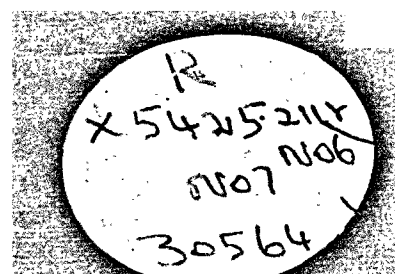


Review of the
Sea-Borne Trade
of the
Madras Presidency
1906-7



REVIEW
OF THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

WITH THE

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SEA AND LAND
CUSTOMS, THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT
AND THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

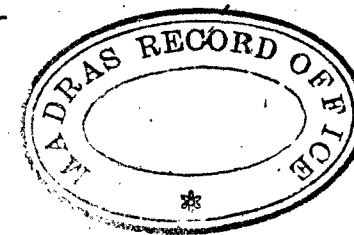


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1907.

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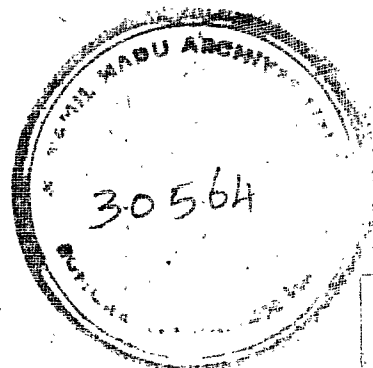
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~~செப்பன்குபவர் எடுத்தக்~~
~~காலிப்பட்ட நாள்~~

~~சிற்பார்க்கும்~~
~~மு. பா. எ.~~
~~கையொப்பம்~~

~~ஆராய்ச்சு~~
~~உறுதிப்படுத்த~~
~~கையொப்பம்~~

1975
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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency, including merchandise and treasure, both private and Government, in each of the past five years is set forth in the annexed table, *foreign trade* being distinguished from *coasting trade*, which latter is again divided into *external*, that is, trade carried on with territories and States outside the Presidency, and *interportal*, that is, trade with ports within the Presidency. The figures of foreign trade show as in previous years exchanges with countries of export and import, respectively, and not with those of production or consumption of commodities. The real value of the interportal trade is one-half of that given in the tables as the same goods are registered twice—once as exports at one port and again as imports at another. The trade of the chief port being less than half that of the Presidency has not been separately treated as in the trade reviews of other Provinces and the summary below follows in the main the arrangement of the Annual Volume of Sea-borne Trade and Navigation.

TOTAL TRADE.

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Foreign trade	22,85,23,046	24,40,09,911	24,21,91,133	24,28,87,873	28,06,60,021
Coasting trade—					
External	8,18,41,656	8,33,69,579	8,69,86,818	9,60,62,971	10,77,96,873
Interportal (within the Presidency)	2,66,03,369	2,31,16,321	2,37,33,970	2,42,90,017	2,31,85,518
Total	10,74,45,025	10,64,84,900	10,97,19,288	12,03,52,988	13,09,82,391
Grand Total	33,59,68,071	35,04,94,811	35,19,10,421	36,32,40,861	41,16,42,412

General Summary.—The total trade of the Presidency in the year under review shows a considerable advance even on the large figures of the previous year, the increase in value being 16 per cent. in the case of foreign trade, 9 per cent. in the case of coasting trade and 13 per cent. on the whole. The main features of the trade were the high prices obtained for all agricultural produce, for hides and skins, which form the bulk of the exports, and for cotton goods and metals and manufactures of metals which are the chief articles of import. In the case of agricultural produce it is

significant that, while the exports to foreign countries of locally produced grain and pulse amounted to 2,024,146 cwts. more than in the previous year, the Presidency imported 468,680 cwts. more of these products from other Provinces in India, presumably for the consumption of the poorer classes. Though money was tight in other centres in India and in London in the year under review and an important financial house in Madras suspended payment, money was easy for a larger portion of the year. The Bank of Madras rate touched 9 per cent. in January and kept at that rate till March. Freight rates were generally in favour of shippers.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Trade with foreign countries.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.	Percentage of difference.
<i>Imports.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Merchandise	7,20,36,044	7,51,47,845	8,45,56,016	7,77,47,903	9,06,59,960	+ 1,29,12,057	+ 16.61
Gold	1,82,06,337	1,06,63,410	24,56,419	30,83,901	55,85,980	+ 25,02,079	+ 81.13
Silver	19,25,382	25,16,707	11,08,473	7,25,792	24,99,402	+ 17,73,610	+ 244.37
Total, Imports (private).	9,21,67,763	8,83,27,962	8,81,20,908	8,15,57,596	9,87,45,342	+ 1,71,87,746	+ 21.07
Government stores ..	39,83,945	33,67,738	31,02,813	36,56,406	62,29,704	+ 25,73,298	+ 70.38
Do. treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Imports ..	9,61,51,708	9,16,95,700	9,12,23,721	8,52,14,002	10,49,75,046	+ 1,97,61,044	+ 23.19
<i>Exports.</i>							
Indian produce and manufactures ..	13,01,59,027	15,00,73,900	14,66,42,524	15,45,56,390	17,26,96,896	+ 1,81,40,506	+ 11.74
Foreign merchandise ..	8,92,709	8,57,861	11,94,360	13,94,980	14,63,751	+ 68,771	+ 4.98
Gold	6,00,000	..	..	60,000	3,02,553	+ 2,42,553	+ 404.26
Silver	4,74,000	12,81,425	30,00,360	16,00,625	11,27,184	- 4,78,441	- 29.58
Total, Exports (private).	13,21,25,736	15,22,13,186	15,08,37,244	15,76,11,995	17,55,90,334	+ 1,79,78,339	+ 11.41
Government stores ..	2,45,602	1,01,025	1,30,168	61,876	94,541	+ 32,765	+ 52.95
Do. treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Exports ..	13,23,71,338	15,23,14,211	15,09,67,412	15,76,73,871	17,56,84,875	+ 1,80,11,104	+ 11.42
Aggregate foreign trade.	22,85,23,046	24,40,09,911	24,21,91,133	24,28,87,873	28,06,60,021	+ 3,77,72,148	+ 15.55

The items of import showing expansion are sugar, betel-nuts, hardware, machinery, railway plant and rolling-stock, cotton fabrics, arms and ammunition, carts and carriages, and instruments, while kerosene oil and Colombo arrack show a small decrease. The increase in cotton goods is about 18 per cent. The largest items of increase in the export trade are rice, hides and skins, seeds, manures, indigo and tea, the increase under the first three items amounting to 196, 21 and 41 per cent. respectively, while coffee, pepper, cotton goods, sugar, cocoanut oil, and raw cotton show a decline, the decrease in the case of the first three being 44, 48 and 13 per cent. respectively. The causes of these fluctuations are discussed below.

IMPORTS.

The statement below shows the value of the import trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries during the past five years in each of the groups in which articles of commerce are exhibited in the Government trade accounts. This statement excludes Government stores :—

Articles.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	6.33	4.10	6.93	7.04	8.44	+ 1.40
II. Articles of food and drink	62.78	76.94	76.45	68.94	85.07	+ 16.13
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—						
A. Hardware and cutlery	16.59	21.71	20.86	19.90	25.43	+ 5.53
B. Metals	59.56	74.44	77.00	72.46	72.58	+ .52
C. Machinery and millwork	21.74	22.77	29.02	29.07	34.41	+ 5.34
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	53.77	53.04	60.93	65.29	82.42	+ 17.13
Total, III ..	160.66	171.96	187.86	186.72	215.29	+ 28.57
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	27.79	28.76	30.14	28.12	31.46	+ 3.34
V. Oils	47.84	49.80	50.17	29.41	31.99	+ 2.58
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	11.15	11.96	15.00	15.04	19.03	+ 3.99
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—						
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	300.50	287.82	350.62	311.25	365.79	+ 54.54
B. Apparel	25.52	29.04	34.84	31.54	30.53	- 1.01
C. Other articles	77.79	91.10	93.55	99.41	119.00	+ 19.59
Total, VII ..	403.81	407.96	479.01	442.20	515.32	+ 73.12
Total of Merchandise ..	720.36	751.48	845.56	777.47	906.60	+ 129.13

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

Of the total value of 8.44 lakhs of rupees 8.03 lakhs represent the value of 1,751 horses imported during the year, of which 1,740 were from Australia. Under other kinds about 2,000 bees were imported from Ceylon for Hyderabad, Deccan.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

The values of the imports of the principal articles were—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.
Spices	24,00,192	30,49,488
Liquors	22,19,099	22,55,946
Provisions	15,99,361	16,90,090
Sugar	5,65,660	13,88,115

Spices.—The imports of *betel-nuts* amounted to 25.3 million lbs. against 22 million lbs. in 1905-1906, the value showing an increase of 6.21 lakhs of rupee. Imports from Ceylon increased by 9 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value while those from the Straits Settlements showed an increase of 19 and 32 per cent. respectively. The increase is attributed to shortness of the local crop and dear price followed by speculation in expectation of still higher prices ruling in the market in consequence of a larger demand from Bengal.

Liquors.—The imports were as follows :—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	GALLS.	GALLS.
Ale, beer and porter	604,459	624,704
Cider and other fermented liquors	1,345	2,087
Potable spirits	195,993	187,004
Spirits used in drugs, etc.	7,014	8,304
Spirits, perfumed	1,083	1,103
Spirits, methylated	4,345	3,404
Wines	51,774	52,360

Ale, beer and porter.—Direct imports have increased since 1902-1903 from 512,089 to 624,704 gallons. This is due partly to change in the canteen arrangements, partly to diversion of trade from Bombay and partly to increased consumption.

Potable spirits.—Imports of brandy increased by about 4,000 gallons and those of gin fell off by 1,500. There were no other variations of importance except in respect of Colombo arrack. There was a decrease in the import of this liquor by 11,225 gallons due to the enhancement of the import duty, the competition of Malabar toddy arrack and the short cold weather of 1906-1907 coupled with an increased consumption of locally-brewed beer.

Spirits, methylated.—The decrease was in imports from the Continent.

Wines.—There was a slight increase under port and sherry. Prices of the commoner brands of wines and spirits continued low; the average value per gallon for claret and port fell from Rs. 3½ and Rs. 6½ to Rs. 2½ and Rs. 6, respectively.

Provisions.—The chief fluctuations in imports were as follows:—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Biscuits of all kinds	630,124	2,36,713	819,935	2,98,370
Farinaceous foods	14,457	2,34,293	18,015	3,31,849
Milk, condensed or preserved ..	674,560	2,16,235	619,497	1,94,327
Dates	45,641	1,67,122	19,795	84,833
Canned and bottled provisions ..	1,983	1,66,690	3,100	197,010

The decrease in the imports of dates is due to large imports in 1905-1906 and high prices at the sources of supply. The increase in the imports of the other articles, which are for the most part luxuries, is due to the generally prosperous condition of the country.

Sugar.—The imports for the past two years were as follows:—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	cwts.	Rs.	cwts.	Rs.
Sugar, refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy	11,145	1,24,947	29,398	2,75,241
Sugar, unrefined	36,653	2,26,545	120,711	7,96,347
Molasses	54	70	36	132
Confectionery	6,814	2,14,098	10,428	3,16,395

From June to the close of the year there were large imports of granulated beet sugar. This was due to large stocks and low prices in Europe and to a deficiency in the supply of locally-made sugar. The total quantity of refined beet sugar imported from all countries amounted to 26,226 cwts. against 4,072 cwts. in the previous year. A quantity of 120,616 cwts. of raw cane sugar was also imported for refinement against 36,491 cwts. in the previous year, the supply of locally-made raw sugar being inadequate. Of this quantity, 80,188 cwts. were imported from Java and the remainder from Mauritius. The increase in the imports of confectionery is due to low prices and general prosperity. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted in value to 3.06 lakhs of rupees.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Hardware and cutlery including plated ware.—The hardware and cutlery imported during the year under review was valued at 25.48 lakhs of rupees as against 19.90 lakhs in 1905-1906, the increase being partly in quantity and partly in value. The following are the details:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cutlery	85,099	83,068
Hardware—		
Agricultural implements	1,04,640	1,57,473
Other implements and tools	2,33,096	2,61,129
Enamelled ironware	1,56,362	1,23,747
Lampware	1,80,223	2,33,108
Sewing machines	78,079	1,10,296
Other sorts	11,52,077	15,79,174

The increase in the value of imports of agricultural and other implements and tools marks the activity shown in the promotion of agriculture and other industries, while that under "other sorts" is due to special importations of steel tanks, cylinders, chain cables, etc., for the use of railway, oil and gas companies and the Madras Harbour Works, and of electrical plant by the company which has recently commenced work with a view to the supply of electric light and power to the city of Madras. The imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 19.18 lakhs of rupees and those from Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary, at 2.25, 1.05 and 1.03 lakhs respectively.

