## REPORT

## ON THE

## Sea-borne Trade of the Province of Bombay

## FOR THE

Official Year ending 31st March $1940 \quad \therefore 10$ BI
P. N. CHANDAVARKAR, B.A., LL.B., - Collector of Customs, Bombay.
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## EOMEAY TRADE REPORT.

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## INTRODUCTORY.

In consequence of the separation of Burma from India with effect from 1st April 1937, the trade of Bombay with Burma bas been included in tiue foriegu tiade tables and excluded from the coasting trade tables.

A separate table showing the figures of trade between Bombay and Burma in the more important commodities during each of the. five years 1935-36 to 1939-40 has been inserted as an Appendix B.

## PART I.

## General Summary

The first haif of the $y$ ar under review was marked by intense diplomatic and political turnoil and disuption in Europe which had their repercussions on the trade of this country. The year opened without any definite or particular indications of any immediate improvement in the trade position as compared with the previous year. But when politieal temsion in Europe began to become more and more acute and the prospect of war looned large on the horizoi, there was feverish anxiety to import and to accumulate stocks so as to provide against the difficulty of obtaining supplies after the outbreak of war and to take full advantage of the inevitable rise in prices. Consequently imports showed improvement for a few months prior to the outbreak of war. In regard to exports, the fall in commodity prices in the latter part oi $19: 8-39$ continued in the year under report until the outbreak of war which paralysed trade for a while as it had to adjust itself to the new conditions created by the war situation, such as restricted shipping, enhanced insurance, etc. In November, however, trade began to recover to stme exteut as the result of rising commodity prices and improved demand, both domestic and foreign. Exports of raw materials were substantial and, in particular, exports of cotton increased both in quantity and value.

Improved demand in the home and foreign markets for indigenous goods indicates that there is scope for industrial expansion in India. Industrial circles, particularly in Bombay, do not, however, entertain any definite feeling of optimism on this point as the increase in the rate of duty on foreign raw cotton, the reduction in the rates of duty on cotton piece-goods from the United King tom, the introduction of tle Excess Profits Duty Act, the rise in the cost of miil stores and supplies and the demand of labour for dearness and other allowances, have combined to affect the mill industry adversely in this Province. It is probable that profits for the mill industry will nat be very high. But it cannot be denied that there are definite prospects of general expansion of industries and of the country achieving a further stage in the progress towards the goal of self-sufficiency.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade in merchandise of the Province of Bombay amounted to Rs. $110 \cdot 18$ crores as against Rs. $97 \cdot 15$ crores last year showing an improvement of over 13 per cent.

Import Trade. - The total value of imports of merchandise on private account into the Province of Bombay amounted to Rs. $66 \cdot 80$ crores, showing a rise of Rs. 6 -65 crores or 11 per cent. over the figure for the last year. The rise in imports of merchandise was brought about partly by higier importing costs on account of the war and partly by larger imports of artificial silk yarn and pieceqoods, grain, pulse and flour, oils, sugar, motor cars and motor cycles, chomicals, dycing and tanning substances, cotton twist and yarn, staple fibre rarn. spices and drugs and medicines. Inports of machiuery and millwork,

Catom raw, wool manufactures, precious stones and pearls unset, and fruits and voretables recorded a fall.

Viriations in the more important articles of import have been separately dealt mith in Part II. Of the oticer articles, the following showed noticeable variations. Imports of grain, pulse and four increased frem Rs, 4.86 crores to Rs. $5 \cdot 97$ crores due almost entirely to larger imports of rice from Burma which were valued at Rs, $4 \cdot 79$ croces as against Rs. $4 \cdot 11$ crores and from French Indo. China amounting to Re, $57 \cdot 79$ laths as against no imports in the previous year. Imports of other sorts of grain, pulse and flour also increased from Rs. $4 \cdot 02$ lakhs to Rs. $15 \cdot 48$ lakis. Arrivals of wheat from the Commenwealth of Anstialia, however, decreased from Rs. 50.52 lakhs to Lis. $22 \cdot 49$ lahis and there were no imports from Canada as against wheat valued at Rs. 5.95 lahbs imperted hast year. The imposition of Customs duty on wheat, froisht diferulies, usfavourable prices and sttisfactory Indian crop account for this decline. Inports of spices iacreased from Rs 59.68 lakhes to Rs. $87 \cdot 73$ hakhs as a resuit of speculative buying on account of the war. Feplacing prices in the fir Eaxtern markets showed a rising temlemey and laver bookings whe male at every farourable opportunity. Arrivals of cloves from Zanzibar and Pemband of cassia from Honglong were large, the formor being valued at Rs. $25 \cdot 17$ laths against hes. $11 \cdot 28$ lahis and the latter at Rs. $10 \cdot 46$ lakhe againt Rs, 1.98 lakhs last year. Imports of pepere from Java rose to Rs. $10-59$ lakha from Rs. 99 lakh in the previous year. Provisions and oilman's stures imuroved from Rs. 69.88 lalihs to Rs. 77.69 lakhs, thanks to larger arrivals of other sorts of provisions. Imports of cansel and bottled provivons from the Commonmalth of Australia and the United States of America, and farinaceous and patent foods from the United Kingem also recoried intreases. Sreds increased from 32.683 tons to 33,448 tons in quantity and from Rs. $\mathbf{4 7} \cdot 87$ lakhs to Rs. $61 \cdot 10$ laths in value mainly on account of larger despateles of copra and coconut kernel from Seychelles. Imports from ceylon tecorded a fall of 2,227 tés in quantity but a rise of 1.s. $7 \cdot 68$ lahts in value owing to the averase declared value being higher than that in the previous year. Larger arrivals of sago flour from the Straits Sotthonenta wore mainly responsible for raising the imports of starch and farima fruin Rs. $32 \cdot 41$ liaks to Rs. 48.57 lahhs, while larger receipts from Japan accounted for the increave in imports of staple fibre yarn from Rs. 16.76 lakhs to Rs. $43 \cdot 27$ lakhe. Inports of fruits and vegetables, on the other hand,
 arriv is of veretables-fresh (potatoes) and almouds from Italy which, since Septeraler 1533, insists on credit being opened with it before goods are despatched. The total imports of potatoes dwindled to Rs. $4 \cdot 20$ lakhs from Ros. $14 \cdot 27$ laths last ytar while ieaports of almonds declined from Rs. 20.55 lahhs th Rs, $7 \cdot 21$ laths. Cuches and partz regitered a fall of Rs. 9.87 lakhs due chiefly to smoller arrivals from the Cuited Kingem and the stoppage of imperts from Germany. The shrmkage in the imports of horese from the Commonwall h of Astrilia aul the Cuited Kingdom accounted for the drop of Res. 6.84 l.abls in the imports of anmals, living. Imports of glass and
 smaller rewipts of tenghes and leals and fale pearls from czechoslovahia,
(2) the stoppaye of imports fiom Germany and Austria and (3) rise in f. I. F. prices owing to increave of cost and fruight. Stoppace of supplies from Germary and smaller arrivals from the United Kingdon and Japan ucconated for the foll of Rs. $5 \cdot 33$ lalhs in the imports of bobbins.

Export Trade. The total value of exports (ineluding re-e:ports) of merchandise on private account amounted to Rs. $41 \cdot 39$ crores, showing en increase of Res. $5 \cdot 18$ crores or over 14 per cent. over the figure for the previous year. The increase in the exports of merchandise was shared ly shinments of both Indian proluce and manufactures and forcign merchandise, the arcicles contributing to the inceases in the former class teing raw cotton, conton manufactures, wool raw, bristles, metals and ores, oils, lather, dycing and taming substances, gums and resime, spices, provithon, hiles and skins-raw, beinp raw, and nyrolmal uns and to that in the latter class leing hide; and shins raw (chicfly skins), sigrar, othee texties-manafactured, and spiess.

The more important articles of exports of Indian 1 roduce and manufactures and of re-exports of forcign merchandise have been dealt with in part II. As rerardy the ofler articles, the following deerve emment. Exports of postal articids recorded a further fall from Rs. 183 lahhs to Rs. L30 lakhs or of 29 per cent. owing to am der deapathen to tie Cnited Fingdem, France and Ahen and Depondencies. Exports of fruits and vecetables, deied, salted or pre erved aloo declined from Res. $12 \cdot 35$ lah 1 ls to Rs. $6 \cdot 97$ laths due eutirely to smuller shipment.s of eathew kerm-ly to the United States of America, but those of fresh vegetaldes of all limels improved from Rs. $16 \cdot 08$ la'ins to R. $13 \cdot 41$ laliths minly as a result of larger shipments of omons to Burma and Ceylun. There wero increases in the exports of bristies, with rose from Rs. 23.86 lakhs to Rs. $36 \cdot 58$ lakhs due to larger supplies taken by the United Kinglom. Exports of metals and ores increased from Rs. 20.34 lalhs to Rs. 3 . 65 lains thanks to larger exports of manganese ore to the United Kiaglan un ucount of the prosent pulitical situation in Europe and also to Jiphel. The tutal exports to the Chitel Kingdom increasel to 44.78 .5 tons valu at Ro. le.0: lahlus from 25.182 tons valued at Ris. $6 \cdot 23$ lahle and caports to Japan were G,016 tons valued it Rs. $1 \cdot 13$ lakhs as agaiust no exports last year. Frane took $18,5.50$ tons as against 21,373 tons. Shipments under the head iron, steel and iron or sted increased from 570 tons to 4.599 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1.54 lakhs to Rs. 5.33 lakh; in value. The ferme was due to shipnent; of 3.203 tons iron old, valued at Rs. $1-20$ lakhs mostly to Japan, for re-manufarture as against no exports last year and to incrased shipments to Aden, Ceyloa, Iraq and Kenca Colonv, presumally due to lack of supplies from the Linited Kingdom and the Critha States of Americt on acrount of the war. The increase of R . $11 \cdot 67$ l...ins under oils is cuindy attributable to larger shipments of castor oil to Canada and Girmmy, of groundnut oil to Switzerland and Java and of linsed oil to the Cuinn of south Africa and Egrpt. Exports of leather, rose from Rs. $25 \cdot 21$ lokits to Rs, $35 \cdot 71$ lahhs mainly on account of increased shipments of hides and shins dressed or tanned and leather unwrought to the Cnited Kingdom; exphists of unwrought leather to Iraq recorded a decrease, while those of gums and resins incrataed from Rs, $2 \cdot-8$ labhs to Rs. $30 \cdot 06$ lakhs as a result of
larger shipments of gums and resins, other sorts, chiefly to the United States of Am rica, the linited Kingdom and the Netherlands. The increase of Rs. $5 \cdot 81$ lakhs under cotton manufactures was chietly due to larger shipments of canvas and of other sorts to Kenya Colony and Burma. The total exports of spices increased by Rs. 4.79 lakhs in value due mainly to larger supplies of cardamoms and ginger to Other Native States in Arabia. The inerease of Rs. $4 \cdot 61$ lakhs in the exports of provisions and oiluan's stores is mainly attributable to larger shipments of other sorts of provisions to Burma.

Coasting Trade.-The total value of the private coasting trade of the Province further declined from Rs. $41 \cdot 12$ crores to Rs. $35 \cdot 93$ crores or by over 12 per cent., both imports and exports sharing in the fall. Imports fell from Rs. 17.34 crores to Rs. $15 \cdot 42$ crores due chiefly to smaller arrivals of raw cotton (-Rs. 87.31 lakbs), tea (-Rs. 40.85 lakhs), sugar (-Rs. 22.01 lakhs), jute manufactures (-Rs. 19.96 lakhs), seeds ( $-\mathrm{Rs} .14 \cdot 57$ lakhs) and ghee and spices (-over Rs. 12 lakhs each). Imports of foreign sugar, however, increased by Rs. 29.62 lakhs. The export trade decreased from Rs. 23.78 crores to Rs. $20-51$ crores or by nearly 14 per cent. owing mainly to reduced shipments of cotton piecegoods (-Rs. 218 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (-Rs. $55 \cdot 53$ lakhs), grain, pulse and flour (-Rs. $47 \cdot 13$ lakhs) and cotton raw (-Rs. $23 \cdot 08$ lakhs). Shipments of sugar (foreign), seeds and carriages and carts on the other hand, recorded increases of Rs. $19 \cdot 32$ lakhs, Rs. $18 \cdot 42$ lakhs and Rs. $12 \cdot 37$ lakhs respectively.

Prices.-With the exception of sugar, and woollen piecegoods on the import side and of rice on the export side, which declined, the average prices of most of the important commodities of import and export were higher than those in the previous year. There was no change in the prices of cottoncoloured, printed or dyed piecegoods both on the import and the export side.

Distribution.-Of the total foreign trade in merchandise on private account the proportion of the trade with the British Empire was 45.17 per cent., as against $49 \cdot 41$ per cent. last year. The share of the United Kingdom declined from $25 \cdot 09$ per cent. to 21.25 per cent. The shares of Germany and Japan also decreased from 7.08 per cent., to 3.18 per cent., and from 17.60 per cent., to $17 \cdot 24$ per cent., respectively, but that of the United States of America increased from $5 \cdot 23$ per cent., to $10 \cdot 20$ per cent.

Sulordinate Ports.-There are 71 subordinate Customs ports in the Prorince which for administrative purposes are grouped under 26 Talukas which in turn are grouped under 6 ranges (vide Appendix A).

Trade at the subordinate ports with foreign countries is negligible and mainly consists of dried fruits, such as dates, cashew nuts and cashew kernels, rice and e tton raw. Imports were valued at Rs. $34 \cdot 85$ lakhs as against Fs. $34 \cdot 10$ lakhs and exports at Rs. $10 \cdot 75$ lakhs as against Rs. $9 \cdot 9$ lakhs last year. The increase in imports was chiefly due to larger arrivals of rice from French Indo-China, which more than counterbalanced the smaller receipts of cashew nuts from Portuguese East Africa. Cashew nuts of the value of Rs. 72,570 were, however, imported from the United States of America for the first time. The increase in exports was mainly due to shipments of cotton
raw to China which more than made up the deficit in the shipments of cashew bernels to the United States of America.

The coastiry trade mainly represents the movements of Indian Produce and manufactures from the subordinate ports to and from ports in other provinces as also between themselves. The total value of this trade decreased from Rs. $5 \cdot 92$ crores to Rs. $5 \cdot 43$ crores, imports falling from Rs. 2.91 crores to Rs. $2 \cdot 80$ crores and exports from Rs. $3 \cdot 01$ crores to Rs. $2 \cdot 63$ crores.

Revenue-The amounts of inport and export duty excluding the various cesses collected at the Bombay Custom House during the year compared with those in the last year were-

|  |  |  |  | $1938-39$. | $1939-40$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  | R.s. | Rs. |
| Import duty | . | .. | $\ldots$ | $15,56,87,260$ | $17,56,68,502$ |
| Export duty | .. | .. | .. | 82,828 | $1,17,561$ |

The ratio of true expenditure to revenue duriug the year was $1 \cdot 02$ as against 1.23 last year,

## PART II.-Statistical Tables. General Summary. <br> 1. - PROVINCE OF BOMBAY.

1. TOTAL VALUE OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE, IN MERCTANDISE FOREIGN AND COASTING, INCLDDING GOVERNAENT transactions, compared with the four previous yeals.



| - | 193.2.3\% | 1936-37. | 143:-38. | 1935.3\%. | 193:40. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H-COASTINS TRALE. | Ra. | Ra. | Is. | No | Re. |
| Seruhandiee - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Privata- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian protuce and Mandenctitra. | 20,29,95, 304 | 21.90,34,944 |  | 15,58,43,273* | 13.24, ${ }^{\text {m9,613 }}$ |
| Forciga manolactare | 6,16,38,695 | 1,27,47,159 | 1,64,49,635 | 4,75,65,525 | 2,17,410,415 |
| Total | 21,86,33,490 | 23,19,82, 153 | 18,16,119,44 | 17,34, 68,793 | 15,42,37,028 |
| Sovernmrnt- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lucdan prodine and nianutactirm. | 5,62.403 | 7,20,397 | 4,61.94 | 2,95,105 | 3.27.2. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Dercigh mmalacturex | 2,42,554 | 1,72,881 | 1,20.8*6 | 1.84.14\% | 2,74,076 |
| Total .* | 8,04,957 | 8,93,278 | 6,81,909 | 4.79,2.53 | 6,01,298 |
| Total Importe | 21,94,38,956 | 23,98,75,4.31 | 18,21,92,311 | 17,38,88,051 | 15,48,38,326 |
| Exports. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Derehandise- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian protuce and mantuiscturem. | 20,66,29,091 | 21,68,40,152 |  | $18,91,04,292$ | 15,18,51,383 |
| Forcjen manalacture | 5,31,40,448 | 6,28,00,410 | 6,23.29,663 | $5.16 .56,630$ | 5,32,29,6:2 |
| Total .. | 25,97,69,539 | 26,96,40,562 | $24.60,29,51 *$ | 23,75,80,4, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 39, $30,74.055^{\circ}$ |
| C syemment- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iudian produce and | 6, $23,2 \mathrm{~s} 0$ | 3,75,459 | 2,37.3.30 |  | 3,61.494 |
| Furegh manufacture | 3,94,135 | 2.87,005 | 1.12.167 | 49,539 | 3,93,8,38 |
| Total .. | 10,17,415 | 6,69.404 | 3.49,897 | 3, $6,7.4$ | $7.75 .8 \pm 4$ |
| Toual Esports .. | $20,07,86,954$ | $2 \mathrm{~T}, 03,43,40$ | 94.63, $2.415 *$ | 23, 11, 27.545 | 2 3.55 .23 .59 |
| Tutal nuastine tride | $4802.25,910$ | 50131, 88.457 | 42.54 .34 .759 | 41,29,15,676 |  |
| Ciand total of Trisie | $1.36 .27 .10,56 i 1$ | 1,44.13:41 113 |  | 38: $33 \leq \%$ |  |

- For the share of Birma matrula b


## PORT OF BOMBAY.-A. GENERAL.

2. 'POTAI, VAICE OF TIIE TRADE OF TlIE PORT OF BOMBAY, FOREIGN AND COASTING, IXCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS, COMPARED WITII THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.


## B.-FOREIGN TRADE.

3. TOTAL VALCE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE PORT OF BOMBAY, CLASSIFIED CNDEE five main headings.


