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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY REPORTS.

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# Report

on the

## Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

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

For the Official Year 1923-24

*With Appendices*

[Price—As. 9]

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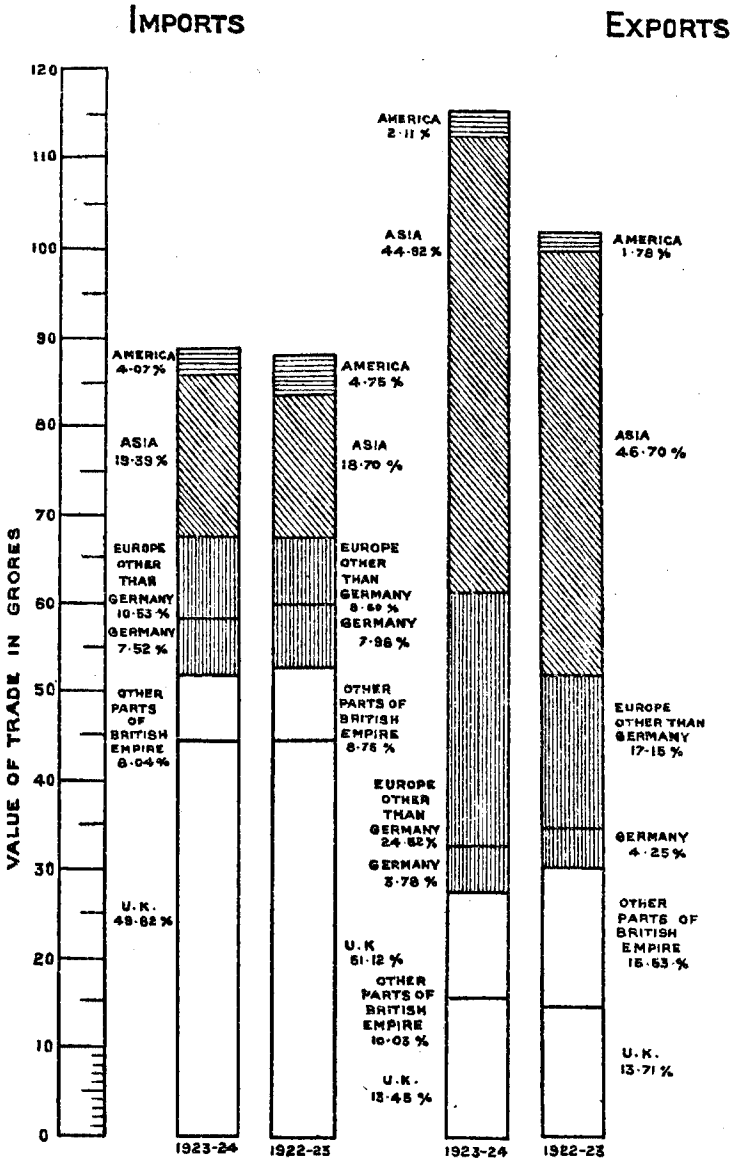
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# GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

[PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY] [VIDE PARAGRAPH 4]



# REPORT

## ON THE

### SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,  
*For the Official Year ending 31st March 1924.*

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

##### GENERAL SUMMARY.

I. 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, 1924, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-1914 and 1921-1922:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ... ..	51,11,22,062	86,29,57,150	88,24,31,072	88,63,47,287	+ 39,15,215
Gold ... ..	27,99,20,839	9,26,80,497	40,03,87,539	27,68,86,801	- 12,35,01,038
Silver ... ..	8,68,27,258	5,97,29,194	18,12,50,874	18,98,39,304	+ 85,88,480
Currency Notes ... ..	...	.....	1,01,15,010	1,16,28,831	+ 15,13,621
<b>Total, Imports ...</b>	<b>87,78,70,159</b>	<b>1,01,53,66,841</b>	<b>1,47,41,84,795</b>	<b>1,36,47,02,223</b>	<b>- 10,94,82,572</b>
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ... ..	3,23,80,045	10,27,03,100	10,87,66,945	9,15,10,899	- 1,72,56,046
Indian Produce ... ..	68,81,83,971	76,23,60,461	91,33,44,272	1,06,09,72,440	+ 14,76,28,168
Gold ... ..	3,65,04,983	9,80,74,811	10,58,291	4,93,661	- 5,64,630
Silver ... ..	2,67,58,434	1,24,42,717	2,10,51,104	2,53,39,033	+ 42,87,929
Currency Notes ... ..	...	.....	11,00,000	8,70,000	- 2,30,000
<b>Total, Exports ...</b>	<b>68,38,27,433</b>	<b>97,55,81,089</b>	<b>1,04,53,20,612</b>	<b>1,17,91,86,033</b>	<b>+ 13,38,65,421</b>
<b>Total, Foreign Trade</b>	<b>1,56,16,97,592</b>	<b>1,99,09,47,930</b>	<b>2,51,95,05,407</b>	<b>2,54,38,88,256</b>	<b>+ 2,43,82,849</b>

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24.
<b>(II) Coasting Trade (Private).</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ...	19,79,07,086	38,19,80,687	40,89,17,871	38,61,62,299	- 2,27,55,573
Foreign Merchandise ...	92,45,326	1,75,41,548	2,22,35,346	2,19,03,604	- 8,31,742
Gold ...	4,969	3,71,966	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	4,20,161	2,14,736	1,27,210	44,153	- 83,057
Total, Imports ...	20,75,77,542	40,01,08,937	43,12,50,427	40,81,10,056	- 2,51,70,371
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ...	13,48,76,018	22,58,70,232	31,80,67,926	31,65,03,042	- 15,64,884
Foreign Merchandise ...	5,01,57,990	6,60,45,005	7,71,32,895	7,11,98,987	- 59,33,908
Gold ...	64,896	19,264	12,850	.....	- 12,850
Silver ...	6,05,400	3,92,413	4,48,180	36,707	- 4,11,473
Total, Exports ...	18,57,04,304	29,23,26,914	39,56,61,851	38,77,33,736	- 79,23,115
Total, Coasting Trade ...	39,32,81,845	69,24,35,851	82,69,42,278	79,58,43,792	- 3,10,93,486
Grand Total, Private Trade ...	1,95,49,79,438	2,68,33,83,781	3,34,64,47,685	3,33,97,37,048	- 67,10,637
<b>(III) Government Transactions.</b>					
Foreign ...	3,48,81,534	30,43,26,281	4,86,89,505	2,29,61,303	- 2,57,27,702
Coasting ...	1,33,54,903	60,89,530	15,27,039	21,22,681	+ 5,95,642
Total, Government Transactions ...	4,82,36,527	30,94,15,811	5,02,16,544	2,50,84,484	- 2,51,32,060
Total, Trade ...	2,00,32,15,965	2,99,27,99,592	3,39,66,64,229	3,36,48,21,532	- 3,18,42,697

*General Remarks.*

2. Last year's report indicated a welcome return to normal trading conditions. In the year now under review the trade of the Presidency maintained the even tenor of its way with two main exceptions, the one favourable and the other unfavourable. Raw cotton, for the second year in succession yielded record export figures both in value and volume. No less than 528,000 tons of Indian cotton left the port of Bombay for abroad, and its value was Rs. 75½ crores, which represented nearly 22 per cent. of the total value of the Indian Empire's exports of indigenous produce and manufactures. These figures take no account of the foreign—mostly African—cotton valued at Rs. 131 lakhs which was re-exported from Bombay during the year. The result of these heavy cotton shipments was that the Presidency's favourable balance of trade in merchandise improved from Rs. 14 crores to more than Rs. 26½ crores, despite the fact that the value of the remaining exports was nearly Rs. 4½ crores down. But while raw cotton boomed, the Indian mills which used it as raw material naturally suffered, especially in the export market. The value of the despatches of yarn



declined by more than Rs. 1½ crore, and though piecegoods were exported in larger quantities their total value was Rs. 52 lakhs less than in the preceding year. In fact the only important article of export apart from raw cotton which improved in value was seeds, and even then the quantity shipped contracted. But there is no serious ground for despondency; Bombay is predominantly a cotton port, and so long as the statistical position of the world's production and consumption of cotton remains as strong as it is now, India's cotton will remain in keen demand.

3. Imports showed a small advance of Rs. 39 lakhs; in view of the fact that the trend of prices was still downwards, this cannot be accounted altogether unsatisfactory. Though unaided as in the previous year by falling prices, cotton piecegoods improved by nearly Rs. 4 crores. In fact imports of all textile fabrics expanded; thus woollen piecegoods improved by Rs. 45 lakhs, silk piecegoods by Rs. 16 lakhs, mixed silk and cotton goods by Rs. 9½ lakhs, artificial silk and mixed cotton and artificial silk goods by Rs. 57 lakhs, and the general head apparel by Rs. 19 lakhs. These fabrics were imported to meet a genuine consumptive demand. The harassing uncertainty regarding cotton prices prevented big business, and consequently stocks are still low. The same uncertainty affected the yarn trade, and as Bombay had bought cheaply and largely in the preceding year it is not surprising that her imports during 1923-24 were nearly Rs. 1 crore down. Metals and ores again advanced, in quantity by 50,000 tons and in value by Rs. 43 lakhs. As a result of intensive effort and her increased post-war productive capacity, the United Kingdom regained her position as the chief steel exporting country in the world, and Bombay proved a large customer. Imports of machinery and millwork receded by nearly Rs. 2½ crores; this reflects the hard times through which the textile industry is passing. A very unsteady world market made sugar dealers cautious, and imports decreased markedly.

4. The direction of Bombay's trade was substantially unchanged. The shares of the United Kingdom and of the Empire as a whole declined somewhat, but there was a very welcome increase in the trade with Continental Europe, especially on the export side. In fact Europe, which had only taken 21.4 per cent. of Bombay's exports in the preceding year, took 28.3 per cent. in the year under review as against 35.27 per cent. in 1913-14. Germany lost ground, but practically every other country advanced, in particular Italy. Japan's shipments to India declined slightly, but owing to the high price of cotton her share in the total trade rose once more.

5. India's favourable balance of trade was as usual liquidated in large measure by imports into Bombay of the precious metals. Arrivals of gold and silver on private account did not attain to the record figure of the previous year, but nevertheless amounted to Rs. 47 crores. Supplies of gold fell away by Rs. 12 crores, but silver advanced by nearly Rs. 1 crore.

6. The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 12,44,27,449 to Rs. 11,79,89,258. These figures

exclude collections of Rs. 8½ lakhs on account of cotton, tea and indigo cesses. The ratio of gross expenditure to net collections was 1.5 per cent. If however merchants' payments on account of special establishments and services be deducted from both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account, the ratio of expenditure to revenue is even lower at 1.3 per cent.

### CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

7. 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 1921-22.	1923-23.	1923-24.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—Foreign Trade (Private)—</b>					
<b>Imports—</b>					
Merchandise ...	51,09,75,150	86,26,45,790	88,21,05,604	88,59,16,154	+ 38,10,550
Gold ... ..	27,99,20,839	9,26,80,497	40,03,87,839	27,68,86,801	-12,35,01,038
Silver ... ..	8,68,27,257	5,97,29,194	18,12,50,874	18,98,39,304	+ 85,83,430
Currency Notes ...	.....	.....	1,01,15,010	1,16,28,831	+ 15,13,821
<b>Total, Imports ...</b>	<b>87,77,23,246</b>	<b>1,01,50,55,481</b>	<b>1,47,38,59,327</b>	<b>1,36,42,71,090</b>	<b>-10,95,88,237</b>
<b>Exports—</b>					
Foreign Merchandise ...	3,23,79,978	10,27,03,00	10,87,96,945	9,15,10,899	- 1,72,56,046
Indian Produce ...	58,81,47,939	76,23,34,939	91,33,26,371	1,06,09,70,502	+14,76,44,131
Gold ... ..	3,65,04,983	9,80,74,811	10,58,291	4,93,661	- 5,64,630
Silver ... ..	2,67,58,434	1,24,42,717	2,10,51,104	2,53,39,033	+ 42,87,929
Currency Notes ...	.....	.....	11,00,000	8,70,000	- 2,30,000
<b>Total, Exports ...</b>	<b>63,37,91,073</b>	<b>97,55,55,567</b>	<b>1,04,53,02,711</b>	<b>1,17,91,84,093</b>	<b>+13,38,81,334</b>
<b>Aggregate Foreign Trade ...</b>	<b>1,56,15,14,324</b>	<b>1,99,06,11,048</b>	<b>2,51,91,62,038</b>	<b>2,54,34,55,183</b>	<b>+ 2,42,93,147</b>
<b>II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—</b>					
<b>Imports—</b>					
Indian Produce ...	17,25,19,341	34,56,05,699	37,41,92,579	35,20,52,306	- 2,21,33,273
Foreign Merchandise ...	27,00,268	1,17,43,580	1,36,33,872	1,32,47,400	- 3,86,272
Gold ... ..	4,953	3,71,965	.....	...	...
Silver ... ..	3,35,768	1,84,394	1,09,410	37,153	- 72,257
<b>Total, Imports ...</b>	<b>17,55,60,330</b>	<b>35,79,05,638</b>	<b>38,79,35,661</b>	<b>36,53,43,859</b>	<b>- 2,25,91,802</b>

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24.
<b>II—Coasting Trade (Private)—<i>contd.</i></b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Exports—					
Indian Produce ...	9,77,79,892	19,16,20,580	28,23,85,597	28,19,98,915	— 3,86,682
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,99,70,311	6,57,00,544	7,65,22,937	7,06,63,551	— 58,60,386
Gold ...	64,836	19,264	12,850	...	— 12,850
Silver ...	5,25,973	3,85,418	4,45,580	33,877	— 4,11,703
Total, Exports ...	14,83,41,012	25,77,25,806	35,93,66,964	35,26,95,343	— 66,71,621
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	32,39,01,342	61,56,31,444	74,73,02,625	71,80,39,302	— 2,92,63,433
Total, Private Trade...	1,88,54,15,666	2,60,62,42,492	3,26,64,64,663	3,26,14,94,387	— 49,70,276
<b>III—Aggregate Government Transactions</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
... ..	4,79,84,490	30,89,61,303	4,99,59,007	2,47,82,137	— 2,51,76,870
Total, Trade ...	1,93,34,00,156	2,91,52,03,795	3,31,64,23,670	3,28,62,76,524	— 3,01,47,146

8. 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, exclusive of treasure, again increased by Rs. 13 crores or 7 per cent. to Rs. 204 crores. The total foreign trade of Calcutta advanced by Rs. 7 crores or 3 per cent. to Rs. 203 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 16 crores or 35 per cent. to Rs. 61 crores. For the first time the trade of Bombay in merchandise has exceeded that of Calcutta. Imports of merchandise into Bombay and Karachi rose in value by nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively, but imports into Calcutta fell by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Cotton manufactures, raw cotton, artificial silk, wool manufactures, metals and ores, oils, silk manufactures, tea, and railway plant and rolling stock are chiefly responsible for the increase in Bombay and cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, and mineral oils in Karachi. On the other hand large decreases were recorded in machinery and millwork, coal, cotton twist and yarn, sugar and hardware at Bombay, and in metals and ores, grain, pulse and flour, and liquors at Karachi. The decrease at Calcutta is due mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, metals and ores, salt, and cotton twist and yarn; while there were large increases in railway plant and rolling stock, mineral oils, sugar, and motor cars and motor cycles. Nearly the whole of India's imports of treasure are received at Bombay.

9. Exports of Indian produce advanced at Bombay by 16 per cent., at Calcutta by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and at Karachi by 68 per cent. The only article which has contributed to the increase at Bombay is raw cotton, while tea, seeds, jute manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, and raw hides and skins are responsible for the increase at Calcutta, and raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour, and seeds at Karachi.

10. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure declined by Rs. 2'88 crores to Rs. 71'8 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline. Of the principal articles imported, raw cotton and rice, the former showed a rise and the latter a fall. Under exports the principal articles are cotton piece-goods, which record an increase, and cotton twist and yarn, and grain, pulse and flour, both of which record decreases.

### FOREIGN TRADE.

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

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	6,21'84	12,12'93	10,17'63	9,25'07	— 92'56
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	5,88'01	8,27'66	10,65'70	10,29'64	— 36'06
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	37,72'06	62,53'81	65,03'18	66,97'16	+ 1,93'98
IV.—Living animals ...	21'00	21'78	18'13	14'06	— 4'07
V.—Postal Articles not specified ...	1,06'84	3,10'08	2,16'42	1,93'23	— 23'19
<b>TOTAL, IMPORTS ...</b>	<b>51,09'75</b>	<b>86,26'46</b>	<b>88,21'06</b>	<b>88,59'16</b>	<b>+ 38'10</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	4,28'40	5,75'85	2,99'37	3,00'94	+ 1'57
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	39,00'75	41,21'39	74,51'02	91,40'90	+16,89'88
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	15,03'36	15,13'25	13,82'80	10,53'53	— 2,29'37
IV.—Living animals ...	'78	1'37	'13	'04	— '09
V.—Postal Articles ...	48'19	71'89	99'94	1,14'29	+ 14'35
<b>Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ...</b>	<b>58,81'48</b>	<b>63,83'75</b>	<b>91,33'26</b>	<b>1,06,09'70</b>	<b>+ 14,76'44</b>
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	44'99	2,76'23	2,62'39	1,16'41	— 145'98
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	30'96	82'37	2,45'82	3,01'92	+ 66'10
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	2,37'64	6,47'02	5,65'79	4,83'51	— 82'28
IV.—Living animals ...	'31	1'55	2'80	2'82	+ '01
V.—Postal Articles ...	9'90	19'86	10'87	10'45	— '42
<b>Total, Foreign Merchandise ...</b>	<b>3,23'80</b>	<b>10,27'03</b>	<b>10,87'67</b>	<b>9,15'11</b>	<b>— 172'56</b>
<b>TOTAL, EXPORTS ...</b>	<b>62,05'28</b>	<b>74,10'78</b>	<b>1,02,30'93</b>	<b>1,15,24'81</b>	<b>+ 12,93'88</b>

12. *Imports.*—The most important class under imports is class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—which alone shows an improvement in value; the other classes record decreases. The improvement in Class III is mainly due to larger arrivals of all kinds of textile fabrics, especially cotton manufactures, though there was a considerable falling off in the value of machinery. The decrease in Class I is mainly due to smaller importations of sugar, and smaller supplies of coal are chiefly responsible for the decrease in Class II. The remaining two classes are unimportant.

13. *Exports.—Indian produce and manufactures.*—The small increase in Class I is due to larger shipments of spices and tobacco, though shipments of grain, pulse and flour have fallen off considerably. Large shipments of high priced raw cotton are almost entirely responsible for the very large increase in Class II which is the most important class under this head. The decrease in Class III is chiefly due to greatly reduced shipments of cotton yarns and manufactures.

14. *Re-exports.*—Smaller re-shipments of foreign sugar and of cotton yarns and manufactures are responsible for the decreases in Classes I and III. The increase in Class II is mainly due to larger re-shipments of raw hides and skins and raw cotton.

## IMPORTS.

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

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1923-1924.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1921-1922.	In 1922-1923.	In 1923-1924.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (In lakhs.)						
1 Cotton Manufactures ...	12,83,78,228	16,68,37,960	12,53,16,709	16,55,98,551	+ 4,02,82	18.69	89.2	70.3	70.5	69.87	1
2 Metals and Ores ...	5,27,27,504	7,51,85,613	9,36,30,872	9,84,73,379	+ 48.42	11.13	54.0	40.2	46.9	57.1	2
3 Machinery and Millwork ...	2,16,85,474	5,33,28,422	11,15,83,342	8,43,79,825	- 2,72.03	9.52	92.3	79.9	91.7	89.52	3
4 Sugar ...	3,83,98,193	6,30,15,111	5,16,21,593	4,36,97,419	- 79.24	4.93	1.7	7	2.7	1.2	4
5 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,60,25,360	2,45,36,677	3,84,30,411	4,08,10,531	+ 23.60	4.61	88.7	95.4	93.7	94.2	5
6 Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	1,99,74,170	4,09,41,831	4,93,21,671	3,98,25,156	- 94.99	4.50	89.9	41.0	54.9	46.4	6
7 Oils ...	1,16,78,199	2,14,85,722	2,42,43,388	2,86,73,918	+ 44.30	3.24	9.6	6.4	6.5	4.7	7
8 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	3,46,86,059	2,51,83,966	2,84,12,365	+ 52.28	3.21	5.6	1.9	1.5	2.9	8
9 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	96,72,549	1,46,81,939	1,69,05,364	2,46,02,385	+ 76.97	2.71	57.0	17.7	24.8	4	9
10 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,52,360	1,92,84,513	2,26,56,614	2,25,19,582	- 1.37	2.54	4.9	31.1	7.3	9.5	10
11 Postal Articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	3,10,08,218	2,16,41,995	1,93,23,423	- 23.19	2.18	62.2	76.7	90.6	90.3	11
12 Hardware ...	1,09,20,036	1,81,59,673	2,10,43,640	1,63,03,937	- 47.40	1.64	55.3	43.9	45.0	43.9	12

REVIEW.

13	Precious Stones and Pearls, uncut.	92,21,493	54,75,923	1,58,44,528	1,60,51,242	- 27-93	1-81	0	4-7	13-8	12-8	13
14	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,48,73,714	1,25,38,750	1,43,72,387	+ 18-34	1-60	71-4	48-4	61-0	71-4	14
15	Fruits and Vegetables ...	77,28,175	1,00,71,002	1,35,11,561	1,22,23,062	- 12-89	1-35	1-0	5	4	3	15
16	Glass and Glassware ...	74,95,982	1,11,34,237	1,29,90,921	1,18,56,722	- 13-34	1-32	10-9	17-0	10-0	9-0	16
17	Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	65,91,857	94,81,827	2,23,01,792	1,04,20,193	- 1-18-82	1-18	50-7	20-8	65-5	16-7	17
18	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,37,21,037	1,55,92,892	55,20,675	1,04,01,544	+ 48-81	1-17	71-0	89-7	68-0	69-2	18
19	Liquors ...	58,45,147	1,31,71,989	1,10,33,275	1,00,35,604	- 9-98	1-13	64-2	61-8	61-4	56-9	19
20	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,52,06,162	87,39,865	97,48,980	+ 10-09	1-10	73-5	33-1	37-3	37-9	20
21	Paper and Pastboard ...	50,12,924	1,16,81,063	1,10,84,892	95,17,075	- 15-68	1-07	60-1	29-8	38-7	39-1	21
22	Silk, Raw (including waste).	92,81,373	1,14,61,193	1,12,46,439	92,75,250	- 19-71	1-05	1	1	...	1-5	22
23	Artificial Silk ...	.....	29,30,030	26,44,161	63,90,754	+ 57-45	95	...	78-4	67-2	51-9	23
24	Drugs and Medicines ...	41,65,526	84,75,464	79,90,107	81,07,776	+ 1-18	92	41-4	37-3	42-9	43-1	24
25	Rubber ...	10,47,800	71,26,964	77,37,281	72,67,533	- 4-60	82	67-4	49-7	45-0	49-0	25
26	Spices ...	40,20,110	62,05,920	87,12,413	70,34,311	- 13-78	79	3	2	0	7	26
27	Apparel ...	60,31,575	1,07,75,456	49,64,538	68,44,130	+ 13-79	77	44-2	44-3	44-1	33-9	27
28	Chemicals ...	28,76,025	83,88,252	67,11,352	65,58,005	- 1-23	74	67-6	66-9	51-1	43-3	28
29	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	77,65,976	64,39,051	64,16,717	- 22	72	70-9	35-6	56-0	52-8	29
30	Tea ...	16,32,267	48,35,598	32,57,600	60,92,619	+ 28-35	69	8	1	1	1	30
31	Matches ...	25,67,950	91,89,909	70,17,325	53,20,976	- 16-96	60	1-2	1	...	1	31
32	Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,33,941	71,23,201	55,84,302	52,70,536	- 3-14	60	41-6	43-3	32-0	27-6	32
33	Soap ...	21,57,246	47,18,515	52,45,687	50,87,009	- 1-59	53	88-1	92-9	93-4	93-5	33
34	Paints and Painter's Materials.	25,45,433	52,05,711	53,97,791	48,53,594	- 7-44	53	80-2	74-3	61-2	63-1	34
35	Ships, parts of ...	.....	.....	27,86,911	45,84,523	+ 17-98	52	...	...	99-5	97-1	35

		Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1923-1924.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1921-1922.	In 1922-1923.	In 1923-1924.	
36	Wood and Timber ...	41,62,664	78,96,160	40,99,674	42,68,648	+ 1.69	.48	2.6	2.6	7.3	3.9	36
37	Belting for Machinery ...	7,84,022	40,91,367	40,42,794	41,18,810	+ .76	.47	91.2	69.4	80.8	79.8	37
38	Stationery ...	27,30,823	48,28,169	45,38,949	40,58,882	- 4.80	.46	65.1	61.7	53.2	55.3	38
39	Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	10,90,120	1,05,32,377	25,28,175	39,51,231	+ 14.23	.45	1.3	4.0	.2	.2	39
40	Bobbins ...	.....	86,76,356	44,06,186	58,05,517	- 6.01	.43	...	46.6	35.2	92.0	40
41	Tobacco ...	14,91,366	59,05,547	45,37,978	34,26,761	- 11.11	.39	72.6	62.9	87.4	83.4	41
42	Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,230	32,00,648	41,78,112	32,53,188	- 9.25	.37	73.2	65.6	54.9	46.3	42
43	Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,182	36,84,532	31,03,416	29,74,172	- 1.29	.34	90.3	63.8	87.6	89.4	43
44	Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,53,059	30,94,226	30,02,978	29,32,311	- .70	.33	68.8	46.5	43.2	43.9	44
45	Toys and Requisites for Games.	16,16,416	20,96,178	24,54,186	26,97,797	+ 2.43	.31	31.3	19.8	14.1	12.8	45
46	Ivory ...	25,51,595	32,84,201	31,61,302	24,58,498	- 7.23	.28	44.3	42.6	44.1	44.9	46
47	Toilet Requisites ...	.....	14,96,087	18,86,957	22,18,159	+ 3.31	.25	...	46.9	40.5	36.0	47
48	Tallow and Stearine ...	10,80,785	15,01,732	21,55,714	22,00,829	+ .45	.25	86.8	39.7	35.5	34.3	48
49	Wool, raw <sup>Wool</sup> ...	11,78,850	6,41,409	6,64,601	19,46,284	+ 12.92	.22	13.9	5.3	13.0	45.7	49
50	Starch and Farina ...	3,44,718	19,05,894	22,87,760	18,48,504	- 4.39	.21	20.5	8.3	3.7	5.0	50
51	Arms, Ammunition, etc. ...	7,58,591	10,93,006	17,62,634	18,25,768	+ .73	.21	63.8	80.6	77.6	68.6	51



52	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,668	21,98,347	18,97,883	18,14,615	- '83	'21	95-8	94-4	93-4	88-2	52
53	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,795	7,51,969	12,12,668	17,20,368	+ 5-07	'20	63-4	67-2	69-4	75-7	53
54	Gums and Resins ...	15,69,109	20,94,119	17,44,822	16,90,915	- '54	'19	1-6	6-9	3-1	3-7	54
55	China Clay ... ..	.....	19,27,885	14,09,780	14,67,062	+ '57	'17	...	98-3	97-6	83-0	55
56	Umbrellas and Fittings ...	9,87,119	8,74,090	8,45,480	14,17,194	+ 5-72	'16	34-1	47-8	22-6	95-4	56
57	Animals, living ...	21,00,565	21,77,931	18,13,313	14,06,060	- 4-07	'16	18-8	43-4	41-5	46-4	57
58	Buttons of all sorts ...	.....	11,15,764	15,18,215	13,83,157	- 1-35	'16	...	6-5	7-8	9-6	58
59	Clocks and Watches ...	10,38,005	15,73,330	8,48,845	9,70,508	+ 1-27	'11	6-8	4-7	6-9	5-3	59
60	Flax and Manufactures of...	10,03,023	15,86,947	9,16,926	9,37,479	+ '20	'11	94-7	82-2	97-6	99-0	60
61	Furniture and Cabinetware.	8,56,842	12,48,255	6,55,622	8,36,591	+ 1-51	'09	46-7	41-4	53-4	35-7	61
62	Cutlery ... ..	7,68,762	10,79,916	9,67,461	7,69,127	- 1-68	'09	47-7	32-3	18-6	24-9	62
63	Boots and Shoes ... ..	17,11,683	18,45,306	5,90,691	7,73,901	+ 1-83	'09	85-3	65-4	87-4	82-4	63
64	Polishes ... ..	.....	7,16,427	8,24,457	7,47,310	- '77	'09	...	92-2	92-8	92-8	64
65	Fireworks ... ..	5,16,964	6,94,342	7,26,860	6,93,040	- '33	'08	3-0	3-4	1-2	1-3	65
66	Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,87,311	10,92,435	5,21,880	4,62,503	- '70	'05	89-0	74-8	63-5	56-3	66
67	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	9,40,538	4,69,111	4,05,828	- '63	'05	84-8	57-7	59-0	51-9	67
68	Cordage and Rope ...	3,12,049	7,67,050	3,66,866	3,98,236	+ '31	'05	51-6	45-2	50-4	57-7	68
69	Seeds ... ..	5,03,360	26,11,545	1,87,792	3,49,623	+ 1-62	'04	8-8	4-3	15-7	3-5	69
70	Stone and Marble ... ..	1,55,003	3,02,000	3,91,000	3,14,604	- '76	'04	5-5	16-9	36-5	20-7	70
71	Other Articles ... ..	92,48,011	1,41,47,266	1,14,96,211	1,13,80,547	- 1-16	1-28	49-7	49-0	70-2	42-3	71
	<b>Total, Merchandise ...</b>	<b>51,09,75,150</b>	<b>66,26,45,789</b>	<b>88,21,05,604</b>	<b>88,69,16,154</b>	<b>+ 88-10</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>56-1</b>	<b>46-6</b>	<b>51-1</b>	<b>49-8</b>	

REVIEW.

16. Trade conditions were much the same as in the previous year, but as prices were still tending downwards the improvement of Rs. 38.1 lakhs in the total imports of merchandise, though small, is not altogether unsatisfactory. The more important commodities which record increases in value are cotton manufactures, metals and ores; railway plant and rolling stock, silk manufactures, oils, raw cotton, wool manufactures, tea, and artificial silk; but there were decreases in the value of machinery and millwork, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, coal, postal articles not specified, hardware, and precious stones and pearls, unset. The succeeding paragraphs treat these commodities in greater detail, while among the less important items the following deserve notice. A fall of Rs. 12.89 lakhs in fruits and vegetables is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of almonds from Italy and dates from Muscat. Glass and glassware also show a fall of Rs. 13.34 lakhs in value, owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of bangles from Austria and funnels and globes from Germany. Instruments and apparatus, on the other hand, record an increase of Rs. 18.34 lakhs due chiefly to larger supplies of electrical instruments, the most important item under this head, from the United Kingdom. Paper and pasteboard show a decrease of Rs. 15.68 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden. The fall of Rs. 16.78 lakhs in spices is due to smaller importations of cloves from Zanzibar and Pemba. A large variety of articles are included under the head chemicals, which records a decrease of Rs. 1.23 lakh owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, though there were larger arrivals from Germany. Drugs and medicines, largely from the United Kingdom, show an improvement of Rs. 1.18 lakh. This head also includes a large variety of articles, the most important of which are camphor, almost entirely supplied by Japan, and proprietary and patent medicines largely imported from the United Kingdom. Apparel shows an increase of Rs. 18.79 lakhs, but imports of gold and silver thread, which is included under this head, continue to decline, since real gold and silver thread cannot pay the high rate of 30 per cent. duty while imitation gold thread and lametta only pay 15 per cent. The value of imported ships has risen from Rs. 27.87 lakhs to Rs. 45.85 lakhs owing mainly to the importation from the United Kingdom of dredging plant valued at Rs. 23.64 lakhs by the Bombay Port Trust. The increase of Rs. 14.23 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour is accounted for by new shipments of rice valued at Rs. 20.35 lakhs from Java. Tobacco records a decrease of Rs. 11.11 lakhs owing to smaller importations of cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco. The high rate of 75 per cent. duty is undoubtedly stimulating the manufacture of cigarettes in this country from imported unmanufactured tobacco. Frozen fish was for the first time imported into Bombay from the United Kingdom in September 1923, and since then regular shipments have been arriving every month. The total imports during the year amounted to 311 cwt. valued at Rs. 21,048.

## 17. Coal—

	1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	564,150	2,37,71,063	372,815	1,42,88,510	45,085	15,95,791	-	327,730 - 1,26,92,719
Japan ...	45,651	16,12,055	28,772	10,74,375	275	11,565	-	28,497 - 10,62,790
Australia ...	62,663	16,90,240	19,639	7,87,560	32,220	12,53,165	+	12,531 + 4,65,605
Natal ...	311,555	1,13,62,591	186,952	62,85,344	197,890	46,84,522	+	10,938 - 4,00,822
Portuguese East Africa ...	132,059	44,85,193	12,597	3,56,201	98,235	26,05,039	+	85,638 + 22,48,838
Other countries ...	100	3,000	100	3,700	1,387	27,753	+	1,287 + 24,053
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,116,198</b>	<b>4,31,24,142</b>	<b>620,925</b>	<b>2,17,95,690</b>	<b>375,092</b>	<b>1,03,77,855</b>	-	<b>245,834 - 1,14,17,635</b>
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	348,416	1,12,62,579	89,289	30,02,380	126,019	34,80,152	+	36,730 + 4,77,772

Imports of foreign coal again decreased, by 246,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.14 crore in value. This is probably due to the growing popularity of oil fuel and in some measure to Bengal's attempt to recapture the Bombay coal-market. The first shipment of the Calcutta coal combines arrived in the last month of the year and found ready buyers as the coal was of good quality and lower priced than Natal coal. Arrivals from the United Kingdom dwindled to a very low figure, and though Natal sent rather more than the preceding year, the total was a long way below the 1921-1922 figure. On the other hand Portuguese East Africa increased its shipments considerably. The prices of English, Natal and Deshaghar (Bengal) coal were much the same as in the preceding year but there was a further fall in the price of Bengal 2nd class steam coal.

18. Dyeing and tanning substances.—The total value of the imports under this head has declined slightly. Germany has virtually regained the place in the sun which before the war she occupied in this trade, her share in the total imports being 68 per cent. although the value of her shipments declined by Rs. 15.36 lakhs to Rs. 1.53 crore. The two most important articles under this head are aniline and alizarine dyes. Imports of aniline increased further in quantity by 1½ million lb. but fell in value by Rs. 7.56 lakhs owing to larger cheap supplies from Germany. Imports of alizarine improved by 650,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6 lakhs in value owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom. Arrivals from that country increased by 1½ million lb. to 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs in value, while those from Germany decreased by 748,000 lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4.67 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs in value. Imports of saffron rose further by 33,000 lb. in quantity and slightly in value, as the average price per lb. declined from Rs. 30 to Rs. 17. Supplies from France and Spain increased, but those from Gibraltar contracted. Synthetic indigo fell off both in quantity and value owing to smaller shipments from Germany.

19. **Hardware.**—A large variety of articles are included under this head such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builder's hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, lamps, safes, stoves, etc. The value of the total imports has fallen from Rs. 2.1 crores to Rs. 1.63 crore owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America and Japan. The chief supplier is the United Kingdom, whose share in the total imports was 44 per cent. though the value of the imports from that country receded by Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 71.64 lakhs. Shipments from Germany also fell from Rs. 59 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs.

## 20. Liquors—

	1922-1923		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter ... { In bottles ...	407,642	13,06,601	367,051	11,07,088	- 40,591	-1,99,513
... { In bulk ...	412,593	9,36,352	431,864	9,58,035	+ 19,791	+ 21,683
Cider and other Fermented Liquors ...	3,861	24,435	4,790	33,071	+ 929	+ 8,636
<b>Spirits—</b>						
Whisky ... { Liquid.	167,779	32,75,046	133,488	23,92,760	- 34,291	-8,82,286
... { Proof.	125,548		101,983			
Brandy ... { Liquid.	145,471	19,53,640	163,969	20,22,587	+ 18,498	+ 68,947
... { Proof.	123,542		133,291			
Gin, Rum and Liqueurs ... Liquid.	55,752	6,45,846	57,046	5,40,043	+ 1,294	-1,05,803
Spirit, Methylated (Denatured) ...	160,153	2,48,587	166,538	2,12,280	+ 6,395	- 36,307
Spirit Rectified ...	11,433	16,999	37	863	- 11,396	- 16,137
Other Spirits ...	46,069	15,09,438	50,264	17,27,711	+ 4,195	+2,16,273
<b>Total of Spirits ...</b>	<b>586,657</b>	<b>76,49,556</b>	<b>571,332</b>	<b>68,96,243</b>	<b>- 15,325</b>	<b>-7,53,313</b>
Wines ...	74,920	11,16,332	76,445	11,41,167	+ 1,525	- 75,165

*Ale, Beer and Porter.*—The increase in the quantity of bottled beer recorded last year has not been maintained, imports having fallen by 18,000 gallons to 353,000 gallons. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 118,000 to 62,000 gallons, but German supplies rose further from 201,000 to 236,000 gallons. The low cost and good quality of German beer have enabled it practically to oust Japanese beer from the Bombay market. Imports of beer in bulk, almost all from the United Kingdom, show a small increase. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles fell further but those in bulk slightly improved.

*Spirits.*—Imports of spirits have decreased both in quantity and value, the former owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of whisky and the latter to the lower cost of French and German brandies. Brandy was chiefly supplied by France and Germany, imports from these countries having further risen by 17,000 to 108,000 gallons and by 8,000 to 44,000 gallons. Imports of gin, which was chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom, were about the same as in the previous year, but receipts of whisky fell further by 34,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 8.52 lakhs in value. Imports of perfumed spirit and spirit "other sorts" have fallen, but those of methylates

spirits have risen in quantity. All the rectified spirit imported from Java was denatured on arrival and shown as methylated spirit.

*Wines.*—Imports of wines have increased by 1,525 gallons to 76,000 gallons owing chiefly to larger arrivals of champagne and still red wines from the United Kingdom.

21. *Machinery and Millwork.*—The value of the imports declined from Rs. 11.16 crores to Rs. 8.44 crores, owing mainly to the restricted demand for textile machinery, the most important item under this head. The mill industry in the Bombay Presidency had a very poor year, and it is not surprising to find a fall of Rs. 2.35 crores under textile machinery. All other items, except oil engines and sewing and knitting machines and a few minor items, also record decreases. The largest supplier of machinery and millwork is the United Kingdom, whose share in the total imports has fallen from 92 to 89.5 per cent. Imports from Germany also declined from 3 to 1.9 per cent. while those from the United States of America improved from 2 to 4.5 per cent.

22. *Matches.*—The total imports of matches have again receded from 4,985,000 to 4,878,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 70.17 to Rs. 53.21 lakhs in value owing to smaller arrivals of both safety and other sorts of matches from Japan. Imports of safety matches from Sweden and of other sorts from Sweden and Norway have increased both in quantity and value. Japan has at last lost pride of place, the value of her shipments having further fallen from Rs. 51 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs and her share in the total imports from 72 to 41 per cent. Sweden has now recaptured the lead by increasing the value of her consignments from Rs. 16.76 lakhs to Rs. 29.39 lakhs and her share in the total trade from 24 to 55 per cent. There is little doubt that the progressive contraction in Bombay's imports is largely the result of the present high rate of duty, which is being evaded in two ways, one licit and the other illicit. Licit evasion consisted in the importation of splints complete in every way except for the head, boxes, and the necessary chemicals. All these materials on import paid 15 per cent. *ad valorem* only. So called "factorics" sprang up in which the splints were "dipped" and the completed matches packed into imported boxes, and the boxes into imported cases. Matches so "manufactured" not only undersold imported matches and realized a large profit, but also killed the indigenous match industry which had been showing some signs of revival since the imposition of a heavy specific duty on imported matches. The recent Finance Act imposed, with effect from 1st March 1924, a heavy specific duty on splints and boxes, but signs are not wanting that this will also be evaded by the importation of timber which will be converted into splints and boxes in India. If such an industry establishes itself, it will at least be a real industry. Illicit evasion of the match duty consisted and consists of smuggling by land and along the coast. Very ingenious methods are employed, but obviously this is not the place to disclose them and our methods of countering them.

## 23. Metals and Ores.—

	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... Cwt.	27,778	35,27,093	42,120	46,38,482	49,342	49,75,116	+ 7,122	+ 3,36,634
Brass ... ..	194,474	1,13,94,305	246,565	1,38,29,775	237,895	1,30,65,048	- 8,670	- 7,64,727
Copper ... ..	103,593	60,60,612	156,684	1,06,96,974	149,808	94,31,495	- 6,876	- 12,55,479
German Silver (including nickel silver) ... ..	6,212	9,81,193	7,285	10,39,982	6,669	9,03,297	- 616	- 1,36,685
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>								
Beam, pillars, girders and Bridgework Tons.	19,570	68,27,363	26,788	66,30,628	27,249	53,72,333	+ 461	- 12,58,290
Bars and channel (steel) ... ..	63,846	1,22,35,488	80,817	1,12,98,683	71,303	94,91,701	- 9,514	- 18,06,982
Hoops and Strips..	11,157	36,23,270	13,749	32,33,603	16,856	38,17,921	+ 3,107	+ 5,84,319
<b>Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—</b>								
Galvanised ... ..	35,506	1,16,46,899	45,889	1,26,90,077	71,269	2,09,18,594	+25,380	+ 62,28,517
Tinned ... ..	4,849	32,91,653	7,992	30,46,138	10,150	40,70,670	+ 2,158	+ 10,24,533
Not galvanised or tinned ... ..	16,944	42,31,477	28,678	61,77,166	68,906	1,10,87,418	+40,228	+ 59,10,252
Tubes, Pipes and fitting, wrought ... ..	8,364	71,91,803	11,279	60,74,720	5,903	24,45,720	- 5,376	- 36,39,000
Other sorts of iron and steel..	56,908	1,43,20,913	47,507	1,26,65,127	41,089	98,33,560	- 6,418	- 28,31,567
<b>Total of Iron and Steel ... ..</b>	<b>217,164</b>	<b>6,33,63,897</b>	<b>262,699</b>	<b>6,08,16,141</b>	<b>312,725</b>	<b>6,70,37,922</b>	<b>+50,026</b>	<b>+ 62,21,781</b>
Lead ... Cwt.	10,369	3,11,073	14,841	4,02,945	16,047	3,63,486	+ 1,206	- 39,459
Quicksilver ... Lb.	87,139	1,84,182	144,247	3,19,189	127,945	232,225	-16,302	- 86,964
Tin ... .. Cwt.	12,740	17,57,578	10,172	12,48,241	10,054	14,73,989	- 118	+ 2,25,748
Zinc or spelter... ..	35,168	7,54,767	19,461	4,54,158	27,525	7,29,156	+ 8,044	+ 2,74,998
Metals and ores unenumerated... ..	6,117	2,73,476	2,390	1,94,985	2,772	2,61,645	+ 382	+ 66,660
<b>Total, Tons ...</b>	<b>237,025</b>	<b>9,06,13,176</b>	<b>287,740</b>	<b>9,36,30,673</b>	<b>337,763</b>	<b>9,84,73,379</b>	<b>+50,043</b>	<b>+ 48,42,507</b>

The most important item under this head is of course iron and steel, imports of which increased by 19 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value. The total quantity imported, nearly 313,000 tons, is the highest ever recorded, though the value, Rs. 6·7 crores, cannot compare with the Rs. 8·39 crores which Bombay paid for 192,000 tons in 1920-21. An analysis of the figures of the year under review show that it is a mistake to think that iron and steel

have been dumped on India for the purpose of damaging her steel industry. The industry in the United Kingdom suffered from a disastrous slump in 1921. In the following year there was an improvement, and in 1923 the United Kingdom regained her position as the chief exporting country. This she did by cutting prices to the bone in order to face Continental competition. She was assisted by the dislocation of the Ruhr industry resulting from the French occupation, but her recovery was mainly due to her own efforts, hard work and sound policy, and to her greater productive capacity. Consequently her exports in 1923 were only 10 per cent. below the pre-war figure, and during the fiscal year under review her shipments to Bombay expanded by 65,000 tons. Belgium and the Netherlands between them only increased their despatches by less than 4,000 tons, while supplies from the United States of America declined by 11,000 tons and from Germany by over 9,000 tons. It will be interesting to see how the import trade will adapt itself to the protective duties proposed to be imposed.

The improvement in brass and copper recorded last year has not been maintained, imports of both the metals having fallen, the former by Rs. 7.65 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 12.55 lakhs. The only item under brass which shows improvement is mixed and yellow metal for sheathing, of which larger supplies were received from the United Kingdom. Under copper, imports of braziers and sheets from the United States of America declined by Rs. 23.72 lakhs but those from Germany improved by Rs. 29.5 lakhs. Supplies of aluminium have improved further by Rs. 3.37 lakhs to Rs. 49.75 lakhs owing to larger imports of circles from the United States of America. Arrivals of circles from Germany fell off considerably, though that country is still the largest supplier of this article.

24. **Motor cars and motor cycles.**—The total number of motor cars imported has again risen from 1,471 to 2,331 and the total value advanced from Rs. 59.52 lakhs to Rs. 72.29 lakhs. This supports last year's deduction that the glut is a thing of the past. Imports from the United State of America and Canada, which have dominated the Indian market owing to their low prices, increased by 186 and 406 in number, and by Rs. 1.48 lakh and Rs. 6.87 lakhs in value. But it is worthy of note that the imports from the United Kingdom have also advanced by 210 to 424 in number and by Rs. 5.33 lakhs to Rs. 25.61 lakhs in value. From the fact that the average value of the English cars imported has fallen by a third, it would seem that the production of small models at relatively low prices is popularizing the use of English cars in India. Of the continental suppliers, France sent 82 and Italy 74 cars as against 12 and 47 in the previous year. Imports of motor cycles were about the same in value as the last year, but there was an increase of 68 in number owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States of America fell away to only 20 machines. Arrivals of commercial vehicles show an increase of 149 in number but a small fall in value.

25. Oils (mineral).—

			1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
From Foreign Countries.			Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
<b>Kerosene—</b>										
<b>United States</b>	{ Bulk	...	8,180,153	61,20,113	8,673,442	55,72,004	8,472,201	50,67,284	- 201,941	- 5,04,720
	{ Tins	...	1,353,086	17,20,919	408,678	4,89,741	898,969	9,75,204	+ 490,291	+ 4,85,463
<b>Dutch Borneo</b>	Bulk	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,504,645	9,40,403	+ 1,504,645	+ 9,40,403
<b>Egypt</b>	Bulk	...	.....	.....	2,001,206	15,03,054	.....	.....	- 2,001,206	- 15,03,054
<b>Georgia</b>	Bulk	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,012,863	35,75,869	+ 6,012,863	+ 35,75,869
<b>Straits Settlements (including Labuan).</b>	Bulk	...	.....	.....	956,346	4,33,345	.....	.....	- 956,346	- 4,33,345
<b>Sumatra</b>	Bulk	...	.....	.....	468,626	2,12,346	.....	.....	- 468,626	- 2,12,346
<b>British Borneo</b>	Bulk	...	1,664,183	9,36,108	2,821,080	13,03,278	.....	.....	- 2,821,080	- 13,03,278
<b>Celebes and other Islands...</b>	Tins	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	668,201	4,17,626	+ 668,201	+ 4,17,626
<b>Other countries</b>	{ Bulk	...	.....	.....	4	3	37	48	+ 33	+ 45
	{ Tins	...	45	55	25	28	24	32	- 1	+ 4
<b>Total Kerosene</b>	{ Bulk	...	9,824,336	70,56,216	15,010,704	90,24,030	15,989,746	95,83,603	+ 979,042	+ 5,59,57
	{ Tins	...	1,353,131	17,20,974	408,703	4,89,769	1,567,194	13,92,662	+ 1,158,491	+ 9,03,093
<b>Total</b>		...	11,177,467	87,77,190	15,419,407	95,13,799	17,556,940	1,09,76,465	+ 2,137,533	+ 14,62,666



Other sorts--										
United Kingdom	... Other sorts	...	322,211	10,13,168	392,502	7,70,112	188,622	4,99,592	- 204,180	- 2,70,520
Germany	... Other sorts	...	78	491	5,303	11,013	550,413	9,36,298	+ 645,110	+ 9,25,285
United States	... Other sorts	...	2,440,650	50,40,351	2,592,632	44,89,904	2,515,643	44,07,483	- 76,989	- 32,421
Dutch Borneo	{ Fuel Oils	...	.....	.....	883,658	3,55,097	4,286,308	16,76,816	+ 3,462,650	+ 13,21,521
	{ Other sorts	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,321	12,409	+ 11,321	+ 12,409
British Borneo	{ Fuel Oils	...	.....	.....	977,382	4,46,393	6,032,426	18,12,058	+ 5,064,844	+ 13,65,665
	{ Other sorts	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,174	3,488	+ 2,174	+ 3,488
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	{ Fuel Oils	...	2,198,683	8,23,958	945,023	4,31,911	.....	.....	- 945,023	- 4,31,911
	{ Other sorts	...	67,653	76,374	73,606	69,874	15,173	20,069	- 58,433	- 49,785
Persia	{ Fuel Oils	...	32,065,177	54,07,179	37,469,422	71,36,269	42,197,445	70,54,363	+ 4,728,023	- 51,676
	{ Other sorts	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20	+ 40	+ 20
Other countries	Other sorts	...	331	4,662	3,262	10,035	45,062	93,416	+ 41,800	+ 88,381
Total other sorts	{ Fuel Oils	...	94,193,860	62,31,137	40,275,685	83,69,660	52,516,179	1,05,43,059	+ 12,240,494	+ 21,73,399
	{ Other sorts	...	2,830,923	61,35,246	3,067,605	53,00,938	3,328,448	69,72,795	+ 260,843	+ 6,71,867
Total			37,024,763	1,23,66,863	43,348,290	1,36,70,598	55,844,627	1,65,15,554	+ 12,501,337	+ 28,45,256
Total (Foreign)			48,202,260	2,11,43,573	58,762,597	2,31,84,397	73,401,567	2,74,92,319	+ 14,038,570	+ 43,07,923
From Burma.										
Kerosene	...	...	22,792,850	1,45,18,570	25,793,641	1,50,40,442	29,617,974	1,49,48,363	+ 3,724,333	- 91,579
Other Mineral Oils	...	...	1,515,238	31,37,250	4,537,455	87,55,896	5,516,366	95,94,264	+ 978,011	+ 8,35,368
Total (Burma)			24,308,088	1,76,55,820	30,331,096	2,37,96,338	35,034,340	2,45,43,127	+ 4,703,244	+ 7,46,789
Grand Total			72,510,398	3,87,99,393	69,093,793	4,69,80,735	108,435,907	5,20,35,446	+ 19,342,114	+ 50,54,711

REVIEW.

Several records were established under this head. The gross arrivals of kerosene, foreign and Burma, amounted to 47 million gallons, a figure slightly higher than the previous best in 1919-20. Bombay has never before taken so much kerosene or so much petrol—1,200,000 gallons—from Burma. The figure for foreign fuel oils—52½ million gallons—is also easily a record. Ten years ago the figure was less than 3½ million gallons. The concurrent expansion of fuel oil imports and contraction of coal arrivals is due to the ever growing demands for the former by ships, railways, and industrial concerns.

Imports of foreign kerosene, both in bulk and in tins, advanced, the former by 979,000 gallons and the latter by 1,158,000 gallons. The increase in bulk oil was due to the arrival of more than 6 million gallons of Russian oil for the first time since the war from Georgia, and also to the importation of 1½ million gallons from Dutch Borneo as against none in the previous year. There were no importations from Egypt, the Straits Settlements, Sumatra and British Borneo. The increase in oil in tins is accounted for by larger arrivals from the United States of America and also from Celebes and other islands. Prices remained steady at the previous year's figures. Imports of fuel oils rose from 40¼ million gallons to 52½ million gallons. Persia is the largest supplier of this oil and sent more than 42 million gallons or 80 per cent. of the total imports. Imports of lubricating oils, which are largely supplied by the United States of America, fell away by 267,000 gallons to nearly 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 2·21 lakhs to Rs. 46·14 lakhs in value owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Straits Settlements. Imports from Burma, on the other hand, advanced by 150,000 gallons to 704,000 gallons. Bombay's petrol supply, which expanded from 934,000 to 1,200,000 gallons and from Rs. 18·18 to Rs. 20·69 lakhs in value, came wholly from Burma.

26. **Postal Articles not specified.**—The specified articles are (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films, which are included under their appropriate heads in the general imports. The value of the postal articles imported excluding these five decreased from Rs. 2·16 crores to Rs. 1·93 crore, of which imports from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 1·75 crore as against Rs. 1·97 crore in the previous year. The total number of parcels received was 361,834 as against 385,902 in the previous year. In addition dutiable articles were found and assessed in 117,357 letter packets as against 52,744 in the preceding year. The duty collected on articles imported by letter packets decreased further by Rs. 3·82 lakhs to Rs. 13·25 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of diamonds. The total duty on parcels also fell slightly from Rs. 31·47 lakhs to Rs. 30·88 lakhs.

27. **Precious stones and pearls, unset.**—Precious stones are usually imported by post in letter packets and their values have since the beginning of 1922-23 been included under their proper head in the general imports. In the year under review the trade in precious stones was slack and the market dull. There were many failures among Indian diamond traders and prices of diamonds

fell heavily. Consequently the value of Bombay's imports fell from Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs. 70½ lakhs, almost the whole of which sum was contributed by diamonds. The chief supplier of diamonds was Belgium, whence came nearly Rs. 40 lakhs' worth. Imports of unset pearls also decreased by Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 90 lakhs. Towards this figure the Bahrein Islands contributed Rs. 53 lakhs and Muscat Rs. 32½ lakhs.

28. **Railway plant and rolling-stock.**—Imports under this head have improved by Rs. 23·8 lakhs to Rs. 4·08 crores owing to larger shipments from the United Kingdom. The improvement is shared by all the sub-heads except carriages and wagons which record a decrease of Rs. 41·87 lakhs. Locomotive engines and tenders have improved by Rs. 62·56 lakhs and materials for construction by Rs. 3·11 lakhs. Of the total imports 94 per cent. were supplied by the United Kingdom and the rest by Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the Straits Settlements and Western Australia. Imports from Germany have decreased by Rs. 6·85 lakhs to Rs. 2·37 lakhs, while wooden sleepers valued at Rs. 8·92 lakhs from Western Australia are a new feature.

29. **Sugar.**—There is now a world market in sugar, and the course of prices is largely affected by the New York market's dealings in Cuban sugar. This has tended to increase the speculative element in the trade, which has been embarrassed throughout the year by a very sensitive market and unforeseen prices changes. Bombay operators have therefore been cautious, and imports have declined from 152,000 to 129,000 tons. Arrivals from Mauritius fell away from over 22 thousand to less than one thousand tons. Most of this sugar now goes to the United Kingdom as a result of the preference accorded to it. Java remained Bombay's chief supplier, and sent only 5,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The spot price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above stood at about Rs. 28 in April 1923, rising to Rs. 29 at the end of May. Thereafter prices slumped till the middle of August, when Rs. 20·8 was reached, the lowest figure of the year. Prices then recovered, at first slowly but in November and December quickly, and by the middle of January had risen to Rs. 28. At the beginning of March the market was even stronger, but by the end of the month there had been a drop of Rs. 2. Arrivals of Continental beat sugar increased from 12,000 to 22,000 tons. This sugar found favour with consumers, and the trade is likely to increase. Imports of loaf sugar again fell heavily from 4,194 to 1,041 tons.

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

Whence imported.	1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	81	12,138	4,653	20,31,313	.....	180	- 4,653	- 20,31,133
Germany	125	83,600	7,425	31,69,749	4,292	16,25,007	- 3,133	- 15,44,742
France	216	1,65,411	1,234	5,87,567	456	2,25,297	- 780	- 3,42,270
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	1,79,320	+ 503	+ 1,79,320
United Kingdom	483	2,42,762	1,898	8,86,624	22	18,410	- 1,876	- 8,88,214
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	3,39,700	+ 939	+ 3,39,700
Netherlands	1,487	7,82,977	2,040	9,40,108	261	95,471	- 1,759	- 8,44,637
Belgium	5,121	25,15,005	2,674	11,12,214	820	3,06,742	- 1,854	- 8,05,472
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,822	35,22,857	+ 9,822	+ 35,22,857
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,178	18,98,740	+ 5,178	+ 18,98,740
Mauritius	54,820	1,98,45,540	22,463	73,76,072	828	3,86,845	- 21,635	- 69,89,227
Hongkong	3,942	22,19,783	3,878	15,66,602	5,006	20,06,871	+ 1,128	+ 4,40,969
Java	91,974	3,88,03,528	104,514	3,25,57,442	99,585	3,21,28,324	- 4,929	- 4,29,118
Egypt	193	1,00,632	1,013	4,54,817	660	2,87,700	- 323	- 1,67,117
Japan	651	4,12,477	121	49,256	46	14,010	- 75	- 35,246
Natal	1,525	10,09,137	.....	165	.....	199	.....	+ 84
Other countries	873	4,82,540	107	44,054	57	24,572	- 50	- 19,489
Total	162,441	6,66,55,539	152,022	5,07,55,983	128,525	4,30,63,245	- 23,497	- 76,95,738
Re-exports	19,034	1,01,77,684	40,319	1,68,57,050	15,401	64,28,195	- 24,918	-1,04,28,865
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	21,240	1,06,64,928	15,490	57,23,184	13,478	1,19,21,785	- 2,012	+ 61,98,601

30. Tea—

		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
		Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>									
Ceylon	Black	217,034	1,15,298	133,899	76,107	395,159	3,10,890	+ 251,360	+ 2,43,783
	Green	1,085,356	5,60,901	133,085	78,059	138,718	98,781	+ 5,653	+ 20,722
Hongkong	Black	3,223	2,495	14,215	9,617	35,353	18,153	+ 21,138	+ 8,536
	Green	38	39	349	395	5	4	- 344	- 301
China	Black	72,055	48,905	795,791	5,62,586	2,659,631	13,27,878	+ 1,863,840	+ 7,65,293
	Green	3,976,221	39,29,662	3,042,472	24,43,252	6,109,932	41,28,801	+ 3,067,460	+ 16,85,549
Java	Black	993	1,107	76,919	59,553	163,266	1,12,446	+ 86,347	+ 52,893
	Green	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,155	6,630	+ 13,155	+ 6,630
Japan	Black	196	252	2,493	1,445	56,168	21,379	+ 53,675	+ 20,434
	Green	715	833	38,724	21,179	576	661	- 33,148	- 20,598
Other Countries		12,488	9,681	6,058	5,498	64,655	57,676	+ 59,597	+ 52,178
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,368,319</b>	<b>46,69,173</b>	<b>4,244,005</b>	<b>32,57,600</b>	<b>9,625,618</b>	<b>60,92,619</b>	<b>+ 5,362,613</b>	<b>+ 23,35,019</b>
Calcutta		8,571,426	45,72,958	9,751,269	64,92,968	3,338,646	29,25,136	- 6,422,623	- 35,67,832
<b>Exports.</b>									
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>									
Arabia		24,992	26,716	50,896	46,815	26,876	23,520	- 24,020	- 23,326
Persia		51,342	41,162	57,995	44,171	193,174	1,88,599	+ 125,179	+ 1,44,423
Mesopotamia		37,306	26,973	18,740	13,839	35,876	27,429	+ 18,136	+ 13,500
Other Countries		27,816	17,302	21,807	19,069	34,283	22,625	+ 12,476	+ 10,456
<b>Total</b>		<b>141,466</b>	<b>1,12,153</b>	<b>149,437</b>	<b>1,23,894</b>	<b>281,209</b>	<b>2,69,073</b>	<b>+ 131,771</b>	<b>+ 1,46,179</b>

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	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>								
United Kingdom ... ..	18,135	15,198	5,021	4,111	14,395	16,229	+ 9,374	+ 12,118
Zanzibar and Pemba ... ..	64,957	50,540	61,836	53,984	30,571	40,597	- 31,265	- 19,387
Egypt ... ..	8,507	5,387	2,610	2,046	1,538	1,831	- 1,072	- 215
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	187,805	1,48,949	189,025	1,89,521	305,600	4,45,793	+ 116,575	+ 2,56,277
Bahrain Islands ... ..	42,029	24,954	65,923	84,039	159,242	159,023	+ 73,319	+ 74,984
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ... ..	24,735	24,151	45,076	38,484	6,129	3,739	- 39,947	- 34,745
Other Native States in Arabia ... ..	330,950	2,49,128	281,672	2,81,731	612,498	6,24,873	+ 330,826	+ 3,43,147
Persia ... ..	757,559	5,07,794	1,255,826	10,35,582	1,286,582	12,58,071	+ 30,766	+ 2,37,489
Mesopotamia ... ..	676,780	4,04,374	1,796,319	15,83,208	716,028	7,67,920	- 1,080,291	- 8,15,288
Tanganyika Territory ... ..	13,076	9,527	39,062	30,523	11,759	11,941	- 21,303	- 18,682
Aden and Dependencies ... ..	31,776	21,903	10,668	8,469	8,955	3,920	- 6,713	- 4,549
Portuguese East Africa ... ..	60,372	42,484	68,897	57,561	68,267	74,657	- 630	+ 17,076
Other Countries ... ..	43,101	34,905	73,268	62,518	103,306	1,14,253	+ 30,038	+ 51,735
Total ... ..	2,259,782	15,39,244	3,909,203	34,31,797	3,319,870	35,27,657	- 590,323	+ 96,060

The decline in the imports of foreign tea noticed last year was more than made good by larger arrivals from all the exporting countries, but there was a substantial decrease in the arrivals from Calcutta, which fell in value from Rs. 64·93 lakhs to Rs. 29·25 lakhs. Re-exports of foreign tea and exports of Indian tea expanded further, the former by Rs. 1·45 lakh to Rs. 2·69 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 96,000 to Rs. 35·28 lakhs in value, but the quantity of Indian tea exported contracted by 590,000 lb. Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and the countries on the East Coast of Africa are almost entirely supplied with tea from Bombay.