Metals.—The imports in 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 were as follows:—

Metals.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		Increase or decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.	
	Cwts.	Rs. in lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. in lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. in lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brass	535	38	570	38	+ 35	+ .05
Copper	21,443	11.07	21,206	12.54	— 238	+ 1.47
German silver	1,678	1.32	1,295	1.05	— 383	— .27
Iron	721,000	41.87	675,008	40.14	— 45,992	— 1.73
Lead	10,599	1.30	6,197	.95	— 4,402	— .36
Quicksilver	131	.22	180	.29	+ 49	+ .07
Steel	152,936	11.57	142,545	11.79	— 10,391	— .23
Tin	1,355	1.49	993	1.42	— 362	— .07
Zinc or spelter	5,212	1.16	4,146	.98	— 1,066	— .18
Aluminium	1,615	1.81	1,535	2.18	— 80	+ .37
Other metals	1,645	.83	2,291	1.25	+ 646	+ .43
Total	918,150	72.47	762,965	72.98	— 155,185	+ .51

Copper.—The price was higher than at any time since the Secretan corner of 1888 and imports of such descriptions as ingots, braziers, etc., were nominal. Imports of yellow metal sheets were, however, on a larger scale than in the previous year and amounted to 17,823 cwts. against 16,309, of which the share of the United Kingdom was 2,694 cwts., while that of Germany was 15,129 cwts. This increase is attributed to the lower prices quoted by German and Belgian manufacturers.

Iron and steel.—The following were the imports:—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	cwts.	Rs.	cwts.	Rs.
Iron	721,000	41,36,556	675,008	40,13,620
Steel	152,936	11,67,239	149,545	11,79,383

There was a heavy decrease in general imports owing to high prices in Europe and a slack demand which was almost made up for by large imports on railway account, the bulk of which was for the new terminus station of the South Indian Railway. The distribution of trade according to the countries of shipment was as follows:—

	Steel.			Iron.		
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
United Kingdom	94,286	82,991	— 11,295	240,825	224,193	— 16,632
Belgium	46,787	59,129	+ 12,342	428,478	302,069	— 126,409
Germany	10,328	2,972	— 7,356	40,984	9,871	— 31,093
Sweden	300	4,140	+ 3,840	139	30,927	+ 30,788
Other countries	1,235	313	— 922	10,594	7,943	— 2,651

These figures are misleading from the point of view of sources of supply, large quantities of Swedish iron being transhipped at Antwerp and Hamburg.

Other metals.—German silver, lead, tin, zinc and aluminium all show a decrease which is due to high prices in Europe.

Machinery and mill-work.—The imports of machinery were as follows:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.
Agricultural machinery not worked by steam ...	14,703	15,956
Locomotive and other steam engines ...	5,01,733	14,97,825
Electrical machinery ...	1,47,041	2,04,845
Mining " ...	6,38,014	5,16,123
Textile " ...	9,15,523	5,63,496
Other kinds ...	6,89,810	6,42,524

The increase in imports of steam engines and their parts was partly on account of the Mysore mining companies and partly due to imports of small engines for minor industries. The decrease under textile machinery is due to large importations in the previous year. The bulk of the imports of machinery, valued at 31.84 out of 34.41 lakhs, came from the United Kingdom.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—Carriages and trucks and locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof showed an increase amounting to 8.83 and 11.64 lakhs, respectively, as a result of heavy imports of goods waggon and locomotives by the South Indian Railway Company. Rails and fish plates showed an increase of 5.38 lakhs due to considerable renewals on the Madras Railway. The completion of railway work on the West Coast accounted for a falling off in the imports of other materials for construction. The share of the United Kingdom was 79.99 lakhs of rupees out of a total of 82.42 lakhs. Wooden sleepers to the value of 1.55 lakhs were imported from Australia.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

The trade in these articles was as follows:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.
Chemicals ...	7,23,701	7,47,334
Drugs, medicines and narcotics ...	13,14,011	16,63,375
Dyeing and tanning materials ...	7,74,711	7,35,067

Chemicals.—The small increase under this head is due to larger imports of cyanide of potassium by the gold mining companies, showing an increase in value of .35 of a lakh. The whole quantity, viz., 4,823 cwts. was supplied by the United Kingdom. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of all chemicals taken together was 6.32 lakhs of rupees against 4.99 lakhs in the previous year.

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.—The imports of the two principal articles under this head for the past two years were as follows:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	LB.	RS.
Camphor ...	170,539	2,99,020
Unmanufactured and manufactured tobacco ...	879,252	6,69,620
		1,228,166
		5,09,918
		7,36,878

The increased imports of camphor in spite of high prices were due to depletion of local stocks. The imports from China and Hongkong together increased from 35,301 lbs. in the year 1905-1906 to 174,341 lbs. in 1906-1907, while those from Japan and the Straits Settlements together fell from 114,708 lbs. to 73,101 lbs. in the same period. In the case of tobacco, imports of fine wrapper leaf from European countries increased by 21,950 lbs., while those of common leaf from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements also showed an increase of 282,473 lbs. The latter is extensively consumed in the Southern districts and on the West Coast. The trade in cigarettes shows considerable expansion, the imports having gone up from 9,485 lbs. in 1901-1902 to 205,929 lbs. in 1906-1907, while imports of other kinds of manufactured tobacco (chiefly cigarette tobacco) have fallen from 405,960 lbs. to 254,581 lbs. during the same period.

Dyeing and tanning materials.—The combined value of the imports of the two principal classes of dyes, viz., alizarine and aniline, amounted to 6.49 lakhs against 6.87 lakhs in the previous year, while the quantities show a decrease of 178,016 lbs. and 22,133 lbs. respectively. This decrease appears to be due to a combination of manufacturers to raise the price. The distribution by countries of shipment was as follows:—

	Alizarine.	Aniline.
	LBS.	LBS.
United Kingdom ...	144,428	11,632
Germany ...	...	34,074
Holland ...	...	1,217
Belgium ...	799,155	124,864
Italy ...	...	1,610

The dyes imported were for the most part German transhipped in Belgium.

V.—OILS.

The imports of the different kinds of oils are noted below:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	GALS.	RS.
Animal oils ...	1,812	3,345
Essential oils ...	374	6,214
Mineral oils ...	7,272,641	27,14,997
Vegetable oils ...	148,444	2,13,929
		6,081
		9,243
		331
		5,306
		6,985,331
		23,20,206
		216,618
		3,63,730

Mineral oils.—The quantity and value of the different kinds of mineral oils imported from foreign countries during the past two years were as follows:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	GALS.	RS.
Fuel oils ...	260,205	36,509
Lubricating oils ...	144,090	96,023
Kerosene oil ...	4,376,915	13,34,924
Other kinds ...	2,364,868	11,67,266
	77,563	82,275
		13,084
		15,893

Kerosene oil.—The course of the trade in foreign oil imported direct and through other Provinces in India for the past three years is shown below:—

	GALS.
1904-1905 ...	15,404,458
1905-1906 ...	7,888,755
1906-1907 ...	7,192,905

The monthly average quantity of foreign oil in bond decreased in proportion as imports from foreign countries were replaced by those from Burma, and amounted in 1906-1907 to only 361,774 gallons as against 1,215,993 in 1905-1906 and 1,788,350 in 1904-1905. This decrease is due to Russia having withdrawn from the market and to the larger supply of Burma oils, the imports of which increased from 4.58 million gallons in 1905-1906 to 13.11 million gallons in 1906-1907. Towards the close of the year the Standard Oil Company also entered the market.

The shares of the different countries in the supply of bulk and case oils were as follows:—

	Bulk oil.	Case oil.
	GALS.	GALS.
Russia ...	1,458,499	68,036
Straits Settlements ...	478,226	...
Sumatra ...	636,433	23,973
United States of America ...	2,439,190	637,470
	1,395,568	1,413,112
	...	1,659,362
	890,073	2,186,981

Vegetable oils.—The increase under this head is due to larger imports of coconut oil from Ceylon owing to scarcity and high prices on the West Coast. The total quantity of the oil imported was 171,215 gallons against 100,410 gallons in the previous year.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The following figures compare the imports for the past two years :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Coal, coke and patent fuel	4,698	1,14,141	9,813	1,97,127
Gums and resins	9,626	1,46,135	10,992	1,05,971
Hides and skins	9,040	3,48,343	11,468	4,48,497
Wood		4,72,277		5,65,255

Coal, coke and patent fuel.—The increase under this head is due to the importation of a special consignment of 5,716 tons of Pacific coal from New South Wales.

Gums and resins.—The imports of benjamin and rosin, which are the principal articles under this head, amounted to 1·06 and ·45 lakhs, respectively, against 1·09 and ·32 lakhs in the previous year.

Hides and skins, raw.—Higher prices and better demand in Madras attracted larger importations of raw hides and skins from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Aden, the value of the imports from Ceylon being 3·43 lakhs of rupees.

Seeds.—Imports of rubber seeds continued to increase, the quantity imported in the year being 502 cwt. against 342 cwt. in the previous year. The seeds were imported from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Wood.—About 1,452 cubic tons of teak valued at 1·68 lakhs of rupees were imported from Siam, Java and Sumatra against 676 cubic tons valued at ·56 of a lakh in the previous year.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Cotton.—The value of the total trade in cotton goods including twist and yarn during the year under review shows an increase of 53·86 lakhs of rupees or about 18 per cent. over that of the previous year. Details of imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods for the past five years are as follows :—

	Cotton twist and yarn.		Cotton piece-goods.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
1902-03	10,685,731	77,97,571	134,242,480	2,08,07,839
1903-04	7,879,392	65,30,216	125,536,585	2,05,58,355
1904-05	9,696,345	82,39,826	144,885,858	2,50,65,475
1905-06	10,819,273	89,29,316	122,170,208	2,07,60,269
1906-07	11,146,108	99,44,050	142,813,208	3,51,20,940

The rate of increase in values is greater than that in quantities, twist and yarn showing an increase of 11 per cent. in value as against one of 3 per cent. in quantity, while piece-goods show one of 21 per cent. in value as against 17 in quantity. This is due to the high prices at which stocks were bought after buyers had waited in vain for a fall. The selling prices were not correspondingly good and some old stocks are being cleared off at prices below the Home equivalents.



Twist and yarn.—The subjoined table shows the imports of the different counts of twist and yarn during 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		Increase or decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Mule and water—						
Nos. 1 to 25	181,832	84,127	183,137	88,023	+ 1,305	+ 3,895
Nos. 26 to 50	2,466,798	15,71,831	3,910,931	27,72,232	+ 1,444,135	+ 12,00,401
Above No. 50	525,824	5,12,680	428,854	4,48,791	- 96,970	- 63,789
Total	3,174,452	21,68,538	4,522,922	33,09,046	+ 1,348,470	+ 11,40,508
Orange, red and other colours—						
Nos. 1 to 25	84,693	54,063	98,452	68,618	+ 13,759	+ 14,555
Nos. 26 to 50	5,914,791	48,18,629	4,721,345	40,79,396	- 1,193,446	- 7,34,233
Above No. 50	404,564	5,64,719	622,465	8,10,822	+ 117,901	+ 2,45,103
Total	6,404,048	54,32,411	5,342,262	49,58,836	- 1,061,786	- 4,73,575
Unspecified descriptions	1,240,773	13,28,367	1,282,924	16,76,168	+ 42,151	+ 3,47,801

The decrease in the import of coloured yarns accompanying an increase in those of other sorts is evidence of the development of the dyeing industry of the Presidency. The United Kingdom supplied twist and yarn to the value of 95·83 lakhs of rupees against 86·99 lakhs in 1905-1906.