GEOGR.JIITCAL
4.-Table showing the Distribution of the Forign Trate of the


## MSTRIBCTION.

Provisue of Bombay in Pr vate Merchandise by Countries.

| Fixports. |  |  |  | line-tryorta. |  |  |  | Perontace of soted trade. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Perse | chas. |  |  | Perec | tasr. |  |  |
| 1138839. | 1030.40. | 1938.39. | 1939.4). | 1938.39. | 193946 | 1938.39. | 1939-4\%). | 1938-70. | $19 \%$ eto. |
| $\mathrm{R}$ <br> Lakhs. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } \\ \text { Lakike. } \end{gathered}$ | Res. Lukba. |  |  |  |  |
| 744-63 | 04509 | $23 \cdot 53$ | 20-24 | 243-65 | 253.72 | 52.70 | 36.12 | 2509 | 21.25 |
| $2: 396$ | $2 \mathrm{~s} 2 \cdot 51$ | $7 \times 9$ | 8.20 | 39.71 | 34.43 | $8 \cdot 59$ | 4.90 | 9.11 | $9 \cdot 33$ |
| $25 \cdot 19$ | 31-71 | .81 | . 92 | $12 \cdot 28$ | 12.73 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 1.81 | $5 \cdot 19$ | $3 \cdot 00$ |
| 75.37 | 72.44 | $2 \cdot 39$ | $2 \cdot 12$ | 10.02 | 8.48 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 1.21 | 1.67 | 1.80 |
| $39 \cdot 86$ | 5.3.17 | 1.29 | 1.61 | 21.88 | 20.23 | 4.73 | 3.74 | $1 \cdot 16$ | $1 \cdot 39$ |
| 7.97 | $10 \cdot 67$ | $\cdot 25$ | . 31 | 10.68 | $13 \cdot 11$ | $2 \cdot 31$ | 1.87 | 1.38 | $1 \cdot 36$ |
| $10 \cdot 91$ | $11 \cdot 98$ | - 35 | . 33 | 2.61 | $2 \cdot 72$ | . 56 | - 39 | -51) | -50 |
| 15.70 | 47.70 | - 511 | 1.39 | . 44 | -40 | -10 | . 60 | .99 | 1 -07 |
| $15 \cdot 64$ | 22.52 | - 50 | . 65 | . 17 | .09 | -04 | -01 | -62 | -82 |
| 67-76 | 49.81 | 1.83 | 1.45 | 17-20 | $17 \cdot 72$ | 3.72 | $2 \cdot 5 \pm$ | - 84 | . 70 |
| 11.55 | $10 \cdot 85$ | $\cdot 36$ | . 49 | 8.92 | 10.98 | 1.50 | $1 \cdot 56$ | - 89 | 1-14 |
| $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | -• | ** | -3) | -55 |
| $16 \cdot 51$ | 33.27 | - 52 | . 07 | 3-40 | 4.68 | . 74 | . 67 | -27 | $\cdot 38$ |
| 16.27 | 17.93 | - 51 | -5 | . 78 | $\cdot 33$ | $\cdot 17$ | .05 | -18 | - 16 |
| 45.28 | 31.62 | $1 \cdot 43$ | 92 | 3. 02 | $4 \cdot 11$ | -6.5 | $\cdot 58$ | -78 | -82 |
| $43 \cdot 410$ | 42.95 | $1 \cdot 39$ | 1-25 | $7 \cdot 70$ | 10.69 | $1 \cdot 67$ | 1.52 | -86 | . 90 |
| 1,3:06.4H | 1,422.83 | 42.71 | 41.41 | $350 \cdot 46$ |  | 82.30 | 57.01 | $49 \cdot 41$ | $45 \cdot 17$ |
| 135.94 | 6i.67 | $4 \cdot 31$ | $1 \cdot 69$ | 3.09 | 2-55 | . 67 | $\cdot 38$ | 7.108 | 8. 18 |
| 164.0: | 34.50 | $3 \cdot 33$ | 1.19 | 1.61 | -7 | . 35 | -11 | 2.46 | 1.34 |
| 1.20 | 0.17 | , 04 | - 18 | -21 | -14 | -03 | -02 | $1 \cdot 18$ | 1-36 |
| 36.61 | 18.64 | $1 \cdot 16$ | -54 | .93 | -94 | -20 | -03 | 2.01 | $1 \cdot 33$ |
| 134.68 | 146.84 | 4.26 | 4.23 | $3 \cdot 64$ | - 96 | $\cdot 79$ | . 38 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 2.14 |
| $5!36$ | 32.84 | 1-59 | . 95 | $1 \cdot 10$ | 1.08 | . 23 | - 16 | $1 \cdot 16$ | -87 |
| - 18 |  | -01 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - |  | - 4 | - ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| 11.4 | -53 | -36 | - | -02 | $\cdots$ | -01 | - | . 61 | $\cdot 19$ |
| 12.95 | 7-26 | - 41 | . 21 | -11 | - r | -03 | - | - 48 | - 58 |
| 618 | 13.04 | -19 | $\cdot 38$ | ${ }^{\circ} 15$ | .02 | . 01 | * | $\cdot 26$ | -4J |
| ming | $\cdot(14$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | . | . | ** | $\cdot 33$ | *6 |
| 1.79 | 7.33 | -60 | - | ** | $\cdots$ | . | - | -1\# | -14 |
| 15:6 | 14-3 | is | . 5 \% | -63 | $\cdot 19$ | $\cdot 13$ | 413 | $\cdot 71$ | . 53 |
|  | 14- - | 10.4 | 1.1.19 | 11.36 | 76 | 2.46 | 1.49 | 18.67 | 12.32 |




British Empire.-Imperts rose by Rs. $32 \cdot 76$ lakhs or 1 per cent and exports including re-exports by Rs. $92 \cdot 35$ lakhs or 5 per cent over the figures for the last year ; exports improved by Rs. $72 \cdot 34$ lakhs or by over 5 per cent and reexports by Rs. $20 \cdot 01$ lakhs or about 5 per cent.

United Kingdom.-Imports further fell from Rs. $14 \cdot 30$ crores to Rs. $13 \cdot 50$ crores or by over 5 per cent from the figures for the previous year. The principal articles which contributed to this fall were metals-iron and steel ( - Rs. $23 \cdot 56$ lakhs), Cutton piecercods (-Rs. $20 \cdot 55$ lakhs), rubber manufactures (-Rs. $15 \cdot 84$ lakhs), cotton 1extile weaving machinery (-Rs. $12 \cdot 28$ lakhs), postal articles (-Rs. $9 \cdot 45$ liaklis), other sorts of machinery (-Rs. 8.29 lakhs), motor cars (-Rs. 8.01 lakhs) and woollen piecegoods (-Rs. $7 \cdot 44$ lakhs). Increases were, how ver, recorded in the imports of chemicals ( + Rs. $13 \cdot 59$ lalihs), coal tar dyes ( + Rs. 12.83 lakhs), drugs and medicines ( + Rs. $11 \cdot 35$ bakbs), sugar machinery ( + Rs. 7.87 lakhs), and liquors ( + Rs. $6 \cdot 11$ lakhs). Exports (including reexports) also further fell from Rs. 9.88 crores to Rs. $9 \cdot 49$ crores or by 4 for cent, the principal articles sharing in the fall leing, seeds (-Rs. 98.68 lahlis), postal articles (-Rs. $40 \cdot 67$ lakhs), groundnut-cake (-Rs. $22 \cdot 06$ lakhs) and raw wool (-Rs. $9 \cdot 49$ lakhs). There were, however, increases in the exports of cotton raw ( + Rs. 48.44 lakhs), hides and skins raw, ( + Rs. $23 \cdot 54$ lakhs), coton waste ( + Rs. $15 \cdot 67$ lakhs) and bristles $(+$ Rs. $11-62$ lakhs $)$.

British Possessin.ns.-Imports improved from Rs. $16 \cdot 01$ crores to Rs. $17 \cdot 14$ crores or by 7 par cent and exports (including re-exports) from Rs. $7 \cdot 43$ crores to Rs. 8.74 crores or by nearly 18 per cent. The improvement in imports was chiefly due to larger arrivals of rice not in the husk from Burma ( + Rs. 68.53 lakhs), Rercsene oil from the Fahrein Islands ( + Rs. $43 \cdot 21$ lakhs), motor spirit from British Borreo ( + Rs. $37 \cdot 19$ lakhs), tin unwrought from the Straits Settlements ( + Rs. $24: 55$ lakhs), motor omnibuses from Canada ( + Rs. 22.03 lakhs), silk raw from Hengkorg ( + Rs. $14 \cdot 92$ lakhs) and cotton raw from AngloEgyptian Sudan ( + Rs. $10 \cdot 98$ lakhs). Arrivals of cotton raw from Kenya Colony were, however, less by Rs. 170 lablis and these of wheat from the Commonwealth of Australia by Rs. 28.03 lakhs. The improvement in exports is chicfly attributable to increased shipments of cotton piecegoods to Burma ( + Rs. $13 \cdot 93$ lakhs) and linseed ( + Rs. $10 \cdot 66$ lakhs) and cotton piecegoods ( + Rs. $7 \cdot 50$ lakhs) to the Commonwealth of Australia. Shipments of cotton twist and yarn to the Straits Settlements and Hongkong recorded a fall of Rs. 10.53 lakhs and Rs. $14 \cdot 43$ lakhs respectively.

Foreign countrius.-Imports rose from Rs. 29.83 crores to Rs. $36 \cdot 16$ crores or by 21 per cent and exports (including re-exports) from Rs. 18.91 crores to Rs. $23 \cdot 17$ crores or by 22 per cent.

Europe.-Imports fell from Rs. 12.73 crores to Rs. 9.77 crores or 23 per cent. The fall was due to smaller arrivals from all the Continental countries except Switzerland, Sweden and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic. Imports from Germany declined from Rs. $5 \cdot 43$ crores to Ris. $2 \cdot 83$ corres or by nearly 43 per cent, all articles except copper contributing towards the decline and those from Itaiy from Rs. $1 \cdot 56$ crores to Lis. $1-25$ crores or by 20 per cent mainly in a result of smaller sepplies of alm cords, potators, woollen blankets,
and woollen piecegoods, though shipment of dyeing and tanning substances and paper and pasteboard were somewhat more than last year. The other commodities sharing in the fall were precious stones from Eelgium, paper and pastehoard and glass and glassware from Austria and Czechoslovahia. Imports of dyes oltained from coal tar from Switzerland and of paper and pastebrard from Sweden recorded noticeable increases. Exports also fell from Rs. $5 \cdot 26$ crores to Rs. $3 \cdot 55$ crores or by 32 per cent partly as a result of the stoppage of shipments to Germany from lst Scptember 1939 which decreased from Rs. 139 lakhs to Rs. $60 \cdot 42$ lakhs or by nearly 57 per cent and partly to reduced shipment of cotton raw to Belgium, Italy and Czechoslovahia and of seeds and oilcakes to the Netherlands. Exports to France increased from Ks. 138 lakhs to Rs. 149 lakhs owing mamly to larger supplies of seeds.

Aia.-Imports as well as exports (including re-exports) improved, the former by Rs. 5.51 crores or 48 per cent and the latter by Rs. 2.88 crores or ly nearly 24 per cent. The improvement in imports was due to larger arrivals chir-fy of artificial silk piecegoods ( + Rs. $96 \cdot 14$ lakhs) and yarn ( + Rs. $95 \cdot 26$ lakhs), cotton twist and yarn ( + Rs, $34 \cdot 22$ lakhs) and staple fibre garn ( + Rs. $32 \cdot 65$ lakhs) from Japan, Sugar from Java ( + Rs. 103 lakhs), fuel oils from Iran ( + Rs. 72.80 lakhs) and cotton piecegoods ( + Rs. $23 \cdot 21$ lakhs) and goods of silk mixed with other materials ( + Rs. $11 \cdot 20$ lakhs) from China and those in exports to increased shipment of cotton raw to China $(+$ Rs. 3.32 crores), Korea ( + Rs. $20 \cdot 12$ labhs) and French Indo-China ( + Rs. $20 \cdot 17$ lakhis). Shipments of cotton raw to Japan, however, recorded a fall from Rs. $9 \cdot 15$ crores to Rs. 8.02 crores.

Africa.-Both imports and exports rose by Rs. 58.13 lakhs or 31 per cent and by Rs. $29 \cdot 21$ lakhs or 63 per cent. The rise in imports was entirely due to larger arrivals of raw cotton from Egypt and that in exports to increased shipmonts of sugar to Egypt and of cotton raw and manufactures to Portuguese East Africa.

America.-Imports increased from Rs. 3.9 crores to Rs. 7.09 crotes or by nearly 82 per cent and exports (including re-exports) from Rs. $1 \cdot 15$ crores to Rs. 3.94 crores, i.e., by about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ times the exports last year. The increase in imports was due to larger arrivals of motor ommibuses ( + Rs. $60 \cdot 04$ lakhs) cotton raw ( + Rs. $51 \cdot 46$ lakhs), rubber manufactures ( + Rs. $35 \cdot 38$ lakhs), and coal tar dyes ( + Rs. $13 \cdot 52$ lakhs) from the Cnited States of Ameirca and that in exports was accounted for chiefly by larger shipments of shins raw ( + Rs 1.9 crores), raw wool ( + Rs. $54 \cdot 06$ lahihs) and seeds ( + Rs. $19 \cdot 17$ akhs).

## C.- FOREIGN TRADE IMPORTS.

5. IMPORTS-TAELE SHOWING RELATIVE MPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED LNTO BOMBAY, FROM FOREIGN cocntries.

| - | 1933-36. | 1036.37. | 1037-38. | 1938.39. | 1939-60, | Percentage to total imperts during $1939-40$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Fs . | R. | Rs. | Ks. |
| Cotton, raw .. .. | 6,36,05,002 | 5,40,23,889 | 11,17,60,252 | 7,90,49,624 | 7,53.40,608 | 11.34 |
| Cotton Manafactures .. | 4,92,61,609 | 4,35,85,841 | 4,70,84,735* | 3,50,50,510 | 3,54,34,535 | 6-38 |
| Machinery and Millwort | 3,99,76,577 | 3,54,70,989 | 5,41,72,955 | 4,78,03,487 | 4.32.58,591 | 6.51 |
| Artificial Silk .. | 2.37,88,937 | 3,01,81,567 | 3,61,64,543 | 1,74,07,818 | 3,76,61,926 | 6.67 |
| Metala and ores . . | 3,58,78,498 | 2,58,99,165 | 3,91,30,776 | 2.83,81,153 | 2,83,60,762 | $4 \cdot 27$ |
| Motor Cara and Motor Cycles, ete. | 2,46,25,764 | 2,51, $2 \mathbf{2}, 059$ | 3,73,52,091 | 2,56,68,146 | 3,26, 8 8,91〕 | 4.92 |
| Dyoing and Tanning aubstances. | 2,37,01,120 | 2,06,77,383 | 2,66,35,265 | 2,19,84,358 | 2,55,35,953 | $3 \cdot 81$ |
| Jastruments and Appa. ratua. | 2,02,49,260 | 1,99,30,678 | 2,53,86,018 | 2,21,19,836 | 2,11,93,211 | 3-19 |
| Oils *. .. | 2,35,44,070 | 1,92,26,577 | 4,35,18,727 | 4,17,52,879 | 5,31,23,275 | 7.08 |
| Silk Mannfactares inclu. dirg sill yarn, noils and warpe. | 1,76,15,841 | 1,45,85,507 | 1,56,47,889 | 1,11,21,089 | 1,06,99,595 | 1.01 |
| Cotton, twist and yarn | 1,67,97,520 | 1,25,20,162 | 1,26,91,057* | 1,60,42,897 | 1,99,75,403 | $2 \cdot 02$ |
| Paper and Pasteboard | 1,07,53,887 | 96,08.665 | 1,63,60,397 | 1,27,59,379 | 1,46,90,574 | $2 \cdot 21$ |
| Wool Manufactures including Yarn sad knitting woot. | 95,81,308 | 96,04,991 | 158,80,829 | 94,98,689 | 63,14,722 | . 98. |
| Pistal articles not specitied. | 1,27,68,390 | 94,62,378 | 1,30, 3,589 | 1,21,99,892 | 1,06,41,337 | $1 \cdot 60^{\circ}$ |
| Hardware .. .. | 98,93,304 | 86,86,235 | 1,04 04,772 | 83,62, 115 | 74,86,949 | 1-13 |
| Yents being bonafide remnants of piece. gonest or tather fabrics | 63,80,143 | 80,52,314 | 35,88,961* | $27.10,610$ | 25,68,820 | -39 |
| Drugi and Medicines .. | 86,84,901 | 80, 04,847 | 94,38,099 | 89,74,232 | 1,17, 14,612 | 1.76 |
| Liquors .. | 76,58,852 | 78,16,612 | 83,43,705 | 74,55,298 | 71,11,681 | 1.07 |
| Rubber | 76,52,078 | 75,89,363 | 78,37,900 | 59,56,524 | 77.48,848 | $1 \cdot 17$ |
| Truits and Vegetables . . | 68,81,854 | 74,64,800 | 82,95,343 | 68,07,358 | 48,48,680 | . 73 |
| Chemicals .. | 90,11,642 | 72,30,054 | 1,00,54,637 | 91,87,111 | 1,61,24,340 | $2 \cdot 28$ |
| Preciona stonea and pea-is unet. | 27,90,607 | 66,76,549 | 99,17,081 | 83,72,958 | 71,02,756 | 1.07 |
| ¢pices .- .. | 65,24,452 | 66,19,054 | 51,74,068 | 69,68,502 | 87,23,439 | $1 \cdot 32$ |
| Provixinas and Oidmana'n stores. | 66,78,501 | 65,99,309 | 73,64,184* | 69,88,137 | 77,69,350 | $1 \cdot 17$ |
| Eeedm .. .. | 55,26,388 | 62.84.664 | 66, 90.939 | 47,87,173 | 61,09,670 | . 92 |