31. Textiles.

*A. Cotton, raw.*—Imports of raw cotton from foreign countries improved by 1,489 tons in quantity and Rs. 76·87 lakhs in value. Had it not been for arrivals from Kenya Colony, which increased from 5,412 tons to 9,634 tons in quantity and from Rs. 96·26 lakhs to Rs. 2·07 crores in value, there would have been a fall in the total imports, as there were practically no receipts from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Bombay's increasing importance as an entrepôt for foreign cotton is doubtless due to the growing importance of the East African crop, as most of the African cotton is re-exported, chiefly to Japan and the United Kingdom. The Indian mills have as yet practically no use for this fine cotton.

*B. Cotton manufactures.*

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ...	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,30,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1914-1915 ...	169,752,633	2,92,01,453	167,169,958	3,12,54,132	216,414,005	4,48,56,002
1915-1916 ...	102,822,637	1,68,83,869	135,915,447	2,48,66,993	151,668,957	3,67,30,560
1916-1917 ...	121,964,772	2,39,23,281	147,158,179	3,38,01,753	189,894,349	6,53,92,512
1917-1918 ...	100,541,447	2,96,05,603	120,502,608	3,32,30,581	152,672,767	6,59,56,034
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 ...	68,904,029	3,05,02,423	65,681,147	4,35,55,657	83,779,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ...	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	6,46,20,646	177,842,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ...	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,302,453	2,21,61,732	24,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ...	133,695,739	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	87,408,468	3,48,88,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
Increase or decrease in 1923-24 ...	-7,155,636	-30,13,999	+25,538,744	+1,05,31,999	+56,528,931	+2,97,36,321

*Cotton piece-goods.*—At the beginning of the year there was a distinctly hopeful feeling in the market, and on the whole this was maintained throughout the year, although the disturbing factors of high cotton prices and uncertainty about exchange acted as a constant brake. Good orders were placed after an excellent monsoon, but the rise in prices at once tended to check demand. Despite this nervousness in the market the total imports increased both in quantity and in value. Stocks however remained low, and it only needs a fall in prices for consumption to increase largely. It is interesting to note that though the yardage (excluding fents) imported in the year under review was less than half that of the last pre-war year, yet the total value was in each case approximately Rs. 15 crores.

The total value of the imports of cotton piece-goods (including fents) advanced by Rs. 3·88 crores to Rs. 15·66 crores. Nearly half the total was on account of coloured piece-goods, and white and grey piece-goods contributed Rs. 3·49 crores and Rs. 4·51 crores respectively. Fents, which were mainly supplied by the United Kingdom, rose in value from Rs. 43·31 to Rs. 60·74 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in grey, white and coloured piece-goods was 27 per cent., 89 per cent. and 88 per cent. respectively. Under whites the principal varieties are—(1) mulls, (2) longcloth and shirtings, (3) nainsooks and (4) dhuties, saris and scarves, which were almost entirely supplied by the United Kingdom. Under coloured piece-goods the chief varieties are—(1) prints and chintz, (2) saris and scarves, (3) cambrics, (4) shirtings and (5) unspecified descriptions. These were also mainly supplied by the United Kingdom. As regards grey cloth the improvement noticed last year has not been maintained, imports having fallen by Rs. 30·14 lakhs to Rs. 4·51 crores in value. Nevertheless Japan further improved her position as a great supplier of this kind of cloth, for her shipments were larger than in the preceding year and amounted to 67 per cent. of the total imports.

Prices showed little change. The average prices of greys and whites were the same as in the previous year, but the average for coloured piece-goods was approximately 2 per cent. higher.

### C. Cotton yarn.

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
United Kingdom ... ..	15,551	8,632	271	185
Japan ... ..	18,078	14,500	219	205
Other Countries ... ..	240	421	3	8

Imports in 1922-23 were abnormally high. The year under review recorded a decline of more than 10½ million lb. in quantity and of Rs. 95 lakhs in value, though the average price of imported yarn was considerably higher than the previous year's low figure



Japan has maintained her hold on 20s. and 30s. and in a material degree on 32s. and 40s, but imports from that country declined by more than 3½ million lb. to nearly 15 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 13·5 lakhs to Rs. 2·05 crores in value. The earthquake in September 1923 temporarily paralysed her activities and the sudden increase in the prices of cotton and also in the cost of labour materially affected her output of yarn. The high cost of cotton also hampered the British yarn trade, and imports from the United Kingdom fell from 15½ to 8½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 crores to Rs. 1·85 crore in value. Finer counts and cops, an English speciality, moved very slowly. A noteworthy feature was the larger importations from China, whence arrivals increased by 60,000 lb. to 140,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2·7 lakhs to Rs. 3·4 lakhs in value.

In the adjoining table the local production of yarn in the Bombay

(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.
1919-1920	·50	4·75	6·56	39·27	15·62	440
1920-1921	2·45	14·50	24·94	37·96	13·95	470
1921-1922	3·42	15·48	31·18	39·75	14·87	493
1922-1923	4·52	14·56	33·87	39·73	14·13	497
1923-1924	·84	11·77	23·55	41·95	15·93	398

Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. Of the output of local yarn the lower counts represent nearly 96 per cent.; the higher counts are still being imported in large quantities.

#### D. Silk, raw, manufactured and artificial.

Imports of raw silk decreased by 348,000 lb. to 1,149,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 19·71 lakhs to Rs. 92·75 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from all the supplying countries *viz.* China, Hongkong, Japan and Siam. But imports of silk yarn, noils and warps improved further by 43,000 lb. to 929,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·58 lakhs to Rs. 66·83 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from China, Italy and the United Kingdom. Shipments from Japan and France fell off.

The most important item in this group is silk piece-goods, imports of which have made up the fall recorded last year and show an increase of 748,000 yards in quantity and Rs. 15·97 lakhs in value. Supplies from China advanced by more than 2½ million yards in quantity and Rs. 44·23 lakhs in value. On the other hand imports from Japan and Hongkong declined respectively by 442,000 yards and 1½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 3·33 lakhs and Rs. 25·86 lakhs in value. Arrivals of goods of silk mixed with other materials improved further by Rs. 9·59 lakhs to Rs. 24·15 lakhs, owing to increased shipments from Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Japan and Switzerland.

Imports of both artificial silk yarn and of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk have further improved, the former by Rs. 5·22 lakhs

to Rs. 17.33 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 52.24 lakhs to Rs. 66.57 lakhs. Artificial silk yarn is chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom and piece-goods by the United Kingdom and Italy. Artificial silk is certainly growing in popularity.

*E. Wool, raw and manufactured.*

Imports of raw wool have further advanced by Rs. 12.91 lakhs to Rs. 19.46 lakhs, owing chiefly to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and Australia. Supplies of yarn and knitting wool have also improved, as British shipments expanded considerably. Imports of piece-goods improved noticeably by Rs. 44.75 lakhs to Rs. 81.6 lakhs owing mainly to lower prices and larger business with the United Kingdom, which is the chief source of supply, and with Germany. Among the other woollen manufactures there were larger arrivals of blankets, hosiery and shawls; but imports of carpets and rugs again contracted owing to smaller shipments from Persia.

## EXPORTS.

### FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

Principal Articles.		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-1923.	1923-24.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees) ...		228.8	305.9	566.0	658.7	1,050.3	1,200.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1
1	Cotton Manufactures ...	71.0	88.5	239.7	299.3	547.5	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4
2	Cotton, raw ...	...	...	5	31	...	...	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7
3	Hides and skins, raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.9	27.3	67.0	97.0
4	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ...	24.6	23.0	63.7	138.1	113.5	156.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3
5	Wool Manufactures ...	2.1	3.9	4.3	12.9	13.8	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8
6	Oils ...	6	1.0	3.0	4	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6
7	Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	5.4	6.2	12.9	6.0	32.1	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8
8	Metals and Ores ...	11.4	8.4	14.6	5.9	14.4	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0
9	Gums and Resins ...	7.7	8.1	16.1	11.7	19.3	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2
10	Apparel ...	8.4	8.6	6.3	4.6	22.0	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1
11	Hardware ...	5.9	5.1	9.0	4.0	11.0	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3
12	Fruits and Vegetables ...	8.8	38.4	43.9	41.0	35.4	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1
13	Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13.1	19.7	12.7
14	Fish ...	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.2	11.6	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4
15	Matches ...	8	3.4	2.7	2.3	7.3	9.8	3.0	3.3	11.8	10.4
16	Postal articles ...	4.9	3.5	6.9	6.9	13.4	19.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4
17	Spices ...	4.6	10.2	9.4	10.5	16.3	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0
18	Glasses and Glassware ...	2.1	2.5	6.2	5.4	9.5	16.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7
19	Coffee ...	2.1	3.4	1.4	5.2	3.9	11.1	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1
20	Drugs and medicines ...	2.6	4.2	7.4	4.8	10.5	29.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8
21	Ivory, unmanufactured ...	8	2.0	6.5	3.5	6.9	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7
22	Machinery and Millwork ...	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.6	3.1	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2
23	Silk Manufactures ...	5.1	7.3	9.7	9.3	36.3	42.5	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7
24	Leather ...	9	4	4	6	2.2	2.8	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1
25	Tea ...	2.0	10.7	5.2	8.6	14.4	8.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7

REVIEW.

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

Countries.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)
Mesopotamia	123.46	82.47	- 40.99
Persia	107.99	88.61	- 19.38
United Kingdom	249.65	229.93	- 19.92
Arabia	113.06	103.29	- 9.77
Aden	99.06	61.49	- 37.57
Tanganyika Territory	15.44	13.79	- 2.65
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	62.55	47.98	- 14.57
Other European Countries	43.32	51.23	+ 7.91
Japan	56.70	80.63	+ 23.93
Hongkong	19.53	18.77	- .76
Ceylon	41.70	23.44	- 18.26
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	21.70	12.59	- 9.11
United States of America	16.73	13.42	- 3.36
Zanzibar and Pemba	99.59	21.51	- 78.08

33. Bombay is an important emporium for the foreign merchandise required by Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa and the principal articles normally re-exported are cotton manufactures, raw cotton and sugar. The value of cotton piece-goods re-exported decreased by Rs. 68 lakhs to Rs. 2.33 crores, to which grey piece-goods contributed Rs. 1.54 crore, white piece-goods Rs. 25.16 lakhs and coloured piece-goods Rs. 54.2 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar also decreased by 25,000 tons to 15,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.04 crore to Rs. 64.28 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa. On the other hand, re-exports of raw cotton, mostly African or Uganda produce, increased further by 1,400 tons to 6,400 tons in quantity and by Rs. 30.26 lakhs to Rs. 1.31 crore in value owing to larger shipments to Japan and France. The only other article which deserves notice is Persian fur-bearing raw skins, re-exports of which once more improved by 161 tons to 346 tons in quantity and by Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 97 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany.

## INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1923-1924.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, Raw (including waste)	23,51,13,536	28,51,86,350	59,09,60,296	76,53,31,866	+ 1,743.62	72.13
2	Seeds	11,76,69,123	6,77,16,079	9,73,90,799	9,90,27,404	+ 16.37	9.33
3	Cotton Manufactures	1,17,60,553	5,49,99,213	5,09,88,040	4,57,06,748	- 52.81	4.31
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,56,57,468	9,47,87,749	5,37,75,817	3,59,60,385	- 177.95	3.39
5	Grain, Pulse and Flour	3,44,42,749	3,71,63,951	1,68,26,156	1,60,77,220	- 7.49	1.52
6	Wool, Raw	1,19,80,769	2,70,59,372	2,48,00,828	1,58,61,977	- 89.39	1.49
7	Postal Articles	48,18,686	85,64,830	99,93,974	1,14,28,449	+ 14.34	1.08
8	Metals and ores	87,94,004	62,10,453	99,27,700	83,79,649	- 10.48	.84
9	Hides and Skins, Raw	59,33,456	1,50,77,975	1,00,82,958	86,76,621	- 14.06	.82
10	Leather	71,11,118	1,39,61,100	67,58,445	77,44,153	+ 9.86	.73
11	Tea	9,78,448	62,99,625	34,31,797	35,27,857	+ .96	.33
12	Wool Manufactures	8,54,749	19,81,095	40,38,875	35,03,875	- 5.35	.33
13	Spices	21,89,034	47,53,030	28,81,581	33,79,342	+ 4.98	.32
14	Myrabolams	36,26,367	27,24,678	31,69,258	32,92,029	+ 1.23	.31
15	Oil cakes	10,43,015	13,97,017	23,06,863	32,03,076	+ 8.96	.30
16	Oils	9,69,536	53,51,100	21,00,132	28,15,333	+ 5.15	.25
17	Tobacco	9,80,666	19,45,097	23,26,132	25,31,661	+ 2.06	.24

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1923-1924.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs.)	
18 Hemp, Raw ...	32,91,299	48,46,005	19,35,014	18,92,151	- '43	'18
19 Provisions and Oilman's Streso ...	14,53,644	26,01,558	17,06,603	17,69,391	+ '63	'17
20 Jute Manufactures ...	6,20,493	12,99,341	21,04,845	15,65,514	- 5'39	'15
21 Manures ...	16,14,755	8,13,203	15,77,003	14,66,650	- 1'10	'14
22 Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams ...	7,58,821	26,22,871	7,67,488	12,54,135	+ 4'87	'13
23 Bristles ...	.....	4,61,146	8,44,271	12,04,368	+ 3'60	'11
24 Fruits and Vegetables ...	15,10,759	13,04,341	12,09,239	10,82,462	- 1'27	'10
25 Silk and articles made of Silk ...	3,06,314	12,80,628	5,83,901	9,73,192	+ 3'99	'09
26 Fish ...	7,47,974	5,58,922	8,32,764	8,55,837	+ '23	'08
27 Gums and Resins ...	8,50,373	9,63,019	6,07,621	8,32,148	+ 2'14	'08
28 Wood and Timber ...	4,50,065	6,84,293	5,91,372	7,85,461	+ '94	'07
29 Books, printed and Printed Matter ...	3,89,684	2,96,059	3,91,525	5,15,180	+ 1'25	'05
30 Coffee ...	2,05,289	26,37,741	3,91,850	4,85,469	+ '94	'04
31 Sugar ...	4,00,868	13,90,107	3,30,612	3,83,990	+ '53	'03
32 Furniture and Cabinetware ...	3,14,317	4,08,617	5,08,565	3,60,150	- 1'49	'03
33 Apparel ...	3,95,584	4,97,874	12,74,588	3,09,046	- 9'66	'03
34 Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics) ...	3,68,337	6,38,569	4,42,487	2,99,330	- 1'43	'03
35 Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal ...	10,03,867	3,68,100	1,01,019	1,62,632	+ '62	'03
36 Other Articles ...	3,96,12,843	32,43,731	62,56,643	80,13,892	+ 27'57	'76
Total, Merchandise	58,81,47,683	76,23,34,939	91,33,26,371	1,06,09,70,502	+ 1,476'44	100'00

35. A very considerable improvement in the export trade was recorded in the previous year's report. In the year under review the total value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 15 crores and rose to an unprecedented figure of Rs. 106 crores. This abnormal rise was entirely due to larger shipments and very high prices of raw cotton, the great staple of Bombay's export trade, and all the other principal items except seeds record decreases. These items are noticed separately in the succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining articles exports of Indian tea rose slightly in value but declined by 590,000 lb. to 3¼ million lb. in quantity, owing chiefly to smaller shipments to Mesopotamia. Exports of oilcake improved by Rs. 8·96 lakhs to Rs. 32 lakhs as a result of larger shipments of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Germany and of linseed cake to the United Kingdom. Exports of jute manufactures decreased by Rs. 5·4 lakhs to Rs. 15·65 lakhs owing to smaller demands for gunny bags from Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony and the cessation of exports of gunny cloth to the United States of America. The total value of articles exported by post increased by Rs. 14·34 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 crore owing to larger exports to France, Persia and Mesopotamia. Exports to the United Kingdom fell off by Rs. 3·1 lakhs to Rs. 58·55 lakhs.

36. **Grain, pulse and flour.**—The principal articles under this head are rice, wheat and wheat flour. Rice and wheat flour are largely exported to Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, East and South Africa and Ceylon. Exports of rice decreased from 23,000 to 14,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 19·79 lakhs to Rs. 33·34 lakhs in value. Shipments of wheat flour declined from 22,000 to 18,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 69·33 lakhs to Rs. 45·65 lakhs in value. Exports of wheat, on the other hand, increased from less than 1,000 tons to 22,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·55 lakhs to Rs. 33·95 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of other food grains declined, but shipments of pulse, especially gram and lentils, again improved.

37. **Hides and skins (raw and tanned).**—Exports of hides, both raw and tanned, have further increased, the former by 354 tons to 586 tons in quantity and by Rs. 4·24 lakhs to Rs. 8·46 lakhs in value and the latter by 93 tons to 1,190 tons in quantity and by Rs. 5·41 lakhs to Rs. 47·48 lakhs in value. The increase in raw hides is due to abnormal demands from Italy, whose takings were 529 tons valued at Rs. 7·47 lakhs as against 4 tons only of the value of Rs. 5,000 in the previous year. Germany took smaller quantities and shipments to the United Kingdom were insignificant. The advance in tanned hides is due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the chief market for this article, and to Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony. The advance in the exports of raw skins recorded last year has not been maintained, the total shipments having fallen by 1,552 tons to 5,952 tons in quantity and by Rs. 18·3 lakhs to Rs. 78·3 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller demands from the United States of America, the chief market for raw skins. Exports thither fell by 1,023 tons to 4,886 tons in quantity and by Rs. 12·7

lakhs to Rs. 62.77 lakhs in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany also declined, but those to the Netherlands advanced, while shipments valued at Rs. 1.76 lakh were made to Belgium which took none in the previous year. The total exports of tanned skins advanced further by Rs. 4.72 lakhs to Rs. 24.61 lakhs, owing mainly to greater demands from the United Kingdom.

38. **Metals and ores.**—The most important item under this head is manganese ore, the total exports of which from the whole of British India amounted to 740,000 tons as against 789,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments from Bengal expanded by 16,000 tons, but Bombay's shipments show a contraction of 59,000 tons. The United Kingdom took 56,000 and Belgium 55,000 tons less from Bombay than in the previous year, and the consumption of Italy and the Netherlands also declined. On the other hand, the figure for France was 42,000 tons, for the United States of America 17,000 and for Germany nearly 6,000 up.

39. **Seeds.**—Seeds rank second to cotton, *sed longo intervallo*, among Bombay's exports. In the year under review their value advanced by Rs. 16.37 lakhs, but there was a decline of 42,000 tons in quantity. This was more than accounted for by the United Kingdom's reduced takings of cotton seed, due apparently to prices being too high. Linseed prices were on the whole steady and there was a good demand for shipment. Sesamum was in short supply, and high prices restricted exports. Despatches of rape improved, and so did those of castor, despite a marked rise in prices. Groundnuts shipments contracted considerably. The market for vegetable oils in the United Kingdom was strong during most of the year, and the crushing industry was active.



SEEDS.	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>								
United Kingdom ...	23,242	60,37,847	46,634	1,37,63,779	69,879	1,67,01,032	+ 23,045	+ 69,47,253
Italy ...	11,040	29,95,412	28,619	74,51,187	23,376	63,35,443	- 5,343	- 11,15,744
France ...	10,428	28,36,262	24,434	67,68,297	34,811	92,78,800	+ 10,377	+ 25,20,503
Belgium ...	2,750	7,33,856	3,140	8,60,151	6,509	17,73,219	+ 3,359	+ 9,13,068
Germany ...	1,960	5,66,670	1,340	3,91,447	1,290	3,58,199	- 60	- 33,248
Netherlands ...	1,650	4,43,900	100	28,750	6,000	16,37,525	+ 5,900	+ 16,08,775
Spain ...	1,346	3,63,832	3,964	10,81,929	6,440	17,55,055	+ 2,476	+ 6,73,126
Greece ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	2,54,749	+ 950	+ 2,54,749
Other countries ...	249	67,131	338	93,739	151	41,703	- 187	- 52,030
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>62,658</b>	<b>1,40,84,909</b>	<b>108,569</b>	<b>2,94,19,279</b>	<b>1,49,206</b>	<b>4,01,95,725</b>	<b>+ 40,637</b>	<b>+1,07,16,446</b>
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjili)—</i>								
Germany ...	228	63,900	3,315	10,00,850	200	64,000	- 3,115	- 9,36,650
Italy ...	8,775	26,85,655	5,425	17,71,956	805	2,53,237	- 4,620	- 15,18,669
Austria ...	8,250	24,10,465	4,660	15,35,278	145	46,187	- 4,515	- 14,89,091
France ...	2,135	6,08,236	7,509	21,91,515	4,680	13,06,449	- 2,829	- 8,85,166
Netherlands ...	1,600	4,62,384	900	2,76,500	300	90,007	- 600	- 1,85,493
Belgium ...	1,125	3,36,477	2,175	6,54,441	.....	.....	- 2,175	- 6,54,441
Ceylon' ...	911	3,12,210	1,338	4,03,485	1,547	5,10,771	+ 209	+ 1,07,286
Aden and Dependencies ...	288	97,890	108	42,038	42	14,650	- 66	- 27,383
United Kingdom ...	76	21,878	49	16,626	.....	.....	- 49	- 16,626

REVIEW.

SEEDS.	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Denmark	.....	.....	925	2,77,515	500	1,60,000	- 425	- 1,17,515
Other Native State in Arabia	529	2,02,832	471	1,66,064	349	1,29,049	- 192	- 87,015
Other countries	900	2,78,902	705	2,53,592	332	1,05,111	- 373	- 1,48,481
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,817</b>	<b>76,04,029</b>	<b>27,580</b>	<b>85,82,965</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>25,79,511</b>	<b>- 18,650</b>	<b>- 69,10,444</b>
<i>Rape seed—</i>								
Germany	500	62,002	1,050	2,30,875	925	2,00,697	- 125	- 30,178
France	850	1,96,529	2,516	8,31,894	2,750	6,10,475	- 766	- 2,21,419
Belgium	574	2,23,909	2,250	5,35,188	10	2,100	- 2,240	- 5,33,038
Italy	5,445	13,68,811	13,434	33,55,075	22,624	50,59,085	+ 9,190	+ 17,03,010
United Kingdom	199	47,393	2,661	5,81,515	16,810	36,28,504	+ 14,149	+ 30,46,869
Austria	700	1,94,142	900	2,29,760	2,300	5,17,757	+ 1,400	+ 2,87,997
Norway	.....	.....	300	70,750	650	1,34,250	+ 350	+ 63,500
Other countries	238	65,076	624	1,99,704	949	2,55,091	+ 325	+ 56,387
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>21,77,562</b>	<b>24,735</b>	<b>60,35,511</b>	<b>47,018</b>	<b>1,04,08,959</b>	<b>+ 22,293</b>	<b>+ 43,73,148</b>
<i>Cotton seed—</i>								
United Kingdom	86,366	97,05,354	168,547	1,82,42,870	1,11,633	1,30,34,401	- 57,214	- 52,08,269
Other countries	457	93,135	616	87,863	775	1,08,328	+ 159	+ 20,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,843</b>	<b>97,98,589</b>	<b>169,463</b>	<b>1,83,30,563</b>	<b>1,12,408</b>	<b>1,31,42,729</b>	<b>- 57,056</b>	<b>- 51,87,834</b>

Castor seed—

United Kingdom	...	9,973	21,14,606	12,249	26,80,655	14,196	38,08,246	+	1,947	+	11,27,591
United States of America	...	17,288	35,02,633	9,285	20,77,473	10,450	28,39,795	+	1,165	+	7,62,322
France	...	7,100	14,62,196	12,881	29,55,409	16,554	44,48,683	+	3,673	+	14,93,274
Belgium	...	3,702	7,27,961	5,448	12,17,180	3,100	7,98,067	-	2,349	-	4,19,113
Italy	...	2,650	5,17,745	7,791	18,07,817	5,665	15,19,601	-	2,125	-	2,88,916
Spain	...	1,400	2,76,862	1,416	3,28,339	1,860	4,85,124	+	394	+	1,66,786
Other countries	...	197	38,485	450	1,06,870	282	76,190	-	168	-	30,660
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>42,309</b>	<b>86,40,493</b>	<b>49,561</b>	<b>1,11,73,742</b>	<b>52,097</b>	<b>1,39,75,706</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>28,01,664</b>

Groundnuts—

France	...	11,070	32,20,960	22,613	63,67,701	20,739	58,98,565	-	1,524	-	4,69,135
Germany	...	6,045	16,24,026	8,048	22,58,153	967	2,73,201	-	7,081	-	19,84,952
Belgium	...	3,918	11,94,605	1,700	4,90,940	1,100	3,16,255	-	600	-	1,74,675
United Kingdom	...	2,150	5,58,369	2,420	6,57,450	5,290	15,19,431	+	2,870	+	8,61,981
Netherlands	...	1,215	3,17,251	2,500	7,09,002	1,620	4,23,822	-	980	-	2,85,160
Italy	...	1,094	2,88,918	2,362	7,05,375	1,669	4,78,865	-	693	-	2,26,490
Spain	...	.....	.....	1,275	3,40,998	1,200	3,39,235	-	75	-	1,763
Other countries	...	1,880	4,40,135	1,713	5,31,136	215	70,892	-	1,497	-	4,60,244
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>26,573</b>	<b>76,44,264</b>	<b>42,630</b>	<b>1,20,60,755</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>63,20,297</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,40,458</b>

Other seeds

...	...	10,503	36,16,445	54,947	1,17,80,694	32,708	63,64,477	-	22,239	-	24,16,217
<b>Total, Seeds</b>	...	<b>252,614</b>	<b>5,34,66,891</b>	<b>477,485</b>	<b>9,73,90,759</b>	<b>435,037</b>	<b>9,90,27,404</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,448</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>16,36,605</b>

REVIEW.

## 40. Textiles.—

A. *Cotton, raw.*—What cotton has meant to Bombay in the year under review can best be indicated by a few bald figures. No less than 528,000 tons of Indian cotton were sent abroad, a figure 39,000 tons higher than the previous year's record. This cotton was worth Rs. 75·5 crores, or Rs. 17·36 crores more than the previous year's record value. Rs. 75·5 crores represented as much as 71 per cent. of the total value of all exports of Indian produce and manufactures from Bombay, and nearly 22 per cent. of the all India exports. If manufactured and waste cotton be added in, then 80 per cent. of the value of the Bombay exports was derived from this one great staple.

The agricultural conditions for the Indian cotton crop of 1923-24 were not as good as those of 1922-23; for though the acreage sown increased by about 6 per cent., the gross yield in both years is estimated to have been 5,075,000 bales. This is a high figure, but not as high as that of 1914-15. The American crop was again disappointing. The Government report in July 1923 was not up to expectations, and this, together with an unusually low carry over of the old crop, at once led to a scramble to buy and a rise in prices. The August report was again unfavourable, and though the September report was more re-assuring the following two months again brought bad reports and a wild rise in prices. However the bulls went too far; the textile trade could not afford to buy at such high prices, and the market weakened from December down to the end of March. The same general trend of prices was visible in the Bombay market. For the first few months of the fiscal year prices tended to weaken, especially at the beginning of August when monsoon prospects were good. The earthquake in Japan only affected the market for a brief period at the beginning of September. Thereafter world factors began to prevail and a rise ensued, until at the end of November Broach cotton jumped to Rs. 715 a candy. The excitement was such that the East India Cotton Association had to suspend all dealings for a week or more, and then the fall in American eased the crisis. Subsequently prices fell away, until at the end of March they were not much higher than they had been 12 months before. While speculation is no doubt responsible for sudden and excessive price movements, it is an undoubted fact that the statistical position is very strong. The depredations of the boll weevil and the high price of labour prevent the United States of America producing anything approaching a normal pre-war crop, with the result that the world production in 1922-23 is estimated to have amounted to only 69 per cent. of the 1913-14 production. The carry over in America was, as already mentioned, abnormally low, and the carry over of the Indian crop at the end of the last cotton season—August-September 1923—was also low. It will probably be lower still in 1924, despite the decrease in local consumption due to the Bombay mill strike which lasted two months in the first quarter of 1924. Consequently Bombay can look forward to many years of good demand for her cotton.

Japan of course remained Indian's best customer for cotton, and took 289,000 tons valued at Rs. 39·63 crores. Both figures are records. Shipments to China, on the other hand, receded. The

United Kingdom and Continental Europe, with the exception of Germany and Austria, increased their demands, Italy in particular. Lancashire shows a distinct tendency to import Indian cotton for consumption, and it is interesting to find over 4,000 tons going to the chief producing country in the world, the United States of America, presumably for mixing and the manufacture of cheap goods.

COTTON, RAW.	1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	17,698	2,25,20,460	24,797	4,01,08,049	+	7,099 + 1,74,87,589
Germany ...	24,592	2,93,25,564	23,720	3,55,86,462	-	872 + 62,60,898
Netherlands ...	561	6,90,000	2,200	32,99,302	+	1,639 + 25,09,302
Belgium ...	31,406	3,77,13,903	29,440	4,46,85,360	-	1,966 + 69,71,357
France ...	20,247	2,42,85,727	25,548	3,77,31,435	+	5,301 + 1,34,45,708
Spain ...	8,626	1,02,06,445	11,115	1,73,02,048	+	2,489 + 70,95,603
Ceylon ...	907	13,53,875	874	13,68,420	-	33 + 14,546
Italy ...	24,181	2,78,71,079	62,582	9,46,89,274	+	38,401 + 6,68,18,195
Austria ...	7,595	91,16,147	7,453	1,15,67,810	-	142 + 24,51,663
Hongkong ...	283	3,60,270	...	.....	-	283 - 3,60,270
China ...	70,941	8,42,60,852	41,426	5,79,72,383	-	29,515 - 2,62,88,469
Japan ...	276,154	32,71,42,506	258,884	39,63,10,237	+	12,730 + 6,91,67,731
Indo China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Anam and Tonkin) ...	3,553	43,89,452	4,753	71,95,935	+	1,200 + 28,07,483
United States of America via Atlantic Coast ...	1,116	13,18,355	4,148	61,55,775	+	3,027 + 48,38,420
Other countries ...	545	6,93,552	650	10,08,326	+	105 + 3,14,774
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>488,405</b>	<b>58,13,48,187</b>	<b>527,585</b>	<b>75,49,82,716</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>39,180 + 17,35,34,529</b>

B. Cotton manufactures.—

The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piecegoods during the past three years:—

	1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
<b>Grey—</b>								
Anglo Egyptian Sudan ...	1,436,860	5,69,554	1,823,080	6,24,585	1,050,855	3,62,977	- 772,225	- 2,61,608
Aden and Dependencies ...	3,228,058	11,59,471	2,290,433	8,04,439	2,414,946	7,20,207	+ 124,513	- 84,232
Bahrein Islands ...	364,270	1,51,796	684,615	3,44,480	477,358	1,62,502	- 407,267	- 1,81,978
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	742,604	3,73,905	757,630	3,27,490	562,015	1,83,528	- 175,616	- 1,43,962
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	1,457,656	6,03,710	2,252,119	8,64,768	1,701,017	6,25,712	- 551,102	- 2,39,056
Mesopotamia ...	1,692,193	6,37,973	5,765,642	19,04,616	9,617,595	29,32,450	+ 3,851,953	+ 10,27,844
Other Native States in Arabia ...	242,524	1,23,149	273,460	1,00,685	391,805	1,20,609	+ 1,18,345	+ 19,924
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate.)	4,142,207	17,98,695	4,312,715	19,43,340	2,916,820	11,39,485	- 1,395,695	- 8,03,855
Egypt ...	72,000	36,000	48,743	42,571	234,700	69,226	+ 185,957	+ 26,355
Portuguese East Africa ...	3,598,019	13,70,709	5,538,045	18,17,989	6,053,608	18,40,967	+ 515,563	+ 22,973
Italian East Africa ...	472,650	1,62,029	241,022	88,090	745,702	2,44,916	+ 504,660	+ 1,56,825
Tanzanyika Territory ...	1,985,106	8,61,271	2,342,238	8,83,237	2,780,109	10,66,362	+ 437,871	+ 1,73,145
Siam ...	1,686,916	7,13,171	691,167	2,20,309	131,958	55,139	- 469,209	- 1,65,170
Persia ...	1,384,431	4,87,386	2,638,863	8,32,587	2,942,961	7,65,063	+ 304,093	- 66,625
Other countries ...	1,389,927	5,71,636	780,317	3,44,725	1,046,082	3,62,067	+ 259,765	+ 17,342
<b>Total Grey ...</b>	<b>23,795,441</b>	<b>96,20,398</b>	<b>30,546,089</b>	<b>1,11,44,211</b>	<b>33,067,531</b>	<b>1,06,42,139</b>	<b>+ 2,541,442</b>	<b>- 5,02,073</b>
<b>White ...</b>	<b>565,861</b>	<b>3,07,440</b>	<b>614,734</b>	<b>2,61,699</b>	<b>1,176,625</b>	<b>3,68,533</b>	<b>+ 661,891</b>	<b>+ 1,26,834</b>

## Coloured, Printed or Dyed—

Aden and Dependence	...	5,106,203	27,54,565	4,076,212	20,93,306	3,751,409	15,93,182	-	321,809	-	4,00,124
Bahrain Islands	...	2,327,096	15,38,934	4,382,740	24,34,898	3,982,757	15,97,692	-	399,983	-	8,37,206
Ceylon	...	5,257,927	32,22,955	3,776,911	20,51,196	2,542,640	14,25,335	-	1,234,271	-	6,25,861
Natal	...	2,961,511	16,78,956	861,548	4,30,860	1,400,005	5,21,329	+	538,457	+	90,489
Egypt	...	340,579	1,76,215	1,131,732	4,46,318	2,143,910	6,99,626	+	1,012,178	+	2,53,308
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate.)	...	2,045,424	9,27,134	3,528,260	16,59,953	3,233,722	13,46,561	-	294,538	-	3,13,393
Zanzibar and Pemba	...	2,216,438	9,23,625	1,446,000	6,69,976	1,587,225	6,76,537	+	141,225	+	6,561
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	...	1,578,738	9,08,889	963,166	5,24,934	1,722,834	8,32,216	+	759,668	+	3,07,283
Mesopotamia	...	34,047,660	1,08,46,184	27,004,661	62,78,537	80,862,895	80,62,837	+	3,858,284	-	2,15,700
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	...	2,182,568	9,69,106	3,320,627	14,52,782	2,738,735	10,58,955	-	581,593	-	3,93,827
Other Native States in Arabia	...	6,369,794	28,15,928	5,226,436	21,36,465	3,501,478	12,65,659	-	1,724,958	-	8,70,806
Persia	...	23,392,921	1,09,01,177	24,619,482	93,29,840	24,046,550	76,61,439	-	572,932	-	16,48,401
Siam	..	1,064,210	8,14,287	1,195,805	12,13,212	1,706,605	13,78,225	+	510,800	+	1,65,013
Portuguese East Africa	...	3,194,560	12,40,877	2,725,833	10,82,617	2,299,926	6,81,989	-	425,907	-	2,00,628
Tanganyika Territory	...	2,081,037	7,88,803	1,240,956	4,90,556	1,434,482	5,49,042	+	193,626	+	58,456
Other countries	...	3,272,968	16,45,100	4,318,870	21,70,343	5,080,276	20,02,797	+	761,406	-	1,67,546
<b>Total, Coloured</b>	...	<b>102,460,034</b>	<b>4,21,49,135</b>	<b>89,819,245</b>	<b>3,64,65,793</b>	<b>93,085,449</b>	<b>8,16,73,421</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>2,216,204</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,92,373</b>
<b>Total, Piece-goods</b>	...	<b>126,842,336</b>	<b>5,20,70,973</b>	<b>120,580,068</b>	<b>4,78,71,703</b>	<b>126,299,608</b>	<b>4,27,04,093</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>5,319,537</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,67,610</b>

The depression which was noticeable at the end of the previous year continued for a long time in the year under review and necessitated a steady reduction of prices. Nevertheless stocks accumulated owing to the absence of demand, which continued till the end of October. Thereafter a general and continuous demand set in which helped the mills to clear old stocks and effect forward sales at increasing rates. But this activity was short-lived, for by the middle of December there was again a falling off in demand owing mainly to the excessively high prices to which Indian cotton had risen in sympathy with American and also to the great stringency in the money market. Consequently the strike or lock-out which began in January and lasted two months was not altogether a hardship to the mill-owners, as it gave them another chance to clear accumulated stocks. There was, however, no improvement in prices which still remain low. Since 1917 China has been practically a closed market for Indian piece-goods owing mainly to the expansion of the indigenous textile industry and to the rigour of Japanese competition. The chief markets are now Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt and countries in East and South Africa. In the year under review the total exports rose by 5½ million yards to 126½ million yards in quantity but fell by Rs. 51·68 lakhs to Rs. 4·27 crores in value despite the rise in the raw material. Coloured piece-goods represented 74 per cent. and greys 25 per cent. of the total value. The largest shipments of coloured piece-goods were made to Mesopotamia and Persia, though the latter country took smaller quantities than in the previous year. Mesopotamia and Portuguese East Africa were again the largest buyers of grey cloth and both increased their takings.

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

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

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1916-17 ...	1,551	266	769	443
1917-18 ...	743	325	830	311
1918-19 ...	512	400	636	392
1919-20 ...	725	359	869	238
1920-21 ...	473	320	660	131
1921-22 ...	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23 ...	305	512	898	126
1923-24 ...	330	404	1,263	107

It will be seen that the exports of Indian coloured cloth have improved considerably and those of grey cloth to a small extent, while re-exports of foreign cloth, both grey and coloured, have fallen.



C. Cotton yarn.—

	1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ... ..	63,155	41,874	144,000	1,13,046	848,200	7,59,957	+ 704,250	+ 6,46,911
Egypt ... ..	4,674,394	42,26,534	3,662,183	32,89,131	4,562,560	41,06,372	+ 890,377	+ 8,13,241
Aden and Dependancies ... ..	2,591,832	29,16,473	2,721,724	29,85,200	2,244,990	23,76,123	- 476,734	- 6,09,677
China ... ..	16,088,000	1,43,74,145	2,213,260	22,43,660	660,000	6,02,500	- 1,553,260	- 16,41,160
Hongkong ... ..	43,494,950	3,90,34,444	38,146,770	3,55,19,206	19,653,640	1,81,33,011	- 18,493,130	- 1,73,86,195
Japan ... ..	253,800	4,61,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey European ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	444,400	3,82,867	+ 444,400	+ 3,82,867
Siam ... ..	1,756,740	18,38,637	1,186,960	10,84,227	1,227,900	11,77,930	+ 41,940	+ 93,703
Persia ... ..	3,248,510	42,94,218	2,176,559	26,36,103	2,313,860	25,49,460	+ 137,301	- 86,643
Straits Settlements ... ..	2,563,138	36,67,388	1,601,868	18,50,953	1,357,700	14,69,187	- 214,168	- 3,81,766
Mesopotamia ... ..	1,022,700	9,63,143	955,600	9,31,379	832,400	7,55,044	- 163,200	- 1,76,335
Syria ... ..	1,150,400	10,20,747	1,680,350	16,79,507	2,132,800	20,30,623	+ 462,450	+ 4,51,015
Other countries ... ..	1,469,240	16,82,537	1,474,074	15,44,205	1,637,907	16,37,412	+ 163,833	+ 93,207
Total ... ..	73,366,409	7,45,24,340	55,992,343	5,37,75,617	37,936,447	3,69,80,335	- 18,065,901	- 1,77,95,332

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Cotton yarn also proved extremely disappointing to the mills for the greater part of the year. Owing to the competition of cheap Japanese yarns the demand for Indian yarns was poor and stocks accumulated. About the middle of September the Japanese disaster led to brisker enquiry and some rise in prices, and the accumulated stocks were quickly reduced. But the abnormal rise in the price of raw cotton soon made trade very difficult. Exports fell further by 18 million lb. to nearly 38 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.78 crore to Rs. 3.6 crores in value. Shipments to Hongkong fell from 38 to 20 million lb. and from Rs. 3.55 crores to Rs. 1.81 crore and those to China, not long ago Bombay's best market, fell from over 2 million lb. to less than two-thirds of a million lb. and from Rs. 22.43 lakhs to Rs. 6.02 lakhs in value. The influx into China of Japanese yarns of coarser counts is killing Bombay's export market in that country. Despatches to the United Kingdom, Egypt and Syria increased, and Turkey in Europe took Rs. 3.83 lakhs' worth of yarns after two years' total abstinence.

D. *Wool, raw.*—The increase in the exports of raw wool reported last year has not been maintained, the total exports having fallen by nearly 10 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 89.39 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Nevertheless 94 per cent. of the total exports were taken by that country. Exports to the United States of America increased further by Rs. 5 lakhs and there were small shipments to Germany and France. The fall in exports is probably due to a poor "clip" and to increased consumption by Indian woollen mills. Another noteworthy fact is that there were direct exports of Khandahar wool by the land route to Russia instead of by sea *via* Bombay and Karachi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1922-23 and 1923-24:—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).	Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Percentage to total imports.				1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
				1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.					1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.			
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.							
<b>United Kingdom and British Possessions—</b>																
United Kingdom ...	36,23·25	45,08·82	44,13·71	57·95	51·12	49·82	8,55·64	1,401·69	15,50·36	12·32	13·71	13·45	33·93	31·04	29·26	
Hongkong ...	55·07	66·08	62·24	·88	1·00	·59	6,31·93	3,83·94	2,07·43	9·09	3·75	1·80	5·20	2·47	1·27	
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	190·56	74·16	3·87	3·05	·81	·05	9·37	32·07	18·86	·13	·31	·17	1·51	·55	·11	
Adon and Dependencies ...	25·37	13·25	12·41	·40	·15	·14	96·63	2,21·30	1,64·67	1·39	2·16	1·43	·92	1·23	·88	
Mesopotamia ...	30·57	81·46	80·34	·48	·92	·91	82·74	2,92·66	2,43·76	1·17	2·66	2·12	·81	1·96	1·60	
Ceylon ...	10·38	15·45	17·48	·17	·18	·20	39·14	1,23·33	1,15·63	·56	1·25	1·00	·27	·75	·65	
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ...	67·27	83·73	79·43	1·08	·95	·90	58·00	61·40	47·65	·84	·60	·41	·66	·81	·63	
Bahrein Islands ...	71·30	51·50	53·59	1·14	·58	·61	32·49	75·79	65·12	·46	·74	·56	·79	·67	·68	
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	30·08	68·03	40·13	·43	·77	·45	29·82	68·56	68·17	·30	·67	·51	·39	·71	·48	
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate) ...	3·32	108·68	2,14·32	·05	1·23	2·42	43·30	1,35·16	1,13·37	·62	1·32	·98	·35	1·23	1·61	
Tanganyika Territory ...	·14	10·61	2·77	...	·12	·03	32·61	36·77	35·76	·46	·36	·31	·25	·24	·19	

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).	Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Percentage to total imports.				1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
				1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.					1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.			
Natal ...	17.63	57.16	50.70	.28	.65	.57	4.87	35.00	21.59	.07	.34	.19	.17	.48	.35	
Canada ...	.06	28.57	31.29	...	.33	.35	.06	2.31	9.30	...	.02	.08	...	.15	.20	
Australia ...	39.73	38.14	48.92	.64	.43	.55	2.31	5.48	5.06	.03	.05	.04	.33	.23	.26	
Other British Possessions ...	1.82	26.81	23.91	.03	.31	.27	6.23	61.82	49.68	.10	.64	.43	.06	.47	.36	
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions ...	41,66.54	52,52.29	51,25.11	66.63	59.55	57.86	19,15.55	29,42.33	27,06.41	27.54	23.78	23.43	46.03	43.04	33.42	
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>																
<b>Europe—</b>																
Hungary ...	...	.07	35.23	...	...	.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17	
Belgium ...	1.00.91	2,52.39	2,21.67	1.61	2.36	2.60	4,71.48	4,91.33	5,52.39	6.79	4.61	4.79	4.34	3.91	3.80	
France ...	1.38.97	1,05.04	1,24.90	2.22	1.19	1.41	6,37.54	5,29.09	7,17.96	9.90	5.18	6.23	6.25	3.33	4.13	
Germany ...	6.02.42	7,04.21	6,66.11	9.64	7.98	7.52	5,02.16	4,34.74	4,35.77	7.23	4.25	3.78	8.37	5.68	5.40	
Italy ...	1,35.62	1,30.01	1,65.05	2.17	1.47	1.86	4,16.13	4,44.90	11,23.23	5.99	4.35	9.75	4.18	3.02	6.33	
Austria* ...	1,67.60	19.93	27.90	2.68	.23	.32	2,69.25	1,13.08	1,23.13	3.88	1.11	1.08	3.31	.70	.74	
Spain ...	5.53	4.30	4.76	.09	.05	.05	61.03	1,24.91	2,01.30	.88	1.22	1.75	.50	.68	1.01	
Netherlands ...	29.63	59.88	74.90	.47	.68	.85	20.53	32.40	75.32	.30	.32	.65	.33	.48	.74	
Sweden ...	17.48	41.02	53.34	.23	.46	.60	2.35	4.20	4.24	.03	.04	.04	.15	.24	.23	
Czecho Slovakia ...	...	37.82	58.70	...	.43	.66	...	...	.03	...	...	...	...	.20	.23	

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

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42. The foregoing table and the graphs on the frontispiece exhibit the trend of the trade of Bombay with other parts of the British Empire and with different foreign countries. From the beginning of the year under review Egypt has been treated as a country outside the British Empire. The total value of the trade with the British Empire dropped further by 5 per cent., owing to declines from Rs. 52 crores to Rs. 51 crores in imports and from Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 27 crores in exports. The largest trade is with the United Kingdom, but there was a further fall of 2 per cent. in the share of that country due to smaller imports. The total share of countries outside the British Empire increased from 57 per cent. to 62 per cent. as a result of larger trade with France, Italy and Spain in Europe, and Japan in Asia. Italy's advance is specially noticeable. The share of the United States of America again dropped slightly, while there was little change in the trade with Africa.

Under imports the United Kingdom figure has dropped by nearly Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 44 crores, owing mainly to smaller importations of cotton spinning and weaving machinery, cotton yarns and coal, while there were substantial increases in the arrivals of cotton and woollen piece-goods and iron and steel. Imports from other British Possessions also declined by Rs. 61 lakhs to Rs. 7 crores; there were smaller supplies of silk piece-goods from Hongkong, of sugar from Mauritius and of cloves from Zanzibar and Pemba, but larger imports of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. Imports from foreign countries in Europe advanced by Rs. 1'36 crore to nearly Rs. 16 crores owing mainly to new arrivals of beet sugar from Austria, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia, and of kerosene oil from Georgia for the first time since the war, and to larger importations of matches from Sweden and of cotton manufactures from Switzerland. Owing to unsettled economic conditions imports from Germany have fallen by Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 6'66 crores, smaller supplies coming forward of machinery and millwork, iron and steel, aluminium circles, aniline dyes and hardware.

Among the foreign countries in Asia Japan continues to occupy the first place, but her despatches have declined by Rs. 17'69 lakhs to Rs. 8'46 crores. Owing to the terrible earthquake in September 1923 there was a lull in her trade for a short time and consequently shipments of all articles from that country except grey piece-goods declined. Imports from China increased by Rs. 66'81 lakhs to Rs. 2'72 crores owing to larger consignments of tea and silk piece-goods. Imports from Java also improved owing to new shipments of rice, but there was a falling off in the supplies of sugar. Smaller supplies of dried fruits and pearls were responsible for the fall of Rs. 10'25 lakhs in the total imports from Persia. Imports from Africa are not very large but show an increase of Rs. 18'9 lakhs to Rs. 56 lakhs due to larger supplies of coal from Portuguese East Africa. The inclusion of Egypt as a foreign country in Africa for the first time this year has not materially affected the imports from that Continent, the increase in the imports of raw cotton from Egypt being counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in those of kerosene oil. Imports from America have declined further by Rs. 58'31 lakhs to

Rs. 3.61 crores owing mainly to smaller supplies of iron and steel, grey piece-goods and instruments, while shipments of machinery and millwork showed an improvement.

On the export side Japan necessarily occupies the first place, and her share in the total exports has again risen from 33 per cent. to 35 per cent. owing to record shipments and higher values of raw cotton. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage share of 13.45 as against 13.71 in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom have increased by Rs. 1.49 crore to Rs. 15.5 crores owing chiefly to larger shipments of raw cotton and seeds, while shipments of raw wool have decreased. Among other countries the shares of Italy and France have increased, while those of Germany and China have decreased. America's share has risen from 1.78 per cent. to 2.11 per cent. owing to larger shipments of raw cotton and raw wool.

43. **Government Transactions. (Stores).**—The total value of stores imported on Government account again decreased by Rs. 1.96 crore to Rs. 1.61 crore owing to smaller importations of all articles except printing and lithographing materials, the value of which rose from Rs. 1.13 lakh to Rs. 4.44 lakhs. The largest decrease was recorded in machinery and millwork which fell in value by Rs. 1.03 crore to Rs. 25.52 lakhs. Exports on Government account also declined by Rs. 40.26 lakhs to Rs. 17.24 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of arms and ammunitions, but there was a small increase in the exports of grain, pulse and flour.

44. **Treasure—**

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
Gold—					
Private	27,99,20,839	9,26,80,497	40,03,87,839	27,68,86,801	-12,35,01,038
Government	27,000	8,93,52,203	1,02,772	...	- 1,02,772
Silver—					
Private	8,68,27,258	5,97,29,194	18,12,50,874	18,98,39,304	+ 85,88,430
Government	2,15,72,687	10,67,58,546	22,88,928	32,18,240	+ 9,29,312
Currency notes—					
Private	.....	.....	1,01,15,010	1,16,28,531	+ 15,13,521
Government	.....	.....	29,64,379	7,94,923	- 21,69,456
<b>Total, Imports</b>	<b>33,83,47,784</b>	<b>34,85,20,440</b>	<b>59,71,09,802</b>	<b>48,23,68,099</b>	<b>-11,47,41,703</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
Gold—					
Private	3,65,04,963	9,80,74,810	10,58,291	4,93,661	- 5,64,630
Government...	70,07,178	1,84,95,649	.....	.....	.....
Silver—					
Private	2,67,58,434	1,24,42,717	2,10,51,104	2,53,39,033	+ 42,87,929
Government	18,667	60,22,033	8,567	4,500	- 4,067
Currency notes—					
Private	.....	.....	11,00,000	8,70,000	- 2,30,000
Government	.....	.....	18,50,000	11,00,000	- 7,50,000
<b>Total, Exports</b>	<b>7,02,89,452</b>	<b>13,50,35,409</b>	<b>2,50,67,962</b>	<b>2,78,07,194</b>	<b>+ 27,39,232</b>

In the year under review the balance of trade in merchandise was again heavily in India's favour, and was in large measure liquidated by the importation of gold and silver. The private importations of treasure, however, fell short of the record figure of the previous year by Rs. 11 crores and amounted to Rs. 48 crores, but the sale of £ 2 million gold by the Government of India presumably accounts for nearly Rs. 3 crores of the drop. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 12·35 crores to Rs. 27·69 crores but arrivals of silver advanced by Rs. 85·88 lakhs. The value of gold bullion decreased by Rs. 8·54 crores to Rs. 20·7 crores owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and France, while there were new importations of Rs. 3·31 crores and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively from Natal and Western Australia. Imports of sovereigns also fell by Rs. 3·79 crores to Rs. 6·12 crores owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and Western Australia. Larger arrivals of bar silver from the United States of America account for the increase in the value of silver. Imports of the Government of India rupees show a small increase of Rs. 11 lakhs, but other silver coins dropped by Rs. 2·46 crores owing to smaller arrivals from Mesopotamia, Tanganyika Territory and other places.

Exports of gold on private account were insignificant and fell further by Rs. 5·64 lakhs to Rs. 4·94 lakhs. On the other hand shipments of silver expanded further by Rs. 42·88 lakhs to Rs. 2·53 crores owing to larger shipments of bullion to China and of Government of India rupees to Mauritius.

There were no imports of gold on Government account, but silver increased by Rs. 9·29 lakhs to Rs. 32·18 lakhs solely on account of larger arrivals of the Government of India rupees from Aden and Mesopotamia.

Imports of currency notes on private account increased by Rs. 15·14 lakhs to Rs. 1·16 crore owing to larger arrivals from Mauritius and Other Native States in Arabia. Imports on Government account fell by Rs. 21·69 lakhs to Rs. 7·95 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony. Exports of currency notes both on private and Government account declined, the former by Rs. 2·3 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 7·5 lakhs.

45. **Shipping.**—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1922-23 and 1923-24 are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—	Steamers ...	662	1,992,169	598	2,143,800	576	2,195,809
	{ With cargo ...	101	271,281	45	135,260	67	251,568
Sailing Vessels	{ In ballast ...	142	14,882	140	18,649	147	18,271
	{ With cargo ...	...	...	1	217	3	811
Total ...		905	2,278,332	794	2,302,935	793	2,466,459



Vessels.		1913-1914.		1922-1923.		1924-1924.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Cleared--							
Steamers ...	{ With cargo ...	619	1,818,005	485	1,746,456	416	1,653,432
	{ In ballast ...	38	121,231	111	355,716	83	307,975
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ...	113	12,055	143	17,080	127	14,416
	{ In ballast ...	...	...	...	...	2	433
Total ...		770	1,951,281	739	2,119,253	628	1,976,255
Grand Total ...		1,675	4,229,623	1,523	4,422,187	1,421	4,442,715

The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade again decreased from 1,523 to 1,421, but the total net tonnage increased by 20,528 tons to 4,442,715. There were 1,142 steamers of the burthen of 4,408,784 as against 1,239 of 4,386,241 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage of steamers entering the port with cargo increased from 3,593 to 3,812. This is a striking advance from the year 1913-14 when the average was only 3,009 tons. The sailing vessels consisted almost entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

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

*Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.*

Nationality.		1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ...	...	2,739,773	3,300,254	3,161,825
Japanese ...	...	261,757	469,730	481,327
Italian ...	...	135,049	234,565	322,731
American ...	...	.....	158,165	188,126
Norwegian ...	...	41,599	52,314	34,123
Chinese ...	...	.....	2,100	.....
Greek ...	...	12,157	11,449	3,263
Danish ...	...	.....	12,876	10,388
French ...	...	176,195	9,606	17,130
German ...	...	479,116	101,429	114,353
Others ...	...	357,040	33,753	75,513
Total ...		4,202,686	4,386,241	4,408,784

47. **Freights.**—There was a downward tendency in freight rates to the United Kingdom during the first five months of the year. From September however they began to improve steadily and at the end of the year stood at a level a little lower than that reached in April 1923. 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 1923.	August 1923.	March 1924.
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Cotton, raw (measurement) ...	25	18	23
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ...	25	18	23
Castor seed, Cotton seed and Myrabolams (18 cwt.) ...	22	15	20
Manganese ore ...	22	21	20

Freight rates to other ports:—

	April 1923.	August 1923.	March 1924.
<b>Antwerp—</b>			
Light seeds ...	21	16	21
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	23/6	17/6	22/6
Measurement ...	24/6	19	24
<b>Dunkirk—</b>			
Light seeds ...	20	15/6	20/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	22	17	22
Measurement ...	23	18/6	23/6
<b>Havre—</b>			
Light Seeds ...	22/6	...	21/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	25	...	23
Measurement ...	26/3	...	24/6
<b>Hamburg—</b>			
Light Seeds ...	20/6	17	21
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	22	18/6	22/6
Measurement ...	23/6	20	24
<b>Genoa—</b>			
Light Seeds ...	20	16	19/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	22	17/6	21
Measurement ...	23	19	22/6
<b>Marseilles—</b>			
Light seeds ...	20	...	...
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	22	...	...
Measurement ...	23	...	...
<b>Trieste and Venice—</b>			
Light Seeds ...	23/6	18/6	24/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	23/6	18/6	24/6
Measurement ...	25	20	26
<b>New York—</b>			
Light seeds ...	...	18	...
Measurement ...	...	23	...

48. Exchange.—At the beginning of the year under review the rate of exchange for demand drafts was quoted at 1s. 4  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. This rate was maintained during the first four months of the year without material variations. About the end of August it touched its lowest point 1s. 3  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but immediately after this fall the rate began to rise, and reached its highest figure of 1s. 5  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on several days in December and January, largely owing to the huge volume of currency required to finance a high priced cotton crop and a record export. In this connection it is interesting to note that the announcement of the Government of India in November that it would sell £2 million gold from the Paper Currency reserve had no appreciable effect either on the exchange or the bullion market. But the sale in the second week of February of Council Bills for Rs. 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  lakh by the Secretary of State at the rate of 1s. 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which was  $\frac{5}{8}$ d. lower than the rate at which tenders had been rejected in the previous week, caused a sudden collapse in sterling exchange, which had remained steadily above the 1s. 5d. level since the beginning of December. A rate of 1s. 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was then established, and at the end of the year the quotation was 1s. 4  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. Government's judicious purchase of sterling in India undoubtedly prevented sudden jumps in the exchange market, and the relative stability which resulted made foreign trade easier.

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

	Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910-	1919-	1920-	1921-	1922-	1923-
		1911.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>							
<b>Metals and Ores—</b>							
Brass ... .. Per Cwt.	100	103.47	117.91	165.49	129.59	124.07	121.48
Copper ... .. " "	100	108.59	128.15	173.94	149.29	130.87	130.78
Iron and Steel ... .. Ton.	100	94.71	220.70	297.38	198.23	157.27	145.63
Oils—Kerosene ... .. Gal.	100	88.88	173.33	173.33	173.33	137.78	137.78
Sugar, refined ... .. Ton.	100	93.56	273.41	374.89	188.75	153.57	154.11
<b>Textiles—</b>							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn... .. Lb.	100	175.44	464.91	485.96	322.81	256.14	296.48
.. Piece-goods, Grey .. Yd.	100	136.36	400.00	418.18	318.18	327.27	327.27
.. " White .. "	100	133.33	425.00	441.66	366.66	333.33	333.33
.. " Coloured, printed or dyed .. "	100	135.00	387.50	450.00	356.25	318.75	325.00
Silk—Raw ... .. Lb.	100	107.26	208.38	208.65	198.32	224.86	232.40
.. —Piece-goods ... .. Yd.	100	96.43	227.38	226.19	214.29	200.00	203.57
Wool—Piece-goods ... .. "	100	108.33	464.29	496.43	519.05	377.38	385.71

		Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910- 1911.	1919- 1920.	1920- 1921.	1921- 1922.	1922- 1923.	1923- 1924.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
<b>Grain, pulse and flour—</b>								
Rice (Indian)	... Per Ton.	100	114.26	234.00	240.65	223.05	218.51	227.72
<b>Seeds—</b>								
Linseed	... ..	100	175.16	305.61	247.57	195.39	198.95	197.50
Rape	... ..	100	116.61	298.57	216.84	200.84	193.82	175.70
Til or Jinjil	... ..	100	125.41	305.84	251.76	192.10	197.88	191.28
Cotton	... ..	100	163.14	295.76	207.58	239.05	229.17	247.71
Castor	... ..	100	119.60	203.40	172.58	157.58	174.00	205.99
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton, Raw	... ..	100	181.72	293.68	243.31	233.72	255.00	307.75
" Twist and Yarn...	... Lb.	100	155.66	393.33	403.33	316.66	320.00	316.66
<b>Piece-goods—</b>								
Grey	... Yd.	100	125.00	325.00	375.00	333.33	300.00	266.66
White	... ..	100	105.26	236.49	310.53	273.68	201.05	173.68
Coloured, printed or dyed	... ..	100	95.45	190.90	218.18	186.36	186.36	154.54
Wool, Raw	... Lb.	100	122.92	270.83	270.83	179.17	191.70	191.65

50. Despite one or two noticeable exceptions, price changes have been much less pronounced than in the preceding year. On the import side cotton twist and yarn have risen considerably and woollen piece-goods have fallen heavily. Metals have declined but not markedly. Prices of all the other chief commodities, such as piece-goods and sugar, have ruled steady. Among the exports, raw cotton has of course soared, but manufactures of cotton have actually fallen. This is evidence of the Bombay mills' hard times. Castor and cotton seeds were expensive, but rape was cheaper.

