, Trade Reports, etc.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Total Rs.	10,68,108	8,88,888
Miscellaneous other items	4,84,088	8,18,088	4,818	8,880	1,880	1,804	4,70,077	8,18,888	Total Pay Rs.	11,88,884	8,97,884
Profit on gold acquired from passengers	84,700	68,788	-----	-----	-----	-----	84,700	68,788	Allowances.		
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Bansa and Dharampur	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Travelling, Tonnage and other allowances	68,878	88,817
Grand Total	8,81,97,881	6,00,10,078	1,80,880	1,44,808	4,00,018	1,88,881	8,88,97,888	6,08,48,848	Overtime work fees	8,08,888	8,08,818
Debit—									Total Allowances	8,81,888	8,44,788
Refunds, Imports	7,77,887	8,70,888	488	708	8,404	1,818	7,80,794	8,78,110	Contingencies.		
Do. Exports	14,888	1,11,891	87	88	887	844	14,888	1,18,888	Service Postage and Telegrams	8,878	4,888
Do. Indigo	88	888	-----	-----	-----	-----	88	888	Rewards	68,888	87,718
Do. Miscellaneous	1,88,881	1,18,488	888	1,088	841	818	1,88,788	1,17,881	Boat Stoves and Repairs including Marine Stores	11,818	88,848
Drawbacks	88,11,888	88,44,088	-----	-----	-----	-----	88,11,888	88,44,088	Rental of Telephone wire and Instruments	8,811	8,041
Total	41,81,887	44,48,884	748	8,888	8,818	8,878	41,88,048	44,48,888	Other Charges	80,888	84,088
Total Customs Net Revenue	8,40,88,884	8,88,97,781	1,88,784	1,48,848	8,88,488	1,88,888	8,48,41,881	8,88,88,818	Total Contingencies	1,81,878	1,04,078
									Add—1/10 of the whole expenditure of the combined and the Continental Customs Department	8,88,108	7,88,748
									Total Rs.	17,77,888	18,88,778



## APPENDIX II

*Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 67 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.*

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or rehipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trademark or false indication in respect of the person by whom the goods were made or produced ...	1	...	...	1	2	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(i) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country ...	118	144	67	107	436	
(ii) as between two foreign countries ...	1	5	2	1	9	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, <i>viz.</i> :—						
(i) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	...	21	6	19	46	
(ii) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(iii) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(iv) as to the material of which the goods were composed ...	10	14	1	14	39	
(v) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right ...	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	12	175	152	120	459	
Total ...	142	359	228	262	991	

**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**SEA-BORNE TRADE**  
**AND**  
**CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF THE**  
**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND**  
**(Including Administration of Land Customs, the Cotton Duties**  
**Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act)**  
**FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1921-22**  
**WITH APPENDICES**



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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS**  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,**  
*For the Official Year ending 31st March 1922.*

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

**GENERAL SUMMARY.**

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1922, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-14 and 1919-20:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or decrease in 1921-22.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>(I) Foreign Trade (Private).</b>						
Imports	Merchandise	51,11,92,092	51,39,30,455	1,26,12,40,255	96,65,62,324	- 21,80,99,084
	Gold	97,99,30,539	7,44,99,469	11,45,09,579	12,30,37,129	+ 8,85,27,549
	Silver	8,89,37,358	1,77,50,118	10,35,99,948	14,70,17,669	+ 4,34,17,721
	Total, Imports	67,79,70,159	70,64,00,082	1,48,23,49,782	1,23,66,17,122	- 24,57,32,660
Exports	Foreign Merchandise re-exported	3,33,90,045	7,64,00,934	11,93,73,638	10,93,92,328	- 1,70,81,310
	Indian Produce	69,31,89,971	71,34,07,439	65,56,37,646	79,31,36,923	+ 13,74,99,277
	Gold	3,65,04,928	3,99,34,435	19,55,54,537	16,30,74,929	- 3,24,79,608
	Silver	2,97,59,434	1,13,99,970	2,55,92,097	1,95,39,793	- 60,52,304
	Total, Exports	69,39,47,438	84,11,41,668	99,61,19,818	1,07,70,83,973	+ 8,09,64,155
Total, Foreign Trade		1,56,19,17,597	1,55,00,61,750	2,47,84,69,600	2,31,37,01,095	- 16,47,68,505
<b>(II) Coasting Trade (Private).</b>						
Imports	Indian Produce	19,79,07,066	29,79,23,543	29,31,30,708	20,49,46,467	- 8,81,84,241
	Foreign Merchandise	92,45,326	1,43,39,320	1,79,34,648	2,12,37,079	+ 33,02,431
	Gold	4,900	67,949	18,65,977	1,39,580	- 17,26,397
	Silver	4,20,161	2,45,990	1,79,497	9,79,395	+ 7,99,898
Total, Imports	20,76,72,553	31,72,76,802	32,99,11,830	24,91,31,419	- 8,08,40,413	
Exports	Indian Produce	13,49,76,018	14,04,32,536	17,95,91,348	29,39,46,348	+ 15,43,55,330
	Foreign Merchandise	5,01,37,900	6,39,28,708	7,25,26,160	7,31,29,744	+ 60,02,744
	Gold	64,906	—	—	64,317	+ 64,317
	Silver	6,05,973	5,15,991	6,14,507	9,39,499	+ 3,24,992
Total, Exports	19,57,04,397	21,49,76,175	26,21,17,515	37,10,16,358	+ 17,53,11,843	
Total, Coasting Trade		40,33,76,950	53,22,52,977	59,20,29,345	62,01,47,777	+ 2,80,71,432
Grand Total, Private Trade		1,96,52,94,547	2,08,23,14,727	3,07,04,98,945	2,93,38,48,872	- 13,66,50,073
<b>(III) Government Transactions.</b>						
Foreign		1,69,41,534	10,79,92,211	17,70,19,393	4,39,41,370	- 13,30,78,923
Coasting		1,33,54,928	5,87,798	9,79,979	11,14,448	+ 11,14,448
Total, Government Transactions		3,02,96,462	10,86,72,109	18,50,18,792	15,53,85,818	- 2,96,62,676
Total Trade		2,26,81,91,009	3,16,90,26,836	4,92,55,17,737	4,48,92,34,690	- 43,62,83,047

*General Remarks.*

2. There can only be the one opinion that the year 1921-22 was a disappointing and disastrous one for trade. At the commencement of the year India was passing through an acute period of trade depression. The general trade prosperity which followed immediately after the cessation of hostilities proved to be but transient, and from June 1920 onwards a severe reaction took place. The ill effects of a poor monsoon in 1920-21 still made themselves felt and were not counteracted to any appreciable extent by the effects of a good monsoon in the year under report. It was found necessary to continue the embargo against the export of food-stuffs generally: the import of wheat indeed had to be encouraged, and large quantities came into the country. Further there was very serious dislocation of trade due to the instability of exchange, political inquietude, the conditions unfavourable for business, which prevailed generally throughout the whole world and resulted in the collapse of India's usual markets, and the accumulation of large stocks of both Indian and foreign goods in the country. At the close of the year, however, a more hopeful feeling sprung up throughout trade and there seem to be perceptible signs of convalescence. These adverse conditions led to a general decrease in the principal articles of both the import and export trade of the port of Bombay for the year 1921-22.

3. So far as the import trade is concerned, the most marked and the most important decrease is in the case of cotton piecegoods, particularly from the United Kingdom whose share of this trade declined from 71 per cent. in the previous year to 60 per cent. in the year under report. Japan, on the other hand, in spite of a fall in the arrivals of grey goods from that country, took as her share 30 per cent. of this trade as compared with 20 per cent. in the previous year.

4. Germany's general position in the import trade improved, and her share in the year under review amounted to 4.66 per cent. as against 2.07 per cent. last year.

5. Large supplies of sugar from Mauritius and Java arrived during the year to a market sadly depleted owing to shortage of shipments in the previous year, and thus fully prepared to take advantage of the bumper crop in Mauritius and the favourable prices and conditions prevailing in the sugar import trade.

6. Owing to shortage of wagons and transport difficulties supplies of Indian coal became difficult with the result that there was a considerable increase in the imports of foreign coal which were further encouraged by cheap freights, favourable shipping opportunities and unrestricted import.

7. Other noticeable features in the import trade were the growth of the trade in raw cotton with the Kenya Colony and the considerable importations of fuel oil for Railway purposes.

8. The most noticeable feature in the export trade was the large shipment of raw cotton to Japan. There was an increase in quantity of Oilseeds exported though not to the extent anticipated owing to the disturbed economic conditions of the principal markets in Europe. A large increase in the local demand and the failure of North China as a buyer accounted for a notable decrease in the value of exported yarn.

9. Notwithstanding the general conditions unfavourable to business that have existed during it, the year has been one of continued prosperity to the mill industry. Thanks to the "Khadi" movement there was a large demand for the coarser kind of cloth and a falling off of the demand for fancy goods both bleached and unbleached.

10. The revenue collected during the year was Rs. 9,07,94,184. The percentage of cost of working expenses to revenue collected was 1.8 per cent.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

11. 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 1913-15.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or Decrease in 1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—Foreign Trade (Private)—</b>					
<b>Imports—</b>					
Merchandise	51,02,73,180	51,26,41,708	1,25,12,12,000	65,40,25,750	-21,72,21,240
Gold	27,22,20,222	7,44,22,422	11,45,02,272	12,20,27,122	+ 2,02,22,222
Silver	2,22,27,227	1,77,20,115	20,22,22,222	14,70,17,222	+ 2,44,17,222
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>57,77,22,246</b>	<b>70,48,21,215</b>	<b>1,46,24,27,227</b>	<b>1,22,21,21,217</b>	<b>-22,22,22,210</b>
<b>Exports—</b>					
Foreign Merchandise	2,22,72,272	7,22,02,222	11,22,72,222	10,22,22,222	+ 1,70,42,210
Indian Produce	52,21,47,222	71,22,22,222	22,22,22,222	72,21,22,222	+ 2,22,22,222
Gold	2,22,04,222	2,22,04,222	12,22,22,222	12,22,74,222	- 2,22,77,222
Silver	2,27,22,222	1,12,22,222	2,22,22,222	1,22,22,222	- 22,22,222
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>62,27,21,272</b>	<b>84,42,22,222</b>	<b>52,22,22,222</b>	<b>1,02,70,22,222</b>	<b>+ 1,07,12,222</b>
<b>Aggregate Foreign Trade</b>	<b>1,20,12,12,224</b>	<b>1,54,97,22,217</b>	<b>2,22,27,21,224</b>	<b>2,27,21,27,221</b>	<b>-22,12,22,212</b>
<b>II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—</b>					
<b>Imports—</b>					
Indian Produce	17,22,12,241	22,27,12,222	22,21,22,222	27,22,24,212	- 2,21,24,222
Foreign Merchandise	27,22,222	22,71,222	1,11,22,222	1,22,22,222	+ 12,24,222
Gold	4,222	27,222	12,22,222	1,22,222	- 12,27,122
Silver	2,22,722	2,22,222	22,222	4,22,222	+ 2,22,222
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>17,22,22,222</b>	<b>27,22,21,222</b>	<b>22,22,22,222</b>	<b>22,21,21,272</b>	<b>- 1,22,72,222</b>
<b>Exports—</b>					
Indian Produce	2,77,72,222	12,22,10,214	24,70,72,122	22,22,22,222	+ 22,21,722
Foreign Merchandise	4,22,70,222	2,22,27,222	7,21,22,272	7,22,21,222	- 22,22,222
Gold	22,222	---	---	22,217	- 22,217
Silver	2,22,272	4,22,212	2,12,222	2,22,222	+ 1,22,222
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>14,22,41,212</b>	<b>12,27,22,222</b>	<b>22,27,11,240</b>	<b>22,71,27,222</b>	<b>+ 4,72,212</b>
<b>Aggregate Coasting Trade</b>	<b>22,22,21,222</b>	<b>42,22,27,222</b>	<b>72,27,22,222</b>	<b>71,22,22,222</b>	<b>- 1,24,22,171</b>
<b>Total Private Trade</b>	<b>1,22,24,12,222</b>	<b>2,02,20,12,122</b>	<b>2,22,22,12,222</b>	<b>2,22,24,72,222</b>	<b>-22,12,22,224</b>
<b>Aggregate Government Transactions</b>	<b>4,72,24,222</b>	<b>22,22,12,222</b>	<b>21,22,22,222</b>	<b>4,72,71,222</b>	<b>-12,12,72,277</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>1,22,24,02,122</b>	<b>2,21,02,20,222</b>	<b>2,44,21,71,222</b>	<b>2,22,22,27,222</b>	<b>-22,22,72,221</b>

12. The foreign trade of the Bombay Presidency proper is almost entirely confined to the port of Bombay. The total foreign trade (private) including treasure was valued at Rs. 227-31 crores showing a fall of Rs. 22-16 crores or 9 per cent. as compared with the figures of the previous year. The fall in the value of imported merchandise of Rs. 32 crores is responsible for the decrease in the aggregate value of this trade. The articles mainly affected are cotton piece-goods, metals, motor cars, motor cycles, etc., wool manufactures, silk manufactures, articles imported by post, paper and pasteboard, haberdashery and millinery, cotton twist and yarn and hardware. Machinery, raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour and coal are the only items which record increases.

13. The improvement of Rs. 6-62 crores in the value of Indian produce exported is the result of an excellent demand for Indian cotton from Japan which increased the value of her takings by Rs. 9-2 crores. Other important articles of export with the exception of raw wool and leather show considerable decreases.



14. The value of the coasting trade has fallen by Rs. 1·94 crore to Rs. 71·03 crores owing to a decrease of Rs. 1·99 crore in imports due mainly to smaller arrivals of rice (—Rs. 2·23 crores) chiefly from Burma and of raw cotton (—Rs. 93·18 lakhs) chiefly from Sind and Goa. The value of exported Indian produce improved by Rs. 68·62 lakhs owing to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods to Bengal and cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods to Burma; whereas that of the re-exports declined by Rs. 63·22 lakhs due mainly to reduced takings of cotton piece-goods and sugar by Sind..

## FOREIGN TRADE.

Foreign  
Trade.

15. 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 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Increase or Decrease in 1921-1922.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,91-94	10,47-41	12,09-81	12,60-90	+ 1,50-39
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	5,89-80	5,84-05	8,31-71	12,37-15	+ 5,05-44
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	37,59-94	42,53-31	1,02,91-97	66,61-96	— 36,29-61
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	1,40-87	2,41-64	4,80-10	2,80-96	— 1,99-14
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>61,09-75</b>	<b>61,96-41</b>	<b>1,28,12-19</b>	<b>96,40-27</b>	<b>— 31,73-02</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,35-40	5,75-24	2,62-15	2,55-23	— 97-82
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	26,97-23	47,59-04	43,70-97	53,23-78	+ 9,53-21
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	15,09-78	16,70-00	17,25-41	15,26-54	— 1,98-87
V.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	55-73	73-94	99-73	95-20	— 4-14
<b>Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures</b>	<b>56,97-48</b>	<b>71,53-22</b>	<b>63,58-26</b>	<b>79,21-24</b>	<b>+ 15,62-98</b>
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	44-99	2,00-51	4,87-25	2,02-29	— 2,84-97
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	20-98	42-47	1,23-26	1,51-25	+ 28-99
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	2,37-54	2,05-26	5,93-23	6,44-74	+ 51-51
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post)	10-21	12-15	29-20	24-41	— 4-99
<b>Total, Foreign Merchandise</b>	<b>2,83-20</b>	<b>7,60-31</b>	<b>11,93-74</b>	<b>10,23-29</b>	<b>— 1,70-45</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>62,06-28</b>	<b>79,13-53</b>	<b>77,52-00</b>	<b>89,44-53</b>	<b>+ 12,92-53</b>

16. *Imports.*—Classes I and II show an increase. That in the former class is almost entirely due to large importations of Australian wheat (*vide* paragraph 27); and that in the latter to large importations of coal (+Rs. 4·2 crores: *vide* paragraph 25) and raw cotton (+Rs. 1·68 crore: *vide* paragraph 20). In class III there was a substantial rise in the value of machinery (+Rs. 5·67 crores: *vide* paragraph 29), but the value of all the other articles

in the class showed a decrease. The most noticeable of these are yarns and textile fabrics (—Rs. 25·26 crores : *vide* paragraphs 37-40), metals (—Rs. 4·52 crores : *vide* paragraph 31), carriages and carts including cycles and motor cars and motor cycles (—Rs. 3·44 crores : *vide* paragraph 32), paper, pasteboard and stationery (—Rs. 2·26 crores : *vide* paragraph 20) and cutlery and hardware (—Rs. 1·73 crore : *vide* paragraph 20). The decrease in class IV is due to a fall in the number of articles imported by parcel post (*vide* paragraph 23).

17. *Exports-Indian produce and manufactures.*—There is a decrease in value in all the classes but class II. The decrease under class I is due to the embargo placed on shipments of food-grains. The fall in class III, which was to some extent counterbalanced by an improvement of Rs. 26·47 lakhs in hides and skins, tanned or dressed and leather, is accounted for by reduced exports of yarns and textile fabrics (—Rs. 2·14 crores : *vide* paragraphs 50-51). On the other hand the very substantial advance under class II, which constitutes the most important group in the export trade, is due to increased takings of raw cotton by Japan (+Rs. 9·2 crores) and China (+Rs. 3 crores) (*vide* paragraph 49).

18. *Re-exports.*—The main variation occurs in class 1 which shows a decrease owing to smaller shipments of sugar (—Rs. 2·16 crores : *vide* paragraph 42).

Imports.