| - | 103536. | 1936.37. | 1937.38. | 1938.39. | 1939.40. | Percentace to total imports during 1939 -4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R. | Re. | Ra. | Re. | Ra. |  |
| Gilaba and g lnamare | 64,50,898 | 50,14,216 | 62,99,645 | 48,59,044 | 42,03.964 | - 63 |
| Silk. raw (including wratr) | 34,69,360 | 37,40,854 | 52,22,000 | 31,23,905 | 44,57,505 | -67 |
| Haturemusbery and | 27,81,081 | 32,61,030 | 37.09.765 | 25,22.149 | 24,02,230 | -36 |
| Painte and Paintere' Materialm. | 33.69,941 | 31,01.863 | 32,97,619 | 30,69,949 | 36.\%0.74.3 | . 54 |
| Leather and Manufac. turea of. | 34,45,889 | 28.74,444 | 41,90,130 | 35,38,713 | 32,90,6:56 | - 60 |
| Btarch, Dextrine and Harina. | 26,61,744 | 28,62,374 | 36,98,430 | 32,40,946 | 48,56,495 | . 73 |
| Cycloe and parte thereol, | 32,65,294 | 26.41.908 | 29,08,410 | 23,51,032 | 13,65,177 | - 21 |
| Booka prinuad and printed anatter. | 22,34,418 | 25,65,067 | 27,75,078 | 27,87,004 | 28,54,360 | $\cdot 40$ |
| Appurel .. .. | 26,73,511 | 25,60,6019 | 25,08,287 | 20,05,272 | 18,45,741 | -28 |
| Talium and Stearite .. | 21,06,456 | 24,41,997 | 26,76,229 | 21,66,171 | 24,54.992 | . 37 |
| Clorks and Watehes .. | 7,93,627 | 23,75,504 | 37,70,148 | 31,96,202 | 27,49,730 | -41 |
| Elationery .. .. | 25,17,533 | 22,94,023 | 27,58,806 | 21,18,913 | 20,82,764 | -31 |
| Toilet requisite\% .. | 24,06,592 | 20,04,405 | 26.34,958 | 24,00,668 | 23,84,473 | - 30 |
| Carriagre and Wrgons and parta for railway. | 39,73,720 | 21,66,556 | 16,80,643 | 13,88,767 | 16,58,371 | -25 |
| Wood and Timber | 20,79,899 | 21,63,505 | 87,58,375* | 90,75,188 | 85,82406 | 1.29 |
| Building and Engineering. Materiale. | 22,68,154 | 20,06,043 | 25,61,153 | 20,34,360 | 19,42,141 | -28 |
| Belung for machinery.. | 23,68,527 | 18,51,213 | 29,87,863 | 25,87,452 | 26,82,263 | . 40 |
| Cirain. Pulse end Flour | 36,36,120 | 17,50,873 | 4,46,43,543 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 4,56,06,529 | 5,63, $0,0,628$ | 8. 49 |
| Wom, naw .. | 13,59,216 | 16,36,436 | 28,36,815 | 18,93,579 | 30,02,529 | . 45 |
| Bartheruware and Pome. laing. | 16,00,114 | 15,07,171 | 21,03,493 | 16,22,067 | 15,3,138 | . 23 |
| Eusple filure yarn .. | - | -* | 14,25.984 | 16,76,361 | 48, $=6,661$ | . 73 |
| Tobameo | 11,21,188 | 14,96.679 | 16.78.105 | 17,13,555 | 20,5,637 | . 31 |
| Toys and requisites for james. | 18,54,589 | 14,39,792 | 16,34,441 | 13,99,230 | 11,51,417 | +11 |
| Tiuma and kestins | 16,85,074 | 13,69,312 | 16,75,319 | 15,02, 198 | 16.60,689 | -25 |
| Rublins | 20,54,687 | 13.18.584 | 24, 00.225 | 28,81,284 | 23,47,9:7 | -35 |
| Ti* | 20,09,140 | 12,38,374 | 14.26,059 | 6,40,101 | 5,74,043 | -09 |
| Armas Ammunition, etc. | 11,94,343 | 12,14,111 | 14.97,494 | 15,36,327 | 14,07,937 | -21 |
| Animals living .. | 10,79,793 | 11,52,174 | 13,59,738 | 11,83,974 | 5, (0),5:2 | .08 |
| Eugar - | 82, $2 \mathrm{~m}, 255$ | 5.94,694 | 3,87,371 | 16,17,384 | 1,18,67,938 | 1.79 |
| Unber Anticles | 2,07,86,3*4 | 2,06,24,249 | 2,44,15,806* | 2.97,96,667 | 2,34.53,110 | 3.50 |
| Toud | 64,47,57,116 | 49,24,17,047 | 73,21,03,956 | $54,81,33,0 * 8$ | 66,44, 82, \% 6 , 5 | 100.00 |

[^0]6. COTTON RAW AND COTTON GOODS.



- For the shmee of Burnes seo Appendiz B.


| Ober Countrime .. .. Tide, | 136,839 | 04 | 186,408 | 1.25 | 174,249 | 1.51 | 204,058 | 1.04 | 185,04 | - 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tusal Proven Colvured yrads .. Yide. | 3.633,624 | 11.83 | 4,337,840 | 14.21 | 8,658,133 | 21.70 | 4,119,122 | $12 \cdot 8$ | 4.675,701 | 15.83 |
| Tolal Coluured, printed or dyed .. Yda. | 128,344,720 | 222.58 | 100,246,948 | 202.41 | 107,200,988 | $227.70^{\circ}$ | 79.182,621 | 150.62 | 85,274.444 | 160.71 |
| T,ual Piecegrode ... Yda. | 263,525,188 | 438.48 | 217,778,868 | 385.94 | 204,762,155 | 406.73 | 195,328,701 | 322.00 | 178,044.288 | $310 \cdot 00$ |
| Oibar Cution Manufutarea.. Value | $\cdots$ | 54.14 | -• | 49.92 | .. | $64 \cdot 12$ | .. | 47-21 | . | $44 \cdot 34$ |
| Tow Ootton Manufecturea | - | 492.62 | . | 634.86 | . | 470.85 | -• | 369.30 | . | $354 \cdot 34$ |
| Orand Tutal, Cotion rew and Cotton grode | -. | 1,296-64 | . | 1,101-35 | - | 1,715.31 | .. | 1,320.23 | -• | 1,301 53 |

Collon Raw.-Inports further deelined by 10,884 tons or over 12 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 37.09 lakhs or nearly 5 per cent. in value as compared with the imports last year. This decline was entirely due to smaller arrivals from Kenya Colony which amounted to 30,102 tons as against 52,052 tons in quantity and to Rs. 273 lakhs against Rs. 443 lakhs in value last year, owing chiefly to freight difficulties. Imports from Egypt on the other hand, increased from 17,001 tons to 22,339 tons in quantity and from Rs. 167 lakhs to Rs. 232 lakhs in value, probably as the result of the decision of the Egyptian Government to cancel the export duty on cotton from August 1939. Imports from the United States of America also rose from 4,460 tons to 9,140 tons in quantity and from Rs. 36.51 lakhs to Rs. 87.97 lakhs in value as by the end of December 1939, the mills offered higher prices since their stocks had been consumed. Supplies from Anglo Egyptian Sudan and Tanganyika Territory also recorded increases.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.-The imports registered a further increase of $2 \frac{1}{4}$ million lbs. in quantity and of Rs. $33 \cdot 35$ lakhs in value over the preceding year due entirely to larger supplies, especially of twofolds from Japan and China and of yarn of higher counts from Japan. Demand was keen on account of lower prices. The total imports from Japan increased from $13 \frac{1}{2}$ million Ibs. valued at Rs. 117 lakhs to $16 \frac{1}{4}$ million lbs. valued at Rs. 151 lakhs and those from China from 5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34 - 66 lakhs to 54 million llss. valued at Rs. $39 \cdot 87$ lakhs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom on the other hand, fell from $603,440 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. $7 \cdot 33$ lakhs to 122,864 lbs. valued at Rs. $1 \cdot 43$ lakhs due chiefly to higher prices.

Cotton Piecegoods.- The Total imports of cotton piecegoods which have been decreasing successively since $1936-37$ showed a further decline of 174 million yards or nearly 9 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 12.09 lakhs or nearly 4 per cent. in value as compared with the figures for the previous year. Grey and white peicegoods recorded a fall mainly on account of higher costs, but coloured goods showed an improvement due chiefly to imports of Chinese piecegoods. The manufacture of cotton piecegoods in China for export to India is a new and note-worthy feature of the trade in these goods. The imports commenced from the beginning of the year under review and are chiefly from that part of China whieb is reported to be under Japanese control. The total imports of cotton piecegoods from Japan decreased by $21 \frac{1}{4}$ million yards or over 14 per cent.in quantity and by Rs. 14 - 67 lakhs or 8 per cent. in value. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by $11 \frac{1}{2}$ nillion yards or 27 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 20.55 lakhs or 17 per cent. in value. Imports of grey goods from Japan, consisting mainly of longeloth and shirtings, declined from 71 million yards to 61 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 79.95 lakhs to Rs. $71 \cdot 08$ lakhs in value and those from the United Kingdom, consisting chiefly of jaconets (including madapolams, etc.) and sheetings, from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million yards to 1 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 3.84 lakhs to Rs. $1 \cdot 16$ lakhs in value. Imports of white piecegoods from Japan and the United Kingdom decreased by 1 million yards and $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards respectively. Though the imports of coloured piecegoods from Japan, declined by 2 million yards in quantity they improved by Rs. $5 \cdot 42$ lakhs in value chiefly because replacing costa. particularly of printed gonls wre higher. Inports from the United

Fingdom decreased both in quantity and value by 53 million gards and Ls $15 \cdot 02$ lakhs. 12 million yarils valued at Rs. $18 \cdot 67$ lakhs of cotton printed drills and jeans were imported for the first time from China. The decrease of Rs. 2.82 lakhs in the imports of other cotton manufactures is attributable to reduced imports, chiefly of articles of hosiery.
7. MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

|  | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937.38. | 1938-39. | 1939.40. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. Lakhs. | Rs. Lakhs. | Ro. Lakiths. | Ks. Lakhan. | Rs. <br> Lakhs. |
| Primemovers (other that Pectrical) | 47.07 59.47 | $46 \cdot 62$ 66.99 | 69.78 85.64 | $51 \cdot 37$ $83 \cdot 11$ | 44.47 60.94 |
| tilectrical machinery of all kinds .. | $58 \cdot 47$ | 66.99 | 85.64 | $83 \cdot 11$ | 65.94 |
| Machinery not luing prime naversAgricultural machinery | 2.51 | $4 \cdot 17$ | $3 \cdot 12$ | 5.47 | 10-69 |
| Moilers .. .. | $99 \cdot 66$ | 22.76 | 26.49 | $21 \cdot 63$ | 15.77 |
| Mctal working machincry .- | 11.86 | 12-41 | 14.34 | 16.22 | 14.93 |
| vil crushing and metining machinery .. | 3.82 | 6.27 | 676 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 4.78 |
| Pumpuig machinery - . | $8 \cdot 37$ | 3.14 | 11.74 | 9.84 | 10.50 |
| Refrigeratang machinery | 3.70 | $5 \cdot 69$ | 9.46 | $5 \cdot 66$ | $6 \cdot 62$ |
| Sewing and knitling nachino and parts .. .. | 17.39 | $13 \cdot 80$ | $20 \cdot 85$ | 18.88 | 16.04 |
| Nugatmachincry .. .. | 11.42 | 10.41 | 319.27 | 11.71 | 24.97 |
| Textile mochinery Cotton | 128.37 | $143 \cdot 17$ | 178.60 | 165. 17 | $133 \cdot 93$ |
| Othersorts .. | 14.65 | 11.50 | 34.31 | $22 \cdot 34$ | 12.53 |
| Typewritere and parts | $3 \cdot 55$ | $2 \cdot 75$ | $3 \cdot 91$ | $3 \cdot 16$ | $6 \cdot 12$ |
| Othor sorte ol machinery | $57 \cdot 63$ | 41.17 | 53.46 | $58 \cdot 80$ | 65.73 |
| Total | 399.77 | 354.71 | 541.53 | 478.03 | 432.59 |

The total value of the imports of machinery and millwork further fell by Rs. $45 \cdot 44$ lakhs or over 9 per cent. from the figures for the previous year. This fall is attributed partly to the cessation of imports from Europe and partly to the growing manufacture in India of mill stores and cheaper types of machinery and heary arrivals of re-conditioned second-hand machinery of a lower value. The fall of Rs. $31 \cdot 94$ lakhs under cotton textile machinery was chiefly due to smaller arrivals of cotton weaving machinery from the United Kinglom and Japan, imports from the former being valued at Rs. 27.96 lakhs as against Rs. $40 \cdot 24$ laths and those from the latter at Rs. $3 \cdot 86$ lahts as भy:ainst Rs. $10 \cdot 11$ lakhs last year. The dectine in the imports of other sorts of textile nachinery was due to smaller imports from Germany and the United Kingdon. The fail of Rs. 17-17 lakhs under electrical nachinery of all kinds is accounted for mainly by smaller imports from Germany which a mounted to Rs. 4 . 52 lakhs as against Rs. $13 \cdot 11$ lakhs and from the Cinted Kingdom which supplied electrical machinery valued at Rs 41.22 lakhs as against Rs. $46 \cdot 17$ lahhs last year. The decrease of Rs. $6 \cdot 9$ lakhs in the imports of prime-movers (other than electrical) was chiefly due to less arrivals of oil engines and parts loth locomotive and other than locomotive. The rise of Rs. $13 \cdot 26$ laths in the imports of sugar machinery was due to larger arrivals from the United Kingdum, Czechoslovakia and Germany. The increase of Rs. 8.82 lakhs in the imports of other sorts of machinery is attributed to increased arrivals from the Cnited States of America, Sweden and France, the linited States of America's share amounting to Rs. $28 \cdot 67$ lakhs as against Rs. $8 \cdot 65$ laths
in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany were, however, less by over Rs. 8 lakhs each. The share in the total imports of machinery and millwork of the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 277.07 lakhs to Rs. 259 -61 lakhs or by 6 per cent. of Germany from Rs. $85 \cdot 48$ lakhs to Rs. $37 \cdot 19$ lakhs or by over 56 per cent. and of Japan from Rs. $22 \cdot 02$ lakhs to Rs. $11 \cdot 73$ lakhs or by 47 per cent. but the share of the United States of America improved from Rs. 31.67 lakhs to Rs. 66.38 lakhs or by nearly 110 per cent.
8. METALS AND ORES.

| $\underline{\square}$ | 1935.36. |  | 1936.37. |  | 1937-38. |  | 1938.39. |  | 1838.40. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Re. Lakhs. |  | Rs. Laths. |  | R. <br> Lakb. |  | Re. Lakhe. |  | Ro. <br> Lakha. |
| Aluminium .. .. .. Cwt. | 24,282 | 16.61 | 20,030 | 13.14 | 27,531 | 20.34 | 20,215 | 14.74 | 9,116 | 7.01 |
| Bram, bronse and aimilar alloy" .* m | 258,709 | 67.17 | 176,957 | 62.21 | 100,224 | 41.25 | 140,308 | $48 \cdot 68$ | 76,239 | 20.56 |
| Copper . . . . . | 217,793 | 59.82 | 66,535 | 27.84 | 139,500 | 61.48 | 23,238 | 0.70 | 89,588 | $30 \cdot 14$ |
| Germann eilver (including nickel ailver) | 17,243 | 9.75 | 19,301 | 9.98 | 14,570 | $8 \cdot 04$ | 19.354 | 10.92 | 10.733 | $6 \cdot 02$ |
| Iron and Steel- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bare other than cont-nteel .. Ton | 18,352 | $17 \cdot 42$ | 7,778 | 7.81 | 20,447 | $35 \cdot 60$ | 3,480 | 9.85 | 4.113 | 8.75 |
| Bosms, ohannels, de. $\quad$. $n$ | 10,948 | 8.82 | 8,098 | 4.85 | 8,849 | $8 \cdot 23$ | 6,090 | $7 \cdot 46$ | 2.010 | 3.01 |
| Bolla and nuta .. .. " | 8,418 | $8 \cdot 20$ | 2.458 | 6.14 | 2,945 | $10 \cdot 28$ | 2,347 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 1.581 | 6. 60 |
| Fencing materiais .. .. " | 8,170 | 5.83 | 3,605 | 6.09 | 1,975 | 4.56 | 1,638 | 6.36 | 1.547 | 3. 40 |
| Hoope and ntripa .. .. ** | 13,621 | 15.64 | 13,399 | 17.07 | 14,401 | $24 \cdot 12$ | 8.526 | 16.83 | 10.288 | 24.06 |
| Naila, rivete and washern .. " | 8,094 | $12 \cdot 76$ | 3,820 | $10 \cdot 67$ | 5,265 | 10.45 | 2,996 | 10.03 | 3,526 | 10.42 |
| Shaeta and plates- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Galvanimed .. .* | 17,473 | $28 \cdot 60$ | 14,729 | $23 \cdot 41$ | 16,702 | 87.72 | 7,230 | 10.47 | 3. 482 | $8 \cdot 86$ |
| Tinned .. .. " | 1,778 | 8.69 | 776 | 2.77 | 1,986 | 7.37 | 3,828 | $13 \cdot 21$ | 2.839 | $10 \cdot 65$ |
| Nut galvanieod or tioned.. * | 11,741 | 14.67 | 8,010 | 10.22 | 6,103 | 12.36 | 0,700 | 12.44 | 8.407 | $10 \cdot 45$ |


| $\cdots$ | 1935-36. |  | 1036-37. |  | 1937-38. |  | 1038-39. |  | 1839.40. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iron sid Sterlweontd. |  | R. |  | Re. |  | R |  | Ra. |  | Rn. |
| Tubea, pipon and fittinge .. Tons. | 13.102 | $25 \cdot 40$ | 7,810 | 16.42 | 8,973 | 23.43 | 8,450 | 29.08 | 8,254 | $2 \times 32$ |
| Other sorts of Iron and Steel \#, | 20,217 | $35 \cdot 95$ | 13,500 | 32.51 | 17,899 | 47.01 | 19,098 | 44.44 | 14,987 | 37.24 |
| Total of Iron and Steel | 118,914 | 180.86 | 82,982 | 137.96 | 102,345 | 227.103 | 69,383 | 173.35 | 56.034 | 152.26 |
| Protected .. | 80,235 | 112.26 | 50,702 | 76.43 | 68,500 | 145.09 | 39,461 | $85 \cdot 16$ | 29,085 | 70.49 |
| Non protected .. .. " | 38,679 | 88.60 | 32,280 | 61.53 | 33,845 | 81.94 | 29,922 | 78.18 | 26,949 | 81.77 |
| -Lead .. . .. Cwt. | 10,388 | 1.64 | 10,839 | 1.99 | 41,708 | $8 \cdot 69$ | 30,389 | 4.87 | 60,927 | 10.54 |
| Quicksilvor .. - .. Ihw. | 110,473 | $2 \cdot 51$ | 7,222 | . 21 | 35,576 | . 94 | 46,717 | 1.23 | 62.510 | 3.15 |
| -Tin .. .. - .. Cret. | 9,628 | 14-19 | 6,695 | $9 \cdot 58$ | 11,209 | 14.52 | 8,460 | 9.93 | 21,824 | 36-30 |
| Zinc or Speltor - .. . | 22,013 | $2 \cdot 89$ | 27,384 | $3 \cdot 47$ | 21,159 | 3.53 | 35,221 | 4.67 | 33,842 | 6. 10 |
| Mithle and Oren unnumerated .. ." | 5,836 | $3 \cdot 35$ | 4,283 | $2 \cdot 49$ | 6,775 | $4 \cdot 49$ | 9,017 | 5.76 | 7.107 | $4 \cdot 44$ |
| Total .. Ton | 147,288 | 358.78 | 99,686 | 258.99 | 120,445 | $391 \cdot 31$ | 83,739 | 283.81 | 69,981 | 283.70 |

* For the Share of Burma Appendix B.

