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REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1931.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1931, and the four previous years.

—	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE.						
(PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	76,87,78,624	86,37,76,590	84,13,53,914	82,65,31,263	56,93,80,038	-25,71,51,225
Gold	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	- 13,31,798
Silver	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,812	9,05,86,092	- 59,31,220
Currency Notes ..	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	+1,04,961
Total, Imports	1,11,85,85,878	1,14,22,77,483	1,08,58,10,361	1,01,28,34,247	74,85,24,965	-26,43,09,282
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	-1,28,88,846
Indian Produce ..	65,21,61,530	60,23,69,058	78,69,93,575	69,70,96,113	53,02,13,733	-16,68,82,380
Gold	4,85,138	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	+48,55,745
Silver	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,23,37,508	1,75,36,517	+46,99,009
Currency Notes ..	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	72,09,52,467	69,58,74,173	86,29,47,321	75,51,93,089	58,49,76,617	-17,02,16,472
Total, Foreign Trade	1,83,95,38,345	1,83,81,51,656	1,94,87,57,682	1,76,80,27,336	1,33,35,01,582	-43,45,25,754

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE.)						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	33,69,10,473	31,03,84,047	31,68,00,010	29,24,32,424	23,47,26,165	-5,77,06,259
Foreign Merchandise	1,86,22,655	1,88,48,199	1,79,41,032	1,82,20,674	1,42,03,581	-39,27,093
Gold	700	..	..	36,123	..	-36,123
Silver	1,22,971	1,55,241	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	+1,62,859
Total, Imports ..	35,56,56,799	32,93,87,487	33,47,80,694	31,07,37,302	24,92,30,636	-6,15,06,616
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	23,23,34,350	28,06,21,281	21,47,89,544	22,36,58,399	22,84,34,487	+47,76,088
Foreign Merchandise	6,60,59,033	8,63,38,741	7,50,39,462	8,79,07,327	5,93,65,669	-2,85,41,658
Gold .. ..	..	..	..	..	550	+550
Silver	7,14,955	15,63,177	43,375	70,929	5,33,944	+4,63,015
Total, Exports ..	29,91,08,338	36,85,23,199	28,98,72,381	31,16,36,655	28,83,34,650	-2,33,02,005
Total, Coasting Trade	65,47,65,137	69,79,10,686	62,46,53,075	62,23,73,957	53,75,65,336	-8,48,08,621
Grand total, Private	2,49,43,03,482	2,53,60,62,342	2,57,34,10,757	2,39,04,01,293	1,87,10,66,918	-51,93,34,375
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	3,03,62,131	4,47,91,854	6,62,41,406	4,94,46,457	3,13,73,280	-1,80,73,177
Coasting	44,74,202	31,84,032	25,92,896	49,78,068	33,74,098	-16,03,970
Total, Government Transactions.	3,48,36,333	4,79,75,886	6,88,34,302	5,44,24,525	3,47,47,378	-1,96,77,147
Total, Trade ..	2,52,91,39,815	2,58,40,38,228	2,64,22,45,059	2,44,48,25,818	1,90,58,14,296	-53,90,11,522

General Remarks.

2. The year under report (1st April 1930—31st March 1931) opened in inauspicious circumstances. The civil disobedience campaign was in full swing and in the early months of the year there was brought into operation the powerful weapon of economic boycott. Though ostensibly the boycott was in respect of all foreign goods it was concentrated with particular force on British goods. The boycott of itself could not have produced the disastrous results on India's trade which the following paragraphs exhibit, had it not coincided with a period of intense and widespread economic depression. Whatever be the reason for that depression, whether the hoarding and sterilisation of gold or a general state of over-production of world commodities, it provided a 'milieu' in which the boycott flourished. The allocation to these two main causes of their respective shares in the damage to Bombay's trade is no easy task and one which must be left for special investigation. A guess may be ventured that the results of such an enquiry would reveal that except in respect

of a few commodities, economic conditions have been a more potent factor than political agitation. The combined results however have altogether obscured the effects of other causes affecting trade movements and in most cases it has been found impossible to estimate the effect of any special conditions affecting any particular trade. The general result is depressing. Bombay's total trade—coasting and foreign—fell by Rs. 54 crores, or 22%, as compared with the previous year. The total figures of tonnage handled in the docks however fell by 12% only and export tonnage by 7% only. The difference in these percentages is significant of the readjustment of prices on a lower level.

Imports of private merchandise recorded a substantial fall of Rs. 25·71 crores, or 31 per cent., and dropped to Rs. 56·94 crores. This is attributable to the combination of political and economic causes which greatly affected trade and reduced the effective purchasing power of the people. A reference to the itemised list in paragraph 16 shows that almost all articles of the import trade have contributed to this heavy fall, the most important of which are cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and sugar. The only important article which shows an appreciable increase is raw cotton. The imports of treasure further declined by Rs. 71½ lakhs to Rs. 17·91 crores.

3. Exports of Indian produce further fell by Rs. 17 crores, or 24 per cent. to Rs. 53 crores, all the principal articles of exports sharing in the decline. World depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices are responsible for this heavy decrease which is most marked in the case of raw cotton and seeds. Striking decreases are also noticeable under raw wool, cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that the United Kingdom has yielded pride of place to Japan whose share in the total trade increased by nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., while that of the United Kingdom fell away by nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles of exports, especially cotton piece-goods. Trade with the Continent of Europe increased by over $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., but that with the United States of America declined by nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay further contracted by Rs. 43 crores, or 24 per cent., owing to heavy falling off both in imports and exports. Imports of precious metals declined by Rs. 73 lakhs, while exports thereof increased by Rs. 96 lakhs. The apparent decline in imports is due to the heavy fall in the price of silver. A noticeable feature is that gold bullion worth Rs. 49 lakhs was shipped to the United Kingdom, for the first time in recent years, apparently due to a fall in the up-country demand. The increase in the exports of silver probably denotes that this country has for the time being less use for the metal.

6. During the year under report, the coasting trade contracted by Rs. 8½ crores—both imports and exports sharing in the decline.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 12,82,40,831 to Rs. 11,90,33,773. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses, such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio

of true expenditure to revenue was 1·41 per cent., as against 1·29 per cent., in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

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

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	76,85,18,040	86,35,13,234	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	-25,70,48,781
Gold ..	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	-13,31,798
Silver ..	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	-59,31,220
Currency Notes ..	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	+1,04,961
Total, Imports ..	1,11,83,25,294	1,14,20,14,127	1,08,56,30,144	1,01,26,71,895	74,84,65,057	-26,42,06,838
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	-1,28,88,846
Indian Produce ..	65,21,61,110	60,23,69,058	78,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	-16,68,74,340
Gold ..	4,85,138	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	+48,55,745
Silver ..	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	+46,99,009
Currency Notes ..	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	72,09,52,047	69,58,74,173	86,29,37,765	75,51,85,249	58,49,76,617	-17,02,08,632
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,83,92,77,341	1,83,78,88,300	1,94,85,67,909	1,76,78,57,144	1,33,34,41,674	-43,44,15,470
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	30,43,28,926	27,83,04,342	28,73,76,458	26,24,31,267	21,01,73,314	-5,22,57,653
Foreign Merchandise	67,36,392	1,00,93,000	96,49,902	82,83,110	63,63,368	-17,19,742
Gold ..	700	..	..	36,123	..	-36,123
Silver ..	1,22,471	1,55,241	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	+1,62,859
Total, Imports ..	31,11,88,489	28,85,52,583	29,70,66,012	27,07,98,581	21,69,47,622	-5,38,50,959
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	19,93,02,460	24,54,48,411	17,90,67,765	19,05,23,890	20,17,13,728	+1,11,89,928
Foreign Merchandise	6,56,46,151	8,59,52,215	7,46,26,233	8,74,17,582	5,90,83,126	-2,83,34,456
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	550	+550
Silver ..	7,14,455	15,63,177	43,375	70,929	5,33,944	+4,63,015
Total, Exports	26,56,63,066	33,29,63,603	25,37,37,373	27,80,12,311	26,13,31,348	-1,66,80,963
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	57,68,51,555	62,15,16,386	55,08,03,385	54,88,10,892	47,82,78,970	-7,05,31,922
Total, Private Trade	2,41,61,28,896	2,45,94,04,686	2,49,93,71,294	2,31,66,68,036	1,81,17,20,644	-50,49,47,392
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.	3,46,38,837	4,77,83,942	6,85,57,058	5,42,65,104	3,45,46,080	-1,97,19,024
Total, Trade ..	2,45,07,67,733	2,50,71,88,628	2,56,79,28,352	2,37,09,33,140	1,84,62,66,724	-52,46,66,416

9. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay again declined by Rs. 43 crores to Rs. 133 crores, i.e., by 24 per cent., or if treasure be excluded, by nearly Rs. 44 crores, or 28 per cent., to Rs. 113 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta receded by Rs. 77 crores, or 37

per cent., to Rs. 131 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 14½ crores, or 28 per cent., to Rs. 37½ crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by 31 per cent., while those into Calcutta and Karachi by 39 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively. Cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, sugar, machinery and mill work, silk manufactures, artificial silk, woollen manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, hardware and oils mainly account for the decrease at Bombay, cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), metals and ores, sugar, grain, pulse and flour, machinery and mill-work, tobacco, mineral oils, hardware and cotton twist and yarn at Calcutta and cotton manufactures, sugar, grain pulse and flour and machinery and mill-work, at Karachi. On the other hand, the only noticeable improvements were of raw cotton at Bombay and of mineral oils at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 16¾ crores, or 24 per cent., at Bombay, by Rs. 45¾ crores, or 36 per cent., at Calcutta and by Rs. 7 crores, or 29 per cent., at Karachi. Raw cotton, seeds, raw wool, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, oilcakes, raw hides and skins, metals and ores, leather and cotton twist and yarn account for the decrease at Bombay, jute manufactures, raw jute, lac, tea, metals and ores, raw hides and skins, seeds and grain, pulse and flour at Calcutta and raw cotton, raw wool, raw hides and skins and seeds at Karachi. On the other hand, the only noticeable increases were of tobacco at Bombay and of grain, pulse and flour at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell by Rs. 7·11 crores to Rs. 47·75 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline. Of the principal articles under imports, raw cotton, jute manufactures, seeds and rice declined, while wheat showed an improvement. Under exports, there was a noticeable improvement in the shipments of cotton piece-goods although cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour showed decreases. The marked decline in the value of foreign merchandise exported is attributable to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods, sugar and metals and ores.

FOREIGN TRADE.

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

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Imports.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	9,51·07	10,17·85	10,69·56	10,87·26	8,04·40	-2,82·86
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	10,89·94	13,83·03	10,25·55	11,06·38	12,23·78	+1,17·40
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	54,80·12	60,59·36	61,28·94	58,63·53	34,95·91	-23,67·62
IV.—Living animals	18·83	15·98	19·41	22·33	10·75	-11·58
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,45·22	1,58·91	1,68·28	1,84·19	1,58·36	-25·83
Total, Imports	76,85·18	8 635·13	84,11·74	82,63·69	56,93·20	-25,70 49

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,04.18	3,43.16	3,48.72	2,80.99	2,10.72	—70.27
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	50,77.14	46,68.05	66,14.70	58,67.99	44,79.82	—13,88.17
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	10,33.59	8,98.78	8,02.33	7,32.13	5,41.41	—1,90.72
IV.—Living animals .. ..	.09	.28	.58	.42	1.01	+ .59
V.—Postal Articles	1,06.61	1,13.42	1,03.51	89.35	69.18	—20.17
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	65,21.61	60,23.69	78,69.84	69,70.88	53,02.14	—16,68.74
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	43.72	71.91	34.03	36.20	24.36	—11.84
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	2,17.09	3,06.55	2,33.08	1,95.06	1,42.47	—52.59
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,63.12	3,02.69	2,24.67	2,08.58	1,47.61	—60.97
IV.—Living animals	3.09	3.65	2.03	2.70	2.93	+ .23
V.—Postal Articles	10.42	9.06	8.62	9.56	5.84	—3.72
Total, Foreign Merchandise	5,37.44	6,93.86	5,02.43	4,52.10	3,23.21	—1,28.89
Total, Exports	70,59.05	67,17.55	83,72.27	74,22.98	56,25.35	—17,97.63

13. *Imports.*—All the classes except class II record decreases. The most important group under imports is class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured. This class records a heavy drop of Rs. 23.68 crores owing to smaller arrivals of all important articles, the principal among them being cotton yarn and manufactures, metals, vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways), other yarn and textile fabrics, machinery of all kinds, silk yarn and manufactures, miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured, woollen yarn and manufactures, cutlery, hardware, instruments and apparatus and glass and glassware. The falling off of Rs. 2.83 crores under class I was due to smaller arrivals of sugar, grain, pulse and flour, fruits and vegetables and spices. The improvement in class II was due entirely to larger importations of raw cotton.

14. *Exports.*—*Indian produce and manufactures.*—All classes except the unimportant class IV record decreases. The heavy loss of Rs. 13.88 crores in the most important class II was chiefly due to lower prices and reduced shipments of raw cotton, seeds and raw wool. Smaller despatches of cotton yarn and manufactures and tanned hides and skins account for the fall in class III. Grain, pulse and flour and spices are responsible for the falling off in class I.

15. *Re-exports.*—The decrease of Rs. 61 lakhs in class III was mainly due to reduced re-shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures and woollen yarn and manufactures. Smaller re-shipments of raw cotton and gums, resins and lac were chiefly responsible for the decrease in class II.

IMPORTS.

