



# REPORT

on the

**Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay  
Presidency, excluding Sind,**

for the

**Official Year ending 31st March 1928.**

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REPORT  
ON THE  
SEABORNE TRADE  
OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,  
*for the Official Year ending 31st March 1928.*

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, 1928, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-14 and 1925-26:—

---	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>(I) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).</b>					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,11,22,062	87,94,81,045	76,87,78,624	86,38,78,494	+ 9,50,99,870
Gold .. ..	27,99,20,839	37,64,86,331	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	— 3,74,80,178
Silver .. ..	8,68,27,258	18,38,73,590	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	— 3,46,86,336
Currency Notes ..	..	61,94,707	15,31,374	23,91,527	+ 8,60,153
Total, Imports ..	87,78,70,159	1,44,60,36,673	1,11,85,85,873	1,14,23,79,387	+ 2,37,93,509
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	3,23,80,045	9,54,97,076	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	+ 1,56,41,252
Indian Produce ..	58,81,83,971	92,59,78,430	65,21,61,530	60,23,69,058	— 4,97,92,472
Gold .. ..	3,65,04,983	3,40,37,839	4,85,138	73,348	— 4,11,790
Silver .. ..	2,67,58,434	2,55,05,257	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	+ 95,78,616
Currency Notes ..	..	19,69,000	97,960	4,000	— 93,900
Total, Exports ..	68,38,27,433	1,08,29,87,602	72,09,52,467	69,58,74,173	— 2,50,78,294
Total, Foreign Trade	1,56,16,97,592	2,52,90,26,275	1,83,95,38,345	1,83,82,53,560	— 12,84,785

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
<b>(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).</b>					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	19,79,07,086	37,93,57,114	33,69,10,473	31,03,84,047	- 2,65,26,426
Foreign Merchandise..	92,45,326	2,23,52,659	1,86,22,655	1,88,48,199	+ 2,25,544
Gold .. ..	4,969	25,710	700	..	- 700
Silver .. ..	4,20,161	1,96,170	1,22,971	1,55,241	+ 32,270
Total, Imports ..	20,75,77,542	40,25,31,653	35,56,56,799	32,93,87,387	- 2,62,69,312
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,48,76,018	29,49,48,738	23,23,34,350	28,06,21,281	+ 4,82,86,931
Foreign Merchandise..	5,01,57,990	7,13,77,742	6,60,59,033	8,63,38,741	+ 2,02,79,708
Gold .. ..	64,896	35,290	..	..	..
Silver .. ..	6,05,400	2,40,365	7,14,955	15,63,177	+ 8,48,222
Total, Exports ..	18,57,04,304	36,66,02,135	29,91,03,338	36,85,23,199	+ 6,94,14,861
Total, Coasting Trade	39,32,81,846	76,91,33,788	65,47,65,137	69,79,10,686	+ 4,31,45,549
Grand Total, Private	1,95,49,79,438	3,29,81,09,063	2,49,43,03,482	2,53,61,64,246	+ 4,18,60,764
<b>(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.</b>					
Foreign .. ..	3,49,81,534	3,78,73,688	3,03,62,131	4,47,91,854	+ 1,44,29,723
Coasting .. ..	1,33,54,993	21,20,949	44,74,502	31,84,032	- 12,90,170
Total, Government Transactions ..	4,82,36,527	3,99,94,637	3,43,36,333	4,79,75,886	+ 1,31,39,553
Total, Trade ..	2,00,32,15,965	3,33,81,54,700	2,52,91,39,815	2,58,41,40,132	+ 5,50,00,317

## GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The report for 1926-27 commented on the unsatisfactory results of that year's trading, but stated that there was some reason to hope that the worst of the storm had passed. This cautious prophecy has been partly realized and partly belied. The figures of 1927-28 indicate that after several years of depression, the import trade at least has turned the corner. Imports of private merchandise rose in value from Rs. 76·88 to Rs. 86·39 crores, or by nearly 12½ per cent, and reference to the itemized list in paragraph 15 will show that the improvement has been general. The figures are of course swollen by the larger arrivals of cheap American cotton, but this only accounts for Rs. 1·77 crore of the increase. The long-delayed revival of the import trade is no doubt a reflection of the better conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom and Europe generally, and in particular of the absence of serious labour trouble and the greater stability of the world's currencies. The growing confidence of the Indian consumer is in some measure shown by his increased takings of merchandise, and decreased takings of gold and silver. Bombay, which is India's

great bullion market, imported in 1927-28 nearly Rs. 7½ crores less of the precious metals than in the previous year, and Rs. 23 crores less than in the year before that. It is only the restricted imports of bullion that is responsible for the small falling off in the total value of the private foreign trade. In merchandise there is a betterment of over Rs. 6 crores.

3. Exports expanded satisfactorily with the exception, unfortunately a most important exception, of raw cotton and cotton manufactures. The cotton year was still overshadowed by the record American crop of 1926. That crop included a great mass of low quality fibre, which competed with Indian cotton, not only in its foreign but also in its domestic markets, so much so that no less than 50,000 tons reached Bombay in the year under review. The 1926-27 crop in India was late, and the 1927-28 crop was good both in quantity and quality. These factors, coupled with the financial difficulties experienced by Japan, Bombay's best consumer, caused exports to fall by 73,000 tons, and from Rs. 40½ to Rs. 31 crores in value. Lower prices account for nearly Rs. 2 crores of this loss. Japan alone, with takings reduced by 80,000 tons, more than accounted for the whole contraction. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1928 had reached the very high figure of 925,000 bales, and it would seem that sooner or later, these must be diminished by export. Shipments of Indian piece-goods and yarns also declined. Bombay's mill industry, despite a small spurt at the beginning of the fiscal year, has not thriven, and an attempt to put into operation certain proposals of the Textile Tariff Board, designed to make production more efficient, only resulted in a strike in January which later became general and still persists. Sufficient time has hardly elapsed to judge of the effects of the measures to aid the industry adopted by the Government of India in October 1927 as a result of the Tariff Board's report. Of other exports, seeds recorded a welcome advance of no less than Rs. 4½ crores, oilcakes gained Rs. 53 lakhs, and leather Rs. 31½ lakhs.

4. The United Kingdom maintained pride of place in the total trade of Bombay, which she had regained in the previous year from Japan. Her percentage advanced from 25·19 to 28·12, but this was mainly an indirect result of the fall in the quantity and value of raw cotton shipped to Japan. Trade with the Continent of Europe improved satisfactorily from 22·57 to 26·27 per cent. America's share rose from 5·56 to 7·17 per cent. owing to the abnormal receipts of American cotton.

5. The volume of Bombay's trade, always excepting cotton, has increased considerably. This is particularly marked on the import side where, despite a general fall in prices, the value of the trade has risen noticeably, and the volume therefore even more.

6. The coasting trade of the Presidency has shown a distinct revival. Imports have fallen off by Rs. 2·63 crores, but exports have advanced by Rs. 6·94 crores.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House rose from Rs. 1216,55,619 to Rs. 12,48,99,747. These figures exclude collections on account of the various cesses such as the cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·24 per cent, as against 1·25 per cent. in the previous year.

## CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

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

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).</b>					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	87,90,30,310	76,85,18,040	86,36,15,138	+ 9,50,97,098
Gold .. ..	27,99,20,839	37,64,86,330	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	— 3,74,80,178
Silver .. ..	8,68,27,257	18,38,73,590	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	— 3,46,86,338
Currency Notes ..	..	61,94,708	15,31,374	23,91,527	+ 8,60,153
<b>Total, Imports ..</b>	<b>87,77,23,246</b>	<b>1,44,55,84,938</b>	<b>1,11,83,25,294</b>	<b>1,14,21,16,031</b>	<b>+ 2,37,90,737</b>
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise ..	3,23,79,978	9,54,97,076	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	+ 1,56,41,252
Indian Produce ..	58,81,47,883	92,59,70,614	65,21,61,110	60,23,69,088	— 4,97,92,032
Gold .. ..	3,65,04,983	3,40,37,840	4,85,138	73,348	— 4,11,700
Silver .. ..	2,67,58,434	2,55,05,237	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	+ 93,78,616
Currency Notes ..	..	19,69,000	97,900	4,000	— 93,900
<b>Total, Exports ..</b>	<b>68,37,91,078</b>	<b>1,68,29,79,787</b>	<b>72,09,52,047</b>	<b>69,58,74,173</b>	<b>— 2,50,77,874</b>
<b>Aggregate Foreign Trade.</b>	<b>1,56,15,14,324</b>	<b>2,52,85,64,725</b>	<b>1,83,92,77,311</b>	<b>1,83,79,90,204</b>	<b>— 12,87,137</b>
<b>II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).</b>					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	17,25,19,341	34,50,41,657	30,43,28,976	27,83,04,342	— 2,60,24,584
Foreign Merchandise ..	27,00,268	1,25,30,772	67,36,792	1,00,93,000	+ 33,56,608
Gold .. ..	4,953	25,710	700	..	— 700
Silver .. ..	3,35,768	1,81,410	1,22,471	1,55,241	+ 32,770
<b>Total, Imports ..</b>	<b>17,55,60,336</b>	<b>35,77,79,519</b>	<b>31,11,88,489</b>	<b>28,85,52,583</b>	<b>— 2,23,35,906</b>
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	9,77,79,892	25,96,54,157	19,93,02,400	24,54,48,411	+ 4,61,45,951
Foreign Merchandise ..	4,99,70,311	7,69,33,251	6,56,46,151	8,59,52,215	+ 2,03,06,064
Gold .. ..	64,836	35,290	..	..	..
Silver .. ..	5,25,973	2,38,538	7,14,435	15,63,177	+ 8,48,722
<b>Total, Exports ..</b>	<b>14,81,41,012</b>	<b>33,08,61,236</b>	<b>26,56,63,006</b>	<b>33,20,63,803</b>	<b>+ 6,73,00,737</b>
<b>Aggregate Coasting Trade.</b>	<b>32,39,01,342</b>	<b>68,86,40,785</b>	<b>57,68,51,555</b>	<b>62,15,16,386</b>	<b>+ 4,46,64,831</b>
<b>Total, Private Trade</b>	<b>1,88,54,15,666</b>	<b>3,21,72,05,510</b>	<b>2,41,61,28,866</b>	<b>2,45,95,06,590</b>	<b>+ 4,33,77,604</b>
<b>III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.</b>	<b>4,79,84,490</b>	<b>3,97,28,934</b>	<b>3,46,38,837</b>	<b>4,77,83,942</b>	<b>+ 1,31,45,105</b>
<b>Total, Trade ..</b>	<b>1,93,34,00,156</b>	<b>3,25,69,34,444</b>	<b>2,45,07,67,733</b>	<b>2,50,72,90,532</b>	<b>+ 5,63,22,799</b>

9. The foreign trade of the Presidency proper is virtually confined to its chief port—Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay declined further by Rs. 12·87 lakhs to Rs. 184 crores. But if treasure be excluded, it will be seen that Bombay's foreign trade improved by Rs. 6 crores or 4 per cent to Rs. 153 crores. The foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 15 crores or 7 per cent to Rs. 222 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 50·39 lakhs or about 1 per cent. to Rs. 55 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay and Calcutta improved by 12 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively, while those into Karachi fell by about 6 per cent. Cotton manufactures, raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour, railway plant and rolling stock, metals and ores, artificial silk, dyeing and tanning substances and fruits and vegetables mainly account for the increase at Bombay, and machinery and millwork, oils, metals and ores, cotton manufactures, salt and cotton twist and yarn for the increase at Calcutta, while cotton manufactures and sugar were chiefly responsible for the decrease at Karachi. On the other hand there were noticeable decreases in sugar at Bombay and sugar and spices at Calcutta, while there were larger receipts of metals at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce declined by Rs. 4·98 crores or nearly 8 per cent. to Rs. 60·24 crores at Bombay, but improved by Rs. 11·34 crores or 9 per cent. to Rs. 137·67 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 2·42 crores or 10 per cent. to Rs. 27·19 crores at Karachi. Raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and cotton manufactures were chiefly responsible for the decrease at Bombay; raw jute, tea, lac, raw hides and skins, seeds and jute manufactures mainly accounted for the increase at Calcutta and grain, pulse and flour at Karachi. On the other hand there were marked increases in seeds, oilcakes and leather at Bombay, while there were heavy decreases in shipments of raw cotton and seeds at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure improved by Rs. 4·38 crores to Rs. 61·98 crores. Imports declined, but exports improved. Of the principal articles under imports raw cotton, rice, wheat and spices recorded notable decreases. Under exports shipments of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton improved markedly.



## FOREIGN TRADE.

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

Articles.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,21.84	10,54.54	9,51.07	10,17.85	+ 65.78
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	5,88.01	11,33.92	10,89.94	13,63.67	+ 2,73.73
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	37,72.06	63,91.10	54,80.12	60,79.74	+ 5,99.62
IV.—Living animals .. ..	21.00	19.55	18.83	15.98	— 2.85
V.—Postal Articles not specified..	1,06.84	1,91.19	1,45.22	1,58.91	+ 13.69
Total, Imports ..	51,09.75	87,90.30	76,85.18	86,36.15	+ 9,50.97
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4,28.40	3,25.09	3,04.18	3,43.16	+ 38.98
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	39,00.75	65,87.97	50,77.14	46,68.05	— 4,09.09
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	15,03.36	10,09.84	10,33.59	8,98.78	— 1,34.81
IV.—Living animals .. ..	.78	.41	.09	.28	+ .19
V.—Postal Articles .. ..	48.19	96.20	1,06.61	1,13.42	+ 6.81
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures.	58,81.48	80,20.11	65,21.61	60,23.69	— 4,97.92
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	44.09	1,54.43	43.72	71.91	+ 28.19
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	30.96	2,98.05	2,17.09	3,06.55	+ 89.46
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,37.64	4,87.47	2,63.12	3,02.69	+ 39.57
IV.—Living animals .. ..	.31	3.42	3.09	3.65	+ .56
V.—Postal Articles .. ..	9.90	13.60	10.42	9.06	— 1.36
Total, Foreign Merchandise..	3,23.80	9,54.97	5,37.44	6,93.86	+ 1,56.42
Total, Exports ..	62,05.28	89,75.08	70,59.05	67,17.55	— 3,41.50

13. *Imports.*—All the classes except the unimportant class IV record increases. The most important class under imports is class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured. After the last two years' setback this class recorded an improvement of Rs. 6 crores, mainly owing to marked increases in cotton yarn and manufactures, other yarn and textile fabrics including silk and wool, railway plant and rolling stock, iron and steel, dyes and colours, vehicles and rubber manufactures. The increase of Rs. 2·74 crores in class II was due chiefly to larger arrivals of raw cotton, raw silk, coal and oils. Larger arrivals of grain, pulse and flour, and fruits and vegetables account for the increase in class I though sugar, tobacco and tea recorded decreases.

14. *Exports.—Indian produce and manufactures.*—Classes II and III—the most important in this class of trade—showed marked decreases. The decline of Rs. 4·09 crores in class II was due to a heavy contraction in shipments of raw cotton in spite of a marked increase in shipments of seeds. Smaller shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures were chiefly responsible for the drop of Rs. 1·35 crore in class III. Larger shipments of spices, grain, pulse and flour and tobacco mainly account for the improvement of Rs. 38·98 lakhs in class I.

15. *Re-exports.*—Larger re-shipments of raw hides and skins chiefly account for the increase in class II. The increase of Rs. 39·57 lakhs in class III was due to heavier despatches of dyes and colours and cotton yarn and manufactures and that of Rs. 28·19 lakhs in class I to larger reshipments of sugar.