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

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Increase or decrease in 1921-1922.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1921-1922.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In the five years ending 1912-1914.	In the five years ending 1919-1920.	To 1920-1921.	To 1921-1922.	
1 Machinery and millwork	Rs. 2,18,25,474	Rs. 2,00,00,940	Rs. 2,38,90,269	Rs. 18,08,28,261	+ 267·27	12·25	12·3	12·0	12·3	12·4	1
2 Cotton Manufactures	12,02,76,228	12,08,07,110	12,04,94,411	9,28,16,923	- 1,799·75	5·41	5·2	7·5	7·5	5·4	2
3 Metals and Ores	5,27,27,204	4,84,07,821	12,97,52,228	9,08,12,178	- 421·75	2·65	3·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	3
4 Sugar	2,57,22,126	5,42,00,246	2,21,10,228	4,72,22,021	- 7·12	1·55	1·7	4	1·3	1·0	4
5 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,29,74,170	2,07,72,121	4,20,52,227	1,72,24,221	- 117·22	0·74	0·8	0·4	0·3	0·3	5
6 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	2,60,22,220	21,22,220	5,12,22,220	2,12,27,220	- 22	0·12	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	6
7 Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	65,21,220	10,27,227	14,20,070	4,24,22,024	+ 412·22	0·22	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	7
8 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	22,72,220	21,27,222	1,22,27,227	2,27,22,227	+ 122·22	0·12	0·1	1·2	0·2	0·2	8
9 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	25,22,220	1,02,22,222	2,02,22,127	2,22,27,221	- 22·22	0·12	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	9
10 Articles (not specified) imported by Post.	1,02,22,220	2,12,22,222	4,22,12,222	2,22,72,220	- 122·27	0·12	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	10
11 Silk Manufactures (including silk yarn, soles and warps)	1,22,02,722	2,00,74,222	4,22,22,722	2,42,20,021	- 122·12	0·14	0·1	2·2	2·4	1·2	11
12 Oils	1,12,72,122	1,22,24,222	2,22,22,224	2,22,20,214	- 22·22	0·12	0·1	0·0	0·1	0·1	12
13 Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,20,122	70,22,022	2,70,222	2,12,22,722	+ 212·22	0·04	1·2	0·0	0·1	0	13
14 Instruments and Apparatus.	27,27,222	72,22,224	2,27,02,221	2,14,24,222	- 22·22	0·12	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	14
15 Hardware	1,02,20,022	1,12,24,222	2,12,07,222	1,22,22,227	- 117·22	0·02	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	15
16 Liquors	22,42,127	22,02,222	1,20,00,727	1,22,22,227	- 22·22	1·24	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	16
17 Fruits and Vegetables	77,22,172	22,22,222	1,12,22,722	1,12,22,022	+ 1·22	1·21	1·2	0	0	1	17
18 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,02,224	27,24,022	4,22,77,224	1,12,22,220	- 222·24	1·22	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	18
19 Glass and Glassware	74,22,222	77,27,227	1,72,20,210	1,02,71,720	- 22·22	1·14	1·0	1·1	1·0	1·1	19
20 Silk, Raw (including waste).	22,22,222	1,07,22,022	1,22,22,222	1,02,22,227	- 17·22	1·22	1	0	0	0	20
21 Matchboxes	22,27,220	21,22,221	22,07,222	22,22,022	+ 22·22	0·1	1·2	0	0	1	21
22 Paper and Pasteboard	22,12,224	22,22,121	2,74,24,222	27,22,222	- 122·22	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	22
23 Provisions and Oilmen's Stores.	22,12,224	72,02,022	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 12·22	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	23
24 Drugs and Medicines	21,22,222	74,22,222	22,12,722	72,22,227	- 12·22	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	24

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Increase Or decrease in 1921-1922.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1921-1922.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.						
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1919-1920.	In 1920-1921.	In 1921-1922.			
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
						Lakhs.							
63 Bobbins	.....	.....	50,57,648	70,77,008	+ 20-19	73	---	---	59-0	84-5	85		
64 Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	92,31,408	52,53,926	52,70,199	67,34,691	+ 15-34	70	0	4-7	---	1	28		
67 Rubber	10,47,800	51,09,979	1,11,02,906	66,07,081	- 48-48	80	57-4	55-8	59-9	50-0	27		
68 Wood and Timber	41,39,604	14,91,997	61,99,564	61,02,921	- 16-97	87	2-6	2-3	3-8	4-4	26		
69 Apparel	60,31,876	98,91,709	1,28,12,606	84,85,638	- 97-58	87	44-2	43-5	47-5	44-4	39		
70 Chemicals	28,76,086	78,78,441	94,77,997	63,75,154	- 31-08	86	67-6	61-6	77-0	57-7	30		
71 Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,27,21,097	1,17,38,998	2,06,41,178	58,14,315	- 247-27	80	71-0	84-9	85-1	74-0	21		
72 Spices	40,30,110	64,51,194	44,47,516	54,45,671	+ 9-98	87	2	0	2	2	22		
73 Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,987	25,94,441	74,30,168	52,31,478	- 31-99	84	73-2	64-2	63-6	63-6	33		
74 Stationery	27,30,628	23,23,007	27,44,706	47,58,621	- 30-85	80	61-1	60-9	65-8	67-1	34		
75 Soap	21,57,246	40,36,371	60,77,749	46,50,852	- 9-97	49	89-1	91-9	93-1	97-3	35		
76 Tea	18,32,987	42,73,153	31,43,739	45,69,173	+ 15-20	48	6	3	2	1	36		
77 Paints and Painter's Materials.	25,45,433	45,37,045	72,32,514	43,39,359	- 37-10	47	80-2	74-1	86-9	86-2	27		
78 Belting for Machinery	7,31,032	21,26,922	66,68,118	43,89,978	- 19-81	46	91-	93-9	86-6	89-5	33		
79 Tobacco	14,91,356	50,41,649	65,91,181	42,30,471	- 23-71	44	73-6	70-2	44-4	70-4	27		
80 Ivory	25,51,265	20,02,146	21,26,293	20,89,794	+ 17-94	41	44-8	52-9	99-5	41-9	47		
81 Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,122	20,12,712	73,73,059	23,70,267	- 24-08	41	30-3	31-2	33-9	33-0	41		
82 Earthenware and Porcelain	17,58,059	34,77,309	27,77,000	27,13,340	- 54	39	69-3	47-4	60-2	50-9	42		
83 Hosiery and Millinery	69,38,941	56,88,651	1,51,00,949	22,56,545	- 129-44	34	41-6	44-4	33-7	44-0	43		
84 Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,858	20,20,755	24,30,212	21,26,308	- 9-54	32	93-2	90-1	92-2	91-4	44		
85 China Clay	.....	.....	23,33,188	19,21,873	- 3-51	31	---	---	103-0	94-3	45		
86 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,57,211	8,92,804	21,02,379	18,21,200	- 9-14	30	80-0	82-1	85-3	64-2	46		
87 Tallow and Stearine	10,80,725	9,23,911	27,55,776	17,75,466	- 19-81	28	85-8	52-6	23-6	49-1	47		
88 Gums and Resins	15,69,109	19,37,661	17,99,799	17,51,705	- 48	28	1-6	4-3	24-4	11-6	43		
89 Clocks and Watches	10,23,008	11,16,900	26,47,989	17,04,126	- 8-44	28	6-8	4-3	7-7	6-6	49		
90 Starch and Farina	8,44,715	12,26,346	15,79,498	16,94,481	+ 1-17	28	20-5	24-7	18-6	18-3	53		
91 Toys and Requisites for Games.	16,16,416	12,36,444	26,34,228	16,78,178	- 9-18	27	31-2	20-0	23-6	22-3	51		
92 Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,38,591	6,73,222	16,10,256	12,55,976	+ 05	27	89-6	74-4	88-7	85-8	22		
93 Furniture and Cabinetware.	8,56,542	7,19,687	27,04,579	15,41,493	- 11-08	26	48-7	39-4	40-1	67-9	58		
94 Animals, living	21,00,545	22,21,473	24,26,634	14,98,699	- 9-29	26	19-6	24-0	37-7	71-5	54		
95 Buttons of all sorts	.....	10,74,432	16,12,121	12,92,526	- 3-25	23	---	6-4	12-2	5-3	55		
96 Toilet Requisites	.....	10,74,521	22,98,394	12,11,843	- 3-87	23	---	65-4	57-8	42-6	56		
97 Umbrellas and Fittings	8,97,119	7,27,754	12,48,117	10,54,023	- 1-94	21	24-1	21-2	30-1	53-1	57		
98 Seeds	8,03,380	22,19,434	21,45,125	9,73,229	- 21-71	20	8-8	3-5	3-7	7-0	60		
99 Fireworks	8,16,964	5,57,122	10,05,221	9,16,110	- 90	20	8-0	3-2	4-1	1-3	60		
100 Artificial Silk	.....	21,20,220	20,94,524	9,14,253	- 31-98	20	---	59-7	59-4	60-7	61		
61 Flax, and Manufactures of..	10,08,023	12,22,402	22,97,721	8,92,471	- 14-05	20	94-7	79-4	93-2	97-7	61		
62 Cutlery	7,23,728	7,22,843	12,50,528	7,01,222	- 11-49	20	47-7	41-6	29-2	23-6	62		
63 Polishes	.....	8,04,221	12,21,222	6,11,843	- 7-09	20	---	95-0	98-4	89-1	63		
64 Cordage and Rope	2,12,049	2,04,221	7,59,222	2,54,749	- 8-05	20	21-6	20-4	21-7	26-2	64		
65 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,726	4,43,624	17,43,579	8,10,444	- 12-25	20	23-4	20-6	26-5	19-1	64		
66 Boots and Shoes	17,11,823	12,22,473	45,47,726	4,73,126	- 60-78	20	23-2	20-2	25-4	19-9	65		
67 Stone and Marble	1,26,008	1,67,949	8,67,129	2,95,220	- 1-71	20	5-5	10-7	20-1	23-4	67		
68 Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	8,21,703	14,78,222	7,22,276	2,17,222	- 4-34	20	24-6	20-4	21-3	25-2	68		
69 Wool, raw	11,73,620	11,22,222	4,57,173	2,97,222	- 1-70	20	12-2	2-4	12-2	4-3	69		
70 Other Articles	22,62,021	1,16,01,629	1,22,62,120	1,21,24,222	- 89-46	1-27	69-7	65-6	57-8	57-6	70		
Total Merchandise	21,08,73,120	21,26,41,728	2,22,12,120	2,22,24,222	- 2,122-22	100-00	50-1	65-6	62-9	62-9			

20. To the unsatisfactory state of trade generally must be attributed the decrease in value of the merchandise imported during the year under review. This decrease was general and is to be found in the value of all articles with the exception of machinery, raw cotton, matches, coal, grain, pulse and flour and a few minor items. The decline is most marked in the imports of cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, articles imported by post, motor cars and motor cycles, silk manufactures, hardware, wool manufactures, paper and pasteboard, liquors, glass and glassware, apparel, and haberdashery and millinery. The details of trade in the most important articles are dealt with in succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining the following items deserve notice. Imports of paper and pasteboard show a drop of Rs. 1.87 crore due to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway and the United States of America. Haberdashery and millinery fell by Rs. 1.28 crore to Rs. 32.56 lakhs owing mainly to a decrease in the imports from Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Italy. The decrease under hardware is accounted for by reduction of supplies from the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Japan. The value of imports of glass and glassware fell by Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 1.1 crore as a result of smaller arrivals from Japan, the United Kingdom and Belgium. The arrivals of instruments and apparatus declined by Rs. 42 lakhs to Rs. 2.15 crores due to smaller shipments from the United States of America. The value of stationery was less by Rs. 39.58 lakhs mainly due to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. The value of leather manufactures, which came chiefly from the United Kingdom, declined by Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes dropped by Rs. 41 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, the supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America dwindling from Rs. 21 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 47,000 respectively. The decrease of Rs. 27.1 lakhs recorded under paints and colours is due to restricted imports from the United Kingdom. Imports of tobacco were less by Rs. 23.71 lakhs, the receipts from the United States of America being on a smaller scale.

Raw cotton is the only item in this group, the value of which has more than doubled that of the previous year, Kenya Colony and the United Kingdom being the principal suppliers. The growth of the trade in this commodity as represented by imports from Kenya Colony is interesting. With the exception of negligible quantities (of 14 tons in 1912-13 and 55 tons in 1914-15), there was no trade till 1915-16 when 680 tons were imported. The trade doubled itself in the next year and in 1918-19 we find that 2,820 tons were imported. Imports continued to be over 2,000 tons up to last year, and this year they have attained the total of 9,200 tons and are valued at Rs. 1.54 crores. 405 tons of American cotton valued at Rs. 6.73 lakhs were imported in the beginning of the year under review. The increase in imports may be generally attributed to (1) a fall in prices, (2) an increase in the number of spindles working in the Presidency and (3) increase in freight and transport facilities.

21. **Animals, living.**—Imports of horses fell by 853 in number and by Rs. 9.86 lakhs in value. The decline in quantity is entirely due to smaller arrivals from Australia from which country only 435 Walers were imported as against 1,640 in the previous year. The number of English horses improved by 218 to 539; Arabs from Mesopotamia increased from 175 to 270. The average value of Australian and English horses and Arabs was Rs. 700, Rs. 1,900 and Rs. 250 respectively.

22. **Apparel.**—This head comprises (1) apparel proper including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements, (2) gold and silver thread, (3) hats, caps, bonnets and hatter's ware, (4) lametta, (5) second-hand clothing and (6) waterproofed clothing. The fall of Rs. 97.58 lakhs in the aggregate figure is mainly due to the decline in the value of articles included in sub-head (1) which decreased by Rs. 63.7 lakhs to Rs. 39.46 lakhs. The main decrease was in articles from the United Kingdom (—Rs. 41 lakhs) and Japan (—Rs. 13.78 lakhs). The value of (2) gold and silver thread declined by Rs. 15.78 lakhs to Rs. 13.68 lakhs mainly owing to decreased shipments from France (—Rs. 14.85 lakhs). Imports of articles falling under sub-head (3) hats, caps, etc. decreased by Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs mainly due to smaller supplies from Italy (—Rs. 9 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (—Rs. 6 lakhs).

23. **Articles imported by post.**—The imports of articles by post amounted to Rs. 2'66 crores as against Rs. 4'55 crores in the preceding year; arrivals from the United Kingdom declined by Rs. 1'55 crores to Rs. 2'22 crores and those from Egypt by Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs.

The number of *parcels* received during the year was 3,78,384 valued at £ 1,761,032 against 5,44,881 of £ 3,632,668 in the preceding year. In addition to these 26,311 *letter packets* were assessed to duty against 13,142 in the previous year. More than half of these letter packets were examined in the last quarter of the year as a result of the legislation whereby the Post Office are required to deliver any article suspected to contain anything liable to duty to the Customs Officers for assessment. These letter packets are not taken into account for trade purposes but the duty realised on diamonds and other articles imported by letter post amounted to Rs. 18,53,101 as against Rs. 16,48,721 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 2,04,379.

The revenue realised on imports by parcel post amounted to Rs. 29,05,703 against Rs. 84,05,626 in the previous year showing a deficit of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

24. **Chemicals and chemical preparations.**—There was a fall of Rs. 31 lakhs giving a total value of Rs. 64 lakhs including practically all the articles falling under this head. The most noticeable features were the decline of the percentage of trade from the United Kingdom and the increase of the percentage of the trade from Germany as compared with figures of the previous year. The share of the former was only practically 57 per cent. as against 77 per cent. and of the latter 28 per cent. as against 7 per cent. The value of imports from Japan and the United States of America declined by Rs. 2 lakhs each to Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively.

#### 25. Coal.—

	1919-1920.		1920-1921.		1921-1922.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-1922.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	890	82,100	6,697	5,92,211	8,64,150	2,27,71,068	+667,496	+2,24,48,958
Japan	847	19,410	2,200	79,500	43,661	15,12,068	+43,001	+15,32,558
Australia	1,804	86,140	8,718	2,51,420	82,323	18,20,240	+53,970	+16,92,080
Natal	18,287	4,20,708	5,200	1,78,720	2,11,555	1,12,62,501	+205,926	+1,11,83,861
Portuguese East Africa	8,274	1,74,212	12,420	5,51,512	1,22,020	44,26,108	+112,020	+29,83,861
Other countries	480	9,800	688	16,207	100	2,000	-588	-12,207
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,282</b>	<b>8,08,220</b>	<b>42,005</b>	<b>14,09,970</b>	<b>11,16,108</b>	<b>4,21,94,148</b>	<b>+1,072,108</b>	<b>+4,17,14,678</b>
Calcutta (Indian Produce)	54,208	14,27,785	200,408	1,26,02,527	2,45,418	1,12,62,579	-21,086	-15,40,978

In June foreign coal began to be imported in large quantities, and from August onwards to the end of the year the imports of Indian coal decreased, until in March last only 775 tons were received as against 56,029 tons in the first month of the year under review. Imports of foreign coal increased during the year from 21,077 tons in April 1921 to 123,336 tons in March 1922, the maximum imports being reached in November 1921 when no less than 185,388 tons were imported, of which in round figures 112,000 tons came from the United Kingdom, 31,000 tons from Natal, 11,000 tons from New South Wales, 5,000 tons from Japan and 25,000 tons from Portuguese East Africa. To cheap prices, favourable freight rates and opportunities, and the absence of restrictions must be attributed this ascendancy of the foreign market in this trade over the Indian market which was hampered by shortage of wagons and the consequent difficulties of transport. The difference between the price of the Indian and the foreign coal was not so great as to give any preference to the Indian market, especially considering the difference in quality between the foreign and Indian article. To take two specific dates by way of illustration: on the 31st December 1921 and the 25th March 1922 Cardiff coal was quoted at Rs. 40 and Rs. 43 per ton as against the quotations of Rs. 34 and Rs. 36 per

ton Indian coal on the same dates. A comparison of the total quantities in round figures of the imports of foreign coal from the various markets in 1921-22 as compared with the previous year is interesting:—

			1921-22	1920-21
			Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	...	...	564,000	6,600
Natal	...	...	312,000	6,000
P. E. Africa	...	...	132,000	18,000
Australia	...	...	63,000	9,000
Japan	...	...	46,000	3,000

26. **Dyeing and tanning substances.**—The improvement recorded last year has not been maintained and the total value of the articles included under this head decreased by Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 2.66 crores. The decline is chiefly due to curtailment in shipments of aniline dyes from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and but for larger supplies of alizarine dyes from the United Kingdom and of aniline dyes from Germany and Switzerland the aggregate imports would have shown a much larger decrease. Of the total imports German contributions improved from 34 to 47 per cent., the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America falling to 24 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively from 27 per cent. and 21 per cent. in the previous year. The principal items in this group are alizarine and aniline dyes. Imports of alizarine increased by 951,000 lbs. to 3,898,000 lbs., the shares of the United Kingdom and Germany being 33 per cent. and 54 per cent. respectively but their value fell by Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 48 lakhs as a result of the lower value of the German product. The imports of British alizarine dye show a considerable improvement both in quantity and value, the former advancing by 678,000 lbs. to 1,272,000 lbs. and the latter by Rs. 8.19 lakhs to Rs. 17.36 lakhs. Of the total imports of aniline dyes, *viz.*, 5,519,000 lbs. Germany supplied 2,823,000 lbs. or 51 per cent. as against 1,997,000 lbs. or 23 per cent. of the previous year; the United Kingdom and the United States of America contributed respectively 978,000 lbs. or 17 per cent. and 699,000 lbs. or 13 per cent. as against 2,378,000 lbs. or 39 per cent. and 1,798,000 lbs. or 30 per cent. in the preceding year. Imports from Switzerland also increased from 264,000 lbs. to 633,000 lbs. As in the previous year the imports from the United Kingdom included large quantities of reparation dyes from Germany. The average prices per lb. on import of British, German, American and Swiss aniline dyes were Rs. 4-11, Rs. 3-7, Rs. 3-9 and Rs. 3-5 respectively. The value of imports of saffron, the next important item in the group, has again fallen this year by Rs. 1.64 lakh to Rs. 7.65 lakhs due to smaller shipments from Gibraltar and Spain. Arrivals from France improved by 11,000 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 2.33 lakhs in value. Presumably the arrivals from the two countries, Gibraltar and France, represent shipments of Spanish product. Indigo synthetic dye is the only other item which deserves special notice, as having a bearing on the natural indigo trade. The value of imports from Germany improved by Rs. 1.86 lakh to Rs. 4.61 lakhs whereas the imports from the United Kingdom were negligible.

