

REPORT

ON THE

Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

FOR THE

Official Year ending 31st March 1936



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REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1936.
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, 1936, and the four previous years :

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	49,76,07,176	54,31,54,339	46,18,75,025	53,70,03,624	54,53,52,581	+83,48,957
Gold	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	61,78,583	+26,84,728
Silver	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	+2,15,173
Currency Notes ..	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	+1,84,389
Total, Imports	54,19,57,975	56,22,59,009	47,20,05,376	58,16,80,954	59,33,14,201	+1,14,33,247
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,985	2,66,95,860	+28,91,075
Indian Produce ..	31,50,96,935	23,16,87,185	28,34,68,765	31,02,06,748	30,44,43,663	-67,63,085
Gold	59,70,11,809	60,33,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	38,25,82,984	-12,10,39,373
Silver	1,51,15,082	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,958	-85,65,460
Currency Notes ..	..	12,000	7,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	95,56,56,074	85,82,36,720	84,23,07,405	86,92,60,407	73,67,83,565	-13,24,76,842
Total, Foreign Trade	1,49,76,14,049	1,42,04,95,729	1,31,43,12,781	1,45,11,41,361	1,33,00,97,766	-12,10,43,596

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	23,31,98,612	21,19,28,593	20,70,74,432	22,70,09,145	20,29,95,304	-2,40,73,841
Foreign Merchandise	1,71,16,044	1,65,15,887	1,81,86,618	1,47,91,509	1,56,38,695	+ 8,47,186
Gold	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	4,92,825	3,79,253	-1,13,572
Silver	5,86,143	37,13,964	6,13,891	12,77,388	14,72,515	+1,95,127
Total, Imports ..	25,16,32,603	23,25,61,605	22,64,96,714	24,36,30,867	22,04,85,767	-2,31,45,100
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	27,76,79,045	24,12,24,501	20,92,40,317	20,65,98,955	20,66,29,091	+ 30,136
Foreign Merchandise	5,23,66,285	4,16,51,016	4,43,53,485	4,60,63,223	5,31,40,448	+ 70,77,225
Gold	1,700	11,842	..	..	..	..
Silver	4,56,897	24,701	8,03,822	14,100	3,13,247	+ 2,99,147
Total, Exports ..	33,03,03,927	28,29,12,060	25,43,97,624	25,26,76,278	26,00,82,786	+ 74,06,508
Total, Coasting Trade	58,21,36,530	51,54,73,665	48,08,94,338	49,63,07,145	48,05,68,553	-1,57,38,592
Grand total, Private	2,07,97,50,579	1,93,59,69,394	1,79,52,07,119	1,94,74,48,506	1,81,06,68,319	-13,67,82,187
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	2,15,70,848	1,75,30,496	4,98,07,046	4,78,90,886	6,25,06,936	+1,51,16,110
Coasting	24,20,106	17,67,059	20,64,434	29,48,866	23,45,112	-6,03,754
Total, Government Transactions.	2,39,90,954	1,92,97,555	5,18,71,480	5,08,39,752	6,48,52,108	+1,45,12,356
Total, Trade ..	2,10,37,41,833	1,95,52,66,949	1,84,70,78,599	1,99,77,88,258	1,87,55,18,427	-12,22,69,831

General remarks.

2. On the whole, the recovery in general trading conditions noted last year has been maintained.

So far as regards the export trade, however, though there was an improvement at the other major ports of India, and especially at Karachi, that at Bombay decreased. Similarly, excluding foreign merchandise, there was a fall in the trade carried to and from Bombay coastwise. This suggests that local causes have operated against the full use of Bombay as a port for the handling of Indian produce.

As regards distribution of the foreign trade, signs are not lacking that the economic disturbances which during recent years had affected production and trade in Europe and America, are gradually subsiding, so as to allow of the re-entry on a larger scale of their manufactures into the Indian market.

Apart from the sanctions against Italy—which were largely discounted by the financial difficulties that already existed in regard to trade with that country—there was during the year under report no major outside interference, and trade has accordingly been free to find its own level, under conditions which may be considered as reasonably stabilised.

Imports of private merchandise further improved by Rs. 83·49 lakhs or over 1·5 per cent. to Rs. 54·54 crores which indicates better trade conditions. It will be seen from the itemised list in paragraph 16 that this improvement is more marked in cotton raw (including waste), cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons and parts for railways, grain, pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus, drugs and medicines and paper and pasteboard. The only important articles which recorded decreases are cotton manufactures, silk manufactures (including yarn, noils and warps), wool manufacture (including yarn and knitting wool), machinery and millwork, artificial silk, motor cars and motor cycles and apparel. Imports of treasure further improved by Rs. 30·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·8 crores.

3. Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 57·63 lakhs or 1·8 per cent. to Rs. 30·44 crores. This fall is entirely due to reduced shipments of cotton raw (including waste), oil cakes, seeds, and cotton twist and yarn despite increased despatches of postal articles, wool raw and cotton manufactures.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that although Japan maintained the pride of place which she had regained from the United Kingdom last year, her share fell by nearly 3 per cent. whereas that of the United Kingdom rose by over $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Trade with the Continent of Europe and America improved by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and over $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. respectively while that with Asia declined by 3 per cent.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, which had increased last year, declined during the year under report by Rs. 12·1 crores or 8 per cent. to Rs. 133·1 crores. Imports showed an improvement of Rs. 1·14 crore. Imports of precious metals further improved by Rs. 29 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals of gold. Exports, on the other hand, further declined by Rs. 13·25 crores owing almost entirely to the heavy fall in the shipments of both gold and silver.

6. The value of the total coasting trade also decreased by Rs. 1·57 crore or 3 per cent. to Rs. 48·06 crores; imports falling by Rs. 2·31 crores to Rs. 22·05 crores. Exports, however, increased by Rs. 74·07 lakhs to Rs. 26·01 crores.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House increased from Rs. 15,44,16,244 to Rs. 15,79,50,492. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses such as the cotton cess, tea cess and lac cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·05 as against 1·02 in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

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

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	46,16,46,538	53,66,56,170	54,48,56,247	+82,00,077
Gold ..	1,66,13,108	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	61,78,563	+26,84,728
Silver ..	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	+2,15,173
Currency Notes ..	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,38,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	+1,84,389
Total, Imports ..	54,18,93,731	56,21,12,436	47,17,76,889	58,15,33,500	59,23,17,867	+1,12,84,367
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	2,84,38,268	1,97,38,172	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,885	2,66,05,960	+28,91,075
Indian Produce ..	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	27,33,84,723	30,40,92,735	30,29,47,295	-20,45,440
Gold ..	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	38,25,82,984	-12,10,39,372
Silver ..	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	8,32,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,955	-86,65,460
Currency Notes ..	..	12,000	7,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	96,56,56,074	85,82,09,540	83,22,23,366	86,40,46,394	73,62,87,197	-12,67,69,197
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,49,75,49,805	1,42,03,21,975	1,30,40,00,257	1,44,55,79,894	1,32,81,05,064	-11,74,74,830
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	21,13,44,106	18,51,17,003	18,23,82,727	20,01,99,565	17,62,11,844	-2,39,87,721
Foreign Merchandise	84,37,264	77,76,311	94,93,297	49,68,909	60,38,146	+10,69,239
Gold ..	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	4,92,825	3,79,253	-1,13,672
Silver ..	5,95,093	37,13,964	6,13,891	12,77,384	14,72,515	+1,95,131
Total, Imports ..	22,10,98,267	19,70,10,339	19,31,11,688	20,69,38,683	18,41,01,760	-2,28,36,923
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	24,77,79,397	20,89,91,506	17,53,77,345	18,43,19,612	18,16,64,165	-26,65,447
Foreign Merchandise	5,20,43,124	4,13,36,422	4,40,79,850	4,56,03,879	5,26,72,986	+66,69,107
Gold ..	1,700	11,842	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	4,66,997	24,701	8,03,822	14,100	3,13,247	+2,99,147
Total, Exports	30,02,81,618	25,03,64,471	22,02,61,017	23,01,87,591	23,46,50,998	+45,12,807
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	52,13,79,885	44,73,74,810	41,83,72,705	43,70,76,274	41,87,52,158	-1,83,24,116
Total, Private Trade	2,01,89,29,690	1,86,76,96,785	1,71,73,72,962	1,88,26,56,168	1,74,68,57,222	-13,67,98,946
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.						
Total, Trade ..	2,38,20,754	1,91,21,161	5,16,65,713	5,01,85,807	6,46,88,097	+1,45,02,290
Total, Trade ..	2,04,29,20,444	1,86,68,17,946	1,76,90,38,675	1,93,28,41,975	1,81,15,45,319	-12,12,96,656

9. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay, which had recovered last year by over 10 per cent. dwindled almost to the level of the year 1933-34; it fell by Rs. 11.75 crores or 8 per cent. to Rs. 132.81 crores: but if treasure be excluded, it shows an improvement of Rs. 90.4 lakhs or over 1 per cent. amounting to Rs. 87.45 crores over the figure for the last year, viz., Rs. 86.55 crores. During the same period the foreign trade (excluding treasure) of Calcutta also improved by Rs. 6.34 crores or nearly 7 per cent. to

Rs. 98.96 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 76.36 lakhs or 2 per cent. to Rs. 32.43 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay and Calcutta rose by over 1.5 per cent. and by nearly 7 per cent. respectively but those into Karachi fell by 4 per cent. The improvement at Bombay is chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton raw, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons for railway grain pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus and drugs and medicines. On the other hand, silk manufactures, wool manufactures, machinery and millwork, art silk, motor cars and motor cycles, apparel and soap recorded noticeable decreases.

10. Exports of Indian produce which had shown a progressive improvement for the last two years, fell by Rs. 20.45 lakhs or nearly 0.7 per cent. to Rs. 30.29 crores at Bombay but rose by Rs. 3.91 crores or nearly 7 per cent. to Rs. 60.87 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 1.42 crore or 9 per cent. to Rs. 17.27 crores at Karachi. Cotton raw, oil cakes, seeds and cotton twist and yarn account for the decrease at Bombay, though postal articles wool raw, cotton manufactures, hides and skins raw, grain, pulse and flour and oils recorded noticeable increases. The increase at Calcutta is chiefly due to larger exports of jute raw, jute manufactures, hides and skins raw, cotton raw and metals and ores, while at Karachi it is due to larger shipments of cotton raw, wool raw and hides and skins, raw. Shipments of lac at Calcutta and grain, pulse and flour and seeds at Karachi, however, declined.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade (excluding treasure) fell by Rs. 1.87 crore or 4 per cent. to Rs. 41.66 crores. Exports improved but imports declined. The improvement in exports is mainly due to larger reshipments of foreign merchandise. Under exports of Indian produce, cotton manufactures—chiefly piece-goods and cotton raw—recorded noticeable decreases while grain, pulse and flour, sugar and provisions showed increases. The decline in imports is accounted for by smaller receipts of rice, cotton, raw, wheat, kerosene oil, jute manufactures, seeds and tea. Re-exports of foreign merchandise recorded an increase of Rs. 68.69 lakhs mainly as a result of larger shipments of foreign cotton piecegoods, and carriages and carts.

FOREIGN TRADE.

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

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	5.04.66	4.27.51	3,79.47	3,55.71	411.05	+55.34
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	11,97.15	12,49.80	7,89.92	9,64.49	11,16.15	+1,51.66
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	31,22.47	36,15.79	33,11.62	38,99.15	37,82.88	—1,16.27
IV.—Living animals	17.44	10.66	11.97	13.86	10.80	—3.06
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1.33.71	1.26.32	1,23.41	1,33.35	1,27.68	—5.67
Total, Imports	49,75.43	54,30.08	46,16.39	53,66.56	54,48.56	+82.00

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
L.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,92.15	1,36.27	1,24.62	1,25.49	1,35.52	+10.03
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	24,49.05	18,24.20	22,52.47	26,76.42	24,66.36	-1,10.06
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	4,47.01	2,94.48	2,91.77	2,75.82	2,88.11	+12.29
IV.—Living animals .. ..	.10	.12	.33	2.01	.29	-1.72
V.—Postal Articles	62.65	61.53	64.05	70.19	1,39.19	+69.00
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	31,50.96	23,16.60	27,33.84	30,49.93	30,29.47	-20.46
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
L.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	26.35	12.96	11.11	7.48	16.31	+8.83
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	1,13.73	44.96	42.93	67.52	99.04	+31.52
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	1,36.35	1,31.99	1,54.37	1,57.42	1,48.25	-9.17
IV.—Living animals	2.24	3.51	2.41	1.33	1.27	-.06
V.—Postal Articles	5.86	3.91	4.75	4.30	2.09	-2.21
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	2,84.33	1,97.33	2,15.57	2,38.05	2,66.96	+28.91
Total, Exports ..	34,35.29	25,13.93	29,49.41	32,87.98	32,96.43	+8.45

13. *Imports.*—Out of the 5 classes enumerated above, classes I and II recorded increases. The most important class is however class III—“Articles wholly or mainly manufactured”—which showed a decrease of Rs. 1.16 crore due chiefly to smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles in the group, the more important being silk yarn and manufactures, woollen yarn and manufactures, cotton yarn and manufactures, other yarns and textile fabrics, machinery of all kinds (including belting for machinery), metals other than iron or steel, and apparel. Dyes and colours, chemicals, drugs and medicines, vehicles (excluding locomotives for railways) and iron and steel and manufactures, thereof, however, improved. The increase of Rs. 1.52 crore noticed in class II is almost entirely accounted for by larger arrivals of cotton raw and waste and seeds including nuts for oils. The improvement of Rs. 55.34 lakhs

in class I is chiefly attributable to larger receipts of spices, grain, pulse and flour, tea, provisions and oilman's stores and liquors.

14. *Exports—Indian produce.*—Classes II and IV showed decreases. The decrease of Rs. 1·1 crore in the most important class II is chiefly due to smaller shipments of cotton raw and waste, oil cakes of all kinds and seeds including nuts for oils. Larger despatches of cotton yarn and manufactures and hides, skins tanned or dressed and leather account for the increase of Rs. 12·29 lakhs in class III and those of grain, pulse and flour and fruits and vegetables are responsible for the improvement of Rs. 10·03 lakhs in class I. There was also a noticeable increase in exports by post which almost doubled during the year under report, due to a large increase in the exports of skins by post.

15. *Re-exports.*—The increase of Rs. 31·52 lakhs in class II is entirely due to larger reshipments of hides and skins raw and untanned and that of Rs. 8·83 lakhs in class I to spices and sugar. Smaller re-exports of other yarn and textile fabrics, cotton yarn and manufactures and wool yarn and manufactures were, however, chiefly responsible for the decrease of Rs. 9·17 lakhs in class III.

IMPORTS.