### IMPORTS.

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

		Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1927-28.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1925-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1	Cotton Manufactures ..	12,83,78,228	14,10,25,729	13,02,28,375	14,99,81,045	+ 1,97.53	17.36	89.2	68.3	68.5	63.5	1
2	Metals and Ores ..	5,27,27,504	0,29,53,784	7,05,30,948	7,91,62,361	+ 86.31	9.17	54.0	50.2	36.4	44.5	2
3	Cotton, Raw (including waste).	96,72,549	3,08,16,019	4,97,18,366	6,74,23,052	+ 1,77.05	7.81	57.0	14.8	9.0	1.1	3
4	Machinery and Millwork	2,16,85,474	8,65,29,030	4,29,22,793	4,30,73,522	+ 1.51	4.99	92.3	88.2	82.3	79.1	4
5	Cotton, Twist and yarn	1,29,74,170	4,62,58,532	3,69,51,430	3,70,70,744	+ 1.16	4.20	89.9	48.5	33.3	29.0	5
6	Sugar .. ..	3,63,38,193	5,16,19,444	3,80,72,145	3,55,94,372	- 24.78	4.12	1.7	2.0	3.6	.1	6
7	Artificial Silk ..	..	79,70,194	2,92,88,889	3,48,67,355	+ 55.78	4.04	..	50.1	27.9	21.6	7
8	Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	2,61,16,468	2,64,44,050	2,81,44,394	+ 17.00	3.26	5.6	2.0	1.6	1.4	8
9	Oils .. ..	1,16,78,199	2,76,96,793	2,61,42,692	2,77,50,096	+ 16.07	3.21	9.6	5.9	5.6	7.1	9
10	Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,52,360	2,11,40,059	1,42,60,439	1,83,63,252	+ 41.03	2.13	4.9	10.3	6.1	7.1	10
11	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,13,80,832	1,58,20,206	1,83,13,392	+ 24.03	2.12	72.5	40.4	32.7	31.6	11

12	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,37,21,037	1,05,07,905	1,59,77,696	1,81,70,282	+ 21.93	2.10	71.0	66	52.5	51.8	12
13	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,60,25,360	3,28,20,821	88,55,656	1,76,63,206	+ 88.08	2.05	88.7	90.7	55.7	75.5	13
14	Hardware .. ..	1,09,20,036	1,80,47,255	1,56,25,531	1,62,86,057	+ 6.61	1.88	55.3	42.9	29.3	32.6	14
15	Postal articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	1,91,19,462	1,45,21,951	1,58,91,124	+ 13.69	1.84	62.2	85.2	57.1	56.5	15
16	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,42,21,670	1,37,20,509	1,53,74,960	+ 16.54	1.78	71.4	61.8	56.7	58.4	16
17	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	90,81,714	1,46,19,833	1,45,98,701	- .21	1.69	70.9	43.2	29.7	32.1	17
18	Fruits and Vegetables	77,28,175	1,17,33,850	1,04,85,319	1,41,34,873	+ 36.50	1.64	1.0	.5	.4	.2	18
19	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,924	99,83,906	1,06,56,640	1,15,67,206	+ 9.11	1.34	50.1	37.1	24.9	24.9	19
20	Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,90,120	64,42,403	27,24,158	1,15,99,794	+ 88.76	1.34	1.3	.3	.5	..	20
21	Glass and Glassware ..	74,95,982	1,23,89,538	1,01,96,112	1,03,15,336	+ 1.09	1.19	10.9	9.0	5.8	6.3	21
22	Rubber .. ..	10,47,800	76,37,455	81,69,468	1,00,17,132	+ 18.48	1.16	67.4	47.3	38.7	36.5	22
23	Liquors .. ..	56,45,147	1,07,97,731	1,04,67,420	99,86,996	- 4.80	1.15	64.2	57.3	50.9	52.4	23
24	Precious Stones and Pearls unset.	92,21,498	1,25,27,338	74,54,352	94,70,922	+ 20.17	1.10	..	10.8	14.1	10.1	24
25	Silk, Raw (including waste).	92,81,373	91,01,553	68,66,202	88,36,085	+ 19.70	1.02	.1	.3	..	..	25
26	Chemicals .. ..	28,76,025	63,60,372	82,69,718	85,09,741	+ 2.40	.99	67.6	46.0	39.1	35.2	26
27	Apparel .. ..	60,31,575	65,38,485	77,03,431	82,03,356	+ 5.05	.95	44.2	42.5	47.3	44.0	27
28	Drugs and Medicines ..	41,55,526	78,59,973	90,20,225	74,82,980	- 15.37	.87	41.4	42.3	35.5	39.7	28
29	Spices .. ..	40,20,110	78,82,559	74,10,485	66,98,533	- 7.12	.78	.3	.7	2.4	.5	29
30	Tobacco .. ..	14,91,356	39,95,199	76,66,563	63,89,846	- 12.77	.74	72.6	86.7	96.8	95.5	30
31	Soap .. ..	21,57,246	51,93,275	56,61,264	60,07,353	+ 3.46	.69	88.1	94.3	89.0	90.5	31
32	Paints and Painters' Materials.	25,45,433	47,49,244	51,83,018	52,08,421	+ .26	.60	80.2	81.2	75.8	74.8	32

		Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1926-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	Percentage of each item to total. Imports of Merchandise in 1927-28.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1926-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
33	Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,33,941	47,97,890	43,38,208	50,65,723	+ 7.27	-59	41.0	30.4	19.7	22.9	32
34	Coal and Coke ..	65,91,857	1,78,80,291	26,41,602	45,73,629	+ 19.32	-53	50.7	37.7	11.9	16.6	34
35	Wood and Timber ..	41,62,664	42,59,393	40,24,132	44,64,050	+ 4.40	-52	2.6	5.3	5.2	8.7	35
36	Tea .. ..	18,32,267	44,73,880	50,30,583	40,03,185	- 10.27	-46	.8	.1	.2	.1	36
37	Stationery .. ..	27,30,823	40,52,998	31,39,570	38,15,579	+ 6.76	-44	65.1	57.3	50.0	52.3	37
38	Belting for Machinery	7,84,022	38,67,008	29,36,514	33,95,194	+ 4.59	-39	91.2	78.4	68.0	70.5	38
39	Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,182	31,01,707	31,48,960	32,74,145	+ 1.25	-38	90.3	86.4	75.5	73.0	39
40	Wool, raw .. ..	11,78,850	20,37,889	25,30,682	30,12,450	+ 4.82	-35	13.9	33.1	48.5	56.2	40
41	Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,53,059	29,92,441	32,92,597	28,94,035	- 3.98	-34	68.8	43.4	33.6	32.7	41
42	Toys and requisites for Games.	16,16,416	23,02,991	24,20,487	27,39,520	+ 3.19	-32	31.3	16.1	17.4	17.0	42
43	Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,230	35,22,952	32,62,446	26,69,828	- 5.93	-31	73.2	48.8	24.6	33.7	43
44	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,795	16,87,127	27,12,535	26,18,219	- .94	-30	83.4	76.4	80.7	80.6	44
45	Starch and Farina ..	3,44,718	21,56,959	13,68,165	26,10,561	+ 12.42	-50	20.5	5.9	3.2	1.2	45

(In lakhs)

46	Bobbins .. ..	..	39,99,616	20,38,903	25,68,870	+ 5.30	-30	..	88.6	94.9	92.7	46
47	Gums and Resins ..	15,69,109	16,34,981	17,69,006	24,70,429	+ 7.01	-29	1.6	5.9	6.1	7.0	47
48	Tallow and Stearine ..	10,80,785	22,12,419	27,08,116	23,80,518	- 3.27	-28	86.8	38.8	24.3	17.4	48
49	Toilet Requisites ..	..	17,52,585	21,06,849	22,35,192	+ 1.28	-26	..	43.0	45.6	42.6	49
50	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,858	19,54,775	17,67,614	22,13,711	+ 4.46	-28	95.8	88.0	81.4	81.8	50
51	Ivory .. ..	25,51,595	29,70,984	18,54,472	21,01,744	+ 2.47	-24	44.3	44.5	52.9	43.2	51
52	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,58,591	23,99,423	19,95,306	20,08,877	+ 1.13	-23	83.8	61.9	73.9	64.9	52
53	Animals, living ..	21,00,565	19,55,213	18,83,261	15,98,434	- 2.85	-18	18.8	55.3	58.1	66.2	53
54	China Clay .. ..	..	15,52,853	16,77,213	15,97,362	- .80	-18	..	87.1	80.7	97.4	54
55	Boots and Shoes ..	17,11,683	7,57,067	14,46,124	15,80,945	+ 1.35	-18	85.3	80.1	51.2	50.7	55
56	Buttons of all sorts ..	..	12,96,907	14,83,330	15,00,653	+ .17	-17	..	7.1	4.7	5.1	56
57	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	8,56,842	9,68,390	15,80,479	13,85,357	- 1.95	-16	46.7	47.3	52.0	40.7	57
58	Clocks and Watches ..	10,38,005	11,87,319	13,05,728	13,58,131	+ .52	-16	6.8	4.3	9.1	3.5	58
59	Cutlery .. ..	7,58,752	9,03,949	12,95,918	12,49,030	- .47	-14	47.7	25.0	22.9	25.7	59
60	Umbrellas and Fittings	9,87,119	11,10,411	12,01,316	12,40,895	+ .40	-14	34.1	35.7	23.9	22.5	60
61	Flax and Manufactures of.	10,03,023	9,04,302	9,34,869	10,19,665	+ .85	-12	94.7	98.2	96.1	96.3	61
62	Seeds .. ..	5,03,360	5,66,075	4,62,622	10,19,503	+ 5.57	-12	8.8	6.3	3.7	1.4	62
63	Fireworks .. ..	5,16,964	7,05,904	14,41,876	8,65,203	- 5.77	-10	3.0	1.6	.9	3.6	63
64	Polishes .. ..	..	7,11,811	6,49,557	7,58,469	+ 1.39	-09	..	91.5	89.8	93.8	64
65	Matches .. ..	25,67,950	43,02,935	14,35,319	7,83,782	- 6.52	-09	1.2	.1	.1	.3	65
66	Ships, parts of ..	..	18,37,443	1,05,129	5,23,518	+ 4.18	-06	..	52.9	66.8	77.5	66
67	Cordage and Rope ..	3,12,049	4,42,422	7,13,381	3,25,780	- 3.88	-04	51.0	52.8	66.8	67.8	67
68	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	4,07,393	3,49,733	3,08,635	- .41	-04	84.8	51.7	53.3	50.5	68

	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1927-28.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1925-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
69 Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,87,311	7,35,607	3,31,587	3,04,308	- 27	·04	89·9	71·1	64·1	79·5	69
70 Stone and Marble ..	1,55,003	3,10,178	2,06,295	2,24,840	+ 18	·03	5·5	27·0	10·2	4·6	70
71 Other Articles ..	92,48,011	1,27,47,159	1,33,88,669	1,26,73,570	- 7·15	1·47	49·7	48·2	39·0	34·0	71
Total Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	87,90,30,310	76,85,18,040	86,38,15,138	+0·50·97	1,00·00	56·1	47·7	38·5	11·0	

17. After several years of depression, the import trade of Bombay seems to have turned the corner in 1927-28. The total value of the imported merchandise improved by Rs. 9·51 crores to Rs. 86·36 crores. The increase in value is most marked in cotton manufactures, raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour, railway plant and rolling stock, metals and ores, artificial silk, dyeing and tanning substances, fruits and vegetables, motor cars and motor cycles, wool manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool), precious stones, raw silk, coal and coke, rubber, silk manufactures (including yarn), instruments and apparatus and oils. On the other hand there were noticeable decreases in sugar, tobacco, tea and spices. The most important of these are noticed separately in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining the following items deserve comment. Larger arrivals of wheat from Australia, which amounted to 43,347 tons in quantity valued at Rs. 69·57 lakhs as against 4,571 tons of the value of Rs. 8·2 lakhs and of rice from Japan of the value of Rs. 39·27 lakhs as against Rs. 17,000 only in the previous year account for a marked improvement of Rs. 88·76 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour. Imports of dried fruits improved by Rs. 44·14 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of dates from Mesopotamia, and of almonds from Persia and France. The increase of Rs. 18·51 lakhs under rubber manufactures was the result of larger arrivals of pneumatic motor covers from Canada, the United Kingdom and Italy. Supplies from France, however, contracted. There was again a rise, which amounted to Rs. 16·54 lakhs, under instruments and apparatus owing to larger arrivals of electrical instruments from the principal supplying countries. Imports of paper and pasteboard improved further by Rs. 9·11 lakhs as there were larger supplies from the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway. The decrease of Rs. 12·77 lakhs under tobacco was due to smaller arrivals of cigarettes especially of the dearer varieties from the United Kingdom. Owing to certain changes in classification no useful comparison can be made between the past two years' imports of drugs and medicines, spices, starch and provisions.

## 18. Coal—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	41,796	11,09,093	11,006	2,93,128	28,943	7,31,770	+17,937	+ 4,38,642
Japan . . .	13,619	2,69,327	587	14,582	5,499	1,63,770	+ 4,912	+ 1,49,188
Belgium . .	2,000	44,000	..	..	130	2,340	+ 130	+ 2,340
Australia. .	7,823	2,26,867	8,550	2,34,615	6,571	1,59,949	- 1,979	- 74,666
Natal . . .	85,831	19,19,241	73,989	16,21,085	130,060	26,76,833	+ 56,071	+10,55,748
Gape of Good Hope.	1,682	36,717	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese East Africa.	78,910	17,29,906	23,559	4,51,009	34,816	7,87,044	+ 11,257	+ 3,36,035
Other countries	945	19,042	336	6,030	1,080	23,230	+ 744	+ 17,200
Total . . .	232,606	53,54,193	118,027	26,20,449	207,099	45,44,936	+ 89,072	+19,24,487
Calcutta (Indian Produce).	238,196	52,35,691	368,139	69,48,150	342,316	68,82,446	-23,823	- 65,704



Imports of foreign coal have advanced by 89,072 tons to 207,099 tons in quantity and by Rs. 19·24 lakhs to Rs. 45·45 lakhs in value owing to larger receipts from Natal, the United Kingdom, Portuguese East Africa and Japan. Australian shipments declined. The increase in the arrivals from the United Kingdom was due to the partial revival of the industry after the disastrous coal strike of 1926. Consequently it is not surprising that Bengal coal lost some ground, but though receipts did not attain last year's high figures, they were far larger than in 1925-26 and preceding years.

English coal prices showed a downward trend throughout the year. The prices of Natal and Bengal coal were steady during the first half of the year (April to September), but declined thereafter.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances* :—Imports under this head further improved from Rs. 1·42 crore to Rs. 1·83 crore, mainly owing to larger arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany, whose share in the total imports was nearly 56 per cent. The trade was no doubt stimulated by the removal of the import duty of 15% with effect from 1st October 1927. Receipts of alizarine dye, which amounted to 3,439,700 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 20·62 lakhs in value, showed but a small improvement of 53,134 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 37 thousand in value, a decrease in the imports from Germany of over half a million lb. in quantity and Rs. 3·72 lakhs in value being counterbalanced by larger despatches from the United Kingdom. Imports of aniline increased further by over 2½ million lbs. to 10,691,690 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 41·34 lakhs to Rs. 1·45 crore in value, as a result of larger supplies from Germany, Italy, Switzerland and France. Imports from the United States of America and Belgium contracted both in quantity and value, but those from the United Kingdom, though they declined in quantity, rose slightly in value. Imports of saffron rose from 51,053 lbs. to 55,413 lbs. in quantity owing to increased arrivals from Spain, but fell in value by Rs. 1·99 lakhs to Rs. 11·84 lakhs, as a result of a decline in the average value from Rs. 27 to Rs. 21 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This is a comprehensive head including a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. The value of the imports increased by Rs. 6·61 lakhs to Rs. 1·63 crore owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany, whose despatches amounted to Rs. 53·13 lakhs and Rs. 63·26 lakhs as against Rs. 45·77 lakhs and Rs. 58·41 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Germany continues to be the largest supplier, her share improving further from 37 to nearly 39 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom also rose from 29 to over 32 per cent. Imports from the United States of America and Japan have fallen considerably.

## 21. Liquors—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.		
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter	{ In bottles ..	573,338	14,84,651	609,530	15,54,783	+ 36,192	+ 70,132
	{ In bulk ..	509,790	7,15,199	684,525	8,88,637	+ 174,735	+ 1,73,438
Cider and other fermented liquors	2,300	11,790	2,760	14,835	+ 460	+ 3,045	
Spirits—							
Whisky	{ Liquid ..	135,342	} 21,57,730	{ 123,270	} 20,26,887	{ - 12,072	} - 1,30,843
	{ Proof ..	97,577		{ 95,760		{ - 1,817	
Brandy	{ Liquid ..	179,653	} 19,78,974	{ 155,369	} 16,18,417	{ - 24,284	} - 3,60,557
	{ Proof ..	136,951		{ 123,483		{ - 13,468	
Gin, rum and liqueurs	Liquid	53,455	4,41,445	49,012	4,52,567	- 4,443	+ 11,122
Spirit, methylated (denatured).	" ..	245,584	3,17,121	301,103	3,56,852	+ 55,519	+ 39,731
Other spirits	" ..	71,192	23,47,412	65,988	21,43,387	- 6,204	- 2,04,025
Total of Spirits	" ..	685,226	72,42,682	694,742	65,98,110	+ 9,516	- 6,44,572
Wines	" ..	88,653	10,13,098	84,667	9,30,631	- 4,186	- 82,467

*Ale, Beer and Porter.*—Imports of bottled beer have advanced by 35,000 gallons to 570,000 gallons owing to larger supplies from the Netherlands and Japan. Despatches from Germany and the United Kingdom decreased. Receipts of beer in bulk, mostly from the United Kingdom, improved further by 176,000 gallons to 672,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.76 lakh to Rs. 8.72 lakhs in value. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles also advanced further both in quantity and value, but imports in bulk declined.

*Spirits.*—Imports of potable spirits contracted markedly, owing in no small measure to the excise policy of the Government of Bombay. Receipts of brandy fell by 24,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 3.61 lakhs in value chiefly due to smaller supplies from France and Germany. The former's despatches decreased from 130,000 to 115,000 gallons and the latter's from 41,000 to 32,000 gallons. Imports from Java also contracted further from 5,000 to 3,000 gallons, but those from the United Kingdom rose from 3,000 gallons to 4,000 gallons. Arrivals of gin, chiefly from the United Kingdom, improved both in quantity and value, but those of whiskey, also from the United Kingdom, declined both in quantity and value. Imports of spirits present in drugs fell in spite of larger arrivals from the United States of America. Receipts of perfumed spirit further declined owing to smaller arrivals from Germany and France. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at Bombay on arrival. Imports showed a considerable increase.