Cotton piece-goods.—The imports of the three classes of piece-goods during the years 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 were as follows :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey (unbleached)	75,484,479	1,21,52,590	87,943,074	1,47,94,617
White (bleached)	15,203,185	27,29,755	17,298,930	32,30,220
Coloured, printed or dyed	31,482,514	55,77,924	37,571,204	70,96,103
Total	122,170,208	2,07,60,269	142,813,208	3,51,20,940

The most marked increases, amounting to 8·99 and 14·38 lakhs of rupees respectively were under grey mulls and shirtings. The demand for goods of these classes, which are locally dyed for sale and export, appears to be growing. White and coloured shirtings also show respectively an increase of 3·41 and 3·25 lakhs of rupees due to larger importations for replenishing stocks. The same cause contributed to increases amounting to 2·91, 1·04 and 10·78 lakhs under grey, white and coloured descriptions of chadars, etc. Coloured cambrics, and prints and chintz show an increase of 3·23 lakhs and a decrease of 3·31 lakhs, respectively.

Flax, jute, silk and wool.—The import trade in textile fabrics made of these materials was as follows :—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.
Flax	59,330	62,255
Jute	5,56,426	6,89,165
Silk	1,07,660	80,393
Wool	5,05,722	4,85,630

The increase under flax is in canvas and sewing thread. Old gunny bags constitute the principal imports under jute. They are imported as packing for shipments of rice and paddy to Ceylon. The decrease in the case of wool may be attributed to higher prices and to a short cold season.

B.—APPAREL.

The imports were as follows:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.
Apparel, including drapery, etc.	4,49,360	3,67,886
Boots and shoes	1,09,431	97,040
Gold and silver thread	20,72,693	20,11,285
Haberdashery and millinery	4,60,889	4,97,918
Hats, caps, bonnets, etc.	61,573	79,183

The total value for the year was about 30·53 lakhs against 31·53 in the previous year, two-thirds of this amount being the value of imports of gold and silver thread from France. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of apparel, boots and shoes, haberdashery and millinery, and hats, caps, etc., amounted to 2·0, ·84, 3·59 and ·76 lakhs of rupees, respectively.

C.—OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles whose imports exceeded a lakh of rupees in value are given below:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.
Arms and ammunition	7,45,508	13,21,059
Instruments	6,37,736	13,07,034
Paper and pasteboard	10,70,415	11,24,828
Glass and glassware	9,55,594	10,27,380
Matches	6,12,692	7,49,127
Carriages	6,16,444	7,41,659
Stationery	3,98,674	4,35,455
Paints and colours	3,13,658	3,57,610
Cement	4,57,971	3,32,312
Soap	2,48,300	2,93,586
Books and printed matter	2,94,338	2,79,473
Toys	2,36,532	2,72,735
Jewellery and plate	92,558	2,60,645
Candles	2,21,430	2,16,367
Tea chests	1,55,063	2,13,733
Earthenware	2,43,207	2,10,876
Cabinetware and furniture	1,50,569	1,60,697
Printing materials	1,87,927	1,62,279
Leather manufactures	1,12,452	1,54,798

The increase under arms and ammunition is due to imports of dynamite amounting in value to 5·46 lakhs of rupees and that under instruments to imports of cables and other appliances by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation valued at 6·48 lakhs. The trade under paper, paints and colours, soap, glass bangles, beads and false pearls and bottles shows a progressive increase. Competition has led to larger imports of matches from Norway, Sweden and Austria Hungary. The increase under carriages is attributable to larger imports of cycles and motor cars amounting in value to 2·19 and 3·15 lakhs of rupees.

EXPORTS.

I.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The following figures represent the value of foreign merchandise re-exported during the past five years:—

	RS.
1902-1903	8,92,709
1903-1904	8,57,861
1904-1905	11,94,360
1905-1906	13,94,980
1906-1907	14,63,751

The increase in 1906-1907 is due to large shipments of old iron for re-manufacture, amounting in value to 4·47 lakhs of rupees, while in 1905-1906 shipments of this class amounted to only 1·97 lakhs. Of the total quantity of 114,145 cwts., 84,145 went to the United Kingdom and 30,000 to the United States. The other important articles of re-export are cotton goods and kerosene oil, the value of the exports of which amounted to 4·38 and ·71 lakhs against 4·87 and ·96 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. Other items are horses ·60 of a lakh, apparel ·47 of a lakh, instruments ·33, jewellery ·27 and sundry metals ·95 of a lakh.

II.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.

The statement below shows the value in lakhs of rupees of the exports to foreign countries of Indian produce and manufactures in each of the groups in which articles of commerce are exhibited in the Government trade accounts. The statement excludes Government stores:—

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Animals, living	17·78	17·61	15·91	16·64	18·70	+ 2·16
II. Articles of food and drink	3,96·37	4,86·47	4,56·81	4,63·71	4,99·64	+ 35·93
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—						
A. Hardware and cutlery	·60	1·06	·99	1·11	·86	— ·15
B. Metals	5·82	5·03	4·25	5·32	8·77	+ 3·45
C. Machinery and millwork	·02	·01	·03	·01	·01	—
Total III	6·44	6·10	5·27	6·44	9·74	+ 3·30
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials.	74·33	56·67	40·46	31·23	34·72	+ 3·49
V. Oils	34·68	61·81	32·31	25·03	20·32	— 4·71
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	3,85·79	4,91·94	5,27·41	5,37·85	6,08·79	+ 70·94
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—						
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	97·13	88·00	1,08·61	1,16·97	1,01·82	— 15·15
B. Apparel	3·47	2·60	2·48	2·68	2·88	+ ·20
C. Other articles	2,85·60	2,39·54	2,78·16	3,45·11	4,30·36	+ 85·25
Total VII	3,86·20	3,90·14	3,89·25	4,64·76	5,35·06	+ 70·30
Grand Total	13,01·59	15,00·74	14,66·42	15,45·56	17,26·97	+ 181·41

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

The trade under this head amounted to 18.70 lakhs of rupees against 16.54 lakhs in the previous year and consisted principally of the following :—

		1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Horses	.. .. .	46	12,100	33	8,555
Cattle	.. .. .	31,383	10,11,100	29,687	11,52,774
Sheep	.. .. .	115,461	5,88,618	130,255	6,17,908
Poultry	.. .. .	77,088	42,315	123,809	56,640

Ceylon and the Straits Settlements were the chief buyers and Negapatam and Tuticorin the principal ports of shipment. A shipment of 264 bulls valued at about Rs. 29,600 was made from the port of Madras to Java for agricultural purposes. Some valuable shipments were also made from Negapatam to the islands of the Malayan Archipelago. A trade in quails and partridges seems to be springing up between Tuticorin and Colombo.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

The value of the trade in the principal articles comprised in this group for the two years 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 is given below :—

		1905-1906.	1906-1907.
		Rs.	Rs.
Coffee	.. .. .	1,71,67,643	96,91,253
Fruits and vegetables	.. .. .	31,63,462	28,61,464
Grain and pulse	.. .. .	90,99,558	2,18,39,921
Provisions	.. .. .	22,67,775	23,64,492
Salt	.. .. .	66,777	95,250
Spices	.. .. .	67,90,660	41,12,202
Sugar	.. .. .	12,86,120	7,15,100
Tea	.. .. .	75,28,525	82,80,905

Coffee.—The exports during the past five years were :—

	CWTS.	RS.
1902-1903	267,205	1,31,47,432
1903-1904	289,476	1,36,26,800
1904-1905	328,299	1,65,66,411
1905-1906	349,546	1,71,67,643
1906-1907	221,356	96,91,253

The unprecedented prosperity of the previous two years consequent upon increased production accompanied by good prices was followed by a year of depression, and there was a drop of 37 per cent. in volume and 44 per cent. in value. The former was due to short production, that of some classes of coffee being so small that there were no shipments at all, while the prices were the lowest obtained during the last twenty years. The factors which appear to have been mainly responsible for this large drop in prices were the disorganisation of the market by the proposal and subsequent deferment of the valorization scheme, the fact that the year's crop in Brazil was an enormous one and the poor quality of some of the earlier shipments from Madras. The deliveries in London of Brazilian coffee up till the end of February amounted to 14,340,000 bags against 8,377,000 bags in 1905-1906 and 8,860,000 bags in 1903-1904. Taking the volume of exports in thousands as 221, the distribution over the different countries is indicated thus: France 95, United Kingdom 82, Ceylon 18, Belgium 9, Bahrein Islands and Arabia each 3 and Victoria 2.9. It is significant that, whereas in 1904-1905 29 per cent. of the quantity exported was shipped to France, 38 per cent. was shipped to that country in 1905-1906 and 43 per cent. in 1906-1907. This preference of the Indian shipper for the French market is due to the existence of a discriminative French tariff which allows Indian coffee, pepper and tea to be imported under minimum instead of general tariff rates.

Fruits and vegetables, fresh.—Cocoanut kernels or copra and fresh vegetables figure most prominently under this head. The value of the exports of these commodities during the year was respectively 18.76 lakhs and 9.76 lakhs against 21.65 and 9.93 lakhs in the previous year. Copra shows a decrease in quantity of about 49,160 cwts. The average value per cwt. rose from Rs. 12.42 to Rs. 14.99 due to a scarcity of supply and to increased local demand for crushing. Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Belgium took respectively 14.68, 1.89, .92 and .56 lakhs' worth of copra against 19.69, 1.02, .15 and .42 lakhs' worth of it in the previous year. The trade in fresh vegetables is as usual chiefly in onions and potatoes of which Ceylon took 7.53 lakhs and the Straits Settlements about 2.23 lakhs of rupees' worth.

Grain and pulse.—The statement below shows the quantity and value of exports of grain and pulse during the past five years :—

	CWTS.	RS.
1902-1903	2,859,107	1,34,11,858
1903-1904	3,768,641	1,58,66,792
1904-1905	2,698,186	1,13,43,219
1905-1906	1,687,987	80,99,558
1906-1907	3,712,133	2,18,39,921

Ninety-nine per cent. of the grain exported consisted of paddy and rice. The large increase was due in the main to the scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam which deprived Ceylon of supplies from that source. As a consequence the price of paddy rose from Rs. 2.8 to 3.2 per cwt. and that of rice from 5.3 to 6.2. The crop was a very fair one though not quite so good as that of 1903-1904, being 84 per cent. of the normal as against 87 per cent. in that year. The quantities of paddy and rice exported to Ceylon during the year were 346,641 cwts. and 3,218,285 cwts., respectively, against 329,193 cwts. and 1,198,491 cwts. in the previous year. Mauritius and its dependencies took 103,888 cwts. during the year.

Provisions.—The increase of about .97 of a lakh over the previous year is the net result of an increase of 1.13 lakh under "Provisions—other sorts" counterbalanced by small decreases under minor heads. The exports of dry fish, salted and unsalted, during the year amounted to 13.39 lakhs against 13.66 lakhs in 1905-1906, Ceylon taking practically the whole. The trade increases with the population of Madrassi emigrants abroad.

Spices.—The decrease of 26.78 lakhs of rupees under this head is due to smaller shipments of West-Coast spices, chiefly pepper, of which there was a short crop. The following table gives particulars of the variation in reference to the chief spices :—

		1905-1906.	1906-1907.
		LBS.	LBS.
Pepper	.. .. .	14,880,436	7,722,866
Ginger	.. .. .	3,993,545	2,032,038
Chillies	.. .. .	6,793,812	7,077,763
Cardamoms	.. .. .	99,165	25,776

Pepper.—In the year 1905-1906 a bumper crop coincided with an extensive demand from the continent of Europe and the United States of America. A reaction set in in the year under review in demand as well as in supply owing to overstocked markets in Europe and in India to an unfavourable season as well as, it is said, to the planting of a large number of infertile vines. The chief buyers were Germany, Italy, the United States, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France and Holland which received respectively during the year 6.24, 7.85, 3.46, 2.74, .86, 1.30, 1.12 and .40 lakhs of rupees' worth of pepper against 15.84, 10.36, 9.59, 3.22, 2.49, 2.50, 1.54 and 2.86 lakhs' worth in the preceding year.