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

	1926-27	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1930-31.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	4,97,18,366	6,74,23,052	3,89,32,227	3,41,12,298	6,32,50,443	+2,91-38	11.11	9.0	1.1	3.0	1.4	4.33	1
2 Cotton Manufactures ..	13,02,28,375	14,99,81,045	16,28,59,544	14,03,51,075	4,87,38,205	-10,06.13	8.56	68.5	63.5	65.4	50.5	56.74	2
3 Metals and Ores ..	7,05,30,948	7,91,62,361	7,99,45,371	6,89,53,159	4,86,85,246	-2,02.68	8.55	30.4	44.5	43.7	33.4	22.60	3
4 Machinery and Millwork	4,29,22,793	4,30,73,522	5,21,91,265	5,22,67,167	3,99,42,898	-1,23.24	7.02	82.3	79.1	74.6	76.2	76.94	4
5 Oils	2,61,42,602	2,77,50,096	2,72,26,897	3,75,28,140	3,23,44,005	-51.84	5.68	5.6	7.1	4.7	4.3	3.54	5
6 Sugar	3,80,72,145	3,55,94,372	4,00,47,076	3,91,83,850	2,48,60,649	-1,43.23	4.37	3.6	-1	1.7	10.2	-19	6
7 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	1,58,20,206	1,83,13,392	2,62,81,789	3,48,93,136	2,03,66,256	-1,45.27	3.58	32.7	31.6	20.0	15.2	16.59	7
8 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,42,60,439	1,83,63,252	1,86,37,385	1,53,07,587	1,65,66,312	+12.69	2.91	6.1	7.1	6.5	10.4	6.88	8
9 Instruments and Apparatus.	1,37,20,509	1,53,74,960	1,69,13,356	2,00,29,870	1,63,04,801	-37.25	2.86	56.7	56.4	50.9	48.5	42.97	9
10 Postal articles not specified.	1,45,21,951	1,58,91,124	1,68,28,443	1,84,18,863	1,58,35,590	-25.83	2.78	57.1	56.5	54.3	48.6	47.22	10
11 Artificial Silk ..	2,92,88,889	3,48,67,355	3,15,78,576	2,69,90,488	1,55,11,494	-1,14.79	2.72	27.9	21.6	20.8	12.2	6.68	11
12 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, nolis and warps.	2,64,44,050	2,81,44,394	3,04,71,136	2,66,04,345	1,45,49,623	-1,20.55	2.56	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.32	12

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise. in 1930-31.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In	In	In	In	In	
								1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
18 Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	27,24,158	1,15,69,794	1,84,07,258	2,02,61,707	1,41,23,134	(In lakhs) -61.39	2.48	.5	..	.1	.1	0.4	13
14 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	8,69,54,430	3,70,70,744	2,96,88,686	2,70,58,986	1,17,98,567	-1,52.60	2.07	33.3	29.0	46.8	38.2	35.09	14
15 Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	1,46,19,833	1,45,98,701	1,36,15,023	1,16,44,322	1,05,98,072	-10.45	1.86	29.7	32.1	35.9	40.2	35.79	15
16 Hardware	1,56,25,531	1,02,86,057	1,59,61,646	1,57,22,380	1,00,93,165	-56.27	1.77	29.3	22.6	29.8	28.8	21.60	16
17 Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,04,85,319	1,41,34,873	1,18,49,086	1,26,01,066	99,03,683	-26.97	1.74	.4	.2	.6	.6	.23	17
18 Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,06,56,640	1,15,67,206	1,13,22,915	1,27,51,010	98,85,114	-28.66	1.74	24.9	24.9	25.1	22.9	17.75	18
19 Liquors	1,04,67,420	99,86,996	94,35,716	1,03,63,486	89,67,253	-13.96	1.58	50.9	52.4	54.6	55.9	54.46	10
20 Rubber	81,69,468	1,00,17,132	84,86,902	97,46,802	87,41,906	-10.05	1.54	38.7	36.5	34.0	32.7	23.06	20
21 Drugs and Medicines ..	90,20,225	74,82,980	79,89,479	87,51,373	73,36,364	-14.15	1.29	35.5	39.7	38.9	37.5	21.76	21
22 Chemicals	82,69,718	85,07,837	62,44,934	71,21,689	73,11,224	+1.89	1.28	39.1	35.2	41.8	44.6	40.63	22
23 Glass and Glassware ..	1,01,96,112	1,03,05,336	1,03,84,820	1,16,19,877	71,49,054	-44.71	1.26	5.8	6.3	5.0	5.1	6.17	23
24 Spices	74,10,485	66,98,553	70,10,890	81,28,893	61,51,597	-19.77	1.08	2.4	.5	.3	..	.02	24
25 Silk, Raw (including waste).	68,66,202	88,36,085	76,53,673	72,78,138	60,56,818	-12.21	1.06	..	..	.4	..	..	25
26 Wool Manufactures in- cluding yarn and knitt- ing wool.	1,59,77,696	1,81,70,282	1,84,80,896	1,38,00,502	58,37,599	-79.63	1.03	52.5	51.8	45.3	42.0	42.02	26
27 Wood and Timber ..	40,24,132	44,64,050	44,25,378	52,42,913	44,16,612	-8.27	.78	5.2	8.7	5.3	3.0	3.18	27
28 Apparel	77,03,431	82,08,356	94,67,296	80,88,894	42,37,888	-38.51	.74	47.3	44.0	39.8	36.7	35.45	28
29 Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	74,54,352	94,70,022	82,82,333	70,07,976	39,92,259	-30.16	.70	14.1	10.1	8.2	7.4	2.61	29

20	Paints and Painters' Materials.	51,83,018	62,08,421	51,23,119	49,87,296	35,04,297	-14.83	-82	75.8	74.8	72.4	67.9	62.78	80
31	Bebbins	20,38,903	25,68,870	21,48,032	27,70,813	38,58,650	+5.88	-59	94.9	92.7	89.0	86.5	77.84	81
32	Soap	56,61,264	60,07,353	58,19,077	61,10,658	32,66,294	-28.24	-58	89.0	90.5	87.6	87.8	83.90	82
33	Tea	60,30,583	40,03,185	43,87,176	35,65,702	30,94,019	-4.72	-54	.2	-1	-2	-1	-15	88
34	Tobacco	76,66,566	63,80,846	36,82,113	41,46,042	29,86,650	-11.59	-62	96.8	95.5	94.8	94.8	87.27	84
35	Leather, and Manu- factures of.	31,48,960	32,74,145	33,30,194	35,82,627	27,74,568	-8.08	-49	75.5	73.0	60.9	64.9	55.85	36
36	Belting for Machinery ..	29,36,514	33,95,194	30,01,955	36,34,301	26,75,018	-9.59	-47	68.0	70.5	65.8	60.1	59.26	35
37	Stationery	31,39,570	38,15,679	32,07,952	34,48,937	24,61,758	-9.87	-43	50.0	52.3	48.6	45.8	47.81	37
38	Haberdashery and Mill- inery.	43,38,208	50,65,723	53,93,251	40,94,318	24,05,957	-16.88	-42	19.7	22.9	17.4	23.4	25.51	38
39	Building and Engineer- ing Materials.	32,62,446	26,69,828	22,25,735	28,61,531	22,14,360	-6.47	-39	24.8	33.7	38.1	29.4	15.33	39
40	Carriages and wagons and parts for railways.	36,71,660	91,71,644	59,48,171	37,48,063	22,12,392	-15.86	-39	76.2	94.3	90.5	89.4	72.94	40
41	Books printed and Printed Matter.	17,67,614	22,13,711	23,09,737	27,16,015	22,04,521	-5.12	-39	81.4	76.4	81.4	77.8	77.90	41
42	Tallow and Stearine ..	27,08,116	23,80,518	19,71,421	25,60,998	21,91,151	-8.70	-38	24.8	17.4	10.1	15.0	9.72	42
43	Starch and Farina ..	13,68,165	26,10,661	16,75,625	25,03,143	20,35,651	-4.68	-36	8.2	1.2	1.6	.7	1.04	43
44	Boots and Shoes ..	14,46,124	16,80,946	18,16,847	19,18,661	19,81,562	+ .63	-35	51.2	50.7	48.4	32.2	18.89	44
45	Coal and Coke ..	26,41,602	45,79,629	25,79,281	33,63,556	18,82,174	-14.81	-33	11.9	16.6	24.1	8.4	21.81	45
46	Earthenware and Porce- lain.	32,92,597	28,94,035	26,50,723	26,66,682	18,55,396	-8.11	-32	23.6	32.7	32.2	34.0	35.43	46
47	Toys and requisites for Games.	24,20,487	27,39,520	27,71,622	26,59,232	18,17,569	-8.41	-32	17.4	17.0	18.4	18.7	20.78	47
48	Gums and Resins ..	17,69,006	24,70,429	26,66,863	28,04,554	17,81,198	-10.23	-31	6.1	7.0	5.5	6.5	7.00	48
49	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	18,95,306	20,08,877	16,48,472	17,69,320	16,65,744	-1.04	-29	73.9	64.9	73.0	75.9	76.48	49
50	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	27,12,535	26,18,219	31,12,355	30,11,440	16,48,885	-13.63	-29	80.7	80.6	80.0	76.4	54.29	50
51	Toilet requisites ..	21,06,849	22,35,192	23,32,721	25,66,701	15,76,700	-9.90	-28	45.6	42.6	43.6	42.2	37.05	51
52	Ivory	18,54,472	21,01,744	17,44,368	14,69,843	13,98,692	-66	-24	52.9	43.2	50.3	43.7	41.45	52
53	Animals, living ..	18,83,261	15,98,434	19,40,909	22,33,569	10,75,196	-11.58	-19	58.1	66.2	29.9	23.6	40.44	53

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total. Imports of Merchandise in 1930-31.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
54 Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	15,60,479	13,85,357	14,95,473	15,40,045	10,39,813	-5.09	-18	52.0	40.7	39.6	43.8	40.82	64
55 Wool, raw	25,30,682	30,12,450	23,69,211	20,60,236	8,37,423	-21.23	-15	48.5	56.2	60.4	40.9	30.77	55
56 Clocks and Watches ..	13,05,728	13,58,131	14,32,462	12,79,340	8,04,945	-4.75	-14	9.1	3.5	6.0	4.2	4.54	56
57 Cutlery	12,95,918	12,49,030	12,33,114	14,09,245	7,69,263	-6.40	-14	22.9	25.7	22.4	23.4	24.46	57
58 Umbrellas and Fittings	12,01,316	12,40,895	15,69,175	11,60,350	7,17,615	-4.43	-13	23.9	22.5	15.2	13.9	9.10	58
59 Flax and Manufactures of.	9,34,869	10,19,665	11,00,997	10,46,395	6,48,784	-3.98	-11	96.1	96.3	96.1	98.1	93.92	59
60 Buttons of all sorts ..	14,83,330	15,00,653	15,19,898	11,03,138	5,95,093	-5.08	-10	4.7	5.1	4.2	6.1	4.59	60
61 China Clay	16,77,213	15,97,362	7,36,730	12,93,894	5,68,134	-7.26	-10	80.7	97.4	99.9	100.0	92.80	61
62 Fireworks	14,41,876	8,65,203	10,70,996	10,45,684	4,74,910	-5.71	-08	.9	3.6	.9	1.2	5.37	62
63 Other articles	2,28,26,288	3,53,44,057	1,65,63,241	1,75,08,090	1,52,22,402	-22.86	2.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Merchandise ..	76,85,18,040	86,35,13,234	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	-23.70.49	100.00	38.5	36.7	37.5	33.9	27.48	

17. The total value of imported merchandise received a further setback and fell by Rs. 25·7 crores to Rs. 56·93 crores in the year under review. The decrease is most marked in cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., sugar, machinery, and mill-work, silk manufactures, artificial silk, wool manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, hardware and oils. The only article which showed a noticeable increase was raw cotton. Dyeing and tanning substances, bobbins, chemicals and boots and shoes also showed increases. The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comment. The decrease of Rs. 61·39 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour was due entirely to smaller arrivals of wheat, shipments of which from Australia amounted to 66,793 tons valued at Rs. 52·06 lakhs as against 122,418 tons valued at Rs. 1·67 crore in the previous year. Arrivals from Iraq, however, advanced by 14,983 tons in quantity and by Rs. 20·99 lakhs in value. A significant feature is the importation from Japan in March last of a consignment of rice weighing 2,306 tons and valued at Rs. 2 lakhs. The fall of Rs. 44·71 lakhs under glass and glassware mainly represents smaller receipts of bangles from Czechoslovakia. Apparel, etc., recorded a decrease of Rs. 38·51 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of apparel from the United Kingdom and Japan and of gold and silver thread from France and Germany. Instruments and apparatus recorded a fall of Rs. 37·25 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of electrical instruments from the United Kingdom and other supplying countries. Receipts of paper and paste-board declined by Rs. 28·66 lakhs owing mainly to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, Germany and Norway. The decrease of Rs. 28·24 lakhs under soap is due almost entirely to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. Smaller arrivals of almonds from Italy and Persia and of dates from Iraq and Muskat are responsible for the decrease of Rs. 26·97 lakhs under fruits and vegetables. The fall of Rs. 16·88 lakhs under haberdashery and millinery is due to smaller receipts from all supplying countries. The decrease of Rs. 14·15 lakhs under drugs and medicines entirely represents smaller receipts from the United Kingdom although there were larger arrivals from Germany. The decrease of Rs. 11·59 lakhs under tobacco is due entirely to smaller supplies of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. Provisions and oilman's stores recorded a fall of Rs. 10·45 lakhs owing mainly to smaller arrivals of canned and bottled provisions from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, while the decrease of Rs. 10·05 lakhs under rubber was accounted for by smaller shipments of motor car covers from the United Kingdom, Canada and Italy. The United States of America and Germany, however, increased their supplies. The slight increase of Rs. 1·89 lakh under chemicals and chemical preparations represents increased supplies from Germany, United States of America and Italy despite smaller receipts from the United Kingdom.

18. Coal—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	11,006	2,93,128	28,943	7,31,770	26,403	6,09,296	12,049	2,54,048	18,004	3,94,579	+ 6,045	+ 1,40,533
Japan	587	14,582	5,499	1,63,770	490	9,400	726	13,830	400	7,200	-326	-6,630
Belgium .. .. .	..	..	130	2,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	8,550	2,34,615	6,571	1,59,949	1,000	23,000	1,190	23,800	1,455	32,010	+ 265	+ 8,210
Natal	73,989	16,21,085	130,060	26,76,833	86,435	15,83,196	166,393	29,94,077	81,645	13,82,361	-84,748	-16,11,716
Portuguese East Africa. ..	23,559	4,51,009	34,816	7,87,044	18,606	3,18,367	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Native States in Arabia	..	..	..	..	190	3,600	1,400	25,200	250	4,400	-1,150	-20,800
Java .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	822	14,796	520	10,136	-302	-4,666
Other countries ..	336	6,030	1,080	23,230	355	6,380	100	2,000	1,168	21,300	+ 1,068	+ 19,300
Total ..	118,027	26,20,449	207,099	45,44,936	133,479	25,53,239	182,680	33,27,749	103,532	18,51,980	-79,148	-14,75,769
Calcutta (Indian Produce)..	396,139	69,48,150	342,316	68,82,446	296,177	54,64,579	305,972	71,29,421	261,245	45,85,086	-114,727	-25,44,335

The considerable fall in imports of foreign coal during the year under report represents reduced shipments from Natal. This may be attributed firstly to the general trade depression, secondly to the boycott of foreign coal and the greater use of Bengal coal as a substitute and thirdly to large stocks carried over from the previous year's importations. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, however, advanced. The fall in receipts of Indian coal is accounted for mainly by the fact that there was a lesser demand by Indian railways owing to diminished traffic.

Prices of coal remained fairly steady throughout the year.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances*.—Imports under this head improved from Rs. 1·53 crore to Rs. 1·66 crore representing larger arrivals of aniline dye and synthetic indigo from Germany whose share in the total imports rose from 55 to 61 per cent. The increase reflects accumulation of stocks rather than improved turn-over. Receipts of alizarine dye further fell by 1,240,601 lb. to 2,054,948 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·89 lakhs to Rs. 9·72 lakhs in value, chiefly due to reduced supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom. The fall may partly be attributed to the fact that the dye is going out of fashion and is being supplanted by other dyes of the naphthol group. Imports of aniline dye further receded by 1,030,017 lb. to 9,357,905 lb. in quantity, but improved by Rs. 10·28 lakhs to Rs. 1·32 crore in value. The arrivals from Germany though reduced by 330,573 lb. in quantity improved by Rs. 13·08 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Switzerland declined, while those from Italy and France improved. The increase in value of aniline dye is due to the bulk of the total imports being of highly concentrated dyes. Imports of saffron further declined by 1,787 lb. to 49,385 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 73,000 to Rs. 8·69 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron slightly fell from Rs. 18 to Rs. 17·9·6 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implement and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. It is typical of the body of articles assessable at the general tariff rate and variations in the relative trade figures are a valuable index of general economic and trade conditions. Imports further decreased by Rs. 56·27 lakhs to Rs. 1·01 crore owing to smaller supplies from all important countries. Though Germany continues to be the largest supplier, her share receded from 41 to 36½ per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, improved from 29 to 31½ per cent., and that of the United States of America from 10 to 11 per cent. The share of Japan remained unchanged.