*Wines.*—The decrease recorded is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of champagne from France and still red wines other than port from Italy and Spain.

22. *Machinery and Millwork*.—After five consecutive years of decline, imports under this head have at last improved, if only slightly. The total value advanced by Rs. 1·51 lakh to Rs. 4·31 crores and despite the depression of the cotton mill industry, even the value of textile machinery rose by Rs. 20 lakhs. Increases were also recorded under boilers, metal working machinery, oil crushing machinery and shuttles. Receipts of electrical machinery receded further by Rs. 22 lakhs and those of prime movers (other than electrical) also recorded a slight fall. Of the total imports the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, declined from 82·3 to 79·1 per cent. The share of Germany, on the other hand, increased from 6·3 to 7·7 per cent, and that of the United States of America maintained its level of the preceding year.

One of the results of the Textile Tariff Board was the removal of the 2½% duty on machinery with effect from 1st October 1927.

23. *Matches*.—Imports of matches fell further from 1,432,000 to 745,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 14·35 lakhs to Rs. 7·83 lakhs in value due chiefly to reduced shipments from Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Norway. Japan sent only 5,000 gross of boxes as against 7,000 gross of boxes in the previous year. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply, her share in the total imports being 84 per cent as against 88 per cent in the previous year. There were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes in the year under review. The contraction in imports of matches is largely due to the growth of local manufacture, in regard to which the Tariff Board is conducting an enquiry. Imports of match-wood, mostly from Japan and Germany, for the manufacture of splints and boxes rose from 573,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 12·34 lakhs to 677,000 cubic feet of the value of Rs. 13·28 lakhs.

## 24. Metals and Ores.—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Aluminium</b> .. .. . Cwt.	48,794	Rs. 49,62,897	49,302	Rs. 48,76,543	65,770	Rs. 59,76,206	+ 16,468	+ 12,99,663
<b>Brass</b> .. .. . "	280,366	1,40,27,035	277,072	1,34,64,803	278,380	1,26,64,083	- 3,692	- 8,00,720
<b>Copper</b> .. .. . "	188,424	1,02,68,862	190,071	88,69,345	151,687	74,97,894	- 38,384	- 13,71,461
<b>German Silver (including nickel silver)</b> .. .. "	13,336	12,70,291	10,597	9,54,506	11,617	9,83,648	+ 1,020	+ 29,142
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>								
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and Bridge work. Tons	19,765	23,23,793	17,619	19,33,791	30,113	30,67,366	+ 12,494	+ 11,33,575
Bars other than cast steel .. .. "	42,766	43,50,136	53,666	50,18,651	61,240	59,00,206	+ 7,574	+ 8,81,555
Hoops and Strips .. .. "	19,764	31,65,995	16,891	21,25,730	14,787	19,94,231	- 1,104	- 1,31,499
Sheets and plates—								
Galvanised .. .. . "	83,520	2,05,50,458	56,722	1,36,27,447	80,677	1,74,10,100	+ 23,955	+ 37,82,653
Tinned .. .. . "	8,832	30,10,284	7,204	23,91,014	7,305	23,04,754	+ 101	+ 3,740
Not galvanised or tinned .. .. "	29,697	42,64,993	19,191	23,95,156	25,281	32,28,440	+ 6,090	+ 8,33,298
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought .. .. "	8,669	25,69,570	7,095	20,33,247	8,823	22,09,455	+ 1,728	+ 1,76,208
Other sorts of Iron and steel .. .. "	51,441	1,02,49,552	48,118	92,06,096	56,070	1,06,99,992	+ 7,952	+ 14,93,896
<b>Total of Iron and Steel</b> .. .. "	204,464	6,04,54,781	225,506	3,87,31,132	284,296	4,69,04,553	+ 58,790	+ 81,73,421
<b>Lead</b> .. .. . Cwt.	13,590	3,61,486	15,027	3,08,518	13,777	3,01,357	- 1,260	- 67,161
<b>Quicksilver</b> .. .. . Lb.	114,166	2,58,068	89,039	2,48,104	62,310	2,16,042	- 24,329	- 32,062
<b>Tin</b> .. .. . Cwt.	14,276	23,82,192	10,572	20,29,968	16,810	31,83,682	+ 6,238	+ 11,53,614
<b>Zinc or spelter</b> .. .. . "	24,400	6,33,216	32,232	7,80,481	50,965	10,28,815	+ 18,733	+ 2,48,334
<b>Metals and ores unenumerated</b> .. .. "	3,386	2,38,661	5,808	4,07,548	5,214	4,06,181	- 594	- 1,307
<b>Total</b> .. .. . Tons	293,838	8,48,57,589	255,079	7,05,30,948	313,785	7,01,62,361	+ 58,706	+ 86,31,413

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*Iron and Steel.*—In the year under review the British iron and steel industry was striving hard, with no small measure of success, to recover from the effects of the disastrous coal strike in 1926, and to consolidate its position. It first had to recover its home markets, and thereafter to compete with foreign manufacturers in external markets. It was helped in its struggle by the tendency of European currencies to become relatively stable, and by the tendency of foreign producing costs to rise. British steel makers did not find it necessary to join in the European steel cartel, and their own efforts have done much to restore the British industry to prosperity. British exporters to Bombay did not altogether win back the 51,000 tons which they lost in 1926-27, but were able to send 37,398 tons more than in the preceding year. The total tonnage received was nearly 126,000 and the value increased by nearly Rs. 54 lakhs. Belgian products were the chief rivals to British, and that country's despatches advanced from 72,000 to 93,000 tons. Nevertheless the value of the Belgian imports amounted to only Rs. 115½ lakhs as against the British figure of Rs. 255½ lakhs. German despatches fell away by 8,500 tons, but those from France and Luxemburg advanced by almost as much. The total imports of iron and steel increased by nearly 59,000 tons in quantity, and Rs. 81¾ lakhs in value.

There were considerable increases in the receipts of articles of iron and steel which pay a protective duty. Thus, galvanized sheets rose from 57,000 to 80,000 tons owing to increased supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium; beams, channels, girders and bridge work rose from 18,000 to 30,000 tons owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and sheets not galvanised or tinned rose from 19,000 to 25,000 tons owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom.

*Other metals.*—Imports of brass fell further by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 1.27 crore. Receipts of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from the United Kingdom and France increased by Rs. 9.7 lakhs and Rs. 2.86 lakhs respectively; but that was more than counterbalanced by the decrease of Rs. 17.83 lakhs in German supplies, though the total imports recorded a small quantitative increase. Under copper imports of sheets from Germany fell by 76,374 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 30.79 lakhs in value; while arrivals from the United Kingdom and France improved by Rs. 14.48 lakhs and Rs. 6.66 lakhs respectively. The increase in German silver was due to larger supplies from Austria. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium, improved by 16,345 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 12.61 lakhs in value as a result of larger supplies from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France and the United States of America. Imports of tin improved from 10,572 cwt. to 16,810 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 20.3 lakhs to Rs. 31.84 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from the Straits Settlements, the principal supplier.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The value of the total trade in motor cars, cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories expanded from Rs. 1.58 crore to Rs. 1.83 crore. Doubtless the reduction of the duty from 30% to 20% *ad valorem* on 1st April 1927 stimulated imports of private cars, whose number rose from 3,573 to 4,093 and value from Rs. 95.13 lakhs to Rs. 1.12 crore. Arrivals of Canadian cars declined further from 1,206 to 1,138, but those from the United States of America rose from 570 to 908. The United Kingdom

recorded a noticeable advance with 1,240 as against 928 cars in the preceding year. The average declared value of the British cars fell markedly, from Rs. 3,893 to Rs. 3,241. French shipments declined from 291 to 234 and Italian from 522 to 515. Imports of motor cycles improved from 283 to 332 owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom which has practically the whole market. Imports of commercial vehicles increased further by 350 to 1,951 in number and by Rs. 3·8 lakhs to Rs. 33·26 lakhs in value, mainly owing to larger arrivals from Canada. The United Kingdom also increased her shipments by 35, but the despatches from the United States of America contracted by 14.

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		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.			
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.		
<b>Kerosene—</b>											
United States	Bulk	15,540,088	95,15,790	13,452,084	82,65,070	7,072,116	45,51,933	—	6,379,968	—	37,13,137
	Tins	4,336,305	4,44,567	212,682	2,13,054	592,078	5,30,749	+	379,396	+	3,17,695
Persia	Bulk	..	..	..	..	6,424,255	20,32,295	+	6,424,255	+	20,32,295
	Tins	..	..	..	..	8	5	+	8	+	5
Georgia	Bulk	2,178,850	13,27,736	..	..	5,963,794	23,20,733	+	5,963,794	+	23,20,733
Sumatra	Bulk	1,134,165	6,91,131	..	..	13,000	13,338	+	13,000	+	13,338
	Tins	8,226	8,470	5,740	5,819	..	..	—	5,740	—	5,819
United Kingdom	Bulk	..	..	20	16	1,956,675	5,80,886	+	1,956,655	+	5,80,870
British Borneo	Bulk	884,468	4,23,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Celebes & other Islands	Bulk	..	..	43,940	39,821	13,000	15,200	—	30,940	—	24,621
Other countries	Bulk	65	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	8,168	7,843	4,019	4,151	3	2	—	4,016	—	4,149
Total Kerosene	Bulk	19,737,636	1,19,58,504	13,496,044	83,04,907	21,442,840	95,14,385	+	7,946,796	+	12,09,478
	Tins	452,699	4,60,880	222,441	2,23,024	592,089	5,30,756	+	369,648	+	3,07,732
Total	..	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	13,718,485	85,27,931	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	+	8,316,444	+	15,17,210

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Other sorts—								
United Kingdom .. Other sorts ..	344,324	7,27,283	313,075	5,76,349	310,645	5,80,954	— 2,430	+ 4,605
Germany .. Other sorts ..	741,057	8,22,183	652,514	4,72,651	792,734	8,51,170	+ 140,220	+ 3,78,519
United States .. Other sorts ..	3,972,399	52,31,455	3,533,207	48,42,611	2,758,059	35,47,731	— 775,148	— 12,94,880
Dutch Borneo { Fuel Oils ..	2,387,421	8,27,663	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other sorts ..	..	..	11,976	12,925	24,271	25,089	+ 12,295	+ 12,164
British Borneo .. Fuel Oils ..	7,549,652	27,68,360	8,713,740	30,10,870	5,587,270	19,11,590	— 3,126,470	— 10,99,280
{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	36,400	7,153	..	..	— 36,400	— 7,153
Straits Settlements (including Labuan). { Other sorts ..	94,731	1,13,025	133,084	1,53,072	131,899	1,16,195	— 1,185	— 36,877
{ Fuel Oils ..	41,803,638	79,00,752	36,153,823	72,16,188	42,016,246	81,18,432	+ 5,862,423	+ 8,72,246
Persia .. Other sorts ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	—	— 2
{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	1,496,250	5,14,990	+ 1,496,250	+ 5,14,990
Sumatra .. Other sorts ..	..	..	2,097	2,915	866,865	4,74,066	+ 864,768	+ 4,71,151
{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	99,342	19,550	..	..	— 99,342	— 19,550
Other countries .. Other sorts ..	5,800	14,799	91,113	97,355	182,800	1,77,080	+ 91,687	+ 79,725
Total other sorts { Fuel Oils ..	51,740,711	1,14,96,775	45,603,305	1,02,83,759	49,099,766	1,05,45,012	+ 4,096,461	+ 2,61,253
{ Other sorts ..	5,158,311	69,08,745	4,737,066	61,57,880	5,067,273	57,72,285	+ 330,207	— 3,85,595
Total ..	56,899,022	1,84,05,520	49,740,371	1,64,41,639	54,167,039	1,63,17,297	+ 4,426,668	— 1,24,342
Total (Foreign) ..	77,089,357	3,05,24,904	63,458,856	2,49,69,570	76,201,968	2,63,62,438	+ 12,743,112	+ 13,92,868
From Burma—								
Kerosene .. ..	36,461,803	1,81,61,664	29,936,777	1,48,14,736	29,505,960	1,44,10,425	— 430,817	— 4,04,311
Other Mineral Oils .. ..	11,567,722	1,41,53,272	10,496,196	1,06,81,792	14,247,214	1,41,16,891	+ 3,751,018	+ 34,35,099
Total (Burma) ..	48,029,525	3,23,14,936	40,432,973	2,54,96,528	43,753,174	2,85,27,316	+ 3,320,201	+ 30,30,789
Grand Total ..	125,118,882	6,31,39,840	103,891,829	5,04,66,098	119,955,142	5,48,89,754	+ 16,063,313	+ 44,23,656



Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries increased by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons to over 76 million gallons as a result of larger arrivals of kerosene and fuel oils. The kerosene figures must be considered in the light of the current "oil war", which is at present being investigated by the Tariff Board. The rise of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons was due almost entirely to arrivals of bulk oil from Persia, Georgia and the United Kingdom. The receipts from the United Kingdom can apparently be explained by the arrival in Eastern waters of a newly built tanker. The receipts from Georgia, however, represent "Russian" oil, whereas the receipts from Persia are of kerosene intended to fight the "Russian" kerosene imported under American auspices. It will be noted that the increase in arrivals from Georgia is almost exactly counterbalanced by a decrease in the arrivals from the United States. Arrivals from Burma declined by nearly half a million gallons. Prices of foreign kerosene were steady up to the end of September 1927, but the "oil war" then led to a remarkable decline in declared values. At the end of March 1928, the figure was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas per gallon, as against the figure of 10 annas ruling before the "war" started. Shipments of fuel oils from Persia improved by over  $5\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons. Imports from British Borneo fell by 3 million gallons, but Sumatra sent for the first time  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons in the year under review. Imports of foreign lubricating oils increased by 281,744 gallons in quantity but declined by Rs. 5.78 lakhs in value. Imports from Sumatra amounted to 866,865 gallons against none in the previous year, but this increase was counterbalanced by a decrease of 683,007 gallons in the arrivals from the United States of America. There were no imports of foreign petrol, the whole supply coming from Burma. Imports advanced from 1,074,000 to 1,518,000 gallons.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—The five specified articles, viz., (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified improved by Rs. 13.69 lakhs to Rs. 1.59 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 89.93 lakhs as against Rs. 82.86 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port increased from 218,556 to 231,828 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 44,220 to 52,744. The duty collected on parcels improved from Rs. 21.44 lakhs to Rs. 23.66 lakhs and the amount realised on letter packets from Rs. 8.48 lakhs to Rs. 9.66 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—Imports of precious stones, consisting almost entirely of diamonds, improved from Rs. 40.06 lakhs to Rs. 53.98 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from Belgium, which were valued at Rs. 35.08 lakhs as against Rs. 20.72 lakhs last year. Arrivals of pearls increased by Rs. 6.25 lakhs to Rs. 40.73 lakhs owing to larger shipments from other Native States in Arabia.

29. *Railway plant and rolling stock*.—Imports on private account improved from Rs. 88·55 lakhs to Rs. 176·63 lakhs, due to larger arrivals of carriages and parts, and sleepers and keys of steel and iron. Imports of carriages and parts, principally from the United Kingdom, increased by Rs. 54·77 lakhs to Rs. 88·7 lakhs owing mainly to the importations of carriages for the electrification of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Arrivals of sleepers and keys of steel and iron rose in value by Rs. 21·54 lakhs to Rs. 50·78 lakhs, chiefly owing to larger despatches from the United Kingdom and Belgium, but those from Germany were valued at Rs. 4,000 only as against Rs. 11·59 lakhs in the previous year. Locomotive engines and tenders also recorded a small increase as a result of larger arrivals from the United Kingdom. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports was 75 per cent. as against 53 per cent. in the preceding year. Shipments from Belgium advanced further from Rs. 18·45 lakhs to Rs. 30·23 lakhs, but those from Germany were valued at Rs. 2·55 lakhs only as against Rs. 14·59 lakhs in the preceding year.

Imports of railway materials on Government account amounted to Rs. 1·38 crore as against Rs. 75·22 lakhs in the previous year.

With effect from 1st April 1928 the major head "Railway plant and rolling stock" will be omitted from the monthly sea-borne trade returns and Annual Statement of British India, the articles falling under that head being merged under the appropriate heads in the classified lists.

30. *Sugar*.—During the year under report, supplies of sugar in the world market were plentiful. The result was a considerable decline in prices. The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch standard and above, stood at Rs. 16-2-0 per cwt. at the beginning of the fiscal year in Bombay, and remained steady till the middle of May. Thereafter, prices persistently declined, subject of course to a few fluctuations, till the price reached the lowest level of the year, viz., Rs. 14-0-0 at the end of February 1928. In March, however, a reaction started. Merchants were somewhat cautious of operating on a falling market, and British India as a whole imported nearly a hundred thousand tons less than in the previous year. The chief fall was in Sind, but the Bengal figures also contracted. The Bombay imports, however, only declined from 184,400 tons to 178,000 tons. Despite this, duty receipts rose from Rs. 1,41,42,482 to Rs. 1,50,38,879 which indicates that there were considerable clearances from Bond. Bombay importers had an additional reason for caution in placing forward orders for the 1927 season, because when the season started, it was not known what, if any, action Government would take on the Kathiawar question, to which reference was made in last year's report. Failing an agreement with the States concerned, the Government of India reimposed the Viramgam land customs line with effect from 4th July 1927. There were of course considerable stocks of Kathiawar sugar already in the country, but the increase in duty collected at Bombay, coupled with the decline in imports, unimportant when compared with India as a whole, go to prove that the re-imposition of the Viramgam land Customs line is affording a valuable safeguard to the Customs revenue of British India.