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

	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1935-36.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	In 1934-35.	In 1935-36.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	6,79,11,907	7,04,25,158	3,41,94,653	5,00,31,008	6,35,44,188	+1,35-63	11-68	-6	-7	..	2-4	..	1
2 Cotton Manufactures* ..	3,82,08,007	6,49,04,061	4,97,11,547	5,54,81,413	4,92,52,485	-82-29	9-04	45-1	47-0	54-1	53-0	47-7	2
3 Machinery and Millwork	3,57,79,425	3,66,75,008	4,21,89,751	4,27,24,927	4,00,03,966	-27-21	7-34	75-7	74-2	64-2	69-8	63-6	3
4 Metals and Ores ..	3,66,48,697	3,43,69,890	3,09,82,841	3,61,41,579	3,58,78,498	-2-63	6-58	25-9	21-3	37-0	36-6	29-9	4
5 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	1,41,74,353	1,19,20,948	1,68,86,251	2,58,75,411	2,46,25,764	-12-60	4-62	23-4	34-1	33-7	29-9	33-4	5
6 Artificial Silk	2,22,75,187	2,77,12,704	1,94,98,410	2,59,15,138	2,37,89,937	-21-26	4-37	4-5	6-6	8-2	5-2	2-9	6
7 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,85,24,744	1,86,12,805	1,84,95,041	2,12,60,661	2,37,01,120	+24-40	4-36	9-2	15-8	14-6	13-1	15-6	7
8 Oils	3,02,77,522	2,89,22,618	2,07,46,901	2,34,39,943	2,35,44,070	+1-04	4-32	4-0	4-1	6-8	5-6	5-2	8
9 Instruments and Apparatus	1,34,83,120	1,39,74,538	1,60,08,337	1,90,28,242	2,02,90,166	+12-64	3-73	41-5	42-0	43-4	43-8	44-0	9
10 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,62,93,071	2,66,41,838	2,41,60,644	2,28,75,777	1,76,15,341	-62-60	3-23	2-3	3-0	2-0	4-3	3-7	10

11	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,32,95,914	1,64,59,509	86,82,186	1,36,73,723	1,67,97,520	+31.24	3.08	26.5	19.9	24.1	14.2	14.3	11
12	Postal articles not specified.	1,33,71,237	1,26,31,718	1,23,40,776	1,33,35,140	1,27,68,395	-5.67	2.34	50.4	51.0	44.7	43.9	43.3	12
13	Paper and Pasteboard ..	95,41,172	1,10,56,914	95,67,159	98,81,882	1,07,53,887	+8.72	1.97	18.9	14.2	20.8	21.5	20.1	13
14	Hardware	85,10,212	1,01,43,248	95,22,246	99,70,387	98,93,423	-77	1.82	32.6	27.1	29.3	28.2	30.4	14
15	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	41,60,794	79,18,830	86,06,234	1,36,75,385	95,84,308	-40.91	1.76	46.5	41.6	47.7	34.0	47.0	15
16	Chemicals	75,90,801	76,42,579	68,52,174	81,76,349	90,11,642	+8.35	1.65	40.1	39.8	41.1	40.1	46.0	16
17	Drugs and Medicines ..	76,96,655	74,26,333	75,27,575	76,11,923	86,89,901	+10.78	1.00	28.5	24.6	31.8	33.1	28.8	17
18	Sugar	1,41,80,527	1,15,72,709	1,00,17,230	81,08,223	83,22,355	+2.14	1.53	3.7	.2	3.6	4.7	2.4	18
19	Liquors	64,52,170	69,59,888	71,97,188	74,28,052	76,58,852	+2.31	1.41	52.5	53.7	51.4	51.7	52.8	19
20	Rubber	69,70,954	72,38,091	66,24,659	75,50,908	76,52,078	+1.01	1.40	32.6	34.8	59.1	62.8	67.6	20
21	Fruits and Vegetables ..	90,57,423	69,87,457	55,66,009	73,57,105	68,81,854	-4.75	1.26	.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	21
22	Spices	62,37,642	60,96,189	53,67,315	45,60,398	67,24,252	+21.64	1.23	.1	.1	..	.3	.6	22
23	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	74,81,734	68,84,201	60,24,548	61,80,348	65,78,501	+3.98	1.21	41.7	44.2	55.0	55.2	57.0	23
24	Ferts not exceeding 4 yds. in length.	..	..	..	62,81,151	63,80,143	+99	1.17	..	..	..	9.9	10.3	24
25	Glass and Glassware ..	56,68,708	69,78,307	54,94,676	58,90,471	54,50,898	-4.40	1.00	7.2	5.0	6.1	5.7	6.0	25
26	Carriages and wagons and parts for railways.	11,34,138	16,40,950	11,04,788	18,87,358	39,73,720	+20.86	.73	70.2	81.2	63.6	69.9	77.1	26
27	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	34,27,635	12,32,601	23,38,370	16,86,883	36,36,120	+19.49	.67	.2	.4	.2	.3	.1	27
28	Silk, Raw (including waste).	41,94,632	82,95,669	48,79,516	40,13,084	34,69,360	-5.44	.64	..	..	..	.1	..	28

		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1935-36.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	In 1934-35.		In 1935-36.
29	Leather, and Manufactures of.	30,65,694	32,67,521	28,66,754	34,06,417	34,46,889	+ 40	63	55.5	47.8	49.3	51.0	50.1	29
30	Paints and Painters Materials.	30,52,349	32,20,615	34,37,342	33,95,429	33,69,941	- 25	62	67.4	63.0	67.6	62.7	61.5	30
31	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	20,02,035	21,86,943	25,92,178	25,12,300	32,55,294	+ 7.43	60	62.2	59.0	60.2	72.1	78.8	31
32	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	35,16,969	39,99,577	46,62,149	31,49,695	27,90,607	- 3.58	61	5.1	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	32
33	Apparel	37,10,273	39,87,742	38,88,685	38,84,463	26,78,511	- 12.11	49	80.7	25.3	25.7	20.7	24.6	33
34	Haberdaenery and Millinery.	19,10,856	24,60,394	20,86,794	32,92,508	27,81,081	- 5.11	61	26.6	20.3	23.8	17.8	19.6	34
35	Starch Dextrine and Farina.	23,63,910	23,51,600	22,66,281	26,68,551	26,61,744	- 07	49	1.0	.7	1.4	4.7	3.6	35
36	Stationery	22,65,697	23,33,363	20,43,931	24,24,823	25,17,543	+ 08	46	46.7	40.8	50.0	45.1	46.7	36
37	Toilet requisites ..	17,56,401	18,68,690	19,34,869	21,69,183	24,06,592	+ 2.37	44	40.6	37.8	42.1	39.4	39.1	37
38	Beltng for Machinery ..	27,06,402	25,84,033	21,54,526	23,71,143	23,68,527	- 03	43	52.7	49.7	48.5	50.5	51.8	38
39	Building and Engineering Materials.	19,53,137	20,52,013	15,43,886	16,78,890	22,68,154	+ 5.89	42	15.4	15.4	21.9	33.8	38.8	39
40	Hobbins	27,23,284	23,92,720	16,48,218	23,05,541	22,54,687	- 51	41	71.0	68.8	56.2	57.5	51.0	40
41	Books printed and Printed Matter.	20,44,074	18,95,198	20,22,114	21,72,971	22,34,418	+ 62	41	76.4	80.2	82.2	81.3	70.8	41
42	Tallow and Stearine ..	16,43,501	19,23,331	14,78,218	17,24,036	21,66,456	+ 4.42	40	4.7	4.8	6.7	2.6	5.2	42
43	Wood and Timber ..	38,17,117	26,54,460	27,57,148	26,47,760	20,79,899	- 5.68	38	3.2	4.2	2.8	3.2	4.0	43

44	Tea	34,42,394	27,76,290	21,54,812	11,95,812	29,09,140	+8-13	-37	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	44
45	Toys and requisites for Games.	14,45,687	19,86,285	21,52,318	20,10,795	18,54,589	-1-56	-34	23-8	16-7	19-0	17-9	22-4	45
46	Gums and Resins ..	14,11,309	13,50,281	14,88,599	15,72,853	16,85,074	+1-12	-31	10-4	4-0	6-7	8-9	5-7	46
47	Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,41,380	21,40,909	17,78,736	19,17,123	16,00,114	-3-17	-29	27-6	21-3	25-1	25-9	29-5	47
48	Wool, raw	16,04,530	18,23,871	12,45,598	15,21,652	13,59,216	-1-62	-25	31-3	45-5	66-7	61-9	47-9	48
49	Ivory	10,39,180	11,76,019	10,68,012	10,30,201	12,22,196	+1-92	-22	53-2	39-5	22-3	6-2	3-6	49
50	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	14,58,064	10,84,608	11,22,548	10,30,628	11,94,343	+1-64	-22	78-8	82-7	79-5	81-3	79-2	50
51	Tobacco	14,82,415	17,43,072	11,74,002	9,84,304	11,21,188	+1-37	-20	83-2	58-5	66-7	86-9	89-0	51
52	Animals, living ..	17,44,401	10,66,280	11,97,163	13,86,181	10,79,792	-3-06	-20	36-5	33-2	23-6	26-0	22-0	52
53	China Clay	8,24,486	7,45,465	6,75,120	8,04,371	10,11,034	+2-07	-19	99-6	98-5	100-0	100-0	100-0	53
54	Cutlery	7,00,236	7,94,575	8,52,645	9,43,083	9,58,199	+1-15	-18	25-5	21-7	24-3	24-3	25-3	54
55	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	9,49,683	8,52,079	6,47,788	7,39,968	9,54,659	+2-15	-18	45-4	40-2	47-5	45-7	65-0	55
56	Soap	29,74,664	26,18,141	25,44,706	18,79,099	8,48,000	-10-31	-15	81-0	82-5	80-0	86-8	78-2	56
57	Buttons of all sorts ..	6,24,502	8,97,973	9,00,448	10,45,039	8,06,600	-2-38	-15	6-9	3-8	7-6	6-9	11-4	57
58	Clocks and Watches ..	5,00,800	6,04,632	7,54,726	7,36,612	7,93,627	+1-57	-15	7-0	6-4	6-6	5-4	4-3	58
59	Fireworks	2,61,739	5,18,323	5,16,888	5,82,042	7,82,419	+2-01	-14	3-3	2-7	1-4	1-7	3-3	59
60	Umbrellas and Fittings	6,53,407	8,67,357	8,45,115	7,42,699	7,44,939	+1-02	-14	3-1	8-9	8-5	8-3	3-4	60
61	Flax and Manufactures of.	6,73,332	5,53,076	5,63,882	5,52,355	5,50,833	-1-02	-10	94-1	94-0	91-7	89-0	95-5	61
62	Boots and Shoes ..	15,78,399	11,13,838	7,52,616	5,37,424	5,40,966	+1-04	-10	14-7	13-9	21-0	35-2	31-2	62
63	Coal and Coke ..	6,66,140	2,87,610	2,92,193	3,83,769	2,87,342	-1-07	-05	63-7	84-0	28-4	36-4	50-7	63
64	Other articles ..	1,11,56,074	1,05,83,430	1,30,56,456	1,51,66,066	1,76,05,299	+24-39	3-23	..	..	..	..	..	64
	Total, Merchandise ..	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	46,16,46,538	53,66,56,170	54,48,56,247	+82-00	100-00	26-0	26-0	31-1	30-1	27-8	

* Excludes tents for the year 1934-35.

17. The total value of imported merchandise further improved by Rs. 82 lakhs to Rs. 54.49 crores during the year under report. This improvement is most marked in cotton raw (including waste) and cotton twist and yarn. Dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons and parts for railways, grain, pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus, drugs and medicines and paper and pasteboard also showed an improvement. Noticeable decreases were recorded in the imports of cotton manufactures, silk manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps, wool manufactures including yarn and knitting wool, machinery and millwork, artificial silk, motor cars and motor cycles and apparel. The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comment. The increase of Rs. 21.64 lakhs under spices is attributable to larger supplies of pepper from Java and the Straits Settlements. Imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways recorded an increase of Rs. 20.86 lakhs due chiefly to larger despatches from the United Kingdom. The increase of Rs. 19.49 lakhs in the imports of grain, pulse and flour is accounted for by larger arrivals of rice not in the husk from Siam and of wheat from the Commonwealth of Australia. Imports of instruments and apparatus improved by Rs. 12.64 lakhs owing to larger receipts of wireless apparatus from the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. The increase of Rs. 10.78 lakhs under drugs, medicines and narcotics and of Rs. 8.72 lakhs under paper and pasteboard is due mainly to larger shipments from Germany. The increase of Rs. 8.36 lakhs under chemicals is accounted for by larger shipments from the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan. Total imports of apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) recorded a fall of Rs. 12.11 lakhs on account of smaller receipts of apparel (including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements) from Japan and the United Kingdom and of hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware from Czechoslovakia and Japan. The decrease of Rs. 10.31 lakhs in the imports of soap is the result of smaller shipments from all the principal sources of supply.

18. Coal—

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	6,999	4,20,768	9,862	2,40,304	3,750	82,825	6,908	1,39,667	7,266	1,43,020	+ 358	+ 3,353
Japan	780	15,600	115	2,880	220	4,400	1,618	31,308	..	..	-1,618	-31,308
Australia	3,385	82,720	350	8,050	5,338	1,10,240	3,559	77,912	4,695	1,01,690	+ 1,136	+ 23,778
Union of South Africa ..	6,172	92,580	..	..	3,920	57,818	7,063	1,00,123	477	9,540	-6,586	-90,683
Java	192	2,112	180	3,800	..	..	..	..	201	2,010	+ 201	+ 2,010
Other countries ..	1,320	22,800	693	12,888	1,183	15,328	1,188	22,602	667	7,015	-521	-15,587
Total ..	27,848	6,36,580	11,210	2,67,922	14,411	2,70,611	20,336	3,71,612	13,306	2,63,275	-7,030	-1,08,337
Calcutta (Indian Produce)..	424,768	74,78,290	442,042	68,99,022	416,333	61,57,421	440,155	60,62,562	466,382	65,22,137	+ 26,227	+ 4,59,575

The total imports of foreign coal during the year declined from 20,336 tons to 13,306 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·72 lakhs to Rs. 2·63 lakhs in value mainly owing to smaller receipts from the Union of South Africa and Japan. Arrivals from Australia however increased from 3,559 tons to 4,695 tons in quantity and from Rs. 77,912 to Rs. 1·02 lakh in value and those from the United Kingdom from 6,908 tons to 7,266 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·4 lakh to Rs. 1·43 lakh in value. Supplies of Bengal coal also improved from 440,000 tons to 466,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 60·63 lakhs to Rs. 65·22 lakhs in value.

The price of English coal was about Rs. 21 per ton and that of Bengal coal Rs. 11 to Rs. 11·8 per ton.

19. *Dyeing and Tanning Substances.*—The total value of imports under this head further increased from Rs. 2·13 crores to Rs. 2·37 crores owing mainly to larger supplies of dyes obtained from coal tar from Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Japan and Switzerland. The share of Germany in the total import of dyeing and tanning substances declined from 60·4 per cent. to 59 per cent.

Alizarine dyes.—Imports of these recorded a fall from 2,238,971 lbs. to 1,303,099 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 14·37 lakhs to Rs. 8·47 lakhs in value owing to smaller supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom: this is due to the change from alizarine dyeing to naphthol dyeing, a method which is becoming very popular on account of its cheapness and quick process.

Aniline dyes which comprise congo red, coupling dyes of the naphthol group, vats, sulphur black, metanil yellow, auramine of concentration of 15 per cent. and less, rodamine (carthamines) of concentration of 15 per cent. and less, aniline salts and others, further advanced from 10,885,677 lbs. to 12,911,469 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·73 crore to Rs. 2·1 crores in value. Imports from Germany further rose from 7,008,479 lbs. to 8,184,770 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·11 crore to Rs. 1·29 crore in value owing chiefly to larger supplies of coupling dyes of the naphthol group and sulphur black: the latter has become very popular among the masses. Arrivals from the United Kingdom further improved from 1,006,077 lbs. to 1,344,698 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 23·89 lakhs to Rs. 33·87 lakhs in value due mainly to larger supplies of sulphur black and others, and those from the United States of America from 871,626 lbs. to 1,252,030 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 9·15 lakhs to Rs. 12·69 lakhs in value, owing to larger supplies of others and metanil yellow. Arrivals from Japan further increased from 1,021,943 lbs. valued at Rs. 8·95 lakhs to 1,219,401 lbs. valued at Rs. 11·48 lakhs mainly representing larger despatches of congo red, coupling dyes of the naphthol group, vats and others. Supplies from Switzerland, France and the Netherlands also increased but those from Italy and Belgium decreased.

Saffron, almost entirely from Spain, recorded a fall from 49,240 lbs. to 33,955 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 10·25 lakhs to Rs. 6·78 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron further declined from Rs. 20·13-1 to Rs. 19·15-5 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—The total value of imports under this head, which includes a number of miscellaneous articles, such as builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, implements and tools, metal and glass lamps, safes, stoves etc., amounted to Rs. 98·93 lakhs and was almost the same as that last year. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan slightly increased but those from Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia and the United States of America decreased. Germany continued to be the largest supplier and her share in the total imports under the head improved from 33·1 per cent, to 33·4 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom and Japan also improved from 28·2 per cent. to 30·4 per cent. and from 11·1 per cent. to 11·8 per cent respectively. The share of the United States of America however declined from 7·8 per cent. to 7·5 per cent.

21. *Liquors.*—

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.		
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter.	{ In bottles ..	793,173	16,55,441	872,393	17,77,760	887,027	17,57,954	846,107	17,70,879	940,336	20,16,191	+94,228	+2,44,312
	{ In bulk ..	451,020	5,17,314	388,933	4,57,958	260,202	3,15,568	256,231	3,17,395	248,587	3,04,507	-7,844	-12,388
Cider and other fermented liquors.		1,384	6,971	1,991	9,061	2,000	9,279	2,740	11,761	4,190	17,183	+1,450	+5,422
Spirits—													
Whisky	{ Liquid ..	62,494	10,42,261	79,373	13,04,067	73,394	12,16,929	74,935	12,52,77	82,000	13,61,862	+7,065	+1,09,089
	{ Proof ..	47,433		59,973		55,625		56,691		62,030		+5,339	
Brandy	{ Liquid ..	49,104	5,68,993	40,765	5,55,370	45,216	6,45,545	44,463	6,72,526	43,503	6,60,849	-960	-11,877
	{ Proof ..	37,607		30,993		34,549		33,512		32,809		-703	
Gin, rum and liqueurs, Liquid.		23,814	2,29,390	27,466	2,52,679	27,405	2,63,226	25,784	2,48,584	27,443	2,66,229	+1,659	+17,645
Spirit, methylated (denatured).		394,662	3,93,711	316,537	3,30,012	325,247	5,23,206	271,610	4,25,037	154,866	1,99,448	-116,744	-2,25,589
Other spirits		51,247	16,70,173	52,664	18,02,402	59,512	19,67,430	63,690	21,73,634	72,413	22,88,729	+8,723	+1,15,095
Total of Spirits		581,321	39,04,518	516,805	42,44,520	530,774	46,16,336	480,482	47,72,554	380,225	47,77,117	-100,257	+4,563
Wines		39,243	3,67,925	48,545	4,70,599	49,194	4,98,061	51,050	5,55,463	53,036	5,44,854	+1,986	-10,609

Imports under this head decreased in quantity but increased slightly in value, mainly as a result of smaller arrivals of spirits, especially denatured.

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer improved from 814,912 gallons to 906,956 gallons in quantity due almost entirely to larger arrivals from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports from Japan however declined from 187,656 gallons to 178,088 gallons. Imports of beer in bulk almost entirely from the United Kingdom, decreased from 250,326 gallons to 244,687 gallons. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles improved but arrivals in bulk declined.