27. **Grain, pulse and flour.**—A most substantial improvement in the value of the imports under this head is to be recorded. Values advanced from Rs. 3.7 lakhs to Rs. 2.16 crores owing to large arrivals of wheat from Australia which amounted to 96,600 tons valued at Rs. 1.99 crore. There was also a consignment of 5,500 tons of "Northern Manitoba" wheat valued at Rs. 12 lakhs. Existing conditions tended to encourage the importations. Prices were favourable in Australia; cheap freight was offering freely; high prices, due perhaps in part to speculation but mainly to a genuine shortage in India, were ruling in this country; and steps were taken in September by Government to encourage the import of foreign wheat by permitting firms or companies importing wheat from abroad to export fine flour upto a limit of 50 per cent. in weight of the wheat actually imported.

The total exports of wheat flour during the whole year under review amounted to roughly 32,000 tons, about 20,000 of which went to African and Persian Gulf Ports and 11,000 to Aden and Ceylon.

## 28. Liquors—

	1920-1921		1921-1922		Increase or Decrease in 1921-1922		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, Beer and Porter							
{ In bottles	204,661	18,09,871	220,078	18,07,970	- 24,875	- 1,701	
{ In bulk	738,749	19,26,196	681,969	15,14,579	- 211,700	- 4,20,994	
Cider and other Fermented Liquors	6,149	26,714	4,345	27,689	- 1,758	- 9,095	
Spirits—							
Whisky	{ Liquid. { 261,606	{ 28,41,300	{ 173,528	{ 26,61,200	{ - 78,078	{ - 1,20,130	
	{ Proof. { 194,632		{ 133,504		{ - 61,128		
Brandy	{ Liquid. { 849,186	{ 40,13,868	{ 117,706	{ 19,56,507	{ - 194,399	{ - 20,56,966	
	{ Proof. { 198,791		{ 108,048		{ - 90,743		
Gin, Rum and Liqueurs ...	Liquid.	22,400	8,26,886	40,646	5,26,791	- 21,754	- 2,39,066
Spirit, Methylated (Denatured) ...		61,126	2,06,904	79,877	1,89,525	+ 18,693	- 23,469
Spirit Rectified		261,179	3,94,829	43,358	63,047	- 217,820	- 3,11,275
Other Spirits		194,808	27,02,519	49,825	16,47,560	- 74,842	- 10,54,968
Total of Spirits		1,008,226	1,19,94,968	506,083	61,29,070	- 498,901	- 33,65,968
Wines		149,874	24,24,163	97,971	16,60,666	- 58,908	- 7,63,497

*Ale, Beer and Porter.*—Imports of bottled beer again show a further decrease of over 9,000 gallons chiefly owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom which fell by 110,000 gallons to 62,000 gallons. There is no corresponding decrease, however, in value owing to the increased cost of the article. Larger quantities were received from Germany and Netherlands which improved their contributions by 90,000 gallons to 122,000 gallons and by 34,000 gallons to 69,000 gallons respectively. The imports in bulk were practically all from the United Kingdom but the quantity dropped by 209,000 gallons and the value by Rs. 4'09 lakhs.

*Spirits.*—Imports of almost all classes of spirits record decreases in the year under review. Imports of brandy from France decreased by 118,000 gallons and of whisky from the United Kingdom by 77,000 gallons. The imports of the previous year (1920-21) must be considered as being abnormal and a fairer comparison of this year's trade would be with the trade of 1919-20: the imports of the year under review show a falling off in quantities of whisky imported (174,000 gallons as compared with 234,000 gallons) but an increase in those of brandy imported (118,000 gallons as compared with 108,000 gallons). Imports of perfumed spirits were less by 12,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 0'3 lakhs in value. Java was practically the only source of supply of rectified spirit imports of which fell by 218,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3'11 lakhs in value. The total quantity of denatured spirit passed for home consumption including the quantities from bond amounted to 122,858 gallons as against 103,819 gallons in the previous year. The value decreased owing to large stocks and keen competition and the price per gallon averaged Rs. 2'5 as against Rs. 7 in the previous year.

*Wines.*—There was a general decrease throughout most of the sub-heads, the total imports declining by 52,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 7'63 lakhs in value.

29. *Machinery and millwork.*—The total value of importations under this head made a substantial advance of Rs. 5'67 crores and amounted to Rs. 13 crores due to a great extent to the fact that outstanding orders were pushed through in the factories in the United Kingdom which were working again under more or less normal conditions. Of the total imports 89 per cent. came from the United Kingdom and 6 per cent. from the United States of America. The latter were valued at Rs. 84'21 lakhs as against Rs. 1'18 crore in the previous year. The value of the German trade increased from Rs. 3'49 lakhs in 1920-21 to Rs. 16'8 lakhs in the year under review. The most important item is cotton textile machinery which reached a total of Rs. 6'15 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 3'23 crores. Of this increase cotton spinning machinery is responsible for Rs. 2'51 crores and cotton weaving machinery for Rs. 66'29 lakhs. The general slump in prices in England during the last year did not affect the trade in textile machinery, which was therefore in a position to meet outstanding orders and the large demand necessitated by the increase production of both yarns and cloth in the Indian mills.

Comparatively smaller but appreciable increases have also been recorded under the sub-heads electrical machinery (+Rs. 79.66 lakhs), prime movers other than locomotives (+Rs. 93.64 lakhs) and boilers (+Rs. 35.57 lakhs). On the other hand machine tools and sewing machines have declined from Rs. 52 lakhs and Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively.

30. Matches.—There was a considerable improvement in the value of imports which increased by Rs. 25.33 lakhs to Rs. 93.4 lakhs. This was due to larger arrivals of safety matches from Japan which exceeded last year's importations by 1,859,000 gross of boxes in quantity and by Rs. 30.24 lakhs in value. The trade is almost entirely in the hands of Japan who imported 93 per cent. of the total imports as against 7 per cent. imported from Sweden.

31. Metals and Ores.—

	1919-20.		1920-21.		1921-22.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-22.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... Cwt.	11,418	12,01,504	20,206	66,90,798	27,778	28,97,028	- 2,618	- 11,79,028
Brass ... "	271,978	1,44,98,088	283,928	2,40,92,712	194,474	1,12,94,202	- 129,622	- 1,28,98,628
Copper ... "	166,037	1,12,92,449	191,210	1,72,98,280	108,808	80,60,218	- 29,217	- 92,38,218
German Silver ... "	25	8,284	8,028	7,84,124	8,212	8,21,128	+ 1,170	+ 1,97,028
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>								
Beam, pillars, girders and Bridge work ... Tons.	8,829	12,90,223	21,747	20,90,228	19,270	28,97,223	- 2,177	- 12,41,228
Bars and channel (steel) ... "	20,178	68,98,011	62,928	1,40,44,664	22,248	1,22,98,028	+ 19,270	- 18,98,228
Hoops and Strips ... "	11,222	28,98,653	22,620	68,94,772	11,127	22,98,270	- 1,222	- 12,41,228
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised ... Tons.	12,928	28,90,221	22,228	1,12,90,221	22,228	1,12,90,228	+ 10,228	+ 28,221
Tinned ... "	10,228	27,98,128	11,228	28,90,221	4,228	22,91,228	- 2,228	- 22,97,278
Not galvanised or tinned ... "	12,128	62,98,271	22,228	28,98,278	12,228	62,21,277	- 2,228	- 64,12,228
Tubes, Pipes and fitting wrought ... "	8,270	20,98,279	9,228	79,22,224	8,228	71,21,228	- 228	- 7,22,228
Other sorts of iron and steel ... "	29,228	28,94,722	62,128	1,20,98,228	22,228	1,62,21,214	+ 11,228	- 22,42,228
<b>Total of Iron and Steel . Tons.</b>	<b>112,127</b>	<b>2,74,22,121</b>	<b>121,228</b>	<b>2,20,12,228</b>	<b>217,124</b>	<b>2,22,98,227</b>	<b>+ 22,228</b>	<b>- 2,02,42,228</b>
Lead ... Cwt.	27,124	7,21,046	22,212	10,22,207	20,228	2,11,278	- 20,124	- 7,27,224
Quicksilver ... Lb.	204,728	2,62,202	12,728	22,228	27,128	1,24,128	+ 7,228	+ 1,22,212
Tin ... Cwt.	12,228	22,72,117	10,128	12,12,228	12,720	17,27,278	+ 2,227	+ 1,44,212
Zinc or spelter ... "	24,227	12,20,728	20,228	2,22,771	22,128	7,24,727	+ 14,228	+ 1,22,228
Metals and ores unenumerated ... "	6,219	4,41,127	7,228	2,02,728	6,117	2,72,778	- 1,221	- 2,72,228
<b>Total, Tons ...</b>	<b>123,012</b>	<b>7,02,17,224</b>	<b>222,271</b>	<b>12,97,42,228</b>	<b>227,228</b>	<b>2,02,12,178</b>	<b>+ 12,224</b>	<b>- 4,21,72,228</b>

The substantial advance recorded in the previous year has not been maintained. The improvement in the total quantity (+13,800 tons) has not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in value which shows a heavy fall of Rs. 4.52 crores owing to smaller arrivals of iron and steel (-Rs. 2.05 crores), brass, bronze and similar amalgams and manufactures thereof (-Rs. 1.36 crore) and copper (-Rs. 93.38 lakhs). All the principal items in this head share in this decrease. The iron and steel industry both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America suffered from the greatest depression, and in consequence the output from both these countries reached a very low level. The United Kingdom trade has been further hit by the cheap prices of foreign continental products. In these circumstances the decline in imports from the United Kingdom and America and the rise of those from Germany and Belgium are easily understood. Germany improved her imports from 6,000 tons to 31,000 tons and Belgium from 23,000 tons to 55,000 tons. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade dropped from 66 per cent. to 42 per cent. and that of the United States of America from 16 per cent. to 11 per cent.

32. Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.—The imports of motor cars fell by 3,940 to 968. This decrease was anticipated in the last report and is due to the abnormal imports in the preceding year and the consequent overstocking,



low exchange, a fall in the purchasing power of the public and a rise in the rate of duty. Of 968 cars imported, 359 came from the United Kingdom, 238 and 135 from the United States of America and Canada, the remainder being supplied by France, Italy and Belgium.

Imports of motor cycles also declined considerably by 1,181 to 148 owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The number of motor wagons dropped from 1,052 to 172. The principal sources of supply were Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

33. Oils (mineral).—

	1919-1920.		1920-1921.		1921-1922.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-1922.		
	Gals.	Ba.	Gals.	Ba.	Gals.	ba.	Gals.	Ba.	
<b>From Foreign Countries.</b>									
<b>Kerosene—</b>									
United States	Bulk	11,528,020	21,27,223	7,207,223	24,22,727	2,120,122	21,2,112	+ 122,222	- 2,02,222
	Tins	1,400,727	22,72,221	1,207,222	12,04,222	1,222,222	17,20,222	+ 122,222	+ 1,12,222
Dutch Borneo	Bulk	2,222,222	22,22,222	22,222	10,222	.....	.....	- 22,222	- 10,222
Persia	Bulk	11,222,222	27,22,222	2,222,222	12,22,222	.....	.....	- 2,222,222	- 12,22,222
United Kingdom	Tins	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	22	+ 42	+ 22
Straits Settlements including Labuan.	Bulk	.....	.....	1,222,222	2,11,222	.....	.....	- 1,222,222	- 2,11,222
British Borneo	Bulk	.....	.....	722,222	4,22,222	1,222,222	2,22,222	+ 222,222	+ 4,22,222
<b>Total Kerosene</b>	Bulk	27,212,222	2,02,17,222	12,222,222	24,22,222	2,222,222	20,22,222	- 2,222,222	- 24,22,222
	Tins	1,400,727	22,72,221	1,207,222	12,04,222	1,222,222	17,20,222	+ 122,222	+ 1,12,222
	<b>Total</b>	28,212,222	2,24,22,222	13,222,222	36,22,222	3,44,222	37,22,222	+ 2,222,222	+ 25,22,222
<b>Other sorts—</b>									
United Kingdom	Fuel Oils	.....	.....	20,222	2,222	.....	.....	- 20,222	- 2,222
	Other sorts	170,222	2,22,222	220,222	11,12,222	222,222	10,12,222	- 22,222	- 1,02,222
United States	Other sorts	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	21,21,222	2,222,222	20,22,222	- 2,222,222	- 21,22,222
Dutch Borneo	Fuel Oils	222,222	1,12,222	222,222	1,22,222	.....	.....	- 222,222	- 1,22,222
	Other sorts	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celebes and Other Islands.	Fuel Oils	222,222	1,21,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Fuel Oils	.....	.....	2,222,222	10,22,222	2,222,222	2,22,222	- 2,222,222	- 1,22,222
	Other sorts	1,222	222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	+ 2,222	+ 2,222
Persia	Fuel Oils	12,222,222	22,22,222	22,222,222	22,22,222	22,222,222	24,22,222	+ 12,222,222	+ 24,22,222
Other countries—Other sorts		12,222	22,222	12,222	24,222	222	2,222	- 12,222	- 12,222
<b>Total other sorts</b>	Fuel Oils	17,222,222	22,22,222	24,222,222	22,22,222	24,222,222	22,22,222	+ 12,222,222	+ 24,22,222
	Other sorts	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	21,22,222	- 2,222,222	- 21,22,222
	<b>Total</b>	21,222,222	22,22,222	26,222,222	44,22,222	26,222,222	43,22,222	+ 2,222,222	+ 12,22,222
<b>Total (Foreign)</b>		29,222,222	2,24,22,222	49,222,222	24,22,222	49,222,222	21,22,222	+ 2,222,222	+ 25,22,222
<b>From Burma.</b>									
<b>Kerosene</b>		12,222,222	1,02,22,222	21,222,222	1,22,22,222	22,222,222	1,22,22,222	+ 1,222,222	+ 17,02,222
<b>Other Mineral Oils</b>		1,222,222	22,02,222	1,222,222	17,22,222	1,222,222	21,22,222	+ 222,222	+ 12,22,222
<b>Total (Burma)</b>		12,222,222	1,22,22,222	22,222,222	1,42,22,222	23,222,222	1,42,22,222	+ 2,222,222	+ 29,22,222
<b>Grand Total</b>		41,222,222	2,46,22,222	71,222,222	25,64,222	72,222,222	42,64,222	+ 7,222,222	+ 24,22,222

From the above table it will be seen that the imports from foreign countries of kerosene in tins have increased whereas those of kerosene in bulk have decreased. The latter is due to the substitution of Burma oil for Persian and Dutch Borneo, and to the non-arrival of supplies from the Straits Settlements which in 1920-21 for the first time had sent 1,577,000 gallons bulk oil. Another new entrant in the market in 1920-21 was British Borneo, but in this case imports have more than doubled. The imports of fuel oils advanced by 10 million gallons owing to larger supplies from Persia. The increase in liquid fuel is attributable to the use of oil fuel on a larger scale on the railways. Imports of lubricating oils have declined considerably as a result of reduced quantity supplied by the United States of America. As in the preceding year the sole source of supply of petrol was Burma and the imports by sea have improved by 208,000 gallons.

34. **Railway plant and rolling stock.**—There has been practically no change in the value of the total imports under this head. The value of arrivals of carriages and wagons declined by Rs. 76.74 lakhs to Rs. 1.61 crore which has been counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in the value of the combined imports of locomotive engines and materials for construction. The share of the United Kingdom to the total imports was 94 per cent. against 97 per cent. in the previous year.

35. **Sugar.**—The main feature of the trade in this commodity during the year under review was the heavy importations from Mauritius and Java. Up to the end of February 1921, supplies of Mauritius sugar were controlled by the Royal Commission and stocks were delivered either direct or re-shipped from bond from Bombay. The sugar crop in Mauritius was a bumper one and as a result of the cessation of the control, Mauritius sugar began to arrive in May but the imports during the first half year were comparatively small. After October, however, they increased and in the last six months of the year reached the high figure of 49,000 tons. The condition of the local market at the end of the year 1920-21 was favourable to large importations. Supplies from Java had been short in the previous year; local stocks were thus depleted and prices were falling. The imports of Java sugar came steadily into the market from the commencement of the year and reached their zenith in the months of October and November 1921, when 18,200 and 16,400 tons respectively arrived. The imports remained steady till February but for the rest of the year the quantity imported was negligible. The price of sugar throughout the year had a falling tendency, as the market became more and more stocked and the value of Java sugar showed a substantial decrease when compared with the figures of last year. The prices for Java and Mauritius sugars stood at Rs. 34 and Rs. 33-14 per cwt. in the beginning of April and reached the level of Rs. 34-6 in the first week of May. From then quotations continued to fall till the lowest level was reached in November 1921. No substantial improvement was made till after January when prices showed an upward tendency but owing to unsettled conditions of the market the movements thereafter were irregular and towards the close of the year, the quotations stood at Rs. 18 for Java 23 Dutch Standard and Rs. 16-15 for Mauritius 16 Dutch Standard. American sugar in the shape of a small experimental parcel of 81 tons made its first appearance in this market. The arrivals of loaf sugar have diminished being replaced by beet sugar from Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, importations of which amounted to 7,247 tons against nil in the previous year.