Ginger.—The depression noticed last year continued, the outturn being again very poor. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity, viz. 1,271,304 lbs. as against 1,631,397 lbs. in the previous year.

Chillies.—The tension caused by the continued rise in prices noticed in the last year's review was relieved by larger production as well as by cessation of the Bengal demand. The average value per cwt. receded from Rs. 16 in 1905-1906 to Rs. 14 in the year under review. Ceylon which is the chief customer took 2.17 lakhs' worth of chillies against 8.76 lakhs' worth in the previous year.

Cardamoms.—The foreign trade in cardamoms is very small. The shipments fell by nearly 71 per cent. in the year under review in consequence of an increasing demand in India.

Sugar.—Of the good crop of 1905-1906 some 108,280 cwts. of jaggery were shipped during the year. In 1906-1907, however, a much smaller acreage was cultivated and prices in India rose in consequence with the result that the bulk of the crop was kept in the country and only 6,018 cwts. of the new jaggery was shipped. Of the total quantity thus exported the United Kingdom took 127,973 cwts. valued at 5.52 lakhs against 182,663 cwts. valued at 11.16 lakhs in the previous year. Ceylon took 28,592 cwts. of sugar, of which 24,049 cwts. were unrefined and 4,543 refined.

Tea.—A twenty years' survey of the tea industry in this Presidency reveals a most remarkable development in both production and exports. The number of acres under cultivation in Madras, Travancore and Cochin has advanced steadily from 7,023 in 1886-1887 to 36,028 in 1906-1907, while the outturn per acre has risen from 189 lbs. to 394. Exports have increased from 381,667 lbs. valued at Rs. 3,63,178 to 13,979,570 lbs. valued at Rs. 82,80,905, the value per pound having fallen from As. 15-3 to As. 9-6. The exports for 1906-1907 were the highest on record and exceeded those of 1905-1906 by 1,300,016 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 7,52,380 in value. This large increase is attributed to the expansion of the use of Indian tea abroad reflecting itself in heavy re-exports from London coupled with a growing demand for medium and common teas and a shortage of Ceylon tea in the English market. The reduction of the duty on tea last May by 1d per lb. was followed by a rise in the consumption of tea in Great Britain from 5.99 lbs. to 6.18 lbs. per head while the Continent of Europe took 7½ millions pounds more Indian tea last year than in 1905 and America and Canada a million pounds more. There was also an advance in the prices obtained, the average price per lb. obtained by South Indian teas being 6½d as compared with 5¾d, the average for the two preceding years. The teas from estates on the Nilgiris were specially mentioned as such as "were always keenly competed for". The United Kingdom took 50.75 lakhs of rupees' worth against 49.74 lakhs in the previous year, Canada 16.39 lakhs' worth against 15.59 lakhs and Ceylon 15.18 lakhs against 9.68 lakhs. The shipments to Ceylon are mostly "for orders" for further destinations—probably the United Kingdom—of which no notice was given by shippers. A quantity of 46,393 lbs. of green tea was shipped to Canada.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Manganese ore.—An increasing demand for manganese ore by the steel trade in the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and the United States coinciding with the temporary closing of the mines in the Caucasus led to a large development of the export of this metal from India. The exports for the past five years were as follows:—

	CWTS.	RS.
1902-1903	1,213,603	4,89,295
1903-1904	1,237,000	4,94,800
1904-1905	1,058,502	4,23,403
1905-1906	1,285,502	5,14,205
1906-1907	2,130,701	8,52,340

These were from the Vizagapatam mines alone. A large and thriving industry has also sprung up in Mysore, but owing to more favourable freights this ore is sent to Marmagoa for shipment. Although export values have been shown as practically stationary during the last five years there has been a considerable rise in price. Of the 8½ lakhs of rupees' worth of ore exported the United Kingdom took 4.23 lakhs, the United States 2.43 lakhs and Belgium 1.86 lakhs against 3.76, .98 and .40 lakhs each, respectively, during the preceding year.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

The following statement shows the principal articles comprised in this group and the quantity and value of the export trade in each during the past two years:—

Articles.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemicals	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Drugs and medicines—				
Cinchona bark	916,360	2,37,904	494,587	1,19,160
Other drugs	..	3,56,790	..	3,47,722
Narcotics—				
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,133,705	1,94,221	1,336,972	1,75,277
Tobacco, manufactured—				
Cigars	496,845	4,90,013	571,871	5,03,689
Other sorts	11,191	4,847	16,252	5,047
Dyeing and tanning materials—				
Indigo	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
Myrabolams	7,756	11,56,349	11,159	17,71,591
Turneric	198,508	5,05,578	131,123	2,94,216
Other kinds	12,517	1,08,784	16,231	1,77,459
	16,016	67,132	15,109	69,983

Cinchona bark.—There was a contraction in volume of nearly 46 per cent. The industry is gradually disappearing in consequence of the competition of Java bark. The shipments were all made to the United Kingdom.

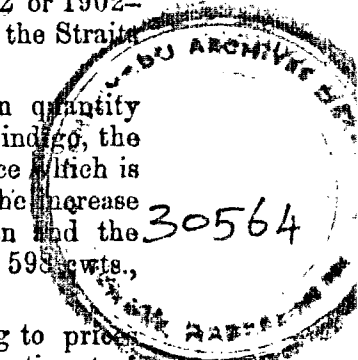
Other drugs and medicines.—The chief drugs under this head are senna leaves and nux-vomica. There were very heavy shipments of senna leaves in 1904-1905 and there has been a considerable fall in the exports since.

Tobacco.—The trade in leaf tobacco in the year 1906-1907 shows an increase in quantity of 103,267 lbs. and a decrease in value of .19 of a lakh as compared with the previous year, but the quantity exported was less by about 3 per cent. than the average of the three years preceding 1905-1906. The leaf exported consisted largely of a common quality usually sold for chewing and for use in hookahs. The exports to the Straits Settlements amounted to 1,185,031 lbs. against 1,045,586 lbs. in 1905-1906. Ceylon took 26,830 lbs. and Mauritius 12,500 lbs. Though Madras cigars are now finding an extended market, the quantities despatched to individual countries are small except in the case of the United Kingdom which took 91,771 lbs. of choice cigars in 1906-1907. This, however, fell short of the previous year's export by about 17,157 lbs. while it is less than half that of 1901-1902 or 1902-1903. A large quantity (233,599 lbs.) of cheap cigars was exported to the Straits Settlements.

Indigo.—The exports of indigo show an advance of 44 per cent. in quantity and 53 per cent. in value. In spite of the increasing output of synthetic indigo, the real or fancied superiority of the natural dye has led to a rise in price which is reflected in an extension of the area under cultivation by 86 per cent. The increase in exports was largest in the case of the United Kingdom, Egypt, Japan and the Straits Settlements whose demands amounted to 1,580, 5,920, 1,051 and 598 cwts., against 1,027, 5,480, 115 and 23 cwts. in the previous year.

Myrabolams.—The quantity available for shipment was small owing to prices being scarcely equal to cost of gathering. The United Kingdom and the continent of Europe having taken large supplies in previous years made small purchases, the balance being taken by America, the Straits Settlements and China. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade was 2.57 lakhs against 3.18 lakhs in the year 1905-1906.

Turneric.—The outside demand which was well maintained was marked by larger shipments and an advance in prices. The average value per cwt. rose from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11. The bulk of the shipments went to Ceylon.



V.—OILS.

The quantity and value of the more important oils exported are given below :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.
Essential	2,675	1,54,141	12,818	4,86,390
Castor	139,615	1,33,892	76,978	1,04,505
Cocunut	1,474,414	2,171,562	942,062	13,86,722

Essential oils.—Lemon grass oil is the chief oil of this class exported from this Presidency. The exports for five years were as follows :—

	GALLS.	RS.
1902-1903	5,649	2,28,701
1903-1904	3,754	1,53,914
1904-1905	2,623	1,36,396
1905-1906	2,626	1,53,241
1906-1907	12,814	4,86,150

The output in 1906-1907 was large owing to the introduction of a better class of still and it is hoped that it will still further increase as some of the grass is still exported in the raw state. The larger outturn has been followed by a reduction in prices by nearly 34 per cent. The English market was dull and French and German markets were exploited largely. The quantities exported to these countries were 1,584, 6,682 and 3,586 gallons, respectively, in addition to which considerable quantities went through Bombay. Messrs. Schimmell & Co. write that "the Brazilian and West Indian oils are unable to compete with the East Indian oil on account of their insolubility in alcohol", and there seems likely to be an increasing demand for Indian lemon grass oil for use in perfumery and in the manufacture of scents.

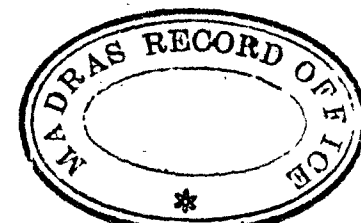
Castor oil.—The average local price per Imperial gallon of castor oil rose from As. 15 to Rs. 1-4-0 at which price export ceased to be profitable and both shipments to foreign countries and exports to other Provinces in India fell off in consequence.

Cocunut oil.—The scarcity of cocunut oil owing to the general shortage of copra is becoming more pronounced and prices have advanced accordingly. At the beginning of the year the spot price of Cochin oil in the London market stood at £34 per ton, while by the end it had risen to £46. Business at this price would have been impossible but for the demand on account of the butter industry on the continent of Europe which dislodged the soap-makers from the market. It is a fact worth noting in connection with this article that the home demand is generally far greater than foreign requirements and that Indian buyers are prepared to pay as much as foreign buyers. Even at the higher prices recorded for the year, shipments coastwise exceeded foreign shipments by about 332 per cent., while there was also a large land trade in cocunut oil to the interior. The countries that take the largest quantities of this oil from this Presidency are the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America which took during the year 5-10, 3-88 and 4-15 lakhs' worth of oil against 7-06, 7-78 and 5-27 lakhs' worth respectively in the previous year.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The principal exports under this head were as follows :—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms ..	10,40,014	9,71,212
Cotton	2,28,90,047	2,21,43,742
Fodder, bran and cattle-food	25,90,136	21,92,951
Hemp	7,20,410	9,73,795
Hides and skins	91,12,654	93,51,558
Horn and hornmeal	1,95,334	2,89,397
Jute	26,01,406	39,38,427
Manures	15,71,923	35,86,874
Mica	7,57,534	9,12,034
Seeds	99,93,202	1,40,93,320
Silk	2,72,913	2,18,532
Wood	12,73,889	13,51,337
Wool	1,03,185	2,32,565



Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.—The most important of these is palmyra fibre, of which a large quantity is exported from Cocanada and Tuticorin. Owing to somewhat liberal shipments in the previous year, the figures for the year under review show a slight decrease. The United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium, which are the chief distributing centres for this fibre, took during the year 3-19, 2-61 and 2-57 lakhs' worth of it against 3-71, 2-86 and 2-68 lakhs' worth in the previous year.

Cotton, raw.—The exports of cotton were somewhat curtailed on account of a smaller area being cultivated than in the two previous years. The average value rose by about 14 per cent. Cocanada cotton was in great demand.

The subjoined table shows the quantities taken by the principal countries in the order of the extent of their trade :—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	CWTS.	CWTS.
Japan	276,114	240,626
Belgium	227,196	157,587
United Kingdom	116,681	94,706
Germany	81,552	83,525
France	47,833	40,704
Holland	...	21,003
Austria-Hungary	15,488	16,088
Italy	17,001	14,139
Ceylon	8,174	5,727
Spain	5,515	4,138
Sweden	...	1,350
Indo-China	...	900
United States	...	900

The total shipments were made up for the most part of three varieties, viz., "Cocanadas," "Westerns" and "Northerns", and "Tinnevellys" which were shipped respectively from the ports of Cocanada, Madras and Tuticorin. The quantities shipped from each port are given below :—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	CWTS.	CWTS.
Cocanada	139,265	132,313
Madras	258,284	230,163
Tuticorin	402,930	317,910

Fodder, bran and cattle-food.—Oil-cake is the chief item under this head, and the exports are divided between Ceylon and Germany roughly in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third. The only remarkable variation in the year was the decrease in the exports of copra cake, of which Germany takes the whole, due to the short crop. A minor export which showed a considerable increase is that of rice bran from Cocanada to the United Kingdom.