Spirits.—The noticeable fall in quantity under this head is mainly due to smaller receipts of denatured spirit, owing to greater use of the cheaper indigenous product. Imports of methylated spirit, which represent rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival, further fell from 271,610 gallons to 154,866 gallons. Imports of brandy also fell owing chiefly to smaller supplies from France, the United Kingdom and Germany. On the other hand, arrivals of spirits present in drugs rose, chiefly on account of larger receipts from the United States of America, Switzerland, France and the United Kingdom. Imports of whisky and gin also increased as a result of larger supplies of the former from the United Kingdom and of the latter from the Netherlands.

Wines.—Imports under this head recorded an increase in quantity which is due to larger supplies of sherry, madeira and marsala chiefly from the United Kingdom, of port from Portugal and of still red wines other than port from Italy and Germany. Imports of other sorts of wines also recorded an increase owing mainly to larger receipts from Italy; arrivals from France and the United Kingdom however decreased. Imports of champagne, on the other hand, declined as a result of smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and France, as did those of still white wines from Germany and France; but there was some increase in the trade from Spain.

22. *Machinery and millwork.*—Owing to a smaller demand for textile and sugar machinery, the total value of imports under this head declined from Rs. 4·27 crores to Rs. 4 crores. Imports of textile machinery fell from Rs. 1·79 crore to Rs. 1·43 crore due chiefly to smaller arrivals of cotton spinning and weaving machinery from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of sugar machinery from all the principal supplying countries recorded a further decrease of Rs. 12·61 lakhs but those from Germany rose from Rs. 1·82 lakh to Rs. 7·17 lakhs. Imports of electrical machinery of all kinds also decreased from Rs. 61·29 lakhs to Rs. 59·47 lakhs as a result of smaller despatches from the United Kingdom. Imports of boilers however improved from Rs. 17·22 lakhs to Rs. 29·66 lakhs entirely due to larger arrivals from Hungary which were valued at Rs. 12·49 lakhs against nil in the preceding year. Imports of other sorts of machinery also increased from Rs. 42·42 lakhs to Rs. 53·01 lakhs owing chiefly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, Denmark and Switzerland. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far

the largest supplier of machinery and millwork declined from nearly 70 per cent. to 61 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America however advanced from 12·6 per cent. to 17 per cent. and from 4·4 per cent. to 5 per cent. respectively.

23. *Matches.*—As stated in the last year's report foreign matches have almost been eliminated from the local market as a result of the protection granted to the indigenous product. The total imports, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, amounted to 756 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 2,000 as against 692 gross of boxes of the same value last year. There were no imports of undipped splints and veneers for match boxes during the year.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	21,353	15,32,299	8,131	6,53,650	17,382	13,25,894	20,384	14,91,590	24,282	16,61,190	+ 3,898	+ 1,69,606
Brass "	207,515	75,24,520	283,168	88,26,426	240,365	68,59,190	314,656	81,60,425	258,709	67,16,866	-55,947	-14,52,659
Copper "	104,875	44,94,634	182,670	62,76,358	136,251	42,45,937	256,877	71,43,636	217,793	59,81,715	-39,084	-1,61,921
German Silver (including nickel silver).	10,447	7,23,304	13,807	10,01,912	11,938	8,62,425	12,039	7,16,353	17,243	9,74,068	+ 5,204	+ 2,57,715
Iron and Steel—												
Beams, channels, pillars, Tons girders and bridge work	12,051	10,62,836	6,403	4,75,520	5,733	4,67,233	8,186	7,24,128	10,948	9,81,435	+ 2,762	+ 2,57,309
Bars other than cast steel ..	21,169	18,89,838	14,210	11,86,168	15,798	15,13,159	20,257	21,31,370	18,352	17,42,048	-1,605	-3,89,322
Hoops and Strips "	9,108	10,70,538	7,908	9,07,515	9,711	12,82,747	10,438	13,83,494	13,621	15,63,600	+ 3,183	+ 1,80,106
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised "	30,882	66,51,784	26,695	43,26,368	20,504	35,85,655	12,667	23,03,584	17,473	28,59,271	+ 4,906	+ 5,55,687
Tinned "	1,771	4,77,773	1,392	3,99,302	2,945	8,63,552	1,974	6,17,496	1,778	5,69,323	-196	-48,173
Not galvanised or tinned "	6,749	8,86,192	6,793	7,67,278	6,045	7,08,843	10,559	13,94,031	11,741	14,46,436	+ 1,182	+ 52,405
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought ..	5,817	17,35,586	5,104	13,25,332	6,650	15,72,521	7,354	19,28,247	13,102	25,49,225	+ 5,748	+ 6,20,978
Other sorts of iron and steel ..	32,968	64,11,212	28,531	60,56,171	31,197	57,49,465	27,528	58,60,010	31,899	63,74,429	+ 4,371	+ 5,14,419
Total of Iron and Steel ..	120,500	2,01,75,709	97,026	1,54,43,654	98,583	1,57,23,175	98,863	1,63,42,358	118,914	1,80,85,857	+ 20,051	+ 17,43,499
Lead Cwt.	9,939	1,48,073	8,343	1,29,566	10,411	1,47,251	11,836	1,65,757	10,388	1,64,893	-1,468	-1,204
Quicksilver Lb.	98,433	4,12,641	92,826	3,28,799	77,246	2,06,372	34,736	84,386	110,473	2,51,105	+ 75,737	+ 1,66,719
Tin Cwt.	12,169	11,34,242	13,140	13,09,408	7,838	11,34,508	9,538	14,72,262	9,628	14,18,895	+ 90	-53,367
Zinc or spelter "	23,892	2,88,792	13,482	1,97,865	17,576	2,61,067	21,939	2,81,915	22,013	2,88,709	+ 74	+ 7,094
Metals and ores unenumerated.	4,626	2,14,483	4,737	1,92,252	4,492	2,17,022	5,931	2,74,197	5,836	3,35,594	-95	+ 61,397
Total .. Ton	140,265	3,66,48,697	123,441	4,43,59,890	120,930	3,09,82,841	131,539	3,61,41,579	147,258	3,58,78,498	+ 15,719	-2,63,711

Iron and Steel.—The total imports of iron and steel advanced from 98,863 tons to 118,914 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1.63 crore to Rs. 1.81 crore in value due mainly to the growth of cement concrete building activities during 1934-35, which necessitated the use of a large quantity of steel. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 39,607 tons to 42,926 tons in quantity and from Rs. 76.96 lakhs to Rs. 79.3 lakhs in value. Germany and Japan improved their positions in the market, their imports increasing from 9,437 tons to 20,999 tons and from 5,921 tons to 10,095 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16.78 lakhs to Rs. 29.88 lakhs and from Rs. 11.44 lakhs to Rs. 15.94 lakhs in value respectively compared with those of last year. Arrivals from France, Luxemburg, Norway and the United States of America also increased but those from Czechoslovakia declined from 1,662 tons to 193 tons only in quantity and from Rs. 3.87 lakhs to Rs. 1.25 lakh in value. Imports from Belgium also recorded a decrease in quantity.

A comparison of the imports of the protected articles of iron and steel with those of the previous year shows an increase of 11,300 tons under steel bars other than cast steel, owing chiefly to larger supplies from France and Luxemburg, as a result of the protection to all kinds of bars which was granted with effect from July 1935. The total imports of bars other than cast steel protected and not protected however declined by 1,905 tons. An increase of 5,117 tons was also recorded under galvanised sheets and plates, due chiefly to larger despatches from Belgium and Japan. Imports of beams, channels, etc., also rose from 8,185 tons to 10,941 tons as a result of larger receipts from the United Kingdom and Germany; those of angle and tee rose from 4,190 tons to 6,140 tons owing to increased arrivals from the United Kingdom, France and Luxemburg, and those of sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned increased from 10,491 tons to 11,735 tons, owing mainly to larger despatches from Belgium. Arrivals of tubes, pipes and fittings wrought (mainly not protected) also amounted to 13,102 tons as against 7,352 tons in the previous year owing to increased supplies from Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Imports of hoops and stripe—not protected improved from 10,438 tons to 13,621 tons as a result of larger supplies from Japan, Germany, Belgium and Poland.

Other metals.—Under bars the principal item is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, imports of which from Germany fell from 139,708 cwt. to 106,176 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 33.75 lakhs to Rs. 25.05 lakhs in value; but those from Japan rose from 105,352 cwt. to 114,397 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 27.74 lakhs to Rs. 30.08 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom also declined from 46,017 cwts. to 15,114 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 11.76 lakhs to Rs. 3.73 lakhs in value. Imports of copper decreased from 256,877 cwt. to 217,793 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 71.44 lakhs to Rs. 59.82 lakhs in value as a result of smaller receipts of sheets from the principal exporting countries except Germany. Arrivals of sheets from the United Kingdom and the United States of America fell away from 98,806 cwt. to 49,024 cwt. and from 52,636 cwt. to 27,029 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 28.57 lakhs

to Rs. 13.61 lakhs and from Rs. 13.65 lakhs to Rs. 7.25 lakhs in value respectively but those from Germany improved from 77,968 cwt. to 118,462 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 20.67 lakhs to Rs. 31.03 lakhs in value. Receipts from Japan amounted to 4,089 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.22 lakh as against 8,572 cwt. valued at Rs. 2.51 lakhs while those from France were *nil* as against 2,058 cwt. valued at Rs. 63,000 in the previous year. Imports of German silver increased by 5,204 cwt. to 17,243 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 2.58 lakhs to Rs. 9.74 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger supplies from Germany whose despatches were 10,427 cwt. valued at Rs. 5.88 lakhs against 3,383 cwt. valued at Rs. 2.16 lakhs in the previous year. Supplies from Austria also rose from 1,610 cwt. to 2,283 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 93,000 to Rs. 1.19 lakh in value. Arrivals from Switzerland on the other hand, fell from 2,832 cwt. to 450 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 1.54 lakh to Rs. 22,000 only. Imports of circles, the principal item under aluminium, increased from 16,734 cwt. to 20,591 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 11.28 lakhs to Rs. 13.15 lakhs in value, owing almost entirely to larger shipments from Germany, which amounted to 11,640 cwt. valued at Rs. 7.39 lakhs as against 23 cwt. valued at about Rs. 2,000 in the preceding year. Arrivals from Japan also increased from 4,760 cwt. to 6,207 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 3.09 lakhs to Rs. 3.87 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom however decreased from 8,198 cwt. to 1,523 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 5.65 lakhs to Rs. 1.07 lakh in value. Arrivals from Canada *via* the Atlantic Coast also fell from 3,522 cwt. to 1,109 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 2.38 lakhs to Rs. 76,000 in value. Imports of tin, almost entirely from the Straits Settlements, improved from 9,538 cwt. to 9,628 cwt. in quantity, but declined in value from Rs. 14.72 lakhs to Rs. 14.19 lakhs. As a result of increased shipment from Italy and the United Kingdom imports of quicksilver rose by 75,737 lbs. to 110,473 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 1.67 lakh to Rs. 2.51 lakhs in value. Larger despatches from Poland and Belgium account for the improvement from 21,939 cwt. to 22,013 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 2.82 lakhs to Rs. 2.89 lakhs in value in the imports of zinc or spelter.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The total imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories declined in the year under report, though there had been an improvement during the two previous years while the value decreased by Rs. 12.49 lakhs to Rs. 2.46 crores, mainly because some of the stocks of the year 1934-35 remained unsold, while the new models were placed on the market late. Imports of motor cars decreased from 8,016 to 6,843 in number and from Rs. 1.36 crore to Rs. 1.26 crore in value. Arrivals from the United States of America declined by 1,656 to 2,831 in number and by Rs. 18.37 lakhs to Rs. 50.64 lakhs in value; but those from the United Kingdom advanced by 68 to 2,282 in number and by Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 45.32 lakhs in value. The average declared value of a British car showed a further decrease from Rs. 2,019 to Rs. 1,986. Imports from Italy and France also declined by 26 to 89 and by 16 to 7 cars, respectively, but those from Canada and Germany rose from 1,046 to 1,313 cars and from 115 to 278 in number, and from Rs. 16.96 lakhs to Rs. 21.68 lakhs and from Rs. 2.27 lakhs to Rs. 5.73 lakhs in value respectively. Imports of motor cycles decreased from 263 valued

at Rs. 1·32 lakh, to 213, valued at Rs. 1 lakh. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 230 to 158 in number and from Rs. 1·18 lakh to Rs. 84,000 only in value, but those from Germany advanced from 17 to 51 in number and from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 15,000 in value. Imports of commercial vehicles receded from 7,556 to 6,016 in number and from Rs. 83·97 lakhs to Rs. 79·87 lakhs in value, due entirely to smaller despatches of chassis from the United States of America and the United Kingdom; arrivals from Canada however improved from 970 to 1,188 in number and from Rs. 11·91 lakhs to Rs. 15·56 lakhs in value.

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Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries further increased from 84½ million gallons to 93½ million gallons in quantity but decreased from Rs. 2·22 crores to Rs. 2·18 crores in value owing to a fall in the price of kerosene oil. Imports of kerosene oil in bulk recorded a decrease of only 16,424 gallons in quantity but of Rs. 8·62 lakhs in value as a result of the lower price. There were no receipts from British Borneo, as against 1¾ million gallons valued at Rs. 9·16 lakhs, while receipts from Roumania fell from 2¾ million gallons to over ¾ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 6·97 lakhs to Rs. 2·02 lakhs in value. Supplies from Persia, on the other hand, increased from 6½ million gallons to 9¼ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 35·21 lakhs to Rs. 39·01 lakhs in value and from the U. S. S. R.—Southern from 12 million gallons to 13 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 29·87 lakhs to Rs. 31·18 lakhs in value. There were practically no imports of kerosene oil in tins, as against 123,000 gallons valued at Rs. 93,000 last year, owing to the cessation of shipments from the United States of America. Imports of kerosene oil from Burma also declined from 25½ million gallons to 23¼ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·06 crore in value. Imports of fuel oils from foreign countries improved by over 9 million gallons to 66 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 4·2 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in value owing almost entirely to larger arrivals from Persia which amounted to 52¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 77·25 lakhs as against over 42 million gallons valued at Rs. 71·88 lakhs during the previous year. Despatches from the U. S. S. R.—Southern also slightly improved but those from British Borneo fell from 13¾ million gallons to 12½ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 23·32 lakhs to Rs. 21·98 lakhs in value. Imports of lubricating oils rose by 219,565 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1·49 lakh in value owing entirely to larger receipts from the United States of America.

Imports of foreign petrol, which came almost entirely from the U. S. S. R.—Southern declined from 882,000 gallons to 656,000 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 2·21 lakhs to Rs. 1·73 lakh in value while imports from Burma further improved from 22 million gallons to 24¼ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 54·3 lakhs to Rs. 57·02 lakhs in value.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—Imports by post comprise (a) specified articles, i.e. (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) cinematograph films, (4) gold and silver thread and (5) cigarettes, which are recorded under the relative heads in the figures of general imports, and (b) articles not specified, which form the bulk of imports by post.

The total value of articles not specified decreased from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·28 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 55·27 lakhs as against Rs. 58·56 lakhs and that of imports from Switzerland Rs. 52·71 lakhs as against Rs. 50·62 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port also declined from 160,996 to 151,947 and the amount of duty collected from Rs. 31·98 lakhs to Rs. 30·96 lakhs. The number of letter packets containing dutiable articles further fell from 50,060 to 29,478 and the amount of duty from Rs. 7·01 lakhs to Rs. 4·85 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls unset.*—The total value of imports during the year under this head fell from Rs. 31.49 lakhs to Rs. 27.91 lakhs of which Rs. 22.94 lakhs represent diamonds, almost entirely from Belgium whose share was valued at Rs. 21.21 lakhs as against Rs. 22.32 lakhs in the previous year. This falling off, continuing the tendency of the last 3 years, is attributable to the high rate of duty, which induced importers to seek a cheaper means of importing their goods than was provided by the normal channel. Again, when an embargo was placed on importations by the land routes, by which duty free importations had been permitted, smugglers appeared who were in a position to deliver packets of diamonds to recognised importers on an average commission of 10 per cent.

The reduction of the rate of duty from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, which took effect from 8th February 1936, gave an impetus to the legitimate trade, and an appreciable increase in the value of imports has been registered.

Imports of pearls also fell from Rs. 6.21 lakhs to Rs. 4.39 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Muskat and other native states in Arabia.

29. *Sugar.*—The position in general of an increased interest in indigenous produce on the part of the local sugar trade to which allusion was made in last year's report has not changed materially, but nevertheless imports of foreign sugar recorded a slight increase during the year under report, which is chiefly attributable to increased local consumption.

The wholesale price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above which stood at Rs. 13-4-0 at the end of March 1935 showed an upward tendency and rose to Rs. 13-14-0 in October 1935. It then gradually declined to Rs. 13-8-0 in February 1936 and stood at Rs. 13-8-6 at the end of the year.