21. Liquors—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.		
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter.	In bottles ..	573,338	14,84,651	609,530	15,54,783	630,605	15,86,816	850,255	21,10,750	838,215	20,35,770	-12,040	-74,980
	In bulk ..	509,790	7,15,199	684,525	8,89,637	576,639	7,86,750	684,150	8,70,059	602,531	6,89,910	-81,619	-1,80,149
Cider and other fermented liquors.	2,300	11,790	2,760	14,835	3,102	17,479	3,331	17,390	1,838	10,040	-1,493	-7,350	
Spirits—													
Whisky	Liquid ..	135,342	21,57,730	123,270	20,26,887	116,080	18,96,879	122,344	20,52,290	117,877	20,12,336	-4,467	-39,954
	Proof ..	97,577		95,760		85,378		91,915		90,240		-1,675	
Brandy	Liquid ..	179,653	19,78,974	155,369	16,18,417	135,321	13,18,514	137,682	13,36,616	109,225	11,33,680	-28,457	-2,02,336
	Proof ..	136,951		123,483		109,105		106,827		84,634		-22,193	
Gin, rum and liqueurs, Liquid.	53,455	4,41,445	49,012	4,52,567	44,024	3,84,549	40,434	4,37,403	40,310	3,68,629	-9,124	-68,774	
Spirit, methylated (denatured).	245,584	3,17,121	301,103	3,56,852	248,042	2,76,889	293,366	3,28,137	367,166	4,22,245	+73,800	+94,108	
Other spirits	71,192	23,47,412	65,988	21,43,387	79,050	24,21,964	73,113	24,33,962	49,867	16,45,270	-23,246	-7,88,692	
Total of Spirits	685,226	72,42,682	694,742	65,98,110	622,517	62,98,795	675,939	65,87,808	684,445	55,52,160	+8,506	-10,05,648	
Wines	88,853	10,13,098	84,667	9,30,631	73,596	7,45,876	76,108	7,77,479	65,450	6,49,373	-10,658	-1,28,106	

By reason of the general trade depression, unemployment and the boycott movement, all classes of liquors except denatured spirit recorded decreases during the year under report.

Ale, beer and porter.—Despite the prohibition campaign and the educative propaganda carried on by the Congress, imports of bottled beer recorded but a small decrease of 3,791 gallons which testifies to the hold that the beverage has on the middle and lower class people as a substitute for toddy. Arrivals from Germany declined, while those from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Japan showed a slight improvement. Receipts of beer in bulk, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, decreased from 669,000 gallons to 574,000 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 8.53 lakhs to Rs. 6.64 lakhs in value. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles also slightly declined.

Spirits.—Imports of spirits except denatured spirit showed considerable falling off. The fall in receipts of brandy represents smaller supplies from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Arrivals of whisky and gin, mainly from the United Kingdom, recorded a slight decrease. The fall in the imports of spirits in drug form is attributable to the boycott of foreign, especially British, spirituous preparations and to the greater use of Indian made medicines. Imports of perfumed spirits also declined. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival. The considerable rise in imports is due to an increased local manufacture of varnishes, polishes, etc.

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

22. *Machinery and Millwork.*—The total value of imports under this head receded by Rs. 1.23 crore to Rs. 3.99 crores, the falling off being shared by almost all important kinds of machinery except railway locomotives. Arrivals of electrical machinery fell away by Rs. 40.3 lakhs and those of oil engines (other than locomotives) and textile machinery by Rs. 23.11 lakhs and Rs. 21.25 lakhs respectively, mainly owing to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom. Decreases were also recorded under other sorts of machinery, oil crushing and refining machinery, sewing and knitting machinery and metal working machinery. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, declined from 76.2 to 75.9 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America, however, improved from 8.8 to 9.8 per cent., and from 6.9 to 7.1 per cent respectively.

23. *Matches.*—Owing to the increased production of Indian matches as a result of a rapid growth in the number of match factories, the falling off in imports continued and a further fall of 66,000 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 89,000 in value was recorded during the year under report. Of the total imports amounting to 183,000 gross valued at Rs. 1.49 lakh, Sweden despatched 181,000 gross valued at Rs. 1.46 lakh, thus improving her share from 81 to 98 per cent. There were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	40,302	Rs. 46,76,543	65,770	50,76,206	64,772	53,65,407	65,858	53,01,648	47,004	Rs. 35,55,457	-18,764	-17,46,191
Brass "	277,072	1,34,04,803	273,380	1,26,64,083	265,568	1,31,03,815	189,389	98,47,452	185,174	76,83,002	-4,215	-21,64,450
Copper "	100,071	88,69,345	151,687	74,97,804	151,376	79,42,029	81,696	50,76,119	120,371	57,05,444	+38,676	+6,29,825
German Silver (including nickel silver).	10,597	9,54,506	11,617	9,63,648	18,250	15,15,209	14,007	11,73,253	9,585	7,88,869	-4,422	-3,64,384
Iron and Steel—												
Beams, channels, pillars, Tons girders and bridge work.	17,619	19,33,791	30,113	30,87,366	30,806	35,20,699	24,824	25,19,619	10,757	18,56,275	-5,067	-6,63,344
Bars other than cast steel ..	53,666	50,18,651	61,240	59,00,206	49,757	55,87,519	55,088	58,47,213	22,776	21,49,461	-32,312	-36,07,762
Hoops and Strips "	15,891	21,25,730	14,787	19,94,231	16,977	25,32,844	18,106	24,82,975	14,894	18,88,602	-8,212	-5,04,378
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised "	56,722	1,36,27,447	60,677	1,74,10,100	83,417	1,71,48,898	72,153	1,46,89,527	45,219	61,47,391	-26,934	-65,42,136
Tinned "	7,204	23,91,014	7,305	23,94,754	5,674	17,91,827	9,355	29,62,603	5,263	16,99,636	-4,092	-12,62,967
Not galvanised or tinned, ..	19,191	23,95,156	25,281	32,28,449	22,072	28,79,223	17,831	22,47,912	9,479	12,87,395	-8,352	-9,00,517
Tubes, pipes and fittings, .. wrought.	7,095	20,33,247	8,823	22,09,455	8,788	21,37,840	8,396	23,59,209	9,466	26,23,515	+1,070	+2,73,306
Other sorts of iron and steel.	48,118	92,06,096	56,070	1,06,99,992	69,134	1,31,24,615	55,050	1,10,57,056	46,723	87,65,901	-8,327	-22,91,155
Total of Iron and Steel ..	225,506	3,87,31,132	284,296	4,69,04,553	286,625	4,87,23,465	260,803	4,41,57,114	178,577	2,84,18,106	-87,226	-1,67,38,948
Lead Cwt.	15,027	3,68,518	13,777	3,01,357	19,307	3,46,797	14,381	2,75,726	13,509	2,38,624	-872	-37,162
Quicksilver Lb.	86,639	2,48,104	62,310	2,16,042	112,810	3,08,879	68,651	2,68,889	76,610	3,10,210	+7,959	+41,321
Tin Cwt.	10,572	20,29,968	16,810	31,83,582	10,077	15,89,100	13,333	18,34,784	14,217	13,88,271	+884	-4,46,513
Zinc or spelter "	32,232	7,80,481	50,965	10,28,815	33,752	6,23,221	25,024	5,46,740	18,856	3,07,208	-7,069	-2,98,582
Metals and ores unenumerated.	5,808	4,07,546	5,214	4,06,181	4,239	3,87,359	7,749	4,72,434	7,627	2,69,995	-122	-1,62,459
Total .. Tons	255,079	7,05,30,948	313,785	7,91,62,361	315,042	7,99,45,371	281,463	6,89,53,169	194,433	4,86,85,246	-87,020	-2,02,67,913

Iron and Steel.—In the year under report the iron and steel industry was particularly hit by the acute world depression. In spite of extraordinarily low prices, demand was restricted by financial stringency. The condition of the British steel industry in particular was very unsatisfactory owing to keen Continental competition. The Indian steel industry suffered from a large reduction in the railway programme and in private construction, but on the whole it fared slightly better than the previous year.

The total receipts from the United Kingdom fell further from 92,000 to 47,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1.85 crore to Rs. 95.42 lakhs in value and those from Belgium from 115,000 to 83,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1.61 crore to Rs. 1.16 crore in value. Arrivals from Germany and Luxemburg also declined. Receipts from France, however, increased from 8,500 to 10,200 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9.67 lakhs to Rs. 9.75 lakhs in value.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year discloses a falling off under “galvanised sheets” from 72,000 to 45,000 tons representing almost entirely reduced supplies from the United Kingdom. The decreases under “bars other than cast steel”, “ungalvanised sheets” and “steel angle and tee” represent smaller receipts from all the principal supplying countries. Under “beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work” imports fell from 25,000 to 20,000 tons owing to smaller arrivals from Belgium and the United Kingdom and the fall under “tinned sheets” was entirely due to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom. Imports of “rails, chairs and fishplates”, however, improved owing to increased arrivals from Belgium.

Other metals.—Under brass, the principal article is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing receipts of which from the United Kingdom decreased from 22,000 to 1,300 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 10.63 lakhs to Rs. 61,000 in value. Arrivals from Japan also declined from 47,000 to 46,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 25.48 lakhs to Rs. 20.77 lakhs in value. Receipts from Germany, however, advanced from 95,000 to 115,000 cwt. in quantity but receded from Rs. 48.11 lakhs to Rs. 44.08 lakhs in value. Owing to the considerable fall in the price of copper, imports of copper sheets improved from 67,000 to 105,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 40.94 lakhs to Rs. 49.29 lakhs in value. The United States of America supplied 28,500 cwt. valued at Rs. 12.75 lakhs as against none in the previous year. Arrivals from Germany and France also increased from 27,000 to 43,000 cwt. and 12,000 to 24,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 16.66 lakhs to Rs. 20.98 lakhs and Rs. 7.42 lakhs to Rs. 10.79 lakhs in value respectively. Receipts from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, declined from 16,000 to 3,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 10.31 lakhs to Rs. 1.93 lakh in value and those from Japan from 5,170 to 220 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 3.11 lakhs to Rs. 11,000 in value. The further fall under German silver represents smaller shipments from Austria, Germany and Italy. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium, receded owing to reduced shipments from France, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, although arrivals from the United States of America recorded a slight improvement. Owing to

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increased arrivals from the Straits Settlements imports of tin advanced by 884 cwt. in quantity but fell by Rs. 4.47 lakhs in value.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The motor car trade reacted severely and immediately to the combination of economic and political circumstances in the past year and the total value of the trade in motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories receded by Rs. 1.45 crore to Rs. 2.04 crores. The imports of motor cars decreased from 8,728 to 5,203 in number and from Rs. 1.75 crore to Rs. 98.95 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America decreased from 6,246 to 2,735 cars and those from the United Kingdom from 1,126 to 754 cars. The average declared value of British cars declined from Rs. 3,108 to Rs. 2,842. Italian and French shipments also declined from 446 and 156 cars to 287 and 124 cars respectively. Receipts from Canada, however, increased from 709 to 1,236 cars. Imports of motor cycles declined from 320 to 273, of which 252 were despatched by the United Kingdom. Imports of commercial vehicles also fell from 8,968 to 4,987 in number and from Rs. 1.14 crore to Rs. 65.12 lakhs in value owing entirely to reduced shipments from the United States of America. Shipments from the United Kingdom dropped from 112 to 35.

A feature of considerable interest is the establishment by the Ford Motor Company of India in January last of an assembly plant in Bombay where cars imported in a knocked down condition are assembled before they are distributed to dealers.

26. Oils (mineral).—

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.		
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
Kerosene—													
United States	Bulk	13,452,084	82,65,070	7,072,116	45,51,933	..	..	3,160,049	15,47,126	4,178,279	20,89,112	-1,008,630	+5,41,986
	Tins	212,682	2,13,054	592,078	5,30,749	205,305	1,85,578	824,032	6,58,620	2,047,500	14,40,703	+1,223,468	+7,82,083
Persia ..	Bulk	..	..	6,424,255	20,32,295	11,980,538	45,45,518	12,772,658	65,29,374	3,517,084	17,97,980	-9,255,574	-47,31,394
	Tins	..	..	8	5	..	..	41	46	1	1	-40	-45
Georgia ..	Bulk	..	..	5,963,794	23,20,733	11,842,711	55,81,152	12,669,951	62,03,564	10,634,934	53,11,044	-2,035,017	-8,92,520
Sumatra ..	Bulk	..	..	13,000	13,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	5,740	5,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United King dom.	Bulk	20	16	1,956,675	5,80,886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	110	87	+60	+77
Celebes and other Islands. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Bulk	43,940	39,821	13,000	15,200	2,257,788	11,52,412	2,155,536	11,00,221	11,938,746	60,93,736	+9,783,210	+49,93,515
	Tins	..	..	..	..	13,000	11,036	8,243,835	40,82,392	13,000	7,469	-8,230,835	-40,74,933
Other countries	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	1	1	3	2	..	..	18	9	16	17	-2	+8
Total Kerosene.	Bulk	13,466,044	83,04,907	21,442,840	95,14,385	26,094,037	1,12,90,118	39,011,629	1,94,62,877	30,282,043	1,52,99,331	-8,729,586	-41,63,346
	Tins	222,441	2,23,024	592,089	5,30,756	205,305	1,85,578	824,111	6,58,685	2,047,627	14,40,808	+1,223,516	+7,82,123
Total ..		13,718,485	85,27,931	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	26,299,342	1,14,75,693	39,835,740	2,01,21,362	32,329,670	1,67,40,139	-7,506,070	-33,81,213

		1926-27.		1927-28.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Oils (mineral) continued.					
Other sorts—					
United Kingdom	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	313,075	5,76,349	310,645	5,80,954
Germany ..	.. Other sorts ..	652,514	4,72,651	792,734	8,51,170
United States of America	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	3,533,207	48,42,611	2,758,059	35,47,731
Dutch Borneo ..	.. Other sorts ..	11,976	12,925	24,271	25,089
British Borneo	{ Fuel Oils ..	8,713,740	30,10,870	5,587,270	19,11,590
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	{ Fuel Oils ..	36,400	7,153	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	133,084	1,53,072	131,899	1,16,105
Persia ..	{ Fuel Oils ..	36,153,823	72,46,186	42,016,246	81,18,432
	{ Other sorts ..	..	2	..	..
Sumatra	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	1,496,250	5,14,900
	{ Other sorts ..	2,097	2,915	866,865	4,74,066
Other countries	{ Fuel Oils ..	99,342	19,650	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	91,113	97,355	182,800	1,77,080
Total, Other sorts	{ Fuel Oils ..	45,003,305	1,02,83,759	49,099,766	1,05,45,012
	{ Other sorts ..	4,737,066	61,57,880	5,067,273	57,72,285
	Total ..	49,740,371	1,64,41,639	54,167,039	1,63,17,297
	Total (Foreign) ..	63,455,856	2,49,69,570	76,201,968	2,63,62,428
From Burma—					
Kerosene ..	.. ..	29,936,777	1,48,14,736	29,505,960	1,44,10,425
Other Mineral Oils ..	.. ..	10,496,196	1,06,61,792	14,247,214	1,41,16,891
	Total (Burma) ..	40,432,973	2,54,96,528	43,753,174	2,85,27,316
	Grand Total ..	103,891,829	5,04,66,098	119,955,142	5,48,89,754

1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	58,489	10,575	+ 58,489	+ 10,575
316,421	5,99,238	513,603	8,86,462	391,491	6,72,157	-122,112	-2,14,305
1,007,253	11,17,863	664,025	5,13,168	301,870	2,57,357	-362,155	-2,55,811
..	..	..	..	511,899	1,47,522	+ 511,899	+ 1,47,522
2,938,557	36,11,858	4,040,370	43,53,327	2,873,038	33,23,755	-1,167,332	-10,19,572
12,923	14,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,004,490	10,26,780	4,044,299	8,15,277	8,372,228	16,97,427	+ 4,327,929	+ 8,82,150
307,161	1,87,979	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,156,400	6,07,720	4,147,659	8,26,225	62,890	12,685	-4,084,769	-8,15,540
90,779	93,289	187,848	1,24,752	722,573	4,14,050	+ 534,725	+ 2,89,298
34,666,221	68,72,661	41,808,016	83,24,581	40,250,965	80,90,742	-1,557,051	-2,33,839
..	..	..	..	636	1,145	+ 636	+ 1,145
..
..	..	566,175	3,71,553	..	..	-566,175	-3,71,553
..	..	..	..	21,987	5,072	+ 21,987	+ 5,072
143,576	1,46,606	91,713	93,953	355,462	1,53,060	+ 283,740	+ 59,107
40,827,111	85,07,181	49,999,974	99,68,083	49,278,458	99,64,023	-721,516	-4,600
4,816,670	57,51,086	6,063,734	63,43,215	4,645,070	48,31,524	-1,418,664	-15,11,691
45,643,781	1,42,58,267	56,063,708	1,63,11,298	53,923,528	1,47,95,547	-2,140,180	-15,15,751
71,943,123	2,57,33,963	95,399,448	3,64,32,680	86,253,198	3,15,35,686	-9,646,250	-48,96,974
18,485,557	89,83,416	17,937,725	89,16,080	14,822,600	74,63,555	-3,115,125	-14,52,524
15,956,435	1,48,30,937	20,708,164	2,00,23,652	17,259,121	1,63,27,952	-3,449,043	-36,95,700
34,441,992	2,38,14,353	38,645,880	2,89,39,732	32,081,721	2,37,91,508	-8,564,168	-51,48,224
106,385,115	4,05,48,316	134,545,337	6,53,72,392	118,334,919	5,53,27,194	-16,210,418	-1,00,45,198

By reason of the general trade depression and in spite of the competition of a newly established firm, imports of mineral oils from foreign countries fell by over 9½ million gallons. The fall mainly represents reduced supplies of bulk kerosene oil from Persia, the Straits Settlements and Georgia. Imports from Celebes and other Islands and the United States of America, however, advanced as a result of the competition of American oil companies, which is also responsible for the improvement in the imports of kerosene oil in tins. Arrivals of kerosene oil from Burma recorded a considerable fall. Imports of fuel oils decreased but slightly. Arrivals of foreign lubricating oils fell by 141,000

gallons in quantity and by Rs. 4.55 lakhs in value owing to reduced supplies from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. A consignment comprising 247,000 gallons valued at Rs. 62,000 of cheap axle oil was, however, imported from Celebes and other Islands.