51. An indication of the effect of these variations in prices can be obtained from the following table, in which the value of the principal articles of import and export has been re-calculated at the previous year's prices and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As import prices have for the most part been stationary or downward, and the recorded value of the total imports of merchandise is slightly up, it follows that the volume of the import trade has expanded more than a little. Under exports raw cotton is the only important article which shows considerable advance both in volume and value.

Articles.  (1)	1922-23.		1923-24.		Value if recalculated at prices derived from column 2.  (4)	Increase or decrease in 1923-24 as compared with column 2.  (5)	Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.  (6)		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
		Rs.		Rs.					
<b>IMPORTS.</b>									
Coal ... ..	Ton.	620,925	2,17,95,690	375,092	1,03,77,855	1,31,65,338	- 245,893	- 1,14,17,835	- 86,30,352
Dyeing and Tanning substances— Dyes obtained from coal tar ... ..	Lb.	11,394,110	2,05,13,051	13,559,479	2,03,58,053	2,44,95,307	+ 2,165,369	- 1,54,998	+ 39,22,356
Metals and ores— Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing ... ..	Cwt.	132,374	78,53,137	172,958	95,78,919	1,02,61,274	+ 40,584	+ 17,25,782	+ 24,08,137
Copper ... ..	"	156,684	1,06,86,974	149,808	94,31,495	1,02,18,154	- 6,876	- 12,55,479	- 4,69,820
Iron and steel ... ..	Ton.	262,699	6,08,16,141	312,725	6,70,37,922	7,23,97,466	+ 50,026	+ 62,21,781	+ 1,15,81,325
Oils—Kerosene ... ..	Gal.	15,419,407	95,13,799	17,556,940	1,09,76,465	1,08,81,651	+ 2,137,533	+ 14,62,666	+ 13,87,859
Sugar 16 D. S. and above ... ..	Ton.	152,022	5,07,55,983	128,525	4,30,60,245	4,26,58,251	- 33,497	- 76,95,738	- 80,97,732
Textiles— Cotton, Twist and yarn ... ..	Lb.	39,869,317	4,93,34,671	23,552,610	3,98,25,156	3,49,47,556	-10,316,707	- 94,99,615	- 1,49,77,115
.. Piece-goods— Grey ... ..	Yds.	133,695,739	4,81,50,073	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	4,54,75,367	- 7,155,636	- 30,13,899	- 26,74,708
White ... ..	"	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	67,408,458	3,48,83,238	3,45,99,181	+ 25,538,744	+ 1,03,31,939	+ 1,00,47,942
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ..	"	79,791,552	4,07,63,617	136,320,483	7,04,99,998	6,95,80,246	+ 56,528,931	+ 2,97,36,321	+ 2,88,16,629
Silk—raw ... ..	Lb.	1,366,797	1,10,02,212	1,082,178	90,04,848	87,08,151	- 234,619	- 19,97,364	- 22,94,061
.. Piece-goods ... ..	Yds.	10,367,666	1,74,02,969	11,116,309	1,90,00,410	1,96,41,299	+ 747,643	+ 15,97,421	+ 12,99,310
Wool—Piece-goods ... ..	"	1,160,664	36,84,757	3,393,659	81,60,303	1,07,81,937	+ 2,232,995	+ 44,75,546	+ 70,97,180

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Articles.  (1)	1922-23.		1923-24.		Value if re-cal- culated at prices derived from column 2.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
Grain, Pulse and flour—		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Rice not in the husk ... .. Ton.	22,551	53,13,316	13,579	33,34,087	31,99,340	- 8,972	- 19,79,129	- 21,13,876
Wheat flour ... .. "	22,161	63,33,010	18,193	45,65,178	56,91,661	- 3,968	- 23,67,832	- 12,41,349
Skins, raw ... .. "	7,504	96,60,594	5,952	78,30,449	76,61,557	- 1,562	- 18,30,145	- 19,99,037
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed ... .. "	1,097	42,06,502	1,190	47,47,962	45,63,117	+ 93	+ 5,41,460	+ 3,56,515
„ skins „ ... .. "	989	19,88,905	445	24,61,112	22,75,225	+ 56	+ 4,72,207	+ 2,86,320
Metals and ores—								
Manganese ore ... .. "	406,832	57,40,055	347,723	74,70,396	74,70,611	- 59,109	- 12,69,659	- 12,69,444
Seeds—								
Castor ... .. "	49,561	1,11,73,742	62,097	1,39,75,706	1,17,46,431	+ 2,536	+ 23,01,864	+ 5,71,689
Cotton ... .. "	169,463	1,83,30,563	112,408	1,31,42,729	1,21,58,799	- 57,055	- 51,87,834	- 61,71,764
Groundnuts ... .. "	42,630	1,20,60,755	32,700	93,20,297	92,51,375	- 9,930	- 27,40,458	- 28,09,350
Linseed ... .. "	108,560	2,94,19,379	149,206	4,01,35,725	4,04,30,940	+ 40,637	+ 1,07,16,446	+ 1,10,11,661
Rape ... .. "	24,735	60,35,811	47,018	1,04,08,959	1,14,73,372	+ 22,293	+ 43,73,148	+ 54,37,561
Sesamum (til or jinjili) ... .. "	27,580	85,89,955	8,900	26,79,511	27,71,979	- 18,680	- 59,10,444	- 58,17,976
Textiles—								
Cotton, raw ... .. "	468,405	58,13,48,187	527,555	75,49,62,716	62,79,85,524	+ 39,180	+ 17,35,34,529	+ 4,66,37,337
„ Twist and yarn ... .. Lb.	55,992,348	5,37,75,517	37,936,447	3,59,80,385	3,63,55,749	- 18,055,901	- 1,77,95,232	- 1,74,19,368
„ Piece-goods ... .. Yds.	120,980,069	4,78,71,703	126,299,605	4,27,04,093	4,99,93,551	+ 5,319,537	- 51,67,510	+ 21,21,548
Wool, raw ... .. Lb.	26,840,812	2,48,00,823	16,922,495	1,56,61,977	1,56,00,425	- 9,918,317	- 89,38,851	- 92,00,403

52. A similar contrast is made in the next table between the year under report and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that with few exceptions 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. As cotton dominates the export trade, and as exports both of the raw material and of piece-goods have increased, the actual volume of the exports must compare not unfavourably with the volume before the war.

Articles.  (1)	1913-14.		1923-24.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2.) (4)	Increase or decrease in 1923-24 as compared with column (2). (5)		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2) (6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	
<b>IMPORTS.</b>								
Coal ... .. Ton	443,085	82,41,479	375,092	1,93,77,855	69,76,320	- 67,993	+ 21,36,376	- 12,65,169
Dyeing and Tanning substances--								
Dyes obtained from coal tar ... Lb.	11,885,515	76,28,764	13,559,470	2,03,58,053	86,86,541	+ 1,673,964	+ 1,27,29,239	+ 10,67,777
<b>Metals and ores--</b>								
Brass--mixed or yellow metal for sheathing ... Cwt.	242,147	1,19,20,370	172,958	95,78,919	85,14,578	- 69,180	- 23,41,451	- 34,05,792
Copper ... .. "	210,251	1,27,72,975	149,808	94,81,495	91,01,616	- 60,443	- 23,41,450	- 36,71,359
Iron and Steel ... .. Ton	279,941	8,97,67,357	312,725	6,70,37,922	4,44,13,465	+ 22,784	+ 2,72,80,565	+ 46,56,108
Oils--Kerosene ... .. Gal.	18,748,220	85,94,265	17,556,940	1,09,76,465	80,46,925	- 1,161,280	+ 23,82,200	- 5,47,340
Sugar 16 D. S. and above ... Ton	913,146	3,75,30,310	128,625	4,30,60,256	2,26,36,706	- 4,620	+ 55,20,946	- 1,49,03,514

Articles.  (1)	1913-14.		1923-24.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2). (4)	Increase or decrease in 1923-24 as compared with column (2). (5)		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2). (6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.	Quantity.	
<b>IMPORTS—continued.</b>								
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton, twist and yarn ... .. Lb.	15,602,304	1,49,68,851	29,562,610	3,98,25,156	2,25,71,251	+ 7,850,306	+ 2,48,71,305	+ 76,17,400
.. Piece-goods—Grey ... .. Yds.	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	1,97,71,899	- 78,964,271	+ 1,26,32,255	- 1,27,31,990
White ... .. "	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	87,408,458	3,48,53,238	1,59,33,833	- 152,331,310	- 83,07,626	- 2,72,57,031
Coloured, printed or dyed ... .. "	345,803,666	7,41,71,898	136,320,498	7,04,99,938	2,91,10,108	- 209,483,053	- 36,71,660	- 4,50,61,795
Silk—Raw ... .. Lb.	2,018,901	96,67,845	1,082,178	90,04,848	51,79,600	- 936,723	- 6,62,997	- 44,88,045
.. Piece-goods ... .. Yds.	17,481,472	1,32,54,327	11,115,309	1,90,00,410	84,52,266	- 6,366,163	+ 57,46,083	- 48,02,061
Wool—Piece-goods ... .. "	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	3,393,659	81,60,303	32,34,561	- 9,758,571	- 43,88,922	- 83,14,644
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
<b>Grain, Pulse and flour—</b>								
Rice not in the husk ... .. Ton	28,894	42,53,184	13,579	33,34,087	19,99,508	- 15,305	- 9,19,097	- 22,53,676
Wheat flour ... .. "	34,677	58,19,827	18,198	46,65,178	30,53,202	- 16,484	- 12,54,649	- 27,66,625
Skins, raw ... .. "	6,873	56,24,962	5,952	78,30,449	48,67,692	- 926	+ 22,05,467	- 7,57,300
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed ... .. "	1,560	35,09,323	1,190	47,47,962	26,76,986	- 370	+ 12,38,634	- 6,32,343
.. Skins ... .. "	875	35,26,119	445	24,61,112	17,91,236	- 481	- 10,65,007	- 17,34,882



<b>Metals and ores--</b>											
Manganese ore	...	...	...	606,724	1,03,74,954	347,723	74,70,398	69,45,701	- 259,001	- 29,04,578	- 44,29,333
<b>Seeds--</b>											
Castor	...	...	...	115,389	1,73,85,321	52,097	1,39,75,706	78,49,281	- 63,292	- 34,09,615	- 95,36,040
Cotton	...	...	...	260,124	1,94,70,579	112,406	1,31,42,729	84,13,622	- 147,716	- 63,27,850	- 1,10,56,957
Groundnuts	...	...	...	63,647	1,06,57,980	32,700	93,30,297	64,96,400	- 20,947	- 13,37,663	- 41,51,690
Linseed	...	...	...	211,421	3,49,54,228	149,206	4,01,35,725	2,46,67,949	- 62,215	+ 51,81,497	- 1,02,86,290
Rape	...	...	...	62,330	91,46,501	47,018	1,04,08,969	82,33,783	- 5,213	+ 12,62,468	+ 9,12,719
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	...	...	...	93,304	2,21,27,104	8,900	26,79,511	21,10,644	- 84,404	- 1,94,47,693	- 2,00,16,460
<b>Textiles--</b>											
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	380,464	29,70,81,800	527,585	75,49,52,716	41,19,61,450	+ 147,121	+ 45,79,00,856	+ 11,48,79,560
.. Twist and yarn	...	...	Lb.	155,920,865	9,21,00,293	37,936,447	3,59,80,365	1,87,70,650	- 147,984,418	- 5,61,19,608	- 7,83,29,649
.. Piece-goods	...	...	Yds.	61,215,309	1,11,65,632	195,299,805	4,27,04,093	2,23,65,513	+ 65,094,296	+ 3,15,37,411	+ 1,11,91,561
Wool, raw	...	...	Lb.	19,960,724	1,21,09,964	16,922,495	1,68,61,577	1,02,24,013	- 3,038,229	+ 37,52,013	- 13,58,951

REVIEW.

## COASTING TRADE.

53. 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.		
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,37,25,763	1,30,17,389	- 7,08,374	2,59,10,166	2,60,06,076	+ 9,97,910
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch ...	75,56,174	1,15,01,447	+ 39,45,273	45,02,929	41,57,588	- 3,45,341
Kathiawar ...	8,19,68,485	7,36,74,768	- 82,93,697	4,21,24,661	3,43,71,948	- 77,52,739
Goa ...	1,43,15,578	2,30,63,548	+ 1,17,47,670	1,17,71,107	79,56,976	- 38,14,131
Other Ports ...	7,61,181	5,55,923	- 1,02,258	14,33,393	15,13,124	+ 79,741
Total ...	10,47,01,698	11,18,98,586	+ 71,96,888	5,98,32,000	4,79,99,636	- 1,18,32,364
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal ...	3,04,83,182	2,64,75,752	- 90,12,430	8,63,56,970	9,38,85,326	+ 75,28,356
Madras ...	4,40,70,623	4,15,08,266	- 25,62,357	5,48,88,930	5,42,50,899	- 6,38,031
Burma ...	11,91,15,827	9,43,76,151	- 2,47,39,676	9,34,49,887	2,92,07,360	- 42,42,527
Sind ...	6,92,80,484	6,78,66,300	- 14,14,184	9,30,88,929	9,53,64,381	+ 22,75,452
Total ...	26,29,55,116	23,22,26,469	- 3,07,28,647	26,77,82,716	27,27,07,966	+ 49,25,250
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ...	2,39,221	2,05,597	- 33,624	2,72,998	3,62,149	+ 89,851
State of Travancore ...	62,07,549	79,38,060	+ 17,30,511	27,44,005	32,47,954	+ 5,03,949
Other Ports ...	6,904	20,505	+ 13,601	23,67,349	14,35,685	- 9,31,664
Total ...	64,43,674	81,64,162	+ 17,20,488	53,83,652	50,45,788	- 3,37,864
Grand Total ...	36,78,36,251	36,53,06,706	- 2,25,19,545	36,89,08,534	36,26,61,466	- 62,47,068

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

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

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
Grain, pulse and flour ...	1,031	723
Cotton, raw ...	1,476	1,618
Seeds ...	134	129
Kerosene ...	150	149
Teak wood ...	91	84
Jute manufactures ...	149	152
Coal ...	30	36
Spices ...	87	96
Ghi ...	65	53
Tea, black ...	68	34
Wool, raw ...	39	45

The principal articles received at Bombay from coast ports are raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour, imports of which amounted to 64 per cent. of the total imports. Arrivals of raw cotton advanced further by Rs. 1.42 crore to Rs. 16.18 crores owing to larger shipments from Sind, Cutch and the Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, but imports of grain, pulse and flour again fell heavily from Rs. 10.31 crores to Rs. 7.23 crores as a result of smaller shipments of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind. Among other articles there were larger imports of jute manufactures from Bengal, spices from Madras, British ports within the Presidency and Travancore, raw wool from Sind, and coal from Bengal; but smaller supplies of kerosene oil from Burma, seeds from Madras, Burma and Kathiawar, tea from Bengal and teakwood from Burma.

55. Of the total exports from Bombay to coast ports Indian produce formed nearly 80 per cent. and foreign produce 20 per cent. The principal article of Indian produce shipped is cotton piece-goods, exports of which advanced further by Rs. 67.93 lakhs to Rs. 16.43 crores owing to larger shipments to Bengal and Sind. On the other hand exports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 10.3 lakhs to Rs. 91.99 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to Goa and Pondicherry, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 43.85 lakhs to Rs. 4.23 crores as there were smaller demands from all the provinces except Bengal, and grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 2.86 crores as a result of smaller supplies of rice to Kathiawar. Re-exports of foreign merchandise also fell by Rs. 58.6 lakhs to Rs. 7.07 crores owing to smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods to Bengal, Madras and Kathiawar, cotton twist and yarn to Madras and sugar to Madras, Kathiawar and Goa.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	15,96	16,57
Cotton twist and yarn	4,67	4,23
Grain, pulse and flour	2,91	2,86
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	3,01	2,62
Sugar	67	1,19

### SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

56. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports were valued at Rs. 4.31 lakhs,

showing an increase of Rs. 1·06 lakh due to larger arrivals of dates from Mesopotamia, the only important article of the import trade. On the other hand exports, which consisted of fodder and firewood only, fell from Rs. 17,901 to Rs. 1,938 only owing to the cessation of exports of grain and cocoanut oil.

#### COASTING TRADE.

57. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports declined further by Rs. 18·19 lakhs to Rs. 7·78 crores, both imports and exports being responsible for the decline. Imports fell by Rs. 5·68 lakhs to Rs. 4·28 crores and exports by Rs. 12·52 lakhs to Rs. 3·5 crores. Nearly half 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 five ranges, under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>I. British Ports within the Presidency—</b>													
Import ... ..	31,81,059	29,81,606	1,79,93,185	1,81,92,113	63,29,696	60,14,660	42,54,807	40,67,602	36,98,876	30,02,045	3,54,57,633	3,42,57,525	- 11,59,699
Export ... ..	41,04,962	41,61,650	48,42,462	52,84,171	71,01,099	67,07,947	63,02,409	51,43,504	28,71,091	16,15,910	2,42,22,023	2,29,13,162	- 13,98,841
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>72,86,021</b>	<b>71,43,156</b>	<b>2,28,35,647</b>	<b>2,34,76,284</b>	<b>1,34,30,795</b>	<b>1,27,22,607</b>	<b>95,57,216</b>	<b>92,11,106</b>	<b>65,69,967</b>	<b>46,17,956</b>	<b>5,96,79,646</b>	<b>5,71,71,107</b>	- 25,08,539
<b>II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—</b>													
Import ... ..	6,40,952	6,18,236	8,60,376	8,24,309	90,844	82,799	2,65,092	2,30,692	18,16,548	20,02,913	35,74,042	37,68,123	+ 1,94,080
Export ... ..	7,41,527	8,20,794	4,63,914	4,51,630	4,79,854	4,33,009	23,39,595	26,58,699	26,32,441	25,04,963	69,47,331	63,68,295	- 2,79,036
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>13,82,479</b>	<b>9,39,030</b>	<b>13,24,290</b>	<b>12,75,932</b>	<b>5,70,698</b>	<b>5,15,798</b>	<b>26,04,617</b>	<b>28,98,481</b>	<b>44,39,289</b>	<b>45,07,176</b>	<b>1,02,21,373</b>	<b>1,01,36,417</b>	- 84,956
<b>III. British Ports in other Presidencies</b>													
Import ... ..	6,66,345	5,25,583	27,61,681	29,24,120	74,082	1,40,185	46,575	52,727	6,68,381	10,38,400	42,17,064	46,81,015	+ 4,63,951
Export ... ..	3,47,138	2,42,965	5,30,175	4,43,316	25,43,264	24,05,188	12,51,399	20,84,994	4,39,188	2,78,069	51,06,164	54,64,502	+ 3,49,338
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,13,483</b>	<b>7,68,548</b>	<b>32,91,856</b>	<b>33,67,436</b>	<b>26,17,346</b>	<b>25,45,373</b>	<b>12,97,974</b>	<b>21,37,721</b>	<b>11,01,569</b>	<b>13,16,469</b>	<b>93,23,228</b>	<b>1,01,95,517</b>	+ 8,13,259
<b>IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—</b>													
Import ... ..	...	...	210	...	...	8,500	8,132	...	69,896	43,635	72,237	62,135	- 26,102
Export ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,17,769	3,13,326	...	...	...	1,258	3,17,769	3,04,584	- 13,185
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,17,769</b>	<b>3,11,826</b>	<b>8,132</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>69,896</b>	<b>44,893</b>	<b>3,96,006</b>	<b>3,56,719</b>	- 39,287
<b>Grand Total—</b>													
Import ... ..	43,88,356	41,95,324	2,16,15,452	2,19,40,536	64,94,622	62,46,134	45,74,636	43,60,211	62,54,000	60,86,998	4,39,26,966	4,27,59,107	- 5,67,769
Export ... ..	51,93,627	47,25,429	68,96,551	61,79,117	1,04,41,986	98,49,420	88,93,403	98,87,097	59,26,720	43,99,500	3,62,92,287	3,50,40,563	- 12,51,724
Treasure ... ..	...	...	20,400	9,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,400	9,830	- 10,570
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>95,81,983</b>	<b>88,50,753</b>	<b>2,74,72,403</b>	<b>2,81,29,482</b>	<b>1,69,36,608</b>	<b>1,60,95,554</b>	<b>1,34,67,939</b>	<b>1,42,47,308</b>	<b>1,21,80,720</b>	<b>1,04,86,493</b>	<b>7,96,39,653</b>	<b>7,78,09,590</b>	- 18,30,063

REVIEW.

The principal articles exported are spices from Kanara; cocoanuts, dried fruits and rice from Ratnagiri; salt and rice from Uran; lime, fish and salt from Thana; and raw cotton, teak and firewood from Surat.

## SECTION II.—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION. PORT OF BOMBAY.

58. **Changes in the rate of duty.**—The general rate of import duty during the year under review remained unaltered at 15 per cent. The Indian Finance Bill, 1924, as originally introduced, contained certain proposals regarding the tariff which would, had they become law, have benefited both the public and the Customs administration. This bill, however, was thrown out by the Assembly, and the second bill, which became law by certification, jettisoned as unessential all the changes proposed except the new duty on undipped splints for match making and match boxes and parts of match boxes. This new duty, as explained in paragraph 22 above, was necessary in order to prevent a sudden and heavy loss of revenue. The salt duty was also reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund and the duty on salted fish was correspondingly modified.

59. **Gross Customs Receipts.**—The gross receipts credited to Customs at the Bombay Custom House, excluding the excise duty on cotton manufactures and the tea, indigo and cotton cesses, amounted to Rs. 11,79,89,258 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 12,44,27,449 in the preceding year.

60. **Duty Collections.**—Variations in the collections of duties and cesses are exhibited in the following statement:—

Article.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-23.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Difference between 1922-23 and 1923-24.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORT DUTY.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Cotton Manufactures ...	44.48	122.23	149.43	181.97	32.54	.....
Liquors ...	35.34	52.67	87.77	93.53	.....	4.24
Petroleum ...	19.93	21.29	33.24	38.31	5.07	.....
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery ...	3.92	15.19	26.32	24.33	.....	1.99
Sugar ...	18.51	55.08	131.91	94.87	.....	37.04
Metals ...	15.31	41.03	123.65	118.63	.....	5.02
Fruits and Vegetables ...	4.23	11.55	22.56	19.71	.....	3.82
Silk, and articles made of ...	14.83	41.99	75.29	93.37	18.08	.....
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments ...	9.01	31.98	59.11	51.12	.....	7.99
Dyes and Colours ...	5.38	25.49	49.80	36.46	.....	13.34
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco ...	4.37	20.25	28.62	22.54	.....	6.08
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines ...	3.72	12.73	23.35	22.63	.....	.72

Article.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Difference between 1922-23 and 1923-24.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
<b>IMPORT DUTY—continued.</b>						
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Glass and Earthenware ...	.....	13-90	34-10	37-76	3-66	.....
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc. ...	2-20	14-84	22-69	26-46	3-77	.....
Machinery ...	.....	15-39	35-32	30-61	.....	4-71
Matches ...	.....	15-55	63-53	50-02	.....	13-56
Railway plant and Rolling stock ...	.....	6-24	38-71	25-05	.....	13-65
Articles imported by Post ...	6-21	34-44	29-88	29-94	0-06	.....
All other articles not otherwise specified ...	124-35	101-31	195-89	190-60	.....	5-29
<b>Total Import Duty ...</b>	<b>311-78</b>	<b>653-15</b>	<b>1231-22</b>	<b>1176-95</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>54-27</b>
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5-59	36-38	50-15	38-90	.....	11-25
<b>Net Import Duty ...</b>	<b>306-19</b>	<b>616-77</b>	<b>1181-07</b>	<b>1138-05</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>43-02</b>
<b>EXPORT DUTY.</b>						
Rice ...	2-33	4-60	1-94	1-12	.....	0-82
Jute ...	.....	0-61	0-91	0-68	.....	0-23
Tea ...	.....	1-28	0-68	0-53	.....	0-15
Hides and Skins ...	.....	4-61	5-95	3-17	.....	2-79
<b>Total Export Duty ...</b>	<b>2-33</b>	<b>11-10</b>	<b>9-49</b>	<b>5-50</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3-99</b>
Refunds ...	0-03	0-45	0-11	0-15	0-04	.....
<b>Net Export Duty ...</b>	<b>2-30</b>	<b>10-65</b>	<b>9-38</b>	<b>5-35</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4-03</b>
<b>Grand Total Gross Import and Export Duty ...</b>	<b>314-11</b>	<b>664-25</b>	<b>1240-71</b>	<b>1182-45</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>58-26</b>
<b>Grand Total Net Import and Export Duty ...</b>	<b>308-49</b>	<b>627-42</b>	<b>1190-45</b>	<b>1143-40</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>47-05</b>
Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures	41-36	144-68	162-65	130-36	.....	32-29
Tea cess ...	0-03	0-11	0-11	0-12	0-01	.....
Indigo cess ...	.....	0-03	0-01	0-01	.....	.....
Cotton cess ...	.....	.....	0-08	8-36	8-28	.....

Net receipts.

Year.	Rs.
1914-15 ...	3,20,10,609
1915-16 ...	2,75,75,199
1916-17 ...	3,70,25,050
1917-18 ...	4,28,37,100
1918-19 ...	4,49,89,868
1919-20 ...	5,55,67,781
1920-21 ...	8,40,35,694
1921-22 ...	9,07,55,027
1922-23 ...	11,95,95,702
1923-24 ...	11,41,85,627

61. Net Collections.—The net receipts, after making the same exclusions and deducting refunds and drawbacks, are shown in the margin for the year under review and the previous nine years. The detailed figures for 1922-23 and 1923-24 are exhibited in Appendix I.

62. **Expenditure.**—Details of expenditure for the last two years at the chief port of Bombay are also shown in Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 17,19,959 as against Rs. 16,56,311 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 1·5 per cent. as compared with 1·3 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of the establishment, which includes the cost of the establishment of the Commissioner's office as well as the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, represented 1·2 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 13,36,449 to Rs. 13,64,969.

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

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Import manifests for dutiable cargo ...	2,778	2,308
Export manifests to foreign ports ...	2,073	2,067
Export manifests to coast ports ...	19,118	17,260
Bills of entry ...	2,45,906	2,68,841
Shipping bills ...	2,08,701	2,04,164
Drawback bills ...	7,897	7,113

64. **Bonded Warehouses.**—The prevailing high rates of duties have naturally led to an increase of bonding during the past few years. Matches, for example, were bonded for the first time in the year under report, and the duty leviable on the stocks in bond at the close of the year amounted to approximately Rs. 18 lakhs. Considerable stocks of piece-goods, saccharine and aniline dyes were also in bond, in addition to the commodities, such as wines, spirits and tobacco normally bonded on import.

65. **Customs offences.**—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,307 as against 2,370 in the preceding year. Out of the total number 539 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with separately in this report. Of the remaining 1,768 no penalty was imposed in 446 cases. The Collector passed orders in 97 cases and the remainder were adjudicated by the Assistant Collectors. The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 1,15,694 as against Rs. 1,97,652 in the preceding year.

The two chief classes of offences are (1) misdeclarations and (2) attempts to smuggle inwards or outwards dutiable and prohibited goods. The most common offences in the second class consist in the importation through the post—usually innocently—of goods which may not be so imported, such as arms and parts of arms and drugs. There were in all 81 such cases. There were no less than 143 cases detected of the import of obscenities, also for the most part through the post. This was the result of a special campaign in which the co-operation of the Presidency postal authorities was most valuable; considerable penalties were imposed and collected,



and one of the chief continental suppliers admitted that he would in future have to avoid Bombay as a port of entry. Many persons seem to think that the private importation of obscenities is no offence. Some at least now know better. Heavy blows have also been dealt at the illicit export trade in wild birds' plumage. A number of organizations, some with connections all over India, have been successfully unmasked, and heavy penalties imposed. During the investigations into one case, which lasted the best part of a year, suspicions were aroused that the organization concerned was preparing to import as well as to export contraband. A particularly ingenious piece of detective work eventually resulted in the seizure of five pounds of cocaine concealed in cases of padlocks in such a way as to defy any ordinary examination. In another case a Chinaman was caught with over 2 lbs. of cocaine on his person; he is now spending 15 months in prison. Three months' rigorous imprisonment was also awarded to an Italian seaman who attempted to smuggle nearly 10 ounces of the drug. The total seizures of cocaine amounted to nearly 8 lbs. The Preventive Department also placed before the Magistracy five cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition and obtained convictions in all of them. Other interesting cases were one in which a bonded warehouse-keeper was proved to have abstracted goods from the warehouse in his charge, and another in which the master of a country craft professed to have shipped cargo from bond at Bombay, called at Verawal, discharged his cargo at Dubai in the Persian Gulf, and returned to Bombay *via* Cutch Mandvi all in 12 days. As it was absolutely impossible for his craft to have called at three ports and to have covered over 2,500 miles in so short a period, it was clear that he had never landed his cargo at Dubai, and that the Indian Customs revenue had been defrauded. He was suitably penalized.

66. **Tendered goods.**—In the year under report goods were taken over on behalf of Government under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act in two cases, as the importers were not willing to pay duty on the values appraised by the Custom House. The goods thus taken over were duly sold by public auction, with the result that values in excess of those declared by the importers were realised in both cases.

67. **Appeals.**—There were 33 appeals to the Collector against decisions of the Assistant Collectors and 8 to the Commissioner against decisions of the Collector. Three applications for revision were made to Government. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collectors in 24 cases, modified them in 3 and quashed them in 4 cases. He also rejected 2 appeals which were time-barred. The Commissioner upheld the decisions of the Collector in 7 cases and in the remaining case ruled that no appeal lay to him, the party having already appealed to the Collector from the decision of the Assistant Collector. Government declined to interfere in 2 cases, and in the third modified the orders passed by the Commissioner in appeal.

68. **The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.**—Cases under this Act numbered 539 during the year under report as compared with

572 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1922-23	436	30	106	572	10	209	353	4	568
1923-24	361	98	80	539	1	178	360	8	531

69. During the year 18 applications were received from parties interested in trade marks requesting this Custom House to detain goods imported in imitation of marks to the exclusive use of which the applicants claimed a right. In respect of 10 cases no importations took place. In two cases the goods were released after removal of the objectionable labels, the dispute being amicably settled between the parties. In four the goods were provisionally detained and were subsequently released in the condition in which they were imported as the parties concerned came to an understanding. In one they were released, as the party whose trade mark was infringed failed to take legal proceedings within the time allowed under the rules, and in the remaining one the goods were released as it was subsequently held that there was no infringement of trade mark.

Besides the above cases goods in three cases are under detention as an injunction has been granted by the Court restraining the importers from taking delivery of the goods pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit, and in one case the goods have been detained pending decision of the Court in the suit instituted.

70. There were 376 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin. In 16 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore description suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 360 cases related to goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India but bearing names of British Indian dealers or other descriptive terms suggestive of British or British Indian origin.

71. Out of the 80 detentions under clause (f) regarding the stamping of length on piece-goods 49 related to cotton goods, 10 to woollen goods, 4 to cotton and woollen goods and 17 to cotton and silk goods. In 7 cases the figures denoting length were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds.". In

25 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but on the wrappers or tickets attached to such pieces. In one case the length was stamped on the innerfold and in the remaining 47 cases the length was not stamped at all.

72. The statement prescribed by paragraph 69 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II and gives details as regards the disposal of the cases.

Out of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 539, 5 were disposed of by the Collector and the remaining 534 by the Assistant Collectors. There were two appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector. The Collector upheld the decision of the Assistant Collector in both the cases, but in one case he reduced the penalty imposed. There was no appeal to the Commissioner.

73. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 2,412 and Rs. 315 respectively.

74. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy packages of general merchandise, 451 cases of aniline dye dry, 600 bags of farina, 278 bales of creamlaid paper, 600 kegs of red lead and 117 post parcels were detained during the year in connection with offences against the Merchandise Marks Act.

### CONTINENTAL PORTS.

\*75. The number and result of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act during the year under report and the previous year are shown below :—

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1922-23 ...	546†	6	537	Rs. 9,851	Rs. 4,677
1923-24 ...	481‡	4	473	9,632	2,881

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

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

The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 99·2 compared with 98·9 in the previous year.

76. The most common offences were deviation from the proper route of voyage, sailing without port clearance, non-production of documents within 24 hours after anchoring and failure to call at boarding stations.

### LAND CUSTOMS.

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

\* Paragraphs 75 to 85 are supplied by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

The receipts at the Customs Houses were Rs. 6,62,550 during the year under report against Rs. 9,81,822 during the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3,19,272. The decrease in revenue occurred entirely at the Castle-Rock Customs House. It is attributable to—

(a) the reduction from 10 to 2½ per cent. in the rate of duty on Railway Engines, tenders and materials;

(b) a decrease in the imports of the above as compared with the previous year.

The revenue on the Daman Frontier on the other hand increased by Rs. 5,429.

78. Advantage was taken of the exemption from import duty on rice, other grains and fruit and vegetables imported at Nakas on the Goa Frontier (Government Order No. 7920 of 14th August 1916) during the year under report. The value of such exempted articles was Rs. 5,607 and the amount of duty foregone Rs. 308 against Rs. 9,346 and Rs. 430 respectively during the preceding year.

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

80. No separate expenditure is debited to Land Customs, one-tenth of the five-ninths share of the whole expenditure of the Combined Salt, Excise and Continental Customs Departments being debited to "I—Customs". The Salt and Excise Departments having been separated from the 1st March 1924 the future allocation of expenditure between Salt and Customs will be 9:1, the rate in force before the amalgamation.

81. The quantity of Kerosine Oil imported *via* Castle-Rock during the year under report was 1,96,63,559 gallons against 62,26,401 gallons in the preceding year, a very large increase of 1,34,37,158 gallons. The increase occurred in all kinds of oil whether imported in tins, in cases or in bulk.

The concession granted by Government in their Order No. 210, R.D., dated 21st January 1921 of importing dutiable oil at Castle-Rock *via* Mormugao was availed of by all Oil Companies at Vasco-da-Gama during the year under report. Kerosine oil was supplied to a number of Up-Ghat places from the installations at Vasco-da-Gama instead of from more distant depôts thereby saving the companies considerable transport charges. The increase is also due to the expansion in the Mofussil motor traffic where many cars run on a Kerosine and petrol mixture.

82. The dutiable import traffic on the Goa Frontier showed a considerable decrease during the year under review, the decrease being due, as noted above, to reduction in the rate of duty on Railway Materials and to decrease in their import. On the Daman Frontier dutiable import traffic showed an increase of Rs. 5,601 partly on account of larger imports of salted and unsalted fish, cocoanuts, fresh fruits and vegetables and partly on account of increased rates of Customs duty, especially on salted fish which was 15 annas per Bengal maund.

The dutiable export traffic showed slight decrease on both Frontiers due to lesser removals of rice to the Portuguese Territories.

83. In regard to the non-dutiable through traffic at Castle-Rock there was a slight increase in goods to Mormugao; traffic from that port showed a considerable falling off owing to general depression in trade.

84. The special feature of this year's Land Customs Administration was the sustained and fairly successful attempts made by smugglers to import matches without going through our Customs. Our seizures can only be a small fraction of the total smuggled; everything points to the necessity of increasing our force, the strength of which was only intended to deal with smuggling under a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ —5 per cent., tariff. The difficulties experienced by the establishment can be imagined from the following extract from the Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier and Kanara:—

“Smuggling gangs watched the movements of sentries, Amaldars and Inspectors, and any unusual movement on the line was at once carried to the gangs. We took to putting patrol parties in ambush behind the line. This resulted in some seizures and later resulted in the parties being stoned by villagers who said they were looking for stray cattle. In one case a large consignment of 11 sacks had been marked down but every sepoy in that section was watched, and as soon as a patrol party had crept out from their chowkies under cover of darkness and got into ambush, it was stoned out. The Havildar then arranged that his men should meet him in broad day light when the smugglers did not shadow the men, and got them into trees unobserved. The usual stoning of bushes and nullas followed after dark, and as no patrol party was flushed, the shadowers evidently gave line clear to the smugglers, for the whole consignment was captured that night.

It is known that they have neutralized sentries by dumping a sack or two near one. Whistles were blown and reinforcements doubled up, leaving a mile or two of unguarded line on each side of the two sacks, when doubtless six times their number were run across in safety.”

The match smugglers pack a case of matches into 3 sacks. The men who run the matches across the line get Rs. 5 a trip. Even with this expense a smuggler can afford to lose one sack in three and still make a profit.

Large consignments of matches openly pass the Northern Frontier Salt preventive line, the Land Customs having been abolished on the Kathiawar Frontier, there is nothing to prevent the importation of uncustomed matches from Cutch across the Runn.

85. *Offences.*—The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 213—5 on the Daman Frontier and 208 on the Goa Frontier against 1 and 176 respectively in the previous year. The increase on the Goa Frontier was due to the detection of some match cases and some minor cases owing to the rise in the prices of coconuts,

## SECTION III.—COTTON DUTIES ACT.

*Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the Year 1923-24.*

\*86. The production of woven goods for the year 1923-24 as compared with that for the year 1922-23 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1922-23	196,144,971	89,618,253	33,017,845	318,781,069
1923-24	194,206,292	79,478,052	34,231,031	307,915,375
Increase	.....	.....	1,213,186	.....
Decrease	1,938,679	10,140,201	.....	10,865,694

Production fell from 318,781,069 pounds in 1922-23 to 307,915,375 pounds in 1923-24 almost entirely due to the general strike of the mill-hands at Ahmedabad which extended from 1st April to 4th June 1923 and at Bombay which subsequently developed in a lock-out from about 25th January 1924, which came to an end on 25th March 1924.

The percentage of Bleached, Coloured and Calendered goods to the total production was 2·31, 28·51 and 66·80 against 2·78, 25·52 and 68·20 of the previous year.

87. The quantity of hosiery produced was 180,116 as against 189,238 pounds in 1922-23. This production is decreasing every year as the industry is unable to compete with Japan due to various causes.

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

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1922-23	348,099,104	90,032,375	59,169,925	497,351,804
1923-24	269,586,583	75,602,255	53,363,185	398,552,023
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	78,512,521	14,430,620	5,806,640	98,799,781

\* Paragraphs 86 to 92 are supplied by the Collector of Bombay.

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards was 36.79 against 34.90 for the previous year. The decrease in the production of yarn is chiefly due to the abnormal increase in the price of cotton, the 65 days' Ahmedabad Mill-hands' strike and the Bombay lock-out mentioned in paragraph 86 above.

89. The total amount of duty collected and drawback granted was as shown below :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment).	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscella- neous.		Duty.	Miscella- neous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23 ...	1,62,63,888	792	4,52,220	1,58,11,663	792
1923-24 ...	1,30,86,069	617	2,69,310	1,27,66,759	617
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	32,27,814	175	1,82,910	30,44,904	175

The decrease in the collection of revenue during the year under review was due to the fall in the production, to certain arrears and to some collections being credited by the Broach Treasury to Cotton Cess Fund instead of to Cotton Excise Duty.

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

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption ...	5,168,643	5,705,074	4,876,832
Drawback ...	6,501,317	8,280,393	5,549,953
Total ...	11,669,960	13,985,467	10,426,785

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

Kind of Mill.	1922-23.				1923-24.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning ...	14	11	5	30	10	7	3	20
Spinning and Weaving ...	62	40	14	116	66	42	15	123
Weaving ...	5	16	7	28	5	17	10	32
Hosiery ...	2	2	...	4	3	2	...	5
Total ...	83	69	26	178	84	68	28	180

92. The new features of the year under report were: (1) a prosecution against the owner of a mill for intentional obstruction to the Inspector in the discharge of his duties. The accused in the case was convicted and was given one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000. The appeal against this conviction was dismissed in the Sessions Court, and (2) the exports, the first of their kind recorded in this office, of cotton goods to Kashmir and Jammu by railway. During the year certificates were granted in respect of 100 E forms covering 418 bales exported to the places mentioned.

Bombay, 26th May 1924.

A. M. GREEN,  
Collector of Customs.



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APPENDIX I.

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## APPENDIX

## Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the

Items.	Receipts.					
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.	
	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports, Sea Customs... ..	11,68,83,805	12,29,06,710	2,34,603	2,02,892	6,99,636	9,58,674
Exports do. ... ..	5,37,708	9,34,624	12,002	14,388	20,770	19,958
Do. Indigo ... ..	586	803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recovery of the cost of establishments entertained on behalf of Private Firms ... ..	51,165	54,519	384	2,102	.....	.....
Interest on arrears of Revenue ... ..	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Besses Light Dues ... ..	1,392	1,643	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overtime work fees ... ..	1,50,416	1,58,161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunday Fees ... ..	1,02,700	1,30,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse and wharf rents... ..	2,361	5,508	2,741	3,563	.....	.....
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents... ..	99,454	97,910	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confiscations and Penalties... ..	1,07,460	1,09,854	3,804	5,639	6,446	1,499
Miscellaneous other items ... ..	48,091	27,083	6,531	*7,006	374	3,897
Profit on tendered goods ... ..	.....	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission on collection of cotton cess ... ..	4,120	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>11,79,89,258</b>	<b>12,44,27,449</b>	<b>2,60,065</b>	<b>2,35,500</b>	<b>7,27,226</b>	<b>9,84,058</b>
<b>Deduct—</b>						
Refunds, Imports ... ..	14,00,032	21,93,719	109	1,895	47,685	82,522
Do. Exports ... ..	14,627	10,785	85	288	1,079	.....
Do. Miscellaneous ... ..	56,380	73,550	705	3,422	578	1,272
Drawbacks ... ..	23,32,692	25,53,693	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>38,03,631</b>	<b>48,31,747</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>49,342</b>	<b>83,794</b>
<b>Total Customs Net Revenue .</b>	<b>11,41,85,627</b>	<b>11,95,95,702</b>	<b>2,59,166</b>	<b>2,29,895</b>	<b>6,77,884</b>	<b>9,00,264</b>

\* Revised

I.

*Custom House and (2) the Continental Sea Customs Ports and year 1923-1924 as contrasted with those for 1922-1923.*

Total.		Expenditure.		
		Items.	Bombay.	
1923-24.	1922-23.		1923-24.	1922-23.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
11,78,18,044	12,40,68,186	<i>Controlling.</i>		
5,70,480	9,69,000	Commissioner of Customs ...	39,411	38,081
586	803	Menial Establishment ...	2,175	2,024
		Temporary and Provisional allow- ances ... ..	1,663	1,553
		Total Rs. ...	43,249	41,658
51,549	55,621	<i>Executive.</i>		
.....	3	Collector of Customs ... ..	30,417	31,084
1,392	1,643	Assistant Collectors ... ..	74,059	66,029
1,50,416	1,58,161	Customs Subordinate Establish- ment ... ..	6,66,304	6,47,085
1,02,700	1,30,200	Preventive Establishment ... ..	5,25,136	5,04,327
5,102	9,071	Temporary and Provisional allow- ances ... ..	25,804	43,266
		Total Rs. ...	13,21,720	13,94,791
99,454	*97,910	Total, Pay Rs. ...	13,64,969	13,36,449
1,17,710	1,16,992	<i>Allowances.</i>		
54,996	*37,996	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances ... ..	51,706	50,344
.....	390	Overtime work ... ..	1,69,113	1,90,661
4,120	41	Total, Allowances ...	2,40,819	2,41,025
11,89,76,549	12,56,47,007	<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Service Postage and Telegrams ...	3,585	3,300
		Rewards ... ..	16,388	12,604
14,47,826	23,78,136	Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores ... ..	13,400	28,074
15,791	11,073	Rental of Telephone wire and instruments ... ..	4,706	3,203
57,563	78,244	Other Charges ... ..	76,092	31,857
		Total, Contingencies ...	1,14,171	78,837
23,32,692	25,53,693	Grand Total ... ..	17,19,959	16,56,311
38,53,873	49,21,146	Add—1/10 of the 5/9th share of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt, Excise and Con- tinental Customs Departments ...	2,40,898	2,52,255
11,51,32,577	12,07,25,861	Total Rs. ...	19,60,857	19,08,566

figures.

## APPENDIX II.

*Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 69 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.*

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced...	6	2	...	...	8	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	213	39	61	47	360	
(2) As between two foreign countries...	6	2	3	5	16	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	3	22	2	...	27	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed ...	9	7	6	26	49	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right ...	...	...	..	...	...	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	23	27	12	18	80	
Total ...	260	99	84	96	539	



# Report

on the

## Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

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

For the Official Year 1924-25

*With Appendices*

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS**  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,**  
*For the Official Year ending 31st March 1925.*

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

**GENERAL SUMMARY.**

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1925, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-1914 and 1922-1923:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ... ..	51,11,22,062	92,57,56,544	88,63,47,287	87,42,11,025	- 1,21,36,262
Gold ... ..	27,99,20,839	14,41,39,915	27,68,86,801	72,34,77,740	+ 44,65,90,939
Silver ... ..	8,68,27,258	9,27,46,484	16,98,39,304	22,09,19,133	+ 3,10,79,829
Currency Notes ... ..	...	.....	1,16,28,831	61,13,886	- 55,14,945
<b>Total, Imports ...</b>	<b>87,78,70,159</b>	<b>1,16,26,94,943</b>	<b>1,36,47,02,223</b>	<b>1,82,47,21,784</b>	<b>+ 46,00,19,561</b>
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ... ..	3,23,80,045	11,12,81,345	9,15,10,899	9,90,94,022	+ 75,83,123
Indian Produce ... ..	58,81,83,971	79,27,27,854	1,06,09,72,440	98,60,67,579	- 7,49,04,868
Gold ... ..	3,65,04,963	9,06,18,081	4,93,661	32,76,068	+ 27,82,407
Silver ... ..	2,67,58,434	1,41,57,665	2,53,39,033	3,63,24,768	+ 1,09,85,735
Currency Notes ... ..	...	.....	8,70,000	34,75,000	+ 26,05,000
<b>Total, Exports ...</b>	<b>68,38,27,433</b>	<b>1,00,89,84,945</b>	<b>1,17,91,86,033</b>	<b>1,12,82,37,430</b>	<b>- 5,09,48,603</b>
<b>Total, Foreign Trade ...</b>	<b>1,56,16,97,592</b>	<b>2,17,16,19,888</b>	<b>2,54,38,88,256</b>	<b>2,95,29,59,214</b>	<b>+ 40,90,70,658</b>

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25.
<b>(II) Coasting Trade (Private).</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ...	19,79,07,066	41,15,91,650	38,61,62,299	32,26,07,662	- 6,35,54,637
Foreign Merchandise ...	92,45,326	1,90,61,405	2,19,03,504	2,24,45,141	+ 5,41,537
Gold ... ..	4,969	3,71,965	.....	.....	.....
Silver ... ..	4,20,161	2,16,427	44,153	1,04,501	+ 60,348
<b>Total, Imports ...</b>	<b>20,75,77,542</b>	<b>43,12,41,447</b>	<b>40,81,10,056</b>	<b>34,51,57,304</b>	<b>- 6,29,52,752</b>
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ...	13,48,76,018	26,33,20,278	31,65,03,042	28,78,77,568	- 2,86,25,474
Foreign Merchandise ...	5,01,57,990	7,09,73,324	7,11,98,987	6,10,99,138	- 1,00,99,849
Gold ... ..	64,896	21,633	.....	.....	.....
Silver ... ..	6,05,400	3,13,141	96,707	5,356	- 31,351
<b>Total, Exports ...</b>	<b>18,57,04,304</b>	<b>33,46,27,576</b>	<b>38,77,33,736</b>	<b>34,89,82,062</b>	<b>- 3,87,56,674</b>
<b>Total, Coasting Trade ...</b>	<b>39,32,81,846</b>	<b>76,58,69,023</b>	<b>79,58,48,792</b>	<b>69,41,39,366</b>	<b>- 10,17,09,426</b>
<b>Grand Total, Private Trade ...</b>	<b>1,95,49,79,438</b>	<b>2,93,74,83,911</b>	<b>3,33,97,37,048</b>	<b>3,64,70,98,580</b>	<b>+ 30,73,61,532</b>
<b>(III) Government Transactions.</b>					
Foreign ...	3,48,51,534	26,31,31,464	2,29,61,903	1,98,55,323	- 31,06,480
Coasting ...	1,33,54,998	33,18,087	21,22,681	23,66,362	+ 1,43,681
<b>Total, Government Transactions ...</b>	<b>4,82,36,527</b>	<b>26,64,49,521</b>	<b>2,50,84,484</b>	<b>2,22,21,685</b>	<b>- 29,62,799</b>
<b>Total, Trade ...</b>	<b>2,00,32,15,965</b>	<b>3,20,39,33,432</b>	<b>3,36,48,21,532</b>	<b>3,66,92,20,265</b>	<b>+ 30,43,98,733</b>

### General Remarks.

2. The outstanding feature of the year was the unprecedented flow of the precious metals into Bombay. Gold in particular poured in as inevitably as it poured into Danae's tower. With a balance of trade in merchandise more than Rs. 155 crores in her favour, India was certain to absorb large quantities of bullion, despite Government's very considerable remittances amounting to about Rs. 57 crores in the shape of Council bills, purchases of sterling and the like. Over and above this, the Indian bullion market and consumer could not fail to be attracted by the price of gold falling below its pre-war level, as a result of the appreciation of sterling almost to its gold parity and the appreciation of the rupee in terms of sterling. The total value of Bombay's imports of gold and silver on private account left all previous records far behind, and actually amounted to Rs. 94½ crores, a figure over Rs. 36 crores higher than the record established in 1922-23. The actual quantity of gold imported was over 11,727,000 fine ounces, valued at Rs. 72½ crores, and imports of silver exceeded Rs. 22 crores in value. Little of the gold was re-exported, but Rs. 3½ crores worth of silver was shipped from

Bombay. Thus the value of the retained imports was little short of Rs. 90½ crores.

3. This glut of treasure was bound to react in some measure on Bombay's trade in merchandise. Bombay is India's bullion market, and imports bullion for the whole of India. Hence Bombay was so preoccupied in buying its favourite commodity, gold, at attractive prices that its attention was partly diverted from ordinary merchandise. Consequently the port's trade in merchandise declined in value, despite the fact that the trade of all the other provinces, especially Bengal and Sind, expanded. But if Bombay's trade be analysed, it will be found to be much more satisfactory than appears at first sight. The decline of Rs. 1·21 crore under imports is accounted for more than four times over by poor receipts of machinery and millwork and of railway plant and rolling stock. Naturally little new machinery could be expected to arrive when the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Bombay, as in other parts of the world, was suffering from severe depression, and the decline in railway stores was largely due to a change in policy whereby smaller stocks are maintained. Iron and steel receipts fell slightly in volume but by Rs. 54 lakhs in value. British shipments contracted by 37,000 tons, but low-priced Continental products were in no way checked by the measure of protection granted by the legislature to the Indian industry. On the other hand there was a clear consumptive demand for many imported commodities. Thus imports of sugar expanded by 55,000 tons and attained a value of Rs. 5·39 crores; manufactures of cotton advanced by Rs. 94 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 66 lakhs, woollen manufactures by Rs. 55 lakhs, and artificial silk by Rs. 51½ lakhs. Imports of real silk piecegoods increased in volume, but their value declined owing to a fall in the price level. Record arrivals of raw cotton, mostly from Africa, are also worthy of remark; their value advanced from Rs. 2·46 to Rs. 4·24 crores. But it is not enough to consider values only; prices must also be taken into account before the volume of trade can be estimated. A reference to paragraphs 49 to 51 of this Report will show that the prices of imported commodities have generally fallen, and that a decrease in value has actually been accompanied by an increase in volume.

4. The export trade in merchandise has also done much better than a decline of Rs. 6½ crores in value would indicate. This decline was solely due to the fact that shipments of raw Indian cotton fell from the previous year's record figure of 545,000 tons to 422,000 tons. The value declined from Rs. 76½ to Rs. 63½ crores. The reason is not far to seek; at long last 1924 witnessed a large American crop, and both Europe and Japan needed and took less Indian cotton. Further the Indian 1924 crop, though large, was late. Consequently the export season started late and was less advanced than usual when the fiscal year ended. Apart from cotton there was a distinct and well-distributed improvement. In particular, seeds expanded in value by Rs. 2½ crores, raw wool by Rs. 98½ lakhs; and grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 90 lakhs. There was a welcome expansion of 16½ million yards in the exports of Indian cotton piecegoods, and the value rose from Rs. 4·27

to Rs. 4.62 crores. Exports of Indian cotton yarn declined in quantity but rose in value. The explanation is that though Bombay has lost her China market, she is pushing sales nearer home in Persia, Arabia and Syria, countries which seem to prefer less coarse counts than China and to be willing to pay for them.

5. There were no very striking changes in the direction of Bombay's trade. The share of the United Kingdom again declined, but that of the Empire as a whole hardly changed. Shipments to Continental Europe were lower, but imports thence improved. Japan's share remained constant, and is second only to the United Kingdom's.

6. The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House expanded from Rs. 11,79,89,258 to Rs. 13,14,64,345. These figures exclude collections of Rs. 8.09 lakhs on account of cesses and other non-Customs revenue. The ratio of gross expenditure to net collections declined from 1.5 to 1.3 per cent. If however merchants' payments on account of special establishments and services be deducted from both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account, the ratio of expenditure to revenue is even lower at 1.1 per cent.

#### CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

7. 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 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—Foreign Trade (Private)—</b>					
<b>Imports—</b>					
Merchandise ...	51,09,75,150	92,54,39,701	86,59,16,154	87,37,39,045	- 1,21,27,109
Gold ... ..	27,99,20,839	14,41,29,915	27,58,66,501	72,34,77,740	+ 44,65,90,939
Silver ... ..	8,68,27,257	9,27,48,484	18,98,39,304	22,09,19,138	+ 3,10,79,829
Currency Notes ...	.....	.....	1,16,28,831	61,13,886	- 55,14,945
<b>Total. Imports ...</b>	<b>87,77,23,246</b>	<b>1,16,23,18,100</b>	<b>1,36,42,71,090</b>	<b>1,62,42,99,804</b>	<b>+ 46,00,28,714</b>
<b>Exports—</b>					
Foreign Merchandise ...	3,23,79,978	11,12,31,345	9,15,10,899	9,90,94,022	+ 75,83,123
Indian Produce ...	58,31,47,683	79,27,12,888	1,06,09,70,502	93,60,52,738	- 7,49,17,764
Gold ... ..	3,65,04,983	9,08,18,082	4,93,651	32,76,068	+ 27,82,407
Silver ... ..	2,67,58,434	1,41,67,665	2,53,39,033	3,63,24,768	+ 1,09,85,735
Currency Notes ...	.....	.....	8,70,000	34,75,000	+ 26,05,000
<b>Total. Exports ...</b>	<b>68,37,91,078</b>	<b>1,00,89,69,980</b>	<b>1,17,91,84,095</b>	<b>1,12,82,22,596</b>	<b>- 5,09,61,499</b>
<b>Aggregate Foreign Trade ...</b>	<b>1,56,15,14,324</b>	<b>2,17,12,88,080</b>	<b>2,54,34,55,185</b>	<b>2,95,25,22,400</b>	<b>+ 40,90,67,215</b>

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—</b>					
Imports—					
Indian Produce ...	17,25,19,341	37,41,06,103	35,20,59,306	28,76,15,342	- 6,44,43,964
Foreign Merchandise ...	27,00,268	1,24,41,326	1,32,47,400	1,19,74,123	- 12,73,277
Gold ... ..	4,953	3,71,965	...	.....	...
Silver ... ..	3,35,768	1,84,931	37,153	1,04,501	+ 67,348
Total, Imports ...	17,55,60,330	38,71,04,324	36,53,43,859	29,96,93,966	- 6,56,49,893
Exports—					
Indian Produce ...	9,77,79,692	22,92,62,542	26,19,98,915	25,28,95,555	- 2,91,03,269
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,99,70,311	7,05,78,415	7,06,62,551	6,07,62,175	- 99,00,376
Gold ... ..	64,836	21,833	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	5,25,973	3,10,226	33,877	4,855	- 29,022
Total, Exports ...	14,83,41,012	30,01,78,016	35,26,95,343	31,36,62,635	- 3,90,32,658
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	32,39,01,342	68,72,77,340	71,80,39,202	61,33,56,651	-10,46,82,551
Total, Private Trade...	1,88,54,15,666	2,85,58,65,420	3,28,14,94,367	3,56,58,79,051	+30,43,84,664
<b>III.—Aggregate Government Transactions</b>					
... ..	4,79,54,490	26,59,87,298	2,47,83,137	2,18,50,053	- 29,32,084
Total, Trade ...	1,93,34,00,156	3,12,45,52,718	3,28,62,76,524	3,58,77,29,104	+30,14,52,580

8. Practically the whole of the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is carried on through its chief port—Bombay. The port's private trade reached the record figure of over Rs. 2½ crores, and was higher than Calcutta's figure by about Rs. 64½ crores. This was of course due to the huge arrivals of treasure. If treasure be excluded, Bombay's foreign trade declined by nearly Rs. 8 crores or 4 per cent. to Rs. 196 crores, while the foreign trade of Calcutta advanced further by nearly Rs. 26 crores or 13 per cent. to Rs. 229 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 24 crores or 33 per cent. to Rs. 85 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell in value by 1 per cent. but those into Calcutta and Karachi rose by 10 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively. Machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock, postal articles not specified, and precious stones and pearls, unset, are chiefly responsible for the decrease in Bombay, while cotton manufactures, metals and ores and sugar largely account for the increase in Calcutta and cotton manufactures and sugar in Karachi. On the other hand cotton manufactures, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, raw cotton and wool manufactures advanced at Bombay, and there were smaller arrivals of machinery and millwork and railway plant and rolling stock in Calcutta.

9. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 7 crores or 7 per cent. to Rs. 99 crores at Bombay, but advanced by Rs. 18 crores or 15 per cent. to Rs. 141 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 15 crores or 41 per cent. to Rs. 52 crores at Karachi. Raw cotton was entirely responsible for the decrease at Bombay, while raw jute and its manufactures have contributed to the increase at Calcutta, and raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour at Karachi.

10. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure declined again by Rs. 10.47 crores to Rs. 61.32 crores, as both imports and exports were down. The principal articles imported are raw cotton and rice, both of which recorded decreases. All the chief exports, cotton piecegoods, twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour, also declined.