Although the total imports of sugar into British India during the year under review further declined by 21,984 tons, imports into Bombay improved by 1,718 tons. Arrivals of sugar 23 Dutch Standard and above from Java into Bombay rose from 57,830 tons to 58,296 tons. Imports from Portuguese East Africa also improved from 10,464 tons to 15,956 tons and those from Japan from 2,180 tons to 3,655 tons. Imports of beet sugar, on the other hand, fell from 9,218 tons to 3,900 tons owing chiefly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Belgium while there were no despatches from Poland. Receipts from the Netherlands however further increased from 1,686 tons to 1,835 tons.

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

Whence imported.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Germany.. ..	450	53,310	249	26,068	50	6,000	117	11,845	..	10	-117	-11,835
France .. ..	..	5	38	3,750	..	..	..	..	25	2,500	+25	+2,500
United Kingdom	4,166	5,25,224	54	10,460	3,559	3,69,156	36,23	3,79,236	1,863	2,02,343	-1,760	-1,76,893
Austria .. ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	407	58,528	439	46,362	1,270	1,35,645	17,76	1,76,852	1,835	1,190,075	+59	+13,223
Belgium	10	1,998	2,370	2,41,072	10	2,659	12,99	1,27,039	242	24,487	-1,057	-1,02,552
Hungary	50	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia	946	1,28,660	434	49,623	..	..	78	7,870	..	..	-78	-7,870
Hongkong	2,724	4,76,185	783	1,70,792	929	1,36,546	999	1,37,537	742	1,11,345	-257	-26,192
Java	67,062	73,78,880	86,970	89,15,169	74,743	75,02,064	57,830	57,71,839	58,206	58,19,402	+466	+47,563
Poland (including Dantzig) ..	8,144	9,76,093	..	..	..	..	10,64	1,05,655	..	..	-1,064	-1,05,655
Russia	47,120	44,26,205	5,251	5,29,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	142	20,470	2,636	2,89,950	2,750	3,33,470	21,80	2,27,100	3,655	3,78,611	+1,475	+1,50,821
Portuguese East Africa .. ..	..	10	12,652	12,73,325	15,218	15,29,602	11,088	10,77,354	15,956	15,93,940	+4,868	+5,16,586
Other countries	31	8,781	18	5,058	11	1,823	853	85,727	1	235	-852	-85,404
Total	131,242	1,40,59,368	111,903	1,15,72,349	98,540	1,00,17,017	89,897	81,08,146	82,615	83,22,348	+1,718	+2,14,202
Re-exports	2,794	6,84,006	560	83,796	1,135	1,92,939	824	1,33,794	1,877	2,41,614	+1,053	+1,07,820
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	16,592	40,65,110	12,790	32,91,157	11,600	30,55,622	7,625	20,53,770	6,322	16,46,344	-1,303	-4,07,426

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea which had fallen by nearly 50 per cent. last year recovered to the level of the year 1933-34 and rose from 2,052,000 lbs. to 4,130,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 11·96 lakhs to Rs. 20·09 lakhs in value owing chiefly to the restoration of the demand for green tea in Afghanistan. Supplies of black tea from Ceylon improved from 466,000 lbs. to 534,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 3·15 lakhs to Rs. 3·61 lakhs in value while those from China fell from 11,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 11,000 to 3,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 5,000 only. Imports of green tea from China rose from 1,191,000 lbs. to 2,870,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 7·07 lakhs to Rs. 13·87 lakhs in value and those from Japan from 368,000 lbs. to 541,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·51 lakh to Rs. 1·84 lakh in value. Supplies of tea from Calcutta, however, decreased from 12,771,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 53·6 lakhs to 10,674,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 41·29 lakhs while those from Madras increased from 1,973,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 9·93 lakhs to 2,734,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 13·56 lakhs.

Exports of Indian tea further decreased from 151,000 lbs. to 56,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 45,000 in value owing mainly to the cessation of shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Muscat and Bahrein Islands. Exports to Iraq also declined but those to Persia advanced from 19,474 lbs. to 37,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 34,000 in value.

31. *Textiles—A—Cotton, raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton further increased from 57,803 tons to 72,880 tons in quantity and from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6·36 crores in value. This increase mainly represents larger arrivals of American and African cotton, due in the case of the former to the removal of the processing taxes, and to the extension of the cotton loan in America, and in the case of the latter to the fact that the local industry is attracted by the cheapness of African long staple cotton. Imports from the United States of America improved from 1,583 tons to 10,437 tons in quantity and from Rs. 15·43 lakhs to Rs. 90·83 lakhs in value and those from Kenya Colony from 32,083 tons to 36,012 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 crores to Rs. 3·07 crores in value. Arrivals from Peru also further improved from 1,264 tons to 3,343 tons in quantity and from Rs. 11·92 lakhs to Rs. 31·66 lakhs in value and those from Tanganyika Territory from 2,427 tons to 4,487 tons in quantity and from Rs. 22·13 lakhs to Rs. 38·46 lakhs in value. Imports from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan amounted to 4,634 tons valued at Rs. 45·22 lakhs as against 3,354 tons valued at Rs. 29·36 lakhs, and those from Portuguese East Africa comprised 547 tons valued at Rs. 4·98 lakhs against *nil* in the preceding year. Shipments from Egypt and the United Kingdom on the other hand, declined from 14,922 tons to 13,243 tons and from 1,383 tons to 21 tons only in quantity and from Rs. 1·34 crore to Rs. 1·17 crore and from Rs. 11·99 lakhs to Rs. 24,000 only in value respectively. Of the 58,943 tons of cotton imported from Africa only 275 tons were re-exported, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

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

—	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	162,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,159	42,750,884	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,30,25,792
1931-1932 ..	61,778,356	1,02,12,548	38,703,756	85,45,402	53,327,082	1,21,62,182
11.02-1933 ..	84,125,811	1,17,66,899	75,863,417	1,47,91,779	148,825,574	2,83,03,535
1933-1934 ..	67,736,256	8,397,395	63,472,390	11,929,119	110,160,613	20,856,440
1934-1935 ..	83,228,744	1,09,07,644	47,637,656	1,12,20,871	131,200,473	2,73,14,649
1935-1936 ..	99,277,906	1,14,53,309	44,902,852	1,01,36,590	128,344,730	2,52,57,625
Increase or decrease in 1935-36	+7,038,862	+5,45,665	-2,734,804	-10,84,281	-2,855,743	-30,57,024

Cotton piecegoods.—The import trade in cotton piecegoods during the year under report showed a slight improvement in quantity and a slight falling off in value. The total imports of foreign cotton piecegoods increased by .5 per cent. in quantity, but decreased by 11.3 per cent. in value, as compared with the figures for the previous year. Owing to the continued competition of lower priced goods, both imported from Japan and produced by the local mills, the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piecegoods further declined from 47 per cent. to 41 per cent; that of Japan further advanced from 45 per cent. to 53 per cent.

The total value of imported piecegoods fell from Rs. 4.94 crores to Rs. 4.38 crores, coloured goods representing Rs. 2.23 crores, whites Rs. 1.01 crore and greys Rs. 1.14 crore. Imports of coloured goods declined by Rs. 50.57 lakhs and of whites by Rs. 10.84 lakhs but those of greys improved by Rs. 5.45 lakhs. Imports of fents not exceeding 4 yards in length which have now been separately recorded under textiles also increased by Rs. 99,000 mainly representing larger receipts from United States of America.

Longcloth and shirtings, the principal item under grey, were almost entirely supplied by Japan whose despatches increased from Rs. 91.31 lakhs to Rs. 96.25 lakhs. Other important items are jaconets (including madapolams) and dhuties, saris and scarves, the bulk of which was supplied by the United Kingdom, whose despatches of the former amounted to Rs. 11.7 lakhs and of the latter to Rs. 4.39 lakhs. Imports of Japanese sheetings fell from Rs. 83,000 to Rs. 18,000. The share of Japan in greys also declined from 85 per cent. to 84 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom advanced from 14.6 per cent. to 14.9 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, arrivals from the United Kingdom constituted 64 per cent. as against 61 per cent. in the previous year. Of the principal varieties, imports of longcloths and shirtings chiefly from Japan and the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 32.62 lakhs to Rs. 29.19 lakhs; those of jaconets and madapolams, chiefly from the United Kingdom, fell from Rs. 15.26 lakhs to Rs. 10.27 lakhs; and those of embroidered all-overs, mainly from Switzerland and Austria, fell from Rs. 15.07 lakhs to Rs. 10.11 lakhs. Supplies of mulls from the United Kingdom also decreased from Rs. 19.84 lakhs to Rs. 17.63 lakhs but those from Japan increased from Rs. 3.82 lakhs to Rs. 7.08 lakhs. Drills and jeans, twills and dhuties, saris and scarves were chiefly received from the United Kingdom and nainsooks from Japan.

Of the total imports of coloured piecegoods valued at Rs. 2.23 crores, the United Kingdom's share was Rs. 1.2 crore and that of Japan Rs. 92.66 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.

	United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1931-32	3,169	35	4,791	68	4,131	20
1932-33	3,262	33	10,618	1,07	3,611	25
1933-34	2,143	21	47,15	47	2,676	19
1934-35	1,886	19	6,369	70	6,065	48
1935-36	2,288	24	11,829	108	4,826	36

The total imports of foreign cotton yarn further increased from over 14½ million lbs. to nearly 19 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1.37 crore to Rs. 1.68 crore in value. This increase is mainly due to heavy imports of Japanese and English yarns. The figures in the statement under "Other countries" represent mainly the imports from China which amounted to over 4½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 31.93 lakhs. Arrivals of two fold yarn from Japan rose from over 6 million lbs. to 10½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 68.85 lakhs to Rs. 1.01 crore in value but those from the United Kingdom fell from 1½ million lbs. to nearly 1 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 13.09 lakhs to Rs. 10.08 lakhs in value. Receipts of higher counts from Japan increased from 179,000 lbs. to over 1 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1.28 lakh to Rs. 7.16 lakhs in value and of those from the United Kingdom from over ½ million lbs. to over 1¼ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 6.2 lakhs to Rs. 13.72 lakhs in value. Imports of lower counts of yarn, however, declined by 196,000 lbs. to 48,000 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 95,000 to Rs. 38,000 in value owing mainly to smaller arrivals from Japan and none from China. The total imports of mercerised cotton yarn advanced from over 5¼ million lbs. to 8 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 61.65 lakhs to Rs. 81.01 lakhs in value; over 99 per cent. of which were from Japan and the rest from the United Kingdom. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. The percentage of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency of lower counts still further fell from 81.4 per cent to 77.4 per cent. but that of higher counts further rose from 18.4 per cent. to 22.3 per cent.

	(Figures are shown in millions.)					
	Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931-1932 .. .. .	.01	3.38	12.09	75.19	82.74	546
1932-1933 .. .. .	..	5.15	17.39	81.18	89.37	559
1933-1934 .. .. .	..	2.02	9.53	77.28	79.54	485
1934-1935 .. .. .	.04	3.73	14.32	84.83	96.47	523
1935-1936 .. .. .	.01	4.40	18.94	79.74	122.68	549

D. Silk raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw silk decreased from 1,509,000 lbs. to 1,248,000 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 40·13 lakhs to Rs. 34·69 in value due mainly to a fall in the imports of Chinese raw silks on account of the fluctuating exchange in China, whose despatches receded from 836,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 24·05 lakhs to 373,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 10·61 lakhs. Arrival from Japan, however, increased from 544,000 lbs. to 801,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 13·5 lakhs to Rs. 22·65 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn noils and warps further improved from 2,425,000 lbs. to 2,556,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 58·13 lakhs to Rs. 61·02 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger supplies from Japan and Belgium. Imports from the United Kingdom, Italy, China and France declined. Imports of silk piecegoods, the important item in this group, fell from nearly 28½ million yards valued at Rs. 1·06 crore to 23¾ million yards valued at Rs. 76·44 lakhs owing mainly to smaller receipts from Japan and China. A number of causes combined to produce this result: among the more important were—the high ruling price level, in part owing to extensive enquiries from the United States of America; the high rate of duty diversion of trade to Pondicherry, and, arising out of all the above causes, extensive smuggling, wherever this was possible. It should also be noticed that silk goods were largely replaced by artificial silk in public favour. Imports from Japan declined from 23¼ million yards to 18½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 84·99 lakhs to Rs. 60·59 lakhs in value and those from China from nearly 4¼ million yards to 3½ million yards in quantity and Rs. 17·21 lakhs to Rs. 11·76 lakhs in value. Imports of silk mixture also decreased from 11¾ million yards to nearly 8 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 63·21 lakhs to Rs. 37·62 lakhs in value owing entirely to smaller receipts from Japan, China and Germany. Arrivals from Japan fell by over 3¼ million yards in quantity and Rs. 21·49 lakhs in value and those from China by ½ million yards in quantity and Rs. 3·33 lakhs in value.

E. Artificial silk.—As a result of a poor demand partly on account of heavy stocks and partly on account of the imposition of sanctions against Italy, imports of artificial silk yarn declined from over 10¼ million lbs. to 9¾ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 73·34 lakhs to Rs. 56·19 lakhs in value. Arrivals, from Italy, hitherto the chief supplier, amounted to over 3¼ million lbs. valued at Rs. 20·69 lakhs as against nearly 5¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 40·84 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts from the United Kingdom and France also fell but those from Japan rose from over 3¾ million lbs. to 6 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 26·84 lakhs to Rs. 32·24 lakhs in value. In many styles of cloth pure artificial silk has taken the place of silk, since it is at once cheaper and equally attractive. Imports of piecegoods wholly made of artificial silk received almost entirely from Japan further increased therefore from over 52 million yards to nearly 58 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·49 crore to Rs. 1·55 crore in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods mixed with other materials containing 50 per cent. or more cotton, on the other hand, decreased from over 7¾ million yards to over 5¼ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 25·61 lakhs to Rs. 15·99 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller imports from the United Kingdom, Japan and Italy. Arrivals of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials containing no cotton or less than 50 per cent. cotton also showed a decrease.

F. Wool, raw and manufactured.—Compared with the previous year Imports of raw wool declined by 31,000 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 1·63 lakh in value owing mainly to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, Australia and Persia. Supplies from the United Kingdom fell from over 1½ million lbs. to 914,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 9·42 lakhs to Rs. 6·51 lakhs in value and those from Australia from 568,000 lbs. to 444,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 3·99 lakhs to Rs. 3·33 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Iraq, on the other hand, increased from 237,000 lbs. to 702,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 74,000 to Rs. 2·15 lakhs in value. Imports of yarn and knitting wool fell from 755,000 lbs. to 422,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 13·54 lakhs to Rs. 6·62 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller receipts from Japan and the United Kingdom. The total imports of woollen piecegoods (including goods of wool mixed with other materials) the most important item in the group, also decreased from 6 million yards to over 4 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 89·62 lakhs to Rs. 63·15 lakhs in value. The dullness of the market has been due mainly to the existence of heavy stocks and to a poor demand from upcountry: this is attributable to the Earthquake at Quetta and to troubled conditions in the N. W. F. P. and the Punjab. Though Japan strove to hold her position on the market competing with English designs in almost all styles, with equivalent qualities, coupled with an attractive cheapness of price, arrivals from that country nevertheless fell to over 1½ million yards valued at Rs. 15·34 lakhs from over 3 million yards valued at Rs. 34·5 lakhs; imports from Germany fell to 158,000 yards valued at Rs. 2·18 lakhs, as against 288,000 yards valued at Rs. 4·98 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom was still the principal supplier and her share in the total imports of piecegoods advanced from 45 per cent. to 63 per cent. while that of Japan declined from 38 per cent. to 24 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, imports of wool manufactures—other sorts (mainly representing woollen shoddy goods from Italy and Poland) amounted to ¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·98 lakhs as against over 1½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 11·98 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of blankets and rugs other than floor rugs chiefly from Italy declined but those of carpets and floor rugs mainly from the United Kingdom, of hosiery from Japan and of shawls from Germany advanced.

EXPORTS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

No.	Principal Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	537.4	693.8	502.4	452.1	323.2	284.33	197.33	215.6	238.05	266.96
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	115.3	192.1	152.7	105.3	100.5	82.7	23.3	15.7	46.4	80.06
2	Metals and Ores ..	18.6	20.2	18.7	26.0	15.0	16.0	9.7	17.0	18.1	21.31
3	Cotton Manufactures ..	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4	45.5	36.2	46.2	51.4	24.9	20.78
4	Silk Manufactures ..	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.1	4.9	16.9	16.77
5	Spices ..	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.8	1.9	4.0	2.4	.6	8.25
6	Gums and Resins ..	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8	14.5	10.1	7.1	6.1	5.5	5.77
7	Hardware ..	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.69
8	Apparel ..	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.1	3.7	4.69
9	Fruits and Vegetables ..	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6	5.1	6.6	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.93
10	Machinery and Millwork ..	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3	9.4	5.3	4.6	3.4	4.3	3.83
11	Cotton, raw ..	36.4	44.1	8.7	19.2	1.1	1.7	.9	3.9	4.1	3.16
12	Wool Manufactures ..	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1	11.6	16.2	8.3	4.7	4.5	2.80
13	Drugs and Medicines ..	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.79
14	Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6	5.4	6.8	.8	1.9	1.3	2.41
15	Postal articles ..	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	5.8	5.6	3.9	4.7	4.3	2.09
16	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8	4.0	4.6	9.6	4.1	2.5	1.76
17	Glass and Glassware ..	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.10
18	Oils ..	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5	7.8	3.2	3.9	3.8	1.6	.88
19	Fish ..	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.5	2.4	2.2	.9	.67
20	Leather ..	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	.5	.6	.6	.77
21	Coal and coke ..	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2	4.8	1.2	.5	.2	..	..
22	Coffee ..	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.7	1.1	-1	..	..	..