Java was the chief source of supply to the Bombay market, receipts from that country having expanded from 90,000 tons to 159,000 tons. Supplies of beet sugar, however, contracted from 87,000 tons to 15,000 tons. This was due to Java prices being more favourable.

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

Whence imported.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America ..	75	23,202	935	1,99,939	52	14,641	— 883	— 1,85,298
Germany .. .. .	909	1,97,185	20,153	40,38,851	131	27,350	— 20,022	— 40,11,501
France .. .. .	79	24,157	124	26,285	..	16	— 124	— 26,269
Italy .. .. .	1,172	2,69,794	3,291	6,66,575	162	34,500	— 3,129	— 6,32,075
United Kingdom .. .. .	4,308	9,25,195	3,551	7,15,393	66	34,176	— 3,485	— 6,81,217
Austria .. .. .	1,445	2,99,750	9,527	19,02,753	337	66,480	— 9,190	— 18,36,273
Netherlands .. .. .	760	1,78,538	3,020	6,17,126	738	1,47,710	— 2,282	— 4,69,416
Belgium .. .. .	5,468	11,59,174	9,593	19,48,584	104	21,820	— 9,489	— 19,26,764
Hungary .. .. .	9,213	18,83,299	8,486	17,02,703	1,553	3,63,900	— 6,933	— 13,38,713
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	5,869	12,00,312	11,464	22,90,874	175	35,000	— 11,289	— 22,55,874
Mauritius .. .. .	16,595	42,25,819	83	21,203	..	..	— 83	— 21,203
Hongkong .. .. .	1,510	4,64,736	2,212	5,02,696	2,113	4,86,012	— 99	— 16,684
Java .. .. .	139,312	2,88,36,906	89,591	1,81,63,369	158,982	3,18,25,403	+ 69,391	+ 1,36,62,034
Egypt .. .. .	277	55,190	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland (including Dantzic) .. .. .	..	..	7,178	14,03,755	..	..	— 7,178	— 14,03,755
Russia .. .. .	..	..	13,571	28,67,034	11,740	23,47,793	— 1,831	— 5,19,241
Other countries .. .. .	275	65,107	275	77,880	244	57,397	— 31	— 20,483
Total .. .. .	187,267	3,98,08,364	183,054	3,71,45,020	176,397	3,54,62,288	— 6,657	— 16,82,732
Re-exports .. .. .	10,121	30,52,567	6,369	16,03,094	15,453	44,20,954	+ 9,084	+ 28,17,860
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	14,201	48,08,568	14,587	49,96,635	16,188	51,68,636	+ 1,601	+ 1,72,001

31. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea fell by 1 million lb. to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10.27 lakhs to Rs. 40.03 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Ceylon improved by 300,000 lb. to 720,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2.87 lakhs to Rs. 6.39 lakhs in value, but those from Java declined by 100,000 lb. to 712,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 4.34 lakhs in value. Arrivals of green tea from China fell by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million lb. to over  $2\frac{3}{4}$  million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 12.22 lakhs to Rs. 26.28 lakhs in value. Imports from Calcutta rose further from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. in the year under review. Exports of Indian tea fell further from 1,333,000 lb. to 693,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 15.21 lakhs to Rs. 8.02 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to Mesopotamia and Persia. Re-exports of foreign tea also declined further by 13,000 lb. to 124,000 lb. but rose slightly in value. The decline in quantity was due to smaller re-shipments to Persia and Mesopotamia.

### 32. *Textiles*.

A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Receipts of abnormally cheap American cotton from the record crop of 1926 continued during the year under report, with the result that imports of foreign cotton advanced by 21,000 tons to 66,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.77 crore to Rs. 6.74 crores in value. Imports from the United States of America actually rose from 30,000 tons, including about 5,000 tons shipped from the United Kingdom, to 50,000 tons. The consumers were of course the Indian mills. Kenya Colony sent 13,000 tons—an increase of 518 tons over the figures of the previous year. Receipts from Persia at 1,066 tons showed little change. Of the 14,000 tons of African cotton 2,000 tons were re-shipped to the United Kingdom, over 200 tons to Japan and 400 tons to the Continent of Europe, 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.
1913-1914 ..	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1918-1919 ..	163,260,576	6,76,15,701	90,267,092	4,45,69,211	108,997,702	5,77,82,586
1919-1920 ..	63,904,029	3,05,02,423	85,681,147	4,35,55,657	83,779,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ..	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,20,646	177,842,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	79,791,552	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	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	93,823,588	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
Increase or decrease in 1927-1928 ..	+42,099,469	+ 72,75,639	+17,122,688	+ 12,19,940	+42,381,512	+ 76,51,106

*Cotton Piece-goods*.—In the year 1926, the cotton piece-goods market was depressed by unstable prices and a falling market. But at the beginning of 1927, prices began to advance, and profits were made. In the year under report, a considerable advance took place in the price of raw cotton, and this,

coupled with stable exchange and improved trade conditions in general, encouraged importers to make forward contracts. The result was that despite certain excursions and alarms such as some sensational fluctuations in the news about, and therefore in the prices of, American cotton, and serious monsoon floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar, which for a time dislocated the Bombay market, imports improved by nearly 34 per cent. in quantity, and by less than 16 per cent. in value. The actual volume of imports has been greater than in any year since 1921-22, except in the case of white piece-goods which arrived in larger quantities in 1924-25. The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) improved by Rs. 1·9 crore to Rs. 14·09 crores, towards which coloured piece-goods contributed Rs. 6·14 crores, whites Rs. 3·64 crores and greys Rs. 3·44 crores. Coloured and greys recorded large increases of Rs. 76·51 lakhs and Rs. 72·76 lakhs respectively, but the increase under whites was only Rs. 72·2 lakhs. Imports of fents improved by Rs. 28·79 lakhs to Rs. 87·14 lakhs mainly owing to larger arrivals from the United States of America which were valued at Rs. 50·35 lakhs as against Rs. 27·65 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of fents from the United Kingdom showed a small increase of Rs. 6·18 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade fell from 70 to 65 per cent while that of Japan improved from 18 to 22 per cent. Under greys, long cloth and shirtings and sheetings are the chief items, the bulk of which was supplied by Japan whose share improved from 61 to 69 per cent. Imports of Japanese long cloth and shirtings increased by Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 1·88 crore, and of sheetings by Rs. 10·56 lakhs to Rs. 32·8 lakhs. Of the total imports of whites, British supplies constituted 85·5 per cent, as against 87·2 per cent. in the preceding year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) long cloth and shirtings, (3) nainsooks and (4) dhuties, saris and scarves, the bulk of which came from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 61·56 lakhs out of the Rs. 76·51 lakhs improvement under coloured, but the value of Japan's shipments also rose from Rs. 55·03 lakhs to Rs. 76·33 lakhs.

### C. Cotton Yarn.—

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
United Kingdom ..	8,428	7,060	Rs. 123	Rs. 108
Japan .. ..	18,944	13,378	237	187
Other Countries .. ..	914	8,189	9	76

Imports of cotton yarn advanced slightly by 342,000 lb. to 28½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·16 lakh to Rs. 3·71 crores in value. Arrivals from Japan declined further by 5½ million lb. to 13½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 49·65 lakh to Rs. 1·87 crore in value owing to reduced shipments of higher counts, notably 31-40s., imports of which fell from 10 million lb. to 4½ million lb. British yarn, mostly of higher counts, also fell by 1½ million lb. to

7 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 15.3 lakhs to Rs. 1.08 crore in value. Receipts from China, on the other hand, advanced further from 616,000 lb. to 7 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5.42 lakhs to Rs. 66.53 lakhs in value and those from Hongkong from 14,600 lb. to 802,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 4.92 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn again expanded by 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 23.58 lakhs in value. Japan contributed about 95 per cent. of this trade, the balance being supplied by the United Kingdom. In the adjoining table the production of yarn in the

(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.
1923-1924 ..	.84	11.77	23.55	41.95	15.93	308
1924-1925 ..	.63	15.55	27.31	50.48	19.85	474
1925-1926 ..	.42	15.51	26.65	51.12	19.00	423
1926-1927 ..	.25	15.54	28.28	50.51	30.41	512
1927-1928 ..	.14	15.42	28.62	55.82	35.99	492

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Although  
93 per cent.  
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Presiden c y

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

With effect from 22nd September 1927 a specific duty of 1½ annas per lb. was imposed on all imported cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread valued at Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. or under. Goods costing more than that figure pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The full effect of this measure is of course not visible in the year under report.

D. *Silk, Raw and Manufactured.*—Imports of raw silk rose further by 310,000 lb. to 1,508,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 19.7 lakhs to Rs. 88.36 lakhs in value. This was due to larger shipments from Hongkong which amounted to 294,000 lb. valued at Rs. 17.24 lakhs as against 59,000 lb. of the value of Rs. 3.6 lakhs last year. Arrivals from China and Japan also recorded small increases. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps improved further by 187,000 lb. to 1,156,000 lb. in quantity, though their value advanced but slightly as a result of reduced prices. All the supplying countries except France increased their supplies.

Imports of silk piece goods, the most important item in the group, rose further by 2 million yards to over 16¾ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 14.05 lakhs to Rs. 1.99 crore in value. Shipments from Japan, Hongkong and France, notably from the first named country, were larger, while those from China and the United Kingdom fell away. Arrivals of silk mixtures advanced by 276,000 yards to nearly 2 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 3.28 lakhs to Rs. 26.5 lakhs in value owing to larger imports from all the supplying countries, especially from Japan and France.

E. *Artificial Silk.*—This trade continues its remarkable advance. The outstanding feature of the year has been the stability of prices, which perhaps

reflects the efforts of the leading producers in all countries to encourage manufacturers to place forward orders. Imports of yarn rose by 1 million lb. to 6 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 30·89 lakhs to Rs. 1·22 crore in value, and those of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk by 3 million yards to 23½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 24·13 lakhs to Rs. 2·21 crores in value. Yarn was supplied chiefly by Italy, the United Kingdom and France, and the piece-goods by Switzerland, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria.

One of the results of the Textile Tariff Board recommendations was the reduction of the duty on artificial silk yarn and warps and artificial silk thread from 15 to 7½ per cent. with effect from 1st October 1927.

*F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.*—Imports of raw wool improved by 45,000 lb. to 4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4·82 lakhs to Rs. 30·12 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Persia, the United Kingdom and Australia. Imports from Mesopotamia declined. Receipts of yarn and knitting wool were somewhat greater, owing to larger supplies from Germany, though the United Kingdom and France supplied less. Imports of woollen piece-goods, the most important item in this group, improved further by Rs. 14·19 lakhs to Rs. 1·4 crore, mainly as a result of larger shipments from the United Kingdom and Germany. Arrivals from Belgium receded both in quantity and value. The United Kingdom, the principal source of supply, shipped 58 per cent. of the total imports. Most of the other manufactures of wool, particularly carpets and rugs showed increases.

**EXPORTS.**  
**FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.**

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

	Principal Articles.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	1,050.3	1,209.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8	537.4	693.8
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	..	..	56.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	547.5	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7
3	Wool Manufactures ..	13.8	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4
4	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	113.5	166.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2
5	Cotton, raw ..	..	..	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1
6	Gums and Resins ..	19.3	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2
7	Metals and Ores ..	14.4	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2
8	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	32.1	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4
9	Fruits and Vegetables ..	35.4	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3
10	Hardware ..	11.0	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2
11	Oils ..	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4
12	Coal and coke ..	..	..	..	13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5
13	Apparel ..	22.0	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4
14	Postal articles ..	13.4	19.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0
15	Machinery and Millwork ..	3.1	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3
16	Fish ..	6.2	11.6	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2
17	Glass and Glassware ..	9.6	16.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.9
18	Spices ..	16.3	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9
19	Silk Manufactures ..	36.3	42.5	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6
20	Drugs and Medicines ..	19.6	29.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5
21	Coffee ..	2.9	11.1	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3
22	Ivory, unmanufactured ..	6.9	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.2
23	Leather ..	2.2	2.8	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9
24	Matches ..	7.8	9.8	3.0	3.3	11.8	10.4	5.3	4.8	1.8	1.6
25	Tea ..	14.4	8.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.4



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

Countries.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom .. .. .	179.25	289.62	+ 110.37
2. Arabia .. .. .	57.04	84.61	+ 27.57
3. Other European Countries .. .. .	55.04	55.19	+ .15
4. Persia .. .. .	51.38	53.16	+ 1.78
5. Mesopotamia .. .. .	32.37	36.74	+ 4.37
6. Ceylon .. .. .	18.18	29.85	+ 11.67
7. Japan .. .. .	25.79	17.32	— 8.47
8. Kenya Colony .. .. .	15.16	16.27	+ 1.11
9. Aden and Dependencies .. .. .	13.42	14.75	+ 1.33
10. United States of America .. .. .	15.89	14.31	— 1.58
11. Hongkong .. .. .	8.95	10.76	+ 1.81
12. Zanzibar and Pemba .. .. .	9.61	8.10	— 1.51
13. Straits Settlements (including Labuan) .. .. .	9.63	6.67	— 2.96
14. Tanganyika Territory .. .. .	5.97	6.38	+ .41

34. The entrepôt trade of Bombay very largely recovered from the set back noticed during the preceding last two successive years. The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported expanded by Rs. 1.56 crore to Rs. 6.94 crores, mainly owing to larger re-shipments of raw hides and skins and of sugar. The value of cotton manufactures improved by Rs. 10.4 lakhs as a result of greater re-shipments of grey piece-goods to Mesopotamia, Bahrein Islands and Italian East Africa, although Portuguese East Africa decreased her takings. Better demand from other Native States in Arabia, Bahrein Islands, Aden, Muscat and Mesopotamia led to an improvement of 9,084 tons and Rs. 28.18 lakhs under sugar. Re-shipments of raw cotton advanced from 2,000 tons to 2,800 tons in quantity and from Rs. 36.39 lakhs to Rs. 44.15 lakhs; the United Kingdom, Italy and China proved better customers, but Japan took less. Re-exports of raw hides and skins, which consisted almost entirely of Persian fur-bearing skins, improved further by 107 tons to 431 tons in quantity and by Rs. 76.79 lakhs to Rs. 1.92 crore in value, due to larger re-shipments to the United Kingdom.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1927-28.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste) .. ..	23,51,13,336	61,21,35,526	40,52,19,295	31,04,78,193	— 947.41	51.54
2	Seeds .. ..	11,76,69,123	9,83,93,422	5,11,30,878	9,37,71,180	+ 426.40	15.57
3	Cotton Manufactures .. ..	1,17,60,653	4,77,19,005	4,83,47,619	4,12,36,973	— 71.11	6.85
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn .. ..	8,56,57,468	4,59,65,823	3,06,22,308	1,84,33,336	— 121.89	3.06
5	Grain, Pulse and Flour .. ..	3,44,42,749	1,96,87,102	1,61,28,356	1,75,62,868	+ 14.35	2.92
6	Wool, Raw .. ..	1,19,80,789	1,95,99,669	1,58,91,700	1,71,35,237	+ 12.43	2.84
7	Oil Cakes .. ..	10,43,015	37,22,005	90,21,898	1,43,34,728	+ 53.13	2.38
8	Leather .. ..	71,11,118	77,95,987	82,32,217	1,14,09,642	+ 31.77	1.89
9	Postal Articles .. ..	48,18,886	1,09,95,783	1,06,61,281	1,13,41,866	+ 6.81	1.88
10	Metals and Ores .. ..	87,94,004	86,46,271	76,43,984	91,37,388	+ 14.93	1.52
11	Hides and Skins, Raw .. ..	59,33,456	73,99,290	72,49,231	81,29,029	+ 8.80	1.35
12	Spices .. ..	21,39,034	35,91,313	63,42,327	69,54,142	+ 16.12	1.15
13	Myrabolams .. ..	36,25,367	34,81,846	39,52,138	52,93,448	+ 13.41	.88