Alhough the value of imports of metals and ores remained the sante, there was a dosline in the quantity imported by 13,743 tons or approximately 16 per cent. This decline was noticeable principally, in (a) Iron and Steel and (b) Brass, Bronze and similar alloys. ' Imports of all articles of Iron and steel excepting hoops and strips, nails and washers and wire rope, decreased, due chiefly to smaller arrivals of shects and plates and tubes and pipes from the United Kingdom. British manufacturers were busy complying with the orders of the Home Government consequent on its re-armament policy. The gralual expansion of the Indian Steel Industry and its capacity to meet Indian demands on a larger scale was also a contributory cause. The total imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom declined from 29,812 tons to 18,909 tons in quantity and from Rs. $78 \cdot 38$ lakhs to Rs. $54 \cdot 81$ lakibs in value, from Germany from 9,815 tons to 4,818 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2493 lakhs to Rs. $12 \cdot 46$ lakhs in value, from Belgium from 10,808 tons to 7,734 tons in quantity and from Rs. $22 \cdot 6$ lakhs to Rs. $18 \cdot 24$ lakhs in value and from Czechoslovakia from 1,342 tons to 243 tons in quantity and from Rs. $4 \cdot 42$ lakhs to Rs. 95 lakh in value. On the other hand, supplies from the United States of America, rose from 2,050 tons valued at Rs. $5 \cdot 82$ lakhs to 5,404 tons valued at Rs. $15 \cdot 49$ lakhs, from France from 3,008 tons valued at Rs. $5 \cdot 37$ lakhis to 4,398 tons valued at Rs. 6.55 lakhs, from Japan from 7,116 tons valued at Rs. $17 \cdot 07$ lakhs to 8,205 tons valued at Rs. $22 \cdot 02$ lakhs and from Norway from 331 tons valued at Rs. $1 \cdot 12$ lakhs to 1,060 tons valued at Rs. 5.87 lakhs. The overseas markets were presumably engaged with the demand for brass, bronze, etc., in the manufacture of munitions of war. Moreover, there was a large supply of sheets manufactured by the Indian Copper Corporation, Calcutta easily available for sale in India. Consequently imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, the principal item under that head, declined from 108,770 cwt. to 54,530 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. $34 \cdot 95$ lakhs to Rs. $19 \cdot 44$ lakhs in value. Imports of rods and tubes recorded decreases of $8,650 \mathrm{cwt}$. and $2,033 \mathrm{cwt}$. respectively. Imports of aluminium fell off on account of smaller arrivals of circles from the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan. The fall in the imports of german silver was due to minaller receipts chiefly from Italy, Japan, and Austria. The quantity of copper imported was, however, more than double the quantity imported last year, due probably to the fulfilment of old contracts. The increase was chiefly in sheets, of which imports from the United Kingdom rose to $17,579 \mathrm{cwt}$. valued at Rs. 8.38 lakhs from $1,701 \mathrm{cwt}$, valued at Rs. 69 lakh. The value as recorded also shows an increase, reflecting the rise in price due to the rearmament programme in the United Kingdom. As the result of the war, the Cnited States of America came forward as a new source of supply of coppers sheets as in February and March, a quantity of 12,503 cwts. valued at Ris. $8 \cdot 62$ lakhs was received whereas there had been no imports from the States in the previous year. Imports from Germany were also more by 3,831 cont. in quantity and by Rs. 1.54 lakhs in value, than in the previous year. The increase in the imports of tin represented larger supplies from the Straits Settlements and that under lead was accounted for by larger imports of pig head from Burma. Imports of quicksilver from Italy increased but those from the C'uited Kingdum der reased.
9. MOTOR VEHICLES.

| $\square$ | 1935-36. |  | 1936-37. |  | 1937-38. |  | 14:8.39. |  | 1939-40. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No, | Ka. Laking. | No. | 120. Lahin. | Na | lis. Lahtha. | No. | Rn. Luhheng. | No. | Ka. Lakhn. |
| Motor aarn (inolading taxi ouba) .. | 6,843 | 125.05 | 6,080 | 113.15 | 8,443 | 158.12 | 6,011 | 116.52 | 4.810 | $100 \cdot 28$ |
| Motor ayulaw (including acootera) .. | 213 | 1.00 | 863 | 1.25 | 505 | 1.61 | 687 | 2.12 | 378 | 1.42 |
| Ma:or ommibuses, motor vana and motor lorrias. | 8,016 | 79.87 | 6,807 | 03.35 | 11,970 | 155.26 | 8,908 | 86.29 | 12,159 | $100 \cdot 67$ |
| Finte of motor vobiclen (oxcluding nubber Bfigrea). | $\cdots$ | $30 \cdot 44$ | ** | 43.27 | ** | 67-53 | * | 51.75 | -• | 64.93 |
| Total |  | $246 \cdot 26$ |  | 251.02 | - | 373.52 | . | 256.68 | - | 326-59 |

Imports under this head which had dermand by alout 31 per cent. last year as compared with the figures for 19:37:8 inproved considerably during the year under report and recorded an increage of 27 per cent. over those of last yarr. This improvement was chiefly dee to increased demand for trucks from the Army Headquarters on account of the Eurcpean war and to some extent, to increased demand from Afghanistam, especially in the beginning of the year.

Imports of motor omnibuses, motor rans, ete., increased from 5,908 to 12,159 in number and from Rs $86 \cdot 29$ lakhs to Rs $160 \cdot 67$ lakhs in value, due almost entirely to larger inmports of chassis from the Cnited States of America and Canada Imports of Chassis from the United States of America were 9,153 valued at 111- lakhs as against 4,185 valued at Rs. $52 \cdot 12$ lahhs, and those from Canada were 2,291 valued at Ra $35-39$ lakhs as against 11,16 valued at Rs. $15 \cdot 68$ lakhs last year. Imports of parts of mechanically propelled velicles fron the United States of America and Canada were larger by Rs. 11-20 lakhs and Re, 6-27 lakhs respectively. Imports of motor cars decreased from 6,011 cars valued at Rs. 116.52 lakhs to 4,810 cars valued at Rs. $100 \cdot 28$ lakhs due to increases in prices, freight and war risk and also to cessation of shipments frore Germany since September 1939. Imports from Germany were only 153 cars valued at Rs. $2 \cdot 62$ lakhs as against 723 cars valued at Rs. 12-47 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom were 1,813 cars valued at Rs. $36 \cdot 17$ lakhs as against 2,178 cars valued at Rs. $44 \cdot 18$ lakhs last year. Imports from Canada also dwindled by 99 in number and by Rs. $\cdot 69$ lakh in value.
10. SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK.



The total imports of silk piecegoods and goods of silk mixed with other materials further declined by over 25 per cent. in quantity and by nearly 6 per cent. in value as compared with the figures for the last year. This decline was due to (a) higher prices of Japanese raw silk, (b) higher prices of piecegoods demanded by Japan and (c) poor local and up-country demeand. Imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials from China, however recorded increases owing to favourable exchange. There were no imports of silk raw and cocoons from Japan due to higher prices nor were there any imports from Italy as Shanghai and Hong Kong supplied a better quality of raw silk at the same price as the Italian. But imports from China, though they recorded a slight fall in quantity increased in value by Rs. $3 \cdot 27$ lakhs. Imports from Hong Kong increased and amounted to $643,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. $20 \cdot 67$ lakhs as against $220,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. 5•75 lakhs. The increase from Hong Kong was due to cheaper prices and ready stock in that country, Japan having lost the Indian market on account of stiff prices. Imports of silk yarn from Japan decreased due to Chinese competition and those from China increased. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods rose by over 89 per cent. in quantity and by 114 per cent. in value over the figures for the last year and came mostly from Japan. This increase was due to two causes, viz., (1) the prices of artificial silk yarn having gone up, manufacturers preferred to import certain varieties of art silk rather than manufacture them locally and (2) the value of silks (pure) had risen high and in consequence denand went down which resulted in improving the demand for some of the superior lines in artificial silk piecegoods. Imports of artificial silk yarn from Japan increased from $4 \frac{1}{2}$ nillion lbs. to over $16 \frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 27.97 lakhs to Rs. 126 lakhs in value due to better demand, but those from Italy decrease from $9 \frac{3}{3}$ million lbs. to $7_{1}^{\frac{3}{4}}$ million lbs. ia quantity and from Rs. $49 \cdot 83$ lakhs to Rs. $47 \cdot 94$ lalisis in value, as the result of increase in priees by the Italian Symdicate.
11. DYEing AND tanNing sLbstances.


All varieties of dyeing and tanning substances registered an increase in imports, the exceptions being coupling dyes of the Naphthol group and saffron. The increase in the varieties mentioned is reported to be due to the strenuous efforts made by the trade before the outbreak of the war to import and lay in heavy stocks of these articles in view of the uncertain situation in Europe. After the out-break of the war, although supplies from Germany ceased, the imports continued unabated in respect of dyes from other countries, especially Switzerland and the United States of America. In terms of value the increase was of Rs. 35.52 lakhs or 16 per cent. of the value of the total imports. Imports of coal tar dyes-others from Germany declined from $1,251,289 \mathrm{lbs}$. to $794,784 \mathrm{lbs}$. in quantity and from Rs. $20 \cdot 48$ lakbs to Rs. $11 \cdot 96$ lakhs in value, but this deficiency was more than counterbalanced by larger imports from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan and France which exceeded the imports of the previous year by more than 5, 6, 7, 3 and 1 lakhs respectively. Imports from the United States of America and the United Kingdom each increased by about 200,000 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 6 lakhs in value. Imports from Switzerland improved by $143,390 \mathrm{lbs}$. in quantity and by Rs. $7 \cdot 04$ lakhs in value while those from Japau increased by $143,845 \mathrm{lbs}$. in quantity and by Rs. 3.5 lakhs in value thus cstablishing the higher average declared values of Swiss dyes, Imports of sulphar black from Germany were less by $334,874 \mathrm{lbs}$. in quantity and by Rs. 82 lakh in value. Imports of this dye from the United States of America, however, amounted to $491,625 \mathrm{lbs}$. as against only $2,004 \mathrm{lbs}$, and those from Japan to $553,810 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. 4.78 lakhs as against 118,056 lbs. valued at Rs. 20,000 only. Imports of vats dyes have improved and the improvement is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals from Switzerland ampunting to $392,204 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. $29 \cdot 93$ lakhs as against $202,588 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. $17 \cdot 65$ lakls and from Japan amounting to $62,563 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. $4 \cdot 57$ lakhs against $10,678 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. $\cdot 66$ lakh. Imports from the United Kingtom recorded a fall of $10,145 \mathrm{lbs}$. and a rise of Rs. $3 \cdot 1$ lakbs as compared with her lait year's supplies. Imp rts from Germany were less by $353,595 \mathrm{lbs}$. in quantity and by Rs. $21 \cdot 02$ lakhs in value. The increase in the imports of cong, red and alizarine dyes were accounted for by larger supplies of the formor from the United States of America and of the latter from the Cnited Kingdom. Germany continued, however to be the main source of supply of coupling dyes of the Naphthol group as the fall in inports of these dyes was due, almost entirely, to the stoppage of supplies from Germany. The total quantity of these dyes stood at $1,010,664 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. $24 \cdot 6$ lakhs as against $1,412,434 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. $34 \cdot 51$ lakhs in the previous year.
12. OILS (MINERAL).



*Shown aeparately under foreign countries aince 1037-35.

M 13 Cufob

Thongh the total imports of kerosene decreased by over 14 million galluns or 4 per ceut. in quantity, they increased by Rs. $22 \cdot 39$ lakhs or over 15 per cent. in value as compared with the figures for the previous year. This was due partly to an increase in the price as the result of exchange fluctuations and partly to the rise in war risk insurance, freight, etc. Imports of kerosene in bulk from Burma, Iran and British Borneo recorded noticeable decreases while there were no imports from Dutch Borneo as against about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons valued at Rs. $20 \cdot 66$ lakhs last year. On the other hand, arrivals from the Bahrein Islands increased from 6 million gallons to 17 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. $18 \cdot 68$ lakhs to Rs. 61.89 lakhs in value and those from the United States of America from $\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons to about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 70 thousand to Rs. 5.52 lakhs in value. About $4 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons valued at Rs. $14 \cdot 45$ lakhs and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons valued at Rs. $5 \cdot 98$ lakhs were also imported from Sumatra and the Straits Settlements respectively as against no imports in the previous year. Imports of other sorts of mineral oils improved by $12 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 77.54 lakhs in value. Fuel oils contributed $11 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallous and Rs. $22 \cdot 24$ lakhs and other sorts (such as petrol, lubricating, etc.) 1 million gallons and Rs. $55 \cdot 3$ lakhs towards this improvement. The improvement in the imports of fuel oils was due chiefly to larger supplies from Iran and Bahrein Islands and to an importation of over $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons valued at Rs. 2.94 lakhs from Sumatra for the first time during the last five years. There were, however, no imports from the Union of Scialist Sovigt Republics (Russia) as against 1 million gallons valued at Rs. $2 \cdot 18$ lakhs last year. The increase in the imports under other sorts mainly represented larger arrivals of petrol which rose by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 41 177 lakhs in value. Imports from Iran declined from $11 \frac{1}{2}$ to over 6 million gallons and those from Burma from $12 \frac{1}{4}$ million gallons to over $8 \frac{1}{4}$ million gallons but this decline was made good by supplies from Sumatra, British Borneo and Roumania amounting to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, over $2_{4}^{3}$ million gallons and over $1 \frac{1}{4}$ million gallons respectively against no imports last year. Imports from the Bahrein Islands also recorded an increase of nearly 2 million gallons. Imports of lubricating oils from the United States of America and Burma increased in quantity by over $\ddagger$ million gallons and over $\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. $6 \cdot 23$ lakhs and Rs. $9 \cdot 21$ lakhs in value respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, fell by 673,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. $5 \cdot 71$ lakhs in value.

## 13. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.



Imports under this head recorded a further fall of Rs. $9 \cdot 10$ lakhs from the figure for last yoar. This fall was chiefly due to supplies from Germany having ceased during the latter half of the year and also to smaller importe of electrical, scientific and surgical instruments and apparatus from other countries. Impurts of Electrical Instruments amounted to Rs. $104 \cdot 39$ lakhs as against lis. 113.66 lakhs of the previous year showing a fall of Rs. 9.27 lakhs or 8 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by Rs. $3 \cdot 46$ lakhs from the figures of last year or by 5 per cent. Those from Japan increased by Res $3 \cdot 87$ lakhs or by 81 per cent. and from the United States of America by lis. $2 \cdot 13$ lakhs or 24 per cent. The increase under photographic instrumenta and apparatus was accounted for by larger arrivals of cinematogr:? ph films chiefly from the Cnited Kingdom and the Cnited States of America. 7 he prices of some of the phutographic and surgical goods showed an increase of about 10 per cent.

## 14. POSTAL ARTICLES-NOT SPECIFIED.

|  |  |  | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1939.40. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. lakhs. | Rs, <br> Iakhs. | Rs. lakhs. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ \text { lakhs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & \text { lakhs. } \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom | *" | $\cdots$ | $55 \cdot 27$ | $56 \cdot 57$ | $75 \cdot 97$ | $70 \cdot 65$ | $61 \cdot 20$ |
| S witzerland | * | -• | $52 \cdot 71$ | $24 \cdot 44$ | 18.47 | $18 \cdot 24$ | $20 \cdot 40$ |
| Prance | $\cdots$ | * | 6.86 | $5 \cdot 89$ | $27 \cdot 39$ | 20.93 | $11 \cdot 03$ |
| Japan $\quad$. | - | * | $2 \cdot 27$ | 2.04 | 1-33 | - 91 | -69 |
| Cermany . | *' | * | 3.01 | 1. 65 | 1.55 | 1-65 | -81 |
| Italy | - | * ${ }^{\prime}$ | 3.63 | $1 \cdot 11$ | $3 \cdot 09$ | $3 \cdot 21$ | 2-15 |
| Belgium -. | * | * | 1.09 | . 95 | -06 | . 87 | 1-14 |
| Burma .. | . | $\cdots$ | - . | -* | . 02 | 2.69 | 6.04 |
| Other countries | $\cdots$ | * | $2 \cdot 84$ | 1.97 | 2.76 | $2 \cdot 85$ | $2 \cdot 95$ |
|  | Total | -• | $127 \cdot 68$ | $94 \cdot 62$ | $130 \cdot 64$ | 122.00 | $106 \cdot 41$ |

Owing to the war the number of parcels assessed decreased from 182,251 to 133,069 and that of letter mail packets from 28,564 to 22,491 . Figures of imports by post of certain specified articles viz. (1) Jewellery, (2) Precious stones, (3) cinematograph films, (4) gold and silver thread, (5) Cigarettes and (6) Watches are included under the relative trade heads.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.-The total value of imports of precious stones declined further from Rs. $93 \cdot 73$ lakhs to Rs. $71 \cdot 03$ lakhs, or by 24 per cent. of which Rs. $51-28$ lakhs represented the value of diamonds shipped almost entirely from Belgium. Imports of uiamends from Belgium were less by Rs. $27 \cdot 66$ lakhs and those from the Netherlands and the Straits Settlements by Rs. 2.58 lakhs and Rs. 1-38 lakhs respectively. Imports of pearls were more by Rs. $12 \cdot 5$ lakhs than those in the last year and amounted to Rs. 19-1 lakhs, due chielly to supplies from France and the United Kingdom which were valued at Rs. $6 \cdot 89$ lakhs and Rs. 3.84 lakhs against none last year.
15. PAPER AND PASTEBOARD.