The following statement shows the position of the sugar trade of Bombay during the year under review :—

Whence imported.	1919-1920.		1920-1921.		1921-1922.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-1922.			
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
Germany	—	—	—	—	125	69,879	+	125	+	69,879
France	—	—	—	—	215	1,05,411	+	215	+	1,05,411
China (inclusive of Hongkong)	81	53,719	125	98,092	59	15,508	-	115	-	75,484
United Kingdom	9	3,483	6	3,048	689	2,42,799	+	677	+	2,39,751
Straits Settlements	2,728	12,97,448	282	2,04,320	117	72,215	-	265	-	2,32,105
Netherlands	—	—	689	4,83,948	1,425	7,22,977	+	1,024	+	2,44,029
Belgium	203	1,07,590	919	2,05,380	6,121	25,19,416	+	6,202	+	27,02,006
Ceylon	4	2,048	629	2,58,269	720	2,70,280	+	291	+	69,011
Mauritius	15,116	51,25,588	7,979	22,49,322	54,222	1,89,49,549	+	47,243	+	1,67,00,227
Hongkong	11,820	67,22,320	2,422	62,04,222	2,542	62,20,722	-	1,222	-	62,20,722
Java	102,222	6,22,42,222	61,222	4,22,02,222	91,222	2,22,02,222	+	30,222	+	1,22,02,222
Egypt	2,222	22,02,222	4,222	27,22,222	222	1,02,222	-	2,222	-	22,22,222
Japan	1,222	2,44,222	—	—	621	4,22,222	+	621	+	4,22,222
Mahal	—	—	222	2,27,222	1,222	22,02,222	+	222	+	22,02,222
Other places	1	622	22	2,222	27	15,222	+	27	+	4,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,222</b>	<b>6,22,47,127</b>	<b>61,222</b>	<b>4,22,17,222</b>	<b>122,441</b>	<b>6,22,25,122</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>60,222</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>27,222</b>
Re-exports	22,222	1,22,22,222	27,222	2,22,22,222	10,222	1,22,27,222	-	12,222	-	2,22,22,222
Exports to Coasting Trade (Foreign)	22,222	1,22,22,222	14,222	1,22,22,222	22,222	1,22,22,222	+	7,222	-	7,22,222

36. Tea.—

	1919-1920.		1920-1921.		1921-1922.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-1922.		
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	
<b>Imports.</b>									
Ceylon	{ Black ...	2,222,703	12,62,920	1,292,262	7,21,927	217,084	1,15,223	- 1,176,928	- 6,05,629
	{ Green ...	1,450,225	9,42,224	1,420,222	9,47,224	1,022,222	5,20,221	- 265,225	- 2,26,222
Hongkong	{ Black ...	5,222	4,044	7,222	7,222	2,222	2,422	- 4,222	- 5,222
	{ Green ...	---	---	1,222	1,222	22	22	- 1,222	- 1,022
China	{ Black ...	90,222	97,172	44,222	42,212	72,222	42,222	+ 27,222	+ 5,222
	{ Green ...	1,704,222	17,22,222	1,222,222	14,24,222	2,272,222	22,22,222	+ 2,707,222	+ 24,42,222
Java	{ Black ...	174,727	1,77,222	22,222	24,027	222	1,107	- 22,222	- 22,222
	{ Green ...	---	---	22	21	---	---	- 22	- 21
Other Countries ...		20,222	22,222	22,447	12,222	12,222	12,222	- 12,222	- 7,222
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,211,222</b>	<b>44,14,222</b>	<b>4,222,222</b>	<b>21,42,722</b>	<b>5,222,212</b>	<b>42,02,172</b>	<b>+ 1,147,212</b>	<b>+ 12,20,444</b>
Calcutta		20,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	2,271,222	22,72,222	+ 7,222,222	+ 42,72,222
<b>Exports.</b>									
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>									
Arabia		127,222	1,77,222	22,222	22,222	24,222	22,712	- 12,474	- 4,122
Persia		222,124	2,12,222	22,222	24,222	21,222	41,122	- 47,072	- 42,222
Mesopotamia		222,222	2,11,042	22,222	12,727	27,222	22,222	+ 14,212	+ 7,212
Other Countries...		224,222	2,22,222	1,04,222	22,222	27,212	17,222	- 77,222	- 77,222
<b>Total</b>		<b>922,214</b>	<b>2,22,022</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>2,22,222</b>	<b>141,422</b>	<b>1,12,122</b>	<b>- 122,222</b>	<b>- 1,12,222</b>
<i>Indian Produce.</i>									
United Kingdom		221,222	7,22,214	22,222	17,222	12,122	12,122	- 2,442	- 2,722
Kansibar and Pemba		122,222	1,22,222	22,222	12,222	24,222	22,222	+ 41,022	+ 22,712
Egypt		227,222	2,27,122	172,742	1,04,042	2,222	2,222	- 172,222	- 22,222
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)		227,222	2,22,222	122,222	1,22,222	127,222	1,22,222	- 1,222	- 4,412
Straits Settlements		2,742	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,722	2,212	+ 2,222	+ 2,722
Other Native States in Arabia		222,222	2,74,222	222,222	2,17,222	222,222	2,22,122	+ 2,222	+ 21,222
Persia		1,224,442	12,22,222	1,022,442	2,02,122	727,222	2,07,722	- 247,222	- 2,01,222
Mesopotamia		2,122,722	12,72,222	222,222	422,142	272,722	4,04,272	+ 22,222	- 24,727
Aden and Dependencies		224,172	2,42,222	22,222	24,122	21,722	21,222	+ 1,222	- 2,222
Other Countries...		722,222	2,72,222	1,122,222	10,22,212	172,222	1,22,222	- 1,022,122	- 2,22,122
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,447,222</b>	<b>24,02,222</b>	<b>2,222,222</b>	<b>22,22,222</b>	<b>2,222,722</b>	<b>12,22,222</b>	<b>- 1,222,222</b>	<b>- 12,22,222</b>

The figures show a substantial increase in the imports of tea both from foreign ports and from Calcutta. The former is solely due to the large importations from China; imports from all the other countries show a decrease, perhaps due to the increased popularity of the Indian product as evidenced by the large increase in imports from Calcutta. Re-exports of foreign tea and

exports of Indian tea show a considerable decrease. All countries to which re-exports are usually made received smaller quantities. The Indian produce found a better market in Zanzibar, Mesopotamia, Straits Settlements, other Native States in Arabia and in Aden, and this may account to some degree for the falling of re-exports to all these countries except Mesopotamia.

### 37. Textiles.—Cotton manufactures and yarn.

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1914-1915	229,992,089	2,22,24,523	226,711,523	2,22,67,423	271,242,223	2,07,28,279
1915-1916	205,504,624	2,25,08,292	222,722,723	2,21,52,224	245,222,223	2,11,71,223
1916-1917	182,722,223	2,22,01,423	227,122,223	2,12,24,122	212,111,223	2,02,22,223
1917-1918	122,222,223	1,22,22,223	122,222,223	2,02,22,223	122,222,223	2,02,22,223
1918-1919	121,222,223	2,22,22,223	127,122,179	2,22,01,723	122,222,223	2,22,22,223
1919-1920	122,222,223	2,22,22,223	122,222,223	2,22,22,223	122,222,223	2,22,22,223
1920-1921	122,222,223	2,22,22,223	122,222,223	2,22,22,223	122,222,223	2,22,22,223
1921-1922	122,222,223	2,22,22,223	122,222,223	2,22,22,223	122,222,223	2,22,22,223
Increase or Decrease in 1921-22	-22,222,223	-2,22,22,223	-22,222,223	-2,22,22,223	-22,222,223	-2,22,22,223

The general conditions in the local market in the beginning of the year were discouraging. Owing to the heavy arrivals of cotton goods bought in the previous year when exchange was high the Indian markets were seriously overstocked and some further shipments continued to arrive in the early part of the year under report. Meanwhile exchange was falling and some dealers found themselves unable to take up their goods. Business was also hampered by resolutions passed by some associations not to settle their contracts except at an exchange rate of 2 s. to the rupee. There was accordingly a total absence of anything in the nature of a wholesale demand inspite of the tendency towards easier prices. Other contributing factors to the general stagnancy of the market were, the absence of credit, nervousness regarding the boycott and the general political situation, and the decline in the purchasing power of the people. The net result was that the total value of imported cotton manufactures dropped by Rs. 17.69 crores to Rs. 9.26 crores. The end of the year, however, was brighter: there was some demand and the whole situation seemed easier and more promising. Of the total deficit, cotton piecegoods were responsible for Rs. 16.56 crores. The position of the United Kingdom weakened and represented 60 per cent. of the arrivals as against 71 per cent. in the previous year. Japan's share was 30 per cent. as against 20 per cent. The fall was heaviest in coloured piecegoods, viz., Rs. 10.78 crores. Greys and whites were responsible for Rs. 2.54 crores and Rs. 3.24 crores respectively. The share of Japan in greys, her principal line in this trade, was 60 per cent. and that of the United Kingdom 24 per cent. as against 72 per cent. and 22 per cent. in the preceding year. In white and coloured piecegoods the position of the United Kingdom remained unchanged.

The principal varieties of Japanese grey goods are drills and jeans and longcloth and shirtings; the value of arrivals of the former dropped by Rs. 29.98 lakhs to Rs. 16.57 lakhs and that of the latter by Rs. 1.81 crore to Rs. 1.04 crore. The value of the imports of Japanese sheetings also decreased by Rs. 64.74 lakhs. This is said to be due to adverse exchange. Imports of

drills and jeans from the United Kingdom were insignificant and those of long-cloth and shirtings declined by Rs. 29 lakhs to Rs. 39.65 lakhs. A noticeable improvement on the other hand is recorded in the imports of grey jaconets from this country. The arrival of a considerable quantity of grey sheetings from America, resembling khadi cloth, which found its way to up country markets presumably as such, was a noticeable feature of the year.

As usual the United Kingdom was the principal supplier of white and coloured piecegoods. The most important varieties in whites are longcloth and shirtings and nainsooks, the arrivals of which from the United Kingdom fell by Rs. 83.33 lakhs to Rs. 46.34 lakhs and by Rs. 93.41 lakhs to Rs. 30.88 lakhs respectively. Prints and chintz and unspecified descriptions are the principal items under coloured piecegoods imports of which from that country fell respectively by Rs. 2.7 crores to Rs. 46.6 lakhs and by Rs. 4.19 crores to Rs. 48.24 lakhs. Considerable decreases have also been recorded in shirtings, cambrics, and saris and scarves under this group.

**Cotton yarn.**

From	Quantity in thousands of lbs.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.
United Kingdom	9,269	21,596	324	424
Japan	12,769	9,087	822	189
Other Countries	2,905	501	45	10

Though the quantity of imports of cotton twist and yarn increased, the value decreased owing to the fall of prices. Japan reduced her shipments by over 3½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.83 crore in value, but imports from the United Kingdom consisting mainly of the higher counts advanced from over 9 million lb. to over 21½ million lb. or 233 per cent. and to these imports must be attributed the increase in the total quantity imported.

An important feature of this trade was the imposition of a five per cent. Customs duty on imported yarn from the first of March 1922. This innovation appears to have been favourably received on the whole, as being a measure which is likely to afford protection to the local spinning industry.

From the adjoining table which compares imports of yarn with local

*(The figures are shown in millions.)*

	YARN IMPORTED			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.		
	Rs. to 80s.	81s and upwards.	Total Yarn.	Rs. to 80s.	81s and upwards.	Total Yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1917-1918	48	5.45	6.08	26.25	24.36	490
1918-1919	1.41	15.70	22.10	41.62	19.09	497
1919-1920	80	4.75	6.25	20.27	15.02	440
1920-1921	2.45	14.20	24.94	27.25	12.25	470
1921-1922	2.42	12.42	21.12	20.75	14.27	498

production it will be seen that as usual the local production consists of yarn of the coarser counts whereas the finer counts are still being imported in large quantities.

38. **Silk.**—To the factors discouraging to trade noticed in the case of cotton goods, must be added the further disadvantage of a high rate of duty. We thus find that the value of the imports of raw silk and silk manufactures have again declined, the former by Rs. 17.92 lakhs to Rs. 1.04 crore and the latter by Rs. 1.54 crore to Rs. 2.02 crores. The decrease in raw silk is due to smaller shipments from Hongkong and Japan, supplies from China showing an improvement of Rs. 3.36 lakhs. Imports of silk piecegoods (pure)—the principal item under this head—show a further fall of Rs. 1.21 crore due to smaller arrivals from Japan, Hongkong and China. There was a slight recovery towards the end of the year, but it remains to be seen whether this recovery is likely to be lasting.

39. **Wool.**—Imports of raw wool have again decreased by Rs. 1·7 lakh to Rs. 2·67 lakhs, owing to smaller arrivals from Persia and cessation of the importation from Australia from where raw wool was received for the first time in the previous year. There was a small improvement in the quantity of knitting wool imported though the value showed a decrease of Rs. 3·25 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany were the chief sources of supply. Imports of carpets and rugs diminished owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom. As a result of the heavy arrivals in the preceding year and high prices imports of woollen piecegoods dropped by Rs. 2·31 crores to Rs. 40·87 lakhs, smaller shipments from the United Kingdom being responsible for this decrease.

40. **Artificial silk.**—Imports both of yarn and piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk declined, the former by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3·93 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 49·82 lakhs to Rs. 5·21 lakhs, owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom. Small quantities of artificial silk yarn arrived from Germany, Belgium and Netherlands in the year under review at this port for the first time.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

Principal Articles.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	332·9	325·2	329·8	325·9	325·0	322·7	1,020·3	1,200·08	1,192·7	1,022·8
Cotton Manufactures	142·8	126·6	110·9	87·8	82·7	222·9	247·8	211·6	222·0	222·8
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above	10·6	10·1	24·6	22·0	22·7	122·1	112·8	122·8	121·8	121·8
Silk Manufactures	7·7	9·1	2·1	7·8	9·7	9·8	22·9	22·8	17·9	12·9
Metals and Ores	18·0	12·1	11·4	2·4	24·6	2·0	24·4	27·4	22·1	17·0
Fruits and Vegetables	2·4	2·9	2·8	22·4	22·9	21·0	22·4	22·4	21·4	22·6
Apparel	7·9	2·6	2·4	2·6	2·6	2·6	22·0	27·1	22·1	22·6
Wool Manufactures	2·8	2·8	2·1	2·8	4·2	12·9	12·8	22·9	22·8	22·0
Drugs and medicines	2·4	2·5	2·6	4·2	7·4	2·8	12·6	22·8	12·8	2·8
Cotton Twist and Yarn	22·9	24·4	24·4	24·4	12·9	22·0	22·1	27·4	7·4	7·4
Gums and Resins	12·2	12·1	7·7	2·1	12·1	11·7	12·8	22·9	22·8	22·7
Hardware	12·2	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·2	11·0	22·4	22·8	17·8
Spices	7·8	22·1	22·2	12·8	22·4	12·8	12·8	22·8	11·8	22·8
Glass and Glassware	4·6	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·2	12·8	12·8	14·7
Grain, pulse and flour	—	12·8	22·1	22·8	22·1	42·8	12·8	12·1	—	—
Fish	22·8	72·8	22·8	22·4	22·8	22·4	22·2	11·6	11·6	12·7
Coffee	7	7	22·1	22·4	12·4	22·8	22·8	11·1	12·8	72·8
Ivory, unmanufactured	22·1	22·1	2	22·0	22·8	22·8	22·8	11·0	22·7	22·8
Carriages and Carts	22·7	22·1	22·1	72·8	12·7	2	12·4	12·8	11·0	11·6
Machinery and Millwork	22·0	22·7	22·6	12·9	22·4	12·4	22·1	12·8	12·4	12·0
Tea	22·8	22·2	22·0	12·7	22·2	22·8	12·4	22·8	22·8	11
Cotton, raw	—	—	—	—	2	22·1	—	—	22·8	22·4

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

Countries.	1920-1921.		Increase or Decrease.	Countries.	1921-1922.		Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)			Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)	
Mesopotamia	222·08	121·08	- 24·44	Other European Countries.	22·08	22·22	- 22·22
Persia	122·22	22·72	- 21·77	Japan	22·22	22·22	+ 22·22
United Kingdom	122·08	174·12	- 17·22	Hongkong	—	12·22	+ 22·22
Arabia	122·08	112·22	+ 12·22	Ceylon	—	22·22	+ 22·22
Aden	122·22	122·77	- 4·22	Strait Settlements (including Labuan.)	22·08	17·22	- 22·08
Keera Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate.)	122·22	21·08	- 22·22	United States of America.	122·12	21·22	- 22·22