### FOREIGN TRADE.

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

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	6.21.64	12.42.83	9.25.07	10.23.07	+ 98.50
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	5.88.01	9.25.61	10.29.64	11.69.56	+ 1.39.92
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	37.73.06	67.56.01	66.97.16	63.81.63	— 3.15.53
IV.—Living animals ...	21.00	17.94	14.06	22.60	+ 8.54
V.—Postal Articles not specified ...	1.06.84	3.12.00	1.93.23	1.40.63	— 53.70
<b>TOTAL, IMPORTS ...</b>	<b>51.09.75</b>	<b>92.54.39</b>	<b>88.59.16</b>	<b>87.37.89</b>	<b>— 1.21.27</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	4.23.40	4.33.18	3.00.94	3.97.71	+ 96.77
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	39.00.75	45.94.40	91.40.90	81.90.42	— 9.50.48
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	15.03.36	15.82.58	10.53.53	11.51.57	+ 95.04
IV.—Living animals ...	.78	1.40	.04	.46	+ .42
V.—Postal Articles ...	48.19	76.97	1.14.29	1.20.37	+ 6.08
<b>Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ...</b>	<b>58,81.48</b>	<b>66,87.53</b>	<b>1,06,09.70</b>	<b>98,60.53</b>	<b>— 7,49.17.</b>
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	44.99	2,82.74	1,16.41	1,11.40	— 5.01
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	30.96	1.26.61	3,01.92	4,38.24	+ 1,36.32
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	2,37.64	6,81.62	4,63.51	4,22.96	— 60.55
IV.—Living animals ...	.31	1.59	2.82	6.61	+ 3.79
V.—Postal Articles ...	9.90	20.25	10.45	11.73	+ 1.28
<b>Total, Foreign Merchandise ...</b>	<b>3,23.80</b>	<b>11,12.81</b>	<b>9,15.11</b>	<b>9,90.94</b>	<b>+ 75.83</b>
<b>TOTAL, EXPORTS ...</b>	<b>63,05.28</b>	<b>78,00.34</b>	<b>1,15,24.81</b>	<b>1,08,51.47</b>	<b>— 6,73.34</b>

12. *Imports.*—The most important class under imports is class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured. This class records a decrease of Rs. 3·16 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of machinery and millwork and of railway plant and rolling stock, though there was a considerable advance in the value of cotton yarns and manufactures. The improvement of Rs. 98·5 lakhs in class I is mainly due to larger importations of sugar, while larger arrivals of raw cotton account for an increase of Rs. 1·4 crore in class II. The remaining two classes are unimportant.

13. *Exports.*—*Indian produce and manufactures.*—All the classes except class II, the most important class under this head, record increases. The decrease of Rs. 9·5 crores in class II is entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton, though despatches of seeds have considerably improved. The increase of Rs. 96·77 in class I is chiefly due to larger shipments of grain, pulse and flour, while larger despatches of tanned hides and skins, cotton and woollen yarn and manufactures are responsible for the increase of Rs. 98 lakhs in class III.

14. *Re-exports.*—The improvement of Rs. 1·36 crore in class II is due to larger re-shipments of raw cotton and raw hides and skins. The small decrease in class I is due to contracted re-shipments of all the articles except spices, which show considerable increases. Cotton and woollen yarn and manufactures, furniture and cabinet-ware and miscellaneous articles are mainly responsible for the decline of Rs. 60·55 lakhs in class III.

## IMPORTS.

8

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

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1924-1925.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1922-1923.	In 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
					(In lakhs.)						
1 Cotton Manufactures ...	12,83,78,228	16,27,03,968	16,56,98,651	17,50,15,247	+ 94-17	20-08	89-2	68-7	69-27	73-0	1
2 Metals and Ores ...	5,27,27,504	8,73,17,002	9,84,73,379	9,72,93,903	- 11-79	11-13	54-0	50-6	57-1	45-2	2
3 Sugar ...	3,63,38,193	6,35,47,253	4,36,97,419	5,47,25,569	+ 110-28	6-26	1-7	1-1	1-2	1-2	3
4 Machinery and Millwork ...	2,16,36,474	7,33,01,467	8,43,79,825	5,45,31,323	- 2,98-48	6-24	92-3	82-9	89-52	86-3	4
5 Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	1,29,74,170	4,82,73,464	3,93,25,156	4,64,40,087	+ 66-15	5-32	89-9	50-3	46-4	40-6	5
6 Cotton, Raw (including waste),	86,72,549	1,72,75,184	2,46,02,385	4,23,90,317	+ 1,77-88	4-85	57-0	22-2	4	5-3	6
7 Oils ...	1,16,73,199	2,35,34,016	2,86,73,918	3,13,29,754	+ 26-56	3-59	9-6	6-4	4-7	4-3	7
8 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	3,52,02,507	2,84,12,365	3,00,49,306	+ 16-37	3-44	5-6	1-5	2-9	2-4	8
9 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,52,380	2,15,31,863	2,25,19,682	2,13,41,390	- 6-78	2-50	4-9	23-7	9-5	3-0	9
10 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,60,35,360	3,19,05,146	4,03,10,531	1,82,79,923	- 2,25-31	2-09	88-7	95-9	94-2	90-4	10
11 Hardware ...	1,09,20,036	2,03,01,845	1,63,03,937	1,60,04,989	+ 6-01	1-93	55-3	45-9	43-9	32-5	11
12 Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,37,21,037	1,38,19,855	1,04,01,544	1,53,83,055	+ 54-86	1-82	71-0	79-0	69-2	65-2	12

REVIEW.



13	Postal Articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	3,12,00,240	1,93,23,423	1,40,53,162	- 52.70	1.61	62.2	62.0	90.3	83.9	18
14	Artificial Silk ...	.....	32,20,983	83,90,754	1,35,43,717	+ 51.58	1.65	...	75.8	51.9	39.0	14
15	Glass and Glassware ...	74,55,982	1,19,13,329	1,16,58,722	1,29,45,562	+ 12.89	1.48	10.9	15.7	9.0	5.1	15
16	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,09,354	1,65,11,801	97,48,980	1,24,21,175	+ 26.72	1.42	72.5	34.6	37.9	54.8	16
17	Fruits and Vegetables ...	77,28,175	1,14,19,550	1,22,23,062	1,13,27,935	- 8.95	1.30	1.0	.6	.3	.3	17
18	Precious Stones and Pearls unset.	92,21,498	70,47,749	1,60,51,242	1,09,56,869	- 50.94	1.25	.0	2.8	12.8	12.9	18
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	79,26,760	64,16,717	1,09,29,151	+ 45.12	1.25	70.9	42.0	52.8	32.6	19
20	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,56,56,991	1,43,72,887	1,04,19,436	- 39.53	1.19	71.4	58.4	71.4	56.0	20
21	Liquors ...	56,45,147	1,35,81,027	1,00,35,604	1,03,64,999	+ 3.29	1.19	64.2	61.0	56.9	53.6	21
22	Paper and Pasteboard ...	50,12,924	1,37,18,585	95,17,075	1,03,31,564	+ 8.14	1.18	50.1	33.1	39.1	34.0	22
23	Gulk, Raw (including waste)	92,81,373	1,25,98,211	92,75,250	84,64,610	- 8.11	.97	.1	.0	1.5	.1	23
24	Drugs and Medicines ...	41,55,526	85,99,371	81,07,776	61,63,549	+ .55	.93	41.4	39.9	43.1	44.3	24
25	Spices ...	40,20,110	67,53,332	70,34,511	81,35,077	+ 11.01	.93	.3	.2	.7	1.1	25
26	Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	65,91,857	1,39,81,342	1,04,20,193	78,15,070	- 26.05	.89	50.7	30.3	15.7	27.2	26
27	Apparel ...	60,31,578	1,02,46,458	68,44,130	73,06,447	+ 4.62	.84	44.2	45.1	38.9	40.0	27
28	Rubber ...	10,47,800	76,12,145	72,67,933	69,34,808	- 3.32	.79	67.4	26.3	49.0	50.7	28
29	Chemicals ...	28,76,025	72,66,377	65,88,005	62,63,605	- 3.24	.72	67.6	62.5	48.3	38.5	29
30	Haberdaabery and Millinery.	62,33,911	73,16,863	62,70,536	55,42,247	+ 2.72	.63	41.6	40.2	27.6	22.4	30
31	Soap ...	21,57,249	48,67,145	60,87,009	62,89,346	+ 2.02	.60	83.1	32.5	93.5	94.4	31
32	Paints and Painter's Materials.	25,45,483	55,23,018	46,53,594	44,00,940	- 2.53	.50	80.2	75.0	83.1	77.6	32
33	Tea ...	18,52,267	44,32,354	60,92,619	41,80,514	- 19.12	.48	.8	.1	.1	.1	33
34	Arms, Ammunition, etc. ...	7,58,691	12,83,206	16,25,768	37,93,613	+ 19.68	.43	83.3	78.0	68.6	89.6	34
35	Beltng for Machinery ...	7,84,022	39,42,849	41,18,810	37,77,788	- 3.41	.43	91.2	66.5	79.6	75.3	35

		Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1924-1925.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1922-1923.	In 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
						(In lakhs.)						
36	Wool, raw ...	11,78,850	5,61,721	10,46,284	26,13,706	+ 16'68	41	13'9	7'9	45'7	55'5	36
37	Stationery ...	27,30,323	51,65,213	40,58,882	33,63,666	- 6'95	39	65'1	61'5	55'3	58'0	37
38	Tobacco ...	14,91,356	57,55,711	34,26,761	30,73,344	- 3'53	35	72'6	63'1	63'4	68'6	38
39	Ivory ...	25,51,595	34,08,792	24,58,498	30,06,127	+ 5'50	35	44'3	40'5	44'9	50'4	39
40	Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,53,059	33,58,619	29,32,811	29,20,656	- 1'2	34	68'8	46'1	48'9	36'9	40
41	Wood and Timber ...	41,62,664	68,14,097	42,68,648	29,20,272	- 13'48	33	2'6	3'8	3'9	4'4	41
42	Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,183	39,32,311	23,74,173	25,24,296	- 1'50	32	90'3	84'6	69'4	83'4	42
43	Starch and Farina ...	3,44,713	18,50,662	18,43,504	28,65,948	+ 8'17	31	20'5	8'8	5'0	3'6	43
44	Toys and Requisites for Games.	16,16,416	23,18,973	26,97,797	26,24,500	- 7'3	30	31'3	17'5	12'8	14'1	44
45	Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,230	36,04,603	32,53,188	25,58,896	- 6'94	29	73'2	62'7	46'3	40'9	45
46	Bobbins ...	.....	45,57,594	38,06,517	25,31,538	- 12'74	29	...	63'5	92'0	58'8	46
47	Matches ...	25,67,950	81,41,983	53,20,976	24,12,763	- 29'08	28	1'2	1	1	1	47
48	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,798	9,22,375	17,20,363	23,56,969	+ 6'36	27	53'4	70'3	75'7	80'4	48
49	Tallow and Stearine ...	10,80,785	17,99,601	22,00,828	23,54,188	+ 1'53	27	66'8	30'9	34'3	31'9	49
50	Animals, living ...	21,00,565	17,94,001	14,06,060	22,59,762	+ 8'54	26	18'8	48'4	46'4	65'4	50
51	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,858	21,48,822	18,14,615	19,20,768	+ 1'06	22	95'8	93'3	85'2	84'4	51

52	Toilet Requisites ... ..	.....	16,44,858	22,18,159	16,41,115	- 5-77	'19	...	45-8	95-0	49-8	53
53	China Clay ... ..	.....	18,57,161	14,67,062	16,01,124	+ 1-84	'18	...	98-4	83-0	82-7	53
54	Gums and Resins ... ..	15,69,109	21,40,305	16,90,915	16,40,488	- 1-50	'18	1-6	6-7	8-7	8-0	54
55	Buttons of all sorts ... ..	.....	12,12,304	13,63,157	12,40,702	- 1-43	'15	...	7-3	9-6	6-2	55
56	Cutlery ... ..	7,58,752	11,46,902	7,89,127	12,25,320	+ 4-36	'14	47-7	30-0	24-9	19-6	56
57	Umbrellas and Fittings ... ..	9,87,119	9,05,751	14,17,194	12,12,257	- 2-05	'14	34-1	41-5	36-4	33-2	57
58	Clocks and Watches ... ..	10,38,003	15,04,566	9,70,508	11,75,797	+ 2-05	'13	6-9	5-8	5-8	3-3	58
59	Boots and Shoes ... ..	17,11,883	17,50,405	7,73,901	8,65,954	+ '92	'10	85-3	68-0	82-4	80-1	59
60	Flax and Manufactures of... ..	10,03,025	13,22,576	9,37,479	8,34,448	- 1-03	'10	94-7	85-4	59-0	98-3	00
61	Grain, Pulse and Flour ... ..	10,90,120	1,10,06,737	89,51,321	7,73,795	- 31-77	'09	1-3	1-5	2	1-0	61
62	Fireworks ... ..	5,16,964	7,21,025	6,93,040	7,56,624	+ '63	'08	3-0	3-4	1-8	1-9	62
63	Seeds ... ..	5,03,350	20,71,961	3,49,623	7,49,608	+ 4-00	'09	8-8	7-1	3-5	3-9	63
64	Furniture and Cabinetware ... ..	8,56,842	12,61,087	8,36,591	7,23,950	- 1-13	'06	46-7	44-4	35-7	40-5	64
65	Polishes ... ..	.....	7,74,929	7,47,310	6,94,395	- '53	'08	...	91-7	92-8	92-8	65
66	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn) ... ..	5,33,702	6,38,056	4,05,828	6,32,456	+ 2-27	'07	84-8	59-9	51-9	31-1	66
67	Cordage and Rope ... ..	2,12,049	6,88,564	3,98,236	4,51,144	+ '53	'06	51-6	48-5	57-7	65-9	67
68	Carriages and Carts and parts thereof ... ..	8,37,311	11,56,219	4,52,903	4,31,955	- '21	'05	89-0	09-8	66-3	85-8	68
69	Stone and Marble ... ..	1,55,003	3,46,822	3,14,604	2,61,376	- '53	'03	5-5	22-2	20-7	22-0	69
70	Ships, parts of ... ..	.....	10,09,199	45,84,523	86,830	- 44-98	'01	...	...	97-1	71-5	70
71	Other Articles ... ..	92,48,011	1,09,38,429	1,13,80,547	1,14,24,772	+ '44	'31	49-7	54-2	42-3	35-9	71
	Total Merchandise ... ..	51,09,75,150	92,54,39,701	88,59,16,154	87,37,59,045	- 121-27	100-00	56-1	47-8	40-8	43-3	

16. Although the total value of the imports of merchandise declined slightly by Rs. 1·21 crore to Rs. 87·38 crores, the fall is more apparent than real. As prices were still tending downwards and the rupee upwards, the volume of the total imports was distinctly larger than that of the preceding year. And undoubtedly imports of merchandise were to some extent kept down by reason of India's huge imports of gold, which fell, as both sterling and rupee appreciated, to a most attractive price. The more important of the articles which record decreases in value are metals and ores, machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock, dyeing and tanning substances, postal articles not specified, precious stones and pearls, unset, instruments and apparatus, fruits and vegetables, coal, raw silk, tea, matches, grain, pulse and flour, and bobbins. On the other hand there were increases in the value of cotton manufactures, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, oils, silk manufactures, raw cotton, hardware, glass and glassware, wool manufactures, motor cars, artificial silk, and provisions. The most important of these are noticed separately in the succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining articles the following deserve comment. Instruments and apparatus record a decrease of Rs. 39·53 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of electrical instruments, the most important item under this head, from the United Kingdom. The fall of nearly Rs. 45 lakhs under parts of ships is due to restricted imports by the Bombay Port Trust. Imports of grain, pulse and flour have also decreased by Rs. 31·77 lakhs owing to the cessation of imports of rice from Java which sent Rs. 20·35 lakhs' worth in the previous year, and also to smaller arrivals of wheat from Mesopotamia. Bobbins record a decrease of Rs. 12·74 lakhs and wood and timber one of Rs. 13·49 lakhs. Imports of fruits and vegetables have further fallen by Rs. 8·95 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of dates from Mesopotamia and Mu-cat, though almonds from Italy have increased. The head chemicals, which includes a large variety of articles, also records a further decrease of Rs. 3·24 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller supplies of soda compounds from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States of America have also fallen, but those from Germany have advanced owing mainly to larger supplies of magnesium and potassium compounds. Drugs and medicines, which are largely supplied by the United Kingdom, show a further small improvement, though supplies from Japan have largely contracted owing to smaller arrivals of camphor from that country. Tobacco records a further fall of Rs. 3·53 lakhs, due to smaller importations of unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes. The high rate of duty has undoubtedly affected foreign imports, but is stimulating the manufacture and popularizing the use of Indian cigarettes. Provisions record a large increase of Rs. 45·12 lakhs. This is chiefly due to a new trade in vegetable ghi, manufactured in Holland but largely shipped from Belgium. The trade caused some alarm to orthodox Hindus, but this was largely allayed when the Chemical Analyser to Government analysed the ghi very carefully, and declared it to be entirely of vegetable origin, and of an extraordinary purity. Imports of glass and glassware have also increased by Rs. 12·89 lakhs to Rs. 1·29 crore, owing to larger arrivals of bangles from Czecho-Slovakia, which is now supplanting Japan and China in this

trade. The increase of Rs. 11.01 lakhs in spices is due to larger arrivals of cloves from Zanzibar, though supplies of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements have fallen considerably. Paper and paste-board also record an increase of Rs. 8.14 lakhs owing chiefly to larger shipments from Norway and Germany, but supplies from the United Kingdom have contracted. Apparel shows a further rise of Rs. 4.62 lakhs which is due to larger arrivals of gold and silver thread from France and Germany, and of hats, caps and bonnets from the United Kingdom and Italy.

## 17. Coal—

	1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	372,815	1,42,88,510	45,085	15,95,791	59,736	20,76,995	+ 14,551	+ 4,81,204
Japan ...	28,772	10,74,375	275	11,585	2,607	91,495	+ 2,332	+ 79,910
Australia ...	19,689	7,87,560	32,220	12,53,165	6,287	2,15,045	- 25,933	- 10,38,120
Natal ...	186,952	52,85,344	197,930	46,84,522	141,727	34,07,273	- 56,163	- 14,77,249
Portuguese East Africa ...	12,597	3,56,201	98,235	26,05,039	77,054	19,27,993	- 21,181	- 6,77,046
Other countries ...	100	3,700	1,337	27,753	1,338	33,050	+ 11	+ 5,297
Total ...	620,925	2,17,95,690	375,092	1,03,77,555	288,509	77,51,851	- 86,253	- 26,26,004
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	89,289	30,02,380	126,019	34,80,152	176,623	42,80,750	+ 50,604	+ 8,00,598

Imports of foreign coal have further fallen by 86,000 tons to 289,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 26.26 lakhs to Rs. 77.52 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from Natal, Portuguese East Africa and Australia. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Japan have increased. The decrease in foreign coal is no doubt partly due to the growing use of fuel oils by steamers, railways and industrial concerns, and to some extent to Bengal's efforts to re-capture the Bombay coal market. Shipments of Bengal coal have further advanced by 51,000 tons to 177,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 42.81 lakhs in value. The prices of English, Natal and Bengal coal were lower than those obtaining in the preceding year.

18. Dyeing and tanning substances.—The total imports under this head have further declined by Rs. 6.79 lakhs to Rs. 2.18 crores owing mainly to smaller supplies of alizarine from the United Kingdom, aniline from Germany and saffron from France. Germany has consolidated her regained pre-eminence, her share in the total imports having risen from 68 to 74 per cent. Alizarine and aniline dyes are the two most important articles under this head. Imports of alizarine increased further by over a million pounds in quantity and by Rs. 2.09 lakhs in value owing to larger supplies from Germany and Belgium. Arrivals from the United Kingdom show a large falling off. Imports of aniline, on the other hand, declined by 452,000 lb. to 9 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5.78 lakhs to Rs. 1.65 crore in value owing to smaller supplies from all the principal countries except Belgium and Italy. Imports of saffron fell by 31,000 lb. to 42,700 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.22

lakh to Rs. 11.56 lakhs in value owing to a big drop in arrivals from France. This was partly counterbalanced by larger imports from Spain. The average price of saffron rose from Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 per lb.

19. **Hardware.**—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builder's hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled iron-ware, lamps, safes, stoves, etc. The value of the imports advanced slightly by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 1.69 crore, owing chiefly to larger supplies from Germany, whence came goods worth Rs. 57.1 lakhs, or an advance of Rs. 14.99 lakhs. Despatches from the United Kingdom receded by Rs. 16.79 lakhs to Rs. 54.85 lakhs. Germany thus wrested first place from the United Kingdom with a share in the total imports which rose from 26 to 34 per cent. The United Kingdom's share fell from 44 to 32 per cent.

## 20. Liquors—

	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter ... { In bottles ...	387,051	11,07,088	450,656	11,37,906	+ 63,605	+ 30,819
... { In bulk ...	431,864	9,58,035	399,307	8,48,518	- 32,557	-1,09,417
Cider and other fermented liquors ...	4,790	33,071	6,003	33,671	+ 1,213	+ 600
<b>Spirits—</b>						
Whisky ... { Liquid.	133,488	23,92,760	136,611	24,07,253	+ 3,123	+ 14,493
... { Proof.	101,993		102,315		+ 632	
Brandy ... { Liquid.	163,959	20,22,567	168,292	18,59,942	+ 4,333	-1,62,645
... { Proof.	138,291		141,019		+ 7,228	
Gin, rum and liqueurs ... Liquid.	57,046	5,40,043	57,095	5,18,095	+ 49	- 21,948
Spirit, methylated (denatured) ... "	166,538	2,12,280	166,325	2,16,452	- 213	+ 4,172
Other spirits ... "	60,301	17,28,573	68,250	19,63,873	+ 17,949	+2,35,300
Total of Spirits ... ..	571,332	68,96,243	596,573	69,65,615	+ 25,241	+ 69,372
Wines ... ..	76,445	10,41,167	109,523	13,79,189	+ 33,077	+3,38,029

*Ale, beer and porter.*—Imports of bottled beer have recovered from the setback of the preceding year, the quantity having increased by 69,000 gallons to 421,000 gallons, owing to larger supplies from Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan. Light German beers are very popular, and that country supplied 62 per cent. of the total imports of bottled beers. Imports of beer in bulk—practically all from the United Kingdom—dropped by 33,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.09 lakh in value. Imports of stout and porter in bottles have further declined, but bulk imports improved slightly.

*Spirits.*—Arrivals of brandy show an increase of 4,000 gallons in quantity but a decrease of Rs. 1.63 lakh in value. Imports of France, the true home of brandy, decreased by 5,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.15 lakh in value, but there were much larger receipts of brandy, or so-called brandy, from Java, Germany and the Netherlands. It is somewhat remarkable that the imports of brandy, in terms of proof gallons, exceeded those of whisky by nearly 40 per cent. Brandy is the less favourite drink with

Europeans, and it therefore appears that cheap brandy is becoming more popular with Indians, probably at the expense of country liquor. Arrivals of gin, chiefly from the United Kingdom, declined both in quantity and value, but those of whisky, also chiefly from the United Kingdom, and spirit other sorts advanced. Spirit present in drugs and medicines increased both in quantity and value owing to larger arrivals of drugs and medicines from the United States of America. Receipts of perfumed spirit from the United Kingdom and France also increased, but those from the United States of America and Germany decreased both in quantity and value. All the methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit from Java denatured here on arrival.

*Wines.*—The increase both in quantity and value of wines is due chiefly to larger arrivals of champagne from Belgium, port from the United Kingdom and other sorts of wines from France.

21. *Machinery and Millwork.*—There was a further drop in the total value of the imports under this head from Rs. 8.44 crores to Rs. 5.45 crores. This was mainly due to the very restricted demand for textile machinery, imports of which alone declined by Rs. 2.41 crores to Rs. 2.18 crores. For two years the mill industry of the Bombay Presidency has been passing through a period of acute depression, and naturally there has been little demand for new machinery. Most of the other items under this head also record decreases. The largest imports are from the United Kingdom, but her share in the total imports has further fallen from 89.5 per cent. to 86.6 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America have risen to 4.1 per cent. and 6.1 per cent. respectively.

22. *Matches.*—Imports of matches have declined for the third year in succession. The fall in the year under review was striking, being from 4,878,000 to 2,411,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 53.21 to Rs. 24.13 lakhs in value. The two chief sources of supply, Sweden and Japan, shipped smaller quantities both of safety and other sorts. Sweden is still the largest supplier of both qualities, her share in the total imports having risen from 55 to 59 per cent., while that of Japan has fallen from 41 to 29 per cent. The high rate of duty has undoubtedly affected imports materially. It has proved impossible entirely to stop the illicit evasion of the duty mentioned in last year's report, and as anticipated the heavy specific duty imposed on splints and veneers in March 1924 has not prevented the manufacture of matches in India from imported materials. The value of the imports of splints during the year under review was Rs. 70,000 and that of veneers and empty boxes Rs. 5.69 lakhs. Further, some 295,000 cubic feet of timber, valued at Rs. 5 lakhs, were imported from Japan and Sweden for use in the manufacture of splints and boxes. Various factories near Bombay have also been experimenting with indigenous timber, but with poor success hitherto. The products of these factories, and a factory started under the auspices of the Swedish combine, have won a considerable market. They are nastier but cheaper than the imported article.

## 23. Metals and Ores.—

	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		Increase or decrease in 1924-25.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... Cwt.	42,120	46,38,482	49,242	49,75,116	47,326	50,46,199	- 1,916	+ 71,083
Brass ... ..	246,565	1,38,99,775	237,695	1,30,65,048	306,417	1,63,05,024	+ 63,522	+ 32,39,976
Copper ... ..	156,684	1,06,66,974	149,803	94,31,495	178,188	1,01,69,137	+ 28,380	+ 7,37,642
German Silver (including nickel silver) ... ..	7,285	10,39,982	6,669	9,03,297	7,800	9,55,737	+ 1,131	+ 52,440
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>								
Beam, channels pillars, girders and Bridge- work ...Tons.	26,788	66,30,628	27,249	53,72,333	17,713	24,71,556	- 9,536	- 29,00,783
Bars and channel (steel) ... ..	80,817	1,12,98,633	71,303	94,91,701	76,205	88,63,928	+ 4,902	- 6,22,773
Hoops and Strips.,	13,749	32,33,602	16,856	38,17,921	17,249	30,81,497	+ 303	- 7,36,424
<b>Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—</b>								
Galvanised... ..	45,889	1,26,90,077	71,269	2,09,18,594	75,374	2,09,46,239	+ 4,105	+ 27,645
Tinned ... ..	7,992	30,46,138	10,150	40,70,670	9,588	37,25,632	- 562	- 3,45,038
Not galvanised or tinned... ..	26,678	51,77,166	63,906	1,10,87,413	64,426	84,21,856	- 14,490	- 26,65,562
Tubes, Pipes and fitting, wrought ... ..	11,279	60,74,720	5,903	24,45,720	10,569	33,26,249	+ 4,666	+ 8,80,529
Other sorts of iron and steel.,	47,507	1,26,65,137	41,089	98,33,660	45,261	1,07,63,670	+ 4,172	+ 9,30,110
<b>Total of Iron and Steel ... ..</b>	<b>262,699</b>	<b>6,08,16,141</b>	<b>312,725</b>	<b>6,70,37,932</b>	<b>306,385</b>	<b>6,16,05,627</b>	<b>- 6,340</b>	<b>- 54,32,395</b>
Lead ... Cwt.	14,841	4,02,945	16,047	3,63,488	7,813	2,08,453	- 8,234	- 1,55,033
Quicksilver ... Lb.	144,247	3,19,169	127,945	2,32,225	93,904	2,11,967	- 34,041	- 90,268
Tin ... Cwt.	10,173	12,48,241	10,054	14,73,939	11,778	19,77,970	+ 1,724	+ 5,03,931
Zinc or spelter... ..	19,481	4,54,153	27,525	7,29,156	24,441	5,64,083	- 3,084	- 1,65,073
Metals and ores unenumerated. ..	2,390	1,94,985	2,772	2,61,645	3,636	2,49,706	+ 1,064	- 11,339
<b>Total, Tons ...</b>	<b>287,740</b>	<b>9,36,30,872</b>	<b>337,783</b>	<b>9,84,73,379</b>	<b>335,807</b>	<b>9,72,93,933</b>	<b>- 1,976</b>	<b>- 11,79,476</b>

During the year under review British industry has been hard hit by keen Continental competition. Belgium in particular was able to undersell British manufacturers, although the latter were often selling at cost price, and at times, even below. Continental products competed for the British domestic market, and also for markets overseas. The result has been striking. British imports of iron and steel into Bombay have fallen by nearly 37,000 tons to



148,000 tons, while Belgian imports have risen by 22,000 tons to 99,000 tons. Germany has also increased her despatches by 6,000, Luxemburg by 2,000 and Sweden by 1,000 tons. Nevertheless there has been a drop of 6,000 tons in the total imports. Indian steel producers were hit as hardly as the British. They were granted protection by the Steel Industry Protection Act which came into force from the 13th June 1924. The protective duties brought in a substantial revenue, but it was soon apparent that the benefits intended to be accorded by the Act to the Indian industry were being nullified by the low prices of imported Continental steel. As a result of a further investigation of the position by the Indian Tariff Board, additional aid was granted to the Indian industry in the shape of bounties.

There was a substantial improvement in brass and copper, imports of the former having risen by Rs. 32.4 lakhs to Rs. 1.63 crore and of the latter by Rs. 7.38 lakhs to Rs. 1.02 crore. The improvement under brass is due to larger shipments of yellow metal for sheathing and other sorts from Germany. Under copper imports of braziers and sheets from Germany improved further by Rs. 29.79 lakhs but those from the United Kingdom declined by Rs. 19.21 lakhs. There was practically no change in the total imports of aluminium. Circles are largely supplied by the United States of America and Germany and arrivals from both countries improved.

24. **Motor cars and motor cycles.**—Imports of motor cars have again improved, in number by 1,256 to 3,587 and in value by Rs. 16.99 lakhs to Rs. 89.28 lakhs. Arrivals from the United States of America showed little change at 579, but Canadian cars advanced in number from 1,127 to 1,907. The United Kingdom, however, continued to do well, sending to Bombay 746 cars as against 424 in the year before and 214 in the year before that. Moreover, the 746 cars she sent actually exceeded in value the 1,907 cars from Canada. The average value of the English cars imported again fell by 30 per cent. It looks as if the removal of the Mckenna duties in the United Kingdom forced the British manufacturer to cut his prices and improve his efficiency in order to withstand competition at home, and the result was an expansion of his export market. It is to be hoped that the re-imposition of the Mckenna duties will not cause any slackening of effort or increase in prices. Imports from Italy rose by 90 to 164 in number and by Rs. 3.63 lakhs to Rs. 7.05 lakhs in value. France sent 108 cars as against 82 in the previous year, but there was a drop in their value. Imports of motor cycles increased by 69 to 313 in number owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and America, but the great bulk of the trade remained British. There was no appreciable increase in value. Arrivals of commercial vehicles also rose by 420 to 697 in number and by Rs. 4.49 lakhs to Rs. 12.94 lakhs in value.

25. Oils (mineral).—

				1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
From Foreign Countries.				Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—											
United States	...	{	Bulk	8,673,442	56,72,004	8,472,201	50,57,284	11,510,695	80,57,738	+ 3,038,494	+ 29,80,454
			Tins	408,876	4,89,741	698,969	9,75,204	329,908	3,61,028	- 589,061	- 6,14,176
Dutch Borneo	...	Bulk	.....	.....	1,504,645	9,40,408	.....	.....	- 1,504,645	- 9,40,408	
Egypt	...	Bulk	.....	2,091,206	15,03,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Georgia	...	Bulk	.....	.....	6,012,868	35,75,868	5,328,023	33,82,174	- 684,840	- 1,93,694	
Straits Settlements (includ- ing Labuan).	...	Bulk	.....	956,346	4,33,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sumatra	...	Bulk	.....	468,626	2,12,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
British Borneo	...	Bulk	.....	2,821,080	13,03,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Celebes and other Islands..	...	Tins	.....	.....	668,201	4,17,626	.....	.....	- 668,201	- 4,17,626	
Other countries	...	{	Bulk	4	3	57	48	.....	.....	- 57	- 48
			Tins	25	28	24	22	.....	.....	- 24	- 32
Total Kerosene	...	{	Bulk	15,010,704	90,24,030	15,982,746	95,83,608	16,838,718	1,14,39,912	+ 848,972	+ 18,56,309
			Tins	408,703	4,89,769	1,667,194	13,92,862	329,908	3,61,028	- 1,237,986	- 10,31,834
<b>Total</b>				15,419,407	95,13,799	17,556,940	1,09,76,465	17,168,626	1,18,00,940	- 988,314	+ 8,34,475

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<b>Other sorts--</b>													
United Kingdom	... Other sorts	...	392,802	7,70,112	188,622	4,90,592	284,703	6,30,715	+	96,061	+	1,31,123	
Germany	... Other sorts	...	5,308	11,018	560,413	9,36,398	552,280	8,55,040	+	1,867	-	81,268	
United States	... Other sorts	...	2,592,632	44,39,904	2,518,643	44,07,483	3,476,942	55,32,699	+	961,299	+	11,25,216	
Dutch Borneo	{ Fuel Oils	...	863,658	3,55,097	4,286,308	18,76,618	.....	.....	-	4,286,308	-	16,76,618	
	{ Other sorts	...	.....	.....	11,321	12,409	.....	.....	-	11,321	-	12,409	
British Borneo	{ Fuel Oils	...	977,589	4,46,393	6,032,426	18,12,058	3,558,876	12,38,198	-	2,473,650	-	5,73,860	
	{ Other sorts	...	.....	.....	2,174	3,488	.....	.....	-	2,174	-	3,488	
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	{ Fuel Oils	...	945,023	4,31,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	{ Other sorts	...	73,606	69,374	15,173	20,089	17,785	26,079	+	2,612	+	4,990	
Persia	{ Fuel Oils	...	37,469,422	71,36,282	42,197,445	70,54,383	56,610,076	1,01,90,697	+	14,412,691	+	51,36,504	
	{ Other sorts	...	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....	-	40	-	20	
Other countries	Other sorts	...	3,362	10,035	45,032	93,416	47,373	41,071	+	2,311	-	52,345	
<b>Total other sorts</b>	{ Fuel Oils	...	40,275,635	83,69,660	52,516,179	1,05,43,069	60,168,952	1,14,28,885	+	7,652,773	+	8,86,828	
	{ Other sorts	...	2,087,605	59,00,988	2,322,448	59,72,795	4,379,088	70,84,804	+	1,050,636	+	11,11,809	
<b>Total</b>			42,363,240	1,35,70,648	54,838,627	1,65,15,864	64,548,035	1,85,13,689	+	8,703,408	+	19,97,635	
<b>Total (Foreign)</b>			58,762,997	2,31,54,397	73,401,567	2,74,92,319	81,716,661	3,03,14,429	+	8,315,064	+	22,23,110	
<b>From Burma--</b>													
Kerosene	...	...	25,793,841	1,50,40,442	29,517,974	1,49,48,863	22,501,536	1,18,07,437	-	6,916,438	-	51,41,428	
Other Mineral Oils	...	...	4,537,455	57,55,596	5,516,368	25,94,264	3,959,119	65,66,538	-	1,567,247	-	30,37,728	
<b>Total (Burma)</b>			30,331,296	2,07,96,038	35,034,342	1,75,43,127	26,460,655	1,83,73,975	-	8,473,685	-	81,79,156	
<b>Grand Total</b>			82,694,536	2,43,66,686	89,872,969	1,82,59,991	91,008,690	2,03,51,664	-	15,188,093	-	1,01,76,791	

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The total imports of mineral oils from foreign countries, which amounted to nearly 81½ million gallons, have exceeded the preceding year's record figure by more than 8½ million gallons, owing chiefly to larger arrivals of fuel oils from Persia. This increase, however, was offset by a fall of nearly 8½ million gallons in the arrivals from Burma.

Imports of kerosene from foreign countries declined by 388,000 gallons as a result of smaller receipts in tins from the United States of America and the cessation of imports from the Celebes and other Islands. Arrivals in bulk increased by 849,000 gallons owing to larger importations from the United States of America. There were no imports in bulk from Dutch Borneo and the receipts from Georgia were smaller than in the previous year. Imports from Burma fell away by nearly 7 million gallons. Prices were higher than in the previous year. Imports of fuel oils rose by 7½ million gallons to a new record of 60 million gallons, owing to larger arrivals from Persia, which sent 94 per cent. of the total imports. Ships, railways and industrial concerns generally are more and more burning fuel oil, and correspondingly cutting down their coal consumption. Imports of lubricating oils from foreign countries increased by 913,000 gallons to nearly 3½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 10·61 lakhs to Rs. 56·75 lakhs in value owing to larger supplies from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Imports from Burma have also advanced further by 61,000 gallons to 765,000 gallons. Railways and mills are the chief consumers. There were no imports of foreign petrol, and Bombay's supplies came wholly from Burma.

26. **Postal Articles not specified.**—This head includes all articles imported by parcel post except the five specified articles, *viz.*, (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes, and (e) cinematograph films which are included under their appropriate heads in the general imports. The total value of postal articles not specified decreased further by Rs. 52·7 lakhs to Rs. 1·4 crore, of which the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 1·18 crore as against Rs. 1·75 crore in the previous year. Arrivals from other countries were not large but showed increases in all cases. The decrease in the total value is mainly attributable to postal decentralisation. Formerly parcels for all parts of India except the ports of Karachi, Calcutta and Madras were assessed at Bombay, but since April 1924 only parcels intended for the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Central India have been tendered for assessment at this port. Consequently the total number of parcels assessed at Bombay fell from 361,834 to 231,480, and the letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 117,357 to 45,584. The duty collected on parcels fell further from Rs. 30·88 lakhs to Rs. 21·18 lakhs and that on articles imported by letter packets from Rs. 13·25 lakhs to Rs. 9·08 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of diamonds.

27. **Precious stones and pearls, unset.**—The trade in precious stones was even slacker than in the preceding year. Possibly the cheapness of gold was partly responsible. The value of the imports, which consisted almost entirely of diamonds, fell further by Rs. 20·13 lakhs to Rs. 50·38 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the

United Kingdom, Belgium and France. The value of the imports from Belgium, the chief supplier of diamonds, was Rs. 34.51 lakhs as against Rs. 39.39 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals of pearls also fell by Rs. 30.81 lakhs to Rs. 59.19 lakhs owing to restricted shipments from Bahrein Islands and Muscat, the chief suppliers of this article.

28. **Railway plant and rolling-stock.**—The improvement recorded last year under this head has not been maintained, imports having fallen by Rs. 2.25 crores to Rs. 1.83 crore. This was largely due to a change in the policy of the railway administrations. Instead of keeping twelve months' stock in hand they now keep only six months' stock, and as the previously accumulated stocks had to be worked off fresh orders for renewals were very restricted. The decrease in value is shared by all the sub-heads except sleepers and keys of steel and iron, imports of which advanced by Rs. 8.95 lakhs to Rs. 42.22 lakhs. Locomotive engines and tenders and carriages and wagons record decreases of Rs. 1.35 crore and Rs. 52.15 lakhs respectively. Of the total imports 90 per cent. were supplied by the United Kingdom, though imports from that country declined by Rs. 2.19 crores to Rs. 1.65 crore. Imports from Germany were insignificant, and Western Australia, which had supplied wooden sleepers of the value of Rs. 8.92 lakhs in the previous year, sent none during the year under review.

29. **Sugar.**—After a long period of violent price fluctuations the sugar markets of the world seem at last to have attained comparative stability. Increased production and the rehabilitation of European beet sugar have cheapened prices and have largely abolished the dominating influence of American dealings in Cuban sugar. The speculators' loss was the genuine merchants' gain, and Bombay operators bought largely. The previous year's contraction in arrivals was more than made good, supplies having increased by 55,000 tons to 183,000 tons in quantity, and by Rs. 1.09 crore to Rs. 5.39 crores in value. It is interesting to note that Bombay's chief source of supply was once more Mauritius, whence some 95,000 tons arrived as against less than a thousand tons in the previous year. In past years Mauritius sugar had been attracted to the United Kingdom, where it obtains an Imperial preference amounting to 1/6th of the import duty. The Labour Government left the rate of preference unchanged, but by substantially reducing the duty rendered the preference accorded to Empire sugars of less value, and paved the way for the return of Continental beet sugar. Bombay has accordingly been able to obtain Mauritius sugar more easily. Imports from Java fell from 100,000 tons to 68,000 tons, and there was also a contraction of 6,000 tons in arrivals of Continental beet sugar. The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above, which stood at Rs. 26-4 at the beginning of April, went down gradually in response to easier advices from abroad until the end of December, when the lowest quotations, *viz.*, Rs. 17 for Java white and Rs. 16 for Mauritius crystals, were reached. Thereafter prices rose gradually and at the end of March stood at Rs. 18-4 and Rs. 18.

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

Whence imported.	1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America <i>via</i> Atlantic Coast	4,653	20,31,313	.....	180	.....	12	.....	- 168
Germany	7,425	31,69,749	4,292	18,25,007	4,844	12,09,198	+ 62	- 4,15,374
France	1,236	5,67,697	466	2,25,297	653	3,45,096	+ 197	+ 1,19,799
Italy	.....	.....	508	1,79,320	252	93,108	- 251	- 86,212
United Kingdom	1,598	8,86,624	22	18,410	62	38,945	+ 40	+ 20,535
Austria	.....	.....	939	3,39,700	995	2,33,800	+ 56	- 56,100
Netherlands	2,040	9,40,108	951	95,471	142	43,379	- 139	- 53,092
Belgium	2,674	11,12,214	820	3,06,742	1,768	6,67,311	+ 938	+ 3,30,569
Hungary	.....	.....	9,822	35,22,857	4,117	12,45,612	- 5,705	- 22,77,345
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	5,178	19,93,740	5,090	15,86,844	- 88	- 3,11,896
Mauritius	22,463	72,76,072	828	3,86,845	95,238	2,56,67,945	+ 94,400	+2,52,81,100
Hongkong	3,378	15,66,602	5,006	20,06,871	1,859	7,52,794	- 3,107	- 12,54,077
Java	104,514	9,25,57,442	99,685	3,21,26,324	68,232	2,18,62,393	- 31,353	-1,02,75,431
Egypt	1,013	4,54,817	690	2,87,700	188	88,416	- 502	- 1,99,284
Japan	121	49,255	45	14,010	.....	30	- 46	- 13,960
Natal	.....	165	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	- 199
Other countries	107	44,054	57	24,572	207	68,105	+ 150	+ 43,533
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,022</b>	<b>5,07,55,983</b>	<b>128,525</b>	<b>4,30,60,245</b>	<b>185,167</b>	<b>5,39,33,123</b>	<b>+ 54,642</b>	<b>+1,08,72,373</b>
Re-exports	40,319	1,68,57,060	15,401	64,28,195	14,957	62,81,538	- 444	- 1,46,657
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	15,490	67,23,134	13,476	68,78,688	13,444	67,62,815	- 32	- 6,15,373

30. Tea—

				1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
				Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>											
Ceylon	...	{	Black ...	133,899	75,107	985,159	3,19,830	238,734	2,76,420	- 98,425	- 43,470
			Green ...	133,085	78,059	138,718	98,781	190,010	1,66,133	+ 51,292	+ 67,348
Hongkong	...	{	Black ...	14,215	9,617	35,353	13,153	49,723	26,830	+ 14,370	+ 8,677
			Green ...	849	305	5	4	80	80	+ 75	+ 76
China	...	{	Black ...	795,791	5,62,586	2,659,631	13,27,878	274,730	2,24,365	- 2,384,841	- 11,03,513
			Green ...	3,042,472	24,43,252	6,109,932	41,23,801	4,615,664	32,62,233	- 1,494,368	- 8,46,568
Java	...	{	Black ...	76,919	59,553	163,268	1,12,446	98,266	76,035	- 65,001	- 36,411
			Green ...	.....	.....	13,155	6,530	50	95	- 19,105	- 6,505
Japan	...	{	Black ...	2,493	1,445	56,168	21,879	10,739	3,482	- 45,429	- 18,397
			Green ...	88,724	21,179	876	581	86,701	66,850	+ 86,125	+ 88,269
Other Countries	...		6,058	5,498	64,655	57,676	60,709	38,071	- 13,948	- 19,605	
<b>Total</b>				4,244,005	32,57,600	9,626,618	60,92,619	5,663,365	41,80,514	- 8,983,253	- 19,12,105
Calcutta	...		9,761,269	64,92,963	3,336,648	29,25,136	2,038,879	18,50,020	- 1,999,787	- 10,75,116	
<b>EXPORTS.</b>											
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>											
Arabia	...		50,895	46,815	26,875	28,520	16,950	13,737	- 10,595	- 9,733	
Persia	...		57,995	44,171	133,174	1,86,599	232,948	3,05,389	+ 39,774	+ 16,790	
Mesopotamia	...		18,740	13,839	36,876	27,429	25,738	20,709	- 11,078	- 6,720	
Other Countries	...		24,807	19,069	34,283	29,525	34,921	24,011	+ 688	- 5,514	
<b>Total</b>				149,437	1,23,894	251,203	2,69,073	299,947	2,63,896	+ 18,739	- 5,177

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	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		Increase or decrease in 1924-25.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>								
United Kingdom ... ..	5,021	4,111	14,365	15,229	15,475	21,503	+ 1,031	+ 5,374
Zanzibar and Pemba ... ..	51,636	53,984	30,571	40,597	39,178	50,513	+ 8,607	+ 10,216
Egypt ... ..	2,610	2,046	1,538	1,531	10,327	15,123	+ 6,789	+ 13,291
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	189,025	1,69,521	305,600	4,45,798	258,232	3,20,599	- 47,368	- 1,24,900
Bahrain Islands ... ..	65,923	84,039	159,242	1,59,023	25,164	26,818	- 134,078	- 1,32,205
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ... ..	45,076	38,484	5,129	3,739	2,638	2,900	- 2,491	- 839
Other Native States in Arabia ... ..	281,672	2,61,731	612,498	6,24,378	126,652	1,38,260	- 485,846	- 4,86,618
Persia ... ..	1,255,925	10,35,592	1,286,582	12,63,071	1,122,454	11,75,050	- 164,128	- 88,021
Mesopotamia ... ..	1,796,319	15,83,203	716,028	7,67,920	805,194	9,15,238	+ 89,166	+ 1,47,316
Tanganyika Territory ... ..	83,062	30,523	11,759	11,941	19,238	23,251	+ 7,529	+ 11,310
Aden and Dependencies ... ..	10,663	8,469	3,355	3,920	680	784	- 3,275	- 3,136
Portuguese East Africa ... ..	68,897	57,591	68,267	74,557	48,409	53,745	- 19,558	- 15,913
Other Countries ... ..	73,259	62,513	103,305	1,14,253	101,036	1,29,020	- 2,270	+ 14,767
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,909,203</b>	<b>34,31,797</b>	<b>3,316,870</b>	<b>35,27,857</b>	<b>2,574,728</b>	<b>28,78,500</b>	<b>- 744,142</b>	<b>- 6,49,357</b>



The increase in the imports of foreign tea noticed last year was not maintained, as there was a fall of nearly 4 million lb. in quantity and of Rs. 19.12 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller shipments of both black and green tea from China. Arrivals from Calcutta also declined further by more than 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10.75 lakhs in value. Re-exports of foreign tea show a further rise of 19,000 lb. in quantity but a fall in value. Exports of Indian tea contracted by 744,000 lb. to 2½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6.49 lakhs to Rs. 2.378 lakhs in value. Persia and the countries on the littoral of the Arabian Sea depend almost entirely upon Bombay for their supply of tea.

### 31. Textiles.

*A. Cotton, raw.*—Imports of raw cotton from foreign countries advanced further by 8,436 tons to 20,033 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.78 crore to Rs. 4.24 crores in value, owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Kenya Colony, whose despatches increased by 6,607 to 16,241 tons. The United Kingdom sent 1,325 tons and Persia 1,421, while 427 tons came direct from the United States of America. Out of the 16,500 tons of African cotton imported, 11,000 tons were re-exported—7,800 tons to Japan and 2,700 to the United Kingdom—and the remaining 5,500 tons were apparently consumed in Indian mills, which are now using fine foreign cotton to a small extent.

### *B. Cotton manufactures.*

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ...	205,504,424	3,25,03,899	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1915-1916 ...	102,822,637	1,68,83,669	135,918,447	2,46,66,993	151,668,957	3,67,30,560
1916-1917 ...	121,964,772	2,39,23,381	147,158,179	3,38,01,753	189,394,349	6,58,92,512
1917-1918 ...	100,541,447	2,96,05,603	120,502,608	3,32,30,581	152,672,767	6,59,56,034
1918-1919 ...	163,260,576	6,76,15,701	90,267,092	4,45,69,211	106,997,702	5,77,83,586
1919-1920 ...	68,904,029	3,05,02,423	85,681,147	4,35,55,657	63,779,689	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	49,902,463	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	3,48,63,238	136,330,463	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ...	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,38,72,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
Increase or decrease in 1924-25 ...	+4,762,905	+8,69,165	+25,059,297	+79,94,922	+7,529,273	-3,67,679

*Cotton piecegoods.*—The hopeful feeling in the market which was in evidence in the previous year was continued throughout most of the year under report, many of the disturbing factors of the previous year having disappeared. The lower price of raw cotton naturally reduced the cost of production. Stocks at the beginning of the year were low, and the rise in the exchange value of the rupee

also helped dealers to place large orders. Further a fourth successive good monsoon increased the rayat's purchasing power. Consequently the trade with Lancashire was distinctly brisk, especially in fine goods and fancies. The result of all these favourable conditions was that the value of the total imports under this head was greater than that of any previous year except the boom year 1920-21. Nevertheless consumption was by no means as good as had been hoped. Greater world production and therefore greater consumption of cotton prevented the price of the raw material falling steeply, despite the great increase in the American crop. Hence prices of cotton goods were still relatively high and the Indian consumer found gold a much more attractive purchase. Consequently there has been a distinct accumulation of stocks, and the immediate outlook is not encouraging.

The total value of the imports of cotton piecegoods (including fents) advanced further by Rs. 87.47 lakhs to Rs. 16.53 crores, to which coloured piecegoods contributed Rs. 7 crores, grey Rs. 4.6 crores and white Rs. 4.29 crores. Fents, which were valued at Rs. 63.26 lakhs, showed a small improvement and came mainly from the United Kingdom. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports was 74 per cent. and that of Japan 17 per cent. Imports of grey piecegoods have recovered slightly from the fall noticed last year by Rs. 8.69 lakhs to Rs. 4.6 crores, but the share of Japan, though larger than that of the United Kingdom, has fallen from 57 per cent. to 54 per cent. owing to smaller supplies of sheetings and drills and jeans. Under this head there are only two principal varieties, viz., (1) longcloth and shirtings and (2) sheetings, both of which are chiefly supplied by Japan. The former have advanced by Rs. 68.24 lakhs to Rs. 2.03 crores, but the latter receded by Rs. 90.94 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. Imports of whites have improved by Rs. 79.95 lakhs to Rs. 4.29 crores, of which the United Kingdom contributed 90 per cent. The chief varieties are (1) longcloth and shirtings, (2) mulls, (3) dhutis and saris and (4) nainsooks. These were almost entirely supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of coloured piecegoods also show an increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million yards, but fell by Rs. 3.68 lakhs in value. The share of the United Kingdom in this class was 85 per cent. The principal varieties are (1) prints and chintz, (2) saris and scarves, (3) shirtings, (4) cambrics and (5) unspecified descriptions.

### C. Cotton yarn.

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
United Kingdom ... ..	8,632	8,481	185	188
Japan ... ..	14,500	13,105	205	264
Other Countries ... ..	421	729	8	12

The decline in the imports of cotton yarn noticed in last year's report was not wholly made up, but the total

imports have increased by 3½ million to 27½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 66·15 lakhs to Rs. 4·64 crores in value, owing to larger shipments from Japan, Switzerland and China. The position of Japan is very interesting. Until recently she has competed chiefly in the lower counts, especially 21<sup>s</sup> to 30<sup>s</sup>. In the year under review her sendings of 16<sup>s</sup> to 20<sup>s</sup> have fallen from nearly 4 million lb. to not much over 1½ million lb., and of 21<sup>s</sup> to 30<sup>s</sup> from 588,000 to 370,000 lb. But 31<sup>s</sup> to 40<sup>s</sup> have expanded sensationally from less than 7 million to 10½ million lb., and even the high counts from 51<sup>s</sup> to 60<sup>s</sup> have been attacked, one-third of a million lb. having arrived as against none in the preceding year. The mills of the Bombay Presidency still specialize in counts lower than 26<sup>s</sup>. In fact nearly 96 per cent. of their production is of these lower counts,

(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.
1920-1921	2·45	14·50	24·94	37·96	13·95	470
1921-1922	3·42	15·48	31·18	39·75	14·87	493
1922-1923	4·52	14·36	33·67	39·72	14·13	497
1923-1924	·84	11·77	23·55	41·95	15·93	398
1924-1925	·63	15·55	27·31	60·48	19·85	474

although as the adjoining table shows, the spinning of higher counts is going ahead distinctly. The Bombay mills are at present competing successfully with the lower grade Japanese

yarns, and Japanese competition is now bearing heavily against Lancashire instead of against Bombay. From the remarkably low prices at which her higher counts have been marketed, it appears that Japan is making a definite and deliberate attack on English yarns. The total imports from Japan advanced by over 3½ million lb. to 18 million lb., and their value advanced by Rs. 58·78 lakhs to Rs. 2·64 crores. On the other hand British supplies, which as usual were mainly of high counts, once more contracted by 152,000 lb. although there was a rise in value of Rs. 3·57 lakhs. China, which was once the chief market for Indian yarns, sent to Bombay 326,000 lb. as against 140,000 lb. in 1923-24.

*D. Silk, raw, manufactured and artificial.*—Imports of raw silk decreased further by 52,000 lb. to 1,097,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 8·1 lakhs to Rs. 34·65 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from China. Supplies from Honkong, Japan and Siam expanded. But arrivals of silk yarn, noils and warps improved further by 542,000 lb. to 1,472,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 31·83 lakhs to Rs. 98·66 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments from all the supplying countries, viz., Japan, China, Italy, the United Kingdom and France.

Imports of silk piecegoods, which constitute the most important item under this head, improved further in quantity by half a million yards to 11½ million yards, but declined in value by Rs. 10·61 lakhs to Rs. 1·79 crore owing to lower prices. Shipments from Japan, Honkong and the United Kingdom were larger, but those from

China and France fell away. Arrivals of silk mixtures declined by 341,000 yards to 1,221,000 yards in quantity and by Rs. 4.51 lakhs to Rs. 19.64 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from France, Italy and Switzerland, but supplies from Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom were larger.

The improvement in the imports of both artificial silk yarn and of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk noticed last year has been maintained, supplies of the former having increased further by Rs. 14.6 lakhs to Rs. 31.93 lakhs and of the latter by Rs. 35.19 lakhs to Rs. 1.02 crore. Artificial silk yarn is chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom and Italy and piece goods by the United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland.

*E. Wool, raw and manufactured.*—Imports of raw wool have further improved by Rs. 16.68 lakhs to Rs. 36.14 lakhs owing chiefly to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and Persia. Imports from Australia have fallen by Rs. 2.7 lakhs. Although India exports large quantities of raw wool to the United Kingdom, the anomaly of the large imports from that country can be explained by the fact that the factories in India find it more advantageous to import cleaned wool from the United Kingdom for manufacture than to clean the indigenous product locally. Most of the Persian wool imported is re-exported to foreign countries. Supplies of yarn and knitting wool have also advanced by Rs. 2.38 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany. The most important item under this head is woollen piecegoods, imports of which advanced further by Rs. 44.05 lakhs to Rs. 1.26 crore owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy. The chief source of supply is the United Kingdom which supplied 67 per cent. of the total imports. Most of the other woollen manufactures, such as blankets, carpets and rugs, hosiery and shawls, also show increases.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

Principal Articles.		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees) ...		305.9	586.0	658.7	1,050.3	1,200.02	1,163.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9
1	Cotton, raw ...	...	5	9.1	...	...	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5
2	Cotton Manufactures ...	88.5	239.7	299.3	547.5	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.4	243.4	219.3
3	Hides and skins, raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	56.9	27.8	67.9	87.0	139.9
4	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above... ..	23.0	63.7	133.1	113.5	166.8	315.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8
5	Wool Manufactures ...	5.9	4.3	12.9	13.8	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2
6	Metals and Ores ...	8.4	14.3	5.9	14.4	41.4	27.1	17.0	15.0	21.0	19.9
7	Spices ...	10.8	9.4	19.5	16.3	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	13.7
8	Apparel ...	8.8	6.3	4.6	22.0	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7
9	Gums and Resins ...	8.1	16.1	11.7	19.3	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2
10	Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	6.2	12.9	6.0	32.1	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	31.8	15.9
11	Hardware ...	5.1	9.0	4.0	11.0	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.9	15.6
12	Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13.1	19.7	12.7	13.9
13	Oils ...	1.0	3.0	4	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.5	11.7
14	Postal articles ...	3.5	6.9	8.9	13.4	19.6	26.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7
15	Fruits and Vegetables ...	36.4	48.9	41.0	35.4	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1
16	Machinery and Millwork ...	1.9	2.4	1.6	3.1	12.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	5.3
17	Glass and Glassware ...	3.5	3.2	5.4	9.6	15.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8
18	Fish ...	5.4	5.3	6.4	6.2	11.8	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4
19	Matches ...	3.4	9.7	2.3	7.8	9.8	8.0	3.3	11.6	10.4	5.3
20	Drugs and medicines ...	4.2	7.4	4.8	19.6	29.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	8.9
21	Silk Manufactures ...	7.3	9.7	9.3	36.3	42.5	17.3	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7
22	Leather ...	4	4	6	2.2	3.9	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5
23	Ivory, unmanufactured ...	2.0	6.5	3.5	6.9	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3
24	Tea ...	10.7	5.2	3.6	14.4	3.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6
25	Coffee ...	2.4	1.4	5.2	2.9	11.1	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3

REVIEW.

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

Countries.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
Mesopotamia	82.47	69.05	- 12.52
Persia	88.61	83.29	- 5.32
United Kingdom	229.93	244.82	+ 14.89
Arabia	103.29	96.09	- 8.20
Aden	61.49	46.13	- 15.36
Tanganyika Territory	12.79	12.25	- .54
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	47.98	43.31	- 4.67
Other European Countries	51.23	69.23	+ 18.00
Japan	80.63	164.36	+ 83.73
Hongkong	18.77	11.09	- 7.68
Ceylon	23.44	25.19	+ 1.75
Strait Settlements (including Labuan)	12.59	20.85	+ 8.26
United States of America	13.42	26.51	+ 13.09
Zanzibar and Pemba	21.51	22.99	+ 1.48

33. Bombay has long been the centre of the entrepôt trade with Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa, especially in cotton piecegoods and sugar. During the last five years, however, it has also become a considerable market for foreign and especially African cotton, and this commodity in the year under report has won pride of place on the re-export list. The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported during the year increased by Rs. 75.83 lakhs to Rs. 9.91 crores, owing chiefly to larger reshipments of raw cotton and raw hides and skins. Reshipments of raw cotton again expanded by nearly 5,000 tons to more than 11,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.07 crore to Rs. 2.37 crores in value, owing chiefly to larger reshipments to Japan which took 7,800 tons and the United Kingdom which took 2,700 tons. Re-exports of raw hides and skins, consisting almost entirely of Persian fur-bearing skins, also improved further by 97 tons to 443 tons in quantity and by Rs. 42.81 lakhs to Rs. 1.4 crore in value, owing to larger demands from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Canada took Rs. 5.18 lakhs' worth of these skins for the first time. The value of cotton piecegoods decreased further by Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 2.11 crores, owing to smaller demands from Persia, Arabia and East Africa. Of the total re-exports grey piecegoods were valued at Rs. 1.29 crore, white piecegoods at Rs. 25 lakhs and coloured piecegoods at Rs. 56.82 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar also contracted by 444 tons to nearly 15,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.47 lakh to Rs. 62.81 lakhs in value, owing chiefly to the cessation of re-exports to the United Kingdom. Re-exports to Persia and Zanzibar and Pemba improved.

## INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1924-1925.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, Raw (including waste) ...	23,51,13,336	42,53,87,538	76,53,31,866	63,28,05,578	- 1,325-26	64-18
2	Seeds ...	11,76,69,123	7,67,49,903	9,90,27,404	12,40,31,682	+ 249-94	12-57
3	Cotton Manufactures ...	1,17,60,653	6,63,78,429	4,57,06,748	4,86,52,601	+ 29-46	4-93
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	6,56,57,458	9,10,77,669	3,59,60,385	3,64,99,928	+ 5-19	3-70
5	Wool, Raw ...	1,19,80,789	2,59,23,046	1,56,61,977	2,57,10,180	+ 98-48	2-61
6	Grain, Pulse and Flour ...	3,44,42,749	2,53,84,438	1,80,77,220	2,50,57,544	+ 69-80	2-64
7	Postal Articles ...	43,18,886	90,72,439	1,14,29,449	1,20,37,105	+ 6-09	1-22
8	Leather ...	71,11,118	1,25,53,070	77,44,153	99,80,701	+ 22-36	1-01
9	Metals and ores ...	87,94,004	72,31,760	86,79,649	80,99,276	- 8-50	.81
10	Oil cakes ...	10,43,015	17,11,476	32,03,076	55,50,509	+ 23-77	.57
11	Hemp, Raw ...	22,91,999	42,70,918	15,92,151	54,93,018	+ 36-01	.56
12	Wool Manufactures ...	8,54,749	26,27,266	35,03,675	53,25,786	+ 18-23	.54
13	Hides and Skins, Raw ...	59,33,456	1,35,77,101	86,76,621	47,98,360	- 38-78	.49
14	Myrabolams ...	36,25,367	23,90,609	32,92,029	47,54,051	+ 14-53	.48
15	Oils ...	9,69,536	53,44,594	26,16,332	40,75,616	+ 14-60	.41
16	Spices ...	21,39,034	42,09,943	33,79,342	35,05,353	+ 1-26	.36
17	Tobacco ...	9,60,666	20,71,928	25,31,861	30,59,614	+ 5-38	.31

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of such item to total exports of merchandise in 1924-1925.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
18	Tea	9,78,448	55,21,077	35,27,557	28,78,500	- 6.49	-29
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	14,53,544	22,71,215	17,59,331	16,18,702	- 1.51	-16
20	Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,759	12,76,027	10,82,482	15,74,333	+ 4.92	-16
21	Bristles	.....	4,51,979	12,04,363	15,30,270	+ 3.26	-15
22	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams	7,58,821	16,74,829	12,54,135	15,16,007	+ 2.62	-16
23	Jute Manufactures	6,20,493	14,44,409	15,65,514	14,96,309	- .69	-15
24	Manures	16,14,755	10,11,918	14,66,650	14,19,352	- .47	-14
25	Wood and Timber	4,50,065	7,71,969	7,86,461	14,08,245	+ 6.22	-14
26	Fish	7,47,974	6,04,905	8,55,837	10,59,414	+ 2.03	-11
27	Silk and articles made of Silk	3,06,314	13,32,649	2,73,122	8,00,609	- 1.73	-08
28	Apparel	3,95,584	6,93,743	3,09,045	6,90,778	+ 3.82	-07
29	Gums and Resins	8,50,373	8,85,049	8,22,148	6,69,952	- 1.62	-07
30	Coffee	2,05,289	16,41,541	4,85,469	6,33,034	+ 1.47	-07
31	Books, printed and Printed Matter	3,89,684	3,25,648	5,16,180	5,94,055	+ .78	-05
32	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)	3,83,337	6,25,019	2,99,330	5,13,468	+ 2.14	-05
33	Sugar	4,00,868	12,51,948	3,83,990	3,72,937	- .11	-04
34	Furniture and Cabinetware	8,14,317	4,79,781	3,60,150	3,57,754	- .02	-04
35	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	10,03,867	3,43,723	1,62,632	2,27,883	+ .65	-02
36	Other Articles	3,96,12,843	35,64,124	80,13,862	72,92,604	- 7.21	-74
Total, Merchandise		58,81,47,683	79,27,12,883	1,06,09,70,562	98,60,52,738	- 749.18	100.00



35. In the year under review the total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 106 to Rs. 98·6 crores. This was entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton after the records established in the preceding year. All the other principal articles of export except raw hides and skins and metals and ores record increases. The chief items in the export trade are noticed separately in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining articles, exports of tea declined by Rs. 6·49 lakhs to Rs. 28·78 lakhs in value and there was a further fall of 744,000 lb. in quantity, owing chiefly to smaller shipments to other Native States in Arabia. On the other hand exports of myrabolams again improved by Rs. 14·63 lakhs to Rs. 47·55 lakhs as a result of larger shipments to the United Kingdom and France. Exports of oil-cakes show a further expansion of Rs. 23·77 lakhs owing to better takings of groundnut cake by the United Kingdom and Germany and of linseed cake by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Exports of raw hemp also improved by Rs. 36·01 lakhs to Rs. 54·93 lakhs by reason of larger shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium.

36. **Grain, pulse and flour.**—Wheat, wheat flour and rice are the only important articles under this head. Wheat goes chiefly to the United Kingdom, Italy and France and wheat flour and rice to Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, East and South Africa, Aden and Ceylon. Wheat exports further increased by 36,000 tons to 58,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 62·98 lakhs to Rs. 96·93 lakhs in value, owing chiefly to larger shipments to Italy which took 36,000 tons as against 2,000 tons in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, fell away by nearly 6,000 tons to 11,000 tons. Shipments of wheat flour advanced by nearly 6,000 tons to 24,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11·87 lakhs to Rs. 57·52 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger despatches to Aden. Exports of rice also expanded by more than 1,000 tons to 15,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 5·73 lakhs to Rs. 39·07 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments of cleaned rice mainly to Mesopotamia. Exports of other food grains improved, but shipments of jawar and bajra and of lentils declined.

37. **Hides and skins (raw and tanned).**—The advance in the exports of raw hides recorded last year was only temporary and shipments fell from 586 tons to only 55 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8·46 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 lakh in value, owing chiefly to the fact that Italy took 42 tons only as against 529 tons in the previous year. Exports of tanned hides, on the other hand, increased further by 229 tons to 1,419 tons in quantity and by Rs. 9·49 lakhs to Rs. 56·97 lakhs in value, owing mainly to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the chief market for this article. Exports of raw skins decreased further by 2,550 tons to 3,402 tons in quantity and by Rs. 31·47 lakhs to Rs. 46·84 lakhs in value, owing to very restricted demands from the United States of America. Shipments thither fell further by 2,524 tons to 2,332 tons in quantity and by Rs. 33·89 lakhs to Rs. 23·88 lakhs in value, but despatches to the United Kingdom and France expanded. The total shipments of

dressed or tanned skins increased further by 340 tons to 755 tons in quantity and by Rs. 14.51 lakhs to Rs. 39.12 lakhs in value, chiefly as a result of better trade with the United Kingdom.

38. **Metals and ores.**—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India amounted to 639,000 tons as against 752,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments from Bengal contracted by 55,000 tons and from Bombay by 71,000 tons. All Bombay's customers took less except Italy.

39. **Seeds.**—Next to raw cotton the most important item in the export trade of Bombay is oil-seeds. In the year under review oil crushers in Europe were busy and drew heavy supplies from India, where supplies were ample. Consequently Bombay's exports expanded from 435,000 to 516,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9.9 to Rs. 12.4 crores in value. All the principal varieties except rape seed recorded considerable increases. Linseed in particular was in good demand, and despite a pronounced rise in rupee prices exports increased by 38,000 tons to 187,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.06 crore to Rs. 5.08 crores in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom were smaller, but the Continental countries, especially France, proved good customers. Prices of other seeds were on the whole steady. The increase in exports of sesamum was chiefly due to a considerably larger demand from Italy. Shipments of castor seed, cotton seed and groundnuts improved, but those of rape contracted.

Seeds.	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		Increase or decrease in 1924-25.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>								
United Kingdom ...	46,634	1,27,53,779	69,679	1,27,01,032	46,606	1,29,76,772	- 23,073	- 67,24,260
Italy ...	28,619	74,51,187	23,376	63,35,443	39,357	1,03,73,015	+ 16,011	+ 40,37,572
France ...	24,434	67,58,297	34,811	92,78,800	62,790	1,67,38,578	+ 27,979	+ 74,50,778
Belgium ...	8,140	8,60,151	6,509	17,73,219	7,872	21,48,695	+ 1,363	+ 3,75,476
Germany ...	1,340	3,91,447	1,290	3,58,199	4,975	13,91,785	+ 3,685	+ 10,33,586
Netherlands ...	100	28,750	6,000	16,37,525	9,120	25,43,892	+ 3,120	+ 9,05,867
Spain ...	3,964	10,81,929	6,440	17,55,055	12,117	33,02,194	+ 5,677	+ 15,47,139
Greece ...	.....	.....	950	2,54,749	250	69,124	- 700	- 1,85,625
Other countries ...	398	93,739	151	41,703	4,236	12,23,804	+ 4,085	+ 11,82,101
Total ...	108,569	2,94,19,279	149,206	4,01,35,725	187,363	5,07,67,369	+ 38,147	+ 1,06,31,634
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjili)—</i>								
Germany ...	3,315	10,00,850	200	64,000	900	2,21,862	+ 700	+ 1,57,662
Italy ...	5,425	17,71,956	805	2,53,287	16,514	53,74,725	+ 15,709	+ 51,21,438
Austria ...	4,660	15,35,273	145	46,187	.....	.....	- 145	- 46,187
France ...	7,609	21,91,615	4,680	13,06,449	4,705	12,76,628	+ 25	- 29,821
Netherlands ...	900	2,76,500	900	90,007	2,075	5,97,324	+ 1,775	+ 5,07,217
Belgium ...	2,175	6,54,441	.....	.....	400	1,18,345	+ 400	+ 1,18,345
Ceylon ...	1,338	4,03,485	1,547	5,10,771	1,061	3,36,411	- 486	- 1,74,360
Aden and Dependencies ...	108	42,033	42	14,660	148	55,064	+ 108	+ 40,414
United Kingdom ...	49	16,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REVIEW.

Seeds.	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		Increase or decrease in 1924-25.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Denmark	925	2,77,515	500	1,50,000	200	56,000	- 900	- 1,04,000
Other Native States in Arabia <sup>2</sup>	471	1,66,064	849	1,29,049	213	1,95,205	- 196	+ 6,156
Other countries	705	2,53,592	332	1,05,111	1,842	4,49,793	+ 1,010	+ 3,44,689
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,580</b>	<b>85,89,965</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>28,79,511</b>	<b>27,558</b>	<b>86,21,263</b>	<b>+ 18,858</b>	<b>+ 59,41,752</b>
<i>Rape seed—</i>								
Germany	1,050	2,30,875	925	2,00,897	100	22,750	- 825	- 1,77,947
France	3,516	8,31,894	2,750	6,10,475	1,580	3,87,450	- 1,170	- 2,23,025
Belgium	2,250	5,35,139	10	2,100	20	4,600	+ 10	+ 2,500
Italy	13,434	33,56,075	22,624	50,59,085	24,478	59,94,908	+ 1,854	+ 9,35,823
United Kingdom	2,661	5,81,615	16,810	36,28,504	11,338	26,08,464	- 5,472	- 10,20,040
Austria	900	2,29,760	2,800	5,17,757	.....	.....	- 2,900	- 5,17,757
Norway	300	70,750	650	1,34,250	400	93,500	- 250	- 40,750
Other countries	624	1,99,704	949	2,56,091	3,204	8,24,380	+ 2,255	+ 5,68,289
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,735</b>	<b>60,35,811</b>	<b>47,018</b>	<b>1,04,08,959</b>	<b>41,120</b>	<b>99,36,052</b>	<b>- 5,898</b>	<b>- 4,72,907</b>
<i>Cotton seed—</i>								
United Kingdom	168,847	1,82,42,570	111,633	1,30,34,401	117,423	1,40,68,807	+ 5,790	+ 10,34,406
Other countries	616	57,893	775	1,08,328	8,459	9,69,504	+ 7,684	+ 8,61,476
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,463</b>	<b>1,83,30,563</b>	<b>112,408</b>	<b>1,31,42,729</b>	<b>125,882</b>	<b>1,50,38,311</b>	<b>+ 13,474</b>	<b>+ 18,35,882</b>

*Castor seed—*

United Kingdom ...	12,249	26,80,655	14,196	33,06,246	18,170	54,93,636	+	3,974	+ 16,85,350
United States of America ...	9,255	20,77,473	10,460	28,39,796	18,772	68,79,063	+	8,322	+ 80,89,288
France ...	12,861	29,55,409	16,554	44,48,683	11,166	33,38,717	-	5,398	- 11,09,966
Belgium ...	5,449	12,17,180	3,100	7,98,067	3,005	8,69,627	-	95	+ 61,660
Italy ...	7,791	18,07,817	5,665	15,19,601	9,862	29,70,856	+	4,197	+ 14,51,255
Spain ...	1,456	3,28,338	1,850	4,85,124	2,451	7,31,363	+	601	+ 2,46,238
Other countries ...	450	1,06,870	282	76,190	1,219	3,57,276	+	937	+ 2,81,086
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>49,561</b>	<b>1,11,73,742</b>	<b>62,097</b>	<b>1,39,75,708</b>	<b>64,635</b>	<b>1,06,30,637</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>12,538</b>	<b>+ 56,54,831</b>

*Groundnuts—*

France ...	22,613	- 63,67,701	20,739	53,98,566	10,394	29,56,521	-	10,345	- 29,42,045
Germany ...	8,048	22,58,163	967	2,73,201	4,176	13,49,649	+	3,209	+ 10,70,748
Belgium ...	1,700	4,90,940	1,100	3,16,265	4,275	13,24,858	+	3,175	+ 10,09,583
United Kingdom ...	2,420	6,57,460	5,200	15,19,431	11,000	32,70,827	+	5,710	+ 17,51,396
Netherlands ...	2,500	7,09,002	1,520	4,23,823	4,396	12,99,127	+	2,876	+ 8,75,305
Italy ...	2,362	7,05,375	1,669	4,78,885	3,493	10,31,524	+	1,824	+ 5,52,639
Spain ...	1,275	3,40,998	1,200	3,39,235	7,675	13,98,129	+	6,475	+ 10,58,804
Other countries ...	1,713	5,81,136	215	70,892	540	1,54,204	+	825	+ 83,912
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>42,630</b>	<b>1,20,60,755</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>98,20,297</b>	<b>46,949</b>	<b>1,27,79,139</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>+ 54,58,842</b>

Other seeds ...

Other seeds ...	54,947	1,17,80,694	32,708	69,64,477	23,667	72,48,701	-	9,041	- 81,15,776
<b>Total, Seeds ...</b>	<b>477,485</b>	<b>9,73,90,799</b>	<b>435,097</b>	<b>9,90,27,404</b>	<b>516,164</b>	<b>12,40,21,662</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>81,127</b>	<b>+ 2,49,94,268</b>

REVIEW.

## 40. Textiles.—

A. *Cotton, raw.*—Cotton prices throughout the world are largely dependent on the prospects of the American crop. Of late years the American yield has been disappointing, with the result that prices of raw cotton have ruled very high. In 1924, however, there was at long last a good American crop, which amounted to over 13 million bales as against less than 11 million bales in 1923. The yield of the 1923-24 crop in India was estimated at over five million bales, which was a high figure though not a record. The 1924-25 crop was even greater, and is estimated at over six million bales, a figure which has never before been reached. Production in other parts of the world was also good. The result was a considerable decline in prices, but the decline did not go anything like as far as had been expected. This was mainly due to the fact that cheaper prices led to greater consumption of raw cotton and production of cotton goods. At the end of March 1924 the spot Liverpool quotation for fully middling American was 16·60<sup>d</sup>. It rose considerably in April, but declined to 17·04<sup>d</sup> at the end of June. In July it rose again to 19·17<sup>d</sup>. From the beginning of August the basis of the Liverpool contract was altered to middling in place of fully middling, and on the 1st the quotation was 18·18<sup>d</sup>. From then down to December the 5th, when the lowest price of the year 12·98<sup>d</sup> was reached, prices declined in sympathy with the good news of the American crop. During the next three months the price rose gradually, and stood at 14·07<sup>d</sup> at the end of March 1925, although it fell again soon after. Bombay prices were unduly influenced by local conditions and were above American parity during a great part of the year. Although the Indian crop was so large, it was late and somewhat inferior in quality, especially in the case of Oomrahs which form the bulk of Bombay's receipts. The rate for Broach, which had been about Rs. 550 per candy throughout March 1924, rose in April and May, and finally closed at Rs. 595 for old contracts. The new contracts opened at Rs. 513. There was a rise to Rs. 542 at the end of May, a decline to Rs. 490 in July, and a recovery to Rs. 540 at the end of the month. In August and September there was a heavy decline in new crop prices, and then for three months Broach remained steady at about Rs. 455. During the last three months of the fiscal year local operations were materially influenced by reports of drought in America. Consequently Broach rose steadily and stood at Rs. 497 at the end of March.

The increased supplies of American cotton and the relatively high price of Indian cotton naturally reacted on Bombay's exports. The total shipments of raw cotton, including waste, declined from the previous year's record figure of 545,000 tons to 422,000 tons in quantity, and the value declined from Rs. 76½ crores to Rs. 63½ crores. Every European country, except Spain, took less Indian cotton from Bombay, and exports to Japan were 46,500 tons less than the previous year's record. Japan's total takings were 242,000 tons valued at nearly Rs. 37 crores. It would be a mistake to imagine

from the figures already given that Bombay's cotton trade has suffered an important set-back.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	28,353	4,28,32,704	13,470	1,82,58,977	- 14,883	- 2,45,73,827
Germany ...	30,051	3,87,61,133	14,044	1,76,74,869	- 16,007	- 2,10,86,264
Netherlands ...	3,901	36,87,577	1,902	21,44,823	- 1,999	- 15,42,754
Belgium ...	33,883	4,71,21,639	22,331	3,16,05,294	- 11,552	- 1,55,16,345
France ...	26,294	3,82,15,630	18,805	2,75,80,833	- 7,489	- 1,06,34,797
Spain ...	11,141	1,73,20,018	12,594	1,99,19,922	+ 1,453	+ 25,99,904
Ceylon ...	911	13,99,048	753	10,69,808	- 158	- 3,29,240
Italy ...	63,369	9,53,25,937	49,030	7,67,00,528	- 14,339	- 1,86,25,409
Austria ...	7,472	1,15,61,710	1,376	22,17,471	- 6,096	- 93,64,239
China ...	41,426	5,79,72,383	35,943	5,46,00,430	- 5,483	- 33,71,953
Japan ...	288,884	39,63,10,267	242,351	35,84,27,330	- 46,533	- 2,78,82,937
Indo China (includ- ing Cochin China, Cambodia, Anam and Tonkin) ...	4,753	71,96,935	4,822	74,10,670	+ 69	+ 2,13,735
United States of America via Atlan- tic Coast ...	4,579	63,95,950	3,302	38,16,242	- 1,377	- 25,79,708
Other countries ...	996	12,10,875	1,128	13,78,491	+ 132	+ 1,67,616
Total ...	545,313	76,53,31,866	421,751	63,26,05,578	- 123,562	-13,16,35,288

## B. Cotton manufactures.—

The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piecegoods during the past three years:—

	1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—								
Anglo Egyptian Sudan ...	1,823,080	6,24,585	1,060,855	3,62,977	1,477,151	4,52,664	+ 426,296	+ 89,687
Aden and Dependencies ...	2,290,433	8,04,439	2,414,946	7,20,207	1,994,603	5,82,856	- 420,343	- 1,37,349
Bahrain Islands ...	884,615	3,44,480	477,358	1,52,502	690,630	2,00,842	+ 213,333	+ 88,340
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	757,630	3,27,490	562,015	1,83,523	473,412	1,39,757	- 108,603	- 43,771
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	2,252,119	8,64,768	1,701,017	6,25,712	2,046,863	7,27,562	+ 345,846	+ 1,01,850
Mesopotamia ...	5,765,642	19,04,616	9,617,595	29,32,460	13,090,690	36,88,383	+ 3,473,095	+ 7,55,923
Other Native States in Arabia ...	273,460	1,00,685	891,806	1,20,809	220,131	63,551	- 171,674	- 57,058
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate) ...	4,312,715	19,43,340	2,916,820	11,39,485	4,185,526	15,67,907	+ 1,266,706	+ 4,48,422
Egypt ...	48,743	42,871	234,700	69,226	105,513	32,424	- 129,187	- 36,802
Portuguese East Africa ...	5,538,045	18,17,989	6,053,608	18,40,967	6,626,367	17,29,059	+ 572,759	- 1,11,908
Italian East Africa ...	241,022	88,090	745,702	2,44,916	731,891	1,67,074	- 19,811	- 77,842
Tanzanika Territory ...	2,342,233	8,83,237	2,780,109	10,56,382	4,976,092	18,29,136	+ 2,195,283	+ 7,72,754
Siam ...	591,167	2,20,309	131,958	55,139	436,924	1,50,125	+ 303,966	+ 94,966
Persia ...	2,638,863	8,32,587	2,942,961	7,65,962	5,549,073	13,29,045	+ 2,605,112	+ 5,63,053
Other countries ...	786,317	3,44,725	1,046,032	3,62,067	1,114,462	3,89,825	+ 68,860	+ 27,758
<b>Total Grey ...</b>	<b>30,546,089</b>	<b>1,11,44,211</b>	<b>33,087,531</b>	<b>1,06,42,139</b>	<b>43,718,388</b>	<b>1,30,70,212</b>	<b>+ 10,630,857</b>	<b>+ 24,23,073</b>
White ...	614,734	2,61,699	1,176,825	8,58,533	801,793	3,19,189	- 314,833	- 69,344



Coloured, Printed or Dyed—

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Aden and Dependenceis	...	4,076,212	20,93,300	3,751,409	16,93,182	3,697,546	14,52,085	-	53,553	-	2,41,097
Bahrain Islands	...	4,392,740	24,34,898	3,982,757	15,97,699	5,616,550	19,34,365	+	1,633,798	+	3,36,573
Ceylon	...	3,776,911	20,51,196	2,542,640	14,25,335	1,811,409	9,35,124	-	731,231	-	4,90,211
Natal	...	661,549	4,50,860	1,400,005	5,21,329	1,041,227	4,87,401	-	358,778	-	63,923
Egypt	...	1,131,732	4,46,318	2,143,010	6,99,626	1,762,510	5,45,159	-	351,400	-	1,54,467
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate.)	...	3,528,290	16,59,953	3,233,722	13,46,661	2,851,214	12,19,603	-	392,508	-	1,26,953
Zanzibar and Pemba	...	1,446,000	6,69,976	1,587,225	6,76,537	1,405,790	5,91,493	-	181,435	-	85,044
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	...	963,166	5,24,034	1,722,834	8,82,216	1,996,147	8,08,167	+	273,313	-	24,049
Mesopotamia	...	27,004,661	82,78,537	80,862,895	80,62,837	36,506,753	88,03,523	+	4,643,858	+	7,40,636
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	...	3,320,627	14,52,782	2,738,735	10,58,955	2,463,594	8,68,343	-	955,141	-	1,90,612
Other Native States in Arabia	...	5,225,436	21,38,465	8,501,478	12,65,650	3,207,517	12,44,100	-	293,961	-	21,559
Persia	...	24,519,482	93,29,840	24,046,550	76,81,439	27,205,382	94,31,527	+	3,163,812	+	17,50,038
Siam	...	1,195,805	12,13,213	1,706,605	13,78,225	1,621,190	12,89,197	-	85,415	-	89,023
Portuguese East Africa	...	2,725,833	10,82,617	2,299,926	8,81,989	2,681,505	9,66,762	+	381,579	+	84,773
Tanganyika Territory	...	1,240,956	4,90,556	1,434,482	5,49,042	1,807,418	7,87,211	+	372,936	+	2,18,169
Other countries	...	4,318,870	21,70,543	5,080,276	20,02,797	3,749,747	15,04,569	-	1,330,520	-	4,98,229
<b>Total, Coloured</b>	...	<b>89,819,245</b>	<b>3,64,65,798</b>	<b>92,085,449</b>	<b>3,16,73,421</b>	<b>98,445,509</b>	<b>3,27,96,529</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>6,410,060</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>11,25,208</b>
<b>Total, Piece-goods</b>	...	<b>120,980,069</b>	<b>4,73,71,708</b>	<b>126,299,505</b>	<b>4,27,04,093</b>	<b>148,025,690</b>	<b>4,61,88,030</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>16,726,085</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>34,33,837</b>

REVIEW.

For the second year in succession the Indian cotton mills were in the doldrums, and the depression was not relieved by any of those periodic spurts which occurred in the preceding year. There was a steady decline in the price of cloth, more or less in sympathy with the fall in the price of cotton. The price of standard longcloth, which had been steady at Re. 1-9-0 per lb. from January 1924, dropped by one anna in the beginning of June. Another anna came off the price in October, and another in December. The home demand for cloth was never very active, and easier rates had to be accepted in order to effect sales. Japanese competition was severe and in certain instances Japanese goods were offered at prices lower than the cost price of similar goods manufactured in India. The result was that at the end of the year there was an accumulation of stocks to the extent of some 150,000 bales, a figure which represents over three months' production. But out of evil comes good. Lower prices certainly stimulated the export trade, and Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt and countries in East and South Africa proved good customers for Indian piecegoods. In the year under review the total exports advanced by nearly 16½ million yards to 143 million yards in quantity, and by Rs. 34·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·62 crores in value. Coloured piecegoods constituted 71 per cent. and greys 28 per cent. Persia was again the largest buyer of coloured piecegoods and Mesopotamia of grey piecegoods.

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

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

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1917-18	743	325	830	311
1918-19	512	400	636	392
1919-20	725	359	869	238
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	934	119

The improvement in the exports of both grey and coloured Indian cloth is noticeable. Re-exports of foreign coloured cloth recovered somewhat, but foreign greys went further downhill.

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.
United Kingdom	144,000	1,13,046	548,290	7,59,957	505,637	4,77,234	- 342,658	- 2,82,723
Egypt	3,682,183	32,88,131	4,552,560	41,05,372	6,686,618	67,13,515	+ 2,114,058	+ 26,07,143
Aden and Dependencies	2,721,724	29,85,200	2,244,990	23,75,123	2,858,240	32,84,306	+ 608,250	+ 9,08,273
China	2,213,260	22,43,660	660,000	6,02,500	.....	.....	- 660,000	- 6,02,500
Hongkong	98,146,770	8,55,19,206	19,863,640	1,81,33,011	14,128,010	1,35,55,870	- 5,625,630	- 45,77,141
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	+ 15	+ 10
Turkey European	.....	.....	444,400	3,82,867	954,200	3,54,593	- 80,200	- 28,174
Siam	1,165,980	10,84,227	1,227,900	11,77,930	1,428,600	15,36,937	+ 200,700	+ 3,59,007
Persia	2,176,559	26,36,103	2,313,860	25,49,460	3,227,025	36,01,229	+ 913,166	+ 10,61,769
Straits Settlements	1,601,868	18,50,953	1,387,700	14,59,187	810,290	8,96,593	- 577,410	- 5,72,694
Mesopotamia	965,600	9,31,379	892,400	7,55,044	921,000	9,21,151	+ 88,600	+ 1,86,107
Syria	1,680,950	15,79,507	2,133,800	20,30,522	2,376,314	23,08,639	+ 243,514	+ 2,78,017
Other countries	1,474,074	15,44,205	1,637,907	16,37,412	2,779,900	28,49,762	+ 1,141,969	+ 12,12,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,992,348</b>	<b>5,37,75,617</b>	<b>37,936,447</b>	<b>3,59,80,385</b>	<b>36,080,849</b>	<b>3,84,99,923</b>	<b>- 1,875,598</b>	<b>+ 5,19,543</b>

The above figures are of considerable interest, for they show that though exports of Indian yarn again declined in quantity, they actually rose in value. The decrease of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. in quantity is chiefly due to smaller shipments to Hongkong, and the total cessation of exports to China, which but a few years ago was Bombay's best market. The largest despatches were still to Hongkong, but amounted only to 14 million lb. valued at Rs. 1·36 crore, as against  $19\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. valued at Rs. 1·81 crore in the preceding year. Defeated in the Far East, India has turned to the West, and Bombay despatches to Persia, Aden, Egypt and Syria have improved noticeably. The relative keenness of the demand from these countries and their preference for less coarse counts largely account for the better prices obtained as indicated in the declared values of the exports.

D. *Wool raw*.—The decrease in the exports of raw wool noticed last year was more than made good in value though not wholly in quantity, shipments having expanded by nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. to nearly  $23\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 98·48 lakhs to Rs. 2·57 crores in value. This expansion is due to larger despatches to the United Kingdom, which took 91 per cent. of the total. Exports to the United States of America and France also advanced in value by Rs. 4·68 lakhs and Rs. 5·94 lakhs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1923-24 and 1924-25 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Mer- chan- dise).	Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
	1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Percentage to total imports.				1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Percentage to total exports.			1913- 1914.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.
				1913-1914.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.					1913-1914.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.			
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.							
<b>United Kingdom and British Possessions—</b>																
United Kingdom ...	36,23-25	44,13-71	37,85-17	57-95	49-82	43-32	8,55-64	15,50-36	14,61-65	12-32	13-45	13-47	33-93	29-26	26-78	
Hongkong ...	55-07	62-24	63-73	88	59	62	6,31-39	2,07-43	1,55-61	9-09	1-80	1-43	5-20	1-27	1-07	
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	1,80-55	3-37	258-72	3-05	05	2-96	9-37	18-86	16-05	13	17	14	1-51	1-11	1-40	
Aden and Dependencies ...	25-37	12-41	10-66	40	14	12	96-58	1,84-67	1,69-88	1-39	1-43	1-57	62	68	63	
Mesopotamia ...	30-67	80-34	61-41	48	91	70	62-74	2,43-75	2,84-91	1-17	2-12	2-44	61	1-59	1-66	
Ceylon ...	10-38	17-48	26-34	17	20	29	39-14	1,16-63	1,05-86	66	1-00	98	67	65	67	
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ...	67-27	79-43	75-84	1-08	90	87	58-00	47-65	53-24	84	41	49	95	63	66	
Bahrain Islands ...	71-30	53-59	31-41	1-14	61	36	82-49	65-13	69-54	46	56	64	79	63	62	
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	30-03	40-13	54-80	48	45	63	20-82	58-17	63-03	30	51	58	89	43	60	
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate) ...	8-32	2,14-32	3,67-76	05	2-42	4-21	43-30	1,13-37	1,16-23	62	98	1-07	85	1-61	2-47	
Tanganyika Territory ...	14	2-77	5-70	...	03	06	52-61	35-76	49-41	43	31	45	25	19	28	

REVIEW.

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).	Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
	1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Percentage to total imports.				1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
				1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.					1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.			
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.							
Natal ...	17.63	50.70	86.22	.28	.57	.41	4.87	21.59	23.12	.07	.19	.21	.17	.35	.30	
Canada ...	.06	31.29	43.80	...	.85	.50	.06	9.80	5.36	...	.08	.05	...	.20	.25	
Australia ...	39.73	48.92	80.78	.64	.55	.35	2.31	5.06	4.08	.03	.04	.04	.33	.26	.18	
Other British Possessions ...	1.82	23.91	20.08	.03	.27	.23	6.23	49.68	48.80	.10	.43	.45	.06	.36	.35	
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions ...	41.66.54	51.25.11	48,61.31	66.63	57.86	55.63	19,15.55	27,06.41	26,05.77	27.54	23.48	24.01	46.03	38.42	38.13	
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>																
<b>Europe—</b>																
Hungary ...	...	35.23	12.65	...	.40	.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17	.06	
Belgium ...	1.00.91	2,21.67	2,80.37	1.61	2.50	3.21	4,71.48	5,52.39	4,23.79	6.79	4.79	3.90	4.34	3.80	3.59	
France ...	1,32.97	1,24.90	1,32.69	2.22	1.41	1.62	6,87.64	7,17.96	6,52.13	9.90	6.23	6.01	6.26	4.13	4.01	
Germany ...	6,02.42	6,06.11	8,03.60	9.64	7.52	9.20	5,02.16	4,35.77	2,67.02	7.23	3.78	2.47	6.37	5.40	5.47	
Italy ...	1,35.62	1,65.05	2,33.30	2.17	1.66	2.67	4,16.13	11,23.28	11,11.57	6.99	9.75	10.25	4.18	6.32	6.87	
Austria ...	1,67.60	27.90	32.76	2.68	.32	.33	2,69.25	1,23.18	24.63	3.88	1.08	.23	3.31	.74	.29	
Spain ...	5.53	4.76	7.94	.09	.05	.09	61.03	2,01.90	2,69.60	.88	1.75	2.48	.50	1.01	1.42	
Netherlands ...	29.63	74.90	90.80	.47	.85	1.04	20.63	75.32	60.85	.30	.65	.84	.38	.74	.93	
Sweden ...	17.48	63.34	42.04	.28	.60	.48	2.35	4.24	4.52	.03	.04	.04	.15	.28	.24	
Czecho Slovakia ...	...	69.70	82.41	...	.66	.94	...	.03	.01	...	...	...	...	.29	.42	

Norway	10 00	19 06	18 50	'16	'22	'21	'96	2 56	1 83	'01	'02	'01	'08	'11	'10
Switzerland	40 10	88 60	1,08 12	'64	1 00	1 24	...	'94	'68	...	'01	...	'30	'44	'55
Georgia	...	35 76	33 68	...	'40	'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	'18	'17	
Other Countries	3 56	22 81	17 38	'04	'26	'20	18 65	23 31	32 82	'26	'20	'80	'18	'23	'26
Total Europe	12,51 82	15,98 99	18,96 44	20 02	18 05	21 70	24,50 07	32,80 88	28,78 61	35 27	28 30	26 53	28 05	23 64	24 38
Asia—															
Japan	2,02 52	8,46 09	6,68 35	8 24	9 55	9 94	15,42 48	40,46 14	38,53 96	23 64	35 11	35 62	13 98	24 00	24 11
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	1,35 66	2,72 41	2,07 32	2 19	3 07	2 37	4,10 72	5,92 31	5,49 73	5 91	5 14	5 06	4 15	4 24	3 66
Persia	60 07	1,24 43	1,67 36	'94	1 41	1 92	1,10 14	2,37 25	2,07 43	1 69	2 05	2 47	1 28	1 78	2 22
Java	1,58 80	3,48 08	2,24 29	2 54	3 93	2 57	1 82	3 56	3 54	'03	'03	'03	1 22	1 72	1 16
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	43 31	64 10	48 15	'70	'72	'56	48 20	63 54	63 66	'69	'55	'69	'70	'63	'57
Other Native States in Arabia	9 27	7 05	4 94	'16	'08	'06	78 02	88 25	60 36	'86	'77	'66	'69	'47	'33
Siam	25 27	20 88	17 77	'40	'23	'20	17 08	37 37	38 06	'26	'32	'35	'32	'28	'29
Borneo Dutch	...	26 35	'04	...	'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'13	'5
Other countries	31 11	8 84	1 14	'51	'10	'01	28 22	1,08 49	1,10 34	'68	'94	1 01	'46	'58	'57
Total Asia	6,65 91	17,18 23	16,39 36	10 63	19 39	17 62	23,36 68	51,76 91	49,47 07	33 66	44 92	45 69	22 60	33 83	33 11
Africa	29 17	56 07	93 74	'47	'63	'89	1,31 14	1,37 21	1,92 79	1 69	1 19	1 78	1 21	'95	1 16
America	1,37 50	3,60 76	4,07 04	2 20	4 07	4 66	1,13 89	2,43 40	2,27 03	1 64	2 11	2 09	1 91	2 95	8 23
Grand Total	62,51 91	88,59 16	87,37 89	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	69,47 88	115,24 81	1,08,51 47	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00	1,00 00

42. The foregoing table clearly shows the trend of Bombay's trade. The share of the Empire as a whole was substantially the same as last year, but distinctly lower than before the war. The United Kingdom's share, though still the largest, has again declined, but the Empire figure has been maintained by reason of the greater supplies of cotton from Kenya and sugar from Mauritius. Continental Europe is up again, but Japan, whose share is second only to the United Kingdom's, stayed almost where it was in the preceding year.

Under imports the United Kingdom figure declined further by Rs. 6 crores to nearly Rs. 38 crores, owing mainly to smaller importations of cotton spinning machinery, railway plant and rolling stock and metals, though arrivals of cotton piecegoods were larger. On the other hand imports from British possessions increased by more than Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 11 crores, owing mainly to renewed importations of sugar from Mauritius and larger arrivals of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. Imports from foreign countries in Europe advanced further by nearly Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 19 crores, mainly as a result of larger arrivals of provisions and of iron and steel from Belgium, alizarine dyes and metals from Germany, glass bangles from Czecho-Slovakia, artificial silk yarn and piecegoods from Italy and artificial silk piecegoods from Switzerland. There was very little demand for beet sugar from the Continental countries. Among the foreign countries in Asia, Japan continued to occupy the first place, and imports from that country have advanced by Rs. 22 lakhs to over Rs. 8 crores, owing chiefly to larger supplies of cotton twist and yarn and silk yarn. Arrivals of grey piecegoods, matches and glass bangles have considerably fallen. Imports from China decreased by Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores, owing to smaller arrivals of tea, raw silk and silk piecegoods. Imports from Java also declined owing to very restricted shipments of sugar. Larger supplies of fuel oil were responsible for the increase of Rs. 43 lakhs in the total imports from Persia, while there were no shipments of these oils from Dutch Borneo. Imports from Africa have fallen by Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of raw cotton from Egypt and of coal from Portuguese East Africa. The decline in the imports from America noticed last year was not wholly made up, but arrivals from that country improved by Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 4 crores owing to larger supplies of kerosene and lubricating oils.

On the export side Japan continues to be far and away our best customer owing to her heavy takings of raw cotton, and her share in the total exports has remained practically unchanged. Next in importance is the United Kingdom, whose share also did not vary. Shipments of Bombay's export staple, raw cotton, to both these countries contracted considerably while there were larger shipments of raw wool, hides and skins, raw and tanned, raw hemp, carpets and rugs, sandalwood oil and oilcakes to the United Kingdom. Among other countries the shares of Belgium, France, Germany, Austria and China have decreased owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton, while those of Italy, Spain and Persia have increased



owing to larger despatches of seeds and wheat to Italy, of raw cotton and seeds to Spain and of cotton piecegoods and twist and yarn to Persia. There was practically no change in the share of America, larger shipments of seeds being counterbalanced by smaller supplies of raw cotton.

43. **Government Transactions (Stores).**—The total value of stores imported on Government account decreased further by Rs. 30·8 lakhs to Rs. 1·3 crore, owing to smaller arrivals of all articles except arms, ammunition and military stores and vehicles excluding locomotives for railways, which recorded increases of Rs. 13·55 lakhs and Rs. 10·02 lakhs respectively. The largest decrease was in machinery and millwork which fell in value by Rs. 19·26 lakhs to Rs. 6·26 lakhs. Among other articles stationery and instruments recorded decreases of Rs. 14 lakhs and Rs. 5·36 lakhs respectively. Exports on Government account, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 23·86 lakhs to Rs. 41·1 lakhs, owing chiefly to larger despatches of arms, ammunition and military stores, the value of which rose from Rs. 3·38 lakhs to 12·63 lakhs.

44. **Treasure—**

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
Gold—					
Private ...	27,99,20,839	14,41,29,915	27,68,86,801	72,34,77,740	+44,65,90,929
Government ...	27,000	8,40,91,124	...	.....	.....
Silver—					
Private ...	8,68,27,258	9,27,48,494	18,98,39,304	22,09,19,133	+ 3,10,79,829
Government ...	2,15,72,687	8,25,57,726	32,18,240	2,05,580	- 30,12,660
Currency notes—					
Private ...	.....	.....	1,16,28,831	61,13,886	- 55,14,945
Government ...	.....	.....	7,94,923	.....	- 7,94,923
Total, Imports ...	38,83,47,784	40,35,27,249	48,23,68,099	95,07,16,339	+46,83,48,240
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
Gold—					
Private ...	3,65,04,983	9,08,18,081	4,93,661	32,76,068	+ 27,82,407
Government... ..	70,07,178	1,81,38,849	.....	.....	.....
Silver—					
Private ...	2,67,58,434	1,41,57,665	2,53,39,033	3,63,24,768	+ 1,09,85,735
Government ...	18,857	21,59,069	4,500	.....	- 4,500
Currency notes—					
Private ...	.....	.....	8,70,000	34,75,000	+ 26,05,000
Government ...	.....	.....	11,00,000	25,00,000	+ 14,00,000
Total, Exports ...	7,02,89,452	12,52,73,654	2,78,07,194	4,55,75,836	+ 1,77,68,642

India, once more strongly entrenched behind a favourable balance of trade in merchandise, which amounted to over Rs. 155 crores in the year under report, is following her traditional manner of adjusting the balance by importing the precious metals through Bombay. In 1924-25 gold and silver have flowed in as never before, and reached the astonishing value of Rs. 94·44 crores on private account alone. This left the previous record of Rs. 58·16 crores in 1922-23 far behind. Ship after ship brought large consign-

ments, and gold valued at no less than Rs. 5·84 crores actually arrived from the United States of America and Switzerland by parcel and letter post. In all gold attained a value of Rs. 72·35 crores, and arrived either as bullion from Natal, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, or as sovereigns from the United Kingdom and Switzerland. The increase of Rs. 3·11 crores under silver was mainly due to large arrivals of bars from the United States of America. Imports of Government of India rupees also rose by Rs. 1·05 crore to Rs. 1·91 crore owing to larger receipts from Mesopotamia and the Bahrein Islands.

Exports of gold and silver on private account also expanded, the former by Rs. 27·82 lakhs to Rs. 32·76 lakhs owing chiefly to larger shipments of sovereigns to the Bahrein Islands, and the latter by Rs. 1·1 crore to Rs. 3·63 crores owing to larger shipments of bullion to China.

There were no imports of gold on Government account and silver fell away to Rs. 2·06 lakhs only.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell by Rs. 55·15 lakhs to Rs. 61·14 lakhs, but exports rose by Rs. 26·05 lakhs to Rs. 34·75 lakhs. On Government account there were no imports but exports amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs as against Rs. 11 lakhs in the previous year.

45. **Shipping.**—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1923-24 and 1924-25 are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—	Steamers ... { With cargo ...	662	1,992,169	576	2,195,809	584	2,224,340
	... { In ballast ...	101	271,281	67	251,568	49	146,965
Sailing Vessels {	... { With cargo ...	143	14,889	147	18,371	160	19,098
	... { In ballast ...	...	...	3	811	4	937
Total ...		905	2,278,332	793	2,466,459	787	2,391,340

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Cleared—	Steamers ... { With cargo ...	619	1,818,005	416	1,653,493	402	1,563,419
	... { In ballast ...	38	121,231	83	307,975	49	166,899
Sailing Vessels {	... { With cargo ...	113	12,055	127	14,416	79	8,948
	... { In ballast ...	...	...	2	433	4	843
Total ...		770	1,951,291	628	1,976,265	534	1,740,009
Grand Total ...		1,675	4,229,623	1,421	4,442,715	1,321	4,131,349

The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade decreased further from 1,421 to 1,321 and the total net tonnage from 4,442,715 to 4,131,349. There were 1,084 steamers of the burthen of 4,101,623 as against 1,142 of 4,408,784 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage of steamers entering the port with cargo was 3,809, a figure practically identical with that of previous year. The sailing vessels consisted almost entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

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

*Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.*

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ... ..	2,739,773	3,161,825	2,847,285
Japanese ... ..	261,757	481,327	517,408
Italian ... ..	135,049	322,791	337,044
American ... ..	.....	188,126	185,140
Norwegian ... ..	41,599	34,128	29,269
Greek ... ..	12,157	3,263	2,874
Danish ... ..	.....	10,388	6,074
French ... ..	176,195	17,130	47,756
German ... ..	479,116	114,353	131,276
Others ... ..	357,040	75,513	47,497
Total ... ..	4,202,686	4,408,784	4,101,623

47. **Freights.**—Freights again ruled easy. They were steady up to the monsoon, then weakened, were firmer up to January 1925, but relapsed soon after. At the end of March they were rather lower than they were a year earlier. 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 1924.	July 1924.	March 1925.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton, raw (measurement) ...	19/6	16	19
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ...	19/6	16	19
Castor seed, Cotton seed and Myrabolams (13 cwt.) ... ..	16/6	13	16
Manganese ore ... ..	21	20	18/6

## Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1924.	September 1924.	March 1925.
<b>Antwerp—</b>			
Light seeds ... ..	17	14	16
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ... ..	18/6	15/6	17/6
Measurement ... ..	20	17	19
<b>Dunkirk—</b>			
Light seeds ... ..	17	14	16
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ... ..	18/6	15/6	17/6
Measurement ... ..	20	17	19
<b>Havre—</b>			
Light seeds ... ..	...	15/6	17
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ... ..	...	17	18/6
Measurement ... ..	...	18/6	20
<b>Hamburg—</b>			
Light seeds ... ..	17/6	16/6	16
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ... ..	19	18	17/6
Measurement ... ..	20/6	19/6	19
<b>Genoa—</b>			
Light seeds ... ..	17	...	...
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ... ..	18/6	...	...
Measurement ... ..	20	...	...
<b>Marseilles—</b>			
Light seeds ... ..	17	13/6	16
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ... ..	18/6	15	17/6
Measurement ... ..	20	16/6	19
<b>Trieste and Venice—</b>			
Light seeds ... ..	21	16	19
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ... ..	21	16	19
Measurement ... ..	22/6	17/6	20/6
<b>New York—</b>			
Light seeds ... ..	24	15	...
Measurement ... ..	31	22	...

48. **Exchange.**—From the beginning of the year under review, when the rupee was quoted at 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for demand drafts, exchange rose steadily with only occasional relapses. This strength persisted throughout what is normally the slack season, and on 9th October 1924 reached its peak at 1s. 6 $\frac{5}{16}$ d. Thereafter the rupee went down slightly and remained in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d. throughout the remaining period of the year, the quotation at the end of March 1925 being 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Had not Government bought sterling extensively and steadied the market, there can be no doubt that the rupee would have soared higher at the end of the monsoon. Another steadying factor was the huge importation of gold.

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

		Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>								
<b>Metals and Ores—</b>								
Brass	... Per Cwt.	100	103.47	165.49	129.59	124.07	121.48	117.70
Copper	... ..	100	108.52	173.94	149.29	130.87	120.78	109.52
Iron and Steel	... .. Ton.	100	94.71	297.38	198.23	157.27	145.63	136.60
Oils—Kerosene	... .. Gal.	100	88.88	173.33	173.33	137.78	187.78	153.33
Sugar, refined	... .. Ton.	100	93.66	374.82	188.75	153.67	154.11	135.24
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	... .. Lb.	100	175.44	485.96	322.81	256.14	296.49	298.25
.. Piece-goods, Grey	... .. Yd.	100	136.96	418.18	318.18	327.27	327.27	318.18
.. .. White	... ..	100	133.33	441.66	366.66	333.33	333.33	308.33
.. .. Coloured, printed or dyed	... ..	100	125.00	450.00	356.25	318.75	325.00	306.25
Silk—Raw	... .. Lb.	100	107.26	208.66	198.32	224.86	232.40	227.65
.. —Piece-goods	... .. Yd.	100	96.43	326.19	214.29	200.00	203.57	183.33
Wool—Piece-goods	... ..	100	108.33	496.43	519.05	377.38	285.71	122.62

			Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1921- 1922.	1922- 1923.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>EXPORTS.</b>									
<b>Grain, pulse and flour—</b>									
Rice (Indian)	...	Per Ton.	100	114.26	240.65	228.05	218.51	227.73	240.61
<b>Seeds—</b>									
Linseed	...	.. ..	100	175.15	247.57	196.39	198.95	197.50	198.95
Rape	...	.. ..	100	116.61	216.64	200.84	193.82	175.70	191.78
Til or Jinjili	...	.. ..	100	125.41	251.76	192.10	197.88	191.28	198.75
Cotton	...	.. ..	100	163.14	207.58	239.05	239.17	247.71	253.11
Castor	...	.. ..	100	119.60	172.58	157.58	174.00	206.99	234.34
<b>Textiles—</b>									
Cotton, Raw	...	.. ..	100	181.72	243.31	233.72	256.00	307.75	325.15
"	Twist and Yarn...	.. Lb.	100	156.66	403.33	316.65	320.00	316.66	336.66
<b>Piece-goods—</b>									
"	Grey	... .. Yd.	100	125.00	375.00	333.33	300.00	266.66	250.00
"	White	... ..	100	105.26	310.63	273.68	201.05	173.68	194.74
"	Coloured, printed or dyed	.. ..	100	95.45	218.18	186.36	186.36	154.54	150.00
Wool, Raw	...	.. Lb.	100	122.92	270.83	179.17	191.70	191.68	229.17

50. It will be seen from these figures that the average prices of all the articles of the import trade shown above except kerosene oil and cotton twist and yarn have declined, the fall in the case of woollen piecegoods being very heavy. Among the exports, on the other hand, the average prices of all the commodities except grey and coloured piecegoods have increased.

51. The effect of these variations in prices can be gauged from the following table, in which the value of the principal articles of the import and export trade has been recalculated at the preceding year's prices, and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As import prices have generally fallen and the total value has not materially decreased, it is evident that the volume of imports has expanded. The decline in the total value of exports is entirely due to the lower tonnage of Bombay's chief export, raw cotton. The volume of practically every other important item has increased.

Articles.  (1)	1923-24.		1924-25.		Value if re-cal- culated at prices derived from column 2.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.	
	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
<b>IMPORTS.</b>									
Coal ... ..	Ton.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Coal ... ..	Ton.	375,092	1,09,77,855	288,809	77,51,861	79,86,870	- 86,288	- 26,26,004	- 23,91,985
Dyeing and Tanning sub- stances— Dyes obtained from coal tar ... ..	Lib.	13,559,479	2,03,58,053	14,220,712	1,99,88,989	2,14,05,129	+ 661,233	- 3,69,064	+ 10,47,076
Metals and ores— Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing ... ..	Cwt.	172,958	95,78,919	222,015	1,14,57,498	1,22,96,449	+ 49,068	+ 18,78,579	+ 27,17,530
Copper ... ..	"	149,808	94,31,495	178,198	1,01,69,197	1,13,18,419	+ 28,380	+ 7,37,642	+ 17,66,924
Iron and steel ... ..	Ton.	312,725	6,70,37,922	306,385	6,16,05,627	6,56,75,093	- 6,340	- 54,32,295	- 13,69,829
Oils—Kerosene ... ..	Gal.	17,555,940	1,09,75,455	17,168,628	1,18,00,940	1,07,30,391	- 388,314	+ 8,24,475	- 2,46,074
Sugar 16 D. S. and above ... ..	Ton.	128,525	4,30,60,245	167,851	4,93,61,365	5,62,35,390	+ 39,325	+ 62,91,120	+ 1,31,75,095
Textiles— Cotton, Twist and yarn ... ..	Lb.	23,552,610	3,96,25,156	27,315,042	4,64,40,097	4,62,36,390	+ 3,762,432	+ 66,14,941	+ 64,11,234
.. Piece-goods— Grey ... ..	Yds.	120,540,153	4,51,96,174	131,303,058	4,80,05,339	4,65,03,210	+ 4,762,905	+ 8,69,165	+ 13,67,036
White ... ..	"	87,408,458	3,48,93,238	115,487,755	4,28,78,160	4,63,07,419	+28,069,297	+ 79,94,922	+ 1,14,24,181
Coloured, print- ed or dyed ... ..	"	136,320,483	7,04,99,938	143,849,755	7,01,32,259	7,41,72,530	+ 7,529,272	- 3,67,879	+ 86,72,592
Silk—raw ... ..	Lb.	1,082,178	90,04,648	1,015,233	82,74,305	84,49,700	- 66,945	- 7,30,043	- 5,55,148
.. Piece-goods ... ..	Yds.	11,115,309	1,90,00,410	11,639,035	1,79,39,005	1,98,05,700	+ 513,726	- 10,61,405	+ 8,05,290
Wool—Piece-goods ... ..	"	3,393,659	81,60,303	5,609,522	1,25,64,818	1,34,97,912	+ 2,215,863	+ 44,04,615	+ 53,27,609

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Articles.  (1)	1923-24.		1924-25.		Value if recalculated at prices derived from column 2.  (4)	Increase or decrease in 1924-25 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.  (6)
	(2)		(3)			(5)		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
Grain, Pulse and flour—		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Rice not in the husk ... .. Ton.	13,579	33,34,087	15,059	39,06,737	36,97,455	+ 1,480	+ 5,72,650	+ 3,63,368
Wheat flour ... .. "	18,193	46,65,178	24,053	57,52,551	60,35,674	+ 5,860	+ 11,87,373	+ 14,70,496
Skins, raw ... .. "	5,952	78,30,449	3,402	46,84,489	44,76,327	- 2,550	- 31,45,960	- 33,55,122
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed ... .. "	1,190	47,47,952	1,419	55,96,614	56,61,647	+ 229	+ 9,48,652	+ 9,13,655
.. skins .. .. "	445	24,61,112	765	39,11,748	43,41,512	+ 340	+ 14,50,636	+ 18,80,400
Metals and ores—								
Manganese ore ... .. "	347,723	74,70,366	277,009	64,64,180	59,51,365	- 70,714	- 10,06,216	- 15,19,091
Seeds—								
Castor ... .. "	52,097	1,39,75,708	64,635	1,96,30,537	1,73,39,349	+ 12,538	+ 56,54,831	+ 33,63,643
Cotton ... .. "	112,408	1,31,42,729	125,882	1,60,38,611	1,47,18,359	+ 13,474	+ 16,95,882	+ 15,75,630
Groundnuts ... .. "	32,700	93,20,297	45,949	1,37,79,199	1,30,95,662	+ 13,249	+ 34,58,842	+ 37,76,365
Linseed ... .. "	149,206	4,01,35,725	187,353	5,07,67,359	5,03,96,981	+ 38,147	+ 1,06,31,634	+ 1,02,61,256
Rape ... .. "	47,018	1,04,03,959	41,120	99,36,052	91,03,154	- 5,898	- 4,72,907	- 13,05,805
Sesamum (til or jinjil) ... .. "	8,900	28,79,511	27,558	88,21,263	82,96,824	+ 18,658	+ 59,41,752	+ 56,17,313
Textiles—								
Cotton, raw ... .. "	527,586	75,49,82,716	415,401	82,80,81,057	59,44,45,321	- 1,12,194	-13,69,01,659	-16,05,37,395
.. Twist and yarn ... .. Lb.	37,936,447	3,59,80,366	36,060,849	3,64,99,928	3,41,82,692	- 1,875,598	+ 6,19,543	- 17,97,693
.. Piece-goods ... .. Yds.	126,299,605	4,27,04,093	143,025,690	4,61,88,030	4,84,20,203	+16,728,085	+ 34,83,937	+ 57,16,110
Wool, raw ... .. Lb.	16,922,495	1,58,61,977	23,401,210	2,57,10,180	2,19,38,634	+ 6,478,716	+ 98,48,303	+ 60,76,657



52. A similar contrast is made in the next table between the year under report and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that with the exception of coal-tar dyes, iron and steel, 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 raw cotton, cotton piecegoods, and raw wool.

Articles. (1)	1913-14.		1924-25.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2). (4)	Increase or decrease in 1924-25 as compared with column (2). (5)		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2). (6)	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>									
Coal ... .. Ton.	443,065	Rs. 82,41,479	238,609	Rs. 77,51,851	53,71,968	- 154,276	- 4,89,628	- 28,69,511	
Dyeing and Tanning substances—									
Dyes obtained from coal tar ... Lb.	11,885,515	76,38,764	14,220,712	1,99,88,969	91,84,205	+ 2,335,197	+ 1,23,50,225	+ 16,55,441	
Metals and ores—									
Brass—mixed, or yellow metal for sheathing ... Cwt.	242,147	1,19,30,370	222,016	1,14,57,498	1,09,20,668	- 20,131	- 4,62,872	- 9,90,707	
Copper ... .. "	210,251	1,27,72,975	178,188	1,01,69,137	1,06,24,921	- 32,063	- 26,03,638	- 19,48,054	
Iron and Steel ... .. Ton.	279,941	9,97,57,357	306,395	6,16,05,627	4,35,13,053	+ 26,444	+ 2,19,46,270	+ 87,55,696	
Oils—Kerosene ... .. Gal.	18,746,320	85,94,265	17,168,626	1,18,00,940	78,68,948	- 1,579,594	+ 32,06,675	- 7,25,317	
Sugar 16 D. S. and above ... Ton.	213,145	8,75,39,310	167,861	4,93,51,366	2,95,61,883	- 45,394	+ 1,18,12,055	- 79,77,427	

Articles.  (1)	1913-14.		1924-25.		Value if re-cal- culated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1924-25 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—continued.</b>								
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton, twist and yarn ... .. Lb.	15,602,304	1,49,53,851	27,315,042	4,64,40,097	2,61,76,906	+ 11,712,738	+ 3,14,86,246	+ 1,12,23,055
.. Piece-goods—Grey ... .. Yds.	205,504,424	3,25,03,899	181,303,059	4,60,05,339	2,05,16,103	- 74,201,366	+ 1,35,01,450	- 1,19,87,786
White ... .. "	239,739,788	4,31,90,864	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	2,10,48,848	- 124,272,019	- 3,12,704	- 2,21,42,016
Coloured, printed or dyed ... .. "	345,803,566	7,41,71,899	143,849,755	7,01,32,259	3,07,17,964	- 201,959,811	- 40,39,639	- 4,34,53,934
Silk—Raw ... .. Lb.	2,018,901	96,67,845	1,015,233	82,74,805	48,59,370	- 1,003,668	- 13,93,040	- 48,03,475
.. Piece-goods ... .. Yds.	17,481,472	1,32,54,327	11,629,036	1,79,39,005	88,44,079	- 5,852,437	+ 46,84,678	- 44,10,249
Wool—Piece-goods ... .. "	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	5,609,522	1,25,54,818	53,46,576	- 7,542,708	+ 15,593	- 72,03,649
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
<b>Grain, Pulse and flour—</b>								
Rice not in the husk ... .. Top.	28,884	42,53,184	15,059	89,06,737	22,17,439	- 13,825	- 3,46,447	- 30,35,746
Wheat flour ... .. "	34,677	53,19,827	24,053	57,52,551	40,36,770	- 10,624	- 67,276	- 17,63,057
Skins, raw ... .. "	6,879	56,24,932	3,402	46,84,459	27,82,234	- 3,476	- 9,40,493	- 28,42,748
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed ... .. "	1,560	35,09,328	1,419	56,96,614	31,03,137	- 141	+ 21,87,286	- 3,17,191
.. Sins, " " " " "	876	35,26,119	785	89,11,748	31,59,821	- 91	+ 3,85,639	- 3,66,298

Nuts and ores—												
Manganese ore	...	...	606,724	1,03,74,654	277,009	64,84,160	47,36,565	- 329,715	- 39,10,774	- 66,38,389		
Hoods—												
Castor	...	...	115,389	1,73,85,321	64,635	1,96,30,597	97,58,340	- 50,754	+ 22,45,216	- 76,46,961		
Cotton	...	...	260,124	1,94,70,879	125,882	1,50,35,611	94,22,136	- 194,242	- 44,31,968	- 1,00,48,443		
Groundnuts	...	...	53,647	1,06,57,960	45,949	1,27,79,139	91,28,535	- 7,698	+ 21,21,169	- 15,29,445		
Linseed	...	...	211,421	3,49,54,228	187,353	5,07,67,869	3,09,74,720	- 24,068	+ 1,68,19,131	- 39,79,608		
Rape	...	...	52,230	91,46,501	41,120	99,36,062	72,00,926	- 11,110	+ 7,69,551	- 19,46,675		
Sesamum (oil or linjili)	...	...	93,304	2,21,27,104	27,558	66,21,263	65,95,408	- 65,746	- 1,35,05,841	- 1,55,91,696		
Textiles—												
Cotton, raw	...	...	380,464	29,70,81,690	415,401	62,80,81,057	32,43,61,111	+ 34,937	+ 33,09,99,167	+ 2,72,79,221		
.. Twist and yarn	...	... Lb.	185,920,865	9,21,00,293	86,060,849	3,64,99,925	1,78,42,620	- 149,860,016	- 5,56,00,365	- 7,42,57,673		
.. Piece-goods	...	... Yds.	61,215,309	1,11,66,652	143,025,690	4,61,88,030	2,60,72,439	+ 81,810,361	+ 3,50,21,378	+ 1,49,06,737		
Wool, raw	...	... Lb.	19,960,724	1,21,09,964	23,401,210	2,57,10,180	1,41,38,239	+ 9,440,486	+ 1,36,00,216	+ 20,28,276		

REVIEW.