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

Countries.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	121.39	54.08	40.53	68.12	96.03	+28.61
2. Ceylon	13.63	10.27	18.60	33.07	25.02	-7.15
3. Arabia	23.44	19.69	20.84	18.73	20.35	+1.62
4. Iraq	21.89	20.11	25.19	20.31	15.49	-4.82
5. Other European Countries ..	23.62	16.48	18.47	16.07	14.62	-1.55
6. United States of America ..	11.69	7.58	6.06	3.84	12.04	+8.20
7. Persia	15.55	24.57	26.42	10.27	12.06	+1.79
8. Aden and Dependencies ..	5.13	5.48	8.31	10.49	11.67	+1.18
9. Japan	6.40	6.00	9.75	12.74	10.45	-2.29
10. Kenya Colony	6.10	6.82	9.99	11.66	8.23	-3.43
11. Straits Settlements ..	2.73	2.11	2.26	3.85	5.40	+1.55
12. Hongkong	7.46	4.36	3.48	2.61	3.14	+ .53
13. Tanganyika Territory ..	2.55	1.81	1.62	2.48	3.07	+ .59
14. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	4.27	2.02	1.94	2.58	2.62	+ .04

33. The entrepôt trade of Bombay further improved from Rs. 2.38 crores to Rs. 2.67 crores during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 29 lakhs is mainly due to larger reshipments of hides and skins raw, spices and metals and ores. Re-exports of hides and skins, raw, consisting mainly of Persian lamb skins entirely to the United Kingdom, further advanced from Rs. 46.45 lakhs to Rs. 80.06 lakhs. Reshipments of spices mainly representing pepper imported from Java and the Straits Settlements to all the principal markets rose from Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 8.25 lakhs and those of metals and ores from Rs. 18.12 lakhs to Rs. 21.31 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar 23 D. S. and above also increased by Rs. 1.07 lakh to Rs. 2.41 lakhs owing chiefly to larger supplies being taken by Bahrein Islands and Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman. Decreases were however recorded in the re-exports of cotton manufactures, postal articles, woollen manufactures and cotton raw. Reshipments of cotton manufactures further fell from Rs. 24.87 lakhs to Rs. 20.78 lakhs owing mainly to smaller re-exports of cotton coloured and white piece goods. Re-exports of cotton coloured piecegoods decreased from over 4 million yards to over 3½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 9.34 lakhs to Rs. 7.34 lakhs in value due chiefly to a smaller demand from Persia, Ceylon, Bahrein Islands, and Iraq. Reshipments to Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman, however, rose

from 497,000 yards to 641,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·18 lakh to Rs. 1·43 lakh in value. Re-shipments of white piece-goods also fell from over 2 million yards valued at Rs. 4·63 lakhs to 1½ million yards valued at Rs. 3·69 lakhs, mainly on account of smaller takings by Persia, Iraq and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Re-exports of grey piece-goods, on the other hand, increased from 3½ million yards to nearly 4½ million yards in quantity but decreased from Rs. 8·57 lakhs to Rs. 8·33 lakhs in value, owing entirely to heavy re-shipments to French Somaliland which amounted to 900,000 yards valued at Rs. 1·24 lakh as against none in the preceding year; a reduced demand from Iraq, Ceylon and Bahrein Islands was almost counter-balanced by a better one from Aden and Dependencies and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The fall of Rs. 1·69 lakh in the re-exports of wool manufactures is due chiefly to smaller reshipments of woollen piece-goods to Ceylon and Kenya colony and of other sorts to the United Kingdom. The decrease of Rs. 1 lakh under cotton is mainly attributable to reduced takings by Japan, though there were larger re-shipments to Germany and Ceylon.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

No.		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1935-36.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	16,09,09,567	12,56,97,711	14,66,43,227	19,48,77,104	18,27,02,013	-121.75	60.31
2	Seeds	5,11,35,717	3,06,50,018	4,59,60,004	3,22,59,095	3,01,62,820	-20.96	9.96
3	Postal Articles	62,64,500	61,52,834	64,64,701	70,19,572	1,39,19,386	+69.00	4.60
4	Cotton Manufactures	1,92,55,607	1,05,98,928	85,51,339	98,53,344	1,22,49,287	+23.96	4.04
5	Oil Cakes	1,04,36,118	95,61,872	88,93,950	94,65,396	73,37,488	-21.28	2.42
6	Grain, Pulse and Flour	1,19,90,755	69,32,605	61,07,301	64,49,718	72,85,240	+8.36	2.40
7	Wool, Raw	94,37,082	46,39,271	82,75,481	39,58,070	69,66,949	+30.09	2.30
8	Hides and Skins, Raw	25,07,685	21,37,828	38,56,089	46,07,797	55,69,765	+9.62	1.84
9	Cotton Twist and Yarn	1,24,24,749	74,87,698	78,55,029	58,79,755	44,21,083	-14.59	1.46
10	Oils	38,46,423	37,01,735	34,85,847	28,63,187	33,72,954	+5.10	1.11
11	Leather	41,00,283	27,34,937	35,03,637	26,27,182	30,67,101	+4.40	1.01
12	Myrobalana	34,56,888	28,46,646	33,95,264	25,66,449	26,87,961	+1.22	.89
13	Tobacco	15,88,998	18,01,936	20,65,987	22,17,613	22,51,589	+ .34	.74

14	Metals and Ores	17,37,775	12,37,110	20,18,735	20,18,308	18,86,046	-1.62	.62
15	Gums and Resins	11,95,286	10,29,330	12,73,978	13,97,026	16,79,185	+2.82	.56
16	Hemp, Raw	7,34,082	9,19,470	11,66,568	12,35,434	16,78,891	+4.43	.55
17	Spices	25,98,392	20,70,221	16,19,126	15,80,547	13,79,750	-2.01	.46
18	Fruits and Vegetables	10,81,889	12,96,450	12,87,382	10,90,614	13,27,316	+2.37	.44
19	Wool Manufactures	7,93,645	8,92,072	8,02,145	9,41,792	10,13,918	+ .72	.33
20	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrobalans.	9,56,357	8,40,304	9,41,501	9,44,456	8,41,083	-1.04	.28
21	Wood and Timber	6,73,894	6,19,872	8,78,121	8,68,880	8,23,894	-.45	.27
22	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	10,30,508	8,53,982	8,02,756	8,20,917	8,04,232	-.17	.27
23	Manures	4,84,990	2,40,605	2,77,067	3,59,516	5,50,117	+1.91	.18
24	Other articles	64,54,745	67,16,770	72,58,593	90,60,963	89,69,227	-.92	2.96
	Total, Merchandise	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	27,33,83,828	30,49,92,735	30,29,47,295	-20.45	100.00

35. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures which had been increasing progressively for the last three years declined during the year under report by Rs. 20·45 lakhs to Rs. 30·29 crores mainly as a result of smaller shipments of cotton raw, oilcakes, seeds and cotton twist and yarn which set off the increases in the export of Postal articles, wool raw and cotton manufactures, hides and skins raw, grain, pulse and flour, oils, hemp raw and leather. The more important of these have been dealt with separately in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following deserve comment. Exports of oilcakes declined from 166,000 tons to 116,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 94·65 lakhs to Rs. 73·37 lakhs in value owing entirely to smaller shipments of ground nut cake to all the consuming centres, particularly the United Kingdom, Germany and the U. S. A., while there were no shipments to Egypt as against exports of 5,073 tons valued at Rs. 2·27 lakhs last year. Exports of linseed cake, however, improved from 14,000 tons to 17,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 10·04 lakhs to Rs. 10·46 lakhs in value owing entirely to the United Kingdom taking larger supplies; Belgium and the Netherlands however reduced their demand. Exports of spices also decreased from Rs. 15·81 lakhs to Rs. 13·8 lakhs chiefly on account of smaller shipments of pepper to Persia, Aden and Dependencies, Egypt and Syria and of ginger to Aden and Dependencies, other native States in Arabia, Italian East Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the other hand, shipments of chillies and cardamoms to all the consuming centres and those of betelnuts to Kenya Colony recorded increases. The improvement of Rs. 5·1 lakhs under oil is brought about by larger shipments of sandalwood oil, castor oil and groundnut oil to the United Kingdom and that of Rs. 4·43 lakhs under hemp raw by larger exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Sweden, Germany and Esthonia. The increase of Rs. 4·4 lakhs under leather is attributable to larger shipments of bags and trunks to the Union of South Africa, Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa and of leather unwrought to Iraq.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—The total exports under this head further increased from 43,368 tons to 53,915 tons in quantity and from Rs. 64·5 lakhs to Rs. 72·85 lakhs in value due chiefly to larger shipments of jawar and bajra, wheat-flour, pulse and rice. Exports of jawar and bajra rose from 3,540 tons valued at Rs. 3·58 lakhs to 8,130 tons valued at Rs. 8·06 lakhs owing mainly to increased shipments to Italian East Africa and Aden and Dependencies which amounted to 2,530 tons valued at Rs. 2·51 lakhs against 59 tons valued at Rs. 6,000 only and to 1,823 tons valued at Rs. 1·84 lakh as against 436 tons valued at Rs. 48,000 respectively last year. Exports to other Native States in Arabia were also larger by 660 tons in quantity and by Rs. 64,000 in value while those to Socotra were nil as against 589 tons valued at Rs. 49,000 last year. Exports of wheat-flour mainly representing flour made from imported wheat improved from 5,116 tons to 8,480 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8·06 lakhs to Rs. 12·26 lakhs in value due chiefly to Kenya Colony taking 3,546 tons valued at Rs. 4·77 lakhs as against 1,495 tons valued at Rs. 2·42 lakhs and the Straits Settlements taking 2,861 tons valued at Rs. 4·17 lakhs as against 1,630 tons valued at Rs. 2·41 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to other Native States in Arabia also improved but those to Zanzibar and Pemba and Aden and Dependencies declined. Exports of pulse further increased from 19,132 tons to 21,356 tons in quantity but fell from Rs. 29·58

lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger shipments of other sorts to the Straits Settlements, Union of South Africa and Seychelles and of gram to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Shipments of rice also rose from 12,967 tons to 13,251 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19·05 lakhs to Rs. 19·47 lakhs in value mainly as a result of the larger supplies of cleaned rice taken by the Bahrein Islands which amounted to 3,580 tons valued at Rs. 3·31 lakhs as against 2,619 tons valued at Rs. 2·34 lakhs. Exports to Seychelles and Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman, however, recorded decreases. Exports of wheat increased by 261 tons to 1,545 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 2·61 lakhs in value.

37. *Hides and skins (raw and tanned).*—The total exports under this head further increased from 5,234 tons to 5,509 tons in quantity and from Rs. 66·41 lakhs to Rs. 74·57 lakhs in value mainly due to larger shipments of raw skins to the U. S. A. which amounted to 3,369 tons valued at Rs. 39·76 lakhs as against 2,393 tons valued at Rs. 24·82 lakhs in the previous year ; the United Kingdom also took 150 tons more valued at Rs. 86,000. Exports of raw hides, however, decreased from 1,568 tons to 584 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8·29 lakhs to Rs. 3·81 lakhs in value as a result of a decreased demand from the Netherlands, which fell by 1,008 tons to 271 tons only in quantity, and by Rs. 5·33 lakhs to Rs. 1·33 lakh in value. Shipments of hides, tanned or dressed rose from 244 tons valued at Rs. 4·74 lakhs to 321 tons valued at Rs. 6·01 lakhs due chiefly to larger exports to the United Kingdom, Iraq and Kenya Colony but those of skins dressed or tanned declined from 363 tons valued at Rs. 15·59 lakhs to 312 tons valued at Rs. 12·86 lakhs owing entirely to a smaller demand from the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and ores.*—The principal item under this group is Manganese ore, exports of which from the whole of British India further rose from 460,000 tons to 729,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Madras showed a marked improvement and rose from 196,000 tons to 428,000 tons and those from Bengal from 208,000 tons to 238,000 tons. Exports from Bombay also increased from 55,000 tons to 63,000 tons due mainly to larger shipments to Belgium, France and Germany. Belgium took 16,450 tons as against 10,500 tons, France 12,340 tons against 8,785 tons and Germany 3,820 tons against 1,100 tons in the preceding year. The demand from the United Kingdom, however, fell from 33,020 tons to 30,291 tons.

39. *Seeds.*—Oilseeds are next in importance to cotton raw in the export trade of Bombay, the total exports further receded from 244,000 tons to 198,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·23 crores to Rs. 3·02 crores in value, owing mainly to a smaller shipments of linseed and sesamum seed to most of the principal consuming centres. Exports of linseed further fell from 130,000 tons to 76,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·68 crore to Rs. 1·02 crore in value. In consequence of a better crop of the Argentine linseed, the U. S. A. took only 31,029 tons valued at Rs. 42·28 lakhs as against 64,698 tons valued at Rs. 84·4 lakhs and the United Kingdom took 22,637 tons valued at Rs. 30·83 lakhs against 32,084 tons valued at Rs. 40·43 lakhs last year. Shipments to Canada, France and Italy also declined while those to Belgium and Greece improved. Since sesamum seed is being gradually replaced by groundnut-seed and as the imposition of sanctions against Italy forced a potential buyer

from the market, shipments of sesamum seed also further declined from 3,721 tons valued at Rs. 6.73 lakhs to 1,118 tons valued at Rs. 2.37 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, exports of groundnut seed increased from 74,639 tons to 80,242 tons in quantity and from Rs. 92.83 lakhs to Rs. 1.26 crore in value as a result of good crop and better demand especially from France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the Union of South Africa. Shipments to France rose from 18,831 tons to 32,282 tons in quantity and from Rs. 24.29 lakhs to Rs. 49.29 lakhs in value. Exports to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands increased from 15,054 tons to 19,659 tons and from 6,689 tons to 12,299 tons in quantity and from Rs. 18.9 lakhs to Rs. 30.46 lakhs and from Rs. 7.9 lakhs to Rs. 19.24 lakhs in value respectively. Shipments to Italy, however, fell from 19,038 tons valued at Rs. 23.15 lakhs to 3,836 tons valued at Rs. 6.71 lakhs. Germany and Belgium also reduced their supplies from 9,582 tons to 7,562 tons and from 1,703 tons to 373 tons in quantity. The value of the exports to Germany however rose from Rs. 11.37 lakhs to Rs. 11.97 lakhs but that of those to Belgium fell from Rs. 1.96 lakh to Rs. 77,000 only. Exports of castor seed improved from 25,164 tons to 31,197 tons in quantity and from Rs. 30.92 lakhs to Rs. 43.66 lakhs in value owing to a better demand from all the consuming centres except the U. S. A., her demand falling from 2,914 tons valued at Rs. 3.19 lakhs to 800 tons valued at Rs. 1.03 lakh. Supplies to Italy amounted to 6,618 tons valued at Rs. 9.27 lakhs as against 4,402 tons valued at Rs. 5.09 lakhs and those to the United Kingdom to 7,449 tons valued at Rs. 10.5 lakhs as against 5,645 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to France, Belgium and Spain also increased, but exports to Germany decreased. Exports of rape seed further fell from 695 tons to 479 tons, since farmers in Gujarath have now stopped farming rape seed on account of the greater probability of failure of the crop when rain is uncertain. Shipments of cotton seed have been negligible as the price here is high and the entire produce is consumed in the country.