42. The above figures show the importance of Bombay as an emporium for the distribution of foreign merchandise. The Persian Gulf Ports, Arabia

and East Africa absorbed 46 per cent. of the total re-exports valued at Rs. 10.23 crores. The principal items in this trade are cotton manufactures and sugar, shipments of which together represent 43 per cent. of the total of this trade. Re-exports of cotton manufactures improved by Rs. 11.12 lakhs to Rs. 3.36 crores owing to larger shipments of grey piecegoods to African Ports (notably to Kenya Colony), whereas those of sugar dropped by 18,000 tons to 19,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.16 crores to Rs. 1.02 crore in value mainly on account of the cessation of shipments to the United States of America and of a general decrease in shipments to the usual destinations except Aden. A new feature of the trade is the re-shipment of African cotton (2,000 tons valued at Rs. 36 lakhs) to Japan. Raw fur bearing skins, mostly Persian, valued at about Rs. 25 lakhs were exported to the United Kingdom as against Rs. 47 lakhs in the previous year.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1921-1922.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. in lakhs. + 1,000-00		
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste)	22,51,13,232	22,07,23,704	22,62,62,549	44,26,75,617	+ 1,025-00	61.44	1
2 Cotton Twist and Yarn	2,52,07,468	2,26,94,468	2,43,75,529	7,45,94,340	- 192-51	10.22	2
3 Cotton Manufactures	1,17,20,222	4,40,26,222	2,71,02,274	5,22,97,011	- 12-00	7.74	3
4 Seeds	11,75,20,122	7,27,22,222	2,22,41,222	5,24,22,222	- 27-75	7.40	4
5 Wool, Raw	1,12,20,722	2,22,24,222	1,24,22,222	1,45,72,222	+ 21-22	2.02	5
6 Grains, Pulse and Flour	2,44,42,742	4,40,22,222	2,11,22,172	1,27,24,222	- 72-72	1.21	6
7 Articles exported by Post	22,12,222	74,21,022	24,07,272	21,21,222	- 2-12	1.27	7
8 Metals and ores	27,24,022	22,27,724	22,22,122	72,72,122	- 12-72	1.02	8
9 Hides and Skins, Raw	22,22,422	1,72,72,222	1,02,22,222	71,42,222	- 22-22	.22	9
10 Leather	71,11,222	1,72,22,222	20,14,222	22,22,222	+ 22-42	.22	10
11 Wool Manufactures	2,24,722	12,22,222	21,22,272	21,22,721	- 12	.42	11
12 Spices	21,22,022	42,12,272	22,22,022	22,22,222	- 2-22	.41	12
13 Myrobolams	22,22,222	22,21,272	22,21,272	22,22,222	+ 2-02	.27	13
14 Provisions and Oilman's Stores, Tobacco	14,22,222	27,22,222	24,12,222	22,07,222	+ 1-21	.22	14
15 Oil cakes	22,42,022	12,24,122	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 14	.22	15
16 Oils	22,22,222	47,22,122	47,22,412	22,22,122	- 22-74	.22	16
17 Tea	27,22,422	72,22,222	22,22,222	12,22,222	- 12-22	.21	17
18 Manures	12,24,722	2,22,222	11,42,222	11,42,472	- 02	.12	18
19 Apparel	2,22,222	2,02,222	2,72,222	11,24,222	+ 2-42	.12	19
20 Hemp, Raw	22,21,222	22,47,122	22,12,122	10,21,422	- 17-27	.12	20
21 Wood and Timber	42,022	2,22,222	11,27,222	10,22,222	- 1-21	.14	21
22 Fruits and Vegetables	12,10,722	12,22,222	2,27,222	10,12,222	+ 02	.14	22
23 Coffee	2,02,222	20,21,222	2,22,122	2,12,222	- 22	.12	23
24 Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrobolams	7,22,222	22,22,222	11,22,222	2,22,222	- 2-22	.12	24
25 Jute Manufactures	2,22,222	12,22,222	12,72,172	7,22,222	- 2-42	.10	25
26 Sugar	4,02,222	12,21,722	7,24,222	2,22,222	- 27	.10	26
27 Fish	7,47,272	2,22,222	7,22,222	2,42,222	- 2-17	.02	27
28 Books, printed and Printed Matter, Furniture and Cabinetware	2,22,222	2,22,272	2,22,122	2,22,222	+ 2-22	.07	28
29 Silk and articles made of Silk	2,02,222	12,42,022	2,12,122	4,22,222	- 1-22	.02	29
30 Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)	2,22,222	2,22,222	4,22,222	2,12,222	- 1-22	.04	30
31 Bristles	-----	2,44,122	2,24,222	2,22,222	- 1-40	.04	31
32 Gums and Resins	2,22,272	20,22,172	2,24,222	2,02,222	- 7-22	.02	32
33 Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	10,02,222	4,21,222	2,74,222	27,222	- 2-07	.01	33
34 Other Articles	2,22,12,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	- 17-14	.02	34
Total Merchandise	22,51,47,222	71,22,22,222	22,22,22,222	72,21,22,222	+ 222-22	100-00	

44. The general trade depression, the economic disorganisation of Continental Europe, unfavourable exchange, and the continuance of the restrictions





	Exports during				Increase or Decrease in 1921-22.		
	1920-21.		1921-22.		Tons.	Rs.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.			
<b>Hides, tanned—</b>							
United Kingdom	603	19,26,611	265	26,55,738	+	407	+ 16,97,127
Aden and Dependencies	11	24,465	14	20,028	+	3	+ 5,371
Mesopotamia	4	20,205	7	15,437	+	3	+ 4,668
Egypt	8	14,125	40	84,523	+	32	+ 70,398
Zanzibar and Pemba	9	14,910	14	24,775	+	5	+ 9,865
Kenya Colony	22	47,265	28	59,670	+	6	+ 12,405
Germany	9	16,260	14	78,246	+	5	+ 62,566
Other countries	18	49,055	85	1,40,655	+	67	+ 91,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>21,44,297</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>40,59,268</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>+ 19,44,501</b>
<b>Skins, tanned—</b>							
United Kingdom	208	18,71,511	271	17,45,370	+	63	+ 8,73,859
Germany	1	8,910	3	29,220	+	2	+ 20,310
France	19	25,125	.....	705	-	12	- 24,420
Italy	1	6,200	2	21,095	+	1	+ 14,895
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1	1,500	4	20,955	+	3	+ 20,455
Japan	8	25,544	7	8,400	-	1	- 22,144
United States of America	7	70,775	3	71,220	-	4	- 5,498
Other countries	6	19,755	4	15,150	-	2	- 4,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>15,45,918</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>19,17,375</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>+ 3,71,457</b>
<b>Total, Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,26,93,511</b>	<b>7,016</b>	<b>1,31,30,109</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>- 5,43,408</b>

47. **Metals and Ores.**—The total exports of manganese ore, the principal item in this group, from British India amounted to 519,000 tons showing a fall of 280,000 tons over the figures of the previous year. The share of Bombay in the total exports was 279,000 tons and those of Calcutta and Madras were 234,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively against 392,000, 375,000 and 13,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments from Bombay to the United Kingdom and the United States of America declined, but Belgium, Netherlands and France on the other hand increased their takings from 97,000, 4,000 and 33,000 tons to 134,000, 27,000 and 55,000 tons respectively.

48. **Seeds.**—Oilseeds rank second in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of this port, and Continental Europe usually provides an extensive market for these products. A large increase in the exports was anticipated but owing to the general unfavourable conditions and the limited purchasing power of the principal European countries there was only a small improvement of 18,000 tons in quantity though the value shows a decline of Rs. 27.75 lakhs. All the varieties with the exception of linseed and rapeseed record increases; the most noticeable is in the case of castor seed, shipments of which increased by 29,000 tons owing to increased demand from the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

SEEDS.	1919-20.		1920-21.		1921-22.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-22.		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
<b>Linseed—</b>									
United Kingdom	62,978	1,02,46,508	43,251	1,48,08,207	23,242	60,37,947	-	20,679	- 37,55,260
Italy	7,724	21,12,855	4,865	12,22,297	11,040	22,25,412	+	6,244	+ 10,58,458
France	17,979	73,22,042	10,228	25,22,222	20,625	25,22,222	-	140	- 8,10,220
Belgium	12,243	22,12,227	9,476	21,40,222	2,730	7,22,222	-	8,725	- 24,08,222
Germany	790	2,12,220	1,000	2,72,000	1,920	5,22,270	+	220	+ 2,72,270
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220	4,22,220	+	1,220	+ 4,22,220
Spain	.....	.....	200	1,22,225	1,225	2,22,222	+	225	+ 1,22,227
Other countries	272	2,24,117	227	1,22,222	222	27,121	-	115	- 60,227
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,228</b>	<b>4,21,40,647</b>	<b>70,426</b>	<b>2,27,24,227</b>	<b>22,622</b>	<b>1,20,54,222</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,720</b>	<b>- 24,20,222</b>

SEEDS—continued.	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		Increase or Decrease in 1931-32		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
<b>Common (Oil or Non-Oil)—</b>									
Italy	14,633	73,93,178	8,488	38,37,319	8,779	31,93,838	+	2,881	+ 4,28,489
Austria	1,368	38,14,888	738	8,87,716	8,880	24,30,483	+	7,432	+ 21,72,767
France	17,186	77,38,888	701	8,82,888	8,135	8,68,888	+	1,484	+ 8,34,011
Netherlands	187	71,328	—	—	1,833	4,68,384	+	1,646	+ 4,68,384
Belgium	4,888	24,21,784	1,130	4,88,888	1,139	3,38,877	—	89	— 1,38,816
Ceylon	88	12,380	881	2,08,888	811	8,12,370	+	888	+ 1,08,916
Aden and Dependencies	1,213	4,87,744	887	2,18,814	888	87,880	—	818	— 1,18,884
United Kingdom	—	—	8	1,880	78	21,878	+	70	+ 88,888
Switzerland	2,888	18,87,888	800	2,08,888	—	—	—	800	— 8,08,888
Other countries	1,088	4,74,884	1,088	4,88,887	1,887	8,88,884	+	818	+ 1,88,877
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,848</b>	<b>2,18,88,888</b>	<b>10,818</b>	<b>61,98,878</b>	<b>34,817</b>	<b>78,04,888</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>18,888</b>	<b>+ 24,17,887</b>
<b>Rape Seed—</b>									
Germany	—	—	8,880	18,88,814	800	88,888	—	8,780	— 18,88,814
France	4,844	14,84,888	878	8,88,888	880	1,88,888	—	188	— 88,878
Belgium	8,881	38,81,871	18,888	68,88,888	874	8,88,888	—	18,878	— 68,77,888
Italy	2,888	10,84,884	8,888	38,88,888	8,448	12,88,811	—	2,888	— 8,88,178
United Kingdom	8,888	18,18,884	1,888	4,88,188	188	87,888	—	1,881	— 8,88,888
Austria	—	—	—	—	700	1,84,188	+	700	+ 1,84,188
Other countries	88	48,818	808	2,88,788	888	88,878	—	887	— 1,88,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,878</b>	<b>68,74,882</b>	<b>34,888</b>	<b>68,70,848</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>81,77,888</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>88,888</b>	<b>— 71,88,884</b>
<b>Cotton Seed—</b>									
United Kingdom	188,888	2,18,88,871	88,874	78,48,748	88,888	87,88,884	+	8,718	+ 18,81,888
Other countries	1,880	8,88,881	484	81,888	487	88,188	—	87	+ 1,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,818</b>	<b>2,18,18,788</b>	<b>82,188</b>	<b>78,38,888</b>	<b>88,848</b>	<b>87,88,888</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>+ 18,84,887</b>
<b>Castor Seed—</b>									
United Kingdom	1,788	4,17,888	8,844	18,88,817	8,878	21,14,888	+	2,888	+ 7,44,888
United States of America	880	2,88,887	2,880	7,88,814	17,888	38,88,888	+	18,888	+ 27,88,884
France	878	2,10,784	701	1,88,888	7,100	14,88,188	+	8,888	+ 18,88,888
Belgium	410	88,188	800	1,10,888	2,788	7,87,881	+	8,888	+ 8,17,881
Italy	2,884	8,70,888	1,880	4,88,888	2,488	8,17,748	+	788	+ 87,888
Spain	—	—	178	48,888	1,400	2,78,888	+	1,288	+ 8,84,818
Other countries	8	488	88	10,748	187	38,888	+	148	+ 87,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,887</b>	<b>18,18,888</b>	<b>18,788</b>	<b>28,48,848</b>	<b>48,838</b>	<b>68,88,888</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>38,847</b>	<b>+ 37,84,878</b>
<b>Groundnuts—</b>									
France	88,488	1,84,88,888	8,848	18,87,788	11,870	28,88,888	+	8,881	+ 18,88,181
Germany	—	—	—	—	8,888	18,84,888	+	8,848	+ 18,84,888
Belgium	4,812	21,17,878	2,888	8,84,188	2,818	11,84,888	+	1,888	+ 8,88,878
United Kingdom	1,781	7,88,888	4,887	18,88,878	2,188	8,88,888	—	2,887	— 8,88,888
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	1,214	2,17,881	+	1,214	+ 2,17,881
Italy	2,788	11,48,788	—	—	1,884	8,88,818	+	1,884	+ 8,88,818
Other countries	810	2,08,848	888	2,88,887	1,280	4,48,188	+	487	+ 1,87,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,888</b>	<b>1,87,81,848</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>48,18,888</b>	<b>28,878</b>	<b>78,44,884</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>14,121</b>	<b>+ 34,88,888</b>
<b>Other Seeds</b>	<b>14,884</b>	<b>78,87,888</b>	<b>18,181</b>	<b>21,88,887</b>	<b>10,428</b>	<b>28,18,448</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>— 8,14,788</b>
<b>Total Seeds</b>	<b>2,78,484</b>	<b>11,87,88,788</b>	<b>284,878</b>	<b>4,88,41,888</b>	<b>282,414</b>	<b>4,84,84,887</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>18,888</b>	<b>— 87,74,888</b>

49. Textiles.—Raw cotton ranks first in importance in the export trade of Bombay and Japan is at present the largest consumer of this commodity. Last year the demand for cotton from Japan was restricted by the general depression of the cotton trade in that country. A trade revival in the cotton industry in Japan and high prices of American cotton caused a brisk demand for Indian raw cotton and large orders came steadily in from that country. The result was that the total exports increased by 139,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 10'69 crores in value. Of this increase Japan alone is responsible for 118,000 tons in volume and Rs. 9'2 crores in value. Shipments to China show a noticeable increase while exports to European countries have fallen, Germany and France only improving their position slightly.

At the beginning of the year the price for Broach cotton was Rs. 262 per candy of 784 lbs. Thanks to good demand from both the local mills and Japan the market improved and the price rose to Rs. 341 in the second week of June. From that date till the middle of August, prices fluctuated in an unsteady market with a downward tendency. From September however they began to rise and reached the highest level of the year of Rs. 593 in October. Thereafter a reaction set in and the rate gradually if somewhat fitfully declined and stood at Rs. 411 at the beginning of March 1922. The stocks at the end of the season were 12 lakhs bales as against 14 lakhs bales in the previous year. At the commencement of the year the average price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland was 7·88d; subsequently the rate rose gradually till it reached the highest point of 13·88d in September. Thereafter the price began to fall steadily till February when it stood at 9·92d.

COTTON, RAW.	1920-21.		1921-22.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-22.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	8,268	85,87,759	4,990	44,58,725	- 3,278	- 41,29,034
Germany ...	21,218	2,10,90,967	26,261	2,48,78,540	+ 5,043	+ 37,87,573
Netherlands ...	634	10,33,349	737	6,53,370	+ 103	- 3,79,979
Belgium ...	90,591	2,65,08,970	95,169	2,43,96,336	+ 5,578	- 21,12,634
France ...	4,907	47,59,630	9,010	90,75,380	+ 4,103	+ 43,15,750
Spain ...	10,749	1,00,91,185	4,566	45,58,493	- 6,183	- 54,32,692
Switzerland ...	265	3,24,460	6	4,748	- 259	- 3,19,712
Italy ...	28,929	2,20,34,275	15,377	1,48,30,255	- 13,552	- 72,04,020
Austria ...	5,299	62,62,248	5,069	51,74,094	- 230	- 10,88,154
Hongkong ...	784	9,44,652	419	3,73,549	- 365	- 5,71,103
China ...	29,298	2,66,68,969	61,030	6,55,96,156	+ 31,732	+ 3,89,27,187
Japan ...	124,700	12,64,96,722	270,673	27,54,68,756	+ 145,973	+ 14,89,72,034
Indo China (including Cochin, China, Cambodia, Anam and Tonkin) ...	1,920	14,41,450	5,975	51,57,899	+ 4,055	+ 37,16,449
Other countries ...	700	9,57,062	1,029	12,41,140	+ 329	+ 2,84,078
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>222,183</b>	<b>22,19,11,608</b>	<b>421,231</b>	<b>42,57,92,603</b>	<b>+ 199,048</b>	<b>+ 20,38,80,995</b>

50. Cotton Manufactures.—Piece-goods :—

	1919-1920.		1920-1921.		1921-1922.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-1922.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
<b>Grey—</b>								
Aden and Dependencies ...	10,697,696	42,78,929	12,618,931	57,34,749	2,926,068	11,50,471	+ 1,928,365	+ 45,57,578
Bahrain Islands ...	577,664	2,12,815	809,860	1,75,178	264,270	1,21,798	+ 244,116	+ 23,379
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	690,480	2,21,039	1,119,114	5,74,904	742,804	2,73,905	+ 576,510	+ 2,00,999
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	2,731,102	12,78,328	2,426,794	11,66,192	1,457,656	5,03,710	+ 1,001,188	+ 5,62,453
Mesopotamia ...	17,952,758	60,14,161	6,141,227	26,59,181	1,692,198	6,37,973	+ 4,449,634	+ 20,21,908
Other Native States in Arabia ...	1,220,880	7,75,465	712,564	2,64,753	242,594	1,22,169	- 1,078,686	- 2,41,604
Kenya Colony formerly known as East African Protectorate ...	7,814,051	24,29,921	6,071,005	22,17,529	4,142,207	17,98,963	+ 1,969,756	+ 14,19,137
Egypt ...	10,629,523	40,06,508	2,008,200	12,24,227	72,000	26,000	- 2,553,523	- 11,28,237
Portuguese East Africa ...	2,220,399	12,29,330	2,207,345	12,30,543	2,509,019	12,70,709	+ 288,778	+ 1,40,199
Italian East Africa ...	544,620	2,21,068	1,201,268	5,01,655	472,660	1,62,029	+ 639,239	+ 4,29,026
Tanganyika Territory ...	1,918,126	5,22,649	2,241,252	12,65,093	1,026,106	8,61,371	+ 668,147	+ 5,03,931
Riam ...	4,437,224	12,56,202	2,225,270	10,73,733	1,626,016	7,12,171	+ 528,954	+ 3,60,612
Persia ...	5,421,913	20,16,006	2,091,414	10,33,422	1,224,431	4,27,326	+ 1,306,983	+ 5,46,146
Other countries ...	4,072,300	12,21,677	2,412,243	11,29,921	2,726,207	11,41,100	+ 313,664	+ 52,741
<b>Total, Grey ...</b>	<b>72,474,428</b>	<b>2,24,24,026</b>	<b>47,216,126</b>	<b>2,16,12,775</b>	<b>22,726,441</b>	<b>96,90,208</b>	<b>+ 25,240,715</b>	<b>+ 1,19,92,577</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>1,220,623</b>	<b>7,99,080</b>	<b>1,224,787</b>	<b>7,73,110</b>	<b>226,861</b>	<b>2,07,440</b>	<b>- 1,031,762</b>	<b>- 4,65,670</b>
<b>Coloured, Printed or Dyed—</b>								
Aden and Dependencies ...	4,154,395	20,01,926	4,023,008	24,97,658	2,108,202	27,54,265	+ 1,433,107	+ 2,57,307
Bahrain Islands ...	2,220,623	12,12,222	1,224,787	7,73,110	226,861	2,07,440	+ 1,031,762	+ 4,65,670
Ceylon ...	6,289,939	19,18,961	4,161,511	22,98,941	5,237,227	22,22,965	+ 1,026,316	+ 9,24,014
Natal ...	223,146	98,547	20,62,145	19,14,840	2,261,511	18,78,956	+ 100,634	+ 2,35,624
Egypt ...	1,241,214	11,22,007	2,212,577	10,98,922	2,261,511	1,76,215	+ 1,039,698	+ 12,19,077
Kenya Colony formerly known as East African Protectorate ...	1,620,020	5,93,212	2,119,229	11,76,979	2,045,424	9,27,134	+ 68,912	+ 2,49,845
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	220,429	1,02,233	220,750	2,27,347	2,216,428	2,22,625	+ 1,223,229	+ 2,26,278
France ...	1,165,130	6,21,326	27	62			- 1,165,103	- 62
Mesopotamia ...	21,203,200	1,12,34,928	20,722,926	26,71,221	24,047,000	1,03,66,184	+ 13,218,674	+ 21,74,608
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman ...	2,220,399	12,29,330	2,207,345	12,30,543	2,509,019	12,70,709	+ 288,778	+ 1,40,199
Other Native States in Arabia ...	2,220,399	2,220,399	2,220,399	2,220,399	2,220,399	2,220,399		
Persia ...	27,423,133	1,16,24,478	15,333,670	26,07,519	22,262,921	1,00,01,177	+ 13,022,251	+ 42,13,655
Portuguese East Africa ...	223,146	98,547	20,62,145	19,14,840	2,261,511	1,76,215	+ 1,039,698	+ 12,19,077
Tanganyika Territory ...	1,241,214	5,93,212	2,119,229	11,76,979	2,045,424	9,27,134	+ 68,912	+ 2,49,845
Other countries ...	2,220,399	12,29,330	2,207,345	12,30,543	2,509,019	12,70,709	+ 288,778	+ 1,40,199
<b>Total, Coloured ...</b>	<b>26,211,207</b>	<b>2,24,19,472</b>	<b>26,022,517</b>	<b>2,19,01,497</b>	<b>102,420,024</b>	<b>4,21,62,125</b>	<b>+ 26,202,517</b>	<b>+ 1,02,61,626</b>
<b>Total, Piece-goods ...</b>	<b>141,246,628</b>	<b>6,26,42,898</b>	<b>114,870,420</b>	<b>6,42,87,272</b>	<b>125,242,225</b>	<b>6,22,70,973</b>	<b>+ 22,171,225</b>	<b>+ 22,16,420</b>