The total imports of paper and pasteboard increased by Rs. 19.32 lakhs to Rs. 146.91 lakhs in value, but decreased by 22,913 cwt. in quantity owing to the higher rate of the average declared values of all kinds of paper except writing paper and envelopes and pasteboard, etc. The fall in imports of paper was due to cessation of supplies from Germany from September 1939, and to smaller arrivals of other kinds of paper from the United Kingdom, of writing paper and envelopes and printing paper from Austria and of packing and wrapping paper from Czechoslovakia. On the other hand imports of packing and wrapping paper from Sweden, of printing paper from Norway and of other kinds of paper from the United States of America recorded increases. The increase in the imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds was due to larger supplies from Japan and the Netherlands. Imports from China amounted to $18,088 \mathrm{cwt}$. valued at Rs. 2 lakhs as against no imports last year.
16. HARDWARE.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

The total value of the imports under this head further fell from Rs. $83 \cdot 62$ lakhs to Rs. $74 \cdot 87$ lakhs or by 10 per cent. Germany used to supply large quantities of builders' hardware and tools and the total imports of hardware from the United States of America, Sweden and Japan which were more than those in past year were not large enough to make up the shortage caused by the stoppage of German supplies. The total value of imports from Germany fell by Rs. $9 \cdot 69$ lakhs to Rs. $14 \cdot 64$ lakhs and from the United Kingdom by Rs. $4 \cdot 1$ lakhs to Rs. 27.33 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America rose by Rs. 4.45 lakhs to Rs. 11.81 lakhs, those from Sweden by Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs. $6 \cdot 26$ lakhs and those from Japan by Rs. $1 \cdot 04$ lakhs to Rs. 6.41 lakhs. Prices of British and Continental hardware were higher by 15 per cent. and those of American hardware by about 20 per cent. since the outbreak of war. Thus on the basis of quantity the decrease registered was about 20 per cent.
17. WOOL, KAW AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

| - | 1935-36. |  | 1936-37. |  | 1937-38. |  | 1938-39. |  | 193940. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  | Rs. lakhs. |  | Rs. lakhs. |  | Rs. <br> lakhe. |  | Rs. lakhs |  | 11s. likhe. |
| Wool- Raw | 2,485,724 | 13.59 | 2,074,727 | $16 \cdot 36$ | 2,354,788 | 26.37 | 1,927,994 | 18.93 | 2,782,0n2 | $30 \cdot 68$ |
| Yarn and knitting wool .. .. | 421,963 | 6.63 | 689,016 | 12.58 | 1,130,278 | 26.28 | 1,180,457 | 22.33 | 1,110,578 | 20.62 |
| Manufneturea- Banketa and ruga other than | 1,286,174 | 0.87 | 867,684 | 6.75 | 1,515,836 | $11 \cdot 60$ | 1,329,976 | 11.76 | 633,086 | $5 \cdot 14$ |
| fiomr ruga. | 1,24,174 |  | -67,084 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Braide .. .. .. * | 229 | . 01 | 391 | . 02 | 1,329 | -05 | 570 | - 02 | 160 | - 11 |
| Carpeta and floor ruga . . | 83,048 | 1.39 | 81,853 | 1.87 | 77,548 | 1.65 | 60,007 | - 69 | 38,003 | -70) |
| Honiery .. .. .. ., | 152,198 | 4.75 | 108,172 | 3.75 | 111,699 | 4.28 | 129,519 | 4.72 | 102,857 | 3.84 |
| Woollen and worsted piece grodm yds, | 2,981,476 | 44.73 | 3,108,255 | 46.69 | 4,076,727 | $67 \cdot 84$ | 1,419,523 | 24-47 | 1,150,300 | 17 '6s |
| Goods of wool mixed with other | 982,738 | 14.75 | 1,098,022 | $15 \cdot 64$ | 2175,637 | 30.97 | 1,147,562 | $17 \cdot 80$ | 577,790 | 7.35 |
| Rumo cloth and abuwl cloth .. | 35,703 | - 29 | 7,828 | . 07 | $\cdots$ | * | - | - | - | - |
| Ruller cloth, clearer cloth and | 110,792 | 3.37 | 74,435 | $2 \cdot 14$ | 141,804 | 4.51 | 128,567 | $4 \cdot 41$ | 113,809 | 4.41 |
| Bha wle and lohia .. .. No. | 80,607 | 3.08 | 75,691 | 2.54 | 108,884 | 4. 30 | 67,837 | 1.98 | 8,374 | - 2 |
| Other morts .. .. .. libs. | 769,084 | 6.98 | 402,380 | $4 \cdot 20$ | 667,761 | 7:33 | 672,302 | 6.64 | 241,091 | $3 \cdot 13$ |
| Total wool manufacturem Value | . | 89.22 | . | 83.47 | . | 132.53 | . | 72.68 | . | 42.64 |
| Total wool Value | $\cdots$ | $100 \cdot 44$ | -• | 112.41 | $\cdots$ | 185.18 |  | 113.92 | - | 93.19 |

The total value of imports of raw wool and woollen goods further dectined by 18 per cent. due mainly to smaller arrivals of woollen goods on account of higher replacing cost in the manufacturing countries. Imports of raw wool were, however, higher as the result of huge orders secured by the Indian mills for supplies to the army. Imports from Australia, Other Native States in Arabia, Burma and Iraq were iarger though those from the United Kingdom were slightly smaller. Imports of knitting wool from Japan slightly increased but those of worsted yarn for weaving from that country declined. Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods from Japan were slightly more than those in the pervious year but those from the United Kingdom fell from 518,138 yards valued at Rs. 13•1 lakhs to 392,436 yards valued at Rs. $9 \cdot 48$ lakhs and those from Italy from 105,419 yards valued at Rs. $2 \cdot 44$ lakhs to 35,250 yards valued at Rs. 95 lakh. The fall in the arrivals of goods of wool mixed with other materials was chiefly due to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom which amounted to 358,374 yards in quantity and to Rs. $4 \cdot 35$ lakhs in value as against 792,608 yards in quantity and Rs. $12 \cdot 38$ lakhs in value last year. Imports from Italy and Poland also recorded a decrease on account of the war. Imports of blankets and rugs from Italy amounted to $598,162 \mathrm{lb}$. valued at Rs. $4 \cdot 58$ lakhs as against $1,315,628$ lbs. valued at Rs. $11 \cdot 41$ lakhs and those from Japan to 18,863 lbs. valued at Rs. $\cdot 23$ lakh as against $2,383 \mathrm{lbs}$. valued at Rs. 3,000 only. The fall under carpets and floor rugs was entirely due to smaller imports from the United Kingdom and Iran and that under other sorts to less imports from Italy and Poland.
18. DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

| - | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1939.40. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. lakhs. | Rs. lakhs. | Rs. lakhs. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & \text { lakhs. } \end{aligned}$ | Rs. lakhs. |
| Drugs and medicines Camphor | $7 \cdot 36$ | $5 \cdot 08$ | $6 \cdot 40$ | $5 \cdot 78$ | 11.60 |
| Proprietary and patent medicines |  |  |  |  |  |
| medicines .. | $45 \cdot 80$ | 47.94 | $53 \cdot 14$ | 43.72 | 58.31 |
| Quinine salts | $9 \cdot 93$ | 6.76 | $8 \cdot 56$ | 7.98 | 10.30 |
| Other sorts | 23.81 | $20 \cdot 27$ | 26.28 | $32 \cdot 26$ | 36.93 |
| Total Drugs and medicines | 86.90 | 80.05 | $94 \cdot 38$ | 89.74 | $117 \cdot 14$ |
| ChemicalsAcids | $3 \cdot 21$ | $2 \cdot 55$ | 3.49 | $4 \cdot 15$ | 6. 56 |
| Ammonia and salts thereof | $2 \cdot 13$ | 1.92 | 1.64 | $1 \cdot 91$ | 3.01 |
| Bleaching materials | $5 \cdot 16$ | $2 \cdot 58$ | $4 \cdot 04$ | $3 \cdot 67$ | 6. 52 |
| Calcium compounde | $\cdot 70$ | . 87 | . 82 | $1 \cdot 03$ | 1.42 |
| Disinfectants | $2 \cdot 75$ | $3 \cdot 04$ | $4 \cdot 04$ | $2 \cdot 77$ | $2 \cdot 09$ |
| Glycerine .. | 1.50 | -43 | -32 | . 83 | . 06 |
| Lesd compounds .. | . 44 | -48 | -42 | - 29 | -36 |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Lagnesius compounds | $1 \cdot 12$ | 1-16 | . 97 | . 72 | -73 |
| Potassium compounds | $5 \cdot 15$ | $2 \cdot 98$ | $4 \cdot 66$ | $3 \cdot 56$ | $9 \cdot 75$ |
| Sodium compounds | $30 \cdot 66$ | 23.05 | $35 \cdot 04$ | $30 \cdot 61$ | 61.91 |
| Sulphur (Brimstone) | $2 \cdot 82$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | 3.86 | $3 \cdot 96$ | 9.96 |
| Zinc compounds .. | $4 \cdot 45$ | $3 \cdot 49$ | $5 \cdot 82$ | 6.08 | 4.87 |
| Other sorts | $30 \cdot 03$ | 27-13 | $35 \cdot 43$ | 32-29 | $44 \cdot 00$ |
| Total Chemicals | $90 \cdot 12$ | 72.30 | $100 \cdot 55$ | 91.87 | 151.24 |
| Grand Total | $177 \cdot 02$ | $152 \cdot 35$ | 194.93 | 181.61 | 268.38 |

The total value of imports under this head increased from Rs. 182 lakhs to Rs. 268 lakhs or by 47 per cent. The increase was the result of the attempt to stork the markst heavily as the result of the tension in Europe before the comumencencent of the war. Of the total increase of Rs 86.77 lakhs the inrease under drugs and medicines was Rs. $27 \cdot 4$ lakhs attributalle to latget imports of proprietary and patent medicines from the Vuited Kingdom, the United States of America and Switzerland and of Campher from Jayan. The increase of Rs 59.37 lakhs under Chemicals was mainly due to larger supplies of sonlium compounds from the United States of America which were valued at Ris. $16 \cdot 51$ lakhs as against Rs. 40,000 of the previous year and also from the United Kingdom which increased its supply to Rs. $34 \cdot 91$ lakhs from Rs. $24 \cdot 29$ dakhs last year. Other sorts of chemicals also recorded an increase due chiefly to larger arrivals from the United States of America, Switzerland and the Uuited Kingdom.
19. SUGAR.


Owing to the failure of the Indian crop, the out-put of sugar was limited and there was a sharp rise in prices. There was consequently a large increase in imports of sugar from Java which were the highest during the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous five years. Arrivals from Java were 94,860 tons valued at Rs. $112 \cdot 24$ lakhs as against 8,006 tons valued at Rs. $9 \cdot 58$ lakhs during the previous year. Imports of molasses from Burma also increased by 616 tons in quantity and by Rs. $1 \cdot 49$ lakhs in value. Imports of beet sugar, however declined from 2,150 tons to 701 tons in quantity and from Rs. $2 \cdot 74$ lakk to Rs. 85 lakh in value an account of smaller supplies from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The scale of production of Indian sugar for the current year is reported to be more than satisfactory so as to border on overproduction and it is reported that the Indian Sugar Syndicate is making efforts to move the Government of India to lift the ban on the Export of Indian sugar by sea. The supply of sugar from Java is also expected to be small as such sugar will be imported only in completion of last year's contracts and new contracts are not being made for tho mext season, beginning from September 1940.
20. LIQUORS.


The total imports under liquors further declined by 352,725 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3.44 lakibs in value. This decrease was primarily due to the policy of prohibition introduced by the Local Government from lst August 1939 and was noticeable particularly in the imports of ale, beer and porter and wines. Imports of spirits, however, recorded an increase. Imports of ale and beer in bottles decreased from 1,001,153 gallons to 659,512 gallons due chiclly to smallor arrivals from the Netherlands, Japan and Germany. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, increased from 326, 693 gallons to 384,411 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 8.2 lakhs to Rs. 9.9 lakhs in value. Imports of wines fell from 39,676 gallons to 28,708 gallons as a result of smaller arrivals of Champagne from France, Port from Portugal, still red wines from the United Kingdom, Still white wines from Germany and France and other sorts of wines from France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Imports of spirit improved from 440,564 gallons to 490,279 gallons in quantity and from Rs. $45 \cdot 43$ lakbs to Rs. $48 \cdot 41$ lakhs in value. The items which contributed to the increase were gin, rum, whisky and other sorts of spirits from the United Kingdom. The increase was muinly due to heary importations towards the close of the year in the hope that the resignation of the Congress Ministry in Bombay would be followed by the repeal or relaxation of the prohibition law. Clearances from bond were also heavy towards the end of the official year against the contingency of an increase in the Customs duty in the new budget. The closure of the liquor distillery at Nasik also contributed to the increase to some extent. The increase in the imports of drugs medicine or chemicals containing spirit was duo to larger arrivals from the United States of America and Switzerland. Indian factories were not able to cope with the demand for denatured spirit, with the rosult that imports from Java were more. Imports of Brandy from France declined from 32,470 gallons to 20,587 gallons in quantity and from Rs. $4 \cdot 88$ lalhs to Rs. $3 \cdot 36$ lakhs in value but those from the United Kingdom improved from 533 gallons to 7,902 gallons in quantity and from Ra. 16 likh to Rs. 1.94 lakhs in value.
21. RUBBER.

| - | 1936.36. |  | 1836-37. |  | 1937-38. |  | 1938.30. |  | 1030-40. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | R. Lakhe. |  | $\underset{\text { Lakle }}{\mathrm{Km}_{\mathrm{s}} .}$ |  | Rs. Lakhs. |  | $\underset{\text { Lakhe. }}{\text { Re. }}$ |  | $\underset{\text { Lakhe }}{\mathrm{Rs} .}$ |
| Raw .. .. .. Hia. | 385,892 | 1.27 | 103,783 | 44 | 66,53\% | -33 | 62,059 | -29 | 17,129 | -09 |
| Panamatio motor covern ., No. | 112,223 | 45.87 | 118,438 | 48.71 | 121,338 | 63.04 | 98,405 | 788.61 | 111,673 | 58.76 |
| " " tubos .. " | 312,380 | 6.87 | 110,002 | 6.47 | 105,406 | 6.37 | 94,428 | 3.95 | 82,722 | 4.78 |
| " oyale covera ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 1,236 | . 16 | 894 | -11 | 757 | -09 | 868 | -00 | 429 | -04 |
| " " tubes .. " | 1,246 | .03 | 1,446 | . 04 | 1,020 | -03 | 950 | -02 | 1,410 | .03 |
| * syole movers .. $\quad$ - | 604,471 | 7.56 | 606,810 | 7.24 | 329,862 | 3.72 | 238,226 | $2 \cdot 49$ | 135,305 | 1-46 |
| " $m$ tuben .. | 714209 | 3.78 | 869,141 | $3 \cdot 77$ | 633,250 | $2 \cdot 46$ | 374,542 | 1.52 | 245,802 | $1 \cdot 44$ |
| Solid rubber iyree for motor vehiclea | 1,586 | 1.82 | 1,074 | $1 \cdot 22$ | 1,060 | 1.36 | 579 | . 59 | 414 | -23 |
| Obher man wiactures exoept Val. apparol, boota, and ahpea. | - | 10.20 | - | 8.89 | ** | 11.98 | - | 11.04 | - | $10 \sim 66$ |
| Total .. Val. | .. | 76.62 | - | 75.88 | . - | 78.38 | * | 60.57 | .. | 77.49 |

Although a fall was anticipated last year due to the setting up of a new factory in Bombay for the manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes imports of rubber manufactures recorded an increase. The increase was partly due to the fact that the factory did not start operations in full swing till recently and partly to development of road traffic and the attitude of the importer to take advantage of war conditions by importing and keeping stocks for realization of better prices.

The increase of Rs. 17.92 lakhs in the total imports is attributable chiefly to larger arrivals of pneumatic motor covers, which amounted to 111,673 in number valued at Rs. $58 \cdot 76$ lakhs as against 95,405 valued at Rs, $39 \cdot 61$ lakhs last year. Imports from the United States of America were 54,035 in number valued at Rs. 33.31 lakbs as against 4,320 valued at Rs. 1.74 labhs but those from the United Kingdom were 37,504 valued at Rs. $17 \cdot 05$ lakhs against 71,992 valued at Rs. $30 \cdot 57$ lakhs last year. Supplies from Japan amounted to 12,945 in number valued at Rs. $5 \cdot 32$ lakhs as against 4,580 valued at Rs. $1 \cdot 66$ lakhs last year. Under 'other manufactures' imports of new articles such as rubber floorings, shectings, etc., were also noticed though the total imports under that head were alm st equal to those in the previous year.