The supply of petrol from Burma declined by 109,000 gallons to 2,453,000 gallons. Only one consignment of foreign petrol consisting of 720,000 gallons valued at Rs. 4.05 lakhs was imported from the Straits Settlements during the year under report as against a total import amounting to nearly 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 9.8 lakhs during the previous year. A consignment comprising 918,000 gallons valued at Rs. 5.16 lakhs, though intended for Bombay, was discharged at Madras owing to an accident to the vessel and after payment of duty was shipped to Bombay by another vessel. It has consequently been recorded in the coasting trade.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—Five specified articles, viz: (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones, and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified decreased from Rs. 1.84 crore to Rs. 1.58 crore of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 74.77 lakhs as against Rs. 89.58 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port also decreased from 223,756 to 203,013 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 45,300 to 44,547. The duty collected on parcels declined from Rs. 26.85 lakhs to Rs. 23.22 lakhs and that on letter packets from Rs. 9.73 lakhs to Rs. 6.02 lakhs. The fall in duty in the latter case is due almost entirely to smaller arrivals of diamonds.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—In the year under report the trade in precious stones further declined from Rs. 46.66 lakhs to Rs. 29.02 lakhs of which Rs. 28 lakhs represents diamonds. These were almost entirely supplied by Belgium whose share was valued at Rs. 26.41 lakhs as against Rs. 39.83 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of pearls fell further from Rs. 23.42 lakhs to Rs. 10.9 lakhs owing to a fall in the importations from Bahrein Islands. The figures are symptomatic of the times.

29. *Sugar.*—Excess of production over consumption and a large increase in the stocks held by producers in the chief sugar producing countries are responsible for the depression in this industry throughout the world. Prices have consequently fallen to unprecedentedly low levels and are now much below the cost of production. With a view to restrict world production, to limit exports and to segregate existing stocks where they are heavy, the Brussels Conference has adopted the so-called Chadbourne Plan. All the leading sugar producing countries except Russia have joined in this international agreement and Java has accordingly passed a law restricting her exports and production for the next five years.

The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch standard and above, was Rs. 13-0-0 at the beginning of the year and remained steady till the end of May. It showed an upward tendency and rose to the highest level of the year, viz., Rs. 13-9-0 in July. Then a reaction set in, and by the end of November the lowest price

of the year, viz., Rs. 11-11-0, was reached. Thereafter quotations rose gradually and at the end of the year the price stood at Rs. 12-9-6.

The total imports of sugar into British India recorded a slight fall of 8,000 tons but Bombay's receipts remained practically unchanged. Receipts of Java sugar into Bombay advanced by nearly 26,000 tons due to Java prices being more favourable. Imports of beet sugar, on the other hand, receded by an equal quantity owing to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom, Hungary, France and Czechoslovakia. A significant feature is the entry of Russian sugar into the Indian market. Over 26,000 tons of this sugar were imported into Bombay during the last two months of the year and very large quantities are expected during the current year.

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

Whence imported.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America ..	935	1,99,939	52	14,641	16	4,108	..	3	..	..	..	—3
Germany	20,153	40,38,851	131	27,350	11	3,145	4,853	9,56,888	5,367	7,57,729	+514	—1,99,159
France	124	26,285	..	16	..	105	8,868	16,17,202	..	..	—8,868	—16,17,202
Italy	3,291	6,66,575	162	34,500	..	..	25	4,008	..	..	—25	—4,008
United Kingdom	3,551	7,15,393	66	34,176	3,393	6,96,054	21,004	39,96,158	181	47,705	—20,823	—39,48,313
Austria	9,527	19,02,753	337	66,480	..	..	226	45,020	..	..	—226	—45,020
Netherlands	3,020	6,17,126	738	1,47,710	1,543	3,02,760	1,210	2,35,557	571	77,201	—639	—1,58,356
Belgium	9,593	19,48,584	104	21,820	6	1,619	404	82,567	18	3,833	—386	—78,734
Hungary	8,486	17,02,703	1,553	3,63,990	1,602	3,19,950	16,909	30,86,899	1,604	1,73,935	—15,305	—29,12,964
Czechoslovakia	11,464	22,90,874	175	35,000	25	5,010	7,568	14,81,490	513	66,553	—7,055	—14,14,937
Mauritius	83	21,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	2,212	5,02,696	2,113	4,86,012	1,389	3,37,536	1,825	4,16,682	3,218	5,66,009	+1,393	+1,49,327
Java	89,591	1,81,63,369	158,982	3,18,25,403	193,446	3,82,29,869	151,246	2,68,14,023	176,975	2,01,77,632	+25,729	—66,36,391
Poland (including Dantzic) ..	7,178	14,03,755	..	..	..	..	124	16,225	186	22,237	+62	+6,012
Russia	13,571	28,67,034	11,740	23,47,793	..	..	..	..	26,312	28,08,138	+26,312	+28,08,133
Other countries	275	77,880	244	57,397	339	72,915	1,332	2,63,731	261	53,033	—1,071	—2,10,698
Total	183,054	3,71,45,020	178,397	3,54,62,288	201,770	3,99,73,071	215,594	3,90,16,453	215,206	2,47,54,065	—398	—1,42,62,388
Re-exports	6,369	16,03,094	15,453	44,20,954	4,008	11,07,623	5,371	13,60,131	2,510	5,38,724	—2,861	—8,21,407
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	14,587	49,96,635	16,188	51,68,636	14,916	44,18,903	18,337	51,25,050	11,280	27,42,526	—7,057	—23,82,524

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea fell by 1,672,000 lb. to 4,454,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4.72 lakhs to Rs. 30.94 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Java and Ceylon declined by 484,000 lb. and 418,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3.54 lakhs and Rs. 2.57 lakhs in value to 450,000 lb. and 1,176,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 2.02 lakhs and Rs. 8.55 lakhs in value, respectively. Arrivals of green tea from China also fell by 912,000 lb. to 2,498,000 lb. in quantity but rose by Rs. 32,000 to Rs. 17.95 lakhs in value. Imports of this variety from Ceylon, however, advanced by 110,000 lb. to 254,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 82,000 to Rs. 1.85 lakh in value. Arrivals of tea from Calcutta receded by 1,291,000 lb. to 6,149,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 17.24 lakhs to Rs. 35.93 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea also decreased by 68,000 lb. to 486,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.31 lakh to Rs. 4.4 lakhs in value mainly as a result of reduced shipments to Iraq and Other Native States in Arabia.

31. *Textiles*.—A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton rose from 24,000 tons to 58,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.41 crores to Rs. 6.32 crores in value. This substantial increase may be attributed firstly to the lower prices of Egyptian and American cotton and secondly to the impetus given by the boycott movement to the Indian mills who imported long-stapled varieties of the above-mentioned cotton for the spinning of yarn of finer counts. Imports from Egypt advanced from 511 tons to 20,730 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 2.11 crores in value and those from the United States of America from 1,689 tons to 9,756 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19.58 lakhs to Rs. 83.15 lakhs in value. Kenya Colony despatched 22,622 tons valued at Rs. 2.87 crores as against 18,972 tons valued at Rs. 2.8 crores in the previous year. Of the 44,000 tons of African cotton, only 95 tons were re-shipped, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

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

—	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Ra.	Yds.	Ra.	Yds.	Ra.
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,63,161
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	73,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,256
1925-1926 ..	120,791,400	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,159	42,750,864	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,422
Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	-126,769,165	-3,05,40,353	-59,726,869	-2,05,55,360	-122,922,787	-3,88,49,339

Cotton piece-goods.—The combination of political and economic causes which so greatly affected India's trade in general proved disastrous to the import trade in cotton piece-goods. The figures set out above are more eloquent than words. The British textile industry was particularly affected; on the top of the intensive boycott campaign, the fall in raw cotton prices and the depreciation of silver and keen Japanese competition still further militated against a revival. Imports from Japan were, however, not affected to the same extent as those from the United Kingdom on account of their cheapness. The total imports of foreign piece-goods declined by 65 per cent., in quantity and by 69 per cent., in value as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) fell from Rs. 14·05 crores to Rs. 4·36 crores, towards which coloured goods contributed Rs. 1·9 crore, greys Rs. 1·29 crore and whites Rs. 1·06 crore. The largest decrease was under coloured goods, *viz.*, Rs. 3·88 crores. Greys lost Rs. 3·05 crores and whites Rs. 2·06 crores. Imports of fents declined by Rs. 68·07 lakhs to Rs. 11·74 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom whose despatches fell in value from Rs. 49·95 lakhs to Rs. 8·28 lakhs and from Rs. 28·77 lakhs to Rs. 3·01 lakhs, respectively. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade declined from 57 to 56 per cent., while that of Japan rose from 33 to 34 per cent.

Under greys, the principal item is longcloth and shirtings, which were almost entirely supplied by Japan. Other important items are dhutis, saris and scarves and jaconets (including madapolams, etc.), the bulk of which were supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese longcloth and shirtings declined from Rs. 2·82 crores to Rs. 1 crore and those of sheetings from Rs. 23·99 lakhs to Rs. 4·94 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys improved from 76 to 85 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom dropped from 22 to nearly 14 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, supplies from the United Kingdom constituted 78 per cent., as against 89 per cent., in the previous year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) long-cloth and shirtings, (3) dhutis, saris and scarves, and (4) nainsooks, the bulk of which came from the United Kingdom.

Of the total receipts of coloured piece-goods valued at Rs. 1·9 crore, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 1·43 crore and Japan for Rs. 27·72 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

	United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1926-27	8,428	123	18,944	237	914	9
1927-28	7,060	108	13,378	187	8,189	76
1928-29	9,611	139	5,373	95	5,613	63
1929-30	7,533	103	7,890	126	3,824	42
1930-31	3,441	41	4,021	54	2,727	23

The fall in the imports of cotton yarn from 19½ million lb. to nearly 10½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 crores to Rs. 1·18 crore in value, which is chiefly attributable to the boycott movement, reflects reduced shipments both from the United Kingdom and Japan. The figures under "Other Countries" represent almost entirely the Chinese trade. Arrivals of twofold yarns from Japan decreased from nearly 7 million lb. to 3½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·16 crore to Rs. 49·82 lakhs in value, while those from the United Kingdom from 3 million lb. to 2½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 46·94 lakhs to Rs. 30·06 lakhs in value. Receipts of yarns of higher counts from Japan also declined from 1 million lb. to 398,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 9·95 lakhs to Rs. 3·7 lakhs in value, while those from the United Kingdom from 4½ million lb. to 1 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 53·01 lakhs to Rs. 10·84 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn also fell from 5½ million lb. to 2¾ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 99·52 lakhs to Rs. 42·65 lakhs in value. Japan's contribution to the trade in this line was nearly 98 per cent., the balance being supplied by the United Kingdom. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. Although 86 per cent. of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency is of lower counts, the spinning of higher counts also shows a considerable improvement in the year under report.

(The figures are shown in millions.)						
	Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1926-1927	·25	15·64	28·28	56·51	30·41	512
1927-1928	·14	15·42	28·62	55·82	35·99	492
1928-1929	·12	9·31	20·60	44·47	34·01	330
1929-1930	·26	7·87	19·25	58·87	45·33	467
1930-1931	·03	3·17	10·19	64·08	67·70	476

Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts were negligible.

D. *Silk, Raw and Manufactured.*—Imports of raw silk further declined from 1,299,000 lb. to 1,287,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 72·78 lakhs to Rs. 60·57 lakhs in value. The fall may partly be attributable to the direct importation of raw silk by Madras and partly to the drop in the Chinese Exchange and unsettled trade conditions. Receipts from China decreased from 1,088,000 lb. to 961,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 62·48 lakhs to Rs. 47·48 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Hongkong, on the other hand, advanced from 137,000 lb. to 298,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 7·24 lakhs to Rs. 12·15 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps further declined from 1,413,000 lb. to 1,118,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 60·94 lakhs to Rs. 43·61 lakhs in value. All the principal supplying countries except China despatched smaller supplies. Imports of piece-goods, the most important item in the group reacted immediately to the boycott and receded from 17¾ million yards to 11¼ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·77 crore to Rs. 89·97 lakhs in value. Receipts from Japan, China and other principal supplying countries

decreased. Arrivals from Japan, the chief source of supply, fell from $9\frac{1}{4}$ million yards to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 93·8 lakhs to Rs. 36·83 lakhs in value and those from China from over $7\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to nearly $7\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 69·38 lakhs to Rs. 49·45 lakhs in value. Arrivals of silk mixtures declined from 2 million yards to 1 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 25·07 lakhs to Rs. 10·31 lakhs in value owing to reduced shipments from all the principal supplying countries.

E. *Artificial Silk*.—Heavy stocks as well as general political and economic conditions caused a further decline in the imports of artificial silk yarn from $4\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 60·37 lakhs to Rs. 47·27 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Italy, the chief supplier, advanced by 393,000 lb. to 3 million lb. in quantity, but declined by Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 34·48 lakhs in value. Receipts from the United Kingdom declined by 180,000 lb. to 410,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·4 lakhs to Rs. 4·6 lakhs in value. A noticeable feature was the tendency of the consumers to prefer inferior grades of yarns in order to enable them to compete with fancy goods produced by local mills as well as with cheap artificial silk Taffetas from Japan. Receipts of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk also declined by over 12 million yards to 25 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 97·92 lakhs to Rs. 1·04 crore in value owing to reduced supplies from all the supplying countries except Japan whose shipments increased by $1\frac{3}{4}$ million yards to 18 million yards in quantity but fell off by Rs. 15·91 lakhs to Rs. 72·09 lakhs in value. This line was not so much affected by the boycott movement as cotton piece-goods by reason of fascinating designs and cheaper rates and also owing to the absence of competition from local mills.