Notwithstanding the world wide trade depression, the local textile industry had a profitable and prosperous year even though the profits were less than those in the previous year. This prosperity is due in some measure to the Swadeshi movement and the boycott of foreign goods but perhaps more so to the absence of serious labour troubles such as a general strike of operatives. It was on this account found possible to meet the increased demand and to keep prices at a profitable level. The trade in plain goods predominated and succeeded whereas that in fancy goods both unbleached and bleached had a poor time. Prices of Indian cloth varied from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 1-6 per lb.

The following figures indicate more clearly the changes in the trade :—

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

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1914-15	817	18	135	244
1915-16	825	29	314	202
1916-17	1,551	206	700	443
1917-18	743	325	330	311
1918-19	512	400	636	302
1919-20	725	359	369	238
1920-21	473	320	660	131
1921-22	238	469	1,024	100

From the above table it will be seen that owing to the increased internal demand for Indian plain cloth, the exports of greys have fallen by 23 million yards but those of foreign grey piecegoods and Indian coloured piecegoods have risen, the former by 15 million yards and the latter by 36 million yards.

### 51. Cotton Yarn.—

	1919-1920.		1920-1921.		1921-1922.		Increase or Decrease in 1921-1922.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	654,971	7,08,979	646,026	7,32,797	66,125	41,974	—	668,481
Egypt	7,052,244	30,17,265	8,220,280	44,25,725	4,974,204	26,22,204	+	1,222,024
Aden and Dependencies...	1,217,425	20,45,284	2,979,027	27,22,024	2,220,222	22,14,272	+	12,212
China and Hongkong	112,222,772	12,21,22,222	22,222,222	2,72,22,222	22,222,222	2,22,22,222	—	22,222
Japan	1,212,222	22,22,222	—	—	222,222	4,21,222	+	222,222
Java	222,222	4,22,222	222,222	24,72,122	222,222	2,12,172	—	222,222
Siam	222,222	12,22,222	222,222	22,22,222	1,722,722	22,22,222	+	222,722
Peria	2,122,222	44,22,222	2,222,222	44,22,222	2,222,222	42,22,222	+	222,722
Straits Settlements	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	24,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	—	222,222
Mesopotamia	2,222,222	24,22,222	1,222,222	22,22,222	1,222,222	2,22,222	—	222,222
Other countries	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	22,22,222	2,222,222	24,22,222	—	112,222
Total	122,722,222	12,22,22,222	22,222,222	2,22,22,222	22,222,222	2,22,22,222	+	222,222

In spite of the decrease in the shipments to China, the principal customer for Indian yarn, the spinning industry had a prosperous year. Owing to a large internal demand the mills were fully engaged and large quantities were also imported from the United Kingdom. As a result partly of smaller exports to China and partly of the lower prices during the year under review, the aggregate value of the exports of cotton yarn shows a fall of Rs. 1.98 crore. Shipments to China declined by 5½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.13 crore in value while the quantity taken by Hongkong improved by as much though the value records a decrease of Rs. 32 lakhs due to the fall in prices. The net result was that the total quantity shipped to China and Hongkong remained practically stationary, the value showing a fall of Rs. 1.45 crore. There were considerable increases in the quantities of yarn exported to Egypt (+ 1½ million lb.), Siam (+ nearly 1 million lb.) and Persia (+ over ½ million lb.).

A noteworthy feature of the trade is that of the total quantity of 59½ million lb. shipped to China and Hongkong as shown in the above table China took only 16 million lb. more than 75 per cent. of which was exported during the first half of the year. In October shipments suffered a heavy fall and since then they continued to decline, the quantity shipped in March being 40,000 lb. only. The reason appears to be that owing to the development of the mill industry in China and the competition of Japan in lower counts' Indian yarn is being gradually ousted from Northern China markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1921-22:—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.		1920-1921.		1921-1922.		Percentage to total imports.			Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—																
United Kingdom	35,23-25	60,00-64	80,97-74	87-95	63-65	62-68	8,55-64	9,87-39	7,74-79	12-32	12-74	9-40	23-98	26-35	22-64	
Hongkong	22-07	1,24-27	1,04-40	—	1-44	1-08	6,31-30	4,87-92	4,25-07	9-03	5-21	5-17	5-20	3-12	2-37	
Egypt	12-63	22-03	20-34	—	—	—	29-23	1,26-19	77-49	—	1-05	—	—	1-19	—	
Mauritius and Dependencies.	100-58	22-20	1,30-05	—	—	—	9-37	23-59	21-19	—	—	—	1-51	—	1-22	
Aden and Dependencies	25-37	24-45	24-12	—	—	—	66-25	3,05-08	2,25-25	1-20	2-97	2-25	—	1-62	1-51	
Mesopotamia	20-27	21-21	24-25	—	—	—	22-74	4,01-78	2,29-39	1-17	5-15	4-04	—	2-21	2-17	
Ceylon	10-25	44-23	21-27	—	—	—	20-14	1,11-20	1,26-53	—	1-44	1-53	—	—	—	
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	27-27	22-27	78-04	—	—	—	25-00	22-40	70-73	—	1-27	—	—	—	—	
Bahrain Islands	71-20	22-21	22-21	—	—	—	22-40	27-71	22-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Zanzibar and Pemba	20-02	20-74	24-27	—	—	—	20-23	21-17	22-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	2-22	21-22	1,20-24	—	—	—	23-20	1,21-70	1,05-29	—	1-23	1-24	—	1-14	1-25	
Tanganyika Territory	—	7-72	12-22	—	—	—	22-21	22-46	20-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natal	17-23	10-27	1,22-23	—	—	—	4-27	21-25	77-02	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canada	—	22-17	12-17	—	—	—	—	1-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Australia	22-72	21-21	2,25-24	—	—	—	2-21	2-02	4-72	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other British Possessions	1-22	12-23	12-23	—	—	—	2-22	12-23	74-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions	11,20-17	77,25-21	63,21-73	87-95	63-65	62-68	12,76-47	23,22-02	22,74-14	22-40	21-23	20-01	23-98	26-35	22-64	

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Percentage to total imports.			1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	
				1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.				1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.				
<b>22 Countries—</b>																
Belgium	1,00-02	2,15-05	1,50-05	1-01	1-71	1-97	4,71-05	4,30-04	3,30-07	0-70	0-05	0-01	0-24	0-16	0-01	
France	1,30-07	1,55-08	1,50-12	0-28	1-02	1-25	6,37-04	1,77-04	2,44-17	0-30	0-20	0-05	0-25	1-41	0-04	
Germany	6,02-04	2,85-01	4,50-05	0-64	0-07	4-05	2,02-15	2,20-00	2,10-05	7-02	0-07	0-05	0-27	0-26	4-15	
Italy	1,25-02	2,37-05	1,50-12	0-17	1-05	1-21	4,10-12	2,20-01	2,20-01	1-00	4-00	0-02	0-10	0-11	0-01	
Netherlands	1,07-00	00-00	00-00	0-02	-01	-00	2,50-05	00-07	00-07	0-05	-00	-00	0-01	-00	-01	
Spain	0-53	7-00	0-72	-00	-00	-07	01-05	1,10-02	00-00	-00	1-05	-00	-00	-00	-00	
Sweden	00-00	00-00	00-71	-07	-00	-70	00-00	00-00	24-15	00	00	-00	-00	00	-00	
Switzerland	17-05	00-00	04-27	-05	-00	-04	0-25	1-05	-00	00	00	-00	1-15	01	70	
Denmark	1-25	1-30	-	-02	-01	-	12-00	-	-	-00	-	-	12	01	-	
Norway	10-00	70-20	0-25	-15	-05	-00	-00	0-05	-00	00	04	00	00	00	00	
Holland	40-10	1,43-21	00-20	-04	1-12	-00	-	10-07	-01	-	1-10	00	00	70	00	
Other Countries	0-21	15-74	15-07	-04	-13	-01	0-00	00-01	5-10	00	07	00	00	00	12	
<b>Total, Europe</b>	<b>12,51-02</b>	<b>12,00-05</b>	<b>10,94-09</b>	<b>20-01</b>	<b>10-02</b>	<b>11-25</b>	<b>24,20-07</b>	<b>14,41-11</b>	<b>12,04-24</b>	<b>25-27</b>	<b>14-00</b>	<b>15-02</b>	<b>00-05</b>	<b>15-02</b>	<b>13-04</b>	
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2,09-20</b>	<b>15,22-13</b>	<b>7,50-05</b>	<b>0-24</b>	<b>11-05</b>	<b>0-12</b>	<b>16,45-00</b>	<b>12,74-10</b>	<b>24,17-20</b>	<b>00-04</b>	<b>04-10</b>	<b>24-04</b>	<b>13-00</b>	<b>16-24</b>	<b>20-20</b>	
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,25-05	2,21-02	2,05-00	0-10	1-72	0-14	4,10-71	6,10-22	2,04-70	0-07	7-07	0-70	4-15	4-00	2-05	
India	00-07	1,00-00	00-24	-04	-01	1-00	1,10-14	2,50-00	2,60-00	1-00	0-05	0-07	1-00	1-00	0-00	
Japan	1,20-00	5,10-00	2,50-75	0-04	4-00	0-11	1-00	40-01	7-00	-00	-00	00	1-00	0-71	0-00	
Korea Territory and Princeship of Chosen	43-01	45-00	00-47	-70	-05	-04	00-00	00-10	00-00	-00	-00	-71	-70	-00	-00	
Philippines	0-07	0-00	0-75	-15	-00	-04	70-00	1,00-01	1,00-00	-00	-01	1-70	-00	-00	-01	
Siam	00-07	00-00	00-70	-00	-01	-01	17-00	00-15	00-15	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	
Other countries*	21-11	0-00	1-25	-01	-00	-01	00-00	04-07	70-75	-00	1-00	-00	-00	-10	-01	
<b>Total, Asia</b>	<b>6,05-01</b>	<b>24,70-05</b>	<b>15,20-00</b>	<b>10-00</b>	<b>10-24</b>	<b>10-00</b>	<b>20,20-00</b>	<b>21,20-00</b>	<b>24,40-75</b>	<b>00-05</b>	<b>00-01</b>	<b>01-00</b>	<b>00-00</b>	<b>07-00</b>	<b>20-00</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18-54</b>	<b>17-01</b>	<b>24-04</b>	<b>-05</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-05</b>	<b>71-21</b>	<b>64-07</b>	<b>00-44</b>	<b>1-00</b>	<b>-00</b>	<b>-04</b>	<b>-00</b>	<b>-01</b>	<b>-00</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,37-20</b>	<b>12,10-05</b>	<b>8,70-03</b>	<b>0-20</b>	<b>0-00</b>	<b>0-01</b>	<b>1,13-00</b>	<b>2,20-00</b>	<b>1,40-07</b>	<b>1-04</b>	<b>0-00</b>	<b>1-70</b>	<b>1-01</b>	<b>7-00</b>	<b>4-00</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,21-24</b>	<b>1,20,10-10</b>	<b>05,40-07</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>00,47-26</b>	<b>77,20-20</b>	<b>00,44-24</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	

\* Figures for Austria for the previous years included those for Fiume, Hungary and Czechoslovakia which this year are shown under "other countries."

53. The result of this year's trade shows important changes in the relative positions of most of the principal countries engaged in trade with Bombay. The United Kingdom maintained her predominance, though her share dropped from 38 per cent to 33 per cent; whereas the share of Japan, who also retained her position, improved from 16 per cent to 20 per cent. A noteworthy feature is the revival of business with Germany. This country ranks fourth in the list, her share having risen from 2.52 per cent. to 4.18 per cent. Trade with China increased; on the other hand that with America lost ground, her share dropping from 7 per cent. to 4 per cent.

In imports the share of the United Kingdom declined slightly from 54 per cent to 53 per cent on account of the heavy decline of importation of cotton and woollen piecegoods, iron and steel, brass, motor cars and articles imported by post. In exports her total has declined from 13 per cent to 9 per cent owing chiefly to smaller exports of seeds and raw cotton. Japan ranks second in the import trade though her share has fallen from 12 per cent to 8 per cent. The all round decrease in the imports from this country, particularly the serious decline in cotton and silk piecegoods, accounts for this reduction in her share. On the export side Japan occupies a predominant position, her share having risen from 24 per cent to 34 per cent, owing solely to heavy shipments of raw cotton to that country. Next in importance is America which retains her place in the import trade, though her total has declined from 9 per

cent. to 6 per cent due to the general decline in imports particularly of motor cars, iron and steel and copper, synthetic dyes, machinery, instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof and mineral oils—other kinds. Germany's position is due to increased arrivals of iron and steel and copper, synthetic dyes, machinery and chemicals which improved her share in the import trade from 2.07 per cent to 4.66 per cent. Imports from other European countries declined. On the export side the shares of Germany and France have improved slightly from 3.27 per cent and 2.29 per cent to 3.86 per cent and 2.96 per cent respectively mainly owing to increased takings of raw cotton and seeds, whereas those of Belgium and Italy have fallen owing to reduced shipments of seeds and raw cotton in the case of the former and of raw cotton only in the case of the latter. In the export trade the share of China has increased from 8 per cent to 10 per cent, due to large shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 2.99 crores) to that country. Though imports of sugar from Java declined considerably, her share does not show any important variation. Shares of Mesopotamia and Aden in the export trade have declined, owing mainly to smaller shipments of sugar in the case of the former and cotton piecegoods in the case of the latter.

54. **Government Transactions (Stores).**—The value of stores imported on Government account advanced by Rs. 96.65 lakhs to Rs. 5.14 crores mainly under the heading "carriages and carts", "machinery and millwork", "ships, parts of" and articles grouped under the last head "all other articles manufactured". There was a decrease in the value of imports under arms and ammunition, metals and ores, telegraph materials, boots and shoes and railway plant and rolling stock. The value of exports fell from Rs. 6.02 crores to Rs. 1.24 crores owing chiefly to smaller shipments of grain, pulse and flour and of articles grouped under the last head "all other articles unmanufactured and manufactured".

#### 55. Treasure.—

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Increase or Decrease in 1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
<b>Gold—</b>					
Private ... ..	27,90,30,830	7,44,50,400	11,65,08,879	18,30,37,123	+ 2,05,33,349
Government ... ..	27,000	6,73,44,330	11,04,14,619	.....	-11,04,14,619
<b>Silver—</b>					
Private ... ..	8,63,97,268	1,77,50,115	10,25,90,948	18,70,17,630	+ 8,44,17,631
Government ... ..	2,15,72,637	18,62,42,515	18,49,706	14,93,520	- 1,56,119
<b>Total Imports ...</b>	<b>38,32,47,734</b>	<b>20,58,26,400</b>	<b>32,91,73,154</b>	<b>30,25,48,347</b>	<b>- 2,66,24,807</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<b>Gold—</b>					
Private ... ..	2,65,04,963	2,38,54,435	19,55,82,287	18,30,74,928	- 2,24,77,359
Government ... ..	70,07,179	1,85,77,117	655	.....	- 655
<b>Silver—</b>					
Private ... ..	2,67,83,434	1,13,69,920	2,55,42,097	1,95,38,758	- 60,04,334
Government ... ..	18,867	93,73,821	30,01,600	.....	- 30,01,600
<b>Total Exports ...</b>	<b>7,02,82,434</b>	<b>7,27,06,343</b>	<b>22,40,96,970</b>	<b>19,26,13,726</b>	<b>- 4,14,83,244</b>

There has been a considerable increase in the imports of both gold and silver on private account: the former increased by Rs. 2.05 crores to Rs. 13.5

crores and the latter by Rs. 6.44 crores to Rs. 16.7 crores. The increase in the imports of gold is accounted for by large importations of Turkish gold coins from Mesopotamia, of sovereigns from Australia and the United Kingdom and of bullion and gold dollars from the United States of America. Imports of gold bullion declined by Rs. 13.64 lakhs due to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom.