## COASTING TRADE.

53. 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.		
	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,30,17,369	1,17,03,239	- 13,14,100	2,69,08,076	2,26,46,168	- 42,61,908
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch ...	1,15,01,447	40,32,443	- 74,69,005	41,57,588	39,17,557	- 2,39,931
Kathiawar ...	7,35,74,753	5,41,90,541	-1,94,83,927	3,43,71,948	2,77,20,833	- 66,51,115
Goa ...	2,60,63,543	2,05,58,711	- 55,04,837	79,56,976	75,49,507	- 4,07,069
Other Ports ...	5,58,923	6,05,986	+ 52,937	15,13,124	17,25,955	+ 2,12,831
Total ...	11,18,98,686	7,93,87,960	-3,25,10,706	4,79,99,636	4,09,14,362	- 70,85,274
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal ...	2,84,75,752	2,55,61,719	- 29,14,033	9,38,85,326	6,71,42,288	-2,67,43,038
Madras ...	4,15,08,265	3,57,30,217	- 57,78,049	5,42,50,899	4,71,10,122	- 71,40,777
Burma ...	9,43,76,151	7,93,35,135	-1,50,41,016	2,92,07,360	2,80,80,493	- 11,26,867
Sind ...	6,78,66,300	5,82,90,012	- 95,76,288	9,53,64,381	10,22,89,757	+ 69,25,376
Total ...	23,22,26,469	19,89,17,083	-3,33,09,386	27,27,07,966	24,46,22,660	- 2,80,85,306
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ...	2,05,597	1,32,936	- 72,661	3,62,149	3,93,362	+ 31,233
State of Travancore ...	79,38,060	94,40,135	+ 15,02,075	32,47,954	42,73,061	+ 10,25,107
Other Ports ...	20,505	8,042	- 12,463	14,35,685	8,08,197	- 6,27,488
Total ...	81,64,162	95,81,113	+ 14,16,951	50,45,788	54,74,640	+ 4,28,852
Grand Total ...	36,53,06,705	29,95,89,465	-6,57,17,241	35,26,61,466	31,36,57,830	- 3,90,03,636

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

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

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grain, pulse and flour ...	723	588
Cotton, raw ...	1,618	1,158
Seeds ...	129	149
Kerosene ...	149	118
Teak wood ...	84	87
Jute manufactures ...	152	139
Coal ...	36	43
Spices ...	96	104
Ghi ...	53	53
Tea, black ...	34	28
Wool, raw ...	45	37

The total imports into Bombay from coast ports have further fallen by more than Rs. 6½ crores to nearly Rs. 30 crores, owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour, the two most important articles of the import trade. Imports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 4·6 crores to Rs. 11·58 crores, owing to smaller shipments from all the provinces namely, Kathiawar, Sind, Madras, Cutch and the Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, and those of grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 1·35 crore to Rs. 5·88 crores, owing to smaller arrivals of rice from Burma and Bengal and of wheat from Sind. Among other articles there were smaller shipments of jute manufactures and tea from Bengal, kerosene oil from Burma and raw wool from Kathiawar, Cutch and Sind; but larger supplies of seeds from Travancore and the Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, spices from Madras and British ports within the Presidency, teak wood from Burma and coal from Bengal.

55. Exports from Bombay to coast ports have also decreased further by Rs. 3·9 crores to Rs. 31·37 crores, owing to smaller shipments of both Indian and foreign produce, the former of which formed 80 per cent. and the latter 20 per cent. of the total exports. The principal article of Indian produce exported is cotton piece-goods, shipments of which declined by Rs. 1·11 crore to Rs. 15·32 crores in value, owing to smaller supplies to Bengal. Exports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 53·64 lakhs to Rs. 38·35 lakhs, owing to smaller shipments to Madras, Bengal and Pondicherry, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 45·56 lakhs to Rs. 3·78 crores, owing to restricted demands from all the provinces except Sind and Kathiawar; and grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 20·78 lakhs to Rs. 2·66 crores, as a result of smaller shipments of rice to British ports within the Presidency. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs 6·08 crores, owing to smaller shipments of cotton piecegoods chiefly to Madras and Sind, cotton twist and yarn to Madras and sugar to Kathiawar.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures ... ..	16,57	15,49
Cotton twist and yarn .. ..	4,23	3,78
Grain, pulse and flour ... ..	2,86	2,66
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures ... ..	2,62	2,36
Sugar ... ..	1,19	59

**SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.****FOREIGN TRADE.**

56. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Mesopotamia, fell slightly from Rs. 4·31 lakhs to Rs. 4·22 lakhs, but exports advanced from Rs. 1,938 to Rs. 14,834, owing to larger shipments of firewood and new supplies of gunny bags to Madagascar.

**COASTING TRADE.**

57. The decline in the value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports noticed last year was more than made up, the total value having advanced by Rs. 29·82 lakhs to Rs. 8·08 crores. Both imports and exports shared in the advance. Imports increased by Rs. 27·04 lakhs to Rs. 4·55 crores and exports by Rs. 2·78 lakhs to Rs. 3·53 crores. Forty-two per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

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

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>I. British Ports within the Presidency—</b>													
Import ... ..	29,81,505	36,15,534	1,81,92,113	1,77,58,625	60,14,660	80,75,538	40,67,602	42,57,860	30,02,045	31,45,705	3,42,57,925	3,68,49,662	+ 25,91,737
Export ... ..	41,61,650	49,66,158	52,84,171	57,23,763	67,07,947	61,56,592	51,43,504	49,47,595	16,16,910	16,61,494	2,29,13,182	2,34,68,003	+ 5,44,821
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>71,43,155</b>	<b>85,81,792</b>	<b>2,34,76,284</b>	<b>2,34,77,388</b>	<b>1,27,22,607</b>	<b>1,42,35,530</b>	<b>92,11,106</b>	<b>92,05,455</b>	<b>46,17,955</b>	<b>48,07,199</b>	<b>5,71,71,107</b>	<b>6,03,07,665</b>	<b>+ 31,36,558</b>
<b>II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—</b>													
Import ... ..	6,18,236	5,40,851	8,24,992	7,81,860	82,789	68,205	2,39,882	2,47,816	20,02,913	21,44,590	37,68,192	37,83,063	+ 14,941
Export ... ..	9,20,794	3,53,555	4,51,630	3,82,969	4,33,009	8,45,854	26,58,939	23,57,645	25,04,283	17,60,612	63,68,295	56,40,629	- 7,27,667
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,39,030</b>	<b>8,94,406</b>	<b>12,76,622</b>	<b>11,14,819</b>	<b>5,15,798</b>	<b>9,14,060</b>	<b>28,98,481</b>	<b>26,04,964</b>	<b>45,07,176</b>	<b>38,95,442</b>	<b>1,01,36,417</b>	<b>94,23,691</b>	<b>- 7,12,726</b>
<b>III. British Ports in other Presidencies—</b>													
Import ... ..	5,25,583	5,87,330	29,94,120	23,70,626	1,40,185	1,08,739	52,727	56,051	10,38,400	10,57,484	46,51,015	47,60,240	+ 79,225
Export ... ..	2,42,985	3,96,525	4,43,316	4,19,638	24,05,138	33,11,146	20,84,994	13,00,879	2,78,069	4,87,010	54,54,502	59,17,248	+ 4,62,746
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,68,568</b>	<b>10,66,555</b>	<b>33,67,436</b>	<b>28,90,314</b>	<b>25,45,323</b>	<b>34,19,885</b>	<b>21,37,721</b>	<b>13,56,940</b>	<b>13,16,469</b>	<b>15,44,494</b>	<b>1,01,95,517</b>	<b>1,06,77,488</b>	<b>+ 5,41,971</b>
<b>IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—</b>													
Import ... ..	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	150	43,635	70,223	52,185	70,373	+ 18,239
Export ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,03,326	3,02,997	...	...	1,258	...	3,04,584	3,02,997	- 1,587
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,11,826</b>	<b>3,02,997</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>44,893</b>	<b>70,223</b>	<b>3,56,719</b>	<b>3,73,370</b>	<b>+ 16,651</b>
<b>Grand Total...</b>													
Import ... ..	41,26,324	48,23,815	2,19,40,535	2,14,05,111	62,46,134	82,59,783	43,80,211	45,61,387	60,86,938	64,18,242	4,27,59,197	4,54,63,338	+ 27,04,141
Export ... ..	47,26,429	57,18,238	61,79,117	64,76,410	98,49,420	1,06,18,969	98,87,097	86,06,123	43,99,500	38,99,116	3,50,40,563	3,63,18,876	+ 2,78,313
Treasure ... ..	...	...	8,530	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,630	501	- 9,329
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>88,50,763</b>	<b>1,05,42,053</b>	<b>2,81,22,482</b>	<b>2,78,83,022</b>	<b>1,60,95,554</b>	<b>1,88,72,772</b>	<b>1,42,47,308</b>	<b>1,31,67,510</b>	<b>1,04,86,438</b>	<b>1,03,17,358</b>	<b>7,78,09,590</b>	<b>8,07,82,715</b>	<b>+ 29,73,125</b>

REVIEW.

The principal articles exported are spices from Kanara; cocoanuts, dried fruits and rice from Ratnagiri; salt and rice from Uran; lime, fish and salt from Thana; and raw cotton, teak and firewood from Surat.

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## SECTION II.—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

### PORT OF BOMBAY.

58. **General Administration.**—Until the year under review Customs, though a Central subject, was administered by the several Local Governments concerned as agents for the Government of India. Early in 1924 the Indian legislature created by Act IV of 1924 a Central Board of Revenue, which from the 1st of April took over from the Maritime Local Governments the administration of the Custom Houses. The Board is now the Chief Customs Authority for and adjudicates all appeals from the Custom Houses, and applications for revision lie to the Government of India instead of to the Local Governments. This measure of centralization has certainly had the effect of speeding up decisions on general questions and of securing great uniformity among the Custom Houses. At the same time the powers of Collectors of Customs have been fully maintained, and in some respects enhanced. Consequently the change has benefited both the local heads of the Custom Houses and the commercial public.

59. **Changes in the rates of duty.**—The general rate of import duty during the year under review remained unaltered at 15 per cent. The Indian Finance Act, 1924, imposed with effect from 1st March 1924 a heavy specific duty on undipped splints for match making and on match boxes and the veneers from which they are made. The effect of this measure has been discussed in paragraph 22 above. An entirely new principle—that of protection—was inserted into the tariff by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act XIV of 1924 which came into effect on 13th June 1924. Paragraph 23 of this report indicates the first fruits of this legislation. An amendment of the Sea Customs Act made Government property liable to duty with effect from 1st April 1924, and during the year Rs. 13·35 lakhs were collected thereon.

60. **Gross Customs Receipts.**—The gross receipts credited to Customs at the Bombay Custom House, excluding the excise duty on cotton manufactures and the tea and cotton cesses, amounted to the record figure of Rs. 13,14,64,345 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 11,79,89,258 in the preceding year.



61. Duty Collections.—Variations in the collections of duties and cesses are exhibited in the following statement :—

Article.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1924-25.	1923-24.	Difference between 1923-24 and 1924-25.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
<b>IMPORT DUTY.</b>						
Cotton Manufactures ... ..	44.48	131.01	206.97	181.97	25.00	.....
Liquors ... ..	35.34	63.11	89.88	63.53	6.35	.....
Petroleum ... ..	19.93	24.55	39.91	38.91	1.60	.....
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery ... ..	3.92	18.35	23.66	24.38	.....	67
Sugar ... ..	18.51	73.79	143.21	94.67	48.34	.....
Metals ... ..	15.31	63.16	160.72	118.63	42.09	.....
Fruits and Vegetables ... ..	4.22	14.25	17.59	18.74	.....	1.15
Silk, and articles made of ... ..	14.63	52.23	98.89	93.37	5.52	.....
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments ... ..	9.01	40.71	47.74	51.12	.....	3.38
Dyes and Colours ... ..	5.38	32.34	38.12	36.46	1.66	.....
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco ... ..	4.37	22.39	22.30	22.54	.....	24
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines ... ..	3.73	14.96	21.25	22.63	.....	1.38
Glass and Earthenware ... ..	.....	19.04	36.99	37.76	.....	77
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc. ... ..	2.20	19.05	31.59	26.46	5.13	.....
Machinery ... ..	.....	21.76	20.13	30.61	.....	10.48
Matches ... ..	.....	26.34	44.72	50.02	.....	5.30
Railway plant and Rolling stock ... ..	.....	13.90	18.02	25.06	.....	7.04
Articles imported by Post ... ..	6.21	36.41	20.39	29.94	.....	9.55
All other articles not otherwise specified ... ..	124.35	124.12	211.20	190.60	20.60	.....
Government stores ... ..	.....	.....	13.35	.....	13.35	.....
<b>Total Import Duty</b> ... ..	<b>311.73</b>	<b>812.47</b>	<b>1305.63</b>	<b>1176.95</b>	<b>129.68</b>	<b>.....</b>
Refunds and Drawbacks ... ..	5.59	41.83	31.95	28.90	.....	6.95
<b>Net Import Duty</b> ... ..	<b>306.19</b>	<b>770.64</b>	<b>1274.68</b>	<b>1138.05</b>	<b>136.63</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>EXPORT DUTY.</b>						
Rice ... ..	2.33	3.40	1.43	1.12	.31	.....
Jute ... ..	.....	.60	.62	.68	.....	6
Tea ... ..	.....	1.12	.44	.53	.....	9
Hides and Skins ... ..	.....	5.80	1.97	3.17	.....	1.20
Government stores ... ..	.....	.....	.03	.....	.03	.....
<b>Total Export Duty</b> ... ..	<b>2.33</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1.01</b>
Refunds ... ..	.03	.38	.05	.15	.....	.10
<b>Net Export Duty</b> ... ..	<b>2.30</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.91</b>
<b>Grand Total Gross Import and Export Duty</b> ... ..	<b>314.11</b>	<b>823.39</b>	<b>1311.12</b>	<b>1182.45</b>	<b>128.67</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Grand Total Net Import and Export Duty</b> ... ..	<b>308.49</b>	<b>781.18</b>	<b>1279.12</b>	<b>1149.40</b>	<b>135.78</b>	<b>.....</b>
Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures	41.36	164.05	187.80	130.36	57.44	.....
Tea cess ... ..	.03	.10	.11	.12	.....	.01
Indigo cess ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....
Cotton cess ... ..	.....	.....	6.40	8.36	.....	1.96

*Net receipts.*

Year.	Rs.
1915-16 ...	2,75,75,199
1916-17 ...	3,70,25,050
1917-18 ...	4,28,37,100
1918-19 ...	4,49,89,868
1919-20 ...	5,55,67,781
1920-21 ...	8,40,35,694
1921-22 ...	9,07,55,027
1922-23 ...	11,95,95,702
1923-24 ...	11,41,85,627
1924-25 ...	12,78,47,604

**62. Net Collections.**—The net receipts, after making the same exclusions as in paragraph 60 and deducting refunds and drawbacks, are shown in the margin for the year under review and the previous nine years. The detailed figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 are exhibited in Appendix I.

**63. Expenditure.**—Details of expenditure for the last two years at the chief port of Bombay are also shown in Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 17,70,901 as against Rs. 16,76,818 (final figure) in the previous year. As a result of the transfer by Act No. IV of 1924 of this department from the control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, to that of the Central Board of Revenue, no expenditure\* was debited to Customs in 1924-25 on account of the pay of the Commissioner and of his menial staff. This item has therefore been excluded from the figure given above for 1923-24 in order to make the comparison fair. The ratio of gross expenditure to net collections fell from 1·5 to 1·3 per cent. The cost of the establishment, which includes the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, increased from Rs. 13,21,720 to Rs. 13,46,460, but represented only 1·05 per cent. of the net collections as against 1·1 per cent. in the preceding year. If merchants' payments on account of special establishments and services be deducted from both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account, the ratio of true expenditure to revenue is 1·1 per cent. In 1923-24 it was 1·3 per cent.

**64. Customs Documents.**—The following is a comparative statement of the more important Customs documents handled in the year under review and the preceding three years :—

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Import General Manifests—				
(1) Foreign cargo ...	1,677	1,385	1,269	1,279
(2) Coasting cargo ...	4,558	4,135	3,133	3,599
Export General Manifests—				
(1) Foreign cargo ...	1,514	1,293	1,175	1,140
(2) Coasting cargo ...	22,073	19,393	18,152	13,170
Bills of entry—				
Foreign—				
(1) Dutiable ...	1,31,570	1,80,549	2,10,965	2,50,273
(2) Free ...	34,842*	35,289*	5,581	6,244
Coasting ...			26,427	25,533
Shipping bills, all sorts ...	1,96,150	2,02,701	2,04,164	2,21,421

\* Separate figures not available.

65. **Bonded Warehouses.**—During the past few years there has been a marked increase of bonding, due largely to the high rates of the prevailing duties. The number of bonds executed during the year under report and the preceding three years is given in the margin. There were 4,775 into-bond bills of entry during the year 1924-25 as against 4,432 in 1923-24. *Ex-bond* bills of entry during the same two years numbered 13,891 and 13,004.

	Number of bonds.
1921-22 ...	2,078
1922-23 ...	2,809
1923-24 ...	3,064
1924-25 ...	3,395

66. **Refunds and drawbacks.**—The number of applications for refund and drawback examined during the year 1924-25 and the preceding three years is given in the margin. The amount of drawback actually paid on goods re-exported by sea

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of refund applications ...	5,672	6,639	6,293	7,127
Number of drawback applications.	7,431	7,636	7,306	7,566

declined from Rs. 22,92,929 to Rs. 17,14,071.

The following statement gives details of the invoices dealt with in the Custom House in respect of goods transiting India under claim for refund of duty. These cases are not included in the figures of refunds and drawbacks given above :—

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
No. of invoices in respect of goods re-exported to Persia via Nushki-Seistan.	195	689	743	1,363
No. of invoices in respect of goods re-exported by land to Kashmir.	787	796	965	1,249
No. of invoices in respect of goods re-exported by land to Afghanistan.	...	242	1,816	2,499
No. of invoices in respect of goods re-exported by land to Nepal.	...	...	8	7

67. **Customs Offences.**—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,764. Of these 1,152 related to offences in respect of Merchandise Marks, and are dealt with separately in this report. Of the remaining 1,582 no penalty was imposed in 190 cases. The Collector passed orders in 50 cases, and the remainder were adjudicated by the Assistant Collectors. The cases adjudicated in the preceding year numbered 2,307, in 1922-23 2,370, and in 1921-22, 2,165. The penalties and fines imposed during the year under report aggregated Rs. 1,24,123 as against Rs. 1,15,694 in 1923-24.

The two chief classes of Customs offences are (1) misdeclaration and (2) attempts to smuggle inwards and outwards dutiable and prohibited goods. The most common offences in the second class are importations through the post—usually innocent—of goods which may not be so imported, such as arms, parts of arms, and drugs. There were in all 187 such cases. There were only 31 cases of

importation through the post of obscenities in the year under review as against 143 in the year 1923-24. The illicit export trade in wild birds' plumage has not been entirely checked, although we have brought to book, by skilful detective work, some of the leaders of the trade in different parts of India. There were seven cases of export or attempted export during the year as against 13 in the previous year. The offenders were penalised in all cases. A commodity which is extensively smuggled into British India is saccharin. Little is smuggled into Bombay by sea, but quantities find their way into the Madras Presidency over land from French Territory and are distributed thence over India. A large consignment which had thus reached Bombay was successfully seized as a result of a communication from the Madras Customs, to whom the case was remitted for adjudication. The Preventive Department seized nearly 8 lbs. of cocaine during the year. In one case a smart piece of detective work resulted in more than 2 lbs. of cocaine being found concealed in a bundle of linen in possession of a Chinese laundry man on an Italian steamer. The offender was placed before a Magistrate who sentenced him to imprisonment and a fine. Much was also done to stop the illicit export of opium. The worst case was that of a candidate for employment in the Custom House, who was discovered by another candidate to be in illegal possession of a parcel containing 23 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 1,610, which he had taken on board a steamer bound for the Far East. When discovered he threw the parcel overboard, but it was subsequently recovered by a diver. The culprit pleaded guilty before the Magistrate and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Preventive Department also placed before the Magistracy six cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition and obtained convictions in all of them. In one case a dozen pistols were discovered in boxes belonging to an Afghan State student. The boxes were alleged to belong to the Afghan Government, but on opening them this statement was found to be entirely false. The student attempted to evade the consequences of his folly by seeking sanctuary in the Afghan Consulate, but he was arrested, convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

68. **Tendered Goods.**—In the year under report goods were taken over on behalf of Government under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act in one case only, as the importers were not willing to pay duty on the value appraised by the Custom House. The goods were duly sold by public auction and a value in excess of that declared by the importers was realised. In the preceding year there were two such cases, in 1922-23 three, and in 1921-22 none.

69. **Appeals.**—There were 40 appeals to the Collector against decisions of the Assistant Collectors and one to the Central Board of Revenue against a decision of the Collector. Thirteen applications for revision were also made to the Government of India. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collectors in 29 cases, modified them in 6 and quashed them in 4 cases. He also rejected one appeal which was time barred. The appeal to the Central Board of Revenue was dismissed and the Collector's orders confirmed. The Government of India upheld the Collector's orders

in 10 cases and overruled them in 2 cases. They rejected one application for revision, as the case had already been adjudicated by the Local Government, whose decision was final under the Sea Customs Act.

The following table shows the number of appeals lodged with the Collector, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, and the Local Government during the preceding three years :—

				Appeals lodged with Collector.	Appeals lodged with Commissioner.	Appeals lodged with the Government of Bombay.
1921-22	...	...	...	23	6	2
1922-23	...	...	...	21	14	5
1923-24	...	...	...	33	8	3

70. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—Cases under this Act numbered 1182 during the year under report as compared with 539 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cases is due to the more thorough examination which was made this year of German and other Continental goods. A comparative classified statement is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923-24	361	98	80	539	1	178	360	8	531
1924-25	707	113	272	1,182	2	683	497	19	1,163

71. During the year 31 applications were received from parties interested in trade marks requesting this Custom House to detain goods imported with imitations of marks to the exclusive use of which the applicants claimed a right. In respect of 19 applications no actual importations took place. In five cases the goods were provisionally detained and were subsequently released as the parties concerned came to an understanding; in one, after the removal of the objectionable marking, and in four, without any change in the

condition in which they were imported. In the remaining seven cases, the goods were detained under indemnity bonds given by the applicants, and in one of these cases the party whose trade mark has been infringed has filed suits in the High Court. In another case, eight importations took place and the goods were released in the condition in which they were imported on the importers undertaking to clear the goods from the Customs on payment of costs and other charges, but not to dispose of them until the suit had been decided.

In other cases goods were released either after the removal or destruction of the labels, or on undertakings from the importers to refrain from importing goods bearing the applicants' trade marks.

72. There were 720 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin. In 18 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 702 cases related to goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India but bearing names of British Indian dealers or other descriptive terms suggestive of British or British Indian origin.

73. Out of the 272 detentions under clause (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act regarding the stamping of length on piece-goods, 109 related to cotton goods, 58 to woollen goods, 15 to cotton and woollen goods, 14 to cotton and artificial silk and 76 to cotton and silk piece-goods. In 10 cases figures denoting length were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds.". In 141 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but on the wrappers or tickets attached to such pieces. In 39 cases the length was stamped on the inner fold and in the remaining cases the length was not stamped at all.

74. The statement prescribed by paragraph 69 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II and shows in detail how the various classes of cases were disposed of.

Out of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 1182, 4 were disposed of by the Collector and the remaining 1178 by the Assistant Collectors. There were seven appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector. The decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld in all the cases, though in one the penalty was reduced. There was no appeal to the Central Board of Revenue.

75. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 15,880 and Rs. 665 respectively.

76. Eleven thousand five hundred and nineteen packages of general merchandise, 1,000 bundles of steel sheets, 175 bundles cotton grey yarn, 274 kegs of white zinc paint, 600 cases of beer, 200 kegs of Bicarbonate of soda and 81 post parcels were detained during the year in connection with offences against the Merchandise Marks Act.

## CONTINENTAL PORTS.

\*77. Customs documents.—The following is a comparative statement of the more important Customs documents handled in the year under review and during the previous two years:—

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
No. of import manifests ...	22,495	21,555	23,494
„ export „ ...	31,832	30,282	30,754
„ bills of entry for consumption ...	1,518	1,639	1,620
„ Shipping Bills ...	49,722	45,621	48,037
„ refund and drawback applications ...	7	2	27

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

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1923-24 ...	481†	4	473	Rs. 9,632	Rs. 2,881
1924-25 ...	726‡	12	708	13,978	13,573

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

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

The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 98·33 compared with 99·2 in the previous year.

The most common offences were leaving the proper route of voyage, sailing without port clearance, non-production of documents within 24 hours after anchoring, non-production of creek passes, not bringing a vessel to the boarding station and landing and shipping unmanifested cargo.

During the year under report a few more cases of smuggling of dutiable goods at coast ports on the lines of the case discovered last year were brought to light. Heavy penalties were imposed on the persons concerned which appears to have had the desired effect.

In a more recent case a consignment of dried fish was imported at Kalyan purporting to come from a Kathiawar port. A close enquiry by the Bombay Customs proved that it was actually from a Portuguese port and that the vessel had never entered the Kathiawar port from which her papers purported to show that she had come. Both the tindal and the owner were prosecuted under sections 420 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code and were convicted and sentenced to pay fine and one day's imprisonment each. This has necessitated the issue of orders to

\* Paragraphs 77 to 90 are supplied by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

weigh consignments of fish taken from one port to another both before being placed on board at the port of shipment and on arrival at the port of destination as a check on cargoes being unlawfully added to.

A steam patrol in the vicinity of Goa had also to be organized to rummage vessels at sea moving up and down the coast to guard against surreptitious picking up of dutiable goods at Goa and landing at unauthorized places. It was withdrawn after having been in existence for 3 months of the busy season and had a most excellent effect on the coasting traffic, though, no cases of smuggling were brought to light. It was a very hard and strenuous time for the Inspector in charge, as the accommodation on the steam launch was rather of a makeshift nature and the weather was consistently bad.

79. **Tendered goods.**—In the year under report no goods were taken over on behalf of Government under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act.

80. **Appeals.**—There were no appeals to the Collector of Salt Revenue against the decisions of the Superintendents of Salt Revenue under the Sea Customs Act.

There were 5 appeals to the Central Board of Revenue against the decisions of the Collector of Salt Revenue. The Central Board of Revenue upheld the decisions of the Collector in three cases, one case is pending decision and in one the papers were returned to the Collector on the ground that no appeal lay to them.

### LAND CUSTOMS.

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

The receipts at the Custom houses were Rs. 9,20,990 during the year under report against Rs. 6,62,550 during the previous year, an increase of Rs. 2,58,440. This increase is not, however, equal to the decrease in revenue (Rs. 3,19,272) reported last year. The increase in the year under report is mainly due to larger imports of dutiable oil at Marmugao and partly to greater removals of rice and paddy to Goa owing to a failure of crop there.

The revenue on the Daman Frontier on the other hand showed a decrease of Rs. 1,744.

82. Advantage was taken in the year under report of the exemption from import duty on rice, other grains and fruit and vegetables imported at Nakas on the Goa Frontier sanctioned in Government Order No. 7920 of 14th August 1916. The value of such exempted articles was Rs. 5,919 and the amount of duty foregone Rs. 285 against Rs. 5,607 and Rs. 308 respectively during the preceding year.

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



84. No separate expenditure is debitable to Land Customs. Owing to the separation of the Salt Department from the Excise since 1st March 1924, the old practice of debiting the one-tenth share of the total expenditure under "3, Salt," to "1, Customs" has been re-introduced, as remarked in the last year's report.

85. The quantity of Kerosene Oil imported *via* Castle Rock during the year under report was 74,96,768 gallons against 71,27,416 gallons in the preceding year, or an increase of 3,69,352 gallons. The Oil Companies prefer this shorter and cheaper route for the supply of oil to the up-ghat districts and the trade is expanding. The figure of 1,96,63,559 gallons mentioned as imported in paragraph 81 of last year's Report was wrong being due to incorrect information received from subordinate offices.

The permission granted by Government in their Order No. 210, Revenue Department of 21st January 1921 of importing dutiable oil at Castle Rock *via* Marmugao was availed of by the Standard Oil Company. 18,12,700 gallons of dutiable oil passed Castle Rock during the year under report against 17,42,756 gallons during the preceding year. The corresponding figures of non-dutiable oil are 56,84,068 and 54,84,660 gallons respectively.

86. The dutiable import traffic on the Goa Frontier, other than dutiable Kerosene Oil, showed a further falling off during the year under review due to smaller imports of dutiable coal and machinery at Castle Rock. On the Daman Frontier also the dutiable import traffic showed a decrease of Rs. 2,356. The decrease is partly attributed to the progressive reductions of duty on salted fish from fifteen annas (1st April 1923) to twelve annas (1st March 1924) and seven and a half annas (19th March 1924) and partly to less imports during the year of fish-maws and fins and coccanuts.

The dutiable export traffic showed increases on both the Frontiers, due to larger exports of rice and paddy to Goa and Daman.

87. In regard to non-dutiable through traffic there was an increase both ways. The number of down waggon loads for up-ghat districts was 4,639 against 3,409 during the preceding year. The corresponding figures of up traffic to Marmugao Harbour were 21,212 and 18,850 respectively. The increase is attributed to larger removals of manganese ore and of foodstuffs from British Districts.

88. The special features of this year's Land Customs Administration were:—

(1) the enactment of the Land Customs Act, XIX of 1924;

and (2) the prohibition of the import by land into British India of matches, cigarettes, sugar and spirits from Catch under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act.

The new Land Customs Act, XIX of 1924 came into force from 13th December 1924. It is a great improvement on the old Act which is yet on the statute book and is applicable to that portion of the Goa Frontier which borders on the Savantwadi State to

which it was extended many years ago. The State has not yet adopted the New Act and is contemplating the introduction of a separate Act of its own embodying the provisions of the New Act.

Since the issue of the Government of India Notifications prohibiting the import of matches, sugar, cigarettes and spirits from Cutch, imports of matches across the Northern Frontier Preventive line which were so prominent last year, stopped, the business having gone over to another route across lower Sind. This method of evading duty was fortunately discovered early and was quickly combated.

The heavy imports into British India of matches, cigarettes, sugar and other dutiable goods from Kathiawar *via* Viramgam and Sabarmati Railway stations still continue.

Statistics of imports of dutiable goods into Bhavnagar, Navanagar and Porbandar States are now available which indicate that the Central Government have sacrificed some lakhs of rupees of Customs revenue by the withdrawal of the Kathiawar Customs lines.

The vigorous anti-smuggling measures adopted on the Goa Frontier and the rigorous penalties awarded in cases detected have resulted in a large measure in checking the systematic smuggling of matches across the Goa Frontier especially since the opening of the last fair season. The appearance in the market of Indian-made matches is gradually killing smuggling of this commodity.

During the early part of the year Daman was also used as a dumping ground for matches to be subsequently smuggled by sea or land into the adjoining districts of Surat and Thana. Only a few cases came to light, but the price of matches in the bazaar, which is the barometer in this trade, shows that the heavy penalties imposed have had their effect.

89. **Offences.**—The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 214 against 213—22 on the Daman Frontier and 192 on the Goa Frontier against 5 and 208 respectively in the previous year. The decrease on the Goa Frontier is due to special precautions taken and the heavy penalties awarded. The reasons for an increase in the number of cases on the Daman Frontier have been mentioned above.

90. **Appeals.**—There were two appeals to the Collector of Salt Revenue against the decisions of the Superintendents of Salt Revenue in Land Customs Cases. The Collector upheld the decisions and rejected the appeals.

There was one appeal to the Local Government against the Collector of Salt Revenue's decision under the Land Customs Act, XXIX of 1857. Government did not interfere with the orders passed by the Collector.

SECTION III.—COTTON DUTIES ACT II OF 1896.

*Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the Year 1924-25.*

\*91. The production of woven goods for the year 1924-25 as compared with that for the year 1923-24 is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1923-24	Lbs. 194,206,292	Lbs. 79,478,052	Lbs. 34,231,031	Lbs. 307,915,375 Value Rs. 42,50,81,350
1924-25	220,391,586	93,687,656	33,593,294	347,672,536 Value Rs. 47,19,51,050
Increase	26,185,294	14,209,604	.....	39,757,161 Value Rs. 4,68,69,700
Decrease	.....	.....	637,737	.....

Production increased from 307,915,375 in 1923-24 to 347,672,536 pounds in 1924-25. The increase was partly due to the production of coarser goods on a larger scale owing to a somewhat inferior cotton crop and to the desire to create a demand among the lower classes for cloth at low rates. In 1923-24, however, production was abnormally low owing mainly to the Ahmedabad mill strike and the Bombay lock-out. The figures of production in 1922-23 were lbs. 318,781,069.

The percentage of bleached, coloured and calendered goods to the total production was 2·32, 29·50 and 67·89 against 2·31, 28·51 and 66·80 of the previous year.

92. The quantity of hosiery produced was 185,270 pounds as against 180,116 pounds in 1923-24, and 189,238 in 1922-23.

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

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
1923-24	Lbs. 209,586,593	Lbs. 75,602,255	Lbs. 53,863,185	Lbs. 398,552,028
1924-25	327,542,756	92,006,641	54,742,662	474,292,059
Increase	57,956,173	16,404,386	1,379,477	75,740,036
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Paragraphs 91 to 97 are supplied by the Collector of Bombay.

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards was 37.72 as against 36.79 for the previous year, and 34.90 for 1922-23. The increase in the production of yarn was due to the production of heavier counts for coarser cloth. Also the cloth market having been dull the mills increased their yarn out-put to supply a possible demand from the hand loom industry.

94. The total amount of duty collected and drawback grante was as shown below :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment).	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscella- neous.		Duty.	Miscella- neous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923-24 ...	1,30,36,069	617	2,69,310	1,27,66,759	617
1924-25 ...	1,87,80,278	4,785	6,05,737	1,87,03,347	4,785
Increase ...	57,44,209	4,168	3,36,427	59,36,588	4,168
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The increase in the collection of revenue during the year under review was due to collection of last year's arrears, to the speedier methods of collection adopted during the year and to the large increase in the production of cloth.

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

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption ...	5,705,074	4,876,832	5,085,153
Drawback ...	8,280,393	5,549,953	11,927,234
Total ...	13,985,467	10,426,785	17,012,387

The increase of drawbacks is very marked and is evidence of the increasing tendency to secure additional or expanded markets overseas for Indian cotton goods. This overseas export trade however is bound to be prevented from expanding as much as it otherwise would by the protective duties of India, the natural effect of which is to restrict imports of all kinds into India and therefore to reduce the capacity of overseas markets to import Indian cotton goods.

Increases of the drawback staff to keep the work up to date and obviate complaint by the trade will be necessary.

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

Kind of Mill.	1923-24.				1924-1925.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning ...	10	7	3	20	11	9	3	23
Spinning and Weaving ...	66	42	15	123	67	40	12	119
Weaving ...	5	17	10	32	4	14	13	31
Hosiery ...	3	2	...	5	2	2	...	4
Total ...	84	68	28	180	84	65	28	177

97. An unfortunate feature was that six mills went into liquidation. This is unprecedented since the Cotton Duties Act was introduced. The depression of the industry is to some extent responsible for this. The mill industry is suffering from the unfavourable rate of exchange with Japan and highly organised Japanese competition. The Japanese mill worker appears more efficient than the Indian mill hand, while the system of night and day working of their mills combined with factory law restrictions believed much less strict in application than those of India, reduces cost of production. These and other factors counterbalance the advantages which  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. net protection and the absence of the double freight charges give the Indian mills. The abolition of the small cotton excise duty of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. would probably not make much difference as regards the competition of Japan.

Bombay, 28th May 1925.

A. M. GREEN,  
Collector of Customs.

## APPENDIX

## Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the

Items.	Receipts.					
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.	
	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports, Sea Customs... ..	13,04,48,781	11,68,83,805	2,14,595	2,35,668*	8,91,844	6,99,636
Exports do. ... ..	4,35,160	5,37,708	13,854	12,002	22,644	20,770
Do. Indigo ... ..	.....	588	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recovery of the cost of establishments entertained on behalf of Private Firms ...	50,564	51,165	356	384	.....	.....
Interest on arrears of Revenue ... ..	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Besses Light Dues ...	1,359	1,392	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overtime work fees ... ..	2,01,058	1,50,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunday Fees ... ..	79,200	1,02,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse and wharf rents...	1,919	2,361	3,627	2,741	.....	.....
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents... ..	1,35,383	99,454	7,066	6,526*	.....	.....
Confiscations and Penalties...	99,017	1,07,460	15,341	3,804	6,105	6,446
Miscellaneous other items ...	18,850	48,021	143	5*	397	374
Commission on collection of cotton cess ... ..	3,018	4,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>13,14,64,345</b>	<b>11,79,89,258</b>	<b>2,54,982</b>	<b>2,61,130*</b>	<b>9,20,990</b>	<b>7,27,226</b>
<b>Deduct—</b>						
Refunds, { Voted ... ..	15,00,280	} 14,00,033	{ 116	} 109	{ 155	} 47,685
Imports. { Non-voted ... ..	1,68,516		{ 1,103		{ 60,895	
Refunds, { Voted ... ..	.....	} 14,627	{ 52	} 85	{ .....	} 1,079
Exports. { Non-voted ... ..	5,190		{ 74		{ 57	
Refunds, Mis- { Voted ... ..	3,095	} 55,280	{ 814	} 705	{ 394	} 578
cellaneous. { Non-voted ... ..	22,106		{ 46		{ .....	
Drawbacks ... { Voted ... ..	6,39,458	} 23,32,592	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Non-voted ... ..	13,78,066		.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>36,16,741</b>	<b>33,03,631</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>61,531</b>	<b>49,342</b>
<b>Total Customs Net Revenue .</b>	<b>13,78,47,604</b>	<b>11,41,85,627</b>	<b>2,52,777</b>	<b>2,60,231*</b>	<b>8,59,459</b>	<b>6,77,884</b>

\* Revised

† Pay of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and his menial staff

I.

*Custom House and (2) the Continental Sea Customs Ports and year 1924-1925 as contrasted with those for 1923-1924.*

Total.		Expenditure.		
		Items.	Bombay.	
1924-25.	1923-24.		1924-25.	1923-24.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
13,15,55,320	11,78,19,109*	<i>Executive.</i>		
4,71,658	5,70,480	Collector of Customs ... ..	31,617	30,417
.....	586	Assistant Collectors ... ..	79,211	74,059
50,920	51,549	Other gazetted officers ... ..	33,738	.....
36	.....	Customs Subordinate Establish- ment ... ..	6,48,310	6,66,304
1,359	1,392	Preventive Establishment ... ..	5,29,053	5,25,136
2,01,058	1,50,416	Temporary and Provisional allow- ances ... ..	24,533	25,804
79,200	1,02,700	Total Rs. ...	13,46,460	13,21,720†
5,546	5,102	<i>Allowances.</i>		
1,32,449	1,05,980*	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances ... ..	51,932	51,706
1,20,463	1,17,710	Allowances for overtime work ...	2,46,134	1,89,113
19,390	45,470*	Rewards ... ..	38,944	16,398
3,012	4,120	Total, Allowances ...	3,36,300	2,57,207
13,26,40,317	11,89,77,614*	<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Service Postage and Telegrams ...	4,180	3,585
		Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores ... ..	13,985	13,508*
		Hire of Electric Tabulating and sorting machines ... ..	13,374	.....
		Rental of Telephone wire and instruments ... ..	4,565	4,706
{ 15,00,581 }	14,47,826	Rent of Collector's residence ...	4,150	.....
{ 2,30,514 }		Donations to charitable institutions.	18,000	.....
{ 53 }	15,791	Other Charges ... ..	99,907	76,092
{ 5,321 }		Total, Contingencies ...	89,141	97,691*
{ 4,303 }	57,563	Grand Total ...	17,70,901	16,76,819*
{ 22,152 }				
{ 6,39,458 }	93,32,692	Add—1/10 of the 5/9th share of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt, Excise and Con- tinental Customs Departments ...	2,38,204	2,38,682*
{ 12,78,096 }		Total Rs. ...	20,09,105	19,15,500*
36,80,477	38,53,872			
12,89,59,840	11,51,23,742*			

figures.

Rs. 43,249 for 1923-24 excluded from the figure (vide paragraph 63).

## APPENDIX II

*Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 69 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.*

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.	Remarks.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced...	16	3	...	*1	20	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	212	†111	215	16‡	702	
(2) As between two foreign countries...	5	4	7	2	18	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	9	11	20	23	63	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed ...	30	19	19	39	107	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right ...	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	20	52	95	‡105	272	
Total ...	292	200	356	334	1,182	

\* Confiscated and destroyed.

† 1 Reshipped.

‡ 1 Reshipped.





# Report

on the

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

for the

Official Year 1925-26

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**SEA-BORNE TRADE**  
OF THE  
**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,**  
*for the Official Year ending 31st March 1926.*

**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, 1926, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-14 and 1923-24:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>(I) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).</b>					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,11,22,062	96,08,24,116	87,42,11,025	78,98,88,548	—8,43,22,477
Gold .. ..	27,99,20,839	19,94,94,128	72,34,77,740	34,66,42,144	—37,68,35,596
Silver .. ..	8,68,27,258	12,83,54,846	22,09,19,133	16,03,41,011	—6,05,78,122
Currency Notes ..	..	..	61,13,886	31,15,810	—29,98,076
Total, Imports ..	87,78,70,159	1,28,86,73,090	1,82,47,21,764	1,29,99,67,513	—52,47,34,271
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	3,23,80,045	10,85,76,365	9,90,94,022	7,57,85,191	—2,33,08,831
Indian Produce ..	58,81,83,971	87,26,77,902	98,60,67,572	94,73,80,882	—3,86,86,690
Gold .. ..	3,65,04,983	8,58,98,069	32,76,068	22,86,191	—9,89,877
Silver .. ..	2,67,58,434	1,88,70,575	3,63,24,768	2,52,72,586	—1,10,52,182
Currency Notes ..	..	..	34,75,000	44,00,000	+9,25,000
Total, Exports ..	68,38,27,433	1,08,60,22,911	1,12,82,37,430	1,05,51,24,850	—7,31,12,580
Total, Foreign Trade	1,56,16,97,592	2,37,46,96,001	2,95,29,59,214	2,35,51,12,363	—59,78,46,851

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).</b>					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	19,79,07,086	41,51,93,775	32,26,07,662	37,51,52,273	+ 6,25,44,611
Foreign Merchandise..	92,45,326	1,98,65,493	2,24,45,141	2,39,41,732	+ 14,96,591
Gold .. ..	4,959	3,71,845	..	..	..
Silver .. ..	4,20,161	2,00,563	1,04,501	2,02,759	+ 98,258
Total, Imports ..	20,75,77,542	43,56,31,676	34,51,57,304	39,92,93,764	+ 5,41,39,460
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,43,76,018	29,36,87,852	28,78,77,568	26,24,29,570	- 2,54,47,998
Foreign Merchandise..	5,01,57,990	7,54,64,263	6,10,99,138	7,42,70,945	+ 1,31,71,810
Gold .. ..	64,896	21,833	..	67,285	+ 67,285
Silver .. ..	6,05,400	2,83,422	5,356	3,52,132	+ 3,46,776
Total, Exports ..	18,57,04,304	36,94,57,370	34,89,82,062	33,71,19,935	- 1,18,62,127
Total, Coasting Trade	39,32,81,846	80,50,89,046	69,41,39,366	73,64,16,699	+ 4,22,77,333
Grand Total, Private	1,95,49,79,438	3,17,97,85,047	3,64,70,98,580	3,09,15,29,062	- 56,55,69,518
<b>(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.</b>					
Foreign .. ..	3,48,81,534	18,51,62,268	1,43,55,323	3,25,80,608	+ 1,27,25,285
Coasting .. ..	1,33,54,993	30,75,335	22,66,362	25,74,019	+ 3,07,657
Total, Government Transactions.	4,82,36,527	18,82,37,543	2,21,21,685	3,51,54,627	+ 1,30,32,942
Total, Trade ..	2,00,32,15,965	3,36,80,22,590	3,66,92,20,265	3,12,66,83,689	- 54,25,36,576

## GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The above table shows a general falling off in trade. The previous year's figures had shown an improvement of over 30 crores owing to the unprecedented imports of treasure. These fell in the year under review by 44 crores and account in the main for the decrease in Bombay's foreign trade. With bullion prices falling and with less attraction to speculate in bullion owing mainly to the return to a Gold Standard on the part of Great Britain, and the stability of Indian exchange, such a fall in the imports of treasure was natural. Bullion however by no means accounts for the whole decrease as a decline of 15 crores is also recorded under merchandise. A contributing factor was the amount of liquid cash locked up in bullion imported the previous year, but throughout the world trade again belied the hopes of recovery so frequently expressed. In addition, Bombay had troubles of her own in the depressed state of the Cotton Mill Industry and the strike of operatives in the mills. The abolition of the cotton Excise Duty in December was not

sufficient to remove the depression and since the close of the year Government have decided to appoint a Tariff Board to enquire into the conditions of the industry and suggest palliatives.

3. Apart from the heavy fall in imports of treasure, there was a serious contraction of merchandise imported to the tune of nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  crores. Lower prices may account for this to some extent—and in the case of sugar they have caused an increase in bulk to be shown as a decrease of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crore in value—but there is no denying the fact that the import trade of Bombay has passed through a difficult year and the figures published in this report are a visible token of it. With the exception of oils, all the first ten principal articles of import show decreases, cotton yarn, cotton manufactures and metals being the most prominent. Increases have to be sought for lower down in the table published in paragraph 15 amongst articles which individually contribute under 2 per cent. to the total volume of imports.

4. On the export side, the decrease in Indian produce amounts to Rs. 3·86 crores : here again the decrease is shared by all the articles standing above the 2 per cent line (*vide* table in paragraph 34) with the exception of grain, pulse and flour. The total effect, however, is not nearly so discouraging as in the case of imports, in that the decrease in the value of raw cotton—which accounts for 66 per cent. of the total exports—is entirely due to the lower range of prices, as the actual tonnage exported showed an improvement over the previous year. Further the price element alone accounts for the decrease recorded under seeds, for shipments actually increased in volume. Under this head groundnuts expanded by 38,000 tons to 85,000 tons. The most marked decrease is that recorded under cotton manufactures, a natural reflection of the depressed state of the City's premier industry. The same reason accounts for the heavy fall in exports of cotton twist and yarn. The general fall in prices abroad adversely affected the export of raw wool which declined by over 25 per cent in volume. It is encouraging to note that hides and skins regained some of the ground lost last year.

5. Changes in the direction of Bombay's trade contain one striking feature, *viz.*, that Japan now occupies first place to the detriment of the United Kingdom. Asia generally has improved her position by over 4 points, Europe has fallen back a point and the British Empire has lost  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

6. The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 13,14,64,315 to Rs. 12,72,05,246. These figures exclude collections of Rs. 7·21 lakhs on account of cesses. The ratio of gross expenditure to net collections advanced from 1·3 to nearly 1·5 per cent. If, however, merchants' payments on account of special establishments and services be deducted from both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account, the ratio of expenditure to revenue is lower at 1·4 per cent.

## CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

7. 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 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).</b>					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	96,04,55,107	87,37,89,045	78,93,13,987	—8,44,75,058
Gold ..	27,99,20,839	19,94,94,128	72,34,77,740	34,66,42,144	—37,68,35,596
Silver ..	8,68,27,267	12,83,64,846	22,09,19,133	16,03,41,011	—6,05,78,122
Currency Notes ..	..	..	61,13,886	31,15,810	—29,98,076
<b>Total, Imports ..</b>	<b>87,77,23,246</b>	<b>1,28,63,04,081</b>	<b>1,82,42,09,804</b>	<b>1,29,94,12,952</b>	<b>—52,48,86,852</b>
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise..	3,23,79,978	10,85,76,367	9,90,94,022	7,57,85,191	—2,33,08,831
Indian Produce ..	58,81,47,683	87,26,72,918	98,60,52,738	94,73,79,559	—3,86,73,179
Gold ..	3,65,04,983	6,58,98,069	32,76,068	22,86,191	—9,89,877
Silver ..	2,67,68,434	1,88,70,585	3,63,24,768	2,52,72,586	—1,10,52,182
Currency Notes ..	..	..	34,75,000	44,00,000	+9,25,000
<b>Total, Exports ..</b>	<b>68,37,91,078</b>	<b>1,08,69,17,939</b>	<b>1,12,82,22,596</b>	<b>1,05,51,23,527</b>	<b>—7,30,99,069</b>
<b>Aggregate Foreign Trade.</b>	<b>1,56,15,14,324</b>	<b>2,35,43,22,020</b>	<b>2,95,25,22,400</b>	<b>2,35,45,36,479</b>	<b>—59,79,85,921</b>
<b>II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).</b>					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	17,25,19,341	37,81,48,766	28,76,15,342	34,12,86,543	+5,36,71,201
Foreign Merchandise..	27,00,268	1,22,21,832	1,19,74,123	1,12,95,283	—6,78,840
Gold ..	4,953	3,71,845	..	..	..
Silver ..	3,35,768	1,75,229	1,04,501	2,00,950	+96,458
<b>Total, Imports ..</b>	<b>17,55,60,330</b>	<b>39,09,17,672</b>	<b>29,96,93,966</b>	<b>35,27,82,785</b>	<b>+5,30,88,819</b>
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	9,77,79,892	25,87,41,696	25,28,95,655	22,70,56,718	—2,58,38,937
Foreign Merchandise..	4,99,70,311	7,50,23,883	6,07,62,175	7,39,17,497	+1,31,55,322
Gold ..	64,836	21,833	..	67,285	+67,285
Silver ..	5,25,973	2,80,341	4,855	3,52,132	+3,47,277
<b>Total, Exports ..</b>	<b>14,83,41,012</b>	<b>33,40,67,753</b>	<b>31,36,62,685</b>	<b>30,13,93,632</b>	<b>—1,22,69,063</b>
<b>Aggregate Coasting Trade.</b>	<b>32,39,01,342</b>	<b>72,49,85,425</b>	<b>61,33,56,651</b>	<b>65,41,76,417</b>	<b>+4,08,19,766</b>
<b>Total, Private Trade</b>	<b>1,88,54,15,666</b>	<b>3,07,93,07,445</b>	<b>3,56,58,79,051</b>	<b>3,00,87,12,896</b>	<b>—55,71,66,155</b>
<b>III.—Aggregate Gov- ernment Transac- tions.</b>	<b>4,79,84,490</b>	<b>18,78,68,611</b>	<b>2,18,50,053</b>	<b>3,49,82,419</b>	<b>+1,31,32,366</b>
<b>Total, Trade ..</b>	<b>1,93,34,00,156</b>	<b>3,26,71,76,056</b>	<b>3,58,77,29,104</b>	<b>3,04,36,95,315</b>	<b>—54,40,33,789</b>

8. The foreign trade of the Presidency proper is almost entirely confined to its chief port, Bombay. The foreign trade (private) of this port declined by Rs. 59·8 crores to Rs. 235 crores but stood at a higher figure than Calcutta's by Rs. 7 crores. Exclusive of treasure the port's foreign trade declined by Rs. 14·64 crores or 7 per cent. to Rs. 181 crores. The foreign trade of Calcutta fell by Rs. 3·41 crores or 1 per cent. to Rs. 225 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 22·63 crores or 27 per cent. to Rs. 62·39 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay decreased in value by 10 per cent. and those into Calcutta and Karachi by 9 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively. Cotton manufactures, sugar, metals and ores, dyeing and tanning substances, cotton yarn, raw cotton and machinery and millwork chiefly account for the decrease at Bombay, cotton piecegoods, sugar, railway plant and rolling stock, cotton yarn and salt at Calcutta and cotton manufactures and sugar at Karachi. On the other hand there were noticeable improvements in silk manufactures, rubber, provisions, motor cars and motor cycles, spices, instruments and apparatus and tobacco in Bombay; metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles, spieces and rubber show appreciable increases at Calcutta and machinery and millwork and kerosene oil at Karachi.

9. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 3·87 crores or 4 per cent. to Rs. 94·74 crores at Bombay and by Rs. 17·34 crores or 33 per cent. to Rs. 34·94 crores in Karachi, but advanced by Rs. 4·48 crores or 3 per cent. to Rs. 145 crores at Calcutta. Cotton manufactures and cotton yarn, raw wool, seeds and raw cotton largely account for the decrease at Bombay and grain, pulse and flour, seeds and raw wool at Karachi, while raw jute and its manufactures were chiefly responsible for the increase at Calcutta.

10. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure advanced by Rs. 4·03 crores due entirely to a very marked improvement in the value of Indian produce imported; exports declined, the substantial increase in value of foreign merchandise exported being more than counterbalanced by the heavy falling off in the exports of Indian produce. The principal articles under imports were rice, wheat, raw cotton and kerosene oil, all of which show noticeable increases. Under exports, while Indian cotton piecegoods and cotton yarn record notable decreases, there were large increases in grain, pulse and flour under Indian produce and in cotton piecegoods, kerosene oil and metals and ores under foreign merchandise.



## FOREIGN TRADE.

11. 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 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,21.84	12,21.74	10,23.57	9,46.22	—77.35
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	5,88.01	10,23.39	11,09.56	10,70.08	—99.48
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	37,72.06	70,66.61	63,81.63	57,08.55	—6,73.08
IV.—Living animals .. .. .	21.00	16.10	22.60	28.28	+5.68
V.—Postal Articles not specified..	1,06.84	2,76.71	1,40.53	1,40.01	—52
<b>Total, Imports ..</b>	<b>51,09.75</b>	<b>96,04.55</b>	<b>87,37.89</b>	<b>78,93.14</b>	<b>—8,44.75</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4,28.40	3,38.73	3,97.71	4,28.14	+30.43
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	39,00.75	55,77.07	81,90.42	80,06.68	—1,84.74
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	15,03.36	14,86.91	11,51.57	9,16.57	—2,35.00
IV.—Living animals .. .. .	.78	1.24	.46	.13	—33
V.—Postal Articles .. .. .	48.19	83.18	1,20.37	1,23.28	+3.91
<b>Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures.</b>	<b>58,81.48</b>	<b>74,87.13</b>	<b>98,60.53</b>	<b>94,73.80</b>	<b>—3,86.73</b>
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	44.99	2,64.34	1,11.40	79.66	—31.74
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	30.96	1,78.94	4,38.24	3,42.40	—95.84
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured. .	2,37.64	6,22.09	4,22.96	3,20.35	—1,02.61
IV.—Living animals .. .. .	.31	1.94	6.61	3.60	—3.01
V.—Postal Articles .. .. .	9.90	18.45	11.73	11.84	+1.11
<b>Total, Foreign Merchandise..</b>	<b>3,23.80</b>	<b>10,85.76</b>	<b>9,90.94</b>	<b>7,57.85</b>	<b>—2,33.09</b>
<b>Total, Exports ..</b>	<b>62,05.28</b>	<b>85,72.89</b>	<b>1,08,51.47</b>	<b>1,02,31.65</b>	<b>—6,19.82</b>

12. *Imports*.—All the classes except class IV record decreases. The most important class under imports is class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured—and the drop of Rs. 6·73 crores in this class is largely accounted for by notable decreases in cotton yarn and manufactures, iron and steel, dyes and colours, silk yarn and manufactures and machinery and millwork. The falling off of Rs. 99·48 lakhs in class II was due mainly to smaller arrivals of raw cotton, raw silk and coal and a considerable decrease in the value of sugar was responsible for the deficit in class I.

13. *Exports—Indian produce and manufactures*.—All the classes, except classes I and V, show decreases. The fall of Rs. 1·85 crore in class II—the most important class under this head, was due partly to contracted shipments of raw wool and partly to the decrease in the value of seeds and raw cotton. Smaller shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures, hides and skins tanned or dressed and wool manufactures were chiefly responsible for the drop of Rs. 2·35 crores in class III, while increased shipments of grain, pulse and flour and spices mainly account for the improvement of Rs. 30·43 lakhs in class I.

14. *Re-exports*.—Under this head noticeable variations occurred in classes II and III. Smaller re-shipments of raw cotton and raw hides and skins were responsible for the decrease of Rs. 95·84 lakhs in class II while the falling off of Rs. 1·03 crore in class III was chiefly due to restricted re-exports of cotton yarn and cotton manufactures. The fall of Rs. 31·74 lakhs in class I was due to smaller re-shipments of sugar.