F. *Wool, Raw and Manufactured*.—Imports of raw wool receded by $2\frac{3}{4}$ million lb. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 21·23 lakhs to Rs. 8·37 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller receipts from Persia. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Australia also declined. Receipts of yarn and knitting wool increased by 16,932 lb. in quantity but fell by Rs. 1·12 lakhs in value, reduced supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom being more than counter-balanced by larger shipments from France and Poland. Imports of woollen piece-goods, the most important item in this group, further declined from $4\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to 2 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·04 crore to Rs. 38·9 lakhs in value, representing smaller despatches from the United Kingdom, Germany and all other supplying countries. The substantial fall of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million yard in quantity and of Rs. 65·38 lakhs in value is attributable to the general trade depression and the falling off in prices. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal source of supply, in the total imports improved from 46 to 50 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, blankets showed a falling off owing entirely to smaller receipts from Italy. Receipts of carpets and shawls also declined.

EXPORTS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

Principal Articles.		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).		1,023·3	1,087·7	915·1	990·0	757·8	537·4	693·8	502·4	452·1	323·2
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	27·8	67·0	97·0	139·9	110·4	115·3	192·1	152·7	105·3	100·5
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	336·2	315·0	243·4	219·3	131·9	97·3	107·7	71·9	63·4	45·5
3	Metals and Ores ..	17·0	18·0	21·0	19·9	15·9	18·6	20·2	18·7	26·0	15·0
4	Gums and Resins ..	23·7	20·8	19·2	16·2	16·0	17·2	25·2	33·7	28·8	14·5
5	Wool Manufactures ..	26·8	29·4	47·8	40·2	53·4	44·2	48·4	39·8	23·1	11·6
6	Machinery and Millwork	10·0	9·3	5·2	8·8	6·0	7·0	5·3	6·2	9·3	9·4
7	Oils	5·9	11·2	23·6	11·7	17·3	19·5	11·4	9·2	11·5	7·8
8	Hardware	17·9	15·2	16·3	15·8	12·5	11·2	12·2	11·8	10·3	6·8
9	Apparel	55·5	26·8	19·1	17·7	14·4	12·0	10·4	13·2	9·8	6·6
10	Postal articles ..	23·1	10·9	10·4	11·7	11·8	10·4	9·0	8·6	9·6	5·8
11	Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	101·8	168·6	64·3	62·8	30·5	16·0	44·2	11·1	13·6	5·4
12	Fruits and Vegetables ..	43·6	44·7	13·1	11·1	13·0	9·3	14·3	10·1	7·6	5·1
13	Coal and coke	13·1	19·7	12·7	12·9	9·5	7·7	10·5	6·1	8·2	4·8
14	Spices	9·6	17·5	8·0	18·7	20·1	5·5	2·9	2·7	2·8	4·8
15	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	7·4	22·3	21·8	15·9	13·3	11·4	14·4	4·2	5·8	4·0
16	Fish	14·7	12·1	11·4	7·4	6·6	5·8	4·2	4·2	4·4	3·6
17	Drugs and Medicines ..	9·2	7·6	5·8	3·9	3·3	3·3	2·5	2·3	3·1	3·2
18	Coffee	7·2	8·1	7·1	2·3	2·2	3·4	2·3	2·5	5·2	2·7
19	Glass and Glassware ..	14·7	10·4	7·7	7·8	5·9	3·9	3·9	3·3	2·9	1·8
20	Cotton, raw	59·4	100·5	130·7	237·5	162·0	36·4	44·1	8·7	19·2	1·1
21	Silk Manufactures ..	13·3	5·5	4·7	3·7	2·1	2·2	2·6	2·1	1·9	1·0
22	Leather	14·0	10·9	4·1	3·5	1·2	·9	1·9	1·2	1·4	0·9

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

Countries.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	179.25	289.62	221.61	164.57	141.22	-23.35
2. Arabia	57.04	84.61	58.17	49.81	28.07	-21.74
3. Other European Countries ..	55.04	55.19	30.66	39.73	24.23	-15.50
4. Iraq	32.37	36.74	21.99	27.67	23.35	-4.32
5. Persia	61.38	53.16	33.28	34.50	21.27	-13.23
6. Ceylon	18.18	29.85	18.41	23.05	13.61	-9.44
7. United States of America ..	15.89	14.31	21.61	13.38	11.41	-1.97
8. Kenya Colony	15.16	16.27	16.35	11.91	8.05	-3.86
9. Japan	25.79	17.32	13.99	20.00	8.03	-11.97
10. Aden and Dependencies ..	13.42	14.75	7.54	6.09	5.41	-6.8
11. Hongkong	8.95	10.76	9.32	9.71	5.01	-4.70
12. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	9.63	6.67	6.32	4.77	4.90	+1.13
13. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	9.61	8.10	6.50	8.44	3.87	-4.57
14. Tanganyika Territory ..	5.97	6.38	6.53	5.99	3.81	-2.18

33. There was a very marked falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay during the year under review, the value contracting by Rs. 1.29 crore and falling to Rs. 3.23 crores. Raw cotton accounted for Rs. 18 lakhs of this fall by reason of consumption by the Indian mills of almost all the imported cotton. The decline of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs in re-export of cotton manufactures is mainly due to reduced shipments of coloured and grey piece-goods. Many of the markets formerly served through Bombay are now directly served from Japan. The fall in the value of wool manufactures, mostly carpets and rugs from Persia, represents smaller demand from the United Kingdom and the decrease of Rs. 4.81 lakhs under re-exports of raw hides and skins represents smaller demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1930-31.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste) ..	40,52,19,295	31,04,78,193	47,54,94,754	43,99,50,690	34,17,16,344	—982·34	64·45
2	Seeds	5,11,30,878	9,37,71,180	11,01,20,596	7,36,84,654	5,95,16,541	—141·68	11·23
3	Cotton Manufactures	4,83,47,619	4,12,36,973	3,32,79,365	2,72,52,505	1,84,21,736	—88·31	3·47
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn	3,06,22,308	1,84,33,336	1,92,85,870	1,87,97,997	1,54,22,288	—33·76	2·91
5	Oil Cakes	90,21,898	1,43,34,728	1,89,81,537	1,67,17,443	1,17,68,980	—49·48	2·22
6	Wool, Raw	1,58,91,700	1,71,35,237	2,04,30,359	2,03,53,425	1,05,26,862	—98·27	1·98
7	Grain, Pulse and Flour	1,61,28,356	1,75,62,868	2,11,69,666	1,54,62,002	1,03,92,119	—50·70	1·96
8	Metals and Ores	76,43,984	91,37,388	97,24,813	1,17,72,353	79,84,174	—37·88	1·51
9	Postal Articles	1,06,61,281	1,13,41,806	1,03,50,888	89,35,017	69,17,480	—20·18	1·30
10	Hides and Skins, Raw	72,49,231	81,29,029	1,21,70,997	1,07,22,099	65,25,437	—41·97	1·23
11	Leather	82,32,217	1,14,09,642	1,03,86,507	94,62,401	58,86,460	—35·76	1·11
12	Myrobalans	39,52,138	52,93,448	32,17,688	43,29,973	42,56,874	—·73	·80
13	Spices	53,42,327	69,54,142	48,43,627	55,81,342	41,58,223	—14·23	·78

		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1930-31.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Oils	26,67,091	32,38,668	46,10,785	37,77,277	26,91,682	-10·86	·51
15	Tobacco	24,40,246	34,68,138	35,29,003	20,49,250	25,14,892	+4·66	·47
16	Wool Manufactures	31,94,887	40,84,874	47,11,490	40,04,347	21,70,335	-18·34	·41
17	Wood and Timber	14,89,874	19,20,475	22,43,330	22,99,130	19,24,960	-3·74	·36
18	Gums and Resins	10,65,625	16,62,213	17,37,818	18,89,418	16,28,680	-2·61	·31
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ..	15,04,708	16,11,600	17,85,570	16,76,076	13,60,462	-3·16	·26
20	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrobalans.	11,93,511	10,40,318	11,82,225	11,50,769	12,65,411	+1·15	·24
21	Fruits and Vegetables	20,46,094	23,29,672	20,34,472	17,93,942	12,63,680	-5·30	·24
22	Hemp, Raw	18,58,056	22,00,600	16,38,341	18,58,387	9,55,697	-9·02	·18
23	Manures	10,90,843	14,10,697	9,92,308	11,34,379	6,82,851	-4·51	·13
24	Other articles	1,41,66,943	1,41,83,767	1,30,53,010	1,24,33,397	1,02,61,565	-21·72	·94
Total, Merchandise ..		65,21,61,110	60,23,60,058	87,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	-1,668·74	100·00

35. In the year under review, exports of Indian produce and manufactures further declined by nearly Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 53 crores. This is attributable chiefly to the world depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices. All the principal articles of export except tobacco have contributed to the fall and in particular raw cotton, seeds, raw wool, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, oil cakes, raw hides and skins, metals and ores, leather and cotton twist and yarn which represent 92 per cent., of the total export trade. The more important articles will be dealt with separately in subsequent paragraphs and, of the rest, the following call for comment. The fall in the value of oil cakes represents smaller demand for linseed cake from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany and for groundnut cake from the Netherlands and Belgium. Shipments of the latter to the United Kingdom and Ceylon advanced both in quantity and value and those to Germany improved in quantity but declined in value. Exports of myrobalans increased in quantity but fell away in value. Despatches to the United Kingdom improved while those to the United States of America and France decreased. The decline in the shipments of spices is accounted for by smaller takings of pepper by all the principal buying countries except Persia and of cardamoms by the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany despite larger demand from Other Native States in Arabia. The increase under tobacco represents larger shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies.

36. *Grain, Pulse and Flour.*—Wheat, wheat-flour, jawar and bajra, pulse and rice are the most important items under this head. The fall of Rs. 50·7 lakhs is partly attributable to general depression and financial stringency and partly to the competition of supplies from elsewhere, e.g., of rice from Japan and wheat and wheatflour from Australia and Iraq. The value of exports of jawar and bajra further decreased by Rs. 17·3 lakhs to Rs. 7·15 lakhs in consequence of reduced shipments to all buying countries. The fall of Rs. 12·65 lakhs under wheat-flour is accounted for by the smaller demand from all buying countries except Other Native States in Arabia whose takings increased by 197 tons in quantity but fell off by Rs. 1·6 lakh in value. The decrease of Rs. 10·56 lakhs under pulse mainly represents reduced shipments of lentils. The value of exports of rice declined by Rs. 7·89 lakhs as a result of smaller takings by all buying countries except Bahrein Islands, Natal and Zanzibar and Pemba and the fall under wheat is chiefly accounted for by smaller demand from Other Native States in Arabia.

37. *Hides and skins (Raw and Tanned).*—Shipments under this head fell off by 1,397 tons in quantity and by Rs. 75·67 lakhs in value. The American demand was noticeably poor. Exports of raw hides, though advanced by 235 tons in quantity, declined by Rs. 2·69 lakhs in value. While Spain's takings were smaller, Germany and the Netherlands took larger quantities. The fall of 459 tons in quantity and of Rs. 16·75 lakhs in value under tanned hides almost entirely represents reduced shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins declined by 1,295 tons in quantity and by Rs. 39·65 lakhs in value in consequence of restricted demand from the United States of America. Exports of tanned or dressed skins declined by 223 tons in quantity and by Rs. 16·95 lakhs in value owing entirely to smaller takings by the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores.*—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India receded from 816,000 tons to 486,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Bengal declined by 205,000 tons, from Bombay by 111,000 tons and from Madras by 14,000 tons. The fall in the exports from Bombay is mainly due to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom which took 61,000 tons as against 136,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Belgium also declined from 48,000 tons to 25,000 tons and to the Netherlands from 27,000 tons to 5,500 tons. Japan took only 208 tons as against 7,300 tons, while New South Wales took none as against 4,100 tons, in the previous year. On the other hand, shipments to France amounted to 132,000 tons as against 119,000 tons in the previous year.

39. *Seeds.*—Oilseeds rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay. The prevailing world conditions and the consequent lack of purchasing power are mainly responsible for the continued depression in this trade. Over-production of oil seeds, especially groundnuts—severe competition of China owing to the decline in silver, large stocks of oils in the world's markets and the control of purchase of raw produce by a syndicate in Europe are some of the other factors which have contributed to the fall in prices. This accounts for the comparatively heavy fall of Rs. 1·42 crore under this head though the quantity shipped was less by only 2,700 tons. The substantial fall of Rs. 68 lakhs in value under groundnuts despite larger shipments by 13,000 tons, is mainly attributable to the keen competition of China and Africa and also to the enormous supply of whale oil at comparatively low rates, which affected buying of oil-seeds. Italy, the Netherlands and France took increased supplies, while Germany, Austria and Belgium reduced their purchases. Owing to a shortage of supplies in other producing countries and favourable prices there was a demand for larger quantities of linseed from the Netherlands, France and Italy, despite reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium. Smaller demand from all the principal buying countries except Italy and Spain accounts for the decrease under castor seed, while the fall in the exports of cotton seed and rape seed entirely represents smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Lack of demand from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and other continental countries resulted in the heavy fall in the shipments of sesamum.

Seeds.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed</i> —												
United Kingdom	11,576	24,76,356	6,359	12,98,709	8,222	17,08,286	20,584	52,85,145	16,869	37,44,460	-3,895	-15,40,665
Italy	27,598	59,08,168	37,059	81,02,080	27,473	60,16,489	22,378	53,92,553	29,125	64,91,277	+6,747	+10,98,724
France	19,625	50,87,814	26,999	56,97,464	28,860	62,89,713	8,541	20,50,793	16,806	36,12,207	+8,265	+15,61,414
Belgium	4,850	10,16,500	2,100	4,40,999	690	1,31,350	9,835	26,36,354	6,723	14,98,543	-3,112	-11,37,811
Germany	6,217	13,44,944	8,491	18,27,044	5,905	12,91,776	6,499	15,52,416	6,749	15,06,231	+250	-46,185
Netherlands	1,965	4,07,580	2,500	5,15,520	200	45,000	5,854	15,38,826	20,090	46,26,210	+14,245	+30,87,384
Spain	5,475	11,83,444	3,350	7,22,226	6,125	13,22,917	5,600	14,03,012	6,320	13,11,387	+720	-91,625
Greece	950	1,98,855	1,800	3,72,787	1,800	3,79,375	430	96,100	375	75,687	-55	-20,413
Other countries	24	9,165	56	14,315	558	1,45,497	14	4,430	17	5,467	+3	+1,037
Total	78,278	1,76,12,826	88,714	1,80,91,144	79,743	1,73,90,403	79,735	1,99,59,629	102,908	2,28,71,489	+23,168	+29,11,860
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjili)</i> —												
Germany .. ..	..	..	3	815	206	57,540	406	99,060	..	..	-406	-99,060
Italy	50	13,000	1,200	3,16,875	9,480	24,25,544	1,700	4,23,062	12	1,875	-1,668	-4,21,187
France .. ..	..	..	2,668	6,78,222	2,646	7,15,400	535	1,19,525	..	..	-535	-1,19,525
Netherlands .. ..	..	..	1,956	5,44,342	3,600	9,42,696	2,850	6,64,807	..	..	-2,850	-6,64,807
Belgium .. ..	..	..	175	44,625	300	83,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	638	1,63,670	1,184	3,54,347	798	2,21,911	360	1,13,846	34	8,793	-326	-1,05,053
Aden and Dependencies	73	21,860	514	2,19,282	1,311	5,60,648	247	96,704	225	79,728	-22	-16,976
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	272	65,078	6,478	15,85,928	3,453	8,04,922	..	..	-3,453	-8,04,922
United States of America	..	..	210	46,800	1,000	2,49,937	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiume .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,100	2,62,437	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey, European	34	13,440	..	..	46	24,640	213	85,160	..	..	-213	-85,160
Other Native States in Arabia.	144	55,290	803	2,84,678	883	2,66,657	396	1,56,562	406	1,85,565	+100	+29,003
Egypt	158	44,406	369	1,47,084	585	2,13,075	57	21,960	131	26,000	+74	+4,040
Other countries	172	65,080	246	76,191	705	2,05,869	193	45,501	12	4,324	-181	-41,177
Total	1,264	3,96,806	9,600	27,78,399	29,138	78,15,282	10,410	26,28,109	910	3,06,285	-9,500	-28,16,824