The advance in the imports of silver is due to large importations of both bullion (+ Rs. 2.05 crores) and coin (+ Rs. 4.39 crores). The increase in the imports of bullion (bars, etc.) is the result of increased shipments from the United Kingdom (+ Rs. 1.85 crore) and the United States of America (+ Rs. 57.7 lakhs), and the arrival of silver bullion from Australia valued at Rs. 48.43 lakhs as against nil in the previous year. The increase in the imports of silver coin is accounted for by the arrivals of Government of India rupees valued at Rs. 2.24 crores as against nil in the previous year from Kenya Colony and large importations of other silver coin—mostly kraans (+ Rs. 1.71 crore) from Mesopotamia.

In spite of the increase of Rs. 1.92 crore in gold bullion shipped to the United States of America, the total value of gold bullion exported fell by Rs. 3.46 crores as a result of reduced exports to Japan (- Rs. 5.38 crores). A good market for gold bullion was found in the United States of America between April and December of the year under report and large shipments took place within those months. Exports of sovereigns and other gold coin to America were also on a larger scale than those of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 60.03 lakhs in the exports of silver on private account is due to smaller shipments of silver coin chiefly Straits dollars (- Rs. 84.94 lakhs) and Government of India rupees (- Rs. 40.68 lakhs). Shipments of bullion increased by Rs. 84.5 lakhs owing to larger exports to China and Hongkong.

Imports of gold on Government account were nil against Rs. 11.04 crores in the previous year and those of silver declined by Rs. 1.56 lakh. Exports of gold and silver on Government account were nil against Rs. 650 and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

56. Shipping.—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1921-22 are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1920-1921.		1921-1922.	
		Vessels.	Tonn.	Vessels.	Tonn.	Vessels.	Tonn.
Entered—	Steamers	682	1,522,122	824	2,025,722	745	2,404,472
	Sailing Vessels	101	271,221	25	122,542	22	22,042
Entered—	Steamers	122	14,222	222	22,272	127	22,224
	Sailing Vessels	---	---	1	122	2	22
Total		805	1,797,222	922	2,222,112	894	2,422,212
Cleared—	Steamers	612	1,212,222	772	1,222,222	672	1,222,222
	Sailing Vessels	22	122,222	22	122,222	22	122,222
Cleared—	Steamers	112	12,222	122	12,222	127	12,222
	Sailing Vessels	---	---	10	1,222	2	222
Total		772	1,332,222	922	1,332,222	827	1,332,222
Grand Total		1,577	3,129,444	1,777	3,554,334	1,721	3,754,434

The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,747 to 1,851 and the total tonnage from 4,252,113 tons to 4,840,807 tons. Of these there were 1,502 steamers of the burthen of 4,796,091 tons against 1,353 of 4,201,593 tons in the previous year. The sailing vessels consisted almost entirely of "Native craft" engaged in trade with the Persian Gulf Ports, Arabia and East Africa.



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

*Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.*

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	2,730,773	3,416,586	3,820,828
Japanese	261,757	362,909	458,797
Italian	136,049	133,990	160,912
American	.....	106,324	109,869
Norwegian	41,599	42,084	66,498
Chinese	.....	11,989	38,885
Greek	12,157	6,111	29,896
Danish	.....	13,469	25,634
French	176,195	2,314	18,692
German	479,116	4,679	11,565
Others	857,040	79,288	54,555
Total	4,202,086	4,201,598	4,796,091

58. **Freights.**—Owing to a large surplus in the amount of the world's tonnage and the general trade depression the freight market collapsed at the end of the previous year and rates were low in the first month of the year under review. From May onwards the rates began to improve steadily till August when they reached the highest level of the year. In September there was a set-back and since then the rates continued to decline and by the end of the year stood considerably below the level of the previous 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.	August.	December.	March.
United Kingdom—				
Cotton, raw (measurement)	20	32/6	17/6	17/6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	20	32/6	17/6	17/6
Castor and light seeds (18 cwt.)	15	27/6	15	15/9
Myrabolams	15	27/6	15	15
Manganese ore	...	18/6	19/6	18

**Freight rates to other ports:—**

	April.	August.	December.	March.
Antwerp—				
Light seeds	15	27/6	17/6	16/3
Seeds	20	32/6	20	18/9
Measurement	20	32/6	20	18/9
Dunkirk—				
Light seeds	15	27/6	17/6	16/3
Seeds	20	32/6	20	18/9
Measurement	15	32/6	20	18/0
Havre—				
Seeds	45	57/6	40	22/6
Measurement	50	57/6	40	22/6
Hamburg—				
Seeds	20	25	20	18/9
Measurement	20	25	20	18/9
Genoa—				
Seeds	25	32/6	20	18/9
Measurement	25	32/6	20	18/9
Marseilles—				
Light seeds	15	25	15	16/3
Seeds	20	20	16/3	17/6
Measurement	22/6	32/6	17/6	18/9
Trieste and Venice—				
Seeds	20	32/6	20	20
Measurement	22/6	35	22/6	20
New York—				
Light seeds	15	...	22/9	25
Seeds	25	...	22/9	30
Measurement	25	...	22/9	30

59. Exchange.—One of the chief factors affecting the trade was the uncertainty of the sterling exchange. In the beginning of the year the rupee was quoted at about 1s. 3½d. It kept in the region of this level till the middle of August after which it showed an upward tendency and reached its highest level 1s. 5½d. in September. From then it began to weaken and it was about 1s. 3½d. at the end of March 1923.

60. Prices.—The following table shows the variation in the average wholesale 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.	1917-1918.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>							
<b>Metals and Ores—</b>							
Brass .. .. . per Cwt.	100	108-97	900-77	900-00	117-01	100-00	100-00
Copper .. .. . " " "	100	100-00	210-00	220-00	130-15	170-04	100-00
Iron and Steel .. .. . Ton.	100	94-71	200-00	170-00	220-70	207-00	100-00
Oils—Kerosene .. .. . Gal.	100	80-00	127-00	130-00	170-00	170-00	170-00
Sugar, refined .. .. . Ton.	100	90-00	101-00	100-00	270-01	271-00	100-00
<b>Textiles—</b>							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn .. .. Lb.	100	170-00	200-07	200-00	204-01	200-00	200-00
.. Piece-goods, Grey .. .. Yd.	100	120-00	200-04	207-70	200-00	210-10	210-10
.. .. White .. .. . "	100	120-00	200-00	200-00	200-00	211-00	200-00
.. .. Coloured, printed or dyed .. .. "	100	120-00	200-70	201-00	207-00	200-00	200-00
Silk—Raw .. .. . Lb.	100	100-00	170-10	130-00	200-00	200-00	100-00
Silk—Piece-goods .. .. . Yd.	100	90-00	100-00	200-00	207-00	200-10	210-00
Woolen Piece-goods .. .. . "	100	100-00	200-10	201-00	204-00	200-00	210-00
<b>EXPORTS.</b>							
<b>Grain, pulse and flour—</b>							
Rice (Indian) .. .. . Ton.	100	114-00	100-00	200-00	204-00	200-00	200-00
<b>Seeds—</b>							
Linseed .. .. . " " "	100	170-10	200-00	100-00	200-00	207-00	100-00
Rape .. .. . " " "	100	110-00	100-00	100-00	200-00	210-00	210-00
Til or Jinali .. .. . " " "	100	100-00	100-00	200-00	200-00	200-00	100-00
Cotton .. .. . " " "	100	100-10	200-00	207-00	200-00	207-00	200-00
Castor .. .. . " " "	100	110-00	100-00	210-00	200-00	170-00	100-00
<b>Textiles—</b>							
Cotton, Raw .. .. . " " "	100	201-70	201-00	200-00	200-00	200-00	200-70
.. Twist and Yarn .. .. Lb.	100	100-00	200-07	200-00	200-00	200-00	210-00
.. Piece-goods—							
.. Grey .. .. . Yd.	100	120-00	200-07	201-00	200-00	200-00	200-00
.. White .. .. . " " "	100	200-00	170-00	200-00	200-00	200-00	200-00
.. Coloured, printed or dyed .. .. "	100	90-00	100-00	200-00	200-00	210-00	200-00
Wool, Raw .. .. . Lb.	100	100-00	200-00	200-00	200-00	170-00	170-00

## COASTING TRADE.

61. 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.		
	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Increase or Decrease.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency	1,41,14,177	1,36,36,311	- 14,97,866	2,48,51,361	2,61,97,734	+ 13,46,373
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	86,96,975	90,49,753	+ 33,96,922	61,03,773	63,93,593	+ 2,90,121
Kathiawar	5,61,53,968	5,53,90,568	- 7,63,425	4,53,24,871	4,79,16,585	+ 25,91,714
Oce	2,21,36,865	2,21,73,307	+ 36,36,542	1,39,97,693	1,31,65,534	- 8,32,159
Other Ports	9,51,064	9,01,969	+ 49,095	12,19,625	16,49,501	+ 4,29,876
Total	9,58,18,868	8,73,16,612	- 85,02,256	6,61,75,729	6,61,96,618	- 20,869
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,46,96,125	2,59,71,235	+ 1,22,65,021	2,71,54,357	2,57,53,154	- 14,01,203
Madras	2,53,89,479	2,91,06,064	+ 3,71,16,575	4,44,04,618	4,59,66,323	+ 15,61,705
Burma	17,20,67,901	15,22,17,569	- 1,98,50,339	2,72,61,240	2,67,21,547	- 5,39,693
Sind	6,10,95,059	6,08,93,160	- 1,47,72,899	9,23,96,920	7,33,97,754	- 1,90,00,166
Total	28,42,18,574	27,46,17,028	- 96,01,546	28,39,14,200	28,11,70,878	- 27,43,322
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	1,25,441	2,12,523	+ 87,082	84,516	1,04,114	+ 19,598
State of Travancore	89,99,013	77,05,558	- 1,22,83,455	2,66,636	13,26,430	+ 10,59,794
Other Ports	12,441	20,891	+ 8,450	26,08,368	18,40,981	- 7,67,387
Total	71,46,895	79,39,972	+ 7,93,077	29,54,520	22,70,525	- 6,83,995
Grand Total	40,12,98,198	38,25,67,897	- 1,87,40,321	38,61,95,840	38,67,54,923	+ 5,59,083

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

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

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1920-21.	1921-22.
Grain, pulse and flour	1,641	1,956
Cotton, raw	1,191	1,097
Seeds	82	151
Kerosene	128	145
Toak wood	165	129
Jute manufactures	82	126
Coal	123	113
Spices	109	104
Ghi	64	67
Tea-black	4	47
Wool, raw	23	29

Coal, jute manufactures and black tea are the principal articles imported from Bengal; rice, kerosene and teakwood from Burma; raw cotton and wheat from Sind; raw cotton and raw wool from Cutch; raw cotton, ghi and raw wool from Kathiawar; raw cotton, seeds and spices from Madras; seeds and spices from Travancore; and raw cotton from the Southern Maratha Country (via Goa). The fall of Rs. 1.87 crore in the total imports is due mainly to smaller arrivals of rice and teak wood from Burma, raw cotton and wheat from Sind and raw cotton from Goa and Cutch, though imports of raw cotton from Madras showed a large increase. There were also noticeable increases in the arrivals of seeds from Madras, Travancore, Burma and Goa, of jute manufactures, black tea and rice from Bengal, and of kerosene from Burma, while shipments of coal from Bengal have fallen.

63. Of the total exports to coast ports from Bombay more than three quarters consisted of Indian produce. In spite of a fall of Rs. 96.75 lakhs in cotton piecegoods shipped to Sind the value of Indian produce improved by Rs. 68.62 lakhs owing mainly to an increase in the value of cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods exported to Bengal (+Rs. 73.71 lakhs) and to Burma (+Rs. 96.5 lakhs) and of raw cotton to Bengal (+Rs. 12.94 lakhs), whereas the value of foreign merchandise reshipped declined by Rs. 63.23 lakhs mainly on account of a decrease under cotton piecegoods and sugar to Sind (-Rs. 78.23 lakhs). The net result was that the aggregate value of exports shows a small increase of Rs. 5.39 lakhs.

Figures for the most important items are given below:—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1920-21.	1921-22.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures ... ..	1,347	1,300
Cotton twist and yarn ... ..	392	459
Grain, pulse and flour ... ..	872	314
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures ... ..	805	349
Sugar ... ..	114	107

## SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

### FOREIGN TRADE.

64. The trade of the Subordinate Ports with foreign countries is insignificant. Imports advanced from Rs. 2.22 lakhs to Rs. 5.16 lakhs and consisted almost entirely of dates from Mesopotamia and other dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa. Exports amounted to Rs. 3,082 in value as against Rs. 1,996 in the previous year.

### COASTING TRADE.

65. The coasting trade of the Subordinate Ports was valued at Rs. 8.2 crores as against Rs. 7.34 crores in the previous year, nearly half of which represents the value of the trade with the port of Bombay, rice and spices being the chief articles of import, and rice, sugar and cotton piecegoods of export. Imports advanced by Rs. 42.58 lakhs to Rs. 4.56 crores and exports by Rs. 43.26 lakhs to Rs. 3.63 crores.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the five ranges under which the Subordinate Ports are grouped:—

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>I. British Ports within the Presidency—</b>													
<b>Import</b> ... ..	23,19,268	20,74,286	1,59,15,255	1,51,08,497	28,29,412	27,20,200	22,42,279	42,22,402	21,22,774	22,22,627	2,24,70,129	1,52,22,222	+ 24,22,122
<b>Export</b> ... ..	20,11,014	23,22,007	22,14,727	20,22,200	22,14,222	22,27,272	22,22,102	22,22,222	17,22,222	12,12,142	2,22,22,222	2,27,12,274	+ 12,22,122
<b>Total</b> ... ..	72,20,222	74,22,222	2,22,27,122	2,22,27,222	1,14,74,102	1,22,22,222	22,22,222	1,02,22,222	22,12,222	44,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,22,27,222	+ 22,12,222
<b>II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—</b>													
<b>Import</b> ... ..	4,02,222	5,42,222	7,22,222	8,22,222	22,222	21,222	2,72,174	2,22,222	22,22,122	24,11,222	22,21,222	22,21,222	+ 4,02,222
<b>Export</b> ... ..	1,22,222	2,22,222	2,72,222	2,12,222	2,22,222	2,12,222	12,21,222	22,22,222	22,21,222	22,21,222	21,22,222	21,22,222	+ 12,22,222
<b>Total</b> ... ..	5,22,222	7,22,222	9,22,222	10,22,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	12,22,222	22,22,222	44,22,222	46,22,222	43,22,222	43,22,222	+ 22,22,222
<b>III. British Ports in other Presidencies—</b>													
<b>Import</b> ... ..	2,01,222	12,22,222	22,22,222	24,22,222	24,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	+ 12,22,222
<b>Export</b> ... ..	2,22,222	2,12,222	2,22,222	2,22,222	12,22,222	22,22,222	2,22,222	12,22,222	22,222	22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	+ 12,22,222
<b>Total</b> ... ..	2,22,222	12,22,222	24,22,222	26,22,222	12,22,222	22,22,222	24,22,222	12,22,222	22,222	44,22,222	44,22,222	44,22,222	+ 22,22,222
<b>IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.</b>													
<b>Import</b> ... ..	---	---	---	722	---	---	---	2,222	21,222	22,222	21,222	1,22,222	+ 22,222
<b>Export</b> ... ..	---	---	---	---	2,22,222	2,22,222	---	---	---	---	2,22,222	2,22,222	- 1,22,222
<b>Total</b> ... ..	---	---	---	722	2,22,222	2,22,222	---	2,222	21,222	22,222	23,22,222	23,22,222	- 1,22,222
<b>Grand Total</b> { <b>Import</b> ... ..	42,22,222	42,22,222	2,12,22,222	2,24,22,222	22,22,222	22,22,222	42,22,222	42,22,222	42,22,222	22,22,222	4,12,22,222	4,22,22,222	+ 42,22,222
<b>Export</b> ... ..	44,22,222	22,22,222	22,21,222	22,22,222	21,22,222	22,21,222	21,22,222	22,22,222	42,22,222	42,22,222	2,12,22,222	2,22,22,222	+ 42,22,222
<b>Treasure</b> ... ..	---	---	22,222	22,222	---	---	---	---	---	2,222	2,222	22,222	- 2,222
<b>Total</b> ... ..	27,22,222	1,02,22,222	2,22,22,222	2,01,22,222	1,40,22,222	1,24,22,222	1,22,22,222	1,42,22,222	22,22,222	1,02,22,222	7,24,10,222	2,12,22,222	+ 22,22,222

The increase of Rs. 85·82 lakhs in the total trade of the Subordinate Ports is distributed over all the ranges.

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

## SECTION II.—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

### PORT OF BOMBAY.

66. **Changes in the rate of duty.**—The general rate of import duty from 1st April 1921 to 31st December 1921 was 11 per cent. and remained the same up to 28th February 1922. It was raised to 15 per cent. by the Indian Finance Act, which amended the tariff schedule with effect from 1st March 1922. The 'luxury' Import duty was then raised from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. and an Import duty of 5 per cent. was put on cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread. The duty on iron and steel was also raised to 10 per cent.

67. **Effect of increased Customs duties.**—It is difficult to gauge the effect of the rise in the rates of duty that came into force from 1st March 1921 in a year when trade was so bad as it was in the year under review and when the purchasing power of the public was low. I think, however, it may fairly be assumed that the increase in duty rates on so-called luxuries, if not actually discouraging importations on their own account, had some effect in assisting in the general depression.

68. **Financial Gross Receipts.**—The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 9,46,29,464 during the year under report as against Rs. 8,74,23,296 (revised figure Rs. 8,61,67,381) during the previous year.