Seeds.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	1,380	1,60,975	320	74,500	46,761	58,80,346	32,084	40,43,300	22,637	30,82,928	-9,447	-9,60,372
Italy	13,319	22,25,484	10,328	17,90,257	19,590	28,89,134	9,518	12,25,276	6,606	8,85,627	-2,822	-3,39,649
France	16,086	24,00,849	3,759	5,46,368	14,368	20,21,014	5,800	7,43,956	2,400	3,25,189	-3,400	-4,18,767
Belgium	360	45,650	245	28,825	4,826	6,68,186	574	72,400	1,806	2,36,435	+1,232	+1,66,025
Germany	9,544	13,31,088	9,180	12,98,710	8,610	11,31,204	5,171	6,78,581	8,110	10,64,489	+2,939	+3,85,908
Netherlands .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,596	3,53,381	600	75,000	..	..	-600	-75,000
Spain	3,849	5,33,677	950	1,16,295	3,741	4,75,012	1,460	2,01,277	752	95,966	-708	-1,05,311
Greece	150	20,500	..	..	100	12,000	1,149	1,37,562	2,002	2,82,761	+853	+1,45,199
United States of America ..	..	..	200	24,000	83,961	1,08,61,737	64,698	84,40,467	31,029	42,27,553	-33,660	-42,12,914
Canada—Via Atlantic Coast.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,141	9,22,906	..	..	-7,141	-9,22,906
Other countries ..	16	5,022	45	8,010	167	22,680	2,124	2,56,955	135	20,555	-1,989	-2,36,400
Total ..	44,704	67,43,245	25,027	38,86,985	184,720	2,43,14,894	130,310	1,67,97,680	75,567	1,02,23,493	-64,762	-65,74,187
<i>Sesamum (oil or jinilit)—</i>												
Germany	900	1,53,990	200	36,000	385	55,080	110	14,480	..	..	-110	-14,480
Italy	3,300	5,97,982	4,596	7,76,704	8,454	11,12,056	783	95,180	5	1,254	-778	-93,935
France	90	13,500	183	31,251	74	9,890	44	6,856	..	..	-44	-6,856
Netherlands	775	1,20,985	600	1,17,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	400	64,984	..	70	..	..	2	300	1	195	-1	-105
Ceylon	286	73,870	339	81,225	658	1,40,041	401	82,801	64	15,635	-317	-67,166
Aden and Dependencies	216	58,863	38	9,020	240	54,432	490	1,07,180	39	8,350	-451	-98,830
United States of America	4,000	6,81,779	105	28,069	56	13,010	80	23,095	61	23,464	-19	+369
Other Native States 1	666	2,00,807	406	1,21,821	642	1,58,333	948	2,13,528	332	86,148	-616	-1,27,380
Arabia.	160	44,330	2,763	5,36,524	3,269	4,67,937	568	77,982	380	52,190	-188	-25,792
EGYPT	345	80,516	593	1,32,618	506	97,736	295	51,596	213	49,338	-79	-2,258
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11,138	20,91,556	9,823	18,70,302	14,284	21,08,515	3,721	6,73,007	1,118	2,36,574	-2,603	-4,36,433

Seeds.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Rape seed—</i>												
Germany .. ..	..	..	153	25,435	52	6,780	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	28	8,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	150	21,825	1,928	2,85,079	645	77,700	100	10,000	6	964	-94	-9,036
United Kingdom	62	8,859	107	15,724	112	14,950	55	7,786	81	12,210	+26	+4,424
Spain .. ..	..	..	50	7,970	24	3,744	30	4,118	33	5,392	+3	+1,274
Other countries	627	1,78,861	779	1,70,643	559	1,18,279	510	1,16,067	359	82,860	-151	-33,207
Total	867	2,17,900	3,017	4,84,851	1,392	2,21,433	695	1,37,971	479	1,01,426	-216	-36,545
<i>Cotton seed—</i>												
United Kingdom	10,745	5,20,412	1,500	85,000	3,334	1,89,028	..	..	..	10	..	+10
Egypt .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,500	82,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	200	26,400	139	16,752	141	16,367	35	3,976	33	4,653	-2	+677
Total	10,945	5,46,812	1,639	1,01,752	4,975	2,87,893	35	3,976	33	4,663	-2	+687
<i>Castor seed—</i>												
United Kingdom	12,331	18,02,328	13,836	20,22,566	11,137	12,87,098	5,645	6,99,629	7,449	10,49,952	+1,804	+3,50,323
United States of America	11,260	16,19,568	11,494	15,65,166	8,227	3,84,480	2,914	3,19,200	800	1,02,500	-2,114	-2,16,700
France	19,309	29,64,727	12,529	17,88,451	8,363	10,80,662	7,954	10,85,278	8,648	12,09,299	+694	+1,74,021
Belgium	2,099	3,22,427	1,691	2,58,158	..	..	..	..	533	73,455	+533	+73,455
Italy	12,094	17,55,943	5,975	8,69,659	7,801	9,49,887	4,402	5,08,683	6,618	9,27,228	+2,216	+4,18,545
Spain	1,660	2,32,500	2,600	3,61,681	2,175	2,48,032	2,316	2,91,218	2,500	3,45,092	+184	+53,874

Germany	475	67,407	532	75,660	163	18,027	672	87,310	420	58,821	-252	-28,489
Other countries ..	924	1,43,883	732	97,599	760	87,730	1,261	1,50,544	4,229	5,99,205	+2,968	+4,48,661
Total	60,142	89,08,783	49,389	70,40,150	33,626	40,55,896	25,164	80,91,862	31,197	43,65,552	+6,033	+12,73,690
<i>Groundnuts—</i>												
Union of South Africa ..	1,400	2,06,375	700	1,28,500	950	1,01,628	700	81,375	1,596	2,57,344	+896	+1,75,969
Austria	22	3,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	65,507	1,16,34,981	46,020	86,26,306	23,152	81,75,054	18,831	24,29,046	32,282	49,28,904	+13,451	+24,99,858
Germany	9,199	14,88,502	3,585	6,46,361	12,708	16,91,862	9,582	11,36,773	7,562	11,96,695	-2,020	+59,922
Belgium	759	1,39,441	1,083	1,75,212	648	71,869	1,703	1,95,810	373	77,273	-1,330	-1,18,537
United Kingdom ..	17,711	28,53,728	10,104	20,75,835	17,535	22,05,373	15,054	18,89,976	19,659	30,45,680	+4,805	+11,55,704
Netherlands	19,608	32,09,006	2,790	5,32,114	6,418	9,24,506	6,689	7,89,881	12,299	19,24,396	+5,610	+11,34,515
Italy	60,744	1,01,13,436	18,121	29,27,389	28,175	34,29,357	19,038	23,14,898	3,836	6,71,119	-15,202	-16,43,779
Spain	100	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,000	+4	+1,000
Straits Settlements ..	1	500	..	..	116	20,380	..	..	101	18,300	+101	+18,300
Egypt	592	1,24,927	232	40,468	162	27,440	1,529	1,88,352	21	3,073	-1,508	-1,85,279
Other countries ..	383	1,00,188	292	71,361	1,439	2,33,841	1,513	2,56,761	2,599	4,83,850	-996	+2,27,089
Total	176,026	2,98,87,273	82,997	1,52,23,546	91,303	1,18,81,308	74,639	92,82,872	80,242	1,26,07,634	+5,603	+33,24,762
Other seeds	10,068	27,40,148	8,915	20,42,452	16,590	30,90,065	8,940	22,71,727	8,982	26,23,478	+33	+3,51,751
Total, seeds ..	513,890	5,11,35,717	180,807	3,06,50,018	3,46,890	4,69,60,004	243,522	3,22,59,095	197,618	3,01,62,820	-45,904	-20,96,275

40. *Textiles—A. Cotton, raw.*—There has been greater activity in the textile industry but the premium for staple cotton ruled high practically throughout the year aggravating the difficulties of the mills and resulting in greater use of finer varieties of Indian cotton. In consequence of the narrow parity at which Indian cotton ruled during the first half of the year and since the announcement of a loan to farmers by the U. S. A. Government opened markets for American Shippers, Japan reduced her demand for Indian cotton which resulted in a decline in exports.

The Liverpool spot quotation for American Middling which stood at 6·46*d.* at the end of last year showed an upward tendency during the first two months of the year and it rose to 6·98*d.* the highest of the year, by the end of May. It then began to decline but suddenly went up to 6·97*d.* by the middle of July. Then with a gradual drop to 6·04*d.* in the first week of September it again began to recover and reached 6·73*d.* by the end of November. A reaction set in and the quotation again dropped to 5·99*d.* the lowest of the year, in the first week of February 1936. It again gradually rose and with slight fluctuations at the end of the year stood at 6·07*d.* The prices of Indian cotton which stood at Rs. 216 at the end of last year also showed an upward tendency and rose to Rs. 242, the highest of the year, by the middle of May. They then began to decline reaching Rs. 210 in the first week of June and with narrow fluctuations further declined to Rs. 192 by the end of August. They again rose to Rs. 229 by the middle of November and with a lowering tendency at the end of the year stood at Rs. 198.

The total exports which had showed a considerable improvement during the last two years declined from 332,796 tons to 324,043 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19·49 crores to Rs. 18·27 crores in value. Shipments to Japan fell from 234,273 tons to 204,362 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14·22 crores to Rs. 11·99 crores in value. Exports to Italy and Greece also recorded decreases but those to all other consuming countries improved. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1936 amounted to 703,970 bales as against 818,412 bales at the end of March 1935.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the sub-joined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	13,031	61,40,590	10,318	53,48,607	19,436	1,08,54,805	15,053	78,51,280	22,718	1,14,56,122	+7,665	+36,04,842
Germany	11,042	52,82,658	6,420	29,62,747	9,846	49,02,369	7,568	37,30,472	18,839	1,00,71,300	+11,271	+63,40,828
Netherlands	2,038	10,58,186	1,308	6,79,806	2,458	12,04,197	1,984	10,87,880	2,034	10,83,427	+50	-4,453
Belgium	13,170	68,65,101	12,481	70,58,584	16,949	92,21,583	14,691	79,79,257	18,824	98,42,049	+4,133	+18,62,792
France	8,166	44,40,711	13,521	72,12,491	16,916	93,67,304	9,223	51,35,112	13,538	74,69,031	+4,315	+23,33,019
Spain	4,496	25,16,818	3,322	19,18,080	5,593	38,14,714	5,895	32,71,234	7,033	39,56,121	+1,138	+6,83,887
Ceylon	339	2,95,165	145	91,890	155	1,05,285	386	2,24,525	422	2,55,850	+36	+31,325
Italy	12,848	67,98,540	6,803	53,11,215	17,727	1,06,24,999	19,985	1,15,25,619	11,005	61,78,071	-8,980	-53,47,548
Austria	62	16,070	9	4,250	..	..	17	3,650	..	..	-17	-8,650
Greece	187	1,06,500	514	2,85,825	2,165	15,01,120	2,160	13,44,016	1,464	9,21,185	-705	4,22,831
China	67,376	3,94,84,711	18,149	1,03,56,857	32,444	1,94,71,364	14,549	82,10,110	15,312	84,98,587	+763	+2,88,477
Japan	144,579	8,55,61,620	140,452	8,38,75,396	120,607	7,32,73,346	234,273	14,22,34,233	2,04,362	11,99,15,150	-29,911	-2,23,19,083
French Indo-China	2,625	14,39,000	..	..	1,387	7,84,400	..	..	458	2,75,550	+458	+2,75,550
United States of America via Atlantic Coast	930	2,89,986	171	51,930	1,297	1,99,955	3,763	8,44,765	3,861	10,18,658	+98	+1,73,893
Other countries	1,325	6,13,911	1,405	5,40,033	3,370	13,15,786	3,240	14,34,951	4,173	17,61,912	+933	+3,26,961
Total	282,214	16,09,09,567	217,018	12,56,97,711	250,350	14,66,43,227	332,796	19,48,77,104	324,043	18,27,02,013	-8,753	-1,21,75,091

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

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—												
Ceylon	61,761	19,080	128,693	32,355	30,675	10,048	434,890	1,10,995	291,625	86,729	-143,235	-53,266
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	234,630	44,937	114,200	26,150	144,109	26,775	163,730	29,892	161,300	20,700	-62,430	-9,192
Aden and Depend- encies.	979,805	2,08,429	169,950	37,675	245,040	49,493	422,580	80,961	493,460	97,570	+70,880	+16,609
Bahrein Islands ..	4,990	1,800	1,200	300	5,830	2,300	34,540	20,880	2,940	1,120	-31,600	-19,760
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	55,420	11,470	118,000	23,220	48,590	9,310	1,235,520	2,64,240	2,356,004	4,15,142	+1,120,484	+1,50,002
Zanzibar and Pemba	412,990	1,23,775	255,080	66,010	266,819	71,854	118,260	29,700	28,738	8,751	-89,522	-20,949
Iraq	6,760	2,570	111,320	32,122	129,657	37,116	67,050	15,305	51,000	6,200	-16,450	-6,105
Other Native States in Arabia.	185,300	35,600	21,360	4,855	76,450	13,415	54,920	9,690	43,784	8,950	-11,136	-780
Cyprus	36,200	5,741	..	..	..	..	308,140	58,807	991,220	2,03,890	+683,080	+1,45,083
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	1,043,934	3,25,044	525,450	1,58,545	408,426	1,18,541	325,747	85,045	239,200	64,651	-66,467	-20,394
Straits Settlements	13,150	2,500	137,733	58,319	66,491	30,256	188,800	84,850	586,391	1,77,228	+397,591	+ 92,373
Egypt	405,000	66,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	301,300	50,302	+301,300	+50,302
Portuguese East Africa.	1,900,200	4,85,650	1,691,950	4,14,948	1,392,366	2,93,790	1,689,085	3,31,923	2,084,038	3,66,649	+304,953	+37,721
Italian East Africa ..	7,420	1,850	37,335	8,987	45,355	12,075	16,550	4,750	12,950	3,450	-3,600	-1,300
Tanganyika Territory	2,077,083	6,89,564	605,148	2,05,187	500,370	1,67,220	461,400	1,32,436	520,485	1,57,325	+59,085	+24,889
Siam	12,180	3,850	1,000	800	126,850	53,015	1,500	600	1,000	800	-500	+200
Perak	262,040	58,710	27,380	5,023	130,000	31,100	32,556	6,475	75,000	15,000	+42,444	+8,525
Other countries ..	620,804	1,31,021	545,244	1,24,119	423,304	88,936	588,976	1,17,351	578,673	1,13,719	-10,303	-3,632
Total, Grey ..	8,318,072	22,22,777	4,491,243	11,99,612	3,980,391	10,24,244	6,144,214	13,92,895	6,759,798	17,84,171	+2,615,584	+3,91,276
White	146,749	45,233	280,610	81,432	253,820	71,162	439,374	99,738	1,115,486	2,50,154	+676,112	+1,50,416

Coloured, Printed or Dyed—																
Aden and Dependencies	1,179,845	4,22,017	738,157	8,19,597	788,600	2,69,603	863,780	2,96,295	810,155	2,87,080	—53,625	—8,315				
Bahrain Islands ..	4,450,224	13,83,020	2,879,503	8,63,991	8,121,010	7,23,117	3,064,679	7,80,026	1,885,816	4,60,653	—1,178,863	—3,19,973				
Ceylon ..	573,377	1,78,911	409,825	1,60,235	521,910	1,50,900	3,945,491	14,65,704	3,746,917	14,46,955	—198,574	—18,749				
Union of South Africa.	43,500	16,550	61,250	23,750	51,132	14,072	25,550	9,275	109,580	13,604	+84,030	+4,329				
Egypt	7,860	3,121	2,880	600	3,600	600	10,800	1,500	92,624	20,060	+81,824	+18,580				
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	3,002,070	6,78,057	2,323,844	5,46,842	1,792,064	4,66,058	1,007,261	3,84,158	953,806	2,95,248	—53,455	—88,910				
Straits Settlements	15,700	10,500	31,950	30,150	81,190	57,330	185,275	1,01,440	1,817,284	5,48,716	+1,632,009	+4,47,276				
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,006,115	3,89,009	1,012,600	1,87,800	417,960	1,01,150	196,047	42,360	125,350	22,200	—70,697	—20,160				
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,421,098	3,70,385	1,699,564	4,24,319	1,935,537	4,17,495	1,296,295	2,89,390	1,007,965	2,30,655	—288,330	—58,735				
Nigeria including Bt. Cameroons	..	..	..	..	..	..	906,760	1,76,200	6,863,254	13,95,532	+5,956,494	+12,19,332
Mauritius and Dependencies.	4,31,330	1,58,380	312,545	1,03,395	4,24,628	86,240	1,514,145	3,17,405	2,603,145	5,95,608	+1,089,000	+2,78,203				
Iraq	12,741,291	36,71,727	4,923,855	12,72,257	4,547,923	8,90,585	2,320,501	5,96,942	1,303,584	3,56,107	—1,016,917	—2,40,835				
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,510,233	5,49,586	1,036,838	2,11,575	1,660,732	3,28,593	1,482,428	3,31,513	1,263,840	2,83,240	—218,588	—48,273				
Other Native States in Arabia.	2,787,362	8,35,045	2,707,989	7,26,817	2,239,928	5,13,513	1,676,392	4,22,114	1,320,060	3,34,308	—356,342	—87,806				
Persia	19,789,729	46,70,314	7,923,054	18,02,962	8,649,353	17,45,071	5,989,587	12,59,549	9,016,363	16,15,280	+3,026,776	+3,55,731				
Siam	633,923	4,26,295	482,700	3,18,900	763,467	4,90,625	1,041,560	7,13,000	1,337,990	9,39,700	+296,410	+2,26,700				
Portuguese East Africa	4,218,664	8,34,415	4,258,232	8,36,683	1,407,804	2,61,786	1,084,929	2,21,552	861,912	1,76,724	—223,017	—42,828				
Tanganyika Territory United States of America	8,618,966	15,17,118	5,056,124	8,61,701	2,325,720	3,88,067	1,389,980	2,21,132	1,294,588	2,18,067	—95,392	—5,065				
Other countries ..	890,179	2,43,691	845,969	2,35,426	671,204	1,50,819	49,842	24,821	793,690	2,24,876	+744,048	+2,00,055				
Total, Coloured ..	65,820,966	1,93,58,141	36,706,879	89,15,000	31,403,752	70,35,526	29,053,712	78,93,442	38,737,153	98,10,604	+9,683,441	+19,17,162				
Total, Piece-goods	73,786,387	1,86,26,151	41,478,732	1,01,95,044	35,637,972	81,30,932	35,637,800	93,86,075	48,612,437	1,18,44,929	+12,975,137	+24,58,854				

In spite of the existence of the adverse factors (particularly foreign competition) mentioned in last year's report, the position of the Indian mills continued to improve. The local production of cotton goods further increased by 3 per cent. The total exports of Indian cotton piece-goods also increased from over 35½ million yards to over 48½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 93·86 lakhs to Rs. 1·18 crore in value.