Seeds.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Tons	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Rape seed—</i>												
Germany	5	1,280	..	..	200	46,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
France .. ..	..	..	230	49,006	460	1,01,812	231	54,130	12	4,750	-219	-49,880
Netherlands .. ..	..	..	250	52,500	100	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	591	1,37,918	1,228	2,71,755	3,523	7,89,476	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2,675	6,33,536	531	1,16,311	2,735	6,07,304	1,135	2,54,234	71	13,731	-1,064	-2,40,503
Spain .. ..	..	..	900	2,23,044	450	1,01,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	415	1,52,173	519	1,74,023	710	1,96,434	533	1,55,091	751	1,91,736	+218	+36,645
Total	3,686	9,24,887	3,658	8,86,639	8,168	18,64,651	1,899	4,63,455	834	2,10,217	-1,065	-2,53,238
<i>Cotton seed—</i>												
United Kingdom	35,549	31,80,616	129,845	1,21,44,405	114,234	1,17,16,200	54,554	51,43,807	49,538	21,82,714	-14,016	-29,61,093
Egypt	7,000	5,52,500	..	..	8,700	7,18,745	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	237	41,399	3,501	3,51,208	2,203	2,71,517	815	52,300	287	48,530	-28	-3,770
Total	42,786	37,74,515	133,346	1,24,95,613	125,137	1,27,06,462	54,869	51,96,107	40,825	22,31,244	-14,044	-29,64,863
<i>Castor seed—</i>												
United Kingdom	19,112	37,33,920	25,295	51,63,636	23,327	47,82,114	17,955	36,92,114	11,418	18,71,307	-6,537	-18,20,807
United States of America	8,951	18,04,704	30,290	63,57,828	13,726	27,72,206	14,824	29,50,984	11,411	17,87,832	-3,413	-11,63,152
France	13,856	26,33,649	15,057	31,21,998	14,584	30,26,224	15,502	32,42,913	13,173	24,24,895	-2,329	-8,18,074
Belgium	3,845	7,70,695	7,545	15,58,902	6,646	13,87,855	2,540	5,59,545	649	1,09,878	-1,900	-4,49,667
Italy	6,246	13,03,544	8,825	19,40,669	9,253	18,72,254	6,033	12,81,283	6,496	11,53,391	+463	-1,27,682
Spain	1,725	3,30,656	2,000	4,05,937	2,175	4,33,280	2,850	5,24,187	3,250	5,24,987	+600	+800

Germany	1,600	3,07,578	1,680	3,44,295	1,139	2,25,902	974	2,01,817	662	1,18,651	-312	-8,166
Other countries ..	256	48,013	293	59,031	337	67,450	546	1,23,373	76	13,537	-470	-1,09,886
Total ..	55,091	1,09,33,749	90,805	1,89,52,298	71,187	1,45,67,285	61,033	1,25,76,216	47,135	80,04,328	-13,808	-45,71,888
Groundnuts—												
Austria .. ..	..	..	5	1,660	1,700	4,06,500	1,363	3,13,233	26	6,570	-1,337	-3,06,663
France	5,585	13,72,916	22,644	56,00,746	29,135	72,62,183	36,307	84,39,845	40,905	73,84,371	+4,598	-10,55,474
Germany	16,033	39,67,074	32,397	80,28,962	46,295	1,14,10,487	17,593	89,83,312	5,990	10,71,745	-11,603	-29,11,567
Belgium	2,640	6,56,086	6,567	16,66,829	4,468	10,64,713	1,855	4,76,586	1,180	2,05,017	-675	-2,71,569
United Kingdom ..	2,850	7,42,913	14,787	35,77,136	38,155	99,29,543	16,964	39,65,067	17,617	27,78,498	+653	-11,86,569
Netherlands	7,514	18,61,905	21,694	54,52,039	19,668	49,11,410	12,601	27,71,621	18,757	29,57,747	+6,156	+1,86,126
Italy	13,264	33,47,452	41,765	1,03,01,422	59,269	1,41,44,877	42,334	95,22,612	57,642	84,55,729	+15,298	-10,66,883
Spain	1,900	4,92,309	1,000	2,61,698	200	51,512	100	22,500	550	79,249	+450	+56,749
Straits Settlements (including Labnan).	..	..	..	..	2,513	9,72,256	4	750	2	600	-2	-150
Other countries ..	264	81,068	858	2,71,151	1,463	4,69,404	1,889	4,52,123	1,301	2,13,533	-588	-2,38,590
Total ..	50,050	1,25,21,723	141,717	3,51,61,583	202,866	5,06,22,885	131,010	2,99,47,649	143,870	2,31,58,059	+12,860	-67,94,590
Other seeds ..	21,918	49,66,372	16,023	45,05,566	18,526	51,62,628	8,476	29,18,489	8,243	27,39,919	-232	-1,78,570
Total, seeds	263,073	5,11,30,878	483,863	9,37,71,180	53,476	11,01,29,596	347,431	7,36,84,654	844,720	5,95,16,541	-2,711	-1,41,68,113

40. *Textiles—A. Cotton, Raw.*—India has been hard hit by the slump in commodity prices and of all the agricultural products of this Presidency, cotton is the worst sufferer. Prices of cotton showed a steady downward trend all the world over but for a slight revival during the last three months of the year. In sympathy with American cotton and owing to unsettled political conditions, prices of Indian cotton experienced a remarkable fall of about 20 to 25 per cent., during the first nine months of the year, though the subsequent three months have indicated an improvement owing to smaller stocks and the improved political situation. In spite of the tendency of the people to buy Indian made goods, the consumption of Indian cotton in local mills showed no improvement mainly owing to larger consumption of imported cotton. The American crop for the season 1930-31 is estimated to be 14,243,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, equivalent to 17,804,000 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. This figure is lower than the previous year's figure by 845,000 bales. The Indian crop of 1930-31 is estimated to be 4,820,000 bales as against 5,260,000 bales of the previous year.

The Liverpool spot quotation for middling American which stood at 8·57*d.* at the end of March 1930 steadily dropped to 7·57*d.* at the end of June and, with slight fluctuations, reached 5·70*d.* at the end of September. In October it recovered a little, but again weakened, and on 15th December touched the lowest point of the year, *viz.*, 5·12*d.* Thereafter, it showed a slight upward tendency, rose to 6·15*d.* at the beginning of March, but again declined and stood at 5·83*d.* at the end of the year. Indian cotton prices also steadily declined for the first nine months of the year and in the middle of December registered the lowest price (Rs. 172) ever reached for many years past. During the subsequent three months, they showed a steadily rising tendency. By reason of its cheapness, there was a growing demand for Indian cotton, in consequence of which exports from Bombay recorded an increase of nearly 9,000 tons in quantity, though owing to falling prices, they fell off by nearly Rs. 10 crores in value. Japan, China, Germany and Spain took larger quantities, while Belgium, the United States of America and Italy reduced their takings. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1931 amounted to 953,000 bales as compared with 1,287,000 bales at the end of the previous year.

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

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	6,551	51,03,095	12,516	1,20,33,977	17,371	1,52,37,127	18,008	1,56,47,828	16,806	1,00,88,017	-1,202	-55,59,811
Germany	10,767	91,12,339	18,712	1,78,74,165	24,948	2,43,51,205	24,088	2,06,79,000	28,848	1,83,00,415	+4,760	-23,69,585
Netherlands	2,271	15,21,683	2,198	17,15,089	3,585	30,89,069	4,974	35,93,559	4,538	27,69,549	-436	-8,24,010
Belgium	16,951	1,52,05,948	26,672	2,63,23,385	44,665	4,26,45,019	42,581	3,85,56,083	25,584	1,74,26,174	-16,997	-2,11,29,909
France	13,804	1,38,00,438	22,505	2,28,81,393	28,148	2,70,77,285	30,633	2,65,45,504	29,734	1,93,39,722	-899	-72,05,782
Spain	4,444	40,82,318	3,738	37,39,648	6,366	62,40,771	7,479	67,95,980	10,883	74,41,425	+3,404	+6,45,445
Ceylon	653	8,07,885	992	10,73,462	792	8,60,125	412	4,12,190	384	4,03,362	-28	-8,828
Italy	24,872	2,39,80,901	27,019	2,74,52,519	39,038	3,77,08,155	36,364	3,21,70,117	33,544	2,14,57,138	-2,820	-1,07,12,979
Austria	182	2,00,700	..	..	38	34,100	118	1,03,200	..	..	-118	-1,03,200
China	46,160	5,37,07,995	17,669	1,78,19,076	61,777	6,30,99,932	69,904	6,68,67,063	79,225	5,86,74,034	+9,261	-81,93,629
Japan	263,697	27,35,76,789	173,457	17,40,26,051	246,767	24,97,41,264	227,132	21,68,48,098	249,015	18,22,63,796	+21,883	-3,45,84,292
Indo-China (including Coolin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China) ..	3,132	30,58,100	4,366	40,59,250	1,632	16,52,600	3,203	26,14,450	884	4,84,725	-2,319	-21,29,725
United States of America via Atlantic Coast ..	1,191	5,50,345	1,739	9,54,810	3,887	32,53,090	10,338	82,48,805	4,084	20,98,790	-6,254	-61,50,015
Other countries	792	5,10,757	799	5,23,368	804	5,05,012	1,351	8,68,223	1,763	9,80,197	+412	+91,974
Total	385,459	40,52,19,295	312,382	31,04,78,193	479,808	47,54,94,754	476,645	43,99,50,690	485,292	34,17,16,344	+8,647	-9,82,34,346

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

—	1926-27		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—												
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	435,546	93,913	1,150,956	2,29,143	1,369,397	3,07,418	10,56,168	2,24,385	409,050	95,770	-557,118	-1,28,615
Aden and Depend- ences.	2,080,210	5,14,218	1,321,617	3,29,695	2,324,208	5,74,277	1,560,680	416,733	1,708,764	3,46,416	+148,084	-70,317
Bahrain Islands ..	632,040	2,34,492	229,490	71,550	132,700	33,080	158,900	44,540	38,530	11,400	-120,370	-33,140
Mauritius and Depen- dences.	448,450	1,99,710	672,610	1,66,910	242,620	1,01,275	177,980	60,505	54,175	13,520	-123,805	-46,985
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,527,227	5,13,306	1,456,320	4,73,906	1,152,858	3,31,584	1,194,204	3,50,026	641,310	1,94,929	-552,894	-1,55,007
Iraq	882,948	2,00,800	336,300	58,068	94,048	13,725	425,921	1,03,497	131,899	25,838	-294,522	-77,659
Other Native States in Arabia.	309,740	1,26,589	178,405	61,700	230,880	68,450	343,185	1,23,543	132,270	33,397	-210,915	-90,146
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	2,497,185	8,55,620	2,067,028	6,95,102	1,679,105	5,74,623	2,282,801	6,94,853	959,134	2,37,911	-1,323,667	-4,06,942
Egypt	872,270	2,24,430	1,310,262	3,19,000	589,300	1,53,515	779,800	1,62,570	474,300	83,920	-205,500	-7,650
Portuguese East Africa.	2,825,655	8,24,411	4,517,775	13,73,531	2,220,720	7,00,031	2,366,900	6,61,525	2,205,450	6,31,552	-161,450	-29,973
Italian East Africa ..	910,105	2,00,845	278,070	70,425	176,680	47,502	244,999	64,815	158,047	31,186	-85,752	-33,629
Tanganyika Territory	3,134,920	9,72,097	1,866,910	5,73,473	2,816,417	9,61,304	2,148,190	6,92,901	1,748,220	5,73,440	-399,970	-1,19,461
Siam	49,598	21,227	162,515	59,350	492,350	1,44,300	133,140	33,020	43,210	18,650	-89,930	-14,370
Persia	711,886	2,51,327	289,092	92,802	61,976	27,954	171,920	46,686	143,200	38,171	-28,720	-8,515
Other countries ..	2,015,756	5,50,911	1,593,600	4,51,109	2,148,454	6,73,305	1,524,834	4,61,429	633,924	1,83,876	-890,910	-2,77,553
Total, Grey ..	19,333,436	57,83,896	17,430,950	50,25,764	15,721,713	47,12,433	14,469,322	41,41,028	9,571,863	25,69,976	-4,897,439	-15,71,052
White	1,110,937	3,19,971	1,036,518	3,80,356	1,063,969	3,53,756	673,631	2,47,725	244,687	89,492	-428,044	-1,58,233
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—												
Aden and Depend- ences.	4,373,317	15,26,482	4,211,799	13,49,117	2,066,684	9,38,055	2,279,661	7,21,362	1,339,394	4,48,708	-943,267	-2,72,654
Bahrain Islands ..	4,330,654	20,09,993	4,918,102	20,35,527	5,239,558	18,10,598	3,936,076	14,15,091	2,385,750	8,82,070	-1,550,326	-5,33,021

Ceylon ..	2,531,841	14,55,747	2,408,102	11,14,138	613,058	2,46,903	515,010	2,06,170	466,189	1,52,283	-48,821	-53,887
Natal	951,928	4,05,935	685,100	3,31,628	573,031	2,37,953	351,442	146,210	69,952	33,260	-281,490	-1,11,950
Egypt	2,027,339	5,41,721	1,132,008	3,89,657	53,960	10,059	51,340	21,350	29,280	8,200	-22,060	-13,050
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	5,856,332	16,18,814	6,539,173	17,37,782	6,440,800	17,06,096	5,559,201	14,96,490	4,936,131	8,66,862	-1,522,170	-629,628
Zanzibar and Pemba	3,312,477	10,05,995	3,445,786	9,56,374	2,400,495	6,12,195	3,566,204	8,56,247	2,408,428	5,35,246	-1,067,776	-321,001
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,498,105	5,10,341	2,574,084	7,88,734	2,298,172	6,83,418	1,673,495	5,17,954	1,699,660	4,86,223	+26,165	-31,731
Iraq	37,332,882	1,05,09,447	23,633,619	71,33,278	18,505,086	57,29,639	12,460,298	37,11,215	8,756,565	20,04,510	-3,712,733	-8,06,705
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,593,052	9,84,105	2,273,157	7,39,870	3,160,466	10,08,343	2,542,835	7,63,238	1,865,163	5,02,331	-677,672	-2,60,697
Other Native States in Arabia.	4,217,294	17,06,070	3,294,290	12,58,907	3,877,403	13,41,113	4,842,683	15,51,129	2,532,640	8,33,225	-2,310,043	-7,17,904
Persia	36,742,872	1,07,26,988	27,787,346	78,85,734	23,282,738	62,42,921	18,373,621	43,54,619	13,098,549	33,36,416	-5,275,572	-10,18,209
Siam	1,667,330	9,88,106	1,720,110	11,48,360	1,841,002	12,52,974	1,943,813	19,98,169	1,247,280	8,97,355	-696,533	-2,00,814
Portuguese East Africa	7,447,737	18,65,966	5,934,761	15,10,422	5,311,102	12,26,224	5,364,990	11,40,445	4,366,501	9,26,935	-998,489	-2,13,510
Tanganyika Territory	6,396,494	15,85,332	9,270,458	22,89,246	9,668,052	22,01,615	9,030,907	19,00,380	8,372,665	14,88,063	-658,242	-4,12,317
Other countries ..	8,224,430	31,59,891	6,652,408	28,45,675	3,680,343	13,93,686	3,832,227	14,35,984	1,944,588	6,63,183	-1,887,600	-7,72,801
Total, Coloured ..	129,503,893	4,06,01,017	106,528,363	3,35,14,039	69,970,878	2,66,47,522	78,332,903	2,13,34,953	64,705,795	1,49,04,870	-21,627,168	-63,70,083
Total, Phecc-goods	140,948,266	4,67,04,684	124,995,831	3,89,20,159	106,756,560	3,17,18,711	91,445,856	2,57,23,706	64,522,905	1,76,24,338	-26,953,551	-80,89,368

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Indian mills could not reap the full benefits of the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, owing to the troubled political situation and consequent dislocation of trade. The Swadeshi movement, however, to some extent helped the industry during a period of great difficulty. Conditions have improved during recent months and the outlook for the future appears to be promising.