Hemp.—The fibre exported from this Presidency under this head is of two kinds, that obtained from the *crotalaria juncea* (sunn hemp or Bimlipatam hemp) and that obtained from the *agave* (aloe), with which is included *sisal* hemp. The exports of these two kinds in 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 were—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
Sunn hemp	17,333	1,92,091	35,280	4,27,949
Agave (aloe fibre and sisal hemp) ..	41,012	5,25,255	41,619	5,45,946

The total exports for the year exceeded those of the preceding year by 18,301 cwt. in quantity and by 2-53 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom and Italy, which are the chief purchasing countries, took respectively 6-79 and 2-61 lakhs' worth against 5-65 and -98 lakhs' worth in the previous year. Italy takes sunn hemp for the most part.

Hides and skins, raw.—The export trade of the Presidency in raw hides amounted to 37 of a lakh against 23 of a lakh in the previous year. The quantity and value of skins exported during the past five years were as follows :—

							CWTS.	RS.
1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,530	39,47,870
1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,170	27,52,942
1904-1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,583	53,24,817
1905-1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,232	90,89,316
1906-1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,680	93,14,879

The active demand for raw skins which arose in the year 1905-1906 continued in the year under review, large quantities being exported in response to the demand of European and American chrome leather manufacturers. The United Kingdom, France and the United States took respectively 13.39, 13.27 and 60.96 lakhs of rupees' worth of goat and sheep skins against 7.88, 10.54 and 66.78 lakhs' worth in the previous year, Germany being largely supplied through the former. Of the total exports, 80,431 cwts. valued at Rs. 88,79,765, as against 90,289 cwts. valued at Rs. 89,16,793 in 1905-1906, represented goat skins and 3,834 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,97,074, as against 1,307 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,01,231 in 1905-1906, represented sheep skins.

Jute.—There is little or no true Bengal jute (*corchorus*) in the Presidency; but what is known as Bimlipatam jute (*hibiscus cannabinus*) is found in the Northern Circars, and the cultivation has been extended in recent years. The product is said to be somewhat inferior to true Bengal jute in spinning qualities, but otherwise superior to jute of an ordinary quality, and its prices range much about the average of those paid in Bengal. The following statement illustrates the development of the trade during the last five years. The rapid strides made since 1904-1905 are largely due to the flax famine in Russia and the subsequent decline of exports from that country.

							CWTS.	RS.
1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,787	4,36,687
1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,279	5,89,775
1904-1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	177,796	13,95,155
1905-1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	244,390	26,01,406
1906-1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	298,411	39,38,427

Of the quantity exported the United Kingdom took 29.68 lakhs' worth against 22.40 lakhs' worth in 1905-1906, and Germany took practically all the remainder, viz. 8.82 lakhs' worth against 3.48 lakhs' worth in the previous year.

Manures.—The aggregate total quantity of manures exported amounted to 58,564 tons valued at 35.87 lakhs of rupees. More than half of this quantity was oil-cake manure, of the total exports of which, amounting to 38,767 tons valued at 26.48 lakhs of rupees, Java, Ceylon and Germany took 10.20, 7.92 and 5.84 lakhs' worth respectively. Animal bones were next in importance; the total exports amounted to 11,154 tons valued at 5.56 lakhs and exceeded those of 1905-1906 by 3,926 tons; the bulk of these exports went to Ceylon, Natal and Australia. Exports of fish manure amounted to 7,694 tons valued at 3.31 lakhs and those of other kinds to 949 tons valued at about half a lakh.

Mica.—The quantity and value of mica exported during the year exceeded those of the previous year by 5,508 cwts. and 1.54 lakhs of rupees respectively owing to heavier shipments of split mica to Germany. The average value per cwt. for the year shows a decrease of about Rs. 13 as a result of the bulk of the exports being of split quality. These splittings are, it is understood, used in the manufacture of micaite. The United Kingdom took 6,732 cwts. against 6,491 cwts. in the previous year and Germany 8,250 cwts. against 3,166 cwts.

Seeds.—The exports of the principal seeds were as follows :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
Coriander	43,596	4,47,336	34,097	3,72,434
Castor	200,495	11,67,431	321,777	23,57,081
Cotton	113,933	2,89,307	127,549	3,74,035
Earthnut	1,117,037	68,73,875	1,350,090	99,14,087
Niger	34,160	1,88,633	64,048	4,12,032
Rape	7,738	46,951	11,027	84,235
Jinjili	122,057	9,29,834	60,715	5,21,441

The total value of all seeds exported shows an advance of 41 lakhs of rupees or about 4 per cent. on the value of the exports in the previous year, while the quantity shows an increase of 329,743 cwts. or about 20 per cent. A strong foreign demand combined with a high level of prices led to increased exports and a corresponding contraction in the coastwise trade.

Coriander.—The price was on the same high level as in the previous year, but the exports, which had risen owing to a failure of the crop in Morocco, fell back to normal again. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements absorbed the bulk of the exports, viz., 2.72 and .94 lakhs' worth against 2.44 and .99 lakhs' worth in the previous year.

Castor.—The quantity and value of castor seeds exported advanced by 60 and 102 per cent. respectively. The increase is attributed to the firm demand in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom, Belgium and France took, respectively, 13.75, 3.20 and 5.77 lakhs' worth of seeds against 2.87, 1.95 and 6.72 lakhs' worth in the previous year.

Cotton.—There is always a local market for this seed for feeding live-stock and it is reported that in the southern part of the Presidency its use as cattle-food is spreading; but in spite of this the comparatively dear prices of other oil-seeds appear to have increased the foreign demand. The United Kingdom took 2.33 lakhs' worth against 2.01 lakhs' worth in the previous year and France nearly half a lakh worth against none in the preceding year.

Earthnut.—The trade in this seed is shared between Pondicherry and British Indian ports and no statistics are yet available of exports through the former. Exports through British Indian ports show an increase. France took about 96.63 lakhs' worth of this seed against 65.93 in the previous year.

Niger.—The trade in this article is chiefly to Calcutta and Europe. Last year Calcutta absorbed a large quantity, but in the year under review the continental demand was stronger and to some extent diverted the trade. France took 51,438 cwts. against 287 cwts. in the previous year and Germany and the United Kingdom 5,200 and 7,410 cwts. against 981 and 32,892 cwts. in 1905-1906.

Rape.—There was a considerable contraction of the trade owing to failure of the crop.

Jinjili seed.—There was a failure of the jinjili crop and good seed was scarce in the market, while local requirements were large. Consequently exports fell, seeds to the value of 4.12 lakhs being shipped to France against 7.23 lakhs' worth in the previous year and 1.09 lakhs' worth to Ceylon against .29 of a lakh worth in the previous year.

Silk.—The export of silk waste for the year were valued at .54 of a lakh less than those of the previous year. The trade is chiefly with France where the waste is made up into threads and whose share is 2.15 lakhs in the total trade of 2.19 lakhs.

Stone and marble.—This trade is of importance on account rather of the quality of the stones exported than of the extent of the exports. The total exports for 1906-07 were valued at only .53 of a lakh, of which .40 of a lakh was the value of corundum stones, which are brought from the Mysore plateau and shipped at the Madras port. The demand for these in the United States is said to be increasing owing to the present scarcity of emery ore.

Wood.—The value of the wood exported during the year was greater than in the previous year by about 77 of a lakh of rupees as a consequence of an improvement in the trade in timber other than teak.

Wool.—The trade under this head amounted to 2.33 lakhs of rupees against 1.03 lakh in the preceding year. The exports consisted principally of goats' hair. There was an increased demand with an offer of better prices from the United Kingdom which took 2.29 lakhs' worth, or very nearly the whole quantity exported.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The quantity and value of twist and yarn exported during the past five years were as follows:—

		LBS.	RS.
1902-1903	...	4,187,524	17,16,654
1903-1904	...	1,228,859	5,37,717
1904-1905	...	3,237,010	15,44,033
1905-1906	...	4,156,057	19,54,774
1906-1907	...	3,364,725	17,06,056

The decrease is due to less trade done with China during the year as compared with the previous year, the exports to that country being less by 869,200 lbs. valued at about 3.36 lakhs. This large contraction is due to accumulation of stocks by Chinese dealers last year when prices ruled high. A rise in the rupee exchange and a drop in the price of cotton so reduced values that importations into Hongkong and Shanghai had practically to cease for a time.

Cotton piece-goods.—The exports for the past five years were as follows:—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.		Total.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
1902-1903	2,844,589	4,00,107	165,115	31,309	20,734,338	65,72,513	23,744,042	70,03,929
1903-1904	1,515,929	2,43,281	51,262	10,197	20,716,076	69,39,482	22,283,270	71,92,960
1904-1905	6,282,348	10,51,646	42,269	9,066	21,477,850	68,12,462	27,802,567	78,73,174
1905-1906	5,019,605	8,61,353	13,504	8,047	21,963,848	77,03,788	26,997,057	85,68,188
1906-1907	1,446,698	2,26,592	56,894	12,443	21,422,426	73,98,016	22,926,018	76,37,051

The trade in grey and coloured goods, which is chiefly with the Far East, shows a falling off as a result of the same causes as affected that in twist and yarn. There was however an increase in exports to the Philippines amounting in value to 43 of a lakh. The values of the exports of coloured cotton goods to the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and the Philippines were respectively 35.32, 28.37 and 8.66 lakhs of rupees against 33.42, 34.18 and 7.82 lakhs in the previous year.

Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece.—The exports of handkerchiefs during the past five years were as follows:—

	NO.	RS.
1902-1903	1,635,736	6,87,713
1903-1904	1,582,996	7,01,216
1904-1905	2,493,152	11,63,189
1905-1906	1,756,148	8,50,728
1906-1907	1,026,638	5,51,414

These are the products of hand looms and are exported to the United Kingdom in the first instance for re-export to Africa, the West Indies and other places where they are highly priced. Owing to increased local competition the trade was overdone in the year 1904-1905 and has not yet recovered its normal volume.

Woollen goods.—These comprise hand-made carpets of this Presidency and mill-made carpets and rugs of Bangalore, the exports of which during the year amounted in value to 2.45 lakhs against 2.22 lakhs in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom was 2.31 lakhs.

B.—APPAREL.

The exports under this head consist chiefly of native cloths and embroidery, turbans, hats, boots and shoes and a number of miscellaneous articles, the entire trade in which amounts in value to about 2.88 lakhs. The trade is divided over many countries. The small trade in pith hats shows some signs of development.

C.—OTHER MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Building and engineering materials.—The principal items under this head are bricks and tiles, of which large quantities are manufactured on the West Coast. A small foreign trade has sprung up with East Africa, Ceylon and elsewhere. The total trade amounted to 34 of a lakh.

Coir manufactures.—The value of the trade showed an increase of 2.23 lakhs in spite of the falling off in exports of other cocoanut products. This is attributed in the main to a strong continental demand which resulted in an increase of 17,593 cwts. in the quantity exported. The shares of the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Portugal and the United States in the total exports were 15.25, 4.65, 4.95, 18.85, 5.26, 1.19, 1.40 and 1.70 lakhs of rupees against 17.62, 5.23, 4.08, 16.18, 3.96, 1.01, 1.58 and 2.13 lakhs, respectively, in 1905-1906.