## IMPORTS.

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

		Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	Percent- age of each item to total. Imports of Mer- chandise in 1925-1926.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(In lakhs)						
1	Cotton Manufactures ..	12,83,78,228	15,83,07,121	17,50,15,247	15,10,81,205	—239.34	19.14	89.2	69.9	73.0	67.7	1
2	Metals and Ores ..	5,27,27,504	9,77,64,661	9,72,93,903	8,48,57,589	—124.36	10.75	54.0	56.9	45.2	48.7	2
3	Machinery and Millwork	2,16,85,474	8,49,08,139	5,45,31,823	5,15,14,178	— 30.18	6.53	92.3	86.3	86.6	83.9	3
4	Sugar .. ..	3,63,38,193	6,27,45,300	5,47,25,589	4,06,60,620	—140.65	5.15	1.7	1.4	1.2	4.0	4
5	Cotton, Twist and yarn	1,29,74,170	4,65,84,538	4,64,40,097	3,84,07,917	— 80.32	4.86	89.9	57.3	40.6	26.5	5.
6	Cotton, Raw (including waste).	96,72,549	1,57,89,737	4,23,90,317	3,63,98,200	— 59.92	4.61	57.0	22.5	5.5	-7	6
7	Oils .. ..	1,16,78,199	2,68,16,826	3,19,29,754	3,19,76,093	+ 6.46	4.05	9.6	6.3	4.3	5.1	7
8	Silk Manufactures in- cluding silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	3,44,06,961	3,00,49,306	2,21,14,607	— 79.35	2.80	5.6	1.6	2.4	2.1	8
9	Hardware .. ..	1,09,20,036	2,09,27,427	1,69,04,989	1,60,84,900	— 8.20	2.04	55.3	59.9	32.5	32.6	9
10	Wool Manufactures in- cluding yarn and knit- ting wool.	1,37,21,037	1,26,46,971	1,68,88,065	1,59,14,908	+ .27	2.02	71.0	76.5	65.2	68.1	10
11	Railway Plant and Roll- ing Stock.	2,60,25,360	3,91,66,024	1,82,79,928	1,47,55,676	— 95.24	1.87	88.7	95.1	90.4	81.6	11

12	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,80,55,450	1,24,21,175	1,46,00,308	+ 21.79	1.85	72.5	36.8	34.8	34.4	11
13	Artificial Silk ..	..	47,34,989	1,35,04,945	1,44,36,753	+ 9.31	1.83	..	72.6	39.0	31.7	13
14	Postal articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	2,76,71,398	1,40,53,162	1,40,00,399	- .53	1.77	62.2	84.6	83.9	77.7	14
15	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	78,78,459	1,09,29,151	1,33,42,945	+ 24.14	1.69	70.9	49.4	32.5	27.2	15
16	Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,52,360	2,34,61,234	2,18,41,290	1,26,55,530	- 91.86	1.60	4.9	18.8	3.0	7.9	16
17	Glass and Glassware ..	74,95,982	1,29,20,879	1,29,45,582	1,23,82,506	- 5.63	1.57	10.9	12.5	5.1	5.5	17
18	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,63,97,700	1,04,19,436	1,23,12,440	+ 18.93	1.56	71.4	62.5	56.0	54.4	18
19	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,924	1,34,76,515	1,03,31,564	1,02,03,763	- 1.28	1.29	50.1	37.9	34.0	32.4	19
20	Spices .. ..	40,20,110	66,15,165	81,35,077	1,00,84,822	+ 19.50	1.28	-3	-3	1.1	.8	20
21	Precious Stones and Pearls unset.	92,21,498	1,04,18,658	1,09,56,869	1,00,49,509	- 9.07	1.27	-0	5.3	12.9	14.3	21
22	Fruits and Vegetables	77,28,175	1,26,66,747	1,13,27,935	99,24,687	- 14.03	1.26	1.0	.6	.3	1.0	22
23	Rubber .. ..	10,47,800	79,27,123	69,34,808	96,60,520	+ 27.16	1.22	67.4	48.8	50.7	41.8	23
24	Liquors .. ..	56,45,147	1,30,76,554	1,03,64,999	96,15,110	- 7.50	1.22	64.2	61.2	53.6	53.2	24
25	Drugs and Medicines ..	41,55,526	86,01,814	81,63,549	73,75,335	- 7.88	.93	41.4	41.3	44.3	40.7	25
26	Apparel .. ..	60,31,575	90,46,275	73,06,447	71,21,679	- 1.85	.90	44.2	43.0	40.0	45.2	26
27	Silk, Raw (including waste).	92,81,373	1,16,97,342	84,64,610	61,91,431	- 23.33	.78	.1	.3	.1	.2	27
28	Chemicals .. ..	28,76,025	68,28,174	63,07,377	68,19,073	- 4.88	.74	67.6	59.7	38.8	42.5	28
29	Soap .. ..	21,57,246	50,37,766	52,89,346	56,64,009	+ 3.75	.72	88.1	93.6	94.4	92.9	29
30	Coal and Coke ..	65,91,857	1,56,76,468	78,15,070	54,36,389	- 23.79	.69	50.7	32.9	27.2	21.9	30
31	Paints and Painters' Materials.	25,45,433	54,65,335	44,00,940	47,71,535	+ 3.71	.60	80.2	83.5	77.6	77.8	31
32	Tobacco .. ..	14,91,356	*51,20,379	30,73,344	47,17,345	+ 16.44	.60	72.6	67.4	88.6	94.7	32

		Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	Percentage of each item to total. Imports of Merchandise in 1925-1926.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
33	Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,33,941	71,72,162	65,42,247	43,35,822	- 12.06	.55	41.6	35.0	22.4	26.1	33
34	Tea .. ..	18,32,267	43,16,602	41,80,614	41,69,502	- .11	.53	.8	.1	.1	.2	34
35	Wool, raw .. ..	11,78,850	7,78,017	36,13,706	37,07,652	+ .94	.47	13.9	17.0	56.5	46.0	35
36	Stationery .. ..	27,36,823	52,70,867	33,63,606	35,14,870	+ 1.51	.44	65.1	59.9	58.0	52.0	36
37	Wood and Timber ..	41,62,664	66,38,519	29,20,272	35,05,452	+ 5.85	.44	2.6	4.2	4.4	6.4	37
38	Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,90,120	98,48,519	7,73,795	33,69,080	+ 25.95	.43	1.3	1.5	1.0	.3	38
39	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,58,591	15,18,102	27,93,613	29,59,423	- 8.34	.37	83.8	78.9	39.6	37.9	39
40	Belting for Machinery	7,84,022	40,55,668	37,77,788	29,58,673	- 8.19	.37	91.2	83.4	76.3	65.5	40
41	Animals, living ..	21,00,565	16,10,215	22,59,752	28,28,273	+ 5.69	.36	18.8	55.3	65.4	51.8	41
42	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,705	11,79,370	23,55,999	26,36,441	+ 2.80	.33	83.4	76.0	80.4	80.5	42
43	Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,182	40,84,748	28,24,296	26,38,067	- 1.88	.33	90.3	87.3	83.4	78.5	43
44	Tallow and Stearine ..	10,86,785	22,19,511	23,54,188	25,75,903	+ 2.22	.33	86.8	33.2	31.9	30.0	44
45	Matches .. ..	25,67,950	77,94,116	24,12,763	24,23,603	+ .11	.31	1.2	.0	.1	.2	45
46	Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,230	39,28,453	25,53,896	23,93,087	- 1.66	.30	73.2	61.6	40.9	32.4	46

47	Starch and Farina ..	3,44,718	20,71,283	26,65,948	23,86,102	- 2-80	-30	20-5	9-7	1-8	4-2	47
48	Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,53,069	34,18,776	29,20,665	23,37,420	- 5-83	-30	68-8	45-8	36-9	42-1	48
49	Ivory .. ..	25,51,595	34,15,897	30,08,127	22,17,200	- 7-91	-28	44-3	40-0	50-4	41-5	49
50	Bobbins .. ..	..	47,44,911	25,31,538	21,77,741	- 3-54	-28	..	54-9	88-8	92-4	50
51	Toys and requisites for Games.	16,16,416	24,93,134	26,24,590	20,62,208	- 5-62	-26	31-3	16-6	14-1	16-9	51
52	Books printed and Printed Matter.	10,04,858	20,25,568	19,20,768	19,54,500	+ -34	-25	95-8	92-1	84-4	82-5	52
53	Toilet Requisites ..	..	16,97,281	16,41,115	18,05,453	+ 1-64	-23	..	45-3	49-8	46-1	53
54	Gums and Resins ..	15,69,109	21,36,540	15,40,488	14,46,974	- -94	-18	1-8	6-8	3-0	8-0	54
55	Seeds .. ..	5,03,360	16,60,226	7,49,808	13,55,560	+ 6-06	-17	8-8	7-5	3-9	1-3	55
56	China Clay .. ..	..	15,61,825	16,01,124	13,04,429	- 2-97	-16	..	95-8	82-7	78-1	56
57	Clocks and Watches ..	10,38,005	13,82,983	11,75,797	12,42,308	+ -66	-16	6-8	6-3	3-3	3-2	57
58	Buttons of all sorts ..	..	13,37,923	12,40,702	11,19,905	- 1-21	-14	..	8-1	6-2	6-7	58
59	Boots and Shoes ..	17,11,683	15,62,171	8,65,954	10,79,723	+ 2-14	-14	85-3	68-1	80-1	70-7	59
60	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	8,56,842	12,74,836	7,23,950	10,54,294	+ 3-30	-13	46-7	47-1	40-5	39-2	60
61	Umbrellas and Fittings	9,87,119	9,98,985	12,12,257	10,23,161	- 1-89	-13	34-1	41-2	33-2	34-4	61
62	Flax and Manufactures of.	10,03,023	13,32,083	8,34,443	9,40,643	+ 1-06	-12	94-7	94-6	98-3	98-3	62
63	Fireworks .. ..	5,16,964	7,73,502	7,56,524	9,07,938	+ 1-61	-12	3-0	2-6	1-9	2-1	63
64	Cutlery .. ..	7,58,752	11,24,837	12,25,320	8,46,556	- 3-79	-11	47-7	27-7	19-6	26-4	64
65	Polishes .. ..	..	8,32,557	6,94,395	6,81,049	- -13	-09	..	91-9	92-8	91-2	65
66	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	5,46,555	6,32,456	6,70,862	+ -38	-09	84-8	70-1	31-1	22-5	66
67	Cordage and Rope ..	3,12,049	5,68,703	4,51,144	4,41,017	- -10	-06	51-0	55-9	65-9	33-7	67
68	Carrriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,87,311	11,83,955	4,31,955	3,80,200	- -52	-05	89-9	58-7	85-8	76-4	68

		Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1925-1926.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (In lakhs)						
69	Stone and Marble ..	1,55,003	8,82,117	2,61,376	1,87,959	— -73	·02	5·5	22·3	32·0	9·3	69
70	Ships, parts of ..	—	18,67,342	86,830	1,18,494	+ ·32	·02	..	..	71·5	96·3	70
71	Other Articles ..	92,48,011	1,28,17,201	1,14,24,772	1,14,96,467	+ ·72	1·46	49·7	52·3	35·9	34·9	71
	Total Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	96,04,55,107	87,37,89,045	78,93,13,987	—844·75	100·00	56·1	49·8	43·3	41·6	

16. The total value of merchandise imported fell further by Rs. 8.45 crores to Rs. 78.93 crores in the year under review. To some extent the continued fall in prices accounted for this, but there is no doubt that the volume of imports did decrease to a considerable extent. The decrease in value is most marked in cotton manufactures, sugar (in spite of a slight increase in quantity), metals and ores, dyeing and tanning substances, cotton twist and yarn, silk manufactures and raw cotton. Railway plant and rolling stock, machinery and millwork, coal, raw silk, precious stones and pearls, unset, hardware, liquors and a few minor items also record appreciable decreases. On the other hand there were noticeable improvements in rubber, grain, pulse and flour, provisions, motor cars, etc., spices, instruments and apparatus, tobacco, artificial silk and oils. The most important of these articles are noticed separately in succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining, the following items deserve mention. Imports of fruits and vegetables again fell by Rs. 14.03 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of dates from Mesopotamia and almonds from Italy. Belting for machinery records a decrease of Rs. 8.19 lakhs due to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom. The total value of drugs and medicines declined by Rs. 7.88 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of assafoetida from Persia and quinine salts and other sorts of drugs from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of glass and glassware declined by Rs. 5.63 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller imports of bangles from Czechoslovakia and China. The total value of chemicals decreased by Rs. 4.88 lakhs due mainly to reduced shipments of magnesium compounds and soda compounds from Germany. The decrease of Rs. 3.54 lakhs in the imports of bobbins was only to be repeated, receipts from both the United Kingdom and Japan being on a considerably smaller scale. Apparel shows a small decrease of Rs. 1.85 lakh mainly due to smaller arrivals of gold and silver thread from Germany and France. Although supplies of paper and pasteboard from Sweden, the United States of America, Japan and Austria improved appreciably, the total value under this head declined to a small extent as a result of a fall in imports from Germany and the United Kingdom. Imports of haberdashery and millinery and ivory also record noticeable decreases. Imports of rubber manufactures show a large improvement of Rs. 27.19 lakhs due to higher prices and to larger arrivals of pneumatic motor covers from Italy, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Imports from Italy were on a very much larger scale than in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 25.95 lakhs recorded under grain, pulse and flour was due to the arrivals of wheat worth Rs. 31.46 lakhs from Australia against none in the last year, Mesopotamia sending none against Rs. 5.77 lakhs. Larger imports of vegetable ghi from the Netherlands account for the increase of Rs. 24.14 lakhs recorded under provisions. Spices show an improvement of Rs. 19.5 lakhs owing to larger despatches of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Imports of instruments and apparatus also improved by Rs. 18.93 lakhs owing to larger imports of electrical instruments from all the supplying countries. The increase of Rs. 16.44 lakhs recorded under tobacco was due to increased receipts of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. The new tariff came into effect in April 1925 and the revised rates of duty have encouraged imports of the more expensive brands.



## 17. Coal—

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	45,085	15,95,791	59,736	20,76,995	41,796	11,09,093	-17,940	-9,67,902
Japan . . .	275	11,585	2,607	91,495	13,619	2,69,327	+11,012	+1,77,832
Belgium . . .	..	..	180	2,850	2,000	44,000	+1,820	+41,150
Australia . . .	32,220	12,53,165	6,287	2,15,045	7,823	2,26,867	+1,536	+11,822
Natal . . .	197,890	48,84,522	141,727	34,07,273	85,831	19,19,241	-55,896	-14,88,032
Cape of Good Hope.	..	..	..	..	1,682	36,717	+1,682	+36,717
Portuguese East Africa.	98,235	26,05,039	77,054	19,27,993	78,910	17,29,906	+1,856	-1,98,087
Other countries	1,387	27,753	1,218	30,200	945	19,042	-273	-11,158
Total . . .	375,092	1,03,77,855	288,809	77,51,851	232,606	53,54,193	-56,203	-23,97,658
Calcutta (Indian Produce).	126,019	34,80,152	176,623	42,80,750	238,196	52,35,691	+61,573	+9,54,941

Imports of foreign coal have again decreased by 56,000 tons to 233,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 23·98 lakhs to Rs. 53·54 lakhs in value, due to smaller arrivals from Natal and the United Kingdom. Shipments from Japan have improved by 11,000 tons to 13,600 tons while supplies from Portuguese East Africa have not varied to a marked extent. The deficiency in foreign coal has been made up by increased supplies of Bengal coal which advanced from 126,000 tons in 1923-24 and 177,000 tons in 1924-25 to 238,000 tons in the year under review, thus showing that the efforts of Bengal to recapture the Bombay market have been attended by some success. The average values of English, Natal and Bengal coal were lower than those prevailing in the preceding year.

18. *Dyeing and Tanning substances.*—Due doubtless to the prevailing depression in the cotton mill industry imports under this head continued to decline and there was a further drop in the total value from Rs. 2·18 crores to Rs. 1·26 crore. This drop is almost entirely accounted for by a marked decrease in the importation of synthetic dyes from Germany, her share in the total imports declining from 74 to 50 per cent. Alizarine and aniline dyes are the two principal articles under this head. Imports of alizarine dyes fell by 4½ million lb. to 959,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 28·17 lakhs to Rs. 6·31 lakhs in value, due chiefly to smaller arrivals from Germany. There was a slight improvement in shipments from the United Kingdom, those from Belgium recording a decline. Imports of aniline dyes dropped by 2¼ million lb. to 6¾ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 65·72 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in value; Germany was the chief loser together with Belgium and the Netherlands, while supplies from the United States of America, Switzerland and the United Kingdom show appreciable improvements. The total quantity of saffron declined by 15,000 lb. to 28,000 lb. owing to smaller shipments from Spain, the value

rising by Rs. 1.73 lakh to Rs. 13.29 lakhs as a result of advanced prices; the average value of saffron was Rs. 47 per lb. against Rs. 27.

19. *Hardware*.—This is a comprehensive heading covering a large variety of articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. Imports decreased by Rs. 8.2 lakhs to Rs. 1.61 crore owing to smaller supplies from all important countries except Japan, her share showing a slight improvement. The decrease is mainly attributable to smaller receipts of metal lamps and parts, gas mantles, and other sorts of hardware. Germany continues to occupy first place with a share of 35 per cent. in the total imports, the United Kingdom's position remaining unchanged with 32.6 per cent.

20. *Liquors*—

	1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter	In bottles ..	450,656	11,37,906	491,719	13,12,815	+41,063	+1,74,909
	In bulk ..	399,307	8,48,618	426,078	7,05,149	+26,766	-1,43,469
Elder and other fermented liquors	6,003	33,671	4,774	24,374	-1,229	-9,297	
<b>Spirits—</b>							
Whisky	Liquid ..	136,611	24,07,253	132,679	21,80,875	-3,932	-2,46,378
	Proof ..	102,815		102,393		-422	
Brandy	Liquid ..	168,292	18,59,942	158,785	16,47,487	-9,507	-2,12,455
	Proof ..	141,019		130,286		-10,733	
Gin, rum and liqueurs	Liquid	57,095	5,18,095	57,928	4,72,550	+833	-45,545
Spirit, methylated (denatured).	" ..	166,325	2,16,452	213,426	2,68,892	+47,101	+52,440
Other spirits	" ..	68,250	19,63,873	71,642	21,11,823	+3,392	+1,47,955
Total of Spirits	" ..	596,573	69,65,615	634,461	66,61,632	+37,867	-3,03,983
Wines	" ..	109,522	13,79,189	80,208	9,11,140	-29,314	-4,68,049

*Ale, beer and porter*.—Imports of bottled beer have again improved, the quantity increasing by 32,000 gallons to 453,000 gallons. This improvement is due to larger purchases from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, the shares of Germany and Japan diminishing from 263,000 gallons and 52,000 gallons to 231,000 gallons and 27,000 gallons respectively. Germany's percentage was 51 against 62 in the preceding year. Imports of beer in bulk recovered from the setback of the preceding year, the quantity improving by 25,000 gallons to 415,000 gallons while the value fell from Rs. 8.26 lakhs to Rs. 6.85 lakhs. Most of the supplies as usual came from the United Kingdom. Imports of stout and porter in bottles have increased but while those in bulk improved in quantity, the value recorded a slight decline.

*Spirits.*—The prospect of the reduction of the excise duty on Indian made foreign spirits which became effective in November 1925 has caused a diminution of imports of cheap foreign spirits. Imports of brandy declined by 9,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 2·12 lakhs in value in spite of increased arrivals from France. Receipts of German and Java brandy fell from 45,000 and 13,000 gallons to 39,000 and 8,000 gallons respectively, while supplies from the Netherlands were nil against 1,000 gallons in the preceding year. Gin chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom improved in quantity, value slightly declining. Arrivals of whisky, on the other hand, declined both in quantity and value : the increased consumption of beer suggests that this beverage is to some extent supplanting whisky. Spirits present in drugs and medicines have increased in quantity as well as in value. Imports of perfumed spirit from France and the United Kingdom show improvement, those from Germany recording a decrease. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured here on arrival. Imports show a considerable increase, stocks having been reduced to a low figure by the end of the previous year.

*Wines.*—The decrease recorded is due chiefly to smaller arrivals of port from the United Kingdom and other sorts of wines from France.

21. *Machinery and Millwork.*—With the continued depression of the cotton mill industry, it was not likely that there should be any halt in the downward movement of this section of the import trade, which has been in progress for the last four years. Total imports fell from Rs. 5·45 crores to Rs. 5·15 crores : textile machinery fell by Rs. 26 lakhs and decreases were also recorded under metal working machinery, saw mill and wood working machinery, and other sorts of machinery. Prime-movers (other than electrical) and agricultural machinery improved materially and helped to lessen the gap between this year and the last. In total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, the largest supplier, again fell from 86·6 per cent. to 83·9 per cent. The share of Germany, on the other hand, increased from 4·1 per cent. to 5·5 per cent., while that of the United States of America receded from 6·1 to 5·7 per cent.

22. *Matches.*—After showing very considerable declines for three years imports of matches during 1925-26 improved slightly from 2,411,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 24·13 lakhs to 2,514,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 24·24 lakhs, owing chiefly to increased imports of safety matches from Sweden and Czechoslovakia and to larger arrivals of other matches from Sweden. Sweden continues the largest supplier of both kinds of matches and her share in the total imports has advanced from 59 to 72 per cent., while that of Japan fell from 29 to 14 per cent. A noticeable feature of the trade was the contraction in match making materials, arrivals of which declined from Rs. 6·39 lakhs to Rs. 2·44 lakhs, the result doubtless of the imposition of the high specific duty : this finds corroboration in the increase of match wood imported for use in the manufacture of splints and boxes. 488,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 8·17 lakhs were imported from Japan and Sweden against 295,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in the preceding year.

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23. Metals and Ores.—

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium .. .. . Cwt.	49,242	Rs. 49,75,116	47,326	Rs. 50,46,189	48,704	Rs. 49,62,997	+1,408	Rs. -83,202
Brass .. .. . "	237,895	1,30,65,048	306,417	1,63,05,024	280,366	1,40,27,035	-26,051	-22,77,987
Copper .. .. . "	149,808	94,31,405	178,188	1,01,69,137	188,424	1,02,68,862	+10,236	+9,725
German Silver (including nickel silver) .. "	6,669	9,03,297	7,800	9,55,737	13,336	12,70,291	+5,536	+3,14,554
Iron and Steel—								
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and Tons Bridge work.	28,455	55,82,760	18,171	25,47,721	19,765	23,23,763	+1,594	-2,23,923
Bars other than cast steel .. .. "	70,097	92,81,259	75,747	87,92,763	42,766	43,50,136	-32,981	-44,42,627
Hoops and Strips .. .. . "	16,856	38,17,021	17,249	30,81,497	19,764	31,65,995	+2,515	+84,495
Sheets and plates—								
Galvanised .. .. . "	71,209	2,09,18,594	76,374	2,09,46,239	83,520	2,05,50,458	+5,146	-3,95,781
Tinned .. .. . "	19,150	40,70,670	9,588	37,25,632	8,832	30,10,284	-756	-7,15,348
Not galvanised or tinned .. .. "	68,906	1,10,87,418	54,426	84,21,856	29,697	42,34,993	-24,729	-41,89,863
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought .. .. "	5,903	24,45,720	10,569	33,26,249	8,609	25,09,570	-1,900	-7,56,679
Other sorts of iron and steel .. .. "	41,089	98,33,560	45,261	1,07,63,870	51,441	1,02,49,552	+6,180	-5,14,118
Total of Iron and Steel .. .. "	312,725	6,70,37,922	306,385	6,10,05,927	264,464	5,04,54,781	-41,931	-1,11,50,846
Lead .. .. . Cwt.	16,047	3,63,486	7,813	2,08,453	13,590	3,61,486	+5,777	+1,53,033
Quicksilver .. .. . Lb.	127,945	2,32,225	93,904	2,11,967	114,166	2,58,068	+20,262	+46,101
Tin .. .. . Cwt.	10,054	14,73,989	11,778	19,77,970	14,276	23,82,102	+2,498	+4,04,222
Zinc or spelter .. .. . "	27,525	7,29,156	24,441	5,64,983	24,490	6,33,216	+40	+69,133
Metals and ores unenumerated .. .. "	2,772	2,61,645	3,336	2,49,706	3,386	2,38,661	-450	-11,045
Total .. .. . Tons	337,783	9,84,73,379	335,807	9,72,93,903	293,838	8,48,57,589	-41,969	-1,24,36,314

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The total drop of imports under this head, viz., 42,000 tons is almost entirely accounted for by decreased imports of iron and steel. These fell by 14 per cent. from 306,000 tons to 264,000 tons in quantity and by 18 per cent. in value, mainly as a result of a marked decrease in the arrivals of steel bars and of sheets, not galvanised or tinned. Appreciable improvements are noticeable only in beams, channels, etc., hoops and strips, sheets galvanised, and rails, chairs and fishplates. Rails, chairs and fishplates recorded during this year include those imported by railways which formerly were shown under railway materials. The most marked feature of the trade during the past year has been the recovery of the United Kingdom at the expense of Belgium. Imports from the latter country receded by 39,000 tons to 60,000 tons, while the United Kingdom figures show a drop of 9,000 tons only and stand at 139,000. Imports from Germany, United States of America and Luxemburg declined slightly while those from France advanced by 11,000 tons to 17,000 tons.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with the figures of the year 1923-24, the last full year before the imposition of the protective duties, shows that there has been a decrease under "steel bars, other than cast steel" from 70,000 tons to 40,000, a decrease under "beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work" from 28,000 tons to 20,000 and under "sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned" from 69,000 tons to 30,000. On the other hand there has been an increase under "sheets and plates galvanised, corrugated" from 65,000 tons to 77,000.

*Other metals.*—The substantial improvement recorded last year under brass was not maintained and the receipts fell by 26,000 cwt. to 280,000 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 22·78 lakhs to Rs. 1·4 crore in value due entirely to a drop in the receipts of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from Germany. Under copper imports of sheets from Germany fell by Rs. 20·88 lakhs to Rs. 51·13 lakhs, while arrivals from the United Kingdom, Belgium and France improved by Rs. 5·13 lakhs, Rs. 4·46 lakhs and Rs. 7·4 lakhs respectively. The increase in German silver was due to larger supplies from Italy. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium, declined, the increased receipts from the United Kingdom and France being nullified by the decreases in the arrivals from the United States of America and Germany.

24. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—Imports of motor cars improved from 3,587 to 3,663 in number and from Rs. 89·28 lakhs to Rs. 96·24 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America improved from 579 to 690 cars, while Canadian cars fell from 1,907 to 1,465 in number due to decreased imports of Ford cars from that country. Imports from the United Kingdom continued to advance, the number totalling 975 against 744 in the preceding year and 424 in the year before that. The average price of the British car has again fallen, but this is probably more due to the lighter type of cars imported than to any marked reduction in manufacturing costs. Imports from Italy have again advanced from 164 to 314 in number and from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs in value. Arrivals from France also improved from 108 to 168 in number and from Rs. 2·71 lakhs to Rs. 5·77 lakhs in value. Imports of motor cycles increased from 313 to 330 owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, the arrivals from America declining from 57 to 37 in number. Commercial vehicles expanded from 697 to 1,321 in number and from Rs. 12·94 lakhs to Rs. 22·16 lakhs in value as a result of increased imports from Canada and the United States of America—particularly the former.

25. Oils (mineral).—

		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
<b>FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>									
<b>Kerosene—</b>									
United States	{ Bulk ..	8,472,201	50,67,284	11,510,695	80,57,738	15,540,088	95,15,790	+4,029,393	+14,58,052
	{ Tins ..	898,069	9,75,204	329,908	3,61,028	435,305	4,44,567	+106,397	+83,539
Dutch Borneo	.. Bulk ..	1,504,645	9,40,403	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	.. Bulk ..	6,012,863	35,75,868	5,328,023	33,82,174	2,178,850	13,27,736	-3,140,173	-20,54,438
Sumatra	{ Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	1,134,165	8,91,131	+1,134,165	+6,91,131
	{ Tins ..	..	..	..	..	8,226	8,470	+8,226	+8,470
British Borneo	.. Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	884,468	4,23,807	+884,468	+4,23,807
Celebes & other Islands	Tins ..	668,201	4,17,626	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	{ Bulk ..	37	48	..	..	65	40	+65	+40
	{ Tins ..	24	32	..	..	8,168	7,843	+8,168	+7,843
<b>Total Kerosene</b>	{ Bulk ..	15,989,746	95,83,603	16,838,718	1,14,39,912	19,737,636	1,19,58,504	+2,898,918	+5,18,592
	{ Tins ..	1,567,194	13,92,862	329,908	3,61,028	452,699	4,60,880	+122,791	+99,852
	Total ..	17,556,940	1,09,76,465	17,168,626	1,18,00,940	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	+3,021,709	+6,18,444

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.		
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
Other sorts—									
United Kingdom .. Other sorts ..	188,622	4,99,592	284,703	6,30,715	344,324	7,27,283	+59,621	+96,563	
Germany .. .. Other sorts ..	550,413	9,36,298	552,280	8,55,040	741,057	8,22,183	+188,777	—32,857	
United States .. Other sorts ..	2,515,643	44,07,483	3,476,942	55,32,699	3,972,399	52,31,455	+495,457	—3,01,244	
Dutch Borneo .. {	Fuel Oils ..	4,286,308	16,76,618	..	..	2,387,421	8,27,663	+2,387,421	+8,27,663
	Other sorts ..	11,321	12,409	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Borneo .. {	Fuel Oils ..	6,032,426	18,12,058	3,558,876	12,38,198	7,540,652	27,68,300	+3,996,776	+15,30,162
	Other sorts ..	2,174	3,488	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (in- cluding Labuan). Other sorts ..	15,173	20,089	17,785	26,079	94,731	1,13,025	+76,946	+87,946	
Persia .. {	Fuel Oils ..	42,197,445	70,54,333	56,610,076	1,01,90,687	41,803,638	79,00,752	—14,806,438	—22,89,935
	Other sorts ..	40	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries .. Other sorts ..	45,062	93,416	47,373	41,071	5,800	14,799	—41,573	—26,272	
Total other sorts .. {	Fuel Oils ..	52,516,179	1,05,43,059	60,168,952	1,14,28,885	51,740,711	1,14,96,775	—8,428,241	+67,890
	Other sorts ..	3,328,448	59,72,795	4,373,083	70,84,604	5,158,311	69,08,745	+779,228	—1,75,859
Total ..	55,844,627	1,65,15,854	64,548,035	1,85,13,489	56,899,022	1,84,05,520	—7,649,013	—1,07,969	
Total (Foreign)	73,401,597	2,74,92,319	81,716,661	3,03,14,429	77,089,357	3,08,24,904	—4,627,304	+5,10,475	
From Burma—									
Kerosene .. .. .	29,517,974	1,49,48,863	22,601,536	1,18,07,437	36,005,723	1,80,07,030	+13,404,187	+61,99,593	
Other Mineral Oils .. .. .	5,516,396	95,94,264	3,959,119	65,56,538	16,983,416	1,34,95,389	+13,024,297	+69,38,851	
Total (Burma)	35,034,340	2,45,43,127	26,560,655	1,83,63,975	62,989,139	3,15,02,419	+26,425,484	+1,31,38,444	
Grand Total ..	108,435,907	5,20,35,446	108,277,316	4,86,78,404	130,078,496	6,23,27,323	+21,801,180	+1,36,48,919	

The decrease in imports of foreign mineral oils recorded in the preceding table is apparent rather than real, as imports of fuel oil by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ceased to be included in trade figures when that railway was taken over by Government from July last. Imports of fuel oil from Persia on this account amounted to 13 million gallons, so that an apparent decrease of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons becomes an actual increase of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million and the total imports for the year constitute a record.

Imports of kerosene from foreign countries rose from 17 million gallons to 20 million gallons, owing chiefly to larger supplies of bulk oil from the United States of America, arrivals in tins improving only slightly. Sumatra and British Borneo sent 1,134,000 and 884,000 gallons respectively against none in the preceding year while arrivals from Georgia were smaller than in the previous year. Imports from Burma were up by nearly  $13\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons. Prices were lower than in the previous year. The drop in imports of fuel oils from Persia was very considerably less than appears, as explained above and amounted to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons only. Imports from British Borneo were nearly 4 million gallons more, and Dutch Borneo sent over  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million gallons against none in the previous year. Imports of foreign lubricating oils have improved by 517,000 gallons to nearly 4 million gallons, due to increased supplies from the United States of America, but the value declined from Rs. 56.75 lakhs to Rs. 55.12 lakhs. Imports from Burma also improved from 765,000 gallons to 786,000 gallons, the value declining by Rs. 4.1 lakhs to Rs. 9.02 lakhs. There were practically no imports of foreign petrol and the whole supply came from Burma.

26. *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 was practically stationary at Rs. 1.4 crore, of which the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 1.09 crore as against Rs. 1.18 crore in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port fell from 231,480 to 228,797 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles, from 45,584 to 43,555. The increase in the weight limit from 11 to 20 lb in respect of parcels from the United Kingdom may to a certain extent account for this diminution. The duty collected on parcels again declined from Rs. 21.18 lakhs to Rs. 20.51 lakhs, but the amount realised on letter packets improved from Rs. 9.08 lakhs to Rs. 10.8 lakhs owing to an increase in the value of diamonds imported.

27. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—In the year under review the trade in precious stones improved from Rs. 50.38 lakhs to Rs. 57.24 lakhs, of which nearly Rs. 57 lakhs consisted of diamonds. The principal supplier of diamonds was as usual Belgium which contributed over Rs.  $34\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were practically steady while those from the Netherlands and France amounted to Rs. 4.77 lakhs and Rs. 2.72 lakhs as against Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 1.14 lakh respectively. Arrivals of pearls fell further from Rs. 59.19 lakhs to Rs. 43.25 lakhs owing to a fall in the importations from Bahrein Islands and Muskat, the chief sources of supply.



28. *Railway plant and rolling stock*.—Imports on private account declined by Rs. 35·24 lakhs to Rs. 1·47 crore. This decrease is more than accounted for by the exclusion of G. I. P. Railway Stores from trade accounts since July 1925 ; stores to the value of Rs. 89·85 lakhs were imported by that railway and should be taken into reckoning in any comparison with imports of previous years. Of the total imports 82 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, while Belgium contributed 12 per cent., consisting mainly of carriages and parts and sleepers and keys of steel and iron worth Rs. 15·22 lakhs. Another change to be noted is that since the beginning of the year 1925-26 figures of rails, chairs and fishplates imported for railways are being included under iron and steel. The total value of imports under this head is therefore exclusive of the value (nearly Rs. 7 lakhs) of these articles imported by railways. Compared with last year's figures there has thus been a real increase of Rs. 62 lakhs.

29. *Sugar*.—Due to abundant crops of both cane and beet sugar in all the principal growing countries prices continued to decline during the year under report. With stocks small at the beginning of the year and a substantial reduction in the Indian crop, purchases have been on a larger scale, arrivals of both continental beet and Java sugar being considerably higher than in the preceding year. The drop in the supplies from Mauritius was due to the diversion of the sugar to the United Kingdom as a result of the restoration of the amount of preference previously enjoyed by Empire sugar. Java was the chief source of supply and her supplies more than doubled, having increased from 68,000 tons to 139,000 tons in the year under report. Imports of continental beet rose by 12,000 tons to 27,000 tons owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Hungary, Belgium and the United Kingdom. The spot price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above, which stood at Rs. 18·3 at the commencement of the year, went down gradually till the end of October when the lowest level, viz. Rs. 13·15, was reached. Thereafter prices fluctuated between Rs. 14·12 and Rs. 15·10 and stood at the latter figure at the close of the year.

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

Whence imported.	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	..	180	..	12	75	23,202	+75	+23,190
Germany .. .. .	4,292	16,25,007	4,344	12,09,133	909	1,97,185	-3,435	-10,11,948
France .. .. .	456	2,25,297	653	3,45,096	79	24,157	-574	-3,20,939
Italy .. .. .	503	1,79,320	252	93,108	1,172	2,69,794	+920	+1,76,686
United Kingdom .. .. .	22	18,410	62	38,945	4,308	9,25,195	+4,246	+8,86,250
Austria .. .. .	939	3,39,700	995	2,83,600	1,445	2,99,750	+459	+16,150
Netherlands .. .. .	281	95,471	142	43,379	760	1,78,538	+618	+1,35,150
Belgium .. .. .	820	3,06,742	1,758	6,57,311	5,468	11,59,174	+3,710	+5,01,863
Hungary .. .. .	9,822	35,22,857	4,117	12,45,512	9,213	18,63,299	+5,096	+6,37,787
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	5,178	18,98,740	5,090	15,86,844	5,869	12,00,312	+779	-3,86,532
Mauritius .. .. .	828	3,86,845	95,228	2,56,67,945	16,695	42,25,819	-78,633	-2,14,42,126
Hongkong .. .. .	5,006	20,06,871	1,899	7,52,794	1,510	4,64,736	-389	-2,88,058
Java .. .. .	99,585	3,21,28,324	68,232	2,18,52,893	139,312	2,88,36,906	+71,080	+69,84,013
Egypt .. .. .	690	2,87,700	188	88,416	277	55,190	+89	-33,226
Japan .. .. .	46	14,010	..	30	-	-	-	-30
Other countries .. .. .	57	24,771	207	68,105	275	65,107	+68	-2,908
Total .. .. .	128,525	4,30,60,245	183,167	5,39,33,123	187,267	3,98,08,364	+4,100	-1,41,24,759
Re-exports .. .. .	15,401	64,28,195	14,957	62,81,538	10,121	30,52,567	-4,836	-32,28,971
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	13,476	63,78,688	13,444	57,62,815	14,201	48,08,568	+757	-9,54,247

30 Tea—

		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.	
		lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.
Ceylon	IMPORTS, Black ..	385,159	3,19,890	286,734	2,76,420	470,620	4,56,933	+183,886	+1,80,563
	Green ..	138,718	98,781	190,010	1,66,123	169,943	1,33,093	-20,067	-33,030
Hongkong	Black ..	35,353	18,153	49,723	26,830	13,425	13,464	-36,298	-13,366
	Green ..	5	4	80	80	1,865	1,425	+1,785	+1,345
China	Black ..	2,659,631	13,27,878	274,790	2,24,365	46,966	43,924	-227,824	-1,80,441
	Green ..	6,109,932	41,28,801	4,615,564	32,82,233	4,588,280	33,45,634	-27,284	+63,401
Java	Black ..	163,266	1,12,446	98,265	78,035	167,646	95,557	+69,381	+19,522
	Green ..	13,155	6,530	50	25	1,518	916	+1,468	+891
Japan	Black ..	56,168	21,879	10,739	3,482	2,587	1,585	-8,152	-1,897
	Green ..	576	581	86,701	86,850	1,653	1,170	-85,048	-85,680
Other Countries	..	64,655	57,676	50,709	38,071	125,646	75,751	+74,937	+37,680
Total	..	9,626,618	60,92,619	5,663,365	41,80,514	5,590,149	41,69,502	-73,216	-11,012
Calcutta	..	3,338,646	29,25,136	2,038,879	18,50,020	423,672	4,10,016	-1,615,207	-14,40,004
EXPORTS, <i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>									
Arabia	..	26,875	23,520	16,280	13,787	12,131	12,566	-4,149	-1,221
Persia	..	183,174	1,88,599	222,948	2,05,389	215,285	1,89,363	-7,663	-16,026
Mesopotamia	..	36,876	27,429	25,798	20,709	32,358	25,286	+6,560	+4,577
Other Countries	..	34,283	29,525	34,921	24,011	57,382	47,901	+22,461	+23,890
Total	..	281,208	2,69,073	299,947	2,63,896	317,156	2,75,116	+17,209	+11,220

	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.	
	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>								
United Kingdom ... ..	14,395	16,229	15,476	21,603	10,445	11,834	-5,031	-9,769
Zanzibar and Pemba .. ..	30,571	40,597	39,178	50,813	30,560	37,889	-8,618	-12,924
Straits Settlements including Labuan.	24,340	34,089	21,692	32,138	75,800	1,15,230	+54,108	+83,092
Egypt - .. ..	1,538	1,831	10,327	15,122	..	..	-10,327	-15,122
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	305,600	4,45,798	258,232	3,20,898	481,343	6,46,202	+223,111	+3,25,304
Bahrain Islands .. ..	159,242	1,59,023	25,164	26,818	18,986	19,240	-6,178	-7,578
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. ..	5,129	3,739	2,638	2,900	19,504	11,669	+16,866	+8,769
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	43,776	43,403	16,008	18,349	28,478	30,814	+12,470	+12,465
Other Native States in Arabia ..	612,498	6,24,878	126,652	1,38,260	69,437	73,443	-57,215	-64,817
Persia .. ..	1,286,582	12,83,071	1,122,454	11,75,050	709,301	7,52,591	-413,153	-4,22,459
Mesopotamia .. ..	716,028	7,67,920	805,194	9,15,236	948,998	10,33,921	+143,804	+1,18,685
Tanganyika Territory .. ..	11,759	11,941	19,288	23,251	37,836	52,991	+18,548	+29,740
Aden and Dependencies .. ..	3,955	3,920	680	784	15,008	15,668	+14,328	+14,884
Portuguese East Africa .. ..	68,267	74,657	48,409	58,745	49,551	55,974	+1,142	-2,771
Other Countries .. ..	35,190	36,761	63,336	78,533	35,922	40,559	-27,414	-37,974
Total .. ..	3,318,870	35,27,857	2,574,728	28,78,500	2,531,169	28,98,025	-43,559	+19,525

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There was a notable improvement in the imports of black tea from Ceylon, but despatches from China dropped considerably, amounting only to 47,000 lb against 275,000 lb. in the last year. Imports from Calcutta were remarkably low, having fallen from 2 million lb. to 424,000 lb. in the year under review. Re-exports of foreign tea recorded a small improvement. Exports of Indian tea decreased slightly in quantity but showed a small improvement in value. It is understood that Persia, Mesopotamia and the countries on the Arabian and East African littoral, the principal markets which used to receive their supplies of tea from Bombay, now obtain direct shipments from Calcutta.

### 31. Textiles.—

*A. Cotton, raw.*—The increase recorded successively during the last two years has not been maintained and imports fell by 2,589 tons to 17,504 tons in quantity and by Rs. 59.92 lakhs to Rs. 3.64 crores in value due mainly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Kenya Colony. Shipments from the former decreased from 1,326 tons to 207 tons and from the latter from 16,241 tons to 15,662 tons in quantity, values dropping from Rs. 23.32 lakhs to Rs. 2.74 lakhs and from Rs. 3.6 crores to Rs. 3.37 crores respectively. Persia and the United States of America sent 1,129 tons and 103 tons against 1,421 and 427 tons respectively in the last year. Of the 16,000 tons of the African cotton imported, 6,000 tons went to Japan, 1,000 tons to the United Kingdom and 900 tons to the Continent of Europe, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills which now use fine foreign cotton to a small extent.

### *B. Cotton manufactures.*

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

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ..	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1916-1917 ..	121,964,772	2,39,23,281	147,158,179	3,38,01,753	189,894,349	6,58,92,512
1917-1918 ..	100,541,447	2,96,05,603	120,502,608	3,32,20,581	152,672,767	6,59,56,034
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 ..	68,904,029	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
Increase or decrease in 1923-1926 ..	-10,511,558	-68,09,099	-13,876,495	-48,87,490	-12,553,860	-1,18,87,242

*Cotton piecegoods.*—The year was a disappointing one for the trade. The year opened with a considerable accumulation of stocks and the steady demand necessary to work these off was absent. Instead, there was at one time uncertainty as to the monsoon and above all uncertainty as to future prices owing to the fluctuating estimates of the American crop during the period of falling prices following on the bumper crop finally recorded, larger orders could not be expected. In consequence contracts during the actual busy season tended to be of a retail character only.

The total value of imports of cotton piecegoods (including fents) fell by Rs. 2·34 crores to Rs. 14·19 crores. The largest drop is recorded in coloured piecegoods which was responsible for a decrease of Rs. 1·19 crore, grey and white piecegoods sharing Rs. 68·09 lakhs and Rs. 48·87 lakhs respectively. Imports of fents valued at Rs. 65·07 lakhs showed a small improvement due to larger despatches from the United States of America, amounting to Rs. 26·09 lakhs against Rs. 14·05 lakhs in the last year, while the arrivals from the United Kingdom receded from Rs. 48·53 lakhs to Rs. 38·43 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports under this head was 69 per cent. against 74 per cent. in the preceding year while that of Japan rose from 17 per cent. to 22 per cent. in the year under report. Imports of grey piecegoods fell by Rs. 68·09 lakhs to Rs. 3·92 crores chiefly as a result of smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom. The share of Japan is larger than that of the United Kingdom and has risen from 54 to 69·7 per cent. Longcloth and shirtings and sheetings are the chief items under this head, bulk of which is supplied by Japan. Imports of the former from Japan increased by Rs. 42·38 lakhs to Rs. 1·68 crore but supplies of the latter further receded by Rs. 19·2 lakhs to Rs. 66·79 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom was the principal source of supply of white and coloured piecegoods, both of which show considerable decreases. Imports of whites declined by Rs. 48·87 lakhs to Rs. 3·8 crores of which British supplies constituted about 89 per cent. against 90 per cent. in the preceding year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) longcloth and shirtings, (3) nainsooks, and (4) dhutis, saris and scarves, the bulk of which came from the United Kingdom. Imports of coloured piecegoods dropped by Rs. 1·19 crore to Rs. 5·82 crores to which the United Kingdom contributed 84 per cent. against 85 per cent. in the preceding year, the principal items being (1) prints and chintz, (2) saris and scarves, (3) shirtings, (4) cambrics, and (5) unspecified descriptions.

*C. Cotton Yarn.*—

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	8,481	5,270	Rs. 138	Rs. 102
Japan .. ..	18,105	21,165	264	279
Other Countries ..	729	219	12	3

The improvement noticed last year was not maintained and the total imports of cotton yarn decreased by 661,000 lb. to over 26½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 80.32 lakhs to Rs. 3.84 crores in value, owing mainly to a marked fall in the arrivals from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United Kingdom, which were mainly of higher counts, fell by nearly 2½ million lb. to 5½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 86.43 lakhs to Rs. 1.02 crore in value. On the other hand arrivals from Japan advanced by 3 million lb. to 21 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 14.66 lakhs to Rs. 2.79 crores in value. A noteworthy feature of the arrivals from Japan in the year under review was that supplies of lower counts have again fallen while those of higher counts show a notable improvement. Her despatches of 16s to 20s decreased by 272,000 lb. to over 1½ million lb. and 21s to 30s from 370,000 lb. to 150,000 lb. Her sendings of 31s to 40s, on the other hand, improved from 10½ million lb. to 12 million lb. Even the arrivals of higher counts 51s to 60s rose further from 343,000 lb. to 651,000 lb. and those of 61s to 100s and above 100s amounted to 24,000 lb. and 70,000 lb. respectively against none in the preceding year. These figures suggest very forcibly that the Japanese competition in yarn militates more against Lancashire than Bombay. Despatches from China were 56,000 lb. only against 326,000 lb. in the last year. During the year under report imports of mercerised cotton yarn amounted to 2¾ million lb. valued at Rs. 63.77 lakhs as against over 2½ million lb. valued at Rs. 71.07 lakhs. The chief source of supply was Japan, 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.
1921-1922 ..	3.42	15.48	31.18	39.75	14.87	400
1922-1923 ..	4.52	14.36	33.87	39.72	14.13	497
1923-1924 ..	.84	11.77	23.55	41.95	15.93	398
1924-1925 ..	.63	15.55	27.31	50.48	19.85	474
1925-1926 ..	.42	15.51	26.65	51.12	19.00	423

share of the United Kingdom being 10 per cent. In the adjoining table the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the import from abroad.

The production of yarn was naturally affected adversely by the mill strike.

*D. Silk, raw, manufactured and artificial.*—Imports of raw silk again fell by 222,000 lb. to 875,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 23.33 lakhs to Rs. 61.31 Lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from Hongkong and Japan. The arrivals from China and Siam show a small improvement in quantity but a fall in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps fell by 947,000 lb. to 524,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 64.94 lakhs to Rs. 33.72 lakhs in value, due to a reduction in imports from all the supplying countries notably Japan, Italy and China.

Imports of silk piecegoods, the most important item in the group, again improved in quantity by over 1½ million yards to nearly 13 million yards but declined in value by Rs. 14.22 lakhs to Rs. 1.65 crore owing to lower prices. Shipments from China, France and the United Kingdom, notably from the

first named country, were larger, while those from Japan and Hongkong fell off. The market was at one time perturbed by rumours of large imports into India *via* Siam, on which no import duty was paid. As a result of representations made by the Trade, silk goods imported over the land frontier of Siam were made liable to import duty. Arrivals of silk mixtures also improved slightly in quantity by 62,000 yards to over 1½ million yards but decreased in value by Rs. 1·32 lakh to Rs. 18·32 lakhs. The improvement in quantity was due to larger supplies from Japan and Switzerland, especially from the former, but imports from Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom were on a smaller scale.

The steady progress noticed in artificial silk yarn in the two preceding years continued during the year under review and supplies rose by over 1 million lb. to 2 million lb. and by Rs. 24·26 lakhs to Rs. 56·19 lakhs in value; the chief sources of supply were Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk also improved by 105,000 yards to over 9¼ million yards in quantity but fell by Rs. 15·38 lakhs to Rs. 85·94 lakhs in value. The principal suppliers were the United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland.

*E. Wool, raw and manufactured.*—Imports of raw wool improved considerably in quantity by 782,000 lb. to 4¼ million lb. owing chiefly to larger imports from Persia; prices were lower and the value increased to a very small extent from Rs. 36·14 lakhs to Rs. 37·08 lakhs. Supplies from Australia increased by Rs. 1·24 lakh but those from the United Kingdom declined by Rs. 3·36 lakhs. Most of the Persian wool is re-shipped to foreign countries. Arrivals of yarn and knitting wool declined to a small extent owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom though imports from Germany improved by Rs. 1·28 lakh. Imports of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in this group, decreased by Rs. 2·32 lakhs to Rs. 1·23 crore due chiefly to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Germany. Arrivals from Italy, on the other hand, improved by Rs. 8·35 lakhs to Rs. 19·04 lakhs, and from Belgium by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 4·65 lakhs, both countries sending mainly piecegoods of cheaper qualities. The United Kingdom, the chief source of supply, supplied 63 per cent. of the total imports. Most of the other manufactures of wool, particularly carpets and rugs, showed increases. Imports of shawls have declined.



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

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

	Principal Articles.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	580.0	658.7	1,050.3	1,209.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8
1	Cotton, raw .. ..	.. 5	2.1	..	..	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	239.7	299.3	547.5	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9
3	Hides and skins, raw. ..	..	..	..	..	56.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4
4	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	63.7	138.1	113.5	166.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5
5	Wool Manufactures ..	4.3	12.9	13.8	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4
6	Metals and Ores ..	14.6	5.9	14.4	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9
7	Spices .. ..	9.4	19.5	16.3	23.9.	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1
8	Apparel .. ..	6.3	4.6	22.0	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4
9	Gums and Resins ..	16.1	11.7	19.3	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0
10	Cotton Twist and Yarn..	12.9	6.0	32.1	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3
11	Hardware .. ..	9.0	4.0	11.0	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5
12	Coal and coke ..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5
13	Oils .. ..	3.0	4	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3
14	Postal articles ..	6.9	8.9	13.4	19.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8
15	Fruits and Vegetables ..	48.9	41.0	35.4	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0
16	Machinery and Millwork.	2.4	1.6	3.1	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0
17	Glass and Glassware ..	6.2	5.4	9.6	16.5	16.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9
18	Fish .. ..	5.8	6.4	6.2	11.6	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6
19	Matches .. ..	2.7	2.3	7.8	9.8	3.0	3.3	11.8	10.4	5.3	4.8
20	Drugs and medicines ..	7.4	4.8	19.6	29.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3
21	Silk Manufactures ..	9.7	9.3	36.3	42.5	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1
22	Leather .. ..	4	6	2.2	2.8	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2
23	Ivory, unmanufactured	6.5	3.5	6.9	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.9
24	Tea .. ..	5.2	3.6	14.4	8.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.7
25	Coffee .. ..	1.4	5.2	2.9	11.1	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2

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

Countries.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
Mesopotamia .. .. .	69·95	51·45	—18·50
Persia .. .. .	83·29	71·25	—12·04
United Kingdom .. .. .	244·82	199·27	—45·55
Arabia .. .. .	95·09	58·79	—36·30
Aden .. .. .	46·13	21·46	—24·67
Tanganyika Territory .. .. .	12·25	6·96	—5·29
Kenya Colony .. .. .	43·31	23·79	—19·52
Other European Countries .. .. .	69·23	77·00	+7·77
Japan .. .. .	164·36	128·45	—35·91
Hongkong .. .. .	11·09	9·85	—1·24
Ceylon .. .. .	25·19	22·55	—2·64
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) .. .. .	20·85	24·79	+3·94
United States of America .. .. .	23·51	15·40	—11·11
Zanzibar and Pemba .. .. .	22·99	11·06	—11·93

33. There was a very marked falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay during the year under review, the value contracting by Rs. 2·33 crores and falling to Rs. 7·58 crores. Raw cotton accounted for Rs. 75 lakhs of this fall due partly to the fact that East African cotton was shipped direct to the United Kingdom instead of *via* Bombay, and partly to Japan finding it less profitable to import East African cotton than in the previous year. The fall of Rs. 87 lakhs in re-export of cotton manufactures reflects the smaller imports during the year and the general trade depression which prevailed, East Africa, Aden, Arabia and Mesopotamia all took smaller quantities. Re-exports of sugar contracted further by 4,800 tons to 10,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 32·28 lakhs to Rs. 30·53 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller reshipments to Persia, Zanzibar and Pemba, Mesopotamia and Arabia. Direct shipments from the United Kingdom to these countries apparently increased and Karachi obtained also a larger share in this trade. On the other hand 1,500 tons went to the United Kingdom against none in the last year. Re-exports of raw hides and skins which consisted almost entirely of Persian fur-bearing skins also fell by 136 tons to 307 tons in quantity and by Rs. 29·4 lakhs to Rs. 1·1 crore in value, due to smaller demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and to cessation of demand from Canada.

## INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1925-1926.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, Raw (including waste) .. ..	23,51,13,336	52,33,96,940	63,28,05,578	62,78,94,273	—49·11	66·27
2	Seeds .. ..	11,76,69,123	8,49,66,944	12,40,21,662	11,80,60,355	—59·61	12·46
3	Cotton Manufactures .. ..	1,17,60,653	5,55,27,361	4,86,52,601	3,73,50,628	—113·02	3·94
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn .. ..	8,56,57,468	8,41,20,532	3,64,99,928	2,90,48,845	—74·51	3·07
5	Grain, Pulse and Flour .. ..	3,44,42,749	1,98,04,083	2,50,57,544	2,66,90,083	+16·32	2·82
6	Wool, Raw .. ..	1,19,80,789	2,06,86,219	2,57,10,180	1,70,46,964	—86·63	1·80
7	Postal Articles .. ..	48,18,886	96,93,133	1,20,37,105	1,23,27,781	+2·91	1·30
8	Metals and ores .. ..	87,94,004	83,23,353	80,29,276	85,15,523	+4·86	·90
9	Leather .. ..	71,11,118	1,01,58,153	99,80,701	78,35,992	—21·45	·83
10	Hides and Skins, Raw .. ..	59,33,456	1,14,48,379	47,98,290	62,95,215	+14·97	·66
11	Oil cakes .. ..	10,43,015	22,40,039	55,80,509	54,67,137	—1·13	·58
12	Spices .. ..	21,39,034	38,50,007	35,05,383	52,18,910	+17·13	·55
13	Hemp, Raw .. ..	32,91,299	30,58,779	54,93,018	48,16,465	—6·77	·51

14	Myrabolams .. .. .	36,25,367	31,55,345	47,54,651	35,39,322	-12.15	.37
15	Wool Manufactures .. .. .	8,54,749	32,54,860	53,26,786	35,21,527	-18.05	.37
16	Tea .. .. .	9,78,448	35,55,131	28,78,500	28,98,025	+ .19	.31
17	Oils .. .. .	9,69,536	39,77,150	40,75,616	28,78,037	-11.98	.30
18	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams.	7,58,821	13,53,711	15,16,007	23,85,094	+ 8.69	.25
19	Tobacco .. .. .	9,60,666	21,65,218	30,69,614	22,81,703	-7.88	.24
20	Fruits and Vegetables .. .. .	15,10,759	11,25,606	15,74,383	21,28,570	+ 5.54	.23
21	Provisions and Oilman's Stores .. .. .	14,53,644	21,24,124	16,18,702	17,28,395	+ 1.10	.18
22	Wood and Timber .. .. .	4,50,065	8,75,194	14,08,245	15,88,083	+ 1.80	.17
23	Manures .. .. .	16,14,755	12,18,573	14,19,352	11,28,856	-2.90	.12
24	Gums and Resins .. .. .	8,50,373	8,18,093	6,69,982	11,36,039	+ 4.66	.12
25	Bristles .. .. .	..	6,12,565	15,30,270	11,27,675	-4.03	.12
26	Fish .. .. .	7,47,974	7,15,846	10,59,414	9,25,240	-1.34	.10
27	Jute Manufactures .. .. .	6,20,493	14,88,819	14,96,309	8,99,927	-5.96	.10
28	Silk and articles made of Silk .. .. .	3,06,314	7,21,219	8,00,609	7,04,412	-.96	.07
29	Coffee .. .. .	2,05,289	10,37,705	6,33,034	7,01,006	+ .68	.07
30	Books, printed and Printed Matter .. .. .	3,89,684	3,87,591	5,94,065	6,55,746	+ .62	.07
31	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	3,68,337	4,68,729	5,13,468	5,00,105	-.13	.05
32	Furniture and Cabinetware .. .. .	3,14,317	5,06,118	3,57,754	2,75,473	-.82	.03
33	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Horn meal.	10,03,867	2,70,460	2,27,883	2,68,444	+ .40	.03

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-1924.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1925-26.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
34	Apparel .. .. .	3,95,584	6,79,101	6,90,778	2,60,384	-4.30	.03
35	Sugar .. .. .	4,00,868	6,50,212	3,72,937	1,95,303	-1.78	.02
36	Other Articles .. .. .	3,96,12,843	42,67,626	72,92,604	90,83,962	+17.91	.96
	Total Merchandise ..	58,81,47,683	87,26,72,918	98,60,52,738	94,73,79,559	-366.73	100.00

35. The principal feature of the export trade was that the total value of Indian produce exported has again fallen from Rs. 98·6 crores to Rs. 94·74 crores. This fall is attributable mainly to a large shrinkage in shipments of cotton manufactures, raw wool, cotton yarn and seeds. On the other hand such principal articles, as grain, pulse and flour, raw hides and skins and metals and ores, record improvements. The most important articles have been treated separately in subsequent paragraphs. Of the other articles not so treated the following deserve notice. The total value of tea exported was practically stationary but the quantity declined to a small extent as a result of smaller despatches to Persia. The decrease of Rs. 12·15 lakhs in myrabolams was due to a smaller demand from the United Kingdom, the continental countries and the United States of America. Exports of groundnut cakes decreased by Rs. 7·47 lakhs to Rs. 25·66 lakhs owing chiefly to reduced demand from the United Kingdom and Germany, but Ceylon and Belgium increased their takings considerably. The improvement of Rs. 3·06 lakhs in linseed cake was due to larger shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium, the United Kingdom taking 900 tons less than in the previous year. Exports of raw hemp declined from Rs. 54·93 lakhs to Rs. 48·16 lakhs in consequence of smaller demand from the United Kingdom and France; while shipments of spices were larger by Rs. 17·13 lakhs to Rs. 52·19 lakhs owing to larger despatches of pepper to the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements, Egypt and the United States of America for which the poor crop in the Straits Settlements is largely accountable.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—The principal items under this head are wheat, wheat flour and rice. Exports of wheat fell by 16,000 tons to 42,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 17·77 lakhs to Rs. 79·16 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to Italy and France which took 10,000 and 1,000 tons against 36,000 and 3,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Mesopotamia, on the other hand, increased by 2,000 tons to 13,000 tons and 6,000 tons to 9,000 tons respectively. Exports of wheat flour decreased from 24,000 tons to 22,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 57·52 lakhs to Rs. 55·43 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Ceylon and Egypt, Persian purchases being 3,000 tons more than in the last year. Shipments of rice, on the other hand, improved by 12,000 tons to 27,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 24·41 lakhs to Rs. 63·48 lakhs in value owing mainly to larger takings by Mesopotamia, Persia and Other Native States in Arabia. Shipments of lentils and jawar and bajra improved but those of other food grains declined.

37. *Hides and Skins (raw and tanned).*—The trade recovered somewhat from the set back noticed last year and exports of raw hides increased from 55 tons valued at Rs. 1·14 lakh to 417 tons valued at Rs. 7·1 lakhs in the year under review. The improvement was due to better trade with Italy which took 188 tons against 42 tons and also to German purchases amounting to 179 tons against none in the previous year. Shipments of tanned hides, on the other hand, declined by 465 tons to 954 tons in quantity and by Rs. 18·06 lakhs to Rs. 38·91 lakhs in value due chiefly to a reduced demand from the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins improved by 577 tons to 3,979 tons in quantity and by Rs. 9·01 lakhs to Rs. 55·85 lakhs in value as a result of

larger purchases by the United States of America. Shipments to that country advanced by 897 tons to 3,259 tons while those to the United Kingdom contracted by 356 tons to 225 tons. Exports of tanned or dressed skins were also down by 159 tons to 626 tons in quantity and by Rs. 5.41 lakhs to Rs. 33.71 lakhs in value as a result of reduced demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

38. *Metals and Ores*.—Manganese ore is the principal item in this group and the total quantity of the ore shipped from British India fell from 639,000 tons to 564,000 tons in the year under review. While Bengal and Madras sent 57,000 tons and 20,000 tons less, Bombay improved its share by 2,000 tons owing to larger exports to Belgium which took 75,000 tons against 62,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Germany were larger by 4,000 tons and those to the Netherlands and the United States of America by 1,000 tons each; those to France and the United Kingdom decreased by 13,000 tons and 2,000 tons respectively.

39. *Seeds*.—Oilseeds rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay. The total shipments improved to a small extent in quantity by 3,000 tons to 519,000 tons but decreased in value by Rs. 59.61 lakhs to Rs. 11.81 crores as a result of lower prices. A feature of the year was that three of the six important items under this head, *viz.*, linseed, rape seed and cotton seed show decreases, the most marked being in linseed. Exports of linseed fell by 34,000 tons to 153,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 86.93 lakhs to Rs. 4.21 crores in value owing chiefly to a falling off in the demand from France and the United Kingdom, while sesamum, castor seed and groundnuts record noticeable increases. The increase in groundnuts was indeed striking and justified the additional acreage sown. Shipments advanced by 39,000 tons to 85,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 88.1 lakhs to Rs. 2.16 crores in value. The bulk of the additional exports was taken by France and Italy.