During the year, the local production of cotton piece-goods recorded an advance of about 4 per cent., over the previous year's working, but owing to their cheapness, Japanese goods have successfully invaded some of the foreign markets hitherto served by India. Russian goods are also finding a market in Persia in preference to a certain class of goods usually supplied by India.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year recorded a falling off of 27 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 81 lakhs in value, mainly comprising reduced shipments of coloured piece-goods. Foreign competition was felt abroad as at home and all buying countries, especially Persia, Iraq and Other Native States in Arabia took reduced supplies. The decline under grey piece-goods represents reduced shipments to all the principal buying countries, especially Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Zanzibar and Pemba.

The price of standard longcloth which stood at $13\frac{1}{4}$ annas at the end of March 1930 rose by a quarter of an anna in the middle of May and remained steady at $13\frac{1}{2}$ annas for about a month. It began declining again until the end of December when it reached $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas. It declined still further and reached $11\frac{1}{4}$ annas in the middle of January 1931. Showing an upward tendency, it rose to $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas at the end of February and to $11\frac{3}{4}$ annas in the middle of March at which figure it remained till the end of the year.

Coloured piece-goods constituted nearly 85 per cent., and grey 15 per cent., of the export trade, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table:—

Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1921-22	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	305	512	898	126
1923-24	330	404	920	107
1924-25	437	317	984	119
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	157	67	900	106
1929-30	145	79	763	92
1930-31	96	75	547	58

C. Cotton yarn

—	1924-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	283,040	1,50,017	355,194	2,23,422	260,323	1,58,067	154,880	85,471	212,893	93,221	+ 68,013	+ 7,750
Egypt	5,018,050	39,82,764	4,835,670	36,81,098	3,987,362	35,65,572	4,540,025	36,76,387	*3,867,025	25,65,016	-872,100	-10,81,371
French Somaliland ..	121,800	1,14,080	160,520	1,34,017	490,400	4,25,343	686,100	5,12,975	893,600	6,03,947	+ 207,500	+ 90,972
Aden and Dependencies	3,763,809	32,44,106	8,809,150	80,52,507	4,448,052	36,03,781	4,600,549	35,11,190	4,735,693	32,45,192	+ 136,144	-2,65,998
Hongkong	16,665,230	1,02,49,317	630,300	4,35,750	1,866,508	12,03,307	772,800	5,49,600	880,000	4,20,938	+ 107,200	-1,28,662
Italy	47,200	28,293	112,150	62,349	93,040	53,695	9,760	8,450	33,600	16,531	+ 23,840	+ 8,081
Turkey, European ..	194,900	1,33,087	450,800	2,94,877	210,000	1,42,366	94,000	69,495	157,000	60,931	+ 63,000	-8,564
Siam	1,605,600	14,07,150	1,622,646	14,34,346	1,849,328	15,25,350	1,697,600	14,03,287	1,576,600	12,35,491	-120,700	-1,67,796
Persia	4,413,300	42,21,387	3,304,270	25,90,633	3,149,434	25,06,607	4,178,180	34,19,677	4,464,421	34,22,271	+ 286,241	+ 2,594
Strait Settlements including Labuan.	1,167,600	11,19,376	1,060,752	11,15,206	1,123,054	11,19,549	928,360	8,40,827	515,766	4,59,905	-412,504	-3,80,922
Iraq	1,035,196	7,54,881	936,160	6,95,026	1,566,844	11,48,627	1,355,904	9,70,275	1,136,421	5,43,917	-219,483	-4,26,368
Syria	3,598,632	28,42,693	1,932,400	14,64,171	1,901,506	16,30,127	1,962,312	16,02,812	1,972,800	13,68,151	+ 10,488	-1,34,661
Other countries	3,291,298	23,75,177	4,942,175	32,49,034	2,960,017	20,53,439	3,303,069	22,47,551	2,318,515	13,56,777	-984,554	-8,90,774
Total ..	41,205,985	3,06,22,308	124,152,187	1,84,13,336	23,925,868	1,92,86,870	24,283,439	1,87,97,997	22,706,034	1,54,22,288	-1,517,405	-83,75,709

The Bombay yarn market continued to be depressed in the year under report by reason of the general trade conditions. Exports, however, show only a slight reduction of about 7 per cent. This is attributable to the larger internal consumption of the local yarn by the Indian mills owing to smaller imports of foreign yarn and textiles. Secondly, prices of Indian yarns being comparatively higher than those of other foreign yarns there was a restricted demand from other consuming centres. The imposition of high tariff walls in consuming countries, especially Egypt, the absence of banking facilities in Persia which has considerably paralysed trade with that country and the supply of cheap Chinese and Japanese yarns to Aden and Abyssynian markets are other factors which have contributed to the unsatisfactory condition of this trade.

D. Wool, Raw.—The trend of the raw wool market was continuously downward in consequence of which the prices declined by about 50 to 55 per cent., during the year under review. Auction sales of Indian raw wool in Liverpool failed to return any profit to the Indian shippers owing to poor demand from the consuming countries—the United Kingdom and the United States of America. As a result, exports of raw wool further contracted by 10¼ million lb. to nearly 12¾ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 98·27 lakhs to Rs. 1·05 crore in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 8 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 73·77 lakhs in value to nearly 11 million lb. in quantity and to Rs. 93·1 lakhs in value. Despatches to the United States of America fell by 2¼ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 27·23 lakhs in value to 931,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 5·85 lakhs in value. Shipments to France also declined. On the other hand, shipments to Belgium and Italy showed a slight improvement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	Percentage to total imports.		1929-30.	1930-31.	Percentage to total exports.		1929-30.	1930-31.
			1929-30.	1930-31.			1929-30.	1930-31.		
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—										
United Kingdom ..	27,98·18	15,64·32	33·86	27·48	9,99·19	6,76·48	13·46	12·03	24·21	19·80
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,88·00	2,92·18	3·48	5·13	69·35	46·41	·93	·82	2·28	2·99
Australia	2,17·18	92·86	2·63	1·63	10·26	3·74	·14	·07	1·45	·85
Other British Possessions ..	3,39·70	2,56·40	4·11	4·50	4,54·50	3,44·33	6·12	6·12	5·06	5·31
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	36,43·06	22,05·76	44·08	38·74	15,33·30	10,70·96	20·65	19·04	33·00	28·95

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	Percentage to total imports.		1929-30.	1930-31.	Percentage to total exports.		1929-30.	1930-31.
			1929-30.	1930-31.			1929-30.	1930-31.		
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
Foreign Countries—										
Europe—										
Belgium	2,77·03	2,04·44	3·35	3·59	4,82·59	2,31·04	6·50	4·11	4·84	3·85
France	1,96·47	1,20·68	2·38	2·12	4,95·56	4,19·49	6·67	7·46	4·41	4·77
Germany	6,23·34	5,13·35	7·54	9·02	3,56·76	2,69·12	4·82	4·78	6·25	6·91
Italy	3,51·60	2,20·23	4·25	3·87	5,05·73	3,84·99	6·81	6·84	5·47	5·35
Netherlands	1,21·62	99·27	1·47	1·74	1,50·68	1,36·28	2·03	2·42	1·74	2·08
Switzerland	1,23·31	72·30	1·49	1·27	·73	·44	·01	·01	·79	·64
Other countries	3,63·82	2,68·82	4·41	4·72	1,24·82	1,14·57	1·68	2·04	3·11	3·39
Total, Europe	20,57·19	14,99·09	24·89	26·33	21,16·87	15,55·93	28·52	27·66	26·61	26·99
Asia—										
Japan	10,24·81	5,09·24	12·40	8·94	21,93·27	18,33·65	29·55	32·60	20·52	20·70

China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	2,25.12	1,88.14	2.72	3.31	6,72.40	5,89.18	9.06	10.47	5.72	6.87
Iraq	74.83	80.58	.91	1.42	1,04.87	80.76	1.41	1.43	1.15	1.43
Persia	2,00.91	1,33.57	2.43	2.25	1,47.31	1,13.54	1.97	2.02	2.22	2.18
Java	2,88.35	2,22.29	3.49	3.90	4.03	2.27	.06	.04	1.86	1.98
Other countries	64.29	1,01.36	.78	1.78	2,03.03	1,30.37	2.74	2.32	1.70	2.05
Total, Asia	18,78.31	12,35.18	22.73	21.70	33,24.91	27,49.77	44.79	49.88	33.17	35.21
Africa	22.54	2,25.53	.27	3.96	1,29.19	90.84	1.74	1.61	.97	2.79
America	6,62.59	5,27.64	8.03	9.27	3,18.71	1,57.85	4.30	2.81	6.25	6.06
Grand Total	82,63.69	56,93.20	1,00.00	1,00.00	74,22.98	56,25.35	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. A significant feature is that the United Kingdom has yielded pride of place to Japan, whose share in the total trade increased from 20·52 per cent. to 20·7 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom fell away from 24·21 per cent., to 19·8 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe improved, while that of America declined.

Under imports, the United Kingdom's figure recorded a heavy fall of over Rs. 12 crores owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles, especially cotton piece-goods. Imports from Other British Possessions declined chiefly by reason of smaller receipts of wheat from Australia despite larger supplies of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased owing mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, unspecified articles by Post and silk yarn from Italy, hardware and woollen piece-goods from Germany, sugar, woollen piece-goods and apparel from France and metals—iron and steel—and precious stones from Belgium, the only noticeable increases being of dyeing and tanning substances and copper from Germany and vegetable products from Belgium. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan declined owing mainly to smaller receipts of cotton grey and coloured piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and silk piece-goods. Smaller arrivals of silk piece-goods, raw silk and cotton twist and yarn account for the decreased imports from China. A heavy decline in the value of sugar accounts for the considerable fall in imports from Java, while reduced supplies of kerosene oil are responsible for the decline in the imports from Persia. On the other hand, the considerable improvement in imports from Iraq is due to increased shipments of wheat. There was a substantial improvement in imports from Africa owing entirely to increased arrivals of raw cotton from Egypt, while imports from the United States of America declined owing mainly to smaller arrivals of motor cars and motor cycles, cotton fents and cotton coloured piece-goods despite larger receipts of raw cotton, kerosene oil and copper sheets.

Under exports, Japan continues to occupy the first place, her proportionate share increasing from 29·55 to 32·6 per cent. The decline in the value of exports to that country entirely represents the heavy fall in the value of shipments of raw cotton. Exports to the United Kingdom also declined owing mainly to smaller takings of seeds, raw wool and raw cotton, her share in the export trade declining from 13·46 to 12·03 per cent. Among other countries, the shares of Belgium and Germany declined owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton and seeds, while those of France, the Netherlands and Italy improved. The share of China increased while that of the United States of America declined owing to smaller takings of raw cotton, raw skins and raw wool.

43. *Government Transactions.*—(Stores).—The total value of stores imported on Government account recorded a further falling off of Rs. 1·08 crore and declined to Rs. 1·84 crore owing to smaller arrivals of all articles, chiefly machinery and millwork and vehicles, etc. Exports on Government account, however, improved by Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 9·73 lakhs owing entirely to larger despatches of apparel, etc.

44. *Treasure.*—

	1924-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	19,25,43,315	15,60,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	-13,31,798
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	-59,31,220
Government ..	10,38,057	3,14,122	484	5,51,990	70,900	-4,81,090
Currency notes—						
Private ..	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	+1,04,961
Government ..	7,83,327	39,736	..	79,075	11,000	-68,075
Total, Imports	35,16,08,638	27,88,54,761	24,44,56,931	18,69,34,049	17,92,26,827	-77,07,222
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	4,85,138	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	+48,55,745
Government ..	..	..	..	3,551	..	-3,551
Silver—						
Private ..	1,44,83,367	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,568	1,75,36,517	+46,99,009
Government ..	..	4,71,207	1,70,52,109	1,60,79,751	1,18,80,988	-41,93,783
Currency notes—						
Private ..	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	..	..
Government ..	20,50,000	46,40,000	15,00,000	25,00,000	..	-25,00,000
Total, Exports	1,70,96,405	2,92,30,538	4,42,63,024	3,14,70,260	3,43,22,700	+28,52,440

With a smaller balance of trade in favour of India, *viz.*, Rs. 62 crores as against Rs. 79 crores in 1929-30, imports of treasure on private account further declined from Rs. 18·63 crores to Rs. 17·91 crores. Imports of both gold and silver declined. The fall of Rs. 85 lakhs in gold bullion is attributable to reduced despatches from Egypt worth Rs. 12·28 lakhs as against Rs. 1·82 crore in the previous year. Arrivals from New Zealand and the United Kingdom also declined. On the other hand, shipments from Natal advanced from Rs. 1·44 crore to Rs. 1·71 crore and those from the Straits Settlements and Iraq from Rs. 1·45 lakh to Rs. 46·42 lakhs and from Rs. 20·22 lakhs to Rs. 40·28 lakhs respectively. Arrivals from Hongkong amounted to Rs. 26·69 lakhs as against none in the previous year. Imports of sovereigns advanced by Rs. 1·06 crore to Rs. 3·45 crores owing entirely to larger shipments from Natal valued at Rs. 2·93 crores as against Rs. 98·12 lakhs in the previous year. Despatches from New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria and Aden and Dependencies, however, declined. The fall of Rs. 34·61 lakhs in other coined gold entirely represents smaller despatches

from Iraq. Imports of bar silver increased by 7 million ounces in quantity but declined in value by Rs. 27·44 lakhs to Rs. 8·71 crores owing to the heavy fall in the price of silver. China increased her despatches by Rs. 40·46 lakhs to Rs. 45·69 lakhs. South Australia, the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom also despatched larger supplies. Arrivals of Government of India rupees declined by Rs. 12·22 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from the Persian Gulf Ports. Arrivals of other coins also declined by Rs. 19·57 lakhs owing to the cessation of despatches from Aden and Dependencies, the Netherlands, Italy and Australia.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 49 lakhs as against Rs. 49,000 in the previous year, representing entirely shipments of bullion to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver also advanced by Rs. 47 lakhs to Rs. 1·75 crore owing entirely to despatches of silver bullion worth Rs. 1·48 crore to Hongkong as against none in the previous year. Shipments of Government of India rupees, however, declined by Rs. 27·17 lakhs owing to smaller despatches to Bahrein Islands, Zanzibar and Pemba and Muskat. Exports of British dollars to Hongkong also declined by Rs. 57·34 lakhs to Rs. 20·46 lakhs.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver worth Rs. 71,000 mostly represented arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden and Dependencies, while the fall of Rs. 41·99 lakhs under exports of silver was due entirely to smaller despatches of bullion to the United Kingdom. British dollars worth Rs. 17·74 lakhs were, however, despatched to Hongkong as against none in the previous year.