Hides and skins, tanned.—The subjoined table shows the progress of the trade separately in tanned hides and tanned skins for a period of five years with a note of the average value per pound as deduced from the Custom-house declarations:—

	Tanned hides.			Tanned skins.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.
	CWTS.	RS.	A. P.	CWTS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1902-1903	97,049	54,54,662	8 0	117,211	1,76,49,183	1 5 5
1903-1904	98,922	54,80,769	8 4	124,898	1,89,34,580	1 5 7
1904-1905	112,486	74,18,239	9 5	101,555	1,44,86,367	1 4 4
1905-1906	177,744	1,33,59,408	10 9	100,668	1,50,21,729	1 5 4
1906-1907	197,490	1,51,98,048	11 0	109,410	2,08,31,548	1 11 2

The following are the figures for goat and sheep skins:—

	1905-1906.			Rate per lb.	1906-1907.			Rate per lb.
	NO.	CWTS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	CWTS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Goat skins	5,325,156	48,136	82,79,377	1 8 6	5,271,569	52,608	1,07,35,166	1 13 2
Sheep skins	7,041,922	48,301	63,43,502	1 2 9	7,770,346	52,173	96,86,046	1 10 6

The general shortage of leather supplies coupled with the increasing number of uses to which it is put resulted in prices reaching a higher level than any attained in the history of the trade, the increase in the prices of sheep skins being specially marked. The quantities shipped to different countries during the past two years are given below. The United Kingdom continues to be the distributing centre, but direct shipments to other countries are increasing:—

	Hides.	Goat skins.	Sheep skins.
	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.
United Kingdom	1905-1906 .. 168,918	39,040	27,365
	1906-1907 .. 183,108	44,231	32,794
United States	1905-1906 .. 8,465	8,268	12,383
	1906-1907 .. 13,957	7,488	13,884
Japan	1905-1906 .. 129	27	2,463
	1906-1907	209	2,143
Straits Settlements	1905-1906	88	5,509
	1906-1907	128	2,881

Paints and colours.—There are practically no exports of paints and colours properly so called. Of the total trade of 1.89 lakhs of rupees registered under this head, a sum of 1.88 lakhs is the value of about 35,946 cwts. of graphite exported to foreign countries, of which the United Kingdom took 1.43 lakhs' worth.

Wood manufactures.—These consist of casks for cocoanut-oil and chests for tea. The value of these exports amounted to 1.22 lakhs against 1.11 in the previous year, of which Ceylon took 1.10 lakhs. The industry is confined to Cochin.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN MERCHANDISE.

The following statement shows the total trade of the Presidency with other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries, the countries in which ports of shipment and discharge are situated being taken as in previous years as the countries of origin or consumption :—

1	Imports.		Exports.						Total imports and exports together.	
			1905-1906.			1906-1907.			1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom ..	554.68	651.25	3.45	555.11	558.56	5.75	579.91	585.67	1,113.14	1,236.92
Natal ..	.28	.34	.02	2.05	2.07	.04	2.04	2.08	2.35	2.42
Mauritius and depend- encies ..	2.34	2.67	..	2.07	2.07	.01	6.91	6.92	4.41	9.49
Aden and dependencies ..	.33	.35	.02	.40	.42	.03	1.11	1.14	.75	1.50
Bahrain Islands ..	..	..	..	1.85	1.85	..	2.36	2.36	1.86	2.36
Straits Settlements ..	27.71	33.14	3.37	58.87	62.24	3.61	63.41	67.02	89.95	100.16
Ceylon ..	39.44	47.39	3.69	212.44	216.13	3.35	356.50	359.85	255.57	407.24
Hongkong ..	.38	3.04	..	1.62	1.62	..	1.98	1.98	2.60	5.02
Western Australia ..	4.31	2.02	.01	.09	.10	..	.21	.21	4.41	3.23
Victoria ..	8.13	9.74	..	4.20	4.20	..	6.47	6.47	12.33	16.21
Canada ..	..	.01	..	16.02	16.02	..	17.15	17.15	16.02	17.16
Other countries ..	.58	1.42	.04	2.64	2.68	.06	4.67	4.73	3.26	6.15
Total of British Empire.	638.58	751.28	10.60	857.37	867.97	12.86	1,042.72	1,055.58	1,506.55	1,806.86
Foreign countries—										
Russia ..	4.99	..	..	.57	.57	..	.26	.26	5.56	.26
Sweden ..	1.09	6.65	..	.08	.08	..	.46	.46	1.17	7.12
Germany ..	22.98	25.90	.10	118.92	114.02	.06	107.79	107.85	137.00	134.75
Holland ..	1.83	2.93	..	7.70	7.70	..	12.81	12.81	9.53	15.74
Belgium ..	43.59	36.61	.01	85.92	85.93	..	70.60	70.60	129.52	107.21
France ..	24.30	25.93	.13	173.87	174.00	.03	191.11	191.14	198.30	217.07
Portugal ..	.01	.05	..	1.61	1.61	..	1.42	1.42	1.62	1.48
Spain ..	.25	.17	..	2.15	2.15	..	1.25	1.25	2.40	1.42
Italy ..	3.37	2.50	2.01	17.96	19.97	.09	17.23	17.32	23.34	19.82
Austria-Hungary ..	11.15	12.46	..	12.53	12.53	.02	8.58	8.60	23.68	21.06
Asia Turkey ..	1.66	.81	..	2.30	2.30	..	3.16	3.16	3.96	3.97
Egypt ..	.14	.18	.03	10.02	10.05	.01	11.08	11.09	10.19	11.27
Bourbon (Réunion) ..	..	..	..	4.41	4.41	..	..	..	4.41	..
Native States in Arabia other than Muscat ..	..	.03	..	3.12	3.12	..	3.02	3.02	3.12	3.05
Java ..	..	5.48	..	4.40	4.40	..	10.51	10.51	4.40	15.99
Sumatra ..	10.11	9.82	..	..	..	..	.05	.05	10.11	9.87
Persia ..	.07	.10	..	1.62	1.62	..	1.67	1.67	1.69	1.77
Philippine and Ladrone Islands ..	..	.02	..	8.31	8.31	..	8.75	8.75	8.31	8.77
Siam ..	1.39	1.65	..	1.35	1.35	.02	.62	.64	2.74	2.29
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ..	..	.97	.01	25.49	25.50	..	16.57	16.57	25.50	17.54
Japan ..	1.63	.95	.08	83.20	83.28	..	91.91	91.91	84.91	92.86
United States of America ..	9.31	19.44	.98	125.80	127.78	1.54	124.00	125.54	137.09	144.98
Other countries ..	1.03	1.65	..	.86	.86	.01	1.40	1.41	1.89	3.06
Total of Foreign countries	138.90	155.32	3.35	688.19	691.54	1.78	684.25	686.03	830.44	841.35
Grand Total ..	777.48	906.60	13.95	1,545.56	1,559.51	14.64	1,726.97	1,741.61	2,336.99	2,648.21

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The total value of the trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase of 123.78 lakhs or 11 per cent., 96.67 lakhs being under imports and 27.11 lakhs under exports. Under imports the increase occurs chiefly under cotton piece goods (42.54 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (20.13 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn, (8.84 lakhs), machinery (5.56 lakhs), dynamite (5.46 lakhs) and hardware (4.57 lakhs), while the increase under exports is attributable to larger trade in tanned hides and skins (67.83 lakhs), castor-seeds (10.89 lakhs), raw jute (7.29 lakhs) and raw skins (5.68 lakhs) counterbalanced by a falling off in coffee (55.55 lakhs), sugar (5.64 lakhs) and raw cotton (4.34 lakhs).

Straits Settlements.—The increase of 5.43 lakhs under imports is due to larger imports of betelnuts (3.67 lakhs) while larger shipments of living animals and coloured cotton goods account for the increase of 4.78 lakhs under exports.

Ceylon.—Ceylon shows an advance of 7.95 lakhs under imports and 143.72 lakhs under exports. Betelnuts, gunny bags, cocoanut-oil and postal articles show increases under the former trade while that under the latter is the net result of increases under rice (134.14 lakhs), the exports of which have nearly trebled, manures (6.93 lakhs) and tea (5.49 lakhs) and a decrease under coloured cotton goods of 5.82 lakhs.

Other countries in the British Empire.—The increase of 4.85 lakhs in the exports to *Mauritius* is due to larger exports of rice. The imports of camphor from *Hongkong* have advanced by 2.07 lakhs. More horses were imported from *Victoria* in 1906-1907 than in the previous year and more raw goat skins exported to that colony. The slight increase in the exports to *Canada* is due to larger shipment of tea.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Germany.—Larger imports of copper account for the increase in imports from Germany, while the decrease of 6.17 lakhs in exports thereto is the net result of decreases under pepper (9.61 lakhs), copra (5 lakhs), cocoanut-oil (3.89 lakhs) and increases under raw jute (5.33 lakhs), raw cotton (3.46 lakhs), and coir manufactures (2.66 lakhs).

France.—The exports show an increase of 17.14 lakhs due to larger shipments of groundnut and niger seeds, counterbalanced by smaller shipments of coffee, jinjili seed and raw skins. The trade in gold and silver thread, which is the chief import from this country, shows little variation.

Belgium.—The decrease of 6.98 lakhs in the imports from Belgium is due to smaller direct imports of iron and matches, and the fall in exports of 15.33 lakhs to less trade in raw cotton.

United States.—The increase in the imports from the United States is chiefly contributed by kerosene oil, while the slight decrease in exports is the net result of decreases under spices and cocoanut-oil and increases under hides and skins.

Other foreign countries.—The fall in the imports from *Russia* is due to the cessation of trade in Russian oil while the increase under *Sweden* is the result of larger imports of iron and matches. The trade with *Holland* has advanced by 6.21 lakhs, chiefly in the exports of raw cotton, and that with *Italy* has gone down owing to less exports of pepper to that country. The decrease in the exports to *Austria-Hungary* is due to shrinkage in the exports of pepper and jinjili seed. *Egypt* shows a slight increase in its imports of Madras indigo. The trade with *Java* increased as a consequence of larger imports of sugar and larger shipments of oil-cake manure. There is a fall in the exports to *China* of 8.93 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of cotton twist and piece goods. *Japan* took more indigo and raw cotton than in the previous year.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

The imports, exports and net balance of imports of gold and silver during the past five years were as follow :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net balance of imports.
<i>Gold.</i>			
1902-1903 ..	Rs. 1,82,06,337	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 1,76,06,337
1903-1904 ..	1,06,63,410	..	1,06,63,410
1904-1905 ..	24,56,419	..	24,56,419
1905-1906 ..	30,83,901	60,000	30,23,901
1906-1907 ..	55,85,980	3,02,558	52,83,422
<i>Silver.</i>			
1902-1903 ..	Rs. 19,25,382	Rs. 4,74,000	Rs. 14,51,382
1903-1904 ..	25,16,707	12,81,425	12,35,282
1904-1905 ..	11,08,473	30,00,360	— 18,91,887
1905-1906 ..	7,25,792	16,00,625	— 8,74,833
1906-1907 ..	24,99,402	11,27,134	13,72,268

The net amount of gold and silver together absorbed by the Province during the year under review was Rs. 66.56 lakhs as compared with Rs. 21.49 lakhs in the previous year.

Imports.—Gold bullion shows an increase of 14.69 lakhs and sovereigns one of 10.36 lakhs. There was an increasing demand for bar gold and sovereigns for meeting jewellers' requirements. The imports from the United Kingdom, Natal, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Egypt amounted to 30.66, 4.91, 7.50, 9.03 and 3.76 lakhs of rupees respectively. Industrial requirements combined with excellent crops have led to large imports of bar silver mostly from the United Kingdom, and currency requirements to large imports of Government of India rupees chiefly from Ceylon. The share of the United Kingdom and Ceylon in the total imports of silver amounted to 8.77 and 16.20 lakhs of rupees respectively.