The Persian Gulf and the East African ports are the chief markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. Shipments of grey piece-goods further improved from over 6 million yards to 8¾ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 13·93 lakhs to Rs. 17·84 lakhs in value due chiefly to larger despatches to Mauritius and Dependencies, Cyprus, the Straits Settlements, Portuguese East Africa and Egypt, the last of whom taking 301,000 yards valued at Rs. 50,302 as against none during the previous three years. Exports of coloured piece-goods also increased from over 29 million yards to nearly 38¾ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 78·93 lakhs to Rs. 98·11 lakhs in value as a result of a better demand from Nigeria including British Cameroons, Persia, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius and Dependencies, the U. S. A. and Siam; those to Bahrein Island and Iraq, however, showed decreases.

The price of standard long cloth which stood at annas 10-1/3 per lb. at the end of March 1935 dropped by a quarter anna in the middle of April 1935. It then slightly rose but again gradually began to decline and reached annas 9-¾ per lb. in September 1935. It again recovered and remained almost steady and stood at annas 9-2/3 per lb. at the end of the year.

Coloured piece-goods represented 80 per cent and grey 18 per cent. of the total exports of cotton piece-goods, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table.

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

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	157	67	900	106
1929-30	145	79	763	92
1930-31	96	75	547	58
1931-32	83	52	653	73
1932-33	45	53	367	125
1933-34	40	45	314	130
1934-35	61	35	291	41
1935-36	88	44	387	34

C.—Cotton yarn.—

—	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom .	151,850	45,976	197,646	65,157	440,400	1,35,138	236,360	83,049	182,450	66,449	-53,910	-16,600
Egypt	2,194,800	12,35,824	328,800	1,60,603	171,800	96,662	101,600	54,300	304,000	1,57,126	+202,400	+1,02,826
French Somaliland ..	1,976,300	12,02,021	1,620,750	9,05,460	1,506,280	7,56,967	941,304	4,99,602	280,000	1,40,850	-661,304	-3,58,752
Aden and Dependencies	2,240,740	13,76,404	2,075,425	11,38,351	2,138,660	10,97,377	1,474,346	7,60,721	1,510,000	7,42,851	+44,654	-17,870
Hongkong	180,000	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy .. ..	..	..	..	..	7,610	2,638	9,600	4,800	12,400	4,605	+2,800	-105
Turkey, European ..	31,600	15,050	22,800	11,406	..	..	11,600	6,412	..	..	-11,600	-6,412
Siam	1,054,000	7,47,421	756,200	4,04,075	829,300	404,425	657,200	3,28,240	530,800	2,64,250	-126,400	-63,090
Persia	6,580,505	38,20,136	3,653,260	20,41,198	4,348,830	23,61,336	1,535,850	8,23,075	8,200	3,781	-1,527,650	-8,19,
Straits Settlements ..	727,600	5,25,845	465,080	2,91,986	668,826	3,83,007	698,533	3,55,545	1,268,400	6,33,099	+569,867	+2,77,554
Iraq	1,702,200	7,30,684	1,099,000	4,67,250	805,500	3,18,758	740,000	2,74,181	848,100	3,29,738	+108,100	+55,557
Syria	2,140,100	14,27,654	2,282,800	11,21,977	2,804,400	13,75,056	3,407,201	16,61,579	2,445,906	12,05,663	-961,205	-4,55,016
Other countries ..	2,380,654	11,62,734	1,621,550	7,93,241	2,008,451	9,23,765	2,199,240	10,28,251	1,761,867	8,72,671	-437,373	-1,55,680
Total	21,259,849	1,24,24,749	14,823,311	74,87,898	15,725,057	78,65,020	12,012,834	58,79,755	9,161,123	44,21,083	-2,851,711	-14,58,672

As a result partly of general trade conditions, and partly of keen competition by China and Japan, total exports of yarn further declined in quantity by nearly 24 per cent. A reduced demand from most of the principal markets *viz.* Persia, Syria, French Somaliland and Siam accounts for this decline. Shipments to the Straits Settlements, Egypt and Iraq, however, showed noticeable increases.

D. *Wool, raw.*—As a result of the improved attendance of Home trade buyers an increased demand from the United Kingdom and effective support given by America to superior qualities at the various auctions held at Liverpool during the year, the total exports of raw wool from Bombay improved from 9½ million lbs. to 15½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 39·58 lakhs to Rs. 69·67 lakhs in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from nearly 6¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 26·28 lakhs to 9½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 39·69 lakhs and those to the U. S. A. from 1¼ million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·27 lakhs to nearly 4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 19·79 lakhs. Exports to Belgium and Germany also rose but there was no shipment to the Netherlands during the year as against 250,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·08 lakh in the preceding year.

**Table showing distribution of trade of Bombay with Foreign
Countries in the years 1934-35 and 1935-36.**

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MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	Percentage to total imports.		1934-35.	1935-36.	Percentage to total exports.		1934-35.	1935-36.
			1934-35.	1935-36.			1934-35.	1935-36.		
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—										
United Kingdom ..	16,13·90	15,12·57	30·07	27·76	4,45·85	5,99·67	13·55	18·19	23·80	24·15
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,76·93	315·71	5·16	5·79	32·56	31·63	·99	·96	3·58	3·97
Australia	40·27	49·39	·75	·91	5·81	8·63	·18	·26	·53	·66
Other British Possessions ..	2,73·05	3,39·79	5·09	6·23	2,80·88	3,00·99	8·54	9·13	6·40	7·33
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	22,04·15	22,17·46	41·07	40·69	7,64·90	940·92	23·26	28·54	34·31	36·11

Foreign countries—											
Europe—											
Belgium	85·83	88·28	1·60	1·62	1,17·39	1,40·31	3·57	4·26	2·35	2·61	
France	88·68	65·84	1·65	1·21	1,31·69	1,79·26	4·00	5·44	2·55	2·80	
Germany	4,85·88	572·05	9·06	10·50	1,04·54	160·56	3·18	4·87	6·82	8·38	
Italy	1,58·25	104·99	2·95	1·93	1,63·76	90·93	4·98	2·76	3·72	2·24	
Netherlands .. .	47·89	46·24	·89	·85	37·65	41·81	1·15	1·26	·99	1·01	
Switzerland .. .	1,03·12	103·02	1·92	1·90	1·89	1·58	·06	·05	1·21	1·20	
Other countries ..	2,29·14	225·45	4·27	4·13	78·30	87·56	2·38	2·65	3·55	3·58	
Total Europe ..	11,98·79	12,05·87	22·34	22·14	6,35·22	702·01	19·32	21·29	21·19	21·82	
Asia—											
Japan	10,52·60	10,49·00	19·61	19·25	14,37·36	12,13·40	43·72	36·81	28·77	25·87	
China (exclusive of Hong-kong and Macao).	1,24·84	98·72	2·33	1·81	84·58	85·92	2·57	2·61	2·42	2·11	
Iraq	37·85	32·72	·71	·60	43·46	38·02	1·32	1·15	·94	·81	
Persia	1,26·44	135·56	2·36	2·49	41·84	39·54	1·27	1·20	1·94	2·00	
Java	64·51	78·68	1·20	1·44	1·81	1·91	·06	·06	·77	·92	
Other countries ..	32·28	37·29	·60	·69	74·47	74·10	2·26	2·25	1·23	1·28	
Total, Asia ..	14,38·52	14,31·97	26·81	26·28	16,83·52	14,52·89	51·20	44·08	36·07	32·99	
Africa	1,51·38	144·95	2·82	2·66	47·47	42·33	1·45	1·29	2·30	2·14	
America	3,73·72	448·31	6·96	8·23	1,56·87	1,58·28	4·77	4·80	6·13	6·94	
Grand Total ..	53,66·56	54,48·56	1,00·00	1,00·00	32,87·98	32,96·43	1,00·00	1,00·00	1,00·00	1,00·00	

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. During the year under report Japan retained the principal place which she regained from the United Kingdom last year although her share in the total trade fell from 28·77 per cent. to 25·87 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom rose from 23·8 per cent. to 24·15 per cent. The proportionate shares of Continental Europe and America improved but those of Asia and Africa declined.

Under imports the share of the United Kingdom further fell from 30·07 per cent. to 27·76 per cent. and the total value figure also fell from 16·14 crores to 15·13 crores owing mainly to reduced shipments of cotton piecegoods (excluding fents) and cotton spinning and electrical machinery. Imports of coal tar dyes, cottontwist and yarn and other sorts of machinery, on the other hand, recorded increases. The figures for British Possessions other than the United Kingdom further improved due chiefly to larger arrivals of cotton raw from Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Anglo Egyptian Sudan, copra or coconut kernel from Ceylon and wheat from Australia. Imports from foreign countries also further increased on account of larger despatches of iron and steel, dyeing and tanning substances, paper and pasteboard and copper from Germany, despite smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles from France and Italy. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from China recorded a noticeable decrease owing mainly to smaller receipts of cotton twist and yarn, silk raw (including waste) and silk piecegoods. Reduced shipments of dates are responsible for the fall in imports from Iraq. A heavy decline in the value of silk piecegoods, goods of silk mixed with other materials and woollen piecegoods accounts for the fall in imports from Japan in spite of larger receipts of cotton twist and yarn and coloured piecegoods. The total value of imports from Persia and Java improved as a result of increased despatches of fuel and kerosene oil from the former and of pepper from the latter. Imports from Africa decline due mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton raw from Egypt despite increased supplies of sugar from Portuguese East Africa while the substantial improvement in imports from America is entirely due to larger receipts of cotton raw although imports of motor cars and omnibuses recorded decreases.

Under exports, the share of Japan, though that country continues to occupy the first place, declined from 43·72 per cent. to 36·81 per cent. while the figure of value fell from Rs. 14·37 crores to Rs. 12·13 crores owing entirely to smaller takings of cotton raw. The share of the United Kingdom, however, rose from 13·55 per cent. to 18·19 per cent., *i.e.*, from Rs. 4·46 crores to Rs. 6 crores in value, as a result of increased shipments of most of the principal articles. Among other countries the proportionate share of Germany improved on account of larger taking of cotton raw as did those of Belgium and France, both on account of cotton raw and seeds. The share of Italy declined owing entirely to the reduced demand for cotton raw and seeds. The share of Ceylon also declined while the improvement in that of the U. S. A. is due to increased takings of skins raw, wool raw, gums and resins—other sorts and coloured piecegoods in spite of heavy decline in shipments of seeds.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account declined from Rs. 59·17 lakhs to Rs. 54·18

lakhs mainly representing smaller arrivals of arms, ammunition, etc., woollen piecegoods, machinery and millwork and chemicals. Imports of printing paper, instruments, etc., and flax manufactures recorded increases. Exports on Government account, however, improved from Rs. 2.62 lakhs to Rs. 6.32 lakhs owing chiefly to increased shipments of all other articles—manufactured, arms, ammunition, etc., and hardware.

44. *Treasure.*

—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	61,78,583	+26,84,728
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	+2,15,173
Government ..	73,655	7,842	57,436	1,417	1,99,46,336	+1,9944,919
Currency notes—						
Private ..	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	+1,84,389
Government ..	17,100	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports..	4,44,41,554	1,91,12,512	1,01,87,787	4,48,78,747	6,79,07,956	+2,30,29,209
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,366	38,25,82,984	-12,10,39,372
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,958	-85,65,460
Government ..	1,50,25,232	1,32,94,202	4,47,87,062	4,12,10,180	3,65,10,682	-46,99,498
Currency notes—						
Private ..	..	12,000	7,000	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports..	62,71,52,103	62,01,10,565	58,20,68,448	57,64,58,964	44,21,54,624	-13,43,04,330

With a balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India of Rs. 30 crores, as against Rs. 23 crores last year, imports of treasure on private account further improved from Rs. 4.49 crores to Rs. 4.8 crores due mainly to larger receipts of gold, valued at Rs. 61.79 lakhs as against Rs. 34.94 lakhs. Imports of gold bullion slightly declined owing chiefly to smaller shipments from Muscat Territory and Aden and Dependencies; and none from Bahrein Islands against Rs. 1.27 lakh last year. The United Kingdom's despatches, however, were valued at Rs. 4.61 lakhs as against none in the previous year. Imports of sovereigns improved from Rs. 16.28 lakhs to Rs. 43.86 lakhs due chiefly to larger receipts from other Native States in Arabia and the United Kingdom which amounted to Rs. 25.52 lakhs against Rs. 5.21 lakhs and Rs. 7.81 lakhs as against Rs. 57,000 only, respectively, last year. Arrivals from France also amounted to Rs. 4.32 lakhs against nil but those from Aden and Dependencies were worth Rs. 2.1 lakhs as against Rs. 5.98 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of other coined gold declined from Rs. 1.24 lakh to Rs. 57,000 mainly on account of smaller arrivals from Other Native States in Arabia and Aden and Dependencies. Imports of bar silver rose from Rs. 2.87 crores to Rs. 3.81 crores due almost entirely to larger despatches from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth of Australia. Receipts from the United

Kingdom were valued at Rs. 3.33 crores as against Rs. 97.72 lakhs and those from the Commonwealth of Australia at Rs. 45.71 lakhs as against Rs. 25.56 lakhs in the previous year. There were, however, no receipts from China as against receipts worth Rs. 1.62 crore last year. Arrivals of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 33.05 lakhs to Rs. 30.66 lakhs, mainly as a result of reduced shipments from Mauritius and Dependencies and Iraq which amounted to Rs. 8.33 lakhs and Rs. 1.7 lakh as against Rs. 22.4 lakhs and Rs. 3.21 lakhs, respectively, last year. Supplies from Zanzibar and Pemba, on the other hand, were valued at Rs. 7.8 lakhs against none and those from Other Native States in Arabia amounted to Rs. 4.97 lakhs against Rs. 1.91 lakh in the preceding year. Imports of other coins fell from Rs. 91.51 lakhs to Rs. 2.35 lakhs only in consequence of smaller receipts from China.

Exports of gold on private account further declined from Rs. 50.36 crores to Rs. 38.26 crores. Shipments of bullion further fell from Rs. 49.86 crores to Rs. 37.78 crores due entirely to the United Kingdom taking exports worth Rs. 24.59 crores, as against Rs. 33.12 crores, the U. S. A. Rs. 11.71 crores against Rs. 15.21 crores and the Netherlands Rs. 79.51 lakhs against Rs. 97.17 lakhs last year. France, however, took Rs. 68.43 lakhs against Rs. 56.83 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of sovereigns decreased from Rs. 49.57 lakhs to Rs. 47.34 lakhs owing entirely to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of other coined gold also decreased from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 7,000 only for want of demand from the United Kingdom. Exports of silver also declined from Rs. 3.16 crores to Rs. 2.31 crores, due entirely to smaller shipment of *British dollars* to Hongkong which amounted to Rs. 28.37 lakhs only as against Rs. 2.4 crores last year. Shipments of silver bullion, however, improved from Rs. 60.26 lakhs to Rs. 1.78 crore due entirely to the U. S. A. taking Rs. 82.42 lakhs against none and the United Kingdom taking Rs. 95.5 lakhs as against Rs. 60.15 lakhs in the previous year. Despatches of Government of India rupees increased from Rs. 15.95 lakhs to Rs. 23.72 lakhs. Shipments to Other Native States in Arabia were valued at Rs. 21.4 lakhs as against none while there were no exports to Zanzibar and Pemba as against Rs. 7.2 lakhs last year. Exports to Bahrein Islands also decreased from Rs. 7.1 lakhs to Rs. 1.82 lakh and those to Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman from Rs. 1.65 lakh to Rs. 8,000 only.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver amounted to Rs. 1.99 crore as against Rs. 2,000 only last year and consisted entirely of other coin from China. Exports of silver were valued at Rs. 3.65 crores as against Rs. 4.12 crores in the previous year and entirely represented shipments of bullion to the United Kingdom.