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		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1927-28.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Wool Manufactures	8,54,749	39,02,925	31,94,887	40,84,874	+ 8.90	.68
15	Tobacco	9,60,666	24,81,193	24,40,246	34,68,138	+ 10.28	.58
16	Oils	9,69,536	27,39,650	26,67,091	32,38,668	+ 5.72	.54
17	Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,759	14,02,927	20,46,094	23,29,672	+ 2.84	.39
18	Hemp, Raw	32,91,299	30,37,627	18,58,056	22,00,600	+ 3.43	.37
19	Wood and Timber	4,50,065	11,02,131	14,89,874	19,20,475	+ 4.31	.32
20	Gums and Resins	8,50,373	6,87,402	10,65,625	16,62,213	+ 5.97	.28
21	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	14,53,644	19,26,020	15,04,708	16,11,606	+ 1.07	.27
22	Manures	16,14,755	13,47,066	10,90,843	14,10,697	+ 3.20	.23
23	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams.	7,58,821	13,56,610	11,93,511	10,40,318	- 1.53	.17
24	Jute Manufactures	6,20,493	13,59,995	10,80,945	9,22,741	- 1.58	.15
25	Fish	7,47,974	8,44,010	8,79,979	8,96,842	+ .17	.15
26	Tea	9,78,448	28,55,085	15,20,602	8,01,914	- 7.19	.13
27	Bristles	..	9,92,103	6,61,581	7,87,927	+ 1.26	.13

28	Books, printed and Printed Matter ..	3,89,684	5,39,429	6,11,133	7,14,422	+	1.03	.12
29	Silk and articles made of Silk ... ..	3,06,314	7,02,517	4,79,782	5,35,143	+	.55	.09
30	Coffee .. .. .	2,05,289	6,25,408	4,12,358	5,01,850	+	.89	.08
31	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	3,68,337	4,14,293	3,65,298	3,92,841	+	.28	.06
32	Apparel ... ..	3,95,584	7,31,861	2,64,222	3,60,183	+	.96	.06
33	Furniture and Cabinetware ... ..	3,14,317	4,05,621	3,21,864	3,15,812	-	.06	.05
34	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Horn meal.	10,03,867	1,65,594	2,07,950	2,28,329	+	.20	.04
35	Sugar .. .. .	4,00,868	3,96,225	1,43,225	1,80,557	+	.43	.03
36	Other Articles ... ..	3,96,12,843	68,21,830	72,17,999	75,39,206	+	3.21	1.25
	Total Merchandise ...	58,81,47,683	92,59,70,614	65,21,61,110	60,23,69,058	-	497.92	100.00

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36. For the fourth year in succession the total value of Indian produce and manufactures exported has declined. This is entirely due to the poor shipments of raw cotton, which was still handicapped by the record American crop of 1926, and of cotton piece-goods and yarns. Apart from this black spot, exports expanded satisfactorily, especially those of seeds, which gained Rs. 4½ crores. There were also noticeable increases in the shipments of oilcakes, leather, spices, metals and ores, grain, pulse and flour, myrabolams, raw wool, tobacco and raw hides and skins. The most important items in the export trade have been dealt with separately in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining items the following deserve notice. Exports of oilcakes expanded by Rs. 53·13 lakhs to Rs. 1·43 crore as a result of better trade in groundnut cake with Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium and in linseed cake with the United Kingdom and Belgium. Shipments of spices rose from Rs. 53·42 to Rs. 69·54 lakhs, owing to larger despatches of pepper to Egypt, the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The increase of Rs. 13·41 lakhs in myrabolams was mainly a result of larger takings by the United States of America. Exports of tobacco, unmanufactured, rose by Rs. 10·4 lakhs to Rs. 34·42 lakhs owing to larger shipments to Aden and Dependencies. Exports of tea fell further by Rs. 7·19 lakhs to Rs. 8·02 lakhs, owing to smaller demands from Mesopotamia and Persia.

37. *Grain, Pulse and Flour.*—Wheat, wheat flour and rice are the most important items under this head. Exports of wheat fell further by 4,562 tons to 1,836 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·6 lakhs to Rs. 5·12 lakhs in value, owing mainly to a cessation of shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of wheat flour recorded a slight improvement in quantity but a decline in value. Shipments to other Native States in Arabia increased by 3,414 tons in quantity and by Rs. 7·05 lakhs in value, but this increase was counterbalanced by smaller shipments to Persia, Aden, Kenya Colony and Ceylon. Exports of rice improved by 3,727 tons to 19,793 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·7 lakhs to Rs. 49·58 lakhs in value, due chiefly to larger takings by Bahrein Islands and Portugues East Africa. Exports of jawar and bajra increased further by 4,742 tons to 18,866 tons in quantity and by Rs. 13·1 lakhs to Rs. 32·1 lakhs in value as a result of increased shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Aden and Italian East Africa. Shipments of other food grains also improved slightly.

38. *Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned).*—The trade in raw hides recovered from the setback noticed last year and exports improved from 398 tons valued at Rs. 5·73 lakhs to 575 tons valued at Rs. 9·45 lakhs, owing to better trade with Germany which took 523 tons as against 161 tons last year. Exports of tanned hides also improved by 669 tons to 1,614 tons in quantity and by Rs. 23·88 lakhs to Rs. 57·46 lakhs in value, owing in the main to better demand from the United Kingdom. The quantitative improvement noticed in the exports of raw skins in the two preceding years was not maintained as shipments fell by 381 tons to 4,195 tons, but nevertheless firm prices enhanced the value of the shipments by Rs. 5·26 lakhs to Rs. 71·71 lakhs. Germany alone increased her takings from 73 tons and 278 tons. Shipments of tanned or dressed skins advanced further from 800 tons to 900 tons in quantity and from Rs. 43·58 lakhs to Rs. 50·74 lakhs in value owing almost entirely to brisker demand from the United Kingdom.

39. *Metals and Ores.*—Manganese ore is the principal item in this group. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India improved from 536,000 tons to 704,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Bengal, Bombay and Madras improved by 122,000 tons, 39,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively. The improvement in Bombay's shipments was a result of larger purchases by the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Shipments to France and Italy declined.

40. *Seeds.*—Oilseeds rank second only to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay and the year's figures record a welcome expansion. The British oilseed crushing industry had only a moderately satisfactory year, as keen competition from Continental mills was again experienced, but the home demand was fairly constant. Though the quantity of oilseeds imported and used in the United Kingdom was again lower and less than average, a large share in the industry appears to have reverted to Continental countries whence there was a good demand for Indian seed. All the principal varieties exported from Bombay except rape seed recorded increases. Shipments of linseed increased by 10,000 tons to 89,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 13·78 lakhs to Rs. 1·9 crore in value owing to larger demand from all the principal customers except the United Kingdom, Belgium and Spain. The increase in exports of sesamum was due to better trade with Italy, France and the Netherlands, and that in cotton seed was solely the result of large despatches to the United Kingdom, which took 130,000 tons as against 35,000 tons in the previous year. The Indian product was in demand because Egyptian prices were firm. Exports of castor seed improved by 36,000 tons to 91,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 80·18 lakhs to Rs. 1·89 crore in value, mainly owing to larger demands from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. The increase in groundnuts was indeed remarkable, and justified the additional acreage sown. Shipments advanced by 92,000 to 142,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·26 crores to Rs. 3·52 crores in value, the United Kingdom and all the principal Continental countries proving good customers.

Seeds.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.			
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
<i>Linseed—</i>										
United Kingdom .. .. .	36,704	1,00,77,979	11,576	24,76,356	6,359	12,98,709	—	5,217	—	11,77,647
Italy .. .. .	38,105	99,75,815	27,596	59,08,168	37,059	81,02,080	+	9,463	+	21,93,912
France .. .. .	38,316	1,13,58,208	19,625	50,67,814	26,999	55,97,464	+	7,374	+	6,29,650
Belgium .. .. .	11,947	32,05,986	4,850	10,16,500	2,100	4,40,999	—	2,750	—	5,75,501
Germany .. .. .	6,551	17,16,808	6,217	13,44,944	8,491	18,27,044	+	2,274	+	4,82,100
Netherlands .. .. .	9,880	27,09,522	1,965	4,07,580	2,500	5,15,520	+	535	+	1,07,940
Spain .. .. .	9,000	23,60,375	5,475	11,83,444	3,350	7,22,226	—	2,125	—	4,61,218
Greece .. .. .	1,700	4,12,124	950	1,98,855	1,809	3,72,787	+	850	+	1,73,932
Other countries .. .. .	930	2,57,912	24	9,165	56	14,315	+	32	+	5,150
Total .. .. .	163,133	4,20,74,729	78,278	1,76,12,826	88,714	1,89,91,144	+	10,436	+	13,78,318
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjili)—</i>										
Germany .. .. .	2,000	6,02,777	..	..	3	815	+	3	+	815
Italy .. .. .	10,835	31,54,126	50	13,000	1,200	3,16,875	+	1,150	+	3,03,875
France .. .. .	8,307	22,04,240	..	..	2,608	6,78,222	+	2,668	+	6,78,222
Netherlands .. .. .	4,475	13,07,914	..	..	1,956	5,44,342	+	1,956	+	5,44,342
Belgium .. .. .	1,100	3,14,820	..	..	175	44,625	+	175	+	44,625
Ceylon .. .. .	1,323	4,05,350	633	1,83,670	1,184	3,54,347	+	651	+	1,70,677
Aden and Dependencies .. .. .	393	1,66,428	73	21,860	614	2,19,282	+	441	+	1,97,422
United Kingdom .. .. .	5	1,040	..	..	272	65,078	+	272	+	65,078

Denmark .. .. .	1,000	3,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey European .. ..	1,013	3,28,318	34	13,440	..	..	—	34	— 13,440
Other Native States in Arabia .. ..	399	1,53,420	144	55,290	803	2,84,678	+	659	+ 2,29,385
Egypt .. .. .	2,448	9,13,194	158	44,466	369	1,47,084	+	211	+ 1,02,618
Other countries .. .. .	781	2,43,267	172	65,080	456	1,22,991	+	284	+ 57,911
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>34,079</b>	<b>1,00,94,900</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>3,96,806</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>27,78,339</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>8,336</b>	<b>+ 23,81,533</b>
<i>Rape seed—</i>									
Germany .. .. .	130	35,861	5	1,261	..	..	—	5	— 1,260
France .. .. .	550	1,31,750	..	..	230	49,006	+	230	+ 49,006
Netherlands .. .. .	905	2,23,588	..	..	250	52,500	+	250	+ 52,500
Belgium .. .. .	..	..	3	720	..	..	—	3	— 720
Italy .. .. .	12,336	32,30,990	591	1,37,918	1,228	2,71,755	+	637	+ 1,33,837
United Kingdom .. .. .	6,271	15,33,721	2,675	6,33,536	531	1,16,311	—	2,144	— 5,17,225
Spain .. .. .	1,060	2,79,033	..	..	900	2,23,044	+	900	+ 2,23,044
Norway .. .. .	200	49,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries .. .. .	498	1,34,042	412	1,51,453	519	1,74,023	+	107	+ 22,570
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>21,950</b>	<b>56,18,735</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>9,24,887</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>8,86,639</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>— 38,248</b>
<i>Cotton seed—</i>									
United Kingdom .. .. .	120,917	1,31,02,470	35,549	31,80,616	129,845	1,21,44,405	+	94,296	+ 89,63,789
Egypt .. .. .	3,290	3,41,337	7,000	5,52,500	..	..	—	7,000	— 5,52,500
Other countries .. .. .	643	94,448	237	41,399	3,501	3,51,208	+	3,264	+ 3,09,809
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>124,850</b>	<b>1,35,38,255</b>	<b>42,786</b>	<b>37,74,515</b>	<b>133,346</b>	<b>1,24,95,613</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>90,560</b>	<b>+ 87,21,098</b>
<i>Caster seed—</i>									
United Kingdom .. .. .	25,420	59,74,353	19,112	37,33,920	25,205	51,63,636	+	6,093	+ 14,29,716
United States of America .. .. .	24,650	57,96,890	8,951	18,04,794	30,200	63,57,828	+	21,249	+ 45,53,034
France .. .. .	16,760	40,29,261	13,356	26,33,649	15,057	31,21,998	+	1,701	+ 4,88,349



Seeds.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.			
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
<i>Castor seed—contd.</i>										
Belgium .. .. .	5,436	12,90,822	3,815	7,70,695	7,545	15,58,902	+	3,700	+	7,88,207
Italy .. .. .	7,892	18,82,049	6,246	13,03,544	8,825	19,40,669	+	2,579	+	6,37,125
Spain .. .. .	2,575	6,23,142	1,725	3,30,656	2,000	4,05,937	+	275	+	75,281
Germany .. .. .	703	1,80,242	1,600	3,07,578	1,650	3,44,295	+	80	+	36,717
Other countries .. .. .	218	54,902	256	48,913	293	59,031	+	37	+	10,118
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>83,654</b>	<b>1,98,31,661</b>	<b>55,091</b>	<b>1,09,33,749</b>	<b>90,805</b>	<b>1,89,52,296</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>35,714</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>80,18,547</b>
<i>Groundnuts—</i>										
France .. .. .	25,251	66,94,327	5,585	13,72,916	22,644	56,00,746	+	17,059	+	42,27,830
Germany .. .. .	11,642	29,26,578	16,033	39,67,074	32,397	80,28,902	+	16,364	+	40,81,828
Belgium .. .. .	2,389	6,27,441	2,040	6,56,086	6,567	16,66,829	+	3,927	+	10,10,743
United Kingdom .. .. .	6,320	15,80,201	2,850	7,42,913	14,787	35,77,136	+	11,937	+	28,34,223
Netherlands .. .. .	6,745	16,44,985	7,514	18,61,905	21,694	54,52,039	+	14,180	+	35,90,134
Italy .. .. .	18,422	45,58,880	13,264	33,47,452	41,765	1,03,01,422	+	28,301	+	69,53,970
Spain .. .. .	12,125	30,31,848	1,900	4,92,309	1,000	2,61,698	—	900	—	2,30,611
Denmark .. .. .	1,000	3,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries .. .. .	720	2,24,984	264	81,068	863	2,72,811	+	599	+	1,91,743
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>84,614</b>	<b>2,15,89,244</b>	<b>50,050</b>	<b>1,25,21,723</b>	<b>141,717</b>	<b>3,51,61,583</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>91,667</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>2,26,39,860</b>
Other seeds .. .. .	17,118	53,12,831	21,918	49,66,372	16,023	45,05,566	—	5,895	—	4,60,806
<b>Total Seeds</b> .. .. .	<b>619,398</b>	<b>11,80,60,355</b>	<b>253,073</b>	<b>5,11,30,878</b>	<b>483,863</b>	<b>9,37,71,180</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>230,790</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>4,26,40,302</b>

## 41. Textiles.—

A. Cotton, Raw.—During most of the fiscal year 1927-28 the Bombay cotton market was still under the deadening influence of the record American crop of 1926, which not only proved a serious competitor to Indian cotton in foreign consuming centres but successfully invaded the Indian domestic market. Up to the end of March 1927, about 30,000 tons of American cotton had reached Bombay, and 50,000 tons more arrived during the year under report. The 1927 American crop has now been finally estimated at 12,950,000 bales of 500 lb. equivalent to 16,187,500 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. As this figure was a long way below the preceding year's record, prices of course tended upwards. At the end of March 1927, the Liverpool spot quotation for middling American was 7·82*d*. It then rose with hardly a break till it touched 12·23 *d*. on 8th September. A reaction followed down to 9·95*d*. at the beginning of February 1928, but by the end of March there was a gain of a penny. Bombay prices conformed to the American, but were generally above parity. The Indian crop of 1926-27 was estimated at 4,973,000 bales and of 1927-28 at 5,480,000 bales, mostly of good quality. It was also late. These factors, together with the financial difficulties experienced by Japan, Bombay's best customer, led to a further restriction of exports, which fell from 385,459 to 312,382 tons in quantity and from Rs. 40½ to Rs. 31 crores in value. The contraction of 73,000 tons was more than accounted for by Japan's reduced takings, which were 80,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the Continent, however, were distinctly better. The stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1928 amounted to no less than 925,000 bales, as compared with 593,000 bales a year earlier. How these will move will depend largely on the news of the 1928 American crop.