45. *Shipping.*—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1926-27 to 1930-31 :—

Vessels.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Entered—	Steamers	With cargo	548	2,115,885	640	2,465,823	615	2,500,473	645	2,728,985	601	2,578,353
		In ballast ..	33	124,024	38	117,289	45	171,240	30	97,629	29	135,797
Sailing Vessels		With cargo	110	14,547	140	15,411	123	13,381	120	12,527	105	10,134
		In ballast ..	3	631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		694	2,255,087	818	2,598,523	783	2,685,094	795	2,839,141	735	2,724,284	
Cleared—	Steamers	With cargo	347	1,438,431	422	1,688,802	449	1,956,501	474	2,086,533	433	1,983,856
		In ballast ..	84	333,836	61	240,467	70	253,734	72	277,934	65	247,762
Sailing Vessels		With cargo	87	9,785	101	11,383	80	8,027	84	8,185	77	7,561
		In ballast ..	7	1,162	..	..	1	250	1	56	3	323
Total ..		525	1,783,214	584	1,940,652	600	2,218,512	631	2,372,708	578	2,239,502	
Grand Total ..		1,219	4,038,301	1,402	4,539,175	1,383	4,903,606	1,426	5,211,849	1,313	4,963,786	

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 4,290 as against 4,231 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

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

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	2,727,866	3,093,713	3,376,366	3,294,741	3,026,405
Japanese	518,131	506,024	503,123	526,261	542,529
Italian	332,546	365,035	431,564	502,020	482,619
American	61,564	77,654	35,675	37,083	34,054
Norwegian	32,099	86,571	84,970	90,997	91,607
Greek	5,184	6,332	21,235	2,732	15,682
Danish	6,074	8,471	..	4,150	..
French	37,458	23,955	25,974	26,392	16,847
German	198,653	236,929	323,937	442,925	369,210
Others	92,601	107,697	79,104	263,780	366,815
Total	4,012,176	4,512,381	4,881,948	5,191,081	4,945,768

47. *Freight.*—Freights remained steady in the first two months of the year under report but in June they showed a slightly weakening tendency. In the next two months they showed an upward tendency, but again weakened in September and October. Thereafter they again improved and in January and February 1931 they were the highest of the year. In the next month, slightly declining tendency was in evidence. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below:—

	April 1930.	January 1931.	March 1931.
United Kingdom—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	13—6	17—0	16—6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	13—6	17—0	16—6
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	10—6	14—0	13—6
Manganese ore	16—0	15—0	15—0

Freight rates to other ports:—

	April 1930.	January 1931.	March 1931.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	10—6	17—0	15—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	13—6	20—0	18—0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	10—6	17—6	13—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	13—6	20—6	16—0
Havre—			
Light seeds	12—0	20—6	15—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	15—0	23—6	18—6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	11—0	17—6	15—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	14—0	20—6	17—6
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	11—0	17—0	14—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	14—0	21—0	17—0
Marsilles—			
Light seeds	11—0	..	13—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	14—0	..	16—6
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	10—0	17—0	14—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	15—0	21—0	18—6

48. *Exchange.*—Fluctuations kept within narrower limits throughout the year 1930-31. From April to December 1930 the rate of exchange for demand draft varied between 1s. 5-27/32d. to 1s. 5-25/32d. In January, it declined to 1s. 5³/₄d., the lowest level of the year. Thereafter, with slight variations, it rose to its highest level of the year, viz., 1s. 5-29/32d. on the 23rd March, but again weakened and stood at 1s. 5-27/32d. at the close of the year.

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

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1926- 1927.	1927- 1928.	1928- 1929.	1929- 1930.	1930- 1931.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103·47	165·49	107·49	102·45	109·14	114·99	91·77
Copper	100	108·52	173·94	89·53	94·84	100·69	119·20	90·95
Iron and Steel	100	94·71	297·38	116·68	112·08	115·48	115·02	111·22
Oils—Kerosene	100	88·88	173·33	138·00	102·22	97·78	111·11	114·95
Sugar, refined	100	93·66	374·82	93·34	92·47	91·13	83·24	52·91
Textiles—								
Cotton— Twist and Yarn.	100	175·44	485·96	229·12	226·31	252·63	246·63	203·00
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	16·36	418·18	253·45	227·27	218·18	205·18	178·65
White	100	133·33	441·66	305·83	266·67	258·33	253·83	205·96
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	125·00	450·00	249·37	218·75	212·50	190·50	177·66
Silk—Raw	100	107·26	208·66	166·20	163·69	155·59	156·54	131·90
„ Piece-goods	100	96·43	226·19	148·45	140·48	133·33	117·99	90·01
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108·33	496·43	256·69	234·62	246·43	266·00	212·64
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114·26	240·65	247·51	232·34	234·97	238·86	229·11
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175·16	247·57	165·20	157·17	160·12	183·79	163·19
Rape	100	116·51	216·84	199·14	192·36	181·18	193·69	200·05
Til or Jinjili	100	125·41	251·76	199·44	183·87	170·41	160·09	213·84
Cotton	100	163·14	207·58	186·90	198·54	215·13	200·64	115·79
Castor	100	119·60	172·58	153·14	161·04	157·89	158·99	131·03
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181·72	243·31	230·01	216·65	215·94	200·73	152·99
„ Twist and Yarn.	100	166·66	403·33	247·71	253·33	270·00	257·74	225·70
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125·00	375·00	249·17	241·67	250·00	238·42	223·73
White	100	105·26	310·53	151·58	194·74	173·68	193·51	192·48
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	95·45	218·18	142·27	140·91	136·36	126·98	124·23
Wool, Raw	100	122·92	270·83	192·92	183·33	181·25	184·82	173·00

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all articles of the import trade except kerosene oil have declined, the fall in the case of woollen piece-goods, cotton white piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, copper, silk piece-goods and cotton grey piece-goods being most pronounced. Among exports, the average prices of jinjili seed and rape seed have risen, but those of all other articles have declined, the decrease being most marked in the case of cotton seed, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and castor seed. The rise in the price of jinjili seed is very considerable.

COASTING TRADE.

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

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1930-1931.
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,53,21,276	1,42,62,284	1,42,54,191	1,32,48,701	1,23,41,565	—9,07,136
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	9,40,275	26,00,580	76,85,147	28,47,695	15,55,867	—12,91,828
Kathiawar	5,24,11,965	5,84,23,547	7,66,27,768	4,93,92,395	3,62,09,619	—1,31,82,776
Goa	2,50,30,326	1,78,07,516	1,16,69,671	1,79,04,985	1,55,74,465	—23,30,520
Other Ports	5,21,606	10,02,841	11,98,710	6,42,836	6,41,839	—997
Total ..	7,89,04,172	7,98,34,484	9,71,81,296	7,07,87,911	5,39,81,790	—1,68,06,121

British Ports in other Presidencies—									
Bengal	..	..	2,86,44,683	3,02,82,251	3,16,99,605	3,03,06,942	1,73,13,810	—1,29,93,132
Madras	..	..	4,61,70,707	3,52,32,909	3,29,66,934	3,83,71,405	3,38,38,441	—45,32,564
Burma	..	..	9,43,59,806	8,63,16,032	9,19,11,759	8,39,91,027	7,13,35,220	—1,26,55,807
Sind	..	..	3,19,84,875	3,01,87,728	1,51,82,269	2,10,73,379	1,84,84,168	—25,89,211
Total			20,11,60,071	18,20,18,920	17,17,60,567	17,37,42,753	14,09,71,630	—3,27,71,114	
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..		51,512	35,339	41,777	17,665	13,244	—4,421	
State of Travancore	..	..	1,56,17,899	1,22,39,932	1,37,75,698	1,29,07,836	94,28,074	—34,79,762
Other Ports	..	..	10,388	6,383	12,831	9,511	370	—9,141
Total			1,56,79,799	1,22,81,654	1,38,30,306	1,29,35,012	94,41,688	—34,93,324	
GRAND TOTAL			31,10,65,318	28,83,97,342	29,70,26,360	27,07,14,377	21,67,36,682	—5,39,77,695	

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1930-1931.
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	2,75,73,307	2,91,00,388	2,20,20,232	2,23,63,482	1,86,62,356	-37,01,126
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	35,87,056	41,61,534	40,70,589	38,74,614	26,49,711	-12,24,903
Kathiawar	3,30,84,491	3,17,72,004	2,80,54,320	2,81,15,606	2,51,18,652	-29,96,954
Goa	43,07,315	56,53,582	39,78,250	51,55,898	38,55,359	-13,00,539
Other Ports	17,73,380	14,81,373	14,52,264	17,77,427	16,44,587	-1,32,840
Total ..	4,27,52,242	4,30,68,493	3,75,55,423	3,89,23,545	3,32,68,309	-56,55,236
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	3,04,55,777	4,44,83,947	2,51,53,077	3,41,33,260	4,05,86,136	+64,52,876

Madras	4,90,03,004	6,95,41,862	5,75,88,671	6,22,63,050	5,31,45,236	-91,17,814
Burma	2,48,73,823	4,02,77,070	2,58,43,749	2,73,64,806	2,10,64,361	-63,00,445
Sind	8,25,80,299	9,26,48,230	7,38,55,533	8,09,08,972	8,37,97,169	+28,88,197
Total ..	18,69,12,903	24,69,51,109	18,24,41,030	20,46,70,088	19,85,92,902	-60,77,186
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	1,41,226	1,40,681	74,589	1,14,280	71,151	-43,129
State of Travancore	72,58,845	1,11,11,898	1,08,94,439	1,14,98,297	95,90,765	-19,07,532
Other Ports	3,10,088	10,28,057	7,08,285	3,71,690	6,11,371	+2,39,681
Total ..	77,10,159	1,22,80,636	1,16,77,313	1,19,84,267	1,02,73,287	-17,10,980
GRAND TOTAL ..	26,49,48,611	33,14,00,626	25,36,93,998	27,79,41,382	26,07,96,854	-1,71,44,528

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

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

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1. Cotton, raw	10,03	8,34	8,64	6,81	5,54
2. Grain, pulse and flour ..	7,37	6,13	7,20	5,89	5,54
3. Spices	1,94	1,52	1,52	1,67	1,55
4. Seeds	1,73	1,77	1,57	1,68	1,06
5. Kerosene	1,48	1,44	90	89	75
6. Jute manufactures ..	1,59	1,57	1,82	1,33	51
7. Coal	70	69	55	71	46
8. Teak wood	80	69	66	75	45
9. Tea, black	19	38	46	61	41
10. Ghi	37	49	47	38	34
11. Wool, raw	28	34	26	28	15

In the year under review, imports contracted by over Rs. 5 crores and declined to Rs. 22 crores by reason of smaller arrivals of raw cotton, jute manufactures, seeds and grain, pulse and flour. Imports of raw cotton further decreased by Rs. 1·28 crore to Rs. 5·54 crores owing to reduced shipments from Kathiawar, Sind, Goa and Cutch despite increased arrivals from Madras. The fall of Rs. 81·86 lakhs under jute manufactures entirely represents smaller shipments from Bengal. Imports of seeds declined by Rs. 61·54 lakhs to Rs. 1·06 crore due to smaller despatches from Travancore, Kathiawar and Madras. Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell by Rs. 34·67 lakhs to Rs. 5·54 crores owing to reduced shipments of rice from Burma despite larger arrivals of wheat from Sind. There were also noticeable decreases in the arrivals of petroleum, kerosene oil and teak wood from Burma, of coal and tea from Bengal, of spices from all shipping ports except Madras and of raw wool from Kathiawar.

53. Exports from Bombay to coast ports also declined by Rs. 1·71 crore to Rs. 26 crores owing to larger shipments of Indian produce being more than

counterbalanced by reduced shipments of foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian produce, which formed 77 per cent. of the total export trade, advanced by Rs. 1·12 crore to Rs. 20 crores owing entirely to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods to Sind and Bengal. Exports of cotton twist and yarn, however, declined owing to larger shipments to Bengal being more than counterbalanced by smaller shipments to Burma, Kathiawar and Sind. The fall under grain, pulse and flour is due to smaller shipments of wheat-flour to Burma, of wheat to Kathiawar and of pulse to Madras. Shipments of rice, however, increased owing to larger despatches to British Ports Within the Presidency and Kathiawar. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 2·83 crores to Rs. 5·91 crores chiefly by reason of reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods to Sind and Madras. Re-shipments of sugar, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars, aniline dye and hardware also declined.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	10,51	12,89	8,71	9,80	11,56
Cotton twist and yarn ..	2,11	2,83	1,43	2,13	1,93
Grain, pulse and flour ..	3,36	3,45	2,97	2,43	2,39
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	2,64	3,94	3,71	4,52	2,59
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	50	52	44	51	27
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof	7	9	18	45	36

Subordinate Ports of the Bombay Presidency.

Foreign Trade.

51. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Iraq, received a further setback and declined from Rs. 1·62 lakh to Rs. 60,000. There were no exports to foreign ports in the year under report as against shipments valued at Rs. 7,840 in the previous year.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the Coasting trade of the subordinate ports further decreased by Rs. 1·43 crore to Rs. 5·93 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decrease. Imports fell by Rs. 77 lakhs to Rs. 3·23 crores and exports by Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 2·7 crores. Fifty-two per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

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

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	41,46,934	31,50,232	1,67,76,784	1,37,66,985	45,61,410	42,32,017
Export ..	49,71,709	36,54,944	54,21,143	42,89,569	56,28,688	39,47,130
Total ..	91,18,643	68,05,176	2,21,97,927	1,80,56,554	1,01,90,098	81,79,147
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	4,43,603	3,62,963	7,58,517	4,87,591	37,711	36,812
Export ..	4,23,166	3,17,880	2,11,314	3,18,314	3,39,727	2,92,687
Total ..	8,66,769	6,80,843	9,69,831	8,05,905	3,77,438	3,29,499
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	5,37,639	5,21,519	21,06,069	23,66,258	41,085	28,678
Export ..	3,46,613	4,64,229	5,22,633	4,55,096	31,12,031	26,61,219
Total ..	8,84,252	9,85,748	26,28,702	28,21,354	31,53,116	26,89,897
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	420	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	5,01,343	3,45,682
Total ..	..	..	..	..	5,01,763	3,45,682
Grand Total {						
Import	51,28,176	40,34,714	1,96,41,370	1,66,20,834	46,49,626	42,97,507
Export	57,41,488	44,37,653	61,55,090	50,62,979	95,81,789	72,46,718
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,08,69,664	84,71,767	2,57,96,460	2,16,83,813	1,42,22,415	1,15,44,225

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped:—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,10,274	23,01,377	26,89,795	15,34,681	3,17,85,197	2,49,85,292	—67,99,905
43,78,555	33,95,952	18,28,530	27,20,047	2,22,28,625	1,80,07,642	—42,20,983
79,88,829	56,97,329	45,18,325	42,54,728	6,40,13,822	4,29,92,934	—1,10,20,888
2,55,363	2,11,352	29,75,930	26,72,428	44,71,124	37,71,146	—6,99,978
25,67,937	18,41,479	19,94,368	11,74,492	55,36,512	39,44,852	—15,91,660
28,23,300	20,52,831	49,70,298	38,46,920	1,00,07,636	77,15,998	—22,91,638
1,05,507	63,676	8,59,762	5,23,914	36,50,062	35,04,045	—1,46,017
7,63,376	8,14,466	6,13,211	3,10,116	53,57,864	47,05,126	—6,52,738
8,68,883	8,78,142	14,72,973	8,34,030	90,07,926	82,09,171	—7,98,755
..	..	31,918	22,581	32,338	22,581	—9,757
..	..	..	..	5,01,343	3,45,682	—1,55,661
..	..	31,918	22,581	5,33,681	3,68,263	—1,65,418
39,71,144	25,76,405	65,57,405	47,53,604	3,99,38,721	3,22,83,064	—76,55,657
77,09,868	60,51,897	44,36,109	42,04,655	3,36,24,344	2,70,03,302	—66,21,042
..
1,16,81,012	86,28,302	1,09,93,514	69,58,259	7,35,63,065	5,92,86,366	—1,42,76,699

The principal articles exported are spices (betelnuts) from Kanara; dried fruits, myrobalans, spices, raw hemp and rice from Ratnagiri; salt and rice from Uran; rice, salt, wood and bricks and lime from Thana and raw cotton, cotton seed, pulse and wood from Surat.

BOMBAY;

The 2nd June 1931.

T. A. STEWART,

Collector of Customs.