69. Financial.—Variations in the receipts on account of duty are given in the following statement:—

Article.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1912-13.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Difference between 1920-21 and 1921-22.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
<b>IMPORT DUTY.</b>						
Cotton Manufactures	64-08	59-75	137-41	59-13	---	114-09
Liquors	25-04	27-05	70-08	70-08	0-00	---
Petroleum	79-08	12-71	29-08	24-00	---	10-12
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	3-23	3-37	29-21	23-03	---	10-12
Sugar	12-21	20-05	29-22	121-04	20-05	---
Metals	12-21	12-05	60-05	27-22	1-03	---
Fruits and Vegetables	4-24	3-01	11-03	10-05	0-08	---
Silk and articles made of	14-09	20-14	67-12	27-02	0-00	---
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	9-01	12-29	69-02	28-11	4-01	---
Dyes and Colours	9-08	10-77	29-04	29-02	0-02	---
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco	4-37	12-08	26-01	29-02	0-01	---
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	9-72	9-04	12-22	12-22	0-00	---
Glass and Earthenware	---	7-14	17-02	24-22	0-20	---
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, &c.	9-20	9-04	22-04	22-11	---	10-21
Machinery	---	9-20	12-22	29-21	22-22	---
Matches	---	3-27	7-01	67-02	20-03	---
Railway plants and Rolling stock	---	1-27	11-20	12-11	0-71	---
Articles imported by Post	4-21	20-20	20-11	22-70	---	0-21
All other articles not otherwise specified	22-25	22-21	120-22	120-22	---	0-70
<b>Total Import Duty</b>	<b>211-72</b>	<b>125-25</b>	<b>522-24</b>	<b>220-24</b>	<b>70-20</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Refunds and Drawbacks</b>	<b>0-00</b>	<b>0-12</b>	<b>21-02</b>	<b>27-22</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>4-01</b>
<b>Net Import Duty</b>	<b>211-72</b>	<b>125-13</b>	<b>501-22</b>	<b>192-02</b>	<b>70-20</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>EXPORT DUTY.</b>						
Rice	9-22	9-27	0-00	1-02	---	1-02
Jute	---	00	00	04	---	04
Tea	---	1-22	00	00	---	00
Hides and Skins	---	0-27	0-27	0-24	---	1-02
<b>Total Export Duty</b>	<b>9-22</b>	<b>9-77</b>	<b>10-22</b>	<b>1-26</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>2-25</b>
<b>Refunds</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Net Export Duty</b>	<b>9-22</b>	<b>9-76</b>	<b>10-18</b>	<b>1-24</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>2-23</b>
<b>Grand Total Gross Import and Export Duty</b>	<b>220-94</b>	<b>135-02</b>	<b>532-42</b>	<b>221-50</b>	<b>70-20</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Grand Total Net Import and Export Duty</b>	<b>211-72</b>	<b>125-01</b>	<b>511-24</b>	<b>200-26</b>	<b>70-20</b>	<b>---</b>
Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures	41-25	70-23	207-25	125-22	---	11-12
Tea cess	00	12	00	07	01	---
Indigo cess	---	---	00	01	---	00

Year.	Rs.
1912-13	3,38,12,040
1913-14	3,49,04,452
1914-15	3,20,10,609
1915-16	2,75,75,199
1916-17	3,70,25,060
1917-18	4,23,27,100
1918-19	4,49,99,568
1919-20	5,55,67,791
1920-21	6,32,99,045
	(revised figure)
	6,40,35,594
1921-22	9,07,24,154

70. The total net receipts after deduction of refunds and drawbacks for a period of ten years are shown in the margin. Details of the last two years are shown in the statement attached (Appendix D).

71. Expenditure.—Details of expenditure for the last two years are shown in the attached Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 16,25,009 as against Rs. 15,10,033 (revised figure Rs. 15,12,430) in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 1·8 per cent. as compared with 1·8 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of establishment which includes the cost of establishment of the Commissioner's Office as

well as the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses represented 1·4 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 11,28,707 (revised figure Rs. 11,29,654) to Rs. 13,15,804. The increase is due to the revision of the pay of the Preventive Inspectors and Officers, Appraisers, Clerks, Wharfingers, and Assistant Wharfingers and also to the concession of granting leave on average pay.

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

	1920-21	1921-22
Import manifests for dutiable cargo ...	2,948	3,104
Export manifests to foreign ports ...	2,320	2,380
Export manifests to coast ports ...	22,395	21,207
Bills of entry ...	2,71,847	2,59,410
Shipping bills ...	1,83,215	1,96,150
Drawback bills ...	6,581	7,126

73. Customs offences.—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,165 as against 2,436 in the preceding year. Out of the total number 528 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with separately in this report. Of the remaining 1,637 no penalty was imposed in 221 cases. The Collector passed orders in 29 out of these 1,637 cases and the rest were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors. Fourteen parcels of preparations containing opium and cocaine were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting their transmission by post. All of them were confiscated, but five of them were subsequently allowed to be re-shipped. Thirty-eight cases of arms and parts thereof arriving through the post were detected, but in 22 of them the arms being addressed to private owners were allowed to pass on production of licenses. In 9 cases the arms were returned to the senders and in 7 cases the parts of arms were released on payment of penalties. Six cases of Japanese tooth brushes, 6 of wireless apparatus and 4 of pirated copies of Bentley's Code imported through the post were noticed. All of them were confiscated and returned to the senders. Five seizures of cocaine were made by the Preventive Department involving the capture of nearly 3 lbs. In four of these the offenders were sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from 1 month to 6 months. In the 5th case the offender was not discovered. Four cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition were detected by the Preventive Department. Convictions were obtained in three cases and in one the arms and ammunition were confiscated.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 1,16,975 as against Rs. 3,10,767 in the previous year.

There were 23 appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collectors, and 6 to the Commissioner. Two appeals were made to Government. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collectors in 20 cases and reversed the decision in 3 cases. The Commissioner confirmed the Collector's orders in all the 6 cases. Government sanctioned refund in 1 case and declined to interfere in the other.

74. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—Cases under the Act numbered 528 during the year under report as compared with 991 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement is given below:—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release		Detention on information.	Detention without information.	
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920-21	516	17	400	933	1	400	532	1	938	
1921-22	308	40	117	465	6	340	422	7	511	

75. During the year 17 applications were received from parties interested in trade marks requesting this Custom House to detain goods imported in imitation of marks to the exclusive use of which the applicants claimed a right. In respect of 10 no importations took place, but of the remaining 7 cases detained, 2 were from Japan, 4 from Germany and one from the United Kingdom. Of the more important cases two related to soundboxes for gramophones from Germany, one by post and the other as cargo. The boxes bore the word "Exhibition" which was claimed by a leading firm of manufacturers and importers as being their trade mark. The goods were released in both the cases after removal of the alleged counterfeit. An importation of velvets from Germany bearing the recognised quality number of a dealer in India was also passed after removal of the label. A consignment from the United Kingdom of Khaki drills which bore tickets in imitation of the trade mark of dealers in Bombay was detained but was subsequently released at the request of the complainants who obtained an injunction from the High Court restraining the sale of the goods.

76. There were 366 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin; in 8 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 358 cases related to goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India but bearing names of British Indian dealers or other descriptive terms suggestive of British or British Indian origin. Thus buckles made in Germany bore the word "Paris." The boxes containing them were marked with the indication of origin but this was not considered sufficient. Similarly labels bearing English and French expressions were used on bottles of perfumery and toilet requisites from Germany.

77. Of the 118 detentions under clause (f) regarding the stamping of length on piece-goods 60 related to cotton goods, 34 to woollen goods, 14 to cotton and woollen goods and 10 to cotton and silk goods. In 20 cases the figures denoting lengths were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "Yds." In 44 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but on the wrappers or on the tickets attached to the goods. In 2 cases the length was stamped on the inner fold and in the remaining 46 cases the length was not stamped at all.

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

79. In 6 cases goods were confiscated but in 4 they were allowed to be reshipped. The other two are pending as the period of appeal has not expired. In one case in which the goods bore English expressions without a counter indication of origin and also bore no length stamp, the importer elected to reship them on payment of a penalty in lieu of correction of marking. In the remaining three cases reshipment was permitted without penalty.

80. According to the country of manufacture Germany had the highest number of cases against her, *viz.*, 212, Japan and the United States of America taking second and third places with 71 and 65 cases respectively. There were 60 cases from the United Kingdom falling mostly under clause (c) of section 10 of the Act.

81. Of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 528, 41 were disposed of by the Collector and 487 by the Assistant Collectors. There were no appeals from these decisions.

82. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 6,402 and Rs. 10,105 respectively.

83. Nine thousand six hundred and fifteen packages of general merchandise, 455 bundles of steel sheets, 100 casks of Portland cement, 393 bales of printing papers and 900 bundles of galvanised corrugated sheets were detained during the year in connection with offences against the Merchandise Marks Act.



## CONTINENTAL PORTS.

\*84. The number and result of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act during the year under report and the previous year are shown below:—

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1920-21	606*	5	598	Rs. 19,020	Rs. 2,167
1921-22	553†	8	546	10,142	2,631

\* 8 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.  
† 4 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 99.45 compared with 99.17 in the previous year.

85. The most common offences were those of sailing without port-clearance, deviation from the proper route of voyage, non-production of documents within 24 hours of arrival at a port, failure to call at boarding stations, and short landing of goods.

## LAND CUSTOMS.

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

The receipts at the Custom Houses were Rs. 6,14,246 during the year under report against Rs. 4,00,015 during the previous year, an increase of Rs. 2,14,231.

The increases were Rs. 3,002 on the Daman and Rs. 2,11,229 on the Goa Frontier. The increase on the Daman Frontier was partly due to the larger imports of wines, fish-maws, shark fins, 'bombils' and fruit and partly to the increase in the rates of import duty from 1st March 1921. The increase on the Goa Frontier was due to increased import duty on account of:—

(1) larger imports of machinery and coal by the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway and machinery by the Mysore State,

(2) dutiable bulk oil imported by the Standard Oil Company in accordance with the conditions laid down in Government Order No. 210, Revenue Department, of 21st January 1921, and

(3) enhanced tariff rates.

87. The concession of exemption from import duty on rice, other grains, fruit, vegetable, etc., imported at the Nakas on the Goa Frontier (Government Order No. 7920 of 14th August 1916) was used to a greater extent during the year under report. The value of such imported articles was Rs. 8,156 and the amount of duty foregone Rs. 305 as against Rs. 3,440 and Rs. 137 respectively in the preceding year. Under Government of India Notification No. 5896 of 8th October 1921 grain and pulse were given free entry at Castle Rock station where the concession referred to above was not previously allowed.

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

89. No separate expenditure is debited to Land Customs, one-tenth of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt, Excise and continental Customs Department being debited to "1 Customs."

90. The quantity of kerosene oil imported *via* Castle Rock during the year under report was 60,33,073 gallons against 39,44,735 in the preceding year, an increase of 20,88,338 gallons. The increase is due to vigorous revival of the kerosene oil traffic which had sustained a set-back during the war and to supply of kerosene oil to the up-ghat districts from the installation at Vasco da Gama instead of from the installations at Poona and Bangalore, in consequence of the declaration of Castle Rock as an authorised place for the import of dutiable and non-tested petroleum since 1920.

\* Paragraphs 84 to 94 are supplied by the Commissioner of Customs.

The increase was chiefly in imports of oil in tins and in bulk.

91. There was a further increase of Rs. 1,043 in the export duty levied on the Goa Frontier during the year under review. This was due to the relaxation of the restrictions on the export of rice and paddy to Goa. On the other hand exports of rice and paddy to Daman declined with consequent decreased receipts on account of export duty.

The dutiable import and export traffic on the Goa Frontier increased during the year under review, the increases being due, as stated above to larger imports of tinned kerosene oil and coal and larger exports of rice and paddy to Goa.

92. The non-dutiable through traffic both import and export records a small decrease, probably as a result of a depression in trade.

93. The revised arrangements for the expeditious examination of waggons and levy of duty if any, by the British Customs establishment at Mormugao (referred to in the Report for 1920-21), continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report.

Between 5th May 1921 and 4th May 1922, 7,323 waggons in connection with the import traffic and 5,795 waggons in connection with the export traffic were dealt with as against 6,523 and 1,907 waggons respectively during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Under Government Resolution No. 143-G., Revenue Department, of 28th March 1922 it has been decided to recover the cost of the establishment of the British Custom Officer, Mormugao, from the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company.

During the year under review the Custom work at Castle Rock was transferred from the control of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Belgaum Sub-Division, to that of the British Customs Officer, Mormugao (Government Order No. G.—143, Revenue Department, of 23rd September 1921). This arrangement has greatly facilitated the prompt despatch of work both at Castle Rock and at Mormugao.

#### Offences.

94. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 169 compared with 159 in the previous year, 1 on the Daman Frontier compared with 3 in 1920-21 and 168 on the Goa Frontier against 156. The majority of the cases related to imports by unauthorised routes.

### SECTION III.—COTTON DUTIES ACT.

#### *Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the year 1921-22.*

\*95. There was a large increase in the production of woven goods during the year under report. 32, 68, 14, 977 pounds were issued from the weaving mills against 29, 23, 70, 170 pounds in the year 1920-21. The production was the largest recorded since the introduction of the Act.

The above figures are made up as follows:—

Year.				Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1920-21	---	---	..	195,001,084	76,097,528	80,891,611	992,970,170
1921-22	---	---	---	307,860,668	84,846,426	84,347,258	926,614,977
Increase	---	---	---	112,859,584	8,748,901	3,455,647	84,344,807

The percentage of Bleached, Coloured and Calendered goods to the total production was respectively 2.47, 25.71, and 71.57 against 1.68, 27.96 and 69.38 of the previous year.

96. The quantity of hosiery produced was 205,465 pounds against 276,688 pounds in 1920-21.

\* Paragraphs 95 to 101 are supplied by the Collector of Bombay.

97. The following table shows the production of yarn :—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	*Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1920-21	342,456,408	76,304,517	51,184,035	469,944,960
1921-22	348,694,681	86,596,260	63,841,523	499,132,464
Increase	6,238,273	9,291,753	7,157,488	22,689,444

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and up-wards was 34·91 against 35·68 for the previous year. The increase in the production of yarn is due to heavier counts having been spun for utilization on a more extended scale by the mills themselves for the weaving of their own cloth.

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

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment.)	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscellaneous		Duty.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21	2,07,44,842	745	4,45,228	2,08,00,357	745
1921-22	1,96,89,099	496	3,59,779	1,98,49,080	496
Decrease	11,06,743	249	85,449	9,51,277	249

It will be seen that the large increase in the production of woven goods has not brought in a corresponding increase of revenue. This is accounted for chiefly by the reduction in tariff rates. Moreover last year's collections included recovery of arrears of the previous year.

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

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption	3,869,712	5,151,045	5,168,643
Drawback	9,180,772	9,081,078	6,501,317
Total	12,850,514	14,182,123	11,669,960

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

Kind of Mill.	1920-21.				1921-22.			
	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning	18	17	4	39	17	16	5	38
Spinning and Weaving	59	38	15	112	61	39	14	114
Weaving	6	13	5	24	6	12	5	23
Hosiery	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	3
Total	84	70	26	180	84	69	24	177

101. Though the uncertainty of the cotton market was responsible to some extent for the increased issues in woven goods and the margin of profits was not so high as it was in the previous year, it is gratifying to note that the year under report was on the whole one of continued prosperity for the mill industry, spinning and weaving mills alike having been fully engaged.

Bombay, 15th June 1922.

J. A. STEVENS,  
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Custom House and (2) the continental Sea Customs Ports and Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921-1922 as contrasted with those for 1920-1921.

Items.	Receipts.								Expenditure.			
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Total.		Items.	Bombay		
	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.		1921-22.	1920-21.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Imports, Sea Customs...	8,22,97,733	8,22,59,000	1,50,225	1,07,023	8,27,468	8,72,488	8,60,72,800	8,60,62,412	Commissioner of Customs	61,705	60,000	
Exports do.	6,40,980	10,26,322	20,120	8,977	22,220	22,170	6,98,700	10,26,600	Office Establishment	8,670	17,007	
Do. Indigo	1,246	1,980	---	---	---	---	1,246	1,750	War allowances	1,817	8,514	
Secretary of the cost of establishments entertained on behalf of Private Firms	77,120	62,720	1,225	1,727	---	---	79,100	65,000	Total Rs.	68,300	64,531	
Interest on arrears of Revenue	78	1	---	---	---	---	78	1	Executive.			
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Besses Light Dues	1,980	1,222	---	---	---	---	1,980	1,222	Collector of Customs	24,215	20,370	
Overtime work fees	1,55,230	1,66,971	---	---	---	---	1,55,230	1,66,971	Assistant Collectors	76,027	60,500	
Sunday Fees	1,61,800	2,56,900	---	---	---	---	1,61,800	2,56,900	Customs Subordinate Establishment	8,00,000	4,90,000	
Warehouse and wharf rents	4,276	2,947	8,168	2,897	---	---	8,441	8,214	Preventive Establishment	8,08,100	8,27,201	
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents	1,02,884	77,000	7,872	2,027	---	---	1,10,807	79,027	War allowances	20,000	1,07,822	
Confiscations and Penalties	1,29,164	2,17,504	4,427	2,028	2,220	2,220	1,45,280	2,22,720	Total Rs.	12,70,000	10,00,000	
Sale-proceeds of forms, Trade Reports, etc.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Total Pay Rs.	12,12,000	11,00,000	
Miscellaneous other items	26,979	4,64,080	25	4,212	2,120	1,100	28,720	4,70,027	Allowances.			
Profit on gold acquired from passengers	---	24,700	---	---	---	---	---	24,700	Travelling, Postage and other allowances	61,615	10,700	
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Banada and Dharampur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Overtime work fees	1,72,100	2,70,200	
Grand Total	9,46,22,664	8,23,97,263	2,61,197	1,20,220	8,14,948	4,00,618	8,84,94,800	8,76,97,263	Total Allowances	2,24,770	2,21,000	
Deduct—									Contingencies.			
Refunds, Imports	10,97,147	7,77,267	804	428	2,808	2,404	10,68,646	7,80,704	Service Postage and Telegrams	8,200	8,370	
Do. Exports	8,780	14,200	15	27	110	207	8,814	14,200	Rewards	12,004	24,220	
Do. Indigo	20	22	---	---	---	---	20	22	Boat Hire and Repair including Marine Stores	19,970	11,010	
Do. Miscellaneous	97,200	1,28,501	1,225	2,027	1,776	847	99,408	1,28,720	Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	8,200	---	
Drawbacks	22,54,941	22,12,000	---	---	---	---	22,54,941	22,12,000	Other Charges	27,004	20,100	
Total	21,22,200	41,21,007	2,004	708	10,123	2,210	21,47,000	41,21,007	Total Contingencies	64,007	1,21,000	
Total Customs Net Revenue	9,27,94,104	8,40,53,004	2,60,000	1,20,704	8,04,024	3,98,408	9,18,26,871	8,40,61,256	Add 1½% of the whole expenditure of the continental Sea and the Continental Customs Department	8,20,000	8,20,000	
									Total Rs.	20,17,000	18,20,000	

\* Revised figures.

## APPENDIX II.

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

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced ...	4	3	...	...	7	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country ...	135	57	116	51	359	
(2) As between two foreign countries ...	4	8	...	1	8	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	8	11	1	1	19	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed ...	1	15	...	1	17	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright ...	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	19	27	37	35	119	
Total ...	166	116	154	92	528	