Exports.—Sovereigns to the value of 3 lakhs and Government of India rupees to the value of 11.22 lakhs of rupees were exported to Ceylon during the year under review.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of imports and exports of Government Stores amounted to Rs. 62,29,704 and Rs. 94,641, respectively, during the year against Rs. 36,56,406 and Rs. 61,876 in the previous year. The increase in the imports was due to larger imports of *arms and ammunition, carriages, cotton and woollen goods, and machinery and mill work*. There were decreases under *apparel, chemicals etc., flax goods and hardware*. Exports were small and the transactions were chiefly with the United Kingdom and with Aden and dependencies.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The following statement shows the balance of trade in merchandise, treasure and Government stores during the past five years:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1902-1903	9,61,51,708	13,23,71,338	3,62,19,630
1903-1904	9,16,95,700	15,23,14,211	6,06,18,511
1904-1905	9,12,23,721	15,09,87,412	5,97,43,691
1905-1906	8,62,14,002	15,76,73,871	7,24,59,869
1906-1907	10,49,75,046	17,56,84,975	7,07,09,929

Excluding Government transactions the figures are as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1902-1903	9,21,67,763	13,21,25,736	3,99,57,973
1903-1904	8,83,27,962	15,22,13,186	6,38,85,224
1904-1905	8,81,20,908	15,08,37,244	6,27,16,336
1905-1906	8,15,57,596	16,76,11,995	7,60,54,399
1906-1907	9,87,45,342	17,55,90,334	7,68,44,992

CUSTOMS DUTY.

Import duty.—The following statement shows the gross amount of customs duty collected on each of the main classes of articles of merchandise and on salt imported into the Madras Presidency during each of the past five years, as also refunds and drawbacks and net collections:—

Articles.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease.
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Special Import Duties.						
a) Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	48,781	41,720	49,410	36,565	88,978	+ 2,413
b) Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors ..	31,940	33,636	40,892	36,760	40,783	+ 4,038
c) Spirits and liqueurs	9,66,217	10,68,654	10,65,831	11,88,072	10,36,954	+ 1,52,018
d) Wines	47,480	57,857	51,791	55,108	55,830	+ 338
Opium	462	843	478	344	288	+ 56
Petroleum	7,91,466	7,00,855	7,34,270	4,87,515	4,39,695	+ 47,820
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	2,991	2,135	1,130	155	161	+ 26
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	1,790	933	1,355	452	116	+ 386
General Import Duties.						
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and including salted fish)	1,95,361	1,85,536	2,20,173	2,03,639	2,28,780	+ 25,091
Sugar (ordinary duties)	10,862	85,113	50,593	40,941	56,549	+ 15,608
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials ..	1,63,011	1,70,550	1,90,499	1,48,927	1,89,483	+ 40,556
Iron manufactures—						
i) Piece-goods, grey	3,51,172	3,39,330	4,56,572	4,33,593	5,22,666	+ 89,073
ii) Do. white	1,00,569	1,07,865	1,41,418	94,948	1,12,873	+ 17,925
iii) Do. coloured	2,63,393	2,78,017	2,82,081	1,95,449	2,47,806	+ 52,357
iv) Other goods	2,711	6,678	6,936	5,292	4,432	+ 860
Metals and manufactures of metals—						
v) Silver, bullion and coin ..	59,995	91,574	23,242	29,066	49,078	+ 20,012
vi) Other metals and manufactures of metals	2,63,904	2,88,019	3,14,707	2,63,345	2,88,554	+ 25,118
Oils (excluding petroleum) ..	13,769	15,171	16,081	21,571	25,129	+ 3,558
Manufactured articles	4,41,895	5,43,845	6,04,805	6,23,210	6,86,994	+ 63,784
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	63,348	41,160	21,485	35,565	46,851	+ 11,286
Total, Imports	38,21,117	40,48,991	42,73,749	39,01,659	40,71,070	+ 1,69,411
Exports	18,500	15,498	17,311	11,374	14,094	+ 2,720
Grand total	38,39,617	40,64,489	42,91,060	39,13,033	40,85,164	+ 1,72,131
Refunds and drawbacks	49,217	47,721	42,717	48,872	77,192	+ 28,320
Net revenue	37,90,400	40,16,768	42,48,343	38,64,161	40,07,972	+ 1,43,811

The amount of import duty collected during the year under review shows an increase under all main heads except spirits and liqueurs and petroleum, which is due to larger imports of Colombo arrack and kerosene oil.

The increase in refunds and drawbacks was chiefly due to large grants of drawbacks on Russian petroleum exported to make up a deficiency of supply in Ceylon and an increase in the purchases of arms on which refund of differential duty was claimed.

Export duty.—The subjoined statement shows the gross and net collections of export duty collected on *paddy* and *rice* during the past five years and the amount of refunds made:—

Articles.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	1,15,930	1,34,647	1,13,335	89,782	88,632	+ 1,150
Rice	6,51,043	8,48,450	5,94,919	3,88,762	9,61,547	+ 5,73,085
Gross collections	7,66,973	9,83,097	7,08,304	4,78,544	10,50,179	+ 5,71,935
Refunds	12,739	17,677	14,125	5,063	19,730	+ 14,657
Net collections	7,54,234	9,65,420	6,94,179	4,73,481	10,30,449	+ 5,57,268

The increase is due to larger shipments to Ceylon.

COASTING TRADE.

The following statement shows the value of the coasting trade of the Presidency under each group of ports for the past five years :—

Coasting trade.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.
I. Trade with British ports in other Provinces—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.						
Indian produce ..	2,95,08,485	2,95,20,768	3,42,83,894	4,30,65,833	5,21,12,313	+ 90,51,380
Foreign merchandise ..	1,06,28,467	1,03,68,208	94,16,840	84,45,527	83,95,158	- 50,469
Gold ..	5,535	3,225	6,405	90,650	1,930	- 88,700
Silver ..	4,68,243	4,13,970	95,555	3,96,463	92,635	- 3,03,828
Total ..	4,06,10,730	4,03,06,171	4,38,02,494	5,19,98,473	6,06,06,856	+ 86,08,383
Government stores ..	11,90,468	21,80,686	12,04,670	16,29,705	12,46,370	- 3,83,336
Government treasure ..	4,70,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	4,22,71,188	4,24,86,857	4,50,07,164	5,36,28,178	6,18,53,226	+ 82,25,048
Exports.						
Indian produce ..	3,39,94,271	3,47,81,390	3,54,97,296	3,79,59,288	3,88,18,473	+ 8,59,185
Foreign merchandise ..	6,69,777	5,67,347	6,26,823	6,30,319	9,24,003	+ 2,93,684
Gold ..	240	..	..	15,000	..	- 15,000
Silver ..	..	..	..	1,200	8,000	+ 6,800
Total ..	3,46,64,288	3,53,38,737	3,61,24,124	3,86,05,807	3,97,50,476	+ 11,44,669
Government stores ..	12,46,468	9,78,105	11,02,780	10,48,591	15,17,685	+ 4,69,094
Government treasure ..	12,94,390	18,03,147	9,63,493	1,47,456	16,31,912	+ 14,34,456
Total, Exports ..	3,72,04,146	3,81,19,989	3,81,90,397	3,98,01,854	4,29,00,073	+ 30,98,219
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Provinces ..	7,94,75,334	8,06,06,846	8,31,97,561	9,34,30,032	10,47,53,299	+ 1,13,23,267
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—						
Imports.						
Indian produce ..	1,90,995	3,40,708	3,07,872	2,33,423	4,94,617	+ 2,61,194
Foreign merchandise ..	33,478	14,555	40,416	11,676	20,336	+ 8,660
Gold ..	210	2,160	..	..	120	- 120
Silver ..	17,428	31,140	6,200	7,400	8,851	+ 1,451
Total ..	2,42,111	3,88,593	3,54,488	2,52,499	5,23,924	+ 2,71,425
Government stores ..	600	280	..	..	..	..
Government treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	2,42,711	3,88,873	3,54,488	2,52,499	5,23,924	+ 2,71,425
Exports.						
Indian produce ..	20,57,477	22,85,119	23,83,902	23,39,638	24,78,652	+ 1,34,014
Foreign merchandise ..	64,738	63,783	48,222	39,622	41,604	+ 1,942
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21,22,215	23,48,882	24,32,124	23,79,260	25,15,216	+ 1,35,956
Government stores ..	1,396	24,978	1,145	1,180	4,434	+ 3,254
Government treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	21,23,611	23,73,860	24,33,269	23,80,440	25,19,650	+ 1,39,210
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British ..	23,66,322	27,62,733	27,87,757	26,32,939	30,43,674	+ 4,10,635
III. Trade with British ports within the Presidency—						
Imports.						
Merchandise ..	1,22,91,576	1,07,98,139	1,13,68,862	1,17,42,349	1,13,60,848	- 3,81,501
Private treasure ..	1,13,700	2,64,646	1,09,325	1,29,400	71,050	- 58,350
Government stores ..	2,99,334	2,02,590	1,99,450	90,468	70,966	- 20,402
Government treasure ..	..	..	..	30,000	..	- 30,000
Total, Imports ..	1,27,04,610	1,12,65,375	1,16,77,637	1,19,92,217	1,15,01,964	- 4,90,253

Coasting trade.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease in 1906-1907 as compared with 1905-1906.
III. Trade with British ports within the Presidency—cont.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports.						
Merchandise ..	1,74,38,413	1,12,84,190	1,16,99,546	1,20,35,053	1,15,18,834	- 5,16,219
Private treasure ..	1,19,000	2,64,046	1,09,325	1,29,400	90,600	- 38,800
Government stores ..	3,41,346	3,01,710	2,47,462	1,03,347	74,120	- 29,227
Government treasure ..	..	..	..	30,000	..	- 30,000
Total, Exports ..	1,28,98,759	1,18,49,946	1,20,56,333	1,22,97,800	1,16,83,554	- 6,14,246
Aggregate trade with British ports within the Presidency ..	2,66,03,369	2,31,15,321	2,37,33,970	2,42,90,017	2,31,85,518	- 11,04,499
Total, Coasting trade ..	10,74,45,025	10,64,84,900	10,97,19,288	12,03,52,988	13,09,32,391	+ 1,06,29,403

The distinctive features of the trade of the year were the importation of large quantities of grain and pulse from Burma, Bombay and Sind, of kerosene oil from Burma and of coal from Bengal. The increased imports of food-grains and pulses were due to depletion of stocks caused by large exports of rice and paddy to Ceylon. The increase in exports was small, amounting to only 12 per cent. of the increase in imports, and occurs chiefly under grain and pulse, coconut oil, earthnut oil and pepper.

TRADE WITH BRITISH PORTS IN OTHER PROVINCES.

The subjoined statement shows fluctuations in the exchange of merchandise with other Provinces for the years 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 :—

		Imports.		Difference.	Exports.		Difference.
		1905-1906.	1906-1907.		1905-1906.	1906-1907.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ..	Country ..	1,35,93,798	84,76,813	- 51,16,985	1,11,87,166	1,15,25,866	+ 3,38,700
	Foreign ..	7,60,894	7,84,431	+ 23,537	2,07,588	3,17,810	+ 1,10,222
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	Country ..	..	1,89,918	+ 1,89,918	..	1,72,773	+ 1,72,773
	Foreign ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay ..	Country ..	1,24,84,921	1,39,74,188	+ 13,89,267	1,29,88,059	1,41,68,591	+ 11,80,532
	Foreign ..	74,66,257	73,42,902	- 1,23,355	1,03,841	1,41,669	+ 37,828
Sind ..	Country ..	13,34,506	28,33,128	+ 14,78,622	5,64,336	7,72,847	+ 2,18,511
	Foreign ..	21,124	1,26,298	+ 1,05,174	27,591	6,520	- 21,061
Burma ..	Country ..	1,66,32,508	2,67,43,166	+ 1,11,10,558	1,32,29,727	1,21,78,396	- 10,51,331
	Foreign ..	1,97,252	1,41,427	- 55,825	2,91,299	4,67,994	+ 1,66,695

Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The decrease of 51·17 lakhs of rupees in the value of imports of country produce and merchandise is made up by a decrease in the imports of paddy (6·42 lakhs), rice (55·33 lakhs) and pulse (1·48 lakhs) due to the scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam, counterbalanced by an increase of 8·13 lakhs under coal, 1·79 lakhs under kerosene oil and 1·17 lakhs under printing paper. The increase of 3·39 lakhs under exports of country produce is due to larger exports of pulse, paddy, rice, earthnut oil, til seeds, niger seeds and pepper, the increase in value being respectively 2·76, 5·09, 2·06, 3·20, 1·98, 2·03 and 2·31 lakhs. There were, however, less exports of cotton, coconut oil, rape seed, earthnut seeds, chillies and refined sugar, the decrease amounting to 3·06, 2·06, 2·91, 1·96, 5·30 and 2·82 lakhs, respectively.