## D.-FOREIGN TRADE-EXPORTS.

22. RE-EXPORTS.-TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED FROM THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| - | 1935.36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | Percent. age to total re- $\theta$ K porta during 1939.40. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Re. | Rs. |
| Hides and skins, raw .. | 80,05,715 | 2,40,41,363 | 363,80,773 | 2,17,91,624 | 4,27,21,611 | 60.81 |
| Other textiles-manufactured. | 27,64,592 | 55,27,954 | 63,41,964 | 43,21,893 | 59,51,588 | 8.47 |
| Metals and Ones .. | 21,31,034 | 26,34,648 | 39,64,741 | 27,78,351 | $23,00,151$ | $3 \cdot 27$ |
| Cotton manufactures .. | 20,78,201 | 24,52,524 | 24,26,995 | 24,61,547 | 25,60,721 | 3.65 |
| Silk manufacturos .. | 16,77,105 | 23,58,611 | 21,21,640 | 16,62,349 | 13,54,068 | 1.93 |
| Vehicles, excluding loeomotive, etc., for Railways. | 19,37,730 | 18,34,091 | 32,11,915 | 26,07,444 | 24,12,303 | 3.43 |
| Fruits and regetables | 3,93,347 | 12,13,092 | 11,09,096 | 5,13,823 | 4,90,731 | $\cdot 70$ |
| Spices .. .. | 8,25,004 | 8,51,606 | 10,95,024 | 2,99,243 | 6,77,667 | . 97 |
| Inatrumenta, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof. | 5,39,755 | 7,83,745 | 9,88,994 | 8,04,472 | 8,44,711 | $1 \cdot 20$ |
| Wool manufarturos .. | 2,79,545 | 5,99,068 | 5,37,539 | 5,96,990 | 6,33,711 | - 90 |
| Sugar 23 Dutch Standard and above. | 2,40,964 | 6,08,302 | 97,125 | 5,218 | 38,54,733 | 5.49 |
| Hardware .. .. | 5,68,673 | 5,91,201 | 8,46,004 | 9,28,298 | 7,04,676 | 1.00 |
| Gums and Resins .. | $5,77,345$ | 5,10,505 | 4,24,653 | 4,26,570 | 4,61,870 | -60 |
| Apparel .. .. | 4,38,541 | 4,85,081 | 5,31,577 | 6,87,889 | 4,00,693 | -57 |
| Machinery and Millwork | 3,83,447 | 4,83,900 | 6,02,674 | 6,71,225 | 4,17,736 | - 60 |
| Cotton twiat and yarn | 1,75,590 | 55,898 | 61,973 | 6,39,654 | 2,06,929 | -30 |
| Dyeing and Tanning bub stancen. | 2,36,606 | 4,20,845 | 4,13,854 | 3,73,307 | 4,56,090 | . 65 |
| Haberdmabery and Mil. linery. | 3,63,922 | 4,27,968 | 6,18,928 | 4,65,142 | 3,33,038 | $\cdot 47$ |
| Cotton, raw .. .. | 3,16,343 | 1,44,124 | 1,63,977 | 7,43,751 | 30,715 | . 04 |
| Portal articies | 2,08,776 | 5,395 | * | -• | ** |  |
| Othar articles | 25,53,725 | 25,27,187 | 30,66,705 | 34,51,049 | 34,34,034 | 4.88 |
|  | 2,06,95,960 | 4,85,56,608 | 6,58,06,152 | 4,62,29,839 | 7,02,40,287 | $100 \cdot 00$ |

Re-exports of foreign merchandise which had registered a fall of nearly 30 per cent. last year after a successive rise for the five years from 1933-34 to 1937-38 improved from Rs. $4 \cdot 62$ crores last year to Rs. 7.02 crores or by dearly 52 per cent. during the year under report. This improvement is chiefly attributable to heavy re-exports of skins raw, and also to increased re-shipments of sugar, other textiles manufactured and spices. Re-exports of raw cotton, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, silk manufactures, apparel, macbinery and millwork and hardware recorded decreases. The increase from Rs. $2 \cdot 18$ crores to Rs. $4 \cdot 27$ crores in the total value of re-exports of hides and skins raw was entirely due to largor re-exports of skins to the United States of America which amounted to 270 tons valued at Rs. 1.9 crores as against only 1 ton valued at Rs. 1.94 lakhs, and to the United Kingdom, which amounted to 250 tons valued at Rs. $2 \cdot 37$ crores against 210 tons valued at Rs. $2 \cdot 16$ crores last year. Java sugar, which was imported in considerable quantities in the earlier part as the result of shortage of Indian sugar, was re-shipped in large quantities after October 1939 as production of Indian sugar which improved after September 1939 displaced Java sugar from the market. Re-exports to Egypt, Palestine, Ceylon and the Persian Gulf Ports accounted for the increase of 18,756 tons and Rs. $38 \cdot 44$ lakhs. Egypt took 7,740 tons valued at Rs. $14 \cdot 85$ lakhs, Aden and Dependencies 3,501 tons valued at Rs. 6. 37 lakhs, Other Native States in Arabia 1,911 tons valued at Rs. 3.52 lakhs, Palestine 1,700 tons valued at Rs. $4 \cdot 12$ lakhs and Iran 1,610 tons valued at Rs. $5 \cdot 17$ lakhs as against no re-exports last year. The increase of Rs. 16.3 lakhs under reexports of other textiles manufactured (mainly consisting of artificial silk piecegoods) was chiefly due to larger shipments to Iraq which were volued at Rs. 16.97 lakhs as against Rs. $2 \cdot 48$ lakhs last year. Re-exports to Anglo Egyptian Sudan and Other Native States in Arabia also increased by Rs. $4 \cdot 57$ lakhs and Rs. $4 \cdot 15$ lakhs respectively. The increase of Rs. $3 \cdot 79$ lakhs under spices chiefly represented larger re-shipments of other sorts of spices to Egypt. Reexports of raw cotton, on the other hand declined from 840 tons to 31 tons in quantity and from Rs. $7 \cdot 44$ labhs to Rs. 31 lakh only as owing to comparatively higher prices of foreign raw cotton, such cotton was not re-exported to the United Kingdom and China. The decrease under metals and ores was due to smaller re-exports of metals unenumerated to all consuming countries and of iron, old for remanufacture to Japan which took only 23,802 tons valued at Rs. $9 \cdot 87$ lakhs as against 30,053 tons valued at Rs. $11 \cdot 27$ lakhs last year, and that under cotton twist and yarn is attributable to reduced re-shipments to Burma due to direct imports by that country from Japan. The fall frem Rs. 16.62 lakhs to Rs. $13 \cdot 55$ lakhs in the total value of re-exports of silk manufactures was mainly due to smaller re-shipments of silk piecegoods and goocs of silk mixed with other materials to Aden and Dependencies and of silk to the Straits Settlements, though re-shipments of the same to Ceylon showed slight improvement.

## 23. EXPORTS.-TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| - | 1935.36. | 1936-37. | 1937.38. | 1038-39. | 1939-46. | Percent. age to total exporta during 1939.40. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indian Merchardise. | Rs. | H8. | Rs. | \$8. | R. |  |
| Cotton, ram .. .. | 17,62,90,920 | 22,31,19,752 | 14,04,87,983 | 13,32,54,225 |  | 46.05 |
| Seeds ... .. | 3,01,62,820 | 4,98,56,046 | 3,18,41,097 | 3,90,48,539 | 3,26,53,805 | $9 \cdot 53$ |
| Postal articlea . | 1,39,19,336 | 2,57,26,066 | 2,01,50,610 | 1,83,27,438 | 1,30,42,582 | 3.81 |
| Cotton Manufactare ... | 1,22,49,287 | 1,54,00,685 | 4,26,94,197 | 2,83,22,560 | 3,62,07,267 | 10.57 |
| Oil cades .. | 73,37,488 | 93,18,266 | 1,26,36,139 | 1,58,96,912 | 1,02,28,567 | $2 \cdot 88$ |
| -Grain, Prulse and flour . . | 72,85,240 | 78,43,031 | 90,50,877 | 1,08,32,698 | 1,07,55,670 | 3.14 |
| Wool, raw .. | 69,66,949 | 76,97,780 | 70,77,577 | 64,74,970 | 1,07,43,558 | $3 \cdot 14$ |
| Hides and skins, rawn .. | 55,69,765: | 50,98,559 | 73,92,051 | 52,37,726 | 55,49,394 | $1 \cdot 62$ |
| Cotton twist and yam .. | 44,21,083 | 63,61,563 | 1,35,53,166 | 1,34,41,055 | 1,02,45,197 | $2 \cdot 99$ |
| Leather .. | 30,67,101 | 40,23,605 | 35,83,213 | 25,21,065 | 35,74,308 | 1.04 |
| Oils | 33,72,954 | 39,03,734 | 48,31,754 | 41,65,381 | 63,10,096 | 1-55 |
| Metals and Oros | 18,86,046 | 31,16,745 | 38,98,448 | 20,36,767 | 32,64,568 | -85 |
| Bristle* . | 19,82,677 | 26,61,672 | 30,08,016 | 22,85,697 | 36,58,419 | 1.07 |
| Gums and resins | 16,79,185 | 24,85,215 | 25,75,314 | 22,84,991 | 30,06,398 | . 88 |
| Tobaceo .. | 22,51,589 | 20,55,678 | 17,26,407 | 10,10,799 | 11,43,329 | -83 |
| Myrobslans .. ... | 26,87,961 | 19,30,277 | 49,00,047 | 25,41,973 | 28,26,813 | -82 |
| Spicea .. . | 13,79,750 | 15,42,385 | 15,36,986 | 16,26,459 | 21,04,884 | -61 |
| Pruita and Vegetables ... | 13,27,316 | 13,77,190 | 14,93,402 | 20,90,282 | 24,23,345 | -71 |
| Jewellery (ex. imitation गwellery, etc., also plate of gold and silver.) | 2,870 | 12,56,672 | 21,566 | 13,468 | 16,432 | ** |
| 'Wool manufacturea .. | 10.13,918 | 10,31,972 | 19,22,530 | 13,83,438 | 13,84,873 | $\cdot 40$ |
| Manurea $\quad$. | 5,50,117 | 10,71,801 | 14,62,377 | 4,32,056 | 2,90,127 | -09 |
| Dyeing and tanning sobutances exeept Mlyrobalans. | 8,41,083 | 10,20,503 | 7,96.288 | 7,21,877 | 15,44,319 | -45 |
| Wood and timber .. | 8,23,894 | 8,73,580 | 10,13,581 | 16,75,379 | 12,33,769 | -36 |
| Hemp, raw .. .. | 16,78,891 | 8,47,108 | 5,75,015 | 4,51,831 | 7,41,268 | -22 |
| Provisions and oilman's Stores. | 8,04,232 | 7,61,825 | 18,48,250 | 17,61,948 | 22,28,772 | -68 |
| Other articlees .. | 1,34,36,473 | 1,40,16,478 | 1,52,22,585 | 1,61,12,669 | 2,07,02,865 | 8.04 |
| Sotal Indian Merchandise | 30,29,88,895 | 39,33,98,170 | 33,23,49,426 | $21.49,58.203$ | 34,28,56,517 | $100 \cdot 00$ |

24-A. COTTON, RAW.

|  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 1985-30. |  | 1938-37. |  | 1937-38. |  | 1938-39. |  | 1939.40. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Japan * | $\cdots$ | * | * | Tons. $204,094$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Reakho. } \\ 1,202 \cdot 87}}{\substack{\text { nas. }}}$ | Tans |  | Tones | Res <br> Takha. $948 \cdot 68$ | Tona 168,975 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } \\ \text { lakho } \\ 914.94 \end{gathered}$ | Tons <br> 138,888 | Rs. <br> Lakhus. $802 \cdot 28$ |
| Bulgium .. | - | - | ** | 16,089 | 01.15 | 24,821 | 143.75 | 17,369 | 100.65 | 15,312 | 76.94 | 8,524 | 29.12 |
| Inely ${ }^{\text {en }}$ | - | -• | -• | 10,801 | 00.96 | 11,359 | 06.02 | 12,105 | $70 \cdot 31$ | 5,560 | 26.24 | 2,616 | 13.06 |
| Crimany .. | ** | * | $\cdots$ | 16,734 | 00.61 | 12,801 | 77.97 | 10,017 | 56.88 | 7,083 | 38.24 | 2.417 | $12 \cdot 31$ |
| United Kingdom | - | -• | $\cdots$ | 16,098 | 92.29 | 19,235 | 112-23 | 9,829 | $55 \cdot 71$ | 14,146 | 72.77 | 19,268 | 126.41 |
| Chine - | - | ** | * | 15,312 | 84.99 | 8,920 | $49 \cdot 47$ | 9,124 | 61:47 | 13,372 | 65.69 | 72.449 | 399-20 |
| Fraow | ** | - | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | 12,308 | $71 \cdot 10$ | 10,011 | 08. 20 | 7.155 | $39 \cdot 62$ | 16,798 | 88.07 | 13,434 | $90 \cdot 38$ |
| Tares | " ${ }^{\circ}$ | ** | * | - | ** | - | - | 3,464 | $19 \cdot 36$ | 2,752 | 14.79 | 0,308 | \$4.81 |
| Netheriande | " | * | * | 1,704 | $0 \cdot 80$ | 8,536 | 18.77 | 2,610 | 15.53 | 1,224 | 6.32 | 1,179 | 6.67 |
| Croohoolovakis | - | * | * | $\cdots$ | - | " | - | 1,962 | 9.84 | 1,639 | 6.80 | * | - |
| Poland 10 | - | *" | - | 807 | 6.78 | 1,623 | $0 \cdot 83$ | 1,448 | 7.82 | 646 | 2.82 | 302 | 1.42 |
| French Indo-Chins | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | * | - | 458 | 2,76 | 2,459 | 14.90 | 871 | 6.74 | 1,347 | $6 \cdot 13$ | 4,335 | $28 \cdot 30$ |
| United Staten of Amerion |  | ${ }^{* *}$ | * | 800 | 1.72 | 1,190 | $6 \cdot 67$ | 842 | $3 \cdot 76$ | 06 | - 54 | 81 | -62 |
| Bpain - . | ** | -" | - | 6,540 | 37.56 | 2,595 | 14.68 | * | - | 824 | 1-36 | 1,706 | 7.08 |
| Grene | - | * | - | 1.453 | 9.14 | 1,087 | 6.44 | 630 | 3-68 | 533 | $2 \cdot 88$ | 368 | $2 \cdot 43$ |
| Manchuris**. | ** | * | * | - | $\therefore$ | * | " | ** | " | 1,360 | 7.69 | - | -• |
| K wantang ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | * | -• | *' | - | - | - | - | * | 35 | - 20 | 3,414 | 19.85 |
| OLher countriea | " | $\cdots$ | ** | 1,152 | 6.81 | 2,000 | 12.04 | 2,703 | 15.83 | 1,332 | 6.06 | 1,989 | 12.39 |
| Total |  |  | $\cdots$ | 303,804 | 1,768.63 | 3,85,742 | 2,237.91 | 242,059 | 1,404.88 | 253,432 | 1,332.28 | 2,4,269 | 1,694.33 |

*Separately shpwn from $1038-39$ prior to whigh it was included under China,

The total exports of raw cotton from Bombay recorded a further increase of 8 per cent. in quantity and of nearly 19 per cent. in value over the figures of the last year. This increase was due to the large takings of China which amounted to 72,449 tons valued at Rs. 399 lakhs. Until the outbreak of the war Indian cotton ruled at a low price in comparison with U. S. A. cotton and China apparently took full advantage of this favourable parity by buying Indian cotton in substantial quantities to replenish her diminishing stocks. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 5,110 tons in quantity and by Rs. 53.64 lakhs in value, those to Korea by 3,556 tons in quantity and by Rs. $20 \cdot 12$ lakhs in value and those to France Indo China by 2,988 tons in quantity and by Rs. $20 \cdot 17$ lakhs in value. Exports to Kwantung amounted to 3,414 tons valued at Rs. 19.85 lakhs against 35 tons valued at Rs. 20 thousand last year. On the other hand, shipments to Japan decreased from 168,975 tons to 138,888 tons or by 18 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 915 lakhs to Rs. 802 lakhs or by 12 per cent. in value due mainly to the Japanese Government's general policy of restricting imports into Japan. Shipments to Europe recorded docreases.

24-A.2.-COTTON YARN.

-Bhowa meparately mader loroiga countrion eince 1937-38

The total exports of cotton twist and yarn which had slightly receded last year as compared with the figures for 1937-38 recorded a further fall from $27 \frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. to $21 \frac{3}{4}$ million lbs. or of nearly 21 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 134 lakhs to Rs. 102 lakhs or of 24 per cent. in value during the year under report, due chiefly to smaller demand from Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Syria, Siam, Cyprus and Iraq. Demand from Aden and Dependencies and Turkey Asiatic and Egypt was, however, better than last year.