Seeds.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>								
United Kingdom .. .. .	69,679	1,87,01,632	46,606	1,29,76,772	36,704	1,00,77,979	-9,902	-28,98,793
Italy .. .. .	23,376	63,35,443	39,387	1,03,73,015	38,105	99,78,816	-1,282	-3,97,200
France .. .. .	34,811	92,78,800	62,790	1,67,38,578	38,316	1,13,58,208	-24,474	-53,80,370
Belgium .. .. .	6,509	17,73,219	7,872	21,48,699	11,947	32,06,986	+4,075	+10,57,291
Germany .. .. .	1,290	3,58,199	4,975	13,91,785	6,551	17,16,808	+1,576	+3,25,023
Netherlands .. .. .	6,000	16,37,525	9,120	25,43,392	9,880	27,09,522	+760	+1,66,130
Spain .. .. .	6,440	17,55,055	12,117	33,02,194	9,000	23,60,375	-3,117	-9,41,819
Greece .. .. .	950	2,54,749	250	69,124	1,700	4,12,124	+1,450	+3,43,000
Other countries .. .. .	151	41,703	4,236	12,23,804	930	2,57,912	-3,306	-9,65,892
Total .. .. .	149,206	4,01,35,725	187,353	5,07,67,359	153,133	4,20,74,729	-34,220	-86,92,630
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjili)—</i>								
Germany .. .. .	200	64,000	900	2,21,862	2,000	6,02,777	+1,100	+3,80,915
Italy .. .. .	805	2,53,287	16,514	53,74,725	10,835	31,54,126	-5,679	-22,20,599
Austria .. .. .	145	46,187	..	..	..	..	..	..
France .. .. .	4,680	13,06,449	4,705	12,76,628	8,307	22,04,240	+3,602	+9,27,612
Netherlands .. .. .	300	90,007	2,075	5,97,224	4,475	13,07,914	+2,400	+7,10,690
Belgium .. .. .	..	..	400	1,18,345	1,100	3,14,820	+700	+1,96,475
Ceylon .. .. .	1,547	5,10,771	1,061	3,36,411	1,323	4,05,350	+262	+68,939
Aden and Dependencies .. .. .	42	14,650	148	55,064	393	1,66,428	+245	+1,11,364
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	1,040	+5	+1,040



Seeds.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Sesamum (til or jinjili)—contd.</i>								
Denmark .. .. .	500	1,60,000	200	56,000	1,000	3,00,000	+800	+2,44,000
Turkey European .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,013	3,28,318	+1,013	+3,28,318
Other Native States in Arabia .. .. .	349	1,20,049	213	1,35,205	399	1,53,426	+186	+18,221
Egypt .. .. .	59	17,995	1,099	3,65,209	2,448	9,13,194	+1,349	+5,47,935
Other countries .. .. .	273	87,116	243	84,590	781	2,43,267	+538	+1,58,677
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>26,79,511</b>	<b>27,558</b>	<b>80,21,263</b>	<b>34,079</b>	<b>1,00,94,900</b>	<b>+6,521</b>	<b>+14,73,637</b>
<i>ape seed—</i>								
Germany .. .. .	925	2,00,697	100	22,750	130	35,861	+30	+13,111
France .. .. .	2,750	6,10,475	1,590	3,87,450	550	1,31,750	-1,030	-2,55,700
Netherlands .. .. .	200	41,000	100	29,000	905	2,23,583	+805	+1,94,588
Belgium .. .. .	10	2,100	20	4,600	..	..	-20	-4,600
Italy .. .. .	22,024	50,59,085	24,478	50,94,008	12,335	32,30,090	-12,142	-27,63,918
United Kingdom .. .. .	16,810	36,28,504	11,338	26,08,464	6,271	15,33,721	-5,067	-10,74,743
Spain .. .. .	450	1,06,125	1,200	3,26,729	1,060	2,79,033	-230	-47,696
Austria .. .. .	2,300	5,17,757	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway .. .. .	650	1,34,250	400	93,500	200	49,750	-200	-43,750
Other countries .. .. .	299	1,15,966	1,814	4,68,651	498	1,34,042	-1,316	-3,34,609
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>47,018</b>	<b>1,04,08,959</b>	<b>41,120</b>	<b>99,36,052</b>	<b>21,950</b>	<b>56,18,735</b>	<b>-19,170</b>	<b>-43,17,317</b>
<i>ston seed—</i>								
United Kingdom .. .. .	111,633	1,30,34,401	117,423	1,40,68,807	1,20,917	1,21,02,470	+3,494	-9,66,337
Egypt .. .. .	..	..	8,240	9,24,725	3,290	3,41,337	-4,950	-5,83,383
Other countries .. .. .	775	1,08,328	219	45,079	643	94,448	+424	+49,369
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>112,408</b>	<b>1,31,42,729</b>	<b>125,882</b>	<b>1,50,38,611</b>	<b>124,850</b>	<b>1,35,38,255</b>	<b>-1,022</b>	<b>-15,00,356</b>

<i>Castor seed—</i>								
United Kingdom .. .. .	14,196	38,08,246	18,170	54,93,636	26,420	59,74,353	+ 7,250	+ 4,50,777
United States of America .. .. .	10,450	28,39,795	18,772	58,79,063	24,650	57,90,890	+ 5,678	— 82,173
France .. .. .	16,554	44,48,683	11,156	33,58,717	16,760	40,29,261	+ 5,604	+ 6,90,544
Belgium .. .. .	3,100	7,98,067	3,005	8,59,627	5,436	12,90,822	+ 2,431	+ 4,31,105
Italy .. .. .	5,665	15,19,601	9,862	29,70,856	7,892	18,82,049	— 1,970	— 10,88,807
Spain .. .. .	1,850	4,85,124	2,451	7,31,362	2,575	6,23,142	+ 124	— 1,08,220
Other countries .. .. .	282	76,190	1,219	3,57,276	921	2,35,144	— 298	— 1,22,132
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>52,097</b>	<b>1,39,75,706</b>	<b>64,635</b>	<b>1,96,30,537</b>	<b>83,654</b>	<b>1,98,31,661</b>	<b>+ 19,019</b>	<b>+ 2,01,124</b>
<i>Groundnuts—</i>								
France .. .. .	20,739	58,98,566	10,394	29,56,521	25,251	66,94,327	+ 14,857	+ 37,37,806
Germany .. .. .	967	2,73,201	4,176	13,43,949	11,642	29,26,578	+ 7,466	+ 15,82,629
Belgium .. .. .	1,100	3,16,265	4,275	13,24,858	2,389	6,27,441	— 1,886	— 6,97,417
United Kingdom .. .. .	5,290	15,19,431	11,000	32,70,827	6,320	15,80,201	— 4,680	— 16,90,626
Netherlands .. .. .	1,520	4,23,822	4,396	12,99,127	6,745	16,44,985	+ 2,349	+ 3,45,858
Italy .. .. .	1,669	4,78,585	3,493	10,31,524	18,422	45,58,880	+ 14,929	+ 35,27,356
Spain .. .. .	1,200	3,39,235	7,675	13,98,129	12,125	30,31,848	+ 4,450	+ 16,33,719
Denmark .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,000	3,00,000	+ 1,000	+ 3,00,000
Other countries .. .. .	215	70,892	540	1,54,204	720	2,24,984	+ 180	+ 70,780
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>93,20,297</b>	<b>45,949</b>	<b>1,27,79,139</b>	<b>84,614</b>	<b>2,15,89,244</b>	<b>+ 38,665</b>	<b>+ 83,10,105</b>
Other seeds .. .. .	32,708	93,64,477	23,667	72,48,701	17,118	53,12,831	— 6,549	— 19,35,870
<b>Total Seeds .. .. .</b>	<b>435,037</b>	<b>9,90,27,404</b>	<b>516,164</b>	<b>12,40,21,662</b>	<b>519,398</b>	<b>11,80,60,355</b>	<b>+ 3,234</b>	<b>— 59,61,307</b>

40. *Textiles.—A. Cotton, Raw.*—A heavy fall in prices was the most marked feature of the year. The American cotton crop for 1925-26 season has been definitely reported to be the largest on record, namely in the neighbourhood of 17 million bales and this followed on another large crop of over 13 million bales in 1924. The 1924-25 crop in India constituted a record amounting to over 6 million bales and the yield of 1925-26 has been nearly as large. The growth of cotton in other parts of the world was also satisfactory. The natural effect was a gradual decline in prices: it is surprising indeed that the fall was not heavier. Due to the uncertain position of the American crop in the beginning of the 1925 season fluctuations were irregular. At the end of March 1925 the spot price for middling American was 14·07*d.* In April it fell to 13·43*d.* and May saw a further fall to 12·71*d.* From this point it rose to 13·48*d.* in June and again to 13·71*d.* in July. From August it took a downward turn in sympathy with the prospects of a bumper crop, and it closed at 9·50*d.* at the end of March 1926. Prices in Bombay were above American parity. The Indian crop was large but much of it was inferior in quality being damaged by the late unseasonable rains. The rate for Broach, which stood at Rs. 497 at the end of March 1925, fluctuated between Rs. 450 and Rs. 470 till the middle of May when it dropped to Rs. 427. The quotation then took an upward turn and closed at Rs. 444 old contracts. The new contract opened on 2nd June at Rs. 414 and fell to Rs. 400 in the same month. Thereafter prices continued to rise reaching Rs. 445 in the third week of September. From then the price steadily declined till the end of December when it reached Rs. 365. During January and February 1926 it fluctuated between Rs. 355 and Rs. 360 and thereafter it steadily declined, closing at Rs. 352 by the end of March 1926.

In view of abundant supplies of American cotton and the comparatively high prices of Indian cotton, continental spinners were induced to purchase a large quantity of American cotton. In consequence shipments to Europe were on a somewhat smaller scale than in the previous year. On the other hand, owing to the uncertainty of conditions in China, both that country and Japan took considerably large supplies and total shipments exceeded the previous year by 73,000 tons. The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the subjoined table:—

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1924-25.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom .. ..	13,470	1,82,58,877	14,063	1,67,09,392	+593	-15,49,485
Germany .. ..	14,044	1,76,74,869	14,611	1,63,47,569	+567	-13,27,300
Netherlands .. ..	1,902	21,44,823	2,434	24,37,947	+532	+2,93,124
Belgium .. ..	22,331	3,16,05,294	25,546	3,07,50,706	+3,215	-8,54,588
France .. ..	18,805	2,75,80,833	25,165	3,00,27,044	+6,360	+24,46,211
Spain .. ..	12,594	1,99,19,922	7,370	90,35,197	-5,224	-1,08,84,725
Ceylon .. ..	753	10,68,808	1,349	21,38,530	+596	+10,68,722
Italy .. ..	49,030	7,67,00,528	49,822	5,08,56,291	-8,208	-2,58,44,237
Austria .. ..	1,376	22,17,471	289	3,37,700	-1,087	-18,79,771
China .. ..	35,943	5,46,00,430	70,920	9,15,00,984	+34,977	+3,69,00,554
Japan .. ..	242,351	36,84,27,320	291,746	36,57,90,068	+39,395	-26,37,252
Indo China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Anam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China).	4,822	74,10,670	7,441	94,73,345	+2,619	+20,62,675
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	3,202	38,16,242	2,416	19,21,570	-786	-18,94,672
Other countries .. ..	1,128	13,78,491	643	5,67,930	-485	-8,10,561
Total .. ..	421,751	63,28,05,578	494,815	62,78,94,273	+73,064	-9,11,305

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

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
<b>Grey—</b>								
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. ..	1,050,855	3,62,977	1,477,151	4,52,664	748,689	1,90,159	—728,462	—2,62,505
Aden and Dependencies .. ..	2,414,916	7,20,207	1,994,603	5,82,858	1,656,631	4,43,587	—337,972	—1,39,271
Bahrain Islands .. .. .	477,358	1,62,502	690,690	2,00,842	646,943	2,04,181	—43,747	+3,339
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	582,015	1,83,528	473,412	1,39,757	421,108	1,01,827	—52,304	—37,930
Zanzibar and Pemba .. .. .	1,701,017	6,25,712	2,046,863	7,27,562	1,476,559	4,66,557	—570,304	2,61,005
Mesopotamia .. .. .	9,617,695	29,32,460	13,090,690	39,88,383	10,663,458	25,57,001	—2,427,232	—11,31,382
Other Native States in Arabia ..	391,805	1,20,609	220,131	63,551	373,088	1,12,438	+152,957	+48,887
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,916,820	11,39,485	4,185,526	15,87,907	3,922,302	13,44,705	—263,224	—2,43,202
Egypt .. .. .	234,700	69,226	105,513	32,424	372,650	95,798	+267,137	+63,374
Portuguese East Africa .. .. .	6,053,608	18,40,967	6,626,367	17,29,059	5,536,810	14,36,462	—1,089,557	—2,92,597
Italian East Africa .. .. .	745,702	2,44,916	731,891	1,67,074	867,675	1,93,819	+136,784	+26,745
Tanganyika Territory .. .. .	2,780,100	10,56,382	4,976,092	18,29,136	3,496,722	11,37,162	—1,479,370	—6,91,974
Siam .. .. .	131,958	55,139	435,924	1,50,125	734,380	1,86,615	+298,456	+36,490
Peru .. .. .	2,942,961	7,65,962	5,549,073	13,29,045	4,129,828	9,19,576	—1,419,245	—4,06,469
Other countries .. .. .	1,046,082	3,62,067	1,114,462	3,89,825	1,829,062	6,74,963	+714,600	+2,85,078
<b>Total Grey .. .. .</b>	<b>33,087,531</b>	<b>1,06,42,139</b>	<b>43,718,368</b>	<b>1,30,70,212</b>	<b>36,875,905</b>	<b>1,00,84,790</b>	<b>—6,842,483</b>	<b>—30,05,422</b>
<b>White .. .. .</b>	<b>1,176,025</b>	<b>3,88,533</b>	<b>861,793</b>	<b>3,19,189</b>	<b>5,69,946</b>	<b>1,76,298</b>	<b>—291,847</b>	<b>—1,42,891</b>

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—								
Aden and Dependencies .. ..	3,751,409	16,93,182	3,697,546	14,52,085	2,807,697	10,78,696	—889,849	—3,73,389
Bahrain Islands .. ..	3,982,757	15,57,692	5,614,550	19,34,365	3,221,035	12,95,808	—2,395,515	—6,38,557
Ceylon .. ..	2,542,640	14,25,335	1,817,409	9,33,124	2,327,063	11,71,748	+515,654	+2,36,619
Natal .. ..	1,400,005	5,21,329	1,041,227	4,37,401	1,413,375	4,18,79	+372,148	—18,605
Egypt .. ..	2,143,910	6,99,626	1,762,510	6,45,159	2,336,406	6,01,714	+573,896	+56,560
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3,233,722	13,46,561	2,851,214	12,19,603	3,625,273	13,23,911	+774,059	+1,04,309
Zanzibar and Pemba .. ..	1,597,225	6,76,537	1,405,790	5,91,493	1,213,451	4,60,653	—192,339	—1,30,840
Anglo Egyptian Sudan .. ..	1,722,834	8,32,216	1,999,147	8,08,167	1,319,390	5,11,014	—676,757	—2,97,153
Mesopotamia .. ..	30,862,895	80,62,837	35,506,783	88,03,523	22,882,326	51,12,990	—12,024,457	—36,90,633
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,738,735	10,58,955	2,483,594	8,68,343	2,106,883	6,99,892	—376,711	—1,68,451
Other Native States in Arabia ..	3,591,478	12,65,639	3,207,517	12,44,100	1,841,778	6,61,529	—1,365,739	—5,82,571
Persia .. ..	24,046,550	76,81,439	27,205,362	94,31,527	24,396,700	70,15,376	—2,808,662	—24,16,151
Siam .. ..	1,706,605	13,78,225	1,621,190	12,89,197	1,474,548	9,21,524	—146,642	—3,67,673
Portuguese East Africa .. ..	2,299,926	8,91,989	2,681,505	9,66,762	3,294,590	10,43,683	+613,085	+76,921
Tanganyika Territory .. ..	1,434,482	5,49,042	1,807,418	7,67,211	3,457,510	11,89,467	+1,650,092	+4,22,256
Other countries .. ..	5,080,276	20,02,797	3,749,747	15,04,569	5,096,124	18,87,824	+1,346,377	+3,83,255
Total Coloured .. ..	92,035,449	3,16,73,421	93,445,509	3,27,98,629	62,814,149	2,53,94,626	—15,631,360	—74,04,003
Total Piece-goods .. ..	126,299,605	4,27,04,093	143,025,650	4,61,88,030	120,260,000	3,56,35,714	—22,765,690	—1,05,52,316

The depression which characterised the mill industry during the two preceding years settled down more heavily than ever during the year under review. Prices of cloth and yarn were continually falling. The price of standard longcloth continued at the low level of Re. 1-4-6 till the end of April. From this point a further decline set in and by the middle of September reached Re. 1-2-0. Thereafter owing to the closing of the mills the rate improved but only to a small extent and that too temporarily. The off take during the period of the strike was poor and prices again sagged, closing at Re. 1-1-6 at the end of December. Lack of confidence rendered business on a wholesale basis impossible and whatever sales were effected were made at unremunerative rates. Production, particularly of coloured cloth, fell off to a very marked extent, as compared with the preceding year. In consequence total shipments during the year fell by 22½ million yards to 120 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 1·05 crores to Rs. 3·56 crores in value. Mesopotamia, Persia, Arabia and most of the countries in East Africa, which are the principal markets took smaller quantities, the decrease being more marked in the takings of Mesopotamia and Persia, where the competition of Japan in Greys and of Italy in Susi checks had a detrimental effect on Bombay's exports. The percentage shares of grey and coloured piecegoods remained unchanged. Mesopotamia continued the largest buyer of grey piecegoods and Persia of coloured piecegoods, closely followed by Mesopotamia.

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

*Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).*

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19 .. .. .	512	400	636	392
1919-20 .. .. .	725	359	869	228
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 .. .. .	369	152	828	98

The exports of both grey and coloured Indian piecegoods, particularly of the latter, show notable decreases. Re-exports of foreign greys and coloured goods also fell considerably.

*C. Cotton yarn.—*

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom .. ..	848,290	7,59,957	505,637	4,77,234	325,028	2,44,624	—179,709	—2,32,610
Egypt .. ..	4,552,560	41,06,372	6,666,618	67,13,515	5,095,150	47,92,717	—1,571,463	—19,20,793
Aden and Dependencies ..	2,244,990	23,76,123	2,853,240	32,84,395	2,613,090	26,85,051	—240,150	—5,99,344
China .. ..	660,000	6,02,500	....	....	8	10	+8	+10
Hongkong .. ..	19,653,640	1,81,33,011	14,128,010	1,35,55,870	9,444,904	81,36,722	—4,683,106	—54,19,148
Italy .. ..	....	....	26,656	26,637	1,251,880	9,37,536	+1,225,224	+9,10,899
Turkey European .. ..	444,400	3,82,867	364,200	3,54,693	785,200	7,36,523	+421,000	+3,81,830
Siam .. ..	1,227,900	11,77,930	1,428,600	15,36,937	1,679,040	15,42,612	+250,440	+5,675
Persia .. ..	2,313,860	25,49,460	3,227,025	36,01,229	3,617,190	37,04,713	+390,165	+1,03,484
Straits Settlements .. ..	1,387,700	14,69,187	810,290	8,96,593	1,085,080	10,72,167	+274,790	+1,75,574
Mesopotamia .. ..	832,400	7,55,044	921,000	9,21,151	796,516	7,01,245	—124,484	—2,19,606
Syria .. ..	2,132,800	20,30,522	2,376,314	23,08,539	1,782,400	16,30,298	—593,914	—6,78,241
Other countries .. ..	1,637,907	16,37,412	2,753,259	28,23,135	3,059,162	28,64,627	+305,903	+41,492
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>37,936,447</b>	<b>3,59,80,385</b>	<b>36,060,840</b>	<b>3,64,99,928</b>	<b>31,535,548</b>	<b>2,90,48,845</b>	<b>—4,525,301</b>	<b>—74,51,083</b>

For largely the same reasons the yarn trade was also disappointing. The price of yarn steadily declined in sympathy with that of cotton. The general demand was not attractive and hence there was no scope for operations on a big scale. The net result was that exports of yarn again declined by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. to  $31\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 74.51 lakhs to Rs. 2.9 crores in value. Italy, European Turkey, Persia and Straits Settlements increased their demand, but there was a heavy falling off in shipments to Hongkong, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Syria. Though figures are not available, it is more than probable that Japanese competition has contributed mainly to this result.

*D. Wool, Raw.*—The improvement noticed last year due largely to th<sup>e</sup> high prices obtaining in the United Kingdom did not continue in the year under review owing to a general fall in prices and exports fell by nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million lb. to nearly 18 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 86.63 lakhs to Rs. 1.7 crore in value mainly owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Despatches to the United States of America and France also declined by Rs. 2.36 lakhs and Rs. 1.29 lakh. Germany took none against 144,000 lb. in the last year.



MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1924-25 and 1925-26 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).						Exports (Merchandise).						Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Percentage to total imports.			1913-1914.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Percentage to total exports.			1913-1914.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	
				1913-1914.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.				1913-1914.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.				
				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—																
United Kingdom .. ..	36,23-25	37,55-17	32,87-09	57-95	43-32	41-65	8,55-64	14,61-65	11,57-02	12-32	13-47	11-31	33-93	26-78	24-52	
Hongkong .. ..	55-07	53-73	32-22	88	82	41	6,31-39	1,55-61	98-61	9-09	1-43	96	5-20	1-07	72	
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,90-55	2,58-72	42-60	3-05	2-96	54	9-37	15-05	19-26	13	14	19	1-51	1-40	34	
Aden and Dependencies ..	25-37	10-56	10-32	40	12	13	96-58	1,69-88	1,30-66	1-39	1-57	1-28	92	99	78	
Mesopotamia .. ..	30-57	61-41	42-07	48	70	53	82-74	2,64-91	2,31-91	1-17	2-44	2-27	81	1-66	1-51	
Ceylon .. ..	10-36	25-34	34-95	17	29	44	39-14	1,05-86	1,33-53	56	98	1-31	37	67	93	
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	67-27	75-84	86-29	1-08	87	1-09	58-00	53-24	70-04	84	49	68	95	66	86	
Bahrein Islands .. ..	71-30	31-41	23-64	1-14	86	30	32-49	69-54	45-71	46	64	45	79	52	38	
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	30-08	54-80	55-30	48	63	70	20-82	63-03	44-61	30	58	43	39	60	55	
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3-32	3,67-75	3,40-09	05	4-21	4-32	43-30	1,16-23	94-61	62	1-07	92	35	2-47	2-40	
Tanganyika Territory ..	14	5-70	6-42	..	06	08	32-61	49-41	40-09	46	45	89	25	28	26	
Natal .. ..	17-63	36-22	22-83	28	41	29	4-87	23-12	17-94	07	21	18	17	30	23	
Canada .. ..	06	43-80	41-11	..	50	52	06	5-36	26	..	05	00	..	25	23	
Australia .. ..	39-73	30-78	74-57	64	35	94	2-31	4-08	4-51	03	04	04	83	18	44	
Other British Possessions ..	1-82	20-08	41-01	03	23	52	6-23	48-80	33-4 9	10	45	33	06	35	41	
Total United Kingdom and British Possessions.	41,66-54	48,61-31	41,41-11	66-63	55-63	52-46	19,15-55	26,05-77	21,22-25	27-54	24-01	20-74	46-03	38-12	34-56	

## Foreign Countries—

Europe—															
Hungary .. .. .	..	12-65	19-19	..	-16	-25	..	..	-08	..	..	-00	..	-06	-11
Belgium .. .. .	1,00-91	2,80-37	2,32-23	1-61	3-21	2-94	4,71-48	4,23-79	4,33-45	6-79	3-90	4-24	4-34	3-59	3-67
France .. .. .	1,34-97	1,32-69	1,47-61	2-22	1-52	1-87	6,87-54	6,52-13	6,65-60	9-90	6-01	6-50	6-26	4-01	4-49
Germany .. .. .	6,02-42	8,03-60	5,88-98	9-64	9-20	7-46	5,02-15	2,67-02	2,88-05	7-23	2-47	2-62	8-37	5-47	4-73
Italy .. .. .	1,35-62	2,33-30	2,41-56	2-17	2-67	3-06	4,16-13	11,11-57	8,05-13	5-99	10-25	7-87	4-18	6-87	5-77
Austria .. .. .	1,67-60	32-76	46-83	-68	-38	-51	2,69-25	24-63	5-66	3-88	-23	-05	3-81	-29	-36
Spain .. .. .	5-53	7-94	5-83	-09	-09	-07	61-03	2,69-60	1,62-34	-88	2-48	1-59	-50	1-42	-93
Netherlands .. ..	29-63	90-80	1,16-63	-47	1-04	1-48	20-53	90-86	1,09-59	-30	-84	1-07	-38	-93	1-23
Sweden .. .. .	17-48	42-04	48-59	-28	-48	-62	2-35	4-52	2-59	-03	-04	-03	-15	-24	-28
Czecho Slovakia ..	..	82-41	90-76	..	-94	1-15	..	-01	-12	..	..	-00	..	-42	-50
Norway .. .. .	10-00	18-50	16-65	-16	-21	-21	-96	1-33	-77	-01	-01	-01	-08	-10	-10
Switzerland .. ..	40-10	1,08-12	9-98	-64	1-24	1-27	..	-53	-47	..	..	-00	-30	-55	-55
Georgia .. .. .	..	33-88	13-47	..	-38	-17	..	..	..	..	..	-00	..	-17	-07
Other Countries ..	3-56	17-38	14-06	-04	-20	-18	18-65	32-82	46-63	-26	-30	-46	-18	-26	-33
<b>Total Europe ..</b>	<b>12,51-82</b>	<b>18,96-44</b>	<b>16,76-37</b>	<b>20-02</b>	<b>21-70</b>	<b>21-54</b>	<b>24,50-07</b>	<b>28,78-81</b>	<b>25,00-48</b>	<b>35-27</b>	<b>26-53</b>	<b>24-44</b>	<b>28-05</b>	<b>24-38</b>	<b>23-04</b>
Asia—															
Japan .. .. .	2,02-52	8,68-35	8,89-08	3-24	9-94	11-26	16,42-48	38,53-96	37,92-06	23-64	35-52	37-07	19-98	24-11	25-83
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1,36-66	2,07-32	1,90-07	2-19	2-37	2-41	4,10-72	5,49-72	9,19-18	5-91	5-06	8-98	4-15	8-88	6-12
Persia .. .. .	59-07	1,67-36	1,41-18	-94	1-92	1-79	1,10-14	2,67-43	2,39-68	1-59	2-47	2-34	1-28	2-22	2-10
Java .. .. .	1,58-80	2,24-20	2,95-57	2-54	2-57	3-74	1-82	3-64	4-12	-03	-03	-04	1-22	1-16	1-65
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	43-81	48-15	45-27	-70	-55	-57	48-20	63-66	51-93	-69	-59	-51	-70	-57	-54
Other Native States in Arabia	9-67	4-94	5-68	-16	-06	-07	78-02	60-36	40-99	-86	-56	-40	-69	-33	-26
Siam .. .. .	25-27	17-77	9-82	-40	-20	-13	17-08	38-06	36-88	-26	-35	-36	-32	-29	-26
Borneo Dutch .. ..	..	-04	8-31	..	..	-11	..	..	..	..	..	-00	..	..	-04
Other countries ..	31-11	1-14	14-03	-51	-01	-19	28-22	1,10-34	1,27-02	-68	1-01	1-24	-46	-67	-79
<b>Total Asia ..</b>	<b>6,60-91</b>	<b>15,39-86</b>	<b>15,99-01</b>	<b>10-68</b>	<b>17-62</b>	<b>20-27</b>	<b>23,36-68</b>	<b>49,47-07</b>	<b>52,11-66</b>	<b>33-60</b>	<b>45-59</b>	<b>50-94</b>	<b>22-80</b>	<b>33-11</b>	<b>37-68</b>
Africa .. .. .	29-17	33-74	30-43	-47	-39	-39	1,31-14	1,92-79	1,64-74	1-89	1-78	1-61	1-21	1-16	1-03
America .. .. .	1,37-50	4,07-04	4,45-32	2-20	4-06	5-64	1,13-89	2,27-03	2,32-32	1-64	2-09	2-27	1-91	3-23	3-74
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>62,51-94</b>	<b>87,37-89</b>	<b>78,93-14</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>69,47-33</b>	<b>1,08,51-47</b>	<b>1,02,31-65</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>100-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>	<b>1,00-00</b>

42. The most noticeable feature is that the United Kingdom has yielded pride of place to Japan, whose share in both Imports and Exports trade has increased, while the United Kingdom's share decreased on both counts. The actual percentages are a rise in imports from Japan from 9·94 to 11·26 and in exports from 35·52 to 37·07, while imports from the United Kingdom fell from 43·32 to 41·65 and exports from 13·47 to 11·31. The share of the British Empire as a whole declined from 38·12 per cent. to 34·56 per cent., imports falling from 55·63 to 52·46 and exports from 24·01 to 20·74. The percentage share of the Continent of Europe also decreased from 24·38 per cent. to 23·04 per cent. owing chiefly to smaller trade with Germany and Italy, the improvements in the shares of France, Belgium and the Netherlands being insignificant. America increased her share from 3·23 per cent. to 3·74.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure fell further by Rs. 4·98 crores to Rs. 32·87 crores owing to smaller arrivals of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, iron and steel, and cotton spinning machinery. Imports from other British possessions also dropped by Rs. 2·22 crores to Rs. 8·54 crores due mainly to contracted imports of sugar from Mauritius, raw cotton from Kenya Colony and coal from Natal, though there was a noticeable increase in the total imports from Australia owing to the arrivals of wheat worth Rs. 31·46 lakhs against none in the previous year. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased by Rs. 2·2 crores to Rs. 16·76 crores due mainly to smaller arrivals of aniline and alizarine dyes and metals from Germany, iron and steel from Belgium and kerosene oil from Georgia, though there were appreciable improvements in the imports of provisions from the Netherlands and artificial silk from Italy. Among foreign countries in Asia imports from Japan, next in importance to the United Kingdom, increased by Rs. 20·73 lakhs owing mainly to larger arrivals of cotton grey piecegoods, cotton yarn and brass, the supplies of silk yarn, noils and warps, silk piecegoods and matches having declined considerably. Imports from China were down by Rs. 17·25 lakhs to Rs. 1·9 crore in consequence of smaller arrivals of cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and raw silk. Supplies of silk piecegoods from this country showed an appreciable improvement. The decrease of Rs. 26·18 lakhs in the total imports from Persia was mainly due to the exclusion of the imports of fuel oil by the G. I. P. Railway which are being treated as Government Stores from July 1925; larger arrivals of sugar account for the marked increase of Rs. 71·28 lakhs in the total imports from Java. The small improvement in the share of the United States of America was due to larger supplies of kerosene oil, rubber manufactures, cotton tents and motor cars.

Under exports Japan continues to occupy the first place and her share improved from 35·52 per cent. to 37·07 per cent. as a result of her heavy purchases of raw cotton. It is worthy of note that her total purchases from Bombay are some four times larger than the value of the merchandise she exports to this city. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage share of 11·31 against 13·47 in the last year, the decrease being due to restricted shipments of raw wool, seeds, raw cotton and hides and skins both raw and tanned. Among other countries there was a small improvement in the share of France owing to larger shipments of raw cotton. The shares of Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands do not show material variations but those of Italy and Spain declined owing to smaller despatches of raw cotton, seeds, and wheat to the

former and of raw cotton to the latter country. China improved her share as a result of increased takings of raw cotton while that of Persia fell owing to a fall in the exports of cotton piecegoods to that country. There was no material variation in the percentage share of the United States of America, larger shipments of Indian skins (raw) being counterbalanced by smaller despatches of raw cotton to that country.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account advanced by Rs. 1.44 crore to Rs. 2.75 crores in the year under review. This advance is largely accounted for by the inclusion under this head since July 1925 of the G. I. P. Railway Stores. The increases of Rs. 24.42 lakhs in machinery and millwork and of Rs. 10.4 lakhs in metals were due to larger importations of "other sorts of machinery" and "rails, chairs and fishplates" respectively. Exports on Government account, on the other hand, decreased by Rs. 21.67 lakhs to Rs. 19.43 lakhs owing to smaller despatches of articles not specified and of arms, ammunition and military stores.

44. *Treasure.*—

	Average for five years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for five years end- ing 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs. .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
<b>Gold—</b>					
Private .. ..	27,99,20,839	19,94,94,128	72,34,77,740	34,66,42,144	—37,68,35,596
Government ..	27,000	8,40,91,104	..	..	..
<b>Silver—</b>					
Private .. ..	8,68,27,258	12,83,54,846	22,09,19,133	16,03,41,011	—6,05,78,122
Government ..	2,15,72,687	2,65,57,211	2,05,580	4,35,068	+2,29,508
<b>Currency notes—</b>					
Private .. ..	..	..	61,13,886	31,15,810	—29,98,076
Government ..	..	..	..	2,32,303	+2,32,303
Total, Imports ..	38,83,47,784	43,84,97,289	95,07,16,339	51,07,66,356	—43,99,49,983
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
<b>Gold—</b>					
Private .. ..	3,65,04,983	8,58,98,060	32,76,068	22,66,191	—9,89,877
Government ..	70,07,178	1,19,80,019	..	..	..
<b>Silver—</b>					
Private .. ..	2,07,58,434	1,88,70,575	3,63,24,768	2,52,72,586	—1,10,52,182
Government ..	18,857	7,21,384	..	..	..
<b>Currency notes—</b>					
Private .. ..	..	..	34,75,000	44,00,000	+9,25,000
Government ..	..	..	25,00,000	25,00,000	..
Total, Exports ..	7,02,89,453	11,74,70,027	4,55,75,836	3,44,58,777	—1,11,17,059

The unprecedented heavy importations of gold and silver in the previous year were bound to react on the imports of the precious metals into Bombay during the year under review. With the pound sterling linked once more to gold and the rise in the rupee limited, there was little scope for speculative buying. Consequently the total imports of treasure on private account fell from last year's record figure of Rs. 95·07 crores to Rs. 51·08 crores. Imports both of gold and silver declined, the former by Rs. 37·68 crores to Rs. 34·66 crores and the latter by Rs. 6·06 crores to Rs. 16·03 crores. The arrivals of gold bullion dropped by Rs. 34·92 crores to Rs. 23·64 crores. The major portion of it came from Natal as the cheapest market imports amounting to Rs. 15·6 crores. The United Kingdom sent Rs. 5·59 crores and America Rs. 1·72 crore only. Imports of sovereigns from the United Kingdom receded by Rs. 5·38 crores to Rs. 4·84 crores, the United States sent Rs. 87,000 worth against Rs. 25·87 lakhs and Switzerland none against Rs. 1·16 crore; receipts from Natal amounted to Rs. 3·92 crores against none in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 85·16 lakhs in other coined gold was due mainly to larger importations of Turkish gold coins from Mesopotamia and of gold dollars from the United States. Imports of silver on private account declined by Rs. 6·06 crores to Rs. 16·03 crores; the United States of America sent bars worth Rs. 8·8 crores against Rs. 14·07 crores and China sent considerably less than in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 40·96 lakhs in other kinds of uncoined silver was due to no sycee silver coming from China. Imports of Government of India rupees decreased by Rs. 83·98 lakhs to Rs. 1·06 crore owing chiefly to smaller arrivals from Mesopotamia, Bahrein Islands and Zanzibar.

Exports of gold and silver on private account also declined, the former by Rs. 9·9 lakhs to Rs. 22·86 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of sovereigns to Bahrein Islands and the latter by Rs. 1·1 crore to Rs. 2·53 crores due to smaller shipments of bars to China and of Government of India rupees to Ports in the Persian Gulf and Zanzibar.

There were no imports of gold on Government account but those of silver improved by Rs. 2·29 lakhs to Rs. 4·35 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell from Rs. 61·14 lakhs to Rs. 31·16 lakhs; while exports rose from Rs. 34·75 lakhs to Rs. 44 lakhs. Imports on Government account were Rs. 2·32 lakhs against none in the previous year, but exports show little variation.

45. *Shipping*.—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1924-25 and 1925-26 are shown in the following table :—

Vessels.	1913-1914.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	662 1,992,169	584 2,224,340	616 2,350,516		
	{ In ballast ..	101 271,281	49 140,965	36 103,893		
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	142 14,882	150 19,098	143 17,724		
	{ In ballast ..	.. ..	4 937	1 88		
Total ..	905 2,278,332	787 2,391,340	796 2,452,221			

Vessels.	1913-1914.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Clear—						
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	619 1,818,605	402 1,563,419	419 1,662,536		
	{ In ballast ..	38 121,231	49 166,899	70 272,770		
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	113 12,055	79 8,848	115 13,244		
	{ In ballast ..	.. ..	4 843	4 584		
Total ..	770 1,951,291	534 1,740,009	608 1,949,138			
Grand Total ..	1,675 4,229,623	1,321 4,131,349	1,404 4,401,329			

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,321 to 1,404 and the total net tonnage from 4,131,349 to 4,401,329. Of these, steamers numbered 1,141 of the burthen of 4,369,709 as against 1,084 of 4,101,623 tons in the preceding year. The average tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 3,783 against 3,809 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "native craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

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

*Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.*

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British .. .. .	2,739,773	2,847,285	3,061,758
Japanese .. .. .	261,757	517,408	470,140
Italian .. .. .	135,049	337,044	363,923
American .. .. .	..	135,140	85,902
Norwegian .. .. .	41,599	29,269	36,470
Greek .. .. .	12,157	2,874	13,749
Danish .. .. .	..	6,074	..
French .. .. .	176,195	47,756	55,700
German .. .. .	479,116	131,276	202,682
Others .. .. .	357,040	47,497	79,385
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,202,686</b>	<b>4,101,623</b>	<b>4,369,709</b>

47. *Freights.*—There was a downward tendency in rates to the United Kingdom during the first three months of the year. From July they began to improve and at the end of September they stood at the level of March 1925. Then again they continued to weaken, but in the beginning of January 1926 were up and remained steady to the end of the following month. In March there was a relapse and the rates dropped to a level considerably lower than that obtaining at the opening of the year under report. 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 1925.	September 1925.	March 1926.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton, raw (measurement) .. ..	17/9	19	13/6
Linsced and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ..	17/9	19	13/6
Castor seed, Cotton seed and Myrabolams (12 cwt.).	14/9	16	10/6
Manganese ore .. .. .	17/6	17/6	14

## Freight rates to other ports:—

	April 1925.	October 1925.	March 1926.
<b>Antwerp—</b>			
Light seeds .. .. .	13	16	14/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) .. .. .	16	19	17/6
Measurement .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Dunkirk—</b>			
Light seeds .. .. .	15	16/6	14/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) .. .. .	18	19/6	17/6
Measurement .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Havre—</b>			
Light seeds .. .. .	18/6	..	..
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) .. .. .	21/6	..	..
Measurement .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Hamburg—</b>			
Light seeds .. .. .	17	17	14
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) .. .. .	20	20	17
Measurement .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Genoa—</b>			
Light seeds .. .. .	12/6	14/6	15/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) .. .. .	16	17/6	18/6
Measurement .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Marseilles—</b>			
Light seeds .. .. .	13/6	13/6	14/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) .. .. .	16	16/6	17/6
Measurement .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Trieste and Venice—</b>			
Light seeds .. .. .	22/6	14/6	17
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) .. .. .	24	19	19/6
Measurement .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Now York—</b>			
Light seeds .. .. .	25	19	..
Measurement .. .. .	..	..	..

48. *Exchange.*—Fluctuations were kept within smaller limits during the year under review by Government fixing their buying rate at 1s. 6-3/16*d.* The year opened with exchange at 1s. 5-27/32*d.* ; it rose to 1s. 6-3/16*d.* at the end of August and remained fairly constant until March when the rupee took a downward turn and touched a point below 1s. 6*d.* on the last day of the year.



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

	Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	
	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	Per Cwt.	100	103.47	165.49	129.59	124.07	121.48	117.70	110.66
Copper ..	„ „	100	108.52	173.94	149.29	130.87	120.78	109.52	104.55
Iron and Steel	„ Ton.	100	94.71	297.38	198.23	157.27	145.63	130.80	129.61
Oils—Kerosene	„ Gal.	100	88.88	173.33	173.33	137.78	137.78	153.33	135.55
Sugar, refined	„ Ton.	100	93.58	374.82	188.75	153.57	154.11	135.24	97.78
<b>Textiles—</b>									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn.	„ Lb.	100	175.44	485.96	322.81	256.14	296.49	298.25	252.03
„ Piece-goods	„ Yd.	100	136.36	418.18	318.18	327.27	327.27	318.18	290.91
„ Piece-goods	„ „	100	133.33	441.66	386.66	333.33	333.33	308.33	308.33
„ Piece-goods	„ „	100	125.60	450.00	356.25	318.75	325.00	305.25	273.00
„ Coloured printed or dyed.	„ „	100	125.60	450.00	356.25	318.75	325.00	305.25	273.00
Silk—Raw	„ Lb.	100	107.26	208.66	198.32	224.86	232.40	227.65	196.09
„ —Piece-goods	„ Yd.	100	96.43	226.19	214.29	200.06	203.67	183.33	151.19
Wool—Piece-goods	„ „	100	108.33	496.43	519.05	377.38	235.71	268.67	273.81
<b>EXPORTS.</b>									
<b>Grain, pulse and flour—</b>									
Rice (Indian)	Per Ton	100	114.26	240.65	228.05	218.51	227.72	240.61	219.84
<b>Seeds—</b>									
Linseed	„ „	100	175.16	247.57	196.39	198.95	197.59	198.05	201.73
Rape ..	„ „	100	116.51	216.84	200.84	193.62	175.70	191.78	203.16
Til or Jinjill	„ „	100	125.41	251.76	192.10	197.88	191.28	198.75	188.16
Cotton ..	„ „	100	163.14	207.58	239.06	229.17	247.71	253.11	229.74
Castor ..	„ „	100	119.60	172.58	157.58	174.00	206.99	234.34	182.92
<b>Textiles—</b>									
Cotton, Raw	„ „	100	181.72	243.31	233.72	256.00	307.75	325.16	275.60
„ Twist and Yarn.	„ Lb.	100	156.66	403.33	316.66	320.00	316.66	336.66	306.66
„ Piece-goods—	„ „	100	125.00	375.00	333.33	300.00	266.66	250.00	225.00
„ Grey	Per Yd.	100	125.00	375.00	333.33	300.00	266.66	250.00	225.00
„ White	„ „	100	105.26	310.53	273.68	201.05	173.68	194.74	163.16
„ Coloured, printed or dyed.	„ „	100	95.45	218.18	186.36	136.36	154.54	150.00	140.91
Wool, Raw	„ Lb.	100	122.92	270.83	179.17	191.70	191.66	229.17	197.92

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the articles of the import trade, except cotton white piecegoods and woollen piecegoods, have declined, the fall in cotton twist and yarn and sugar being most pronounced. The price of cotton white piecegoods ruled steady and that of woollen piecegoods improved slightly. Among exports prices of linseed and rapeseed have risen, but those of all other articles have declined, and the decrease was more marked in the case of raw cotton and castor seed.

51. The effect of the changes in prices has been 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 prices of imports for the most part have declined and the value of the total imports of merchandise shows a noticeable decrease, it is evident that the volume of imports has decreased considerably. Under exports only raw cotton shows a considerable increase in volume and groundnuts both in volume and value.

Articles.  (1)	1924-25.		1925-26.		Value if re-cal- culated at prices derived from column 2.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26 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.</b>								
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Coal .. Ton.	288,809	77,51,851	232,606	53,54,193	62,43,308	-56,203	-23,97,658	-15,08,543
Dyeing and Tanning substances— Dyes obtained from coal tar. Lb.	14,220,712	1,99,88,989	7,694,940	1,06,01,137	1,08,11,391	-6,525,772	-93,87,852	-91,77,598
Metals and Ores— Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing. Cwt.	222,016	1,14,57,498	178,045	89,45,828	91,88,297	-43,971	-25,11,670	-22,69,201
Copper .. "	178,188	1,01,69,137	188,384	1,02,66,446	1,07,51,018	+10,196	+97,309	+5,81,881
Iron and steel .. Ton.	306,385	6,16,05,627	264,454	5,04,54,781	5,31,74,295	-41,931	-1,11,50,846	-84,31,332
Oils—Kerosene .. Gal.	17,168,626	1,18,00,940	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	1,38,76,817	+3,021,709	+6,18,444	+20,75,877
Sugar 16 D. S. and above. Ton.	167,851	4,93,51,365	187,267	3,98,08,364	5,50,59,869	+19,416	-95,43,001	+57,08,504
Textiles— Cotton, Twist and yarn. Lb.	27,315,042	4,64,40,097	26,653,955	3,84,07,917	4,53,11,723	-661,087	-80,32,180	-11,28,374
Cotton, Piece-goods— Grey .. Yds.	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	120,790,490	3,91,96,240	4,23,24,988	-10,512,568	-68,09,099	-36,60,351
White .. "	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	3,76,90,357	-13,876,495	-48,87,490	-51,87,803
Coloured .. " printed or dyed.	143,849,755	7,01,32,259	131,295,896	5,82,45,017	6,40,06,749	-12,553,859	-1,18,87,242	-61,25,510

Slk—raw .. Lb.	1,015,233	82,74,805	872,522	61,25,218	71,11,578	-142,711	-21,49,587	-11,63,227
— Piece-goods .. Yds.	11,620,035	1,79,39,005	12,999,314	1,65,17,193	1,99,65,946	+1,370,279	-14,21,812	+20,26,941
Wool—Piece-goods .. "	5,809,522	1,25,84,818	5,358,031	1,23,33,499	1,20,01,454	-251,491	-2,31,319	-5,03,304

EXPORTS.

Grain, Pulse and flour—								
Rice not in the husk Ton.	15,059	30,06,737	26,780	63,47,583	69,40,835	+11,721	+24,40,846	+30,43,098
Wheat flour .. "	24,053	57,52,551	21,783	55,47,869	52,09,653	-2,270	-2,01,682	-5,42,898
Skins, raw .. "	3,402	46,84,489	3,979	55,84,932	54,79,007	+577	+9,00,443	+7,94,518
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed .. "								
.. "	1,419	56,06,614	954	38,90,645	38,29,859	-465	-18,05,969	-18,66,755
.. Skins .. "	785	39,11,748	626	33,70,847	31,19,432	-159	-6,40,901	-7,92,316
Metals and Ores—								
Manganese ore .. "	2,77,009	64,64,180	279,340	71,06,670	65,18,800	+2,331	+6,42,490	+54,620
Seeds—								
Castor .. "	64,635	1,96,30,537	83,654	1,98,31,661	2,54,06,866	+19,019	+2,01,124	+57,70,319
Cotton .. "	125,882	1,50,38,611	124,850	1,35,38,255	1,49,15,318	-1,032	-15,00,356	-1,23,293
Groundnuts .. "	45,919	1,27,79,139	84,614	2,15,89,244	2,35,32,482	+38,665	+88,10,105	+1,07,53,343
Linseed .. "	187,353	5,07,67,359	153,133	4,20,74,729	3,26,32,457	-34,220	-86,92,630	-1,81,34,902
Rape .. "	41,120	99,36,052	21,950	56,18,735	53,03,899	-19,170	-43,17,317	-46,32,153
Sesamum (til or jinjili) .. "	27,558	86,21,263	34,079	1,00,94,900	1,06,61,298	+6,521	+14,73,637	+20,40,035
Textiles—								
Cotton, raw .. "	415,401	62,80,81,057	4,84,961	62,15,03,874	73,32,59,408	+89,563	-65,77,183	+10,51,78,351
.. Twist and yarn. .. "	36,060,849	3,64,99,928	31,535,548	2,90,48,845	3,19,20,282	-4,525,301	-74,51,083	-45,79,646
.. Piece-goods Yds.	143,025,690	4,61,88,030	120,260,000	3,56,35,714	3,88,31,954	-22,765,690	-1,05,52,316	-73,56,076
Wool, raw .. Lb.	23,401,210	2,57,10,180	17,984,518	1,70,46,964	1,97,59,590	-5,416,692	-86,63,216	-59,50,590

52. 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 excepting kerosene oil and cotton twist and yarn the volume of the import trade is considerably below the pre-war level, though 1913-14 was an exceptionally good year. Similarly the volume of exports compares unfavourably with that of 1913-14 except in the case of raw cotton, cotton piecegoods and groundnuts which show notable increases in volume.

Articles.  (1)	1913-14.		1925-26.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).  (4)	Increase or decrease in 1925-26 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).  (6)
	(2)		(3)			(5)		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>								
Coal .. .. Ton.	443,085	82,41,479	232,606	53,54,193	43,26,472	— 210,479	— 28,27,286	— 39,15,007
Dyeing and Tanning substances—								
Dyes obtained from Lb. coal tar.	11,885,515	76,28,764	7,694,940	1,06,01,137	49,38,612	— 4,190,575	+ 29,72,373	— 26,60,152
Metals and Ores—								
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.	242,147	1,19,20,370	178,045	89,45,828	87,64,764	— 64,102	— 29,74,542	— 31,55,606
Copper .. .. .	210,251	1,27,72,975	188,384	1,02,66,446	1,14,44,535	— 21,867	— 25,06,529	— 13,28,440
Iron and Steel .. Ton.	279,941	3,97,57,357	264,454	5,04,54,781	3,75,57,889	— 15,487	+ 1,06,97,424	— 21,00,468
Oils—kerosene .. Gal.	18,748,220	85,94,265	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	91,02,611	+ 1,442,115	+ 38,25,119	+ 5,03,346
Sugar 16 D. S. and above.	213,145	3,75,39,310	187,267	3,98,08,364	3,29,81,651	— 25,878	+ 22,60,054	— 45,57,659

Articles.  (1)	1913-14.		1925-26.		Value if re-cal- culated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1925-26 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
					(4)	(5)		(6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
<b>IMPORTS—contd.</b>		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>Textiles—</b>								
Cotton, twist and Lb. yarn.	15,602,304	1,49,53,851	26,653,955	3,84,07,917	2,55,45,150	+ 11,051,651	+ 2,34,54,066	+ 1,05,91,195
Cotton, Piece-goods Yds. —Grey.	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	1,91,09,214	— 84,712,934	+ 66,92,351	— 1,33,94,675
White .. ..	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	1,82,96,586	— 138,148,508	— 52,00,194	— 2,48,94,278
Coloured, printed .. or dyed.	345,803,566	7,41,71,898	131,295,890	5,82,45,017	2,81,62,970	— 214,507,670	— 1,59,26,881	— 4,68,08,928
Silk—Raw .. Lb.	2,018,901	96,67,845	872,522	61,25,218	41,78,246	— 1,146,379	— 35,72,627	— 54,89,599
Silk, Piece-goods .. Yds.	17,481,472	1,32,54,327	12,909,314	1,65,17,193	98,56,080	— 4,462,158	+ 32,62,866	— 33,98,247
Wool—Piece-goods ..	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	5,358,031	1,23,33,499	51,12,097	— 7,794,199	— 2,15,726	— 74,37,128

EXPORTS.

Grain, Pulse and flour—									
Rice not in the husk.	28,884	42,53,184	26,780	63,47,583	39,43,368	—	2,104	+ 20,94,399	— 3,09,816
Wheat flour .. ..	34,877	58,19,827	21,783	55,47,869	36,55,832	—	12,894	— 2,71,958	— 21,63,995
Skins, raw .. ..	6,878	56,24,982	3,979	55,84,932	32,54,115	—	2,899	— 40,050	— 23,70,867
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed.	1,560	35,09,328	954	38,90,645	21,46,089	—	606	+ 3,81,317	— 13,63,239
Leather—Skins, tanned or dressed.	876	35,26,119	626	33,70,847	25,19,806	—	250	— 1,55,272	— 10,06,313
Metals and Ores—									
Manganese ore .. ..	606,724	1,03,74,954	279,340	71,06,670	47,76,686	—	327,384	— 32,68,284	— 55,98,268
Seeds									
Castor .. ..	115,389	1,73,85,321	83,654	1,98,31,661	1,26,03,906	—	31,735	+ 24,46,340	— 47,81,415
Cotton .. ..	260,124	1,94,70,579	124,850	1,35,38,255	93,45,160	—	135,274	— 59,32,324	— 1,01,25,419
Groundnuts .. ..	53,847	1,06,57,980	84,614	2,15,89,244	1,68,10,153	+	30,967	+ 1,09,31,264	+ 61,52,173
Linseed .. ..	211,421	3,49,54,228	153,133	4,20,74,729	2,53,17,479	—	58,288	+ 71,20,501	— 96,36,749
Rape .. ..	52,230	91,46,501	21,950	56,18,735	38,43,877	—	30,280	— 35,27,766	— 53,02,624
Sesamum (till or jinjili).	93,304	2,21,27,104	34,079	1,00,94,900	80,27,959	—	59,225	— 1,20,32,204	— 1,40,99,145
Textiles—									
Cotton, raw .. ..	380,464	29,70,81,890	4,84,964	62,15,03,874	37,86,79,775	+	104,500	+ 32,44,21,984	+ 8,15,97,865
Cotton, Twist and yarn.	185,920,865	9,21,00,293	31,535,548	2,90,48,845	1,56,22,710	—	154,385,317	— 6,30,51,448	— 7,64,77,583
Cotton, Piece-goods Yds.	61,215,309	1,11,66,652	120,260,000	3,56,35,714	2,19,35,424	+	59,044,691	+ 2,44,69,062	+ 1,07,68,772
Wool, raw .. Lb.	19,960,724	1,21,09,964	17,984,518	1,70,46,964	1,09,11,207	—	1,976,206	+ 49,37,000	— 11,98,757



COASTING TRADE.

53. 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.		
	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,17,03,289	1,36,32,248	+ 19,28,959	2,26,46,168	2,61,07,253	+ 34,61,090
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch .. .. .	40,32,442	38,50,742	— 1,81,700	39,17,657	36,15,299	— 3,02,358
Kathiawar .. . . .	5,41,90,841	7,58,17,499	+ 2,16,26,658	2,77,20,833	3,67,06,945	+ 89,86,112
Goa ... .. .	2,05,58,711	2,69,67,496	+ 64,08,785	75,49,907	52,11,446	— 23,38,461
Other Ports .. .. .	6,05,986	7,87,479	+ 1,81,493	17,25,965	14,35,444	— 2,90,521
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,93,87,980</b>	<b>10,74,23,216</b>	<b>+ 2,80,35,236</b>	<b>4,09,14,362</b>	<b>4,69,69,134</b>	<b>+ 60,54,772</b>

1

Entire Ports in other Presidencies—

Bengal .. .. .	2,55,61,719	2,33,41,661	— 22,20,058	6,71,42,288	4,20,51,177	—2,50,91,111
Madras .. .. .	3,57,30,217	3,95,31,170	+ 38,00,953	4,71,10,122	5,66,02,259	+ 94,92,137
Burma .. .. .	7,93,35,135	11,78,41,451	+ 3,85,06,316	2,80,80,493	3,82,81,669	+ 1,02,01,176
Sind .. .. .	5,82,90,012	3,92,07,127	—1,90,82,885	10,22,89,757	8,35,45,577	—1,87,44,180
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>19,89,17,083</b>	<b>21,99,21,409</b>	<b>+ 2,10,04,326</b>	<b>24,46,22,660</b>	<b>22,04,80,682</b>	<b>—2,41,41,978</b>
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	1,32,936	83,727	— 49,209	3,93,382	2,08,097	— 1,85,285
State of Travancore .. .. .	94,40,135	1,15,04,487	+ 20,64,352	42,73,061	63,98,680	+ 21,25,619
Other Ports .. .. .	8,042	16,739	+ 8,697	8,08,197	8,10,364	+ 2,167
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>95,81,113</b>	<b>1,16,04,953</b>	<b>+ 20,23,840</b>	<b>54,74,640</b>	<b>74,17,141</b>	<b>+ 19,42,501</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>29,95,89,465</b>	<b>35,25,81,826</b>	<b>+ 5,29,92,361</b>	<b>31,36,57,830</b>	<b>30,09,74,215</b>	<b>1,26,83,61</b>

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

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

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.
Grain, pulse and flour .. .. .	588	840
Cotton, raw .. .. .	1,158	1,334
Seeds .. .. .	149	156
Kerosene .. .. .	118	182
Teak wood .. .. .	87	102
Jute manufactures .. .. .	139	134
Coal .. .. .	43	52
Spices .. .. .	104	117
Ghi .. .. .	53	36
Tea, black .. .. .	28	12
Wool, raw .. .. .	37	29

The total imports into Bombay improved by Rs. 5·3 crores to Rs. 35·26 crores mainly as a result of larger arrivals of grain, pulse and flour and raw cotton, which form the most important items under imports. Imports of grain, pulse and flour advanced by Rs. 2·52 crores owing to increased shipments of rice from Burma and of wheat from Sind. The improvement in raw cotton of Rs. 1·76 crore to Rs. 13·34 crores was due to larger receipts from Kathiawar, the Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, and Madras while those from Sind fell considerably. Among other articles, imports of kerosene from Burma increased by Rs. 63·55 lakhs to Rs. 1·81 crore. There were larger arrivals also of teak wood from Burma, seeds from Travancore, coal from Bengal and spices from British Ports within the Presidency, Travancore and Madras ; imports of tea from Bengal and raw wool from Sind showed noticeable decreases.

55. Exports from Bombay, on the other hand, again fell by Rs. 1·27 crore to Rs. 30·1 crores mainly as a result of smaller shipments of Indian produce. Exports of Indian produce, which formed over 75 per cent. of the total

exports, declined by Rs. 2.58 crores to Rs. 22.7 crores owing chiefly to smaller despatches of cotton piecegoods and cotton twist and yarn to Bengal and Sind ; on the other hand there was a noticeable increase in the exports of grain, pulse and flour which improved by Rs. 52.16 lakhs to Rs. 3.18 crores due mainly to larger despatches of rice to Kathiawar, wheatflour to Burma and pulse to Madras. Re-exports of foreign merchandise increased by Rs. 1.31 crore to Rs. 7.39 crores in consequence of larger reshipments of cotton piecegoods to Madras and Travancore, metals and machinery and millwork to British Ports within the Presidency and kerosene oil to Kathiawar.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures .. .. .	15.49	11.92
Cotton twist and yarn .. .. .	3.78	3.37
Grain, pulse and flour .. .. .	2.66	3.18
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures .. .. .	2.36	2.76
Sugar .. .. .	59	49

#### SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

##### Foreign Trade.

56. The foreign trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports, which chiefly consisted of dates from Mesopotamia, advanced from Rs. 4.22 lakhs to Rs. 5.75 lakhs, while exports fell from Rs. 14,834 to Rs. 1,323 owing to smaller shipments of firewood and to no gunny bags being shipped to Madagascar.

##### Coasting Trade.

57. The total value of the coasting trade of the Subordinate Ports increased further by Rs. 14.56 lakhs to Rs. 8.22 crores, both imports and exports being responsible for the increase. Imports advanced by Rs. 10.49 lakhs to Rs. 4.65 crores and exports by Rs. 4.07 lakhs to Rs. 3.57 crores. Forty-eight per cent. of the total trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency is with the Chief Port—Bombay.

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

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I. British Ports within the Presidency—</b>						
Import ..	38,15,634	31,72,791	1,77,53,625	1,59,71,672	80,76,838	1,09,23,294
Export ..	49,66,158	50,71,697	57,23,763	57,76,943	61,58,992	63,15,218
Total ..	85,81,792	82,44,488	2,34,77,388	2,17,48,615	1,42,35,830	1,72,38,512
<b>II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—</b>						
Import ..	5,40,851	5,13,416	7,81,880	7,35,007	68,206	2,48,237
Export ..	3,53,555	5,07,471	3,32,959	3,43,281	8,45,854	7,57,571
Total ..	8,94,406	10,20,887	11,14,819	10,78,378	9,14,060	10,05,808
<b>III. British Ports in other Presidencies—</b>						
Import ..	6,67,330	6,41,508	28,70,626	28,10,497	1,08,739	88,011
Export ..	3,98,525	3,04,248	4,19,688	6,19,822	33,11,146	33,65,090
Total ..	10,65,855	9,45,756	32,90,314	34,30,319	34,19,885	34,53,041
<b>IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—</b>						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,525
Export ..	..	..	..	..	3,02,997	3,01,813
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3,02,997	3,06,338
Grand Total {	48,23,815	43,27,715	2,14,06,111	1,95,17,263	82,53,783	1,12,64,067
{	57,18,238	58,83,416	64,76,410	67,40,045	1,06,18,989	1,07,39,632
Treasure ..	..	..	501	..	..	..
Total ..	1,05,42,053	1,02,11,131	2,78,83,022	2,62,57,312	1,88,72,772	2,20,03,699

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42,57,860	39,36,451	31,45,705	35,22,838	3,68,49,662	3,75,27,046	+ 6,77,384
49,47,596	52,38,305	16,61,494	16,79,450	2,34,58,003	2,40,81,613	+ 6,23,610
92,05,456	91,74,756	48,07,199	52,02,288	6,03,07,665	6,16,08,659	+ 13,00,994
2,47,316	3,94,470	21,44,830	24,09,609	37,83,063	43,00,829	+ 5,17,766
23,57,648	23,58,527	17,50,612	22,91,208	56,40,628	62,58,058	+ 6,17,430
26,04,964	27,52,997	38,95,442	47,00,817	94,23,691	1,05,58,887	+ 11,35,196
56,061	52,689	10,57,484	10,38,238	47,60,240	46,30,943	— 1,29,297
13,00,879	5,77,273	4,87,010	2,18,446	59,17,248	50,84,819	— 8,32,429
13,56,940	6,29,962	15,44,494	12,56,684	1,06,77,488	97,15,762	— 9,61,726
150	800	70,223	48,036	70,373	53,361	— 17,012
..	..	..	..	3,02,997	3,01,813	— 1,184
150	800	70,223	48,036	3,73,370	3,55,174	— 18,196
45,61,387	43,84,410	64,18,242	70,18,721	4,54,63,338	4,65,12,179	+ 10,48,841
86,06,123	81,74,105	38,99,116	41,89,104	3,53,18,876	3,57,26,303	+ 4,07,427
..	..	..	1,800	501	1,800	+ 1,299
1,31,67,510	1,25,58,515	1,03,17,358	1,12,00,625	8,07,82,715	8,22,40,282	+ 14,57,567

The principal articles exported are spices from Kanara ; cocoanuts, dried fruits and rice from Ratnagiri ; salt and rice from Uran ; lime, fish and salt from Thana and raw cotton, teak wood and firewood from Surat.

W. W. NIND,

Collector of Customs.

*Bombay, 19th June 1926.*