45. *Shipping.*—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36:—

Vessels.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered— Steamers	{ With cargo	539	2,530,376	565	2,916,674	573	3,051,270	572	3,035,688	591	3,058,539
	{ In ballast ..	23	106,963	18	60,723	44	143,214	24	76,943	24	88,476
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	96	10,303	102	10,587	94	9,679	93	10,030	79	8,905
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	..	..	1	124	..	..	1	75
Total ..		658	2,647,642	685	2,987,984	712	3,204,287	689	3,122,661	695	3,155,995
Cleared— Steamers	{ With cargo	429	2,183,882	470	2,627,271	478	2,684,730	464	2,703,615	444	25,66,995
	{ In ballast ..	54	215,836	60	222,535	47	199,275	41	125,192	78	3,20,199
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	69	6,552	81	7,858	94	9,751	87	9,038	101	9,837
	{ In ballast ..	1	56	3	277	7	558	1	49	..	..
Total ..		553	2,406,326	614	2,857,941	626	2,894,314	593	2,837,894	623	2,897,031
Grand Total ..		1,211	5,053,968	1,299	5,845,925	1,338	6,098,601	1,282	5,960,555	1,318	6,053,026

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The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,175 as against 5,307 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

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

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	3,107,304	3,454,008	3,543,138	3,531,759	3,730,687
Japanese	518,140	536,749	499,107	534,495	639,971
Italian	653,233	822,848	963,722	889,661	719,874
American	72,748	337,826	347,158	359,517	339,763
Norwegian	116,969	113,595	145,372	104,005	89,425
Greek .. .. .	..	..	21,221	7,444	10,476
Danish .. .. .	..	1,725	..	24,961	2,191
French	22,992	..	21,274	..	..
German	321,140	321,174	283,115	274,229	302,100
Others	224,531	239,278	254,382	215,367	199,720
Total	5,037,057	5,827,203	6,078,489	5,941,438	6,034,209

47. *Freight.*—The freight rates from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom on measurement cargo were steady throughout the year except for a rise of 1 shilling in October 1935. Rates for Manganese ore, however, declined by 2 shillings in May 1935 and stood at the same rate till January 1936, when they rose by 3½ shillings and remained at the same (the highest level attained) till the end of the year. The rates on 16 cwt. and 13 cwt. cargo remained steady for the first four months of the year but declined by 3 shillings in August 1935, when there was a successive rise and fall of 1 shilling during the next two months. In November 1935, they again rose by 3 shillings and were then steady till the end of the year:

	April 1935.	January 1936.	March 1936.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	20 0	20 0	20 0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	19 0	19 0	19 0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	16 0	16 0	16 0
Manganese ore	18 6	20 0	20 0

Freight rates to other ports :

	April 1935.	January 1936.	March 1936.
Antwerp—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Light seeds	17 0	20 0	19 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21 0	30 0	32 0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	18 0	20 0	19 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22 0	30 0	32 0
Havre—			
Light seeds	19 6	21 6	20 6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23 6	31 6	33 6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	17 0	21 0	19 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21 0	30 0	31 0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	15 0	18 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22 0	25 0	25 0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	17 0	20 0	19 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21 0	30 0	32 0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	17 0	18 0	20 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22 0	25 0	27 6

48. *Exchange.*—The rate of exchange for demand bills on London which was 18-3/32*d.* at the end of March 1935, remained almost steady till 20th August 1935. It then slightly recovered but again fell to 18-3/32*d.* on 1st October. On 16th December it again rose to 18-1/8*d.* but again dropped to 18-3/32*d.* on 29th January 1936 and stood at 18-1/8*d.* on 30th March 1936.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900—1901 being taken as the standard:—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1930- 1931.	1932- 1933.	1933- 1934.	1934- 1935.	1935- 1936.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	91.77	68.94	63.11	57.42	57.40
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	90.95	65.92	59.78	53.36	52.69
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.38	111.22	108.13	108.35	112.30	103.31
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	114.95	90.49	53.33	77.78	69.78
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	52.91	47.57	46.76	46.10	46.34
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	100	175.44	485.96	203.00	165.98	159.65	167.39	155.46
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	178.65	137.03	109.09	119.12	115.26
White	100	133.33	441.66	205.96	162.29	158.33	200.00	188.10
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	125.00	450.00	177.66	118.75	112.50	130.02	108.12
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	131.90	100.44	82.40	74.30	77.62
„ Piece-goods	100	96.43	226.19	90.01	61.80	52.38	44.02	38.21
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	212.64	185.48	178.57	175.62	184.06
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	229.11	158.20	132.44	136.15	136.29
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	163.19	114.03	96.64	94.58	90.33
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	200.05	127.54	126.25	157.55	168.05
Till or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	213.84	120.97	93.78	114.91	134.43
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	115.79	131.53	122.61	240.68	299.36
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	131.03	109.99	93.07	94.60	107.97
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	162.99	127.80	129.58	129.16	125.04
„ Twist and Yarn	100	156.66	403.33	225.70	174.25	166.67	163.00	160.83
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	223.73	221.67	216.67	188.69	169.66
White	100	105.26	310.53	192.48	152.63	147.37	119.18	117.89
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	95.45	218.18	124.23	110.00	100.00	123.27	115.00
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	117.00	84.37	87.50	86.44	98.00

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the principal articles except woollen piecegoods, silk raw and sugar have fallen. The fall is especially marked in the case of cotton coloured piecegoods, cotton twist and yarn, iron and steel, kerosene oil and silk piecegoods. The export figures, however, show a rise in the prices of seeds, especially cotton, till or jinjili, castor, rape and linseed and wool raw and a fall in those of cotton grey and coloured piecegoods, cotton raw and cotton twist and yarn.

COASTING TRADE.

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

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1935-1936.
	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,51,87,661	1,64,62,075	2,13,10,476	97,19,478	1,08,51,077	+11,31,599
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	11,30,675	2,92,894	3,86,215	3,93,331	7,16,625	+3,23,294
Kathinwar	3,52,42,316	2,52,16,183	2,78,98,614	3,39,68,614	2,40,89,638	—98,78,976
Goa	80,44,154	68,34,518	30,02,761	58,84,342	51,11,491	—7,72,851
Other Ports	7,83,006	11,49,948	13,97,046	8,68,176	9,00,523	+32,347
Total ..	4,52,00,151	3,34,93,543	3,26,84,636	4,11,14,463	3,08,18,277	—1,02,96,186

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1935-1936.
	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,96,07,622	2,69,50,055	1,83,77,327	2,52,34,898	2,41,28,273	-11,06,625
Madras	2,77,42,686	2,36,35,592	2,67,38,174	3,09,89,786	2,71,63,749	-38,26,037
Burma	6,91,03,825	6,58,65,575	6,45,97,902	6,64,15,199	5,03,83,916	-1,60,31,283
Sind	2,65,86,497	1,92,85,509	2,16,62,728	2,71,06,799	3,56,63,346	+85,56,547
Total	15,30,40,630	13,57,36,731	13,13,76,131	14,97,46,682	13,73,39,284	-1,24,07,398
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	12,098	13,257	21,380	15,130	8,287	-6,843
State of Travancore	63,40,696	71,86,880	64,80,554	45,25,131	31,87,128	-13,38,003
Other Ports	134	728	2,847	47,590	45,939	-1,651
Total	63,52,928	72,00,865	65,04,781	45,87,851	32,41,354	-13,46,497
GRAND TOTAL	21,97,81,370	19,28,93,214	18,18,76,024	20,51,68,474	18,22,49,992	-2,29,18,482

	Exports.*					Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	2,13,19,726	2,26,10,244	2,03,35,579	1,71,26,243	2,06,12,883	+34,86,640
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	20,73,937	14,70,139	11,37,055	11,77,986	12,82,442	+1,04,456
Kathiawar	2,32,06,192	2,16,82,178	1,90,65,148	2,10,14,507	2,06,06,109	—4,08,398
Gos	39,12,958	28,25,743	30,03,389	29,03,503	34,10,521	+5,07,018
Other Ports	17,16,783	18,71,239	18,52,711	17,77,430	20,64,720	+2,87,290
Total ..	3,09,09,870	2,78,58,299	2,50,58,303	2,68,73,426	2,73,63,792	+4,90,366
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	5,33,88,336	6,97,99,173	3,58,56,655	4,57,33,477	4,35,31,540	—22,01,937
Madras	5,56,89,435	5,43,95,594	5,08,24,157	4,81,16,710	4,85,80,395	+4,63,685
Burma	2,95,27,509	2,07,72,846	2,17,06,207	2,61,43,630	2,42,59,636	—18,83,994
Sind	9,99,19,715	5,08,04,624	5,63,71,662	5,67,53,030	6,26,22,689	+58,69,659
Total ..	23,85,24,995	19,57,72,237	16,47,58,681	17,67,46,847	17,89,94,260	+22,47,413

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1935-1936.
	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	
Indian Ports not British in other Presi- dencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	1,57,977	1,21,314	12,50,885	6,73,392	5,59,528	-1,13,864
State of Travancore	86,34,034	35,14,416	75,00,180	73,43,490	61,91,455	-11,52,035
Other Ports	2,76,419	4,51,418	5,53,567	13,60,093	6,15,233	-7,44,860
Total ..	90,68,430	40,87,148	93,04,632	93,76,975	73,66,216	-20,10,759
GRAND TOTAL ..	29,98,23,021	25,03,27,928	21,94,57,195	23,01,23,491	23,43,37,151	+42,13,660

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

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

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
1. Cotton, raw (excluding waste)	5,08	3,69	4,59	4,81	4,83
2. Grain, pulse and flour ..	5,17	4,00	4,90	5,06	3,24
3. Kerosene	1,04	1,62	1,58	1,33	1,06
4. Spices	1,00	90	81	87	86
5. Seeds	98	88	78	81	70
6. Coal	75	69	62	61	65
7. Teak wood	43	46	48	50	54
8. Tea, black	68	68	38	64	55
9. Jute manufactures ..	1,16	88	36	82	61
10. Ghi	30	34	32	41	42
11. Wool, raw	12	9	8	5	9

Imports which showed an improvement last year, declined during the year under report from Rs. 20·52 crores to Rs. 18·22 crores owing chiefly to smaller receipts of grain, pulse and flour—particularly rice and wheat,—cotton raw (excluding waste), kerosene oil, jute manufactures, seeds and tea, black. Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell from Rs. 5·06 crores to Rs. 3·24 crores due

mainly to smaller shipments of rice not in the husk from Burma and wheat from Sind. Arrivals of kerosene oil fell from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·06 crore owing entirely to reduced exports from Burma. The fall of Rs. 21·23 lakhs under jute manufactures is attributable to smaller supplies from Bengal and that of Rs. 10·36 lakhs under seeds represents decreased receipts from Madras and Travancore. Arrivals from British ports within the province and Kathiawar, however, improved. Imports of tea also decreased from Rs. 64·02 lakhs to Rs. 55·36 lakhs due entirely to smaller despatches from Bengal. On the other hand, imports of coal improved from Rs. 60·66 lakhs to Rs. 65·24 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals from Bengal and those of wood—teak—from Rs. 50·4 lakhs to Rs. 53·99 lakhs owing to larger shipments from Burma. Imports of wool raw also recorded an increase of Rs. 4·36 lakhs on account of larger despatches from Kathiawar and Cutch.

53. Exports from Bombay to Coast ports further improved from Rs. 23·01 crores to Rs. 23·43 crores due entirely to larger shipments of foreign merchandise. Shipments of Indian produce which represented more than 77 per cent. of the total export declined from Rs. 18·43 crores to Rs. 18·17 crores owing entirely to smaller exports of cotton manufactures—mainly piecegoods—and cotton raw. Exports of cotton piecegoods decreased from Rs. 11·58 crores to Rs. 11·07 crores as a result of smaller despatches to Burma, Bengal, Travancore and Madras. Shipments to Sind and Kathiawar, however, recorded increases. The fall from Rs. 23·61 lakhs to Rs. 12·71 lakhs in the exports of cotton raw is entirely due to smaller demand from all the principal ports. Exports of kerosene oil also fell from Rs. 20·22 lakhs to Rs. 17·69 lakhs chiefly on account of smaller shipments to Kathiawar. Shipments of grain pulse and flour, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 1·59 crore to Rs. 1·73 crore owing entirely to increased exports of rice not in the husk, wheat, gram and wheat flour. Exports of rice not in the husk increased from Rs. 54·43 lakhs to Rs. 69·83 lakhs as a result of larger shipments to British ports within the province. The increase of Rs. 1·4 lakh and Rs. 1·2 lakh in the exports of wheat and gram respectively is chiefly attributable to better demand from Madras, and that of Rs. 94 lakh in those of wheat flour mainly represents larger takings by Burma. Noticeable increases were also recorded in the exports of sugar due to larger supplies taken by Madras and British ports within the province, and those of provisions on account of larger exports to Madras and Sind. Shipments of pulse, however, declined from Rs. 69·9 lakhs to Rs. 64·98 lakhs due chiefly to the taking of smaller supplies by Madras and British ports within the province. Re-exports of foreign merchandise further improved from Rs. 4·58 crores to Rs. 5·27 crores representing larger reshipments of cotton piecegoods, carriages and carts, dyes obtained from coal tar and metals and ores. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods advanced from Rs. 82·13 lakhs to Rs. 1·27 crore in consequence of increased demand from Sind, Madras, Travancore and Kathiawar, and those of carriages and carts from Rs. 72·27 lakhs to Rs. 79·1 lakhs on account of larger re-exports to Bengal, Sind and Burma. The increase of Rs. 4·6 lakhs in the re-exports of dyes obtained from coal tar is accounted for by larger takings by Bengal and Madras and that of Rs. 4·06 lakhs in those of metals and ores represents larger reshipments chiefly to British ports within the province and Madras.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	16,17	13,18	10,93	11,70	11,19
Cotton twist and yarn ..	1,93	1,56	1,18	1,18	1,18
Grain, pulse and flour ..	2,38	2,14	1,86	1,59	1,73
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	1,82	1,04	89	89	1,33
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	41	33	31	21	16
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof	31	30	47	72	79

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is comparatively insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dried fruits (cashew nuts) from Portuguese East Africa, rice from Siam and dates from Iraq, increased further from Rs. 3,47,454 to Rs. 4,96,334. Exports, mainly representing cashew kernel to the United States of America and cotton raw to Japan, decreased from Rs. 52,14,013 to Rs. 14,96,368.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports increased from Rs. 5.92 crores to Rs. 6.18 crores. Imports fell by Rs. 3.08 lakhs to Rs. 3.64 crores, but exports rose by Rs. 28.94 lakhs to Rs. 2.54 crores. 51 per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports was with the chief port—Bombay.

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

	Virangaum Range.		Surat Range.		Thana Range.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	63,719	1,04,102	27,37,603	35,85,665	17,74,597	18,41,062
Export ..	1,74,221	2,31,829	21,85,430	26,32,168	25,12,785	28,00,069
Total ..	2,37,940	3,35,931	48,73,033	64,17,833	42,87,382	46,50,151
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	10,916	80,030	58,59,503	51,06,067	3,42,893	3,12,808
Export ..	17,210	15,070	21,39,549	20,92,129	20,41,910	20,23,025
Total ..	28,126	95,100	79,99,052	71,98,196	23,84,803	23,35,833
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	4,310	18,545	16,67,944	16,91,672	1,43,493	65,901
Export ..	..	3,088	5,44,858	8,99,853	11,17,863	12,20,471
Total ..	4,310	21,633	22,12,802	25,91,525	12,61,356	12,86,372
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	13,330	13,961	..	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	13,330	13,961	..	..
Grand Total {						
Import	78,945	2,02,677	1,02,78,380	1,03,97,365	22,60,983	22,19,771
Export	1,91,431	2,40,987	48,09,837	58,24,150	56,72,558	60,52,585
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,70,376	4,52,664	1,50,88,217	1,62,21,515	79,33,541	82,72,356

six ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Kolaba Range.		Kanara Range.		Goa Frontier.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
86,25,167	96,38,661	68,69,533	68,72,680	3,16,256	2,65,377	2,03,86,875	2,23,07,547	+19,20,672
44,88,338	59,65,965	43,75,230	42,51,007	1,90,634	1,66,805	1,38,76,638	1,62,56,863	+23,80,225
1,31,13,505	1,56,04,626	1,12,44,763	1,11,23,687	5,06,890	4,32,182	3,42,53,513	3,85,64,410	+43,00,897
7,38,244	5,24,563	7,45,677	7,92,087	51,062	31,937	77,48,295	68,47,492	-9,00,803
3,97,825	4,77,976	3,42,538	3,72,708	7,826	16,774	49,36,858	49,97,682	+60,824
11,36,069	10,02,539	10,88,215	11,64,795	58,888	48,711	1,26,85,153	1,18,45,174	-8,39,979
27,22,737	23,06,992	38,24,973	29,25,464	1,76,240	1,45,271	85,39,697	72,13,845	-13,25,852
14,24,594	13,89,848	5,05,907	5,04,495	5,599	8,747	35,98,821	40,26,502	+4,27,681
41,47,331	37,56,840	43,30,880	34,29,959	1,81,839	1,54,018	1,21,38,518	1,12,40,347	-8,98,171
3,855	1,162	128	..	..	..	17,313	15,123	-2,190
1,26,370	1,51,341	..	..	..	..	1,26,370	1,51,341	+24,971
1,30,225	1,52,503	128	..	..	..	1,43,683	1,66,464	+22,781
1,20,90,003	1,25,31,378	1,14,40,311	1,05,90,231	5,43,558	4,42,585	3,66,92,180	3,63,84,007	-3,08,173
64,37,127	79,85,130	52,23,675	51,28,210	2,04,069	1,92,326	2,25,38,687	2,54,32,388	+28,93,701
..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	-4
1,85,27,130	2,06,16,508	1,66,63,990	1,57,18,441	7,47,617	6,34,911	5,92,30,871	6,18,16,395	+25,85,524

The principal articles exported from the four principal ranges are spices (betelnuts), dried fruits, and wood from Kanara ; rice, salt, bricks and myrabolams from Kolaba ; rice, salt, wood and bricks from Thana ; and cotton raw, pulse, cottonseed, ghee and wood from Surat.

<p>New CUSTOM HOUSE :</p> <p><i>Bombay, the 8th June 1936.</i></p>	<p>M. SLADE,</p> <p><i>Collector of Customs.</i></p>
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