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

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	6,551	51,03,095	12,516	1,20,33,977	+ 5,965	+ 69,30,882
Germany .. ..	10,757	91,12,339	18,712	1,78,74,165	+ 7,955	+ 87,61,826
Netherlands .. ..	2,271	15,21,685	2,198	17,15,089	— 73	+ 1,93,404
Belgium .. ..	16,951	1,52,05,948	26,672	2,63,23,385	+ 9,721	+ 1,11,17,437
France .. ..	13,804	1,38,00,438	22,505	2,28,81,393	+ 8,701	+ 90,80,955
Spain .. ..	4,444	40,82,318	3,738	37,39,648	— 706	— 3,42,670
Ceylon .. ..	655	8,07,885	992	10,73,462	+ 337	+ 2,65,577
Italy .. ..	24,872	2,39,80,901	27,019	2,74,52,519	+ 2,147	+ 34,71,618
Austria .. ..	182	2,00,700	..	..	— 182	— 2,00,700
China .. ..	46,160	5,37,07,995	17,669	1,78,19,076	— 28,491	— 3,58,88,919
Japan .. ..	253,697	27,35,76,789	173,457	17,40,26,051	— 80,240	— 9,95,50,738
Indo-China (including Cochin, China, Cambodia, Anam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China).	3,132	30,58,100	4,366	40,50,250	+ 1,234	+ 10,01,150
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	1,191	5,50,345	1,739	9,54,810	+ 548	+ 4,04,465
Other countries ..	702	5,10,757	799	5,25,368	+ 7	+ 14,611
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>385,459</b>	<b>40,52,19,295</b>	<b>312,382</b>	<b>31,04,78,193</b>	<b>— 73,077</b>	<b>— 9,47,41,102</b>

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

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—								
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. ..	748,689	1,00,169	435,546	93,913	1,150,966	2,29,143	+ 715,410	+ 1,35,230
Aden and Dependencies .. ..	1,656,631	4,43,587	2,080,210	5,14,218	1,321,617	3,29,695	— 758,593	— 1,84,523
Bahrein Islands .. ..	646,943	2,04,181	632,040	2,34,492	229,400	71,550	— 402,550	— 1,62,942
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	421,108	1,01,827	448,450	1,99,710	672,610	1,66,910	+ 224,160	— 32,800
Zanzibar and Pemba .. ..	1,476,559	4,66,557	1,527,227	5,13,306	1,456,320	4,73,906	— 70,907	— 39,400
Mesopotamia .. ..	10,663,458	25,57,001	882,848	2,00,800	336,300	58,068	— 546,548	— 1,42,732
Other Native States in Arabia ..	373,088	1,12,438	309,740	1,26,589	178,405	61,700	— 131,335	— 64,889
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3,922,302	13,44,705	2,467,185	8,55,620	2,067,028	6,95,102	— 430,157	— 1,60,518
Egypt .. ..	372,650	95,798	872,270	2,24,430	1,310,262	3,19,000	+ 437,092	+ 94,570
Portuguese East Africa .. ..	5,536,810	14,36,462	2,825,655	8,24,411	4,517,775	13,73,531	+ 1,692,120	+ 5,49,120
Italian East Africa .. ..	867,675	1,93,819	910,105	2,00,845	278,070	70,425	— 632,035	— 1,30,420
Tanganyika Territory .. ..	3,496,722	11,37,162	3,134,920	9,72,097	1,866,910	5,73,473	— 1,268,010	— 3,98,624
Siam .. ..	734,380	1,86,615	49,598	21,227	162,515	59,350	+ 112,917	+ 38,123
Persia .. ..	4,129,828	9,19,576	711,886	2,51,327	289,002	92,802	— 422,794	— 1,58,525
Other countries .. ..	1,829,062	6,74,903	2,015,756	5,50,911	1,593,600	4,51,109	— 422,156	— 99,802
Total Grey .. ..	36,875,905	1,00,64,790	19,333,436	57,83,896	17,430,950	50,25,764	— 1,902,466	— 7,58,132
White .. ..	569,946	1,76,298	1,110,937	3,19,971	1,036,518	3,80,356	— 74,419	+ 60,385

Coloured, Printed or Dyed—										
Aden and Dependencies .. ..	2,807,697	10,78,696	4,373,317	15,26,482	4,211,799	13,49,117	—	161,518	—	1,77,363
Bahrain Islands .. ..	3,221,035	12,95,808	4,330,654	20,09,993	4,918,102	20,35,527	+	587,448	+	25,534
Ceylon .. ..	2,327,063	11,71,743	2,531,641	14,55,747	2,408,162	11,14,138	—	123,479	—	3,41,609
Natal .. ..	1,413,375	4,18,796	951,928	4,03,935	683,100	3,31,628	—	268,828	—	74,307
Egypt .. ..	2,336,406	6,01,719	2,027,339	5,41,721	1,132,008	3,89,657	—	895,331	—	1,52,064
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3,625,273	13,23,912	5,856,332	16,18,814	6,589,173	17,37,782	+	732,841	+	1,18,968
Zanzibar and Pemba .. ..	1,213,451	4,60,653	3,312,477	10,05,995	3,445,786	9,56,374	+	133,309	—	49,621
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. ..	1,319,390	5,11,014	1,493,105	5,10,341	2,574,084	7,88,334	+	1,075,979	+	2,77,993
Mesopotamia .. ..	22,882,326	51,12,900	37,332,882	1,05,09,447	23,633,619	71,33,278	—	13,699,263	—	33,76,169
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,106,883	6,99,892	2,593,052	9,84,195	2,273,157	7,39,870	—	319,895	—	2,44,325
Other Native States in Arabia ..	1,841,778	6,61,529	4,217,294	17,06,070	3,294,290	12,58,907	—	923,004	—	4,47,163
Persia .. ..	24,396,700	70,15,376	36,742,872	1,07,26,088	27,787,346	78,85,734	—	8,955,526	—	28,41,254
Siam .. ..	1,474,548	9,21,524	1,667,330	9,88,108	1,720,110	11,46,350	+	52,780	+	1,60,244
Portuguese East Africa .. ..	3,294,590	10,43,683	7,447,737	18,65,960	5,934,761	15,10,422	—	1,512,976	—	3,55,538
Tanganyika Territory .. ..	3,457,510	11,89,467	6,396,494	15,85,332	9,270,458	22,89,246	+	2,873,964	+	7,03,914
Other countries .. ..	5,096,124	18,87,824	8,224,439	31,59,891	6,652,408	28,45,675	—	1,572,031	—	3,14,216
<b>Total Coloured ..</b>	<b>82,814,149</b>	<b>2,53,94,626</b>	<b>129,503,893</b>	<b>4,06,01,017</b>	<b>106,528,363</b>	<b>3,35,14,039</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>22,975,530</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>70,86,978</b>
<b>Total Piece-goods ..</b>	<b>120,260,000</b>	<b>3,56,35,714</b>	<b>149,948,266</b>	<b>4,67,04,884</b>	<b>124,995,831</b>	<b>3,89,20,159</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>24,952,435</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>77,84,723</b>

As a result of the Tariff Board enquiry into the Indian cotton textile industry, the duty on machinery and component parts and on the chief mill stores, including coal tar dyes, was remitted with effect from 1st October 1927. Further, the duty on artificial silk yarn and warps and artificial silk thread was reduced from 15 to 7½%, and a minimum duty of 1½ annas a pound imposed on all imported cotton yarn. Sufficient time has hardly elapsed since these measures were taken to observe their effects, but the Bombay mill industry is still doing badly. Some of the mills tried to put into practice some of the Tariff Board's recommendations as to more efficient working, but a strike ensued which speedily developed into a general strike which was not over at the end of the fiscal year.

The year opened favourably with prices following the rise in the raw material. But in May and June buyers lost confidence and stocks began to rise. Then came the serious floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar, which caused considerable dislocation to the off-take of goods, and restricted new business from that area. The publication of the first Bureau report in August led to great activity in raw cotton, and the cloth market similarly became active on speculative buying, based on bullish crop reports. As a result, stocks soon showed a welcome decrease, but as from the middle of September cotton weakened, much of the speculative purchases was thrown back on the market at a loss, and hindered further business.

During the year production of cotton yarn fell away but that of piece-goods showed a further increase. The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year fell by 25 million yards to 125 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 78 lakhs to Rs. 3·89 crores in value, mainly as a result of reduced shipments of coloured piece-goods to Mesopotamia, Persia, Other Native States in Arabia and Portuguese East Africa. Shipments to Tanganyika Territory, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya Colony and Siam recorded appreciable increases. Smaller demands from most of the countries in East Africa, Aden, Bahrein Islands, Persia and Mesopotamia were responsible for the decrease in greys; but shipments to Portuguese East Africa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt recorded noticeable increases.

The price of standard long cloth, which stood at 14½ annas per lb. at the end of March 1927 showed an upward tendency in May, and rising steadily reached Rs. 1-0-3 in September. In November the quotation declined to Re. 1-0-0, and in January to 15½ annas, at which figure it remained till the end of the year.

As in the previous year coloured piece-goods constituted 86 % and greys 13 % of the export trade, the changes in which are indicated in the following table.

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

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1920-21 .. .. .	473	320	660	131
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 .. .. .	269	152	828	98
1926-27 .. .. .	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28 .. .. .	174	155	1,065	106

It will be seen that re-exports of foreign grey and coloured piece-goods increased, the former markedly.

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	325,928	2,44,624	283,040	1,50,017	355,194	2,23,422	+ 72,154	+ 73,405
Egypt	5,095,150	47,92,717	5,018,050	39,82,764	4,835,670	36,81,998	- 182,380	- 3,00,766
Aden and Dependencies	2,613,090	26,85,051	3,763,809	32,44,106	3,809,150	30,52,507	+ 45,341	- 1,91,599
Hongkong	9,444,904	81,36,722	16,665,230	1,02,40,317	630,300	4,35,750	-16,034,930	- 98,13,567
Italy	1,251,880	9,37,536	47,200	28,293	112,150	62,349	+ 64,950	+ 34,056
Turkey European	785,200	7,36,523	194,960	1,33,087	450,800	2,94,877	+ 255,840	+ 1,61,790
Siam	1,679,040	15,42,612	1,605,600	14,07,150	1,622,646	14,34,346	+ 17,046	+ 27,196
Persia	3,617,190	37,04,713	4,413,300	42,21,387	3,304,270	25,90,633	-1,109,030	- 16,30,754
Straits Settlements	1,085,080	10,72,167	1,167,600	11,19,376	1,060,752	11,15,206	- 106,848	- 4,170
Mesopotamia ..	796,516	7,01,245	1,035,196	7,54,881	936,160	6,95,026	- 99,036	- 69,855
Syria	1,782,400	16,30,298	3,598,632	28,42,693	1,932,400	14,64,171	-1,666,232	- 13,78,622
Other countries	3,059,170	28,64,637	3,413,068	24,89,237	5,102,695	33,83,051	+1,689,627	+ 8,93,814
Total ..	31,535,548	2,90,48,845	41,205,685	3,06,22,308	24,152,187	1,84,33,336	-17,053,498	-1,21,88,972

The position in the yarn market was far from satisfactory throughout the year, and though the number of idle spindles increased practically from month to month till the end of December 1927, stocks, instead of falling, rose. Early in 1928 the strike put an end to production.

The recovery in the exports of yarn noticed last year was not maintained, shipments having fallen by 17 million lb. to 24 million lb. and by Rs. 1·22 crore to Rs. 1·84 crore owing chiefly to smaller despatches to Hongkong, which only amounted to 630,000 lb. valued at Rs. 4·35 lakhs as against over 16½ million lb. valued at Rs. 1·02 crore. Shipments to Syria and Persia also declined by over 1½ million lb. and 1 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 13·78 lakhs and Rs. 16·31 lakhs in value.

*D. Wool, Raw.*—Exports of raw wool improved by 2½ million lb. to about 19½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 12·43 lakhs to Rs. 1·71 crore in value, mainly owing to larger despatches to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Belgium.



MISCELLANEOUS.

42. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1926-27 and 1927-28:—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Percentage to total imports.			1913-1914.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	
				1913-1914.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.				1913-1914.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.				
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.							
<b>United Kingdom and British Possessions—</b>																
United Kingdom .. ..	36,23-25	29,54-28	31,71-86	57-95	38-44	36-73	8,55-64	7,60-47	11,45-31	12-32	10-77	17-05	33-93	25-19	28-12	
Hongkong .. ..	55-07	36-00	57-53	88	47	67	6,31-39	1,19-19	23-70	9-09	1-69	35	5-20	1-05	53	
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,90-55	37	05	3-05	..	..	9-37	16-23	26-20	13	23	39	1-51	11	17	
Aden and Dependencies ..	25-37	10-51	10-24	40	14	12	90-58	1,26-18	1,46-00	1-39	1-79	2-17	02	93	1-02	
Mesopotamia .. ..	30-57	40-26	62-74	48	52	73	82-74	1,86-53	1,51-99	1-17	2-64	2-26	81	1-54	1-40	
Ceylon .. ..	10-38	22-12	35-28	17	29	41	30-14	94-16	97-13	56	1-33	1-45	37	79	86	
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	67-27	85-96	1,01-28	1-08	1-12	1-17	58-00	54-75	61-54	84	78	92	95	95	1-06	
Bahrain Islands .. ..	71-30	22-01	20-57	1-14	29	24	32-49	66-05	67-70	46	80	1-01	79	53	58	
Zanzibar and Pemba .. ..	30-08	30-40	30-42	48	41	35	20-82	50-91	44-54	30	72	86	39	55	49	
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3-32	2,14-72	2,11-63	06	2-79	2-45	43-30	79-32	78-95	62	1-13	1-18	35	1-99	1-89	
Tanganyika Territory ..	14	15-06	7-08	..	19	08	32-61	41-85	47-10	46	60	70	25	39	35	
Natal .. ..	17-63	20-15	28-38	28	26	33	4-87	17-78	17-52	07	25	26	17	26	30	
Canada .. ..	06	42-51	68-09	..	65	79	06	1-59	2-48	..	02	04	..	30	46	
Australia .. ..	39-73	45-32	1,03-50	64	50	1-20	2-31	3-69	4-54	03	05	07	33	33	70	
Other British Possessions ..	1-82	36-30	22-75	03	47	26	6-23	45-53	49-87	10	85	74	06	57	47	
<b>Total United Kingdom and British Possessions.</b>	<b>41,66-54</b>	<b>35,75-97</b>	<b>39,31-70</b>	<b>66-63</b>	<b>46-53</b>	<b>45-53</b>	<b>19,15-55</b>	<b>16,54-83</b>	<b>19,64-57</b>	<b>27-54</b>	<b>23-44</b>	<b>29-25</b>	<b>46-03</b>	<b>35-48</b>	<b>38-40</b>	

Foreign Countries.																
Europe—																
Hungary .. .. .	..	..	17-08	4-67	..	-22	05	..	..	-02	..	..	..	..	-12	08
Belgium .. .. .	1,00-91	2,56-75	2,79-72	1-61	3-34	3-24	4,71-48	2,28-28	3,70-50	6-79	3-23	5-52	4-84	3-29	4-24	..
France .. .. .	1,38-97	1,65-94	1,97-86	2-22	2-16	2-29	6,87-54	3,31-20	4,54-21	9-80	4-09	6-76	6-26	3-37	4-25	..
Germany .. .. .	6,02-42	7,35-55	6,00-38	9-64	9-57	7-65	5,02-15	2,00-29	3,93-06	7-23	2-84	5-86	8-37	6-34	6-87	..
Italy .. .. .	1,35-82	3,45-08	3,50-05	2-17	4-49	4-05	4,16-13	3,78-07	5,09-06	5-99	5-36	7-58	4-18	4-90	5-59	..
Austria .. .. .	1,67-60	62-92	67-53	2-68	-82	-78	2,69-25	3-00	-57	3-88	-04	-01	3-31	-45	-44	..
Spain .. .. .	5-53	5-27	8-24	09	-07	-10	61-03	64-53	59-39	-88	-91	-88	-50	-48	-44	..
Netherlands .. .. .	29-03	1,43-15	1,37-08	-47	1-86	1-50	20-53	81-72	1,18-90	-30	1-15	1-77	-38	1-52	1-67	..
Sweden .. .. .	17-48	37-78	41-84	-28	-49	-48	2-35	3-88	3-06	-03	-05	-05	-15	-28	-29	..
Czecho Slovakia .. .. .	..	74-72	66-21	..	-97	-77	..	..	-01	..	..	..	..	-50	-43	..
Norway .. .. .	10-00	22-97	26-46	-16	-30	-31	-06	-10	-58	-01	..	-01	-08	-16	-18	..
Switzerland .. .. .	40-10	1,45-84	1,82-50	-64	1-90	2-11	..	1-24	-53	..	-02	-01	-30	1-00	1-19	..
Georgia .. .. .	..	-10	24-11	..	..	-28	..	-56	..	..	-01	..	..	-01	-16	..
Other Countries .. .. .	3-56	59-55	45-97	-04	-78	-53	18-65	21-68	29-18	-26	-31	-43	-18	-55	-49	..
Total Europe .. .. .	12,51-82	20,72-70	20,92-62	20-02	26-97	24-23	24,50-07	13,14-57	19,39-96	35-27	18-62	28-88	28-05	22-07	26-27	..
Asia—																
Japan .. .. .	2,02-52	7,45-08	8,67-99	3-24	9-70	10-05	16,42-48	27,67-13	17,63-11	23-64	39-20	26-25	13-98	23-82	17-14	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	1,86-66	2,35-33	2,76-91	2-19	3-06	3-21	4,10-72	5,43-76	1,88-77	5-91	7-70	2-81	4-15	5-28	3-03	..
Perita .. .. .	59-07	1,30-68	1,72-32	-04	1-70	2-00	1,10-14	2,41-86	1,95-35	1-59	3-43	2-91	1-28	2-53	2-39	..
Java .. .. .	1,58-80	1,96-35	3,31-28	2-54	2-55	3-84	1-82	3-29	4-81	-03	-05	-07	1-22	1-35	2-19	..
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	43-81	34-60	37-56	-70	-45	-43	48-20	45-68	45-78	-69	-65	-68	-70	-55	-54	..
Other Native States in Arabia	9-67	4-51	9-50	-16	-06	-11	78-02	62-31	99-32	-86	-88	1-48	-69	-45	-71	..
Siam .. .. .	25-27	11-15	14-59	-40	-14	-17	17-08	32-83	40-44	-26	-46	-60	-32	-30	-36	..
Borneo Dutch .. .. .	..	-18	-37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries .. .. .	31-11	6-65	14-61	-51	-09	-17	28-22	87-46	84-45	-68	1-24	1-25	-46	-64	-65	..
Total Asia .. .. .	6,66-91	13,64-53	17,25-13	10-68	17-75	19-98	23,36-68	37,84-32	24,22-03	33-66	53-61	36-05	22-80	34-92	27-01	..
Africa .. .. .	29-17	16-71	28-25	-47	-22	-32	1,31-14	1,41-22	1,48-39	1-89	2-00	2-21	1-21	1-07	1-15	..
America .. .. .	1,37-50	6,55-27	8,58-45	2-20	8-53	9-94	1,18-89	1,64-11	2,42-60	1-64	2-33	3-61	1-61	5-56	7-17	..
Grand Total .. .. .	62,51-84	76,85-18	86,36-15	100-00	100-00	100-00	69,47-33	70,59-05	67,17-55	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	..

43. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. The United Kingdom maintained pride of place, which she had regained in the previous year at the expense of Japan, her share having expanded from 25·19 to 28·12 per cent. This, however, was the result of the heavy fall in the value of the raw cotton taken by Japan, whose share fell from 23·82 to 17·14 per cent. The share of other British possessions remained unchanged. The share of the Continent of Europe improved from 22·97 to 26·27 per cent. owing to better trade with Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The share of America increased from 5·56 to 7·17 per cent. owing to the heavy shipments of raw cotton from that country.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure improved by Rs. 2·17 crores to Rs. 31·72 crores owing mainly to larger arrivals of railway plant and rolling stock, cotton piece-goods, iron and steel and copper. Imports from other British possessions also improved by Rs. 1·38 crore to Rs. 7·6 crores as a result of larger receipts of wheat from Australia, dates from Mesopotamia, pneumatic motor covers from Canada and tin from the Straits Settlements. Imports from foreign countries in Europe advanced by Rs. 19·92 lakhs to Rs. 20·93 crores owing to large arrivals of iron and steel, precious stones and railway plant and rolling stock from Belgium, artificial silk piece-goods from Germany and Switzerland, kerosene from Georgia and artificial silk yarn from France, though there were noticeable decreases in the imports of copper from Germany and of beet sugar from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Austria. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan, next in importance to the United Kingdom, improved by Rs. 1·23 crore to Rs. 8·68 crores, mainly owing to larger arrivals of grey and coloured piece-goods, rice and silk piece-goods, though receipts of cotton twist and yarn declined. Imports from China advanced by Rs. 41·58 lakhs to Rs. 2·77 crores, owing mainly to larger supplies of cotton twist and yarn. Larger arrivals of sugar account for the marked increase of Rs. 1·35 crore in the total imports from Java. The increase of Rs. 41·64 lakhs in imports from Persia was due to larger arrivals of fuel oils and to the importation, for the first time, of kerosene oil. Imports from Africa improved by Rs. 11·54 lakhs to Rs. 28·25 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of coal from Portuguese East Africa and raw cotton from Egypt. The marked increase of Rs. 2·03 crores in imports from the United States of America was due to the heavy shipments of raw cotton from that country.

Under exports Japan continues to occupy the first place, though her share has fallen from 39·2 to 26·25 per cent. as the result of the heavy fall in her takings of raw cotton. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage of 17·05 as against 10·77 in the previous year, as a result of larger despatches of seeds, hides and skins (raw and tanned), raw cotton, groundnut cake and manganese ore. Among other countries the shares of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands have improved owing to larger shipments of raw cotton and seeds. The heavy decrease in the shipments of cotton twist and yarn was responsible for the fall in the share of Hongkong. The shares of China and Persia decreased because of the restricted takings of raw cotton by the former and of cotton coloured piece-goods and yarn by the latter. America's share expanded from 2·33 to 3·61 per cent. owing to larger shipments of seeds.

44. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account improved by Rs. 1·34 crore to Rs. 3·72 crores, owing

mainly to larger arrivals of railway plant and rolling stock, machinery and mill-work, metals, instruments and apparatus, and vehicles, while 'all other articles not specified', stationery and hardware recorded small decreases. The decrease under 'all other articles not specified', was mainly due to smaller receipts of fuel oils by the G. I. P. Railway which amounted to Rs. 20.04 lakhs as against Rs. 25.07 lakhs in the previous year. Exports on Government account declined by Rs. 5.78 lakhs to Rs. 20.68 lakhs owing to smaller despatches of 'all other articles, not specified' and of arms, ammunition and military stores.

45. *Treasure.*—

	Average for five years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for five years end- ing 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
<b>Gold—</b>					
Private .. ..	27,99,20,839	37,64,86,331	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	— 3,74,80,178
Government ..	27,000	20,554	..	..	..
<b>Silver—</b>					
Private .. ..	8,68,27,258	18,38,73,590	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	— 3,46,86,336
Government ..	2,15,72,087	15,28,285	10,38,057	3,14,122	— 7,23,935
<b>Currency notes—</b>					
Private .. ..	..	61,94,707	15,31,374	23,91,527	+ 8,60,153
Government ..	..	7,98,321	7,63,327	39,736	— 7,23,591
Total, Imports ..	38,83,47,784	56,89,01,788	35,16,08,638	27,88,54,751	— 7,27,53,887
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<b>Gold—</b>					
Private .. ..	2,55,04,983	3,40,37,840	4,85,128	73,348	— 4,11,790
Government ..	70,07,178	..	..	..	..
<b>Silver—</b>					
Private .. ..	2,67,58,434	2,55,06,257	1,44,63,267	2,40,41,983	+ 95,78,616
Government ..	18,857	2,613	..	4,71,207	+ 4,71,207
<b>Currency notes—</b>					
Private .. ..	..	19,69,000	97,900	4,000	— 93,900
Government ..	..	15,90,090	20,50,000	46,40,000	+ 25,90,000
Total, Exports ..	7,02,89,452	6,31,04,710	1,70,96,405	2,92,30,538	+ 1,21,34,133

Despite a somewhat larger balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India, viz., Rs. 82 crores as against Rs. 79 crores in 1926-27, imports of treasure on private account fell further from Rs. 34.98 crores to Rs. 27.85 crores. Imports of both gold and silver declined, the former by Rs. 3.75 crores to Rs. 15.5 crores and the latter by Rs. 3.47 crores to Rs. 12.1 crores. Arrivals of gold bullion dropped by Rs. 2.25 crores to Rs. 10.79 crores; there were smaller arrivals from Natal and Western Australia, but shipments from the United States of America, Egypt and the United Kingdom expanded by Rs. 1.06 crore, MICoCB

Rs. 97.17 lakhs and Rs. 29.32 lakhs respectively. New Zealand sent Rs. 14.95 lakhs worth in the year under review as against none in the previous year. Imports of sovereigns also fell further by Rs. 1.22 crore to Rs. 4.31 crores owing to smaller shipments from Natal and Western Australia, though receipts from the United Kingdom were higher by Rs. 37.13 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 27.17 lakhs in other coined gold was due to smaller arrivals of Turkish gold coins from Mesopotamia; receipts of gold dollars from the United States of America recorded a small improvement. The decline in imports of silver was a result of a contraction of Rs. 3.16 crores in bar and of Rs. 29.09 lakhs in Government of India rupees. The notable increases of Rs. 1.9 crore, Rs. 50.32 lakhs and Rs. 29.54 lakhs in shipments of bar from the United States of America, France and Egypt respectively were more than counterbalanced by heavy decreases of Rs. 5.06 crores and Rs. 81.02 lakhs in the arrivals from the United Kingdom and China. The decrease of Rs. 29.09 lakhs under Government of India rupees was due mainly to smaller arrivals from Bahrein Islands, Mesopotamia, Persia and Muskat. Mauritius sent none as against Rs. 17.41 lakhs in the previous year.

Exports of gold on private account amounted only to Rs. 73,000 as against Rs. 4.85 lakhs in the previous year, while those of silver improved by Rs. 95.79 lakhs to Rs. 2.4 crores as a result of larger shipments of bar to China and of Government of India rupees to Mauritius.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver decreased from Rs. 10.38 lakhs to Rs. 3.14 lakhs, while exports amounted to Rs. 4.71 lakhs as against none in the previous year.

46. *Shipping*.—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1926-27 and 1927-28 :—

Vessels.	1913-1914.		1926-1927.		1927-1928.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	662	1,992,169	548	2,115,885	640	2,465,623
	{ In ballast ..	101	271,281	33	124,024	38	1,17,289
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	142	14,882	110	14,547	140	15,411
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	3	631	..	..
Total ..		905	2,278,332	694	2,255,067	818	2,598,523

Vessels.	1913-1914.		1926-1927.		1927-1928.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	619	1,818,005	347	1,438,431	422	1,688,802
	{ In ballast ..	38	121,231	84	333,836	61	240,467
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	113	12,055	87	9,785	101	11,383
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	7	1,162	..	..
Total ..	770	1,951,291	525	1,783,214	584	1,940,652	
Grand Total ..	1,675	4,229,623	1,219	4,038,301	1,402	4,539,175	

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,219 to 1,402 and the total net tonnage from 4,038,301 to 4,539,175. Steamers numbered 1,161 of the burthen of 4,512,381 as against 1,012 of 4,012,176 tons in the previous year. The average net tonnage of the steamers which entered the port with cargo was 3,853 or practically the same as in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

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

*Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.*

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British .. .. .	2,739,773	2,727,866	3,093,713
Japanese .. .. .	261,757	518,131	506,024
Italian .. .. .	135,049	332,546	365,035
American .. .. .	..	61,564	77,654
Norwegian .. .. .	41,599	32,099	86,571
Greek .. .. .	12,157	5,184	6,332
Danish .. .. .	..	6,074	8,471
French .. .. .	176,195	37,458	23,955
German .. .. .	479,116	198,653	236,929
Others .. .. .	357,040	92,601	107,697
Total .. .. .	4,202,686	4,012,176	4,512,381

48. *Freight*.—Homeward freights ruled easy during the first month of the year ; but from May to December they rose steadily. From January rates declined, but at the end of March they were still distinctly higher than at the beginning of the year under review. 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 1927.	December 1927.	March 1928.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
United Kingdom—			
Cotton & wool, raw (measurement) ..	16—0	21—0	19—0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ..	16—0	21—0	19—0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.) ..	13—0	18—0	16—0
Manganese ore .. .. .	19—6	18—6	17—0

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1927.	December 1927.	March 1928.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Antwerp—			
Light seeds .. .. .	14—6	18—0	16—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	17—6	21—0	19—6
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds .. .. .	15—0	18—0	16—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	18—0	21—0	19—6
Havre—			
Light seeds .. .. .	17—0	20—6	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	20—0	23—6	21—0
Hamburg—			
Light seeds .. .. .	17—3	18—3	16—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	20—3	21—3	19—6
Genoa—			
Light seeds .. .. .	14—0	19—0	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	17—0	22—0	21—0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds .. .. .	14—0	19—6	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	17—0	22—6	20—0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds .. .. .	15—3	20—0	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	18—3	23—0	21—0

49. *Exchange.*—At the beginning of the year under report the rupee was quoted at 1s. 5 7/8d. for demand drafts. This rate hardly varied down to the end of August. In the next two months there was a rising tendency and by the end of November 1s. 6 1/32d. was reached. In December 1s. 6 1/8d., the maximum of the year, was touched and thereafter rates declined slightly and stood at 1s. 6d. till the end of the year.

50. *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.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.	1925- 1926.	1926- 1927.	1927- 1928.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>								
<b>Metals and Ores—</b>								
Brass .. ..	100	103.47	165.49	121.48	117.70	110.66	107.49	102.45
Copper .. ..	100	108.52	173.94	120.78	109.52	104.55	89.53	94.84
Iron and Steel .. ..	100	94.71	297.38	145.63	136.60	129.61	116.68	112.08
Oils—Kerosene .. ..	100	88.88	173.33	137.78	153.33	135.55	138.00	102.22
Sugar, refined .. ..	100	93.66	374.82	154.11	135.24	97.78	93.34	92.47
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn. .. ..	100	175.44	485.96	296.49	298.25	252.63	229.12	228.31
“ Piece-goods— Grey .. ..	100	136.36	418.18	327.27	318.18	290.91	253.45	227.27
White .. ..	100	133.33	441.66	333.33	308.33	308.33	306.83	266.67
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	125.00	450.00	325.00	306.25	275.00	249.37	218.75
Silk—Raw .. ..	100	107.26	208.66	232.40	227.65	196.09	166.20	163.69
“ —Piece-goods .. ..	100	96.43	226.19	203.57	183.33	151.19	148.45	140.49
Wool—Piece-goods .. ..	100	108.33	496.43	285.71	268.67	273.81	256.69	234.62
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
<b>Grain, pulse and flour—</b>								
Rice (Indian) .. ..	100	114.26	240.65	227.72	240.61	219.84	247.51	232.34
<b>Seeds—</b>								
Linseed .. ..	100	175.16	247.67	197.50	198.95	201.73	165.20	157.17
Rape .. ..	100	116.51	216.84	175.70	191.78	203.16	199.14	192.36
Til or Jinjili .. ..	100	125.41	251.76	191.28	193.75	188.16	199.44	183.67
Cotton .. ..	100	163.14	207.58	247.71	253.11	229.74	188.90	198.64
Castor .. ..	100	119.60	172.68	206.99	234.34	182.92	153.14	161.04
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton, Raw .. ..	100	181.72	243.31	307.75	325.16	275.60	230.01	216.61
“ Twist and Yarn. .. ..	100	156.66	403.33	316.66	333.66	306.66	247.71	253.33
“ Piece-goods— Grey .. ..	100	125.00	375.00	266.66	250.00	225.00	249.17	241.67
“ White .. ..	100	105.26	310.53	173.68	194.74	163.16	151.68	194.74
“ Coloured, printed or dyed. .. ..	100	95.45	218.18	154.54	150.00	140.91	142.27	140.91
Wool, Raw .. ..	100	122.92	270.83	191.66	229.17	197.92	192.92	183.33



51. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the chief items of the import trade except copper have declined, the fall in the case of kerosene oil and cotton and woollen piece-goods being most pronounced. Piece-goods though much cheaper than in the boom years after the war, are still much more expensive than before the war. The export figures show that prices of cotton seed, castor seed, cotton yarn and white piece-goods have risen, the rise in the case of the last named article being considerable. As pointed out in last year's report, the 1926-27 figure for cotton grey piece-goods was almost certainly too high, and the present year's figure must really represent a rise. The prices of other exports were down, the most noticeable decline being in raw cotton, rice and til seed.

52. The effect of the variations in prices is indicated in the following table, in which the value of the principal articles of imports and exports has been recalculated at the previous year's prices and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As there is a considerable increase in the total value of imports and as the average prices have generally fallen, it is evident that the volume of import trade has expanded considerably. Under exports raw cotton shows a heavy decline, but seeds record a noticeable expansion both in volume and value. Lower prices account for nearly Rs. 2 crores of the fall of Rs. 9 crores under raw cotton.