24-A.-3.-COTTON PIECE-GOODS.


|  |  | 1935 |  | 1036 |  | 1937.38 |  | 1038 | 39. | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coloured, princed or dyed. |  | Yde. | Rs. Lakhs. | Y ${ }_{\text {- }}$ | Res. Lakhs, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yda. } \\ & 21,348,840 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{69 \cdot 80}{\substack{\text { Ro. Lakhs. }}}$ | $\underset{10,053,917}{\mathbf{Y d u}}$ | Ra. Lakhe. 6.3.97 | $\underset{24,657,688}{\text { Yid. }}$ | Rus. Lulchu. 77.79 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.48 |  | $2 \cdot 57$ | 21,064 | -11 |
| Iran .* | $\cdots$ | 9,016,363 | $16 \cdot 15$ | 12,204,840 | 17.86 | 6,821,410 | $11 \cdot 48$ | 1,000,379 | $2 \cdot 67$ | 21,064 | -11 |
| Egypt * | * | 02,624 | $\cdot 20$ | 884,860 | $\cdot 76$ | 4,825,330 | 10.27 | 59,540 | *12 | 88,860 | -18 |
| Coylon .. | - | 3,740,917 | 14.47 | 4,002,467 | $18 \cdot 40$ | 1,865,447 | 18.71 | 3,053,578 | $10 \cdot 37$ | 2,831,870 | $7-63$ |
| Balureln Ialande | " | 1,886,816 | $4 \cdot 61$ | 2,840,600 | 7.15 | 3,202,930 | 7.98 | 1,713,500 | 4.42 | 2,060,710 | 6.17 |
| Iraq ** | -• | 1,303,584 | 8. 66 | 2,837,042 | 6.71 | 3,847,495 | 11.21 | 3,624,960 | 8.77 | 2,253,043 | 4.50 |
| Straits Bettlomenta | -• | 1,817,284 | $5 \cdot 49$ | 2,613,826 | $6 \cdot 67$ | 8,898,647 | 17.90 | 4,203,008 | $12 \cdot 80$ | 5,864,236 | $18 \cdot 10$ |
| Nigoria inoluding Br. Cameroone | - | B,803,284 | 13.96 | 8,113,707 | $8 \cdot 67$ | 3,126,083 | 7.55 | 1,330,864 | $2 \cdot 60$ | 1,368,012 | $2 \cdot 67$ |
| Other Native Staten in Arabia .. | * | 1,320,050 | 3.34 | 2,145,402 | 4.80 | 2,542,065 | 6.55 | 1,550,608 | 3.76 | 2,405,318 | $5 \cdot 16$ |
| Niam | * | 1,337,490 | 9.40 | 602,800 | $4 \cdot 76$ | 743,500 | 4.74 | \$12,800 | 3.04 | 87,250 | . 54 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan | ** | 1,007,085 | $2 \cdot 31$ | 1,892,482 | $4 \cdot 31$ | 1,664,815 | 2.83 | 1,023,404 | 2.28 | 992,324 | 2.49 |
| Aden and Dependonoien .-. | - | 810,155 | $2 \cdot 88$ | 1,272,878 | 4.20 | 1,437,903 | 4.63 | 1,086,957 | $3 \cdot 50$ | 733,174 | 2.67 |
| Mauritius and Dependanoie $\quad$ - | $\cdots$ | 2,603,145 | 5.96 | 1,761,22日 | 8.71 | 1,862,785 | * 86 | 637,160 | 1.38 | 2,187,672 | 3.14 |
| United States of Amorios * | -* | 793,690 | $2 \cdot 25$ | 1,027,548 | $3 \cdot 25$ | 1,246,477 | $3 \cdot 50$ | 2,047,057 | 8-12 | 692,061 | $2 \cdot 36$ |
| Portuguese Elamt Africa -* | - | 861,012 | 1.70 | 1,283,040 | $2 \cdot 28$ | 2,477,702 | 4.65 | 2,108,736 | 4.83 | 3,152,726 | $7 \cdot 77$ |
| Kenya Colony | * | 053,806 | $2 \cdot 95$ | 804,482 | $2 \cdot 07$ | 1,824,040 | 8.70 | 1,815,170 | $3 \cdot 40$ | 2,376,227 | $5 \cdot 02$ |
| Tanganyika Torritory.. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | -* | 1,294,588 | $2 \cdot 16$ | 1,783,110 | $2 \cdot 70$ | 3,296,482 | 6. 18 | 2,163,903 | 3.70 | 2,224,239 | 4.00 |
| Muskat Territory and Truoial Oman | -• | 1,263,840 | $2 \cdot 83$ | 1,156,981 | $2 \cdot 75$ | 2,647,272 | 6.16 | 1,648,065 | $3 \cdot 69$ | 1,136,345 | $2 \cdot 36$ |
| Other Countrion .. | * | 1,764,170 | $3 \cdot 80$ | 1,737,767 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 3.149,638 | 6.87 | 2,466,077 | 5.75 | 6,163,463 | $15 \cdot 30$ |
| Total | ** | 38,737,153 | 98.11 | 43,474,151 | 98.22 | 79,827,060 | 207.85 | 40,290,863 | 136.18 | 00,427,167 | 168-05 |
| Grand Total | . | 48,612,437 | 118.45 | 71,027,865 | $149 \cdot 58$ | 179,702,806 | 417.00 | 1,23,912,001 | 277.12 | 146,417,260 | $340 \cdot 06$ |

[^1]The total exports of cotton piecegoods of Indian manufacture which suffered a fall of 31 per cent. in quantity and of over 33 per cont. in value last year from those in $1937-38$ improved during the year under review and recorded an increase of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ million yards or 18 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. $63 \cdot 04$ laklis or 22 per cent. in value over the figures for the last ycar, greys showing an increase of 914 milion yards or 14 per cent. in quantity and of lis. 25.61 lakhs or 21 per cent. in value, whites of 21 million yards or 22 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. $5 \cdot 56$ lakhs or 26 per cent. in value and coloured goods of 11 million yards or 23 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 31.87 laths or 23 per cent. in value. This increase is partly due to Japarn, the keen competitor in foreign markets, being still engaged in war in China and pattly due to better demand from Burma, Mauritius and Dependencies, Portuguese Last Africa. Other Native States in Arabia and the Straits Settlements-a demand which was more of a speculative nature on account of the Luropean war. Exports of grey goods to Burma increased from 42 million yards to 49 million yards, to Portuguese East Africa from 14 million yards to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ million yards and to Mauritius and Dependencies from $2 \frac{3}{4}$ million yards to $3 \frac{1}{4}$ million yards. Shipments to Nigeria, on the other hand, decreased from nearly 5 million yards to over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million yards and to Egypt from 13 -illion yards to $\frac{1}{2}$ million yurds. The increase in the exports of coloured goods was due cliefly to larger shipments to Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius and Dependencies, OtherNative States in Arabia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya Colony and Bahrein Islands. Shipments to Burma rose by 8 million yards, to the Straits Settlements by $1 \frac{3}{4}$ million yards, to Mauritius and Denendencies by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million yards and those to Other Native States in Aralia by 1 million yards. Exports to Iran, Iraq and United States of America, on the other hand, fell by nearly $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million yards each and to Mustat Territory and Trucial Oman by $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards.

24-B.-SEEDS.


8



The total cxports under this head, consisting almost entirely of vegetalle non-esmetitial oil seeds, declined by nearly 24 per cent. in quantity and by over 16 per cent. in value.

Linsed. --The crop was good and in spite of large sales by Argentine at competitive rates, the demand was also good, particularly during the latter part of the year athen the world demand increased on account of the war. Lut sales were not made except at hicher prices as merchants preferred to wait in anticipation of prices reaching a bigher level. In consequence the total exports declined by 47 per cent. in quantity and by 45 per cent. in value.

Groumdnuts.--The total exports increased by nearly 14 per cent. in quantity and by 21 per cent. in value due to demand from consuming countries being better on account of smaller supply by other exporting countries who in anticipation of the war stored stocks for their own requirements.

Sesamum seed.-The Indian crop was small and a great part of it was required for local use. Demand from other countries could not, therefore, be met fully which resulted in a drop of 60 per cent. in quantity and of 51 per cent. in value in the total exports of this commodity.

Castorsed.-This seed was in constant demand on account of the war and Brazil being unable to supply owing to its small crop, Bombay became the chief source of supply and the total exports amounted to 20,605 tons valued at Rs. $38 \cdot 38$ lakhs as against only 2,518 tons valued at Rs. $3 \cdot 74$ lakhs last year. The increase is chiefly attributable to heavy demand mainly from the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Japan.

Coton Seed.- Exports of this commodity have practically stopped on account of offers at cheaper rates from Egypt the United States of America and Cnion of Socialist-Soviet Republic (Russia).

24-C.-OIL CAKES.


The total exports of oil cakes declined by 88,413 tons or 37 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 56.79 lakhs or 36 per cent. in value owing chiefly to cessation of shipments of groundnut cake to Germany and smaller demand for the same from the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Norway, however, took double the quantity supplied last year. Ceylon also took 9,927 tons valued at Rs. $7 \cdot 79$ lakhs as against 54 tons valued at Rs. 4,000 only last year. Shipments of linseed cake to the United Kingdom also recorded a decrease.



AlngCof CB

| - |  | 1935-36. |  | 1936-37. |  | 1937-38. |  | 1938-39. |  | 1939-40. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , | Tons. | Rs. Lakhs. | Tona. | Re. Latitha. | Tons. | Rs. Lakhs. | 'lons. | Rs. Lakhe. | Tons. | Rs. Lakhs. |
| - İurma .. | $\cdots$ | ** | . | *. | . | 8,640 | 14.60 | 8,781 | $13 \cdot 38$ | 12,859 | $18 \cdot 34$ |
| Arlern und dependenores .. | * | 132 | - 19 | 260 | -39 | 99 | $\cdot 15$ | 366 | - 50 | 1,075 | 1-84 |
| Other Native Statur in Arabis | . | 1,203 | 1.90 | 3,138 | $5 \cdot 27$ | 2,035 | 4.56 | 4,811 | $7 \cdot 62$ | 8,622 | 10.09 |
| Struitm Setth ments | -* | 2,861 | 4.17 | 3,011 | 4.47 | 2,964 | $4 \cdot 28$ | 2,934 | $4 \cdot 40$ | 2,731 | $3 \cdot 95$ |
| Kinya Colony .. ... | -• | 3,546 | 4.77 | 1,368 | $2 \cdot 16$ | 1,510 | $2 \cdot 76$ | 1,519 | $2 \cdot 73$ | 1,159 | $2 \cdot 15$ |
| Crylon .. .. | $\cdots$ | 51 | . 00 | 463 | . 89 | - 1,110 | $1 \cdot 59$ | 465 | . 52 | 803 | $\cdot 93$ |
| Zanzibar and Pembe | -• | 342 | . 53 | 388 | -60 | 691 | 1.15 | 447 | $\cdot 71$ | 434 | - 68 |
| Federated Malay Stutes | -• | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 361 | . 51 | 807 | . 86 | 600 | - 86 |
| Other countries .. | * | 345 | . 58 | 847 | $1 \cdot 34$ | 906 | 1.65 | 419 | . 69 | 523 | - 92 |
| Total | . | 8,480 | 12,26 | 9.475 | $15 \cdot 12$ | 18,982 | 31.29 | 20,349 | 31.41 | 25,805 | 38.77 |
| Othersorts | $\cdots$ | 1,153 | $1 \cdot 45$ | 1,289 | 1.69 | 1,567 | $2 \cdot 14$ | 1,380 | 1.88 | 1,629 | 2.33 |
| Grand Tolal | $\cdots$ | 54,100 | $73 \cdot 12$ | 66,054 | 78.60 | 57,204 | $00 \cdot 77$ | 76,202 | $108 \cdot 55$ | 69,124 | 107.68 |

* Shown aeparately under foreigo cuuntries since 1937.38 .

The total cxports under this head which had been continuously increasing for the latt five years recorded a fall of 9 per cent. in quantity and of nearly 1 por cent. in value from the fogures for the last year. This fall was partly due to war restrictions and partly to smaller shipments of jowar and tajra to all consuming countries except Italian East Africa. The increase in exports of pulse was due to larger shif,ments to the Vnited Kingdom, that under rice not in the husk, to better demand from Portuguese East Africa and the Union of South Africa and that under wheat flour to larger supplies to Burma, Other Native States in Arabia and Aden and Dependencies. Exports of wheat slightity increased.

## 24-E.-HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.

| - | 1935.36. |  | 193637. |  | 1937-38. |  | 1038-39. |  | 1939.40. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hidea, ravam | Tons. | Ras. Lublho. | Tons. | Res. Latstra. | Tons. | Rs. Lakhs. | Tons. | Rs. <br> Lakhs. | Tons. | Rs. Lakhen |
| Gormany - .. | 239 | 1.83 | 280 | 1-38 | 537 | $3 \cdot 61$ | 678 | $5 \cdot 37$ | 221 | 1.73 |
| Netheriands .. .. | 271 | 1-33 | 107 | -51 | $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| United Kingdom .. | 1 | -01 | 61 | -42 | 105 | 1.18 | 76 | 1.31 | 63 | . 86 |
| Greere $\quad$. | 6 | -02 | . | *- | 90 | - 89 | 109 | 92 | 86 | *69 |
| Other oountries .. | 68 | -62 | 28 | . 40 | 17 | . 07 | 26 | -33 | 17 | $\cdot 15$ |
| Total | 884 | $3 \cdot 81$ | 446 | $2 \cdot 71$ | 749 | 6. 35 | 789 | 7-93 | 387 | $3 \cdot 43$ |
| Akine, rav-w |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Staten of America .. | 3,369 | $39 \cdot 76$ | 2,380 | 33.66 | 3,206 | D2. 24 | 3,339 | 37.08 | 2,793 | $39 \cdot 27$ |
| United Kiogdomm -. | 872 | $9 \cdot 50$ | 483 | 11.69 | 374 | $10 \cdot 69$ | 324 | 5.56 | 482 | 9-35 |
| France .. .. .. | 97 | -62 | 29 | -85 | 80 | 1.97 | 36 | -41 | 64 | 1-76 |
| Commoawealth of Australia | 47 | . 55 | 29 | -49 | 48 | . 96 | 18 | - 29 | 20 | - 55 |
| Other countriea .. | 132 | 1.35 | 37 | $1 \cdot 36$ | 81 | 1.22 | 78 | . 93 | 28 | $1 \cdot 08$ |
| Total | 4,217 | 51.78 | 2,958 | $48 \cdot 05$ | 3,879 | 67.08 | 3,795 | $44 \cdot 27$ | 3,396 | $52 \cdot 01$ |
| Cuttings of hides and sking, | 75 | $\cdot 11$ | 181 | $\cdot 23$ | 283 | $\cdot 49$ | 129 | $\cdot 17$ | 57 | - 05 |
| Grand Total | 4,876 | 55.70 | 3.685 | 50.99 | 4,911 | $73 \cdot 82$ | 4,713 | $52 \cdot 37$ | 3,840 | $55 \cdot 49$ |

73
The total exports of hides and skins raw futher decteased by 873 tons in quantity but increased by Rs. $3 \cdot 1$ lalihs in value as compared with the figures for the previous year. This fall was partly due to cessation of shipmunts of raw hides to Germany, the main buyer and to restrictions on export, and part!y to smaller demand for raw skins from the United States of America, the principal customer, owing to an increase in prices of 50 to 60 per cent., during the latter half of the year.

24-F.-WOOL, RAW.


The total exports of wool raw increased by 4 nillion lbs. or by 35 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 42.69 lakbs or by 66 per cent. in value due entirely to heavy exports to the United States of America. Shipments to the United Kingdom decreased by 25 per cent. in quantity and by nearly 20 per cent. in valuc and shipments to other consuming countries in Europe also decreased. The United Slates of America, however, increased its takings considerably. It is reparted that owing to high prices of wool prevailing in the United States of America Indian wools were in great demand on account of their comparatively low prices and large quantities were contracted for and shipped before 31st March 1940 in anticipation of an embargo bring placed on shipments of raw wool to the United States of America and other countries after that date. In fact, exports to the United States of America during the latter meven months of the year amounted to $6,644,849 \mathrm{lbs}$. and were more than three times those made during the first five months.
25. Government Siores.-Imports of stores on Government account increased from Rs. 60.36 lakhs to Rs. $69 \cdot 01$ lakhs. Imports of arms, ammunitions, ctc., printing paper, and copper, unwrought, showed increases while those of chemicals, instruments, apparatus, etc., printing and lithographing materials and writing paper recorded decreases. Exports also improved from Rs. $17 \cdot 63$ lakhs to Rs. 130 lakhs, the chief items being arms, ammunitions, all other articles of marchandise manufactured and apparal.
26. FREIGHT RATES FROM BOMBAY TO THE UNITED KINGDOM PORTS IN SHILLINGS PER TON.

| Montha. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { wool } \\ \text { (measure- } \\ \text { ment). } \end{gathered}$ | Manganese Ore. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Linseed } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { beavy seeds } \\ & (10-\mathrm{cwt} \text {. } \\ & \text { cargo). } \end{aligned}$ | Castor seed. Cotton seed and myrobalane (13-cut. cargo). | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 1939 | 326 | 210 | 200 | 170 |  |
| May 1989 .. | 326 | 210 | 200 | 170 |  |
| June 1039 | 32 6 | 210 | $20 \quad 0$ | 170 |  |
| July 1939 .. | 326 | 210 | 200 | 170 |  |
| August $1939 .$. | 326 | 210 | 20 0 | 170 |  |
| September 1939 | 400 | 350 | 350 | 320 |  |
| October 1939 | 400 | 350 | 350 | 32 0 |  |
| Norember 19.39 | 576 | 350 | 420 | 390 |  |
| December 1939 | 57 B | 350 | 420 | 390 |  |
| January 1940 | 57 | 350 | 420 | 390 |  |
| Februnry 1980 | 626 | 450 | 450 | 420 |  |
| March 1970 .. | 626 | 700 | 450 | 420 |  |

27. PRICES.-VARIATIONS IN THE AVERAGE DECLARED PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES.


## G. - COASTING TRADE.

28. TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE PORTS FROM WHICH GOODS WERE IMPORTED OR TO WHICH They Were exported (excluding treasure).

| $\cdots$ | 1035-36 | 1036.37. | 1937.38. | 1938-39. | 1989.40. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imiperts. | Re. | Re. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Britinh Porta within the | 3,31,58,604 | 4,15,44,886 | 3,75,56,659 | 3,8),35,247 | 3,34,07,567 |
| Indian Poris not British Wilhill the Province- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutch .. .. | 7,32,355 | 5,18,858 | 6,28,918 | 6,41,726 | 4,05,243 |
| Kathiawar | 2,46,50,063 | 3,85,47,512 | 3,03,26,442 | 3,12,58,567 | 2,75,28,043 |
| Gou | 86,20,892 | 05,85,787 | 67,26,916 | 75,57,526 | 1,18,62,310 |
| Other Morta | 16,62,459 | 15,59,069 | 11,22,998 | 8,74,637 | 5,77,568 |
| Total | 3,76,65, 768 | 5,02,11,226 | 3,88,05,974 | 4,02,32,456 | 4,03,73,154 |
| Britiah Firte in Other Provincee- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brngal .. | 2,41,60,901 | 2,48, 10,387 | 2,30,10,819 | 2, $33,54,348$ | 1,50,24,400 |
| Landrak .. | 2,90,19,869 | 2,40,79,046 | 2,73,16,127 | 2,54,14,954 | 2,54,26,909 |
| Wihar and Orima | * | 20 | 121 | - | $\cdots$ |
| Iturme .. | 6,52,84,254 | 6,13,76,577 | " | $\cdots$ | * |
| Sind | 3,60,88, 105 | 2,65,02,695 | 5,10,60,237 | 4,21,47,393 | 3,51,58,438 |
| Total | 14,45r53,129 | 13,67,67,025 | 10,13,87,814 | 9,13,17,695 | 7,65,09,747 |
| Indian Porta not British in other Provanea- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inituchistan (Agency Tracts). | 23,410 | 41,(151 | 32,129 | 41,017 | 29,561 |
| Stak of Tmanmone | 31,87,128 | 31, 18.3 3 1 | 37,90,109 | 37,80,631 | 38,93,711 |
| Other Ports | 45,939 | 3,49,644 | 35,473 | 1,752 | 23,268 |
| Total .. | 32,56,477 | 34,59,016 | 35,00,204 | 38,23,410 | 39,46,560 |
| Gravd Total | 21,88,33,499 | 23,19, 2 2, 153 | 18,16,10,441* | 17,24, 08,788 | 15,40,37,029 |

- Fior the ebere of Burman which ben been exclodod from thin trade from lst April 1937, mide Appendix B. 113:C4C.


[^2]29. TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALLE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF IMPORT IN THE COASTLNG TRADE.

|  |  | Imports in lakhs of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937.38. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. |
| 1. Grain, polse and fuar |  | 4,25 | 5,68 | 1,47 | 1,78 | 1,71 |
| 2. Cotton, rew (excloding waste) |  | 4,89 | 5,34 | 6,23 | 5,29 | 4,41 |
| 3. Keromase .. .. .. |  | 1,21 | 1,13 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 4. Fraita and Vegetablea |  | 1,09 | 1,02 | 99 | 1,12 | 98 |
| 5. Seeds .. .. .. |  | 80 | 88 | 1,09 | 78 | 63 |
| 6. Spicee |  | 94 | 85 | 99 | 1,17 | 1,05 |
| 7. Cotton manufactures |  | 60 | 60 | 53 | 45 | 47 |
| 8. Tee .. .. .. |  | 60 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 13 |
| 9. Jute manulactures |  | 66 | 57 | 60 | 54 | 34 |
| 10. Comi .. .. .. |  | 67 | 56 | 41 | 63 | 54 |
| 11. Teak wood |  | 57 | 47 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 12. Ghi | .. .. | 50 | 40 | 38 | 42 | 29 |

30. TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPORT (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE) IN THE COASTING TRADE.


The total value of the coasting trade of the Province of Bombay further declined from Rs. $41 \cdot 12$ crores to Rs. $35 \cdot 93$ crores or by over 12 per cent.; both imports and exports contributing to this decline. Imports declined from Rs. $17 \cdot 34$ crores to Rs. $15 \cdot 42$ crores or by 11 per cent. and exports from Rs, 23.78 crores to Rs. 20.51 crores or by nearly 14 per cent. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures were valued at Rs. $13 \cdot 25$ crores as against Rs. 15.58 crores last year. Arrivals of most of the principal articles except wheat from Sind ( + Rs. $5 \cdot 53$ lakhs) and raw wool from Kathiawar ( + Rs. 98 lakh) were smaller. Imports of raw cotton further fell from Rs. $5 \cdot 28$ crores to Rs. $4 \cdot 41$ crores owing to smaller receipts from all the provinces chiefly Sind (-Rs. 85.73 lakhs) and of tea from Rs. 54.03 lakhs to Rs. $13 \cdot 18$ lakhs due almost entirely to smaller despatches from Bengal (-Rs. $39 \cdot 28$ lakhs). Imports of Indian sugar decreased from Rs. 34.93 lakhs to Rs. 12.92 lakhs mindy on account of smaller supplies from British ports within the Province and from Bengal, and those of jute manufactures from Rs. 53.71 lakhs to Rs. 33.75 lakhs due entirely to smaller receipts from Bengal. Arrivals of seeds were also less by Rs. 14.57 lakhs owing chiefly to reduced shipments from British ports within the Province and Kathiawar and those of spices by Rs. $12 \cdot 26$ lakhs, on account of smaller reccipts from Madras and Bengal. Supplies of coal from Bengal were valued at Rs. $53 \cdot 11$ lakbs as against Rs. $62 \cdot 23$ lakhs in the previous year. Coastwise imports of foreign merchandise, on the other hand, were valued at Rs. $2 \cdot 17$ crores as against Rs. 1.76 crores due to larger arrivals of forcign sugar from British ports within the Province, Kathiawar and Madras. Imports of dried fruits from Sind, however, recorded a decrease. The fall in exports was due to reduced shipments of Indian produce and manufactures which were valued at Rs. $15 \cdot 19$ crorts as against Rs, $18 \cdot 61$ crores last year. This fall is attributable to smaller shipments of cotton manufactures (-Rs. $2 \cdot 18$ crores) and of cotton twist and yarn (-Rs. $55 \cdot 53$ lakhs), mainly to Bengal, Madras and Sind, of grain, pulse and flour (-Rs. $47 \cdot 13$ lakhs), chicfly pulse to Madras and rice not in the hask to British Ports within the Province, though shipments of jowar and bajra to Kathiawar were more by Rs. 17.09 lakhs on account of famine conditions which prevailed there owing to dearth of rains in the earlier part of the monsoon. Exports of raw cotton also declined from Rs. $79 \cdot 24$ lakhs to Rs. $56 \cdot 16$ lakhs, all the provinces except Kathiawar taking smaller supplies. Shipments of seeds to Madras and British Ports within the Province decreased by Rs. $23 \cdot 30$ lakhs and Rs. $12 \cdot 64$ lakhs respectively, but those to Kathiawar (mainly cotton seed) increased by Rs. $45 \cdot 10$ lakbs. Exports of foreign merchandise on the other hand, rose to Rs. $5 \cdot 32$ crores from Rs. $5 \cdot 17$ crores list year. The increase was due to larger re-shipments of sugar chiefly to British ports within the Province ( + Rs. 15.09 lakhs) and of carriages and carts (motor cars) to Bengal ( + Rs. $14 \cdot 34$ lakhs).

## 31. Subordinate Ports of the Province of Borbbay. Foreign Trade.

The trade of the subordinate ports with foreign countries is comparatively insignificant, and is carried on in country craft mainly via Bombay. The total value of the trade rose from Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. $45 \cdot 6$ lakhs--imports from Rs. $34-1$ lakhs to Rs. $34 \cdot 85$ lakhs and exports from Rs. $9 \cdot 9$ lakhs to

Rs. J0.75 lakhs. The main articles of imports were rice (Rs. 33.02 lakhs) and cashew nuts (Rs. $1 \cdot 63$ lakhs), while the chief exports were Cotton raw (Rs. 6.57 lakhs) and cashew kernels (Rs. 3.71 lakhs). Exports of oils--vegetable-non-essentials-other sorts (chiefly cashewnut oil) to the United States of America were valued at Rs. 24,332 as against Rs. 1,555 last year.

## 2.-COASTING TRADE.

31-A.-TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL COASTING TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL TALUKAS OF THE SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percen |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Re. | Rs. |  |  |
| Ratnagiri | $\cdots$ | . | - | - | 58,05,025 | 59,39,425 | 9.97 | 10.94 |
| Broach | . | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 86,45,864 | 69,77,128 | 14.61 | 12.85 |
| Karanja | - | - | - | -• | 35,96,226 | 33,97,987 | 8.08 | 6.26 |
| Dabho | . | - | $\cdots$ | -• | 41,88,049 | 35,53,915 | 7.07 | 6.55 |
| Uran | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 30,73,415 | 32,38,718 | $5 \cdot 19$ | 5.97 |
| Honavar | .. | $\cdots$ | - | . | 26,69,823 | 27,00,287 | 4.51 | $4 \cdot 97$ |
| Kisiman | . | $\cdots$ | - | .. | 31,03,427 | 32,97,032 | $5 \cdot 24$ | 6.07 |
| Bhandup | - | . | . | . | 22,56,877 | 18,75,513 | 3.81 | $3 \cdot 45$ |
| Bankot | $\cdots$ | - | - | -• | 29,53,795 | 26,13,605 | 4.99 | 4.81 |
| Vengurla | - | . | . | .. | 29,60,725 | 27,90,055 | 5.00 | $5 \cdot 14$ |
| Surat | - | - | . | $\cdots$ | 34,63,283 | 28,89,563 | 5.85 | 5. 32 |
| Sanikstta | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | 19,44,914 | 18,62,117 | 3.28 | $3 \cdot 43$ |
| Revdanda | - | . | - | . | 21,84,760 | 20,04,903 | 3.69 | $3 \cdot 69$ |
| Belapur | - | - | - | " | 19,58,225 | 12,71,271 | 3.31 | $2 \cdot 34$ |
| Jaitapur | -• | -• | . | $\cdots$ | 20,57,558 | 21,08,771 | 3.47 | $3 \cdot 88$ |
| Karwar | $\cdots$ | - | - | . | 15,46,852 | 13,97,445 | 2.61 | 2. 68 |
| Dharasns | . | -• | . | . | 14,66,332 | 13,94,809 | 2.48 | 2.57 |
| Trombay | -• | -• | -• | .. | 8,74,793 | 9,17,832 | $1 \cdot 48$ | 1.70 |
| Babein | . | - |  | . | 10,54,819 | 8,03,612 | 1.78 | $1 \cdot 48$ |
| Other Talukas |  | - | -• | .. | 33,07,629 | 32,61 529 | $5 \cdot 58$ | $6 \cdot 00$ |
|  |  | Total | .. | 5,92,12,391 | 5,42,95,517 | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |

31-B.-TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF IMPORTS (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN PRODUCE) AT THE SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PROVLNCE OF BOMBAY.


31-B.-TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPORTS (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN PRODUCE) AT THE SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY-contd.

| - | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938-30. | $1939 \times 40$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or mood. <br> Bricks and Tilea .. | 8,86,543 | 9,34,120 | 11,41,775 | 10,16,369 | 8,64,367 |
| Fruits and vegetablesFresh fruite- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Sorts .. | 7,35,169 | 6,75,306 | 5,85,760 | 6,40,029 | 8,92,099 |
| Fruits Dried .. | 5,92,247 | 5,01,906 | 5,98,526 | 5,90,981 | 8,46,257 |
| Grain, Pulse and flour- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pulse .. .. | 16,03,294 | 8,94,362 | 8,45,419 | 12,05,147 | 8,93,140 |
| Rice in the busk ..* | 22,15,868 | 23,07,775 | 22,28,873 | 22,61,654 | 17,94,028 |
| Rice not in the husk | 25,15,969 | 25,30,580 | 24,86,874 | 23,53,465 | 15,82,833 |
| Salt | 31,04,560 | 35,80,819 | 38,99,600 | 32,86,474 | 36,61,68 |
| Seeds- <br> Non essential- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton .. | 6,93,241 | 8,21,890 | 5,45,356 | 13,40,853 | 10,30,101 |
| Groundnut . | 8,43,500 | 17,98,259 | 28,55,891 | 12,76,393 | 3,77,582 |
| Spiceo- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Betelnuts.. | 20,63,007 | 16,50,350 | 29,55,095 | 19,16,461 | 17,36,559 |
| SugarMolasses | 4,35,108 | 4,04,751 | 6,86,965 | 6,83,936 | 8,95,475 |
| TextilesCotton Raw | 16,70,460 | 39,33,434 | - 14,37,826 | 55,55,488 | 37,73,435 |
| Wood and Timber- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teak wood .. | 13,47,866 | 13,15,118 | 13,60,482 | 11,02,126 | 9,37,800 |
| Other articles ** | 67,25,556 | 68,61,404 | 71,30,658 | 68,94,855 | 70,58,898 |
| Total | 2,54,32,388 | 2,82,10,083 | 2,80,59,100 | 3,01,33,231 | 2,63,44,293 |
| Total Imports and Ex. ports. | 6,18,16,395 | 6,42,56,136 | 5,73,80,320 | 5,92,12,391 | 5,42,95,517 |


| New Custom House, | P. N. CHANDAVARKAR, |
| :---: | ---: |
| Bombay; | Collector of Customs. |

The 23rd May 1940.

## APPENDIX A.

List showing the Ranges, together with the Talukas constituting the same and the ports included in each Taluka.


| Name of the Range. | Talukas in the Range. |  |  | Customa ports in each Taluka. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IV. Ratnagiri Range | Revdanda | .. | .. | (1) Thal. <br> (2) Alibag. <br> (3) Revdiada. <br> (4) Mandid. |
|  | Bankot .. | .. | .. | (1) Bankot. <br> (2) Harnai. |
|  | Dabhol .. | .. | .. | (1) Dabhol. <br> (2) Borya. |
|  | Ratnagiri | - |  | (I) Jaigarh. <br> (2) Varavda. <br> (3) Ratnagiri. <br> (4) Purnagarh. |
|  | Jaitapar .. | . | .. | (1) Jaitapur. <br> (2) Vijaydurg. |
|  | Malwan .. | . | .. | (1) Devgarh. <br> (2) Arhra. <br> (3) Melvan. |
|  | Vengurla | . | .. | (1) Nivt: <br> (2) Vengurla. <br> (3) Rodi. |
| V. Goa Fronbier | Dodamarg | - | . | (1) Kirnapani. |
|  | Karwar .. | .. | .. | (1) Tilmati (Majali). <br> (2) Sadashivgarh. <br> (3) Karwar. <br> (4) Bhinge. <br> (5) Chendie. <br> (6) Belekeri. |
| VI. Kanara Range | Sanikatta | $\cdots$ | - | (1) Ankols. <br> (2) Tadri. <br> (3) Gangavali. |
|  | Honawar.. | $\cdots$ |  | (1) Kumta. <br> (2) Honavar. <br> (3) Manki. <br> (4) Murdeshvar. <br> (5) Shirali. <br> (6) Bhatkal. |

## APPENDIX B.

Statement shouing comparative value of Imports and Exports of arincipol articles from and t: Burma in each of the five yrars from 1935-3C $\omega$ 193? 9 -40.

| , | Importe. |  |  |  |  | Exports (including revexports). |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935-36. | 1086.37. | 1937-38. | 1938.39. | 1939.40. | 14135.36. | 1936.37. | 1937.38. | 1938.39. | 193940 |
|  | Rs. Lakhe. | Rs. Lakhe, | Rs. <br> Lakhs. | Rs. Lakhs. | Rs. Laklis. | Re. <br> Lakles. | Is, <br> Lakhs. | Rs. <br> Lakhs. | Rs. Lakhs. | Rs. Iakhe. |
| Fruite and vegetablea .. | . 01 | $\cdots$ | -01 | . 01 | * | 6-. 5.5 | 6.29 | $4 \cdot 63$ | $6 \cdot 11$ | $7 \cdot 04$ |
| Grain, Pulse and flour- |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rice not in the husk .. | $292 \cdot 01$ | $385 \cdot 12$ | $460 \cdot 52$ | $410 \cdot 92$ | 479.95 | . 09 | -13 | -08 | -08 | - 08 |
| Wheat flour * ." | - | " | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $12 \cdot 72$ | 15.77 | 14.60 | $13 \cdot 38$ | 18.34 |
| Matchem - $\quad$ - | $5 \cdot 70$ | $3 \cdot 59$ | $5 \cdot 33$ | 6.76 | 6.36 | . 09 | -• | - | - | -• |
| Oila-Minoral-Kcrosene .. | $108 \cdot 16$ | 97-08 | $91 \cdot 02$ | $43 \cdot 67$ | 28.61 | - | . 01 | - | - | - |
| Oils.Mincral-Lubricating oils .* | $12 \cdot 34$ | 15.31 | 18.41 | 18.84 | 28.05 | - 29 | $\cdot 01$ | ** | $\cdots$ | * |
| Oils-Mineral-Potroleum dangerDun. | $57 \cdot 02$ | 44.41 | $31 \cdot 88$ | $43 \cdot 39$ | $33 \cdot 31$ |  | - | ** | - | $\cdots$ |
| Provisione and Oilman's atores | -12 | - 11 | . 06 | . 07 | . 07 | $12 \cdot 15$ | $10 \cdot 21$ | $11 \cdot 31$ | $10 \cdot 75$ | $11 \cdot 71$ |
| Gpicommbathlnuti mo , * | $1 \cdot 65$ | $2 \cdot 83$ | $3 \cdot 00$ | $2 \cdot 40$ | $3 \cdot 39$ | * 10 | - 10 | . 09 | -00 | - 06 |


|  | Imports, |  |  |  |  | Exports (including re-exports). |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1035-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-98. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1935-36. | 1936-37. | 1937-38. | 1938.39. | 1939-40. |
| Textiles- | Rs. Lakhs. | Rs. Lakhs. | Rs. Lakhs. | Rs. Lakhs. | Rs. Lakhy. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lakhs, } \\ \text { Lakh } \end{gathered}$ | R: <br> Lakhs, | Rs. Ladhs. | Rs. Lakhs. | Rs . Lakhs. |
| Cotton-Iwiat and yara .. | -26 | -01 | $\cdot 05$ | . 01 | -• | 24.41 | $23 \cdot 18$ | $19 \cdot 35$ | 36.78 | $30 \cdot 86$. |
| Cotton-Pieoe-goodim |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grey .. .. | -04 | $\cdot 16$ | -04 | - 02 | $\cdot 17$ | 54.18 | 103.46 | $100 \cdot 96$ | $80 \cdot 69$ | 90.77 |
| White .. .. | -05 | -19 | -05 | $1 \cdot 13$ | 1.40 | 15.24 | 5.94 | 9.99 | $5 \cdot 8$. | 6.23 |
| Coloured printed, otc... | - 12 | -21 | $\cdot 13$ | 1-50 | -25 | 58.55 | 78.83 | $70 \cdot 02$ | 54:30 | $78 \cdot 38$ |
| Wood and timber-Teak wood | 53.78 | $43 \cdot 74$ | 54.49 | 61.80 | 68.49 | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Other articles .-. . | 23.68 | 21.01 | 26.21 | 24.80 | 48.58 | 58.23 | 59.64 | 61.75 | 50.68 | $64 \cdot 46$ |
| Total | $552 \cdot 84$ | 613.77 | $691 \cdot 20$ | $614 \cdot 32$ | $692 \cdot 13$ | 242.60 | 298.87 | $288 \cdot 78$ | 263.68 | $3 / 6 \cdot 93$ |


[^0]:    * Fow the share of Burmo ace Appendix B.

[^1]:    * shown aeparately under foreign countriea aince 1037-38.

[^2]:    Fror the abare of Burma which has been excloded from this trade from lat Apri 1937 vide Appendix B.