Articles,  (1)	1926-27.		1927-28.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column 2.  (4)	Increase or decrease in 1927-28 as compared with column 2.  (5)		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.  (6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
<b>IMPORTS.</b>								
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Coal .. .. . Ton.	118,027	26,20,449	207,099	45,44,036	45,98,012	+ 89,072	+ 19,24,487	+ 19,77,563
Dyeing and Tanning substances—								
Dyes obtained from coal tar. Lb.	11,260,857	1,23,70,194	14,131,390	1,65,41,551	1,55,16,266	+ 2,870,533	+ 41,71,357	+ 31,46,072
Metals and Ores—								
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing. Cwt.	244,420	1,18,43,682	249,372	1,14,10,739	1,20,83,570	+ 4,952	— 4,32,943	+ 2,39,888
Copper .. .. . Ton.	190,071	88,69,345	151,687	74,97,894	70,78,170	— 38,384	— 13,71,451	— 17,91,175
Iron and steel .. .. . Ton.	225,506	3,87,31,132	284,296	4,69,04,553	4,88,28,406	+ 58,790	+ 81,73,421	+ 1,00,97,274
Oils—Kerosene .. .. . Gal.	13,718,485	85,27,931	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	1,36,96,912	+ 8,316,444	+ 15,17,210	+ 51,68,981
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including Beet). Ton.	183,054	3,71,45,020	176,397	3,54,62,288	3,57,94,126	— 6,657	— 16,82,732	— 13,50,894
Textiles—								
Cotton, Twist and yarn. Lb.	28,285,806	3,69,54,430	28,627,487	3,70,70,744	3,73,87,498	+ 3,41,681	+ 1,16,314	+ 4,33,068

Articles.  (1)	1926-27.		1927-28.		Value if re-cal- culated at prices derived from column 2.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
<b>IMPORTS—contd.</b>								
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, Piece-goods—								
Grey ... Yds.	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	3,88,64,860	+ 42,099,469	+ 72,75,639	+ 1,17,35,869
White ... "	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	4,14,85,167	+ 17,122,688	+ 12,19,940	+ 62,81,209
Printed, dyed and woven coloured goods.	134,523,312	5,37,42,232	176,904,824	6,13,93,338	7,06,71,708	+ 42,381,512	+ 76,51,106	+ 1,69,29,476
Silk—raw ... Lb.	1,138,781	67,76,263	1,506,686	88,34,514	89,65,384	+ 367,906	+ 20,58,251	+ 21,89,121
— Piece-goods ... Yds.	14,799,864	1,84,64,056	16,827,878	1,98,68,642	2,09,92,778	+ 2,028,014	+ 14,04,686	+ 25,28,722
Wool—Piece-goods ... "	5,855,053	1,26,25,657	7,142,690	1,40,44,490	1,54,01,782	+ 1,287,637	+ 14,18,933	+ 27,76,125
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
Grain, Pulse and flour—								
Rice not in the husk Ton.	16,066	42,87,527	19,793	49,58,447	52,82,150	+ 3,727	+ 670,920	+ 9,94,623
Wheat flour ... "	21,377	52,90,108	22,100	52,14,903	54,69,025	+ 723	+ 75,205	+ 1,78,917
Skins, raw ... "	4,576	66,46,640	4,195	71,71,282	60,92,320	— 381	+ 5,25,642	+ 5,53,320
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed ... "	945	33,58,301	1,614	57,46,128	57,35,765	+ 669	+ 23,87,827	+ 23,77,464
" Skins, " ... "	782	43,57,466	925	50,73,858	51,54,291	+ 143	+ 7,16,392	+ 7,96,825

<b>Metals and Ores—</b>													
Manganese ore	-	b.	2,27,176	61,93,322	266,273	68,82,545	72,59,188	+	39,097	+	6,89,223	+	10,65,866
<b>Seeds—</b>													
Castor	..	..	55,091	1,09,33,749	90,805	1,89,52,296	1,80,21,796	+	35,714	+	80,18,547	+	70,88,047
Cotton	..	..	42,786	37,74,515	133,346	1,24,95,613	1,17,63,571	+	90,560	+	87,21,098	+	79,89,056
Groundnuts	..	..	50,050	1,25,21,723	141,717	3,51,61,583	3,54,55,354	+	91,067	+	2,26,39,860	+	2,29,33,631
Linseed	..	..	78,278	1,76,12,826	88,714	1,89,91,144	1,99,60,960	+	10,436	+	13,78,31	+	23,48,134
Rape	..	..	3,686	9,24,887	3,658	8,86,639	9,17,861	-	28	-	38,248	-	7,026
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	..	..	1,264	3,96,806	9,600	27,78,339	30,13,715	+	8,336	+	23,81,533	+	26,16,909
<b>Textiles—</b>													
Cotton, raw	..	..	373,925	39,99,32,359	303,756	30,60,09,594	32,48,82,928	-	70,169	-	9,39,22,765	-	7,50,49,431
..	Twist and yarn.	Lb.	41,205,685	3,06,22,308	24,152,187	1,84,33,336	1,79,47,490	-	17,053,498	-	1,21,88,972	-	1,26,74,818
..	Piece-goods	Yds.	149,948,266	4,67,04,884	124,995,831	3,89,20,159	3,89,23,702	-	24,952,435	-	77,84,725	-	77,81,182
Wool, raw	..	Lb.	17,158,512	1,58,91,700	19,421,487	1,71,35,237	1,79,86,239	+	2,262,975	+	12,43,537	+	20,94,539

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

Articles.	1913-14.		1927-28.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1927-28 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
						5		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Coal .. .. Ton.	443,085	82,41,479	207,099	45,44,936	38,52,041	— 235,986	— 36,06,543	— 43,89,438
Dyeing and Tanning substances—								
Dyes obtained from coal tar.	11,885,515	76,28,764	14,131,390	1,65,41,551	90,69,526	+ 2,245,875	+ 89,12,787	+ 14,40,702
Metals and Ores—								
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.	242,147	1,19,20,370	249,372	1,14,10,739	1,22,76,035	+ 7,225	— 5,09,631	+ 3,55,665
Copper .. .. "	210,251	1,27,72,975	151,687	74,97,894	92,15,137	— 58,564	— 52,75,081	— 35,57,838
Iron and Steel .. Ton.	279,941	3,97,57,357	284,296	4,69,04,553	4,03,75,832	+ 4,355	+ 71,47,196	+ 6,18,475
Oils—kerosene .. Gal.	18,748,220	85,94,265	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	1,01,00,811	+ 3,286,709	+ 14,50,876	+ 15,06,546
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above.	213,145	3,75,39,310	176,397	3,54,62,288	3,10,67,198	— 36,748	— 20,77,022	— 64,72,112

Articles.	1913-14.		1927-28.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1927-28 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS—contd.</b>								
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton, twist and Lb. yarn.	15,602,304	1,49,53,851	28,627,487	3,70,70,744	2,74,36,583	+ 13,025,183	+ 2,21,16,893	+ 1,24,82,732
Cotton, Piece-goods— Grey. .. Yds.	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	2,20,39,220	— 66,103,920	+ 19,00,741	— 1,04,64,669
White .. .. "	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	112,646,276	3,64,23,898	2,03,41,624	— 126,793,492	— 67,66,966	— 2,28,40,240
Printed, dyed, and woven coloured goods. .. "	345,803,566	7,41,71,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338	3,79,46,085	— 168,898,742	— 1,27,78,560	— 3,62,25,813
Silk—Raw .. Lb.	2,018,901	96,67,845	1,506,686	88,34,514	72,14,916	— 512,215	— 8,33,331	— 24,52,929
Silk, Piece-goods .. Yds.	17,481,472	1,32,54,327	16,827,878	1,98,68,642	1,27,58,897	— 653,594	+ 66,14,315	— 4,95,430
Wool Piece-goods ..	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	7,142,690	1,40,44,590	68,14,840	— 6,009,540	+ 14,95,365	— 57,34,385

EXPORTS.

Grain, Pulse and flour—											
Rice not in the husk.	28,884	42,53,184	19,793	49,58,447	29,14,529	—	9,091	+	7,05,263	— 13,38,655	
Wheat flour .. ..	34,677	58,19,827	22,100	52,14,903	37,09,034	—	12,577	—	6,04,924	— 21,10,793	
Skins, raw .. ..	6,878	56,24,982	4,155	71,71,282	34,30,764	—	2,683	+	15,46,300	— 21,94,218	
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed.	1,560	35,09,328	1,614	57,46,128	36,30,805	+	54	+	22,36,800	+	1,21,477
Leather—Skins, tanned or dressed.	876	35,26,119	925	60,73,858	37,23,356	+	49	+	15,47,739	+	1,97,237
Metals and Ores—											
Manganese ore .. ..	606,724	1,03,74,954	266,273	68,82,545	45,53,242	—	3,40,451	—	34,92,409	— 58,21,712	
Seeds—											
Castor .. ..	115,389	1,73,85,321	90,805	1,89,52,296	1,36,81,317	—	24,584	+	15,66,975	— 37,04,004	
Cotton .. ..	260,124	1,94,70,579	1,33,346	1,24,95,613	99,81,095	—	126,778	—	69,74,966	— 94,89,484	
Groundnuts .. ..	53,647	1,06,57,980	141,717	3,51,61,583	2,81,54,732	+	88,070	+	2,45,03,603	+	1,74,96,752
Linseed .. ..	211,421	3,49,54,228	88,714	1,89,91,144	1,46,67,085	—	122,707	—	1,59,63,084	— 2,02,87,143	
Rape .. ..	52,230	91,46,501	3,658	8,86,639	6,40,588	—	48,572	—	82,59,862	— 85,05,913	
Sesamum (til or jinjili).	93,304	2,21,27,104	9,600	27,78,339	22,76,646	—	83,704	—	1,93,48,765	— 1,98,50,458	
Textiles—											
Cotton, raw .. ..	380,464	29,70,81,890	3,03,756	30,60,09,504	23,71,85,139	—	76,708	+	89,27,704	— 598,96,751	
Cotton, Twist and yarn.	185,920,865	9,21,00,293	24,152,187	1,84,33,336	1,19,62,578	—	161,768,678	—	7,36,66,957	— 8,01,37,715	
Cotton, Piece-goods Yds.	61,215,309	1,11,66,652	124,995,831	3,89,20,159	2,27,99,240	+	63,780,522	+	2,77,53,507	+	1,16,32,588
Wool raw .. ..	19,960,724	1,21,09,964	19,421,487	1,71,35,237	1,17,83,016	—	539,237	+	50,25,273	— 3,26,948	



COASTING TRADE.

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

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Increase or decrease.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,53,21,276	1,42,62,284	— 10,58,992	2,75,73,307	2,91,00,388	+ 15,27,081
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch .. .. .	9,40,275	26,00,580	+ 16,60,305	35,87,056	41,61,534	+ 5,74,478
Kathiawar .. .. .	5,24,11,965	5,84,23,547	+ 60,11,582	3,30,84,491	3,17,72,004	— 13,12,487
Goa .. .. .	2,50,30,326	1,78,07,516	— 72,22,810	43,07,315	56,53,582	+ 13,46,267
Other Ports .. .. .	5,21,606	10,02,841	+ 4,81,235	17,73,380	14,81,373	— 2,92,007
Total ..	7,89,04,172	7,98,34,484	+ 9,30,312	4,27,52,242	4,30,68,493	+ 3,16,251

British Ports in other Presidencies—

Bengal	..	..	..	..	2,86,44,683	3,02,82,251	+ 16,37,568	3,04,55,777	4,44,83,947	+1,40,28,170
Madras	..	..	..	..	4,61,70,707	3,52,32,909	— 1,09,37,798	4,90,03,004	6,95,41,862	+ 2,05,38,853
Burma	..	..	..	..	9,43,59,806	8,63,16,032	— 80,43,774	2,48,73,823	4,02,77,070	+1,54,03,247
Sind	..	..	..	..	3,19,84,875	3,01,87,728	— 17,97,147	8,25,80,299	9,26,48,230	+1,00,67,931
Total				..	20,11,60,071	18,20,18,920	—1,91,41,151	18,69,12,903	24,69,51,109	+6,00,38,206
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—										
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..			..	51,512	35,339	— 16,173	1,41,226	1,40,681	— 545
State of Travancore	..		..	..	1,56,17,899	1,22,39,932	— 33,77,967	72,58,845	1,11,11,898	+ 38,53,053
Other Ports	..	..	..	..	10,388	6,383	— 4,005	3,10,088	10,28,057	+ 7,17,969
Total				..	1,56,79,799	1,22,81,654	— 33,98,145	77,10,159	1,22,80,636	+ 45,70,477
GRAND TOTAL				..	31,10,65,318	28,83,97,342	—2,26,67,976	26,49,48,611	33,14,00,626	+6,64,52,015

55. 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.
Cotton, raw .. .. .	1,003	834
Grain, pulse and flour .. .. .	737	613
Seeds .. .. .	173	177
Jute manufactures .. .. .	159	157
Spices .. .. .	194	152
Kerosene .. .. .	148	144
Teak wood .. .. .	80	69
Coal .. .. .	70	69
Ghi .. .. .	37	49
Tea, black .. .. .	19	38
Wool, raw .. .. .	28	34

The total imports into Bombay fell further by Rs. 2·27 crores to Rs. 28·84 crores as a result of smaller arrivals of raw cotton and of grain, pulse and flour, which form the two most important items. Imports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 1·69 crore to Rs. 8·34 crores owing to reduced shipments from Madras, Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, and Kathiawar, while those from Cutch improved slightly. Imports of grain, pulse and flour also fell further by Rs. 1·24 crore to Rs. 6·13 crores owing to heavy decreases in the arrivals of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind. Among other articles there were appreciable decreases in the arrivals of spices from British Ports within the Presidency, Travancore, and Madras, teak wood from Burma and jute manufactures and coal from Bengal. On the other hand noticeable increases were recorded in the arrivals of tea from Bengal and Madras, raw wool from Cutch and Kathiawar, and seeds from Kathiawar, though Madras, Travancore and Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa reduced their despatches of the last named commodity.

56. Exports from Bombay to coast ports improved by Rs. 6·65 crores to Rs. 33·14 crores owing to larger exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian produce, which formed over 74 per cent. of the total export trade, improved by Rs. 4·61 crores to Rs. 24·54 crores due mainly to larger exports of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton. Exports of cotton piece-goods improved by Rs. 2·33 crores to Rs. 12·69 crores as a result of larger shipments to Sind, Bengal, Burma and Madras. The increases of Rs. 71·62 lakhs and Rs. 28·17 lakhs under cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton respectively were due to larger shipments of the former to Bengal, Burma and Madras, and of the latter to Madras, Bengal and Pondicherry. In spite of the decreases of Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 9 lakhs in shipments of jawar and bajra and of rice to Kathiawar, exports of grain, pulse and flour showed an increase owing to larger shipments of pulse to Madras. Re-exports of foreign merchandise improved by Rs. 2·03 crores to Rs. 8·59 crores mainly owing to larger re-shipments of cotton piece-goods to Madras, Travancore, Kathiawar and Sind. Re-shipments of cotton twist and yarn and metals to Madras also recorded an appreciable improvement.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures .. .. .	1,051	12,89
Cotton twist and yarn .. .. .	211	283
Grain, pulse and flour .. .. .	336	345
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures .. .. .	264	394
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above .. .. .	50	52

#### SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

##### *Foreign Trade.*

57. The foreign trade of the Subordinate ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Mesopotamia, improved from Rs. 2·61 lakhs to Rs. 2·63 lakhs. Exports were nil as against Rs. 420 in the previous year.

##### *Coasting Trade.*

58. The total value of the coasting trade of the Subordinate ports decreased by Rs. 15·18 lakhs to Rs. 7·64 crores. Imports declined by Rs. 36·33 lakhs to Rs. 4·08 crores, but exports improved by Rs. 21·15 lakhs to Rs. 3·55 crores. Fifty-seven 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.		
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rq.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—</b>							
Import ..	36,50,416	36,39,534	1,71,47,142	1,68,01,544	96,31,864	48,69,845	
Export ..	45,73,181	48,93,108	53,73,782	53,88,630	69,54,836	61,73,708	
Total ..	82,23,597	85,32,642	2,25,20,924	2,21,90,174	1,65,89,700	1,00,43,553	
<b>II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—</b>							
Import ..	6,04,438	5,72,611	7,85,720	7,26,598	2,43,928	24,662	
Export ..	5,46,730	4,02,570	3,02,975	3,00,172	4,93,118	2,30,538	
Total ..	11,51,168	9,75,181	10,88,695	10,26,770	7,37,046	2,55,200	
<b>III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—</b>							
Import ..	5,27,910	5,64,485	24,46,142	22,31,184	1,04,720	77,765	
Export ..	3,77,548	4,62,583	4,46,478	5,88,153	31,01,467	38,30,768	
Total ..	9,05,458	10,27,068	28,92,620	28,19,337	32,06,187	39,08,533	
<b>IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—</b>							
Import ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Export ..	..	..	..	..	2,68,117	3,06,322	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2,68,117	3,06,322	
Grand Total	Import	47,82,764	47,76,630	2,03,79,004	1,97,59,326	99,83,512	49,72,272
	Export	54,97,459	57,58,261	61,23,235	62,76,955	1,08,17,538	95,41,336
Treasure ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	
Total ..	1,02,80,223	1,05,34,891	2,65,03,239	2,60,36,281	2,08,01,050	1,45,13,608	

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,16,383	54,87,640	22,60,885	21,06,726	3,68,09,690	3,29,05,289	— 39,04,401
46,27,707	61,12,488	8,15,449	13,27,414	2,23,44,955	2,28,95,348	+ 5,50,393
87,44,090	1,16,00,128	30,76,334	34,34,140	5,91,54,645	5,58,00,637	— 33,54,008
2,30,742	4,05,520	19,26,489	25,86,684	37,91,317	43,16,075	+ 5,24,758
21,98,502	26,82,935	17,72,929	20,10,394	53,14,254	56,26,669	+ 3,12,355
24,29,244	30,88,455	36,99,418	45,97,078	91,05,571	99,42,694	+ 8,37,113
58,415	1,05,029	6,97,944	5,97,907	38,35,131	35,76,370	— 2,58,761
10,92,645	6,33,188	4,99,308	12,16,425	55,17,446	67,31,117	+ 12,13,671
11,51,000	7,38,217	11,97,252	18,14,332	93,52,577	1,03,07,487	+ 9,54,910
..	..	31,672	37,170	31,672	37,170	+ 5,498
..	..	..	..	2,68,117	3,06,322	+ 38,205
..	..	31,672	37,170	2,99,789	3,43,492	+ 43,703
44,05,550	59,98,189	49,16,900	53,28,487	4,44,67,810	4,08,34,904	— 36,32,906
79,18,854	94,29,611	30,87,636	45,54,233	3,34,44,772	3,55,59,396	+ 21,14,624
..	..	..	..	1,000	..	— 1,000
1,23,21,391	1,54,26,500	80,04,673	98,82,720	7,79,13,582	7,63,94,300	— 15,19,282

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

A. M. GREEN,

*Bombay, 11th June 1928.*

*Collector of Customs.*