Bombay.—Among the imports of country produce and merchandise, cotton twist, gram, jawar, pulse, paddy, salt, essential seeds and til seeds show respectively an increase of 2·37, 4·76, 2·93, 2·31, 6·65, 1·72, 1·78 and 1·69 lakhs, while raw cotton shows a decrease of 3·26 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton, turmeric, coconut oil, pepper, and coconuts show respectively an increase of 3, 2·10, 4·10, 2·30 and 1·55 lakhs, while copra shows a decrease of 2·31 lakhs.

Sind.—The imports of gram, paddy and rice exceeded in value those of the previous year by 4.27, 5.78 and 4.66 lakhs of rupees respectively.

Burma.—The noteworthy feature in the year's trade with this Province is the large importation of kerosene oil, the value of the increase in imports under this head amounting to 39.84 lakhs of rupees. Pulse, paddy and rice also showed increases to the value of 6.27, 40.19 and 17.46 lakhs and teak shows one of 3.80 lakhs. Exports of cotton twist, cotton piece-goods and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured have contracted, the decrease amounting to 1.51, 5.27 and 1.78 lakhs of rupees.

TRADE WITH INDIAN PORTS NOT BRITISH.

The total trade in merchandise with foreign ports in India is given below :—

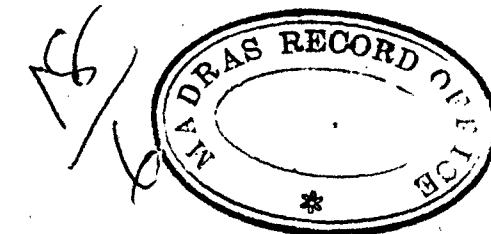
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cochin	16,675	6	2,21,499	2,584
Cutch	929	538	..	3,55,301
Daman	..	..	649	41
Diu	..	..	1,014	1,048
Foreign Konkan	..	..	..	1,760
Gadchwar's territories	1,919	4,713	..	277
Goa	49,829	51,825	8,81,560	8,16,766
Karikal	13,535	8,125	81	..
Kathiawar	31,917	3,13,649	6,18,819	8,36,113
Mahé	2,571	2,221	1,488	938
Pondicherry	2,219	1,680	1,92,767	1,28,717
Travancore	1,25,705	1,29,195	4,61,383	5,72,181

The increase in imports from Kathiawar is due to larger imports of pulse and that in exports to larger shipments of betel-nuts, sugar and teak. More sugar and teak were exported to Cutch in 1906-1907 than in the previous year. In the case of Travancore the decrease in exports is due to smaller shipments of rice and paddy.

INTERPORTAL TRADE OR TRADE WITHIN THE PRESIDENCY.

The statement below shows the total value of the interportal trade and the nature of the commodities interchanged between the several ports of the Presidency. As explained in the opening paragraph of the review, the real net value of this trade is only half of what is shown here :—

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse	50,06,567	48,47,492	51,73,233	51,31,220
Cotton manufactures—				
Piece-goods	3,47,562	2,78,230	3,68,978	3,05,703
Twist and yarn	70,644	40,241	71,196	44,804
Seeds	2,35,855	5,46,375	2,75,576	5,70,154
Oils	8,87,468	10,14,957	9,35,449	10,51,183
Spices	2,54,594	2,39,445	2,65,362	2,47,358
Provisions	3,77,700	2,24,106	3,65,959	2,11,532
Metals	24,209	68,113	22,814	45,334
Sugar	2,00,578	2,55,534	1,95,160	2,45,928
Jute, raw and manufactured	1,68,504	1,86,387	1,84,414	1,81,320
Tobacco	1,11,362	82,448	1,18,764	89,692
Fruits and vegetables	6,88,636	6,14,135	3,80,002	3,18,415
Hides and skins	58,869	69,004	60,573	62,887
Timber and wood	5,82,424	4,15,322	6,38,807	4,89,987
Dyeing and tanning materials	31,029	33,867	34,816	32,767
Coffee	7,70,612	5,84,812	8,97,548	6,78,428
Liquors—Spirit	64,645	70,894	69,148	72,809
Coir and rope	2,38,275	1,88,313	1,88,163	1,31,825
Woollen manufactures	379	135	1,145	238
All other articles	16,92,440	17,21,068	17,85,966	17,57,553
Total	1,17,42,349	1,13,60,848	1,20,35,053	1,15,18,834



TREASURE (COASTING TRADE).

The following table furnishes figures relating to coastwise imports and exports of gold and silver during the years 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	oz.	Rs.	oz.	Rs.
Imports—				
Gold	2,018	1,20,740	35	2,070
Silver	200,661	6,33,173	64,824	1,72,536
Exports—				
Gold	761	45,090	25,312	15,00,000
Silver	112,373	2,77,965	86,442	2,80,512

The only feature worthy of mention in the movement of precious metals coastwise is the shipment by Government of a large number of sovereigns from Madras to Rangoon.

GOVERNMENT STORES (COASTING TRADE).

The total value of Government stores dealt with during the year under review amounted to 29.13 lakhs, of which 13.17 lakhs represented imports and 15.96 lakhs exports. The principal imports were *arms, ammunition and military stores* (6.17 lakhs), *stationery* (1.18 lakhs), *metals* (1.12 lakhs), and *telegraph materials* (.71 of a lakh) while the chief exports were *arms, ammunition and military stores* (4.76 lakhs), *apparel* (4.01 lakhs) and *drugs and medicines* (.93 of a lakh).

SHIPPING.

The statement below shows the number and tonnage of all vessels that either entered or cleared in the Presidency during the past five years :—

	Foreign.		Coasting.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1902-1903	4,185	2,378,430	42,631	12,090,641
1903-1904	4,391	2,906,744	39,591	13,271,343
1904-1905	4,159	3,011,937	37,677	13,532,670
1905-1906	4,045	2,712,892	38,917	14,662,752
1906-1907	4,155	3,602,411	40,084	14,658,044

Shipping—Foreign trade.—The total number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels which entered or cleared from and to foreign countries were as follows :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
Entered				
Steamers	875	1,341,353	951	1,735,975
Sailing vessels	1,081	73,415	1,128	76,238
Cleared				
Steamers	858	1,221,744	949	1,713,525
Sailing vessels	1,231	76,380	1,127	76,602

There was an increase in entries both of vessels in cargo and of vessels in ballast as well as in clearances in cargo, but there was a decrease in clearances in ballast.

Arranged according to the nationalities of vessels the figures of 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 stand as under :—

Nationalities.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,689	2,187,378	1,807	3,075,836
British Indian	899	55,523	632	70,904
Foreign	190	383,652	151	374,320
Native craft	1,367	56,344	1,565	81,351

Of the 151 foreign vessels that called at ports in the Presidency during the year under report, 81 were German steamers, 20 Austro-Hungarian, 20 Dutch, 9 Norwegian, 9 Japanese, 5 Danish and 1 Russian, while 6 were Arabian sailing vessels.

Shipping—Coasting trade.—The entries and clearances of vessels engaged in coasting trade are given below :—

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1905-1906	6,846	13,598,476	32,571	1,064,276
1906-1907	6,321	13,552,409	33,763	1,105,635

The following were the nationalities of the vessels concerned :—

	1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	6,163	13,181,563	6,149	13,046,444
British Indian	850	158,790	577	162,417
Foreign	1,613	505,169	307	428,464
Native craft	30,291	867,230	33,051	1,020,719

Of the 33,051 Native craft, 160 were British, 31,624 British Indian and 1,267 foreign.

The entries and clearances in the coasting trade with other Presidencies, the coasting trade with foreign ports and the interport trade within the Presidency were 7,195 vessels of 3,982,439 tons, 1,779 vessels of 95,111 tons and 31,110 vessels of 10,580,494 tons, respectively, as against 7,282 vessels of 3,871,947 tons, 1,819 vessels of 318,535 tons and 29,816 vessels of 10,472,270 tons in 1905-1906.

Vessels built and registered.—During the year under review 30 vessels of aggregate tonnage of 1,641 were built, and 36 vessels of 1,789 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Madras Presidency. The majority were built and registered at Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tuticorin, Tellicherry, Alpe or Cocanada.

ADMINISTRATION.

Ports—General.—There were 149 ports open at the beginning of the year. These were reduced by the closure of Marakkayapatnam in the Madura district to 148. Of these, 45 are open to foreign trade and 10 others have separate establishments. The latter, as well as the remaining 93 ports at which no customs staff is employed, are gazetted as sub-ports under section 12 of the Sea Customs Act, but are not restricted to trade with any particular customs ports or even with customs ports generally. Thirty-five of them have done no trade for the last five years and the question of their closure has been mooted. The port of Madras was administered by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the remaining ports by the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, as also the 26 Land Customs chowkies in and around portions of French territory.

2. Trade of important ports.—The following statement illustrates the growth or decline of the trade of the 14 largest ports in the Presidency :—

Ports.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Average of four years ending 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Percentage of difference in 1906-1907 as compared with the average of four previous years.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	
Madras .. { Foreign ..	1,257.03	1,184.91	1,234.40	1,258.57	1,233.73	1,510.66	+ 22.45
Coasting ..	149.78	167.68	163.85	197.15	167.09	229.59	+ 37.40
Total ..	1,406.81	1,352.59	1,398.25	1,455.72	1,400.82	1,740.25	+ 24.23
Tuticorin .. { Foreign ..	315.54	386.39	356.96	340.24	349.78	378.36	+ 8.17
Coasting ..	73.08	61.15	66.73	79.49	70.11	98.62	+ 40.66
Total ..	388.62	447.54	423.69	419.73	419.89	476.98	+ 13.60
Cochin .. { Foreign ..	106.93	139.57	124.64	123.69	123.71	121.06	- 2.14
Coasting ..	213.54	160.75	198.33	226.84	199.39	264.39	+ 32.60
Total ..	320.47	300.32	322.97	350.53	323.10	385.45	+ 19.29
Cocanada .. { Foreign ..	50.71	103.51	84.72	93.75	90.67	182.92	+ 101.74
Coasting ..	67.20	102.53	93.32	110.19	93.31	111.13	+ 19.10
Total ..	117.91	206.04	178.04	203.94	183.98	294.05	+ 60.00
Calicut .. { Foreign ..	87.26	98.64	110.91	105.21	100.61	86.39	- 14.05
Coasting ..	105.91	95.03	109.76	97.25	99.51	103.26	+ 3.77
Total ..	193.17	193.67	220.67	202.46	200.02	189.65	- 5.18
Mangalore .. { Foreign ..	58.83	51.37	69.65	100.25	70.02	67.24	- 18.11
Coasting ..	54.39	95.44	106.24	113.20	99.82	102.70	+ 2.88
Total ..	113.22	146.81	175.89	213.45	169.84	169.94	- 5.77
Negapatam .. { Foreign ..	66.21	87.01	83.67	70.12	76.75	102.05	+ 32.96
Coasting ..	25.23	32.61	33.55	41.84	33.31	53.70	+ 61.21
Total ..	91.44	119.62	117.23	111.96	110.06	155.75	+ 41.61
Caddalore .. { Foreign ..	83.71	100.32	83.49	65.28	80.70	73.06	- 9.47
Coasting ..	52.02	55.85	52.06	60.12	55.01	66.81	+ 3.27
Total ..	135.73	156.17	135.55	125.40	135.71	139.87	- 4.30
Tellicherry .. { Foreign ..	55.28	96.82	81.33	99.75	83.30	56.42	- 32.26
Coasting ..	45.75	46.19	47.05	42.86	45.46	36.72	- 19.22
Total ..	101.03	143.01	128.38	142.61	128.76	93.14	- 27.66
Binulipatam .. { Foreign ..	15.65	16.23	27.52	31.63	22.76	39.15	+ 72.01
Coasting ..	26.31	27.53	18.19	19.73	22.94	13.27	- 42.16
Total ..	41.96	43.76	45.71	51.36	45.70	52.42	+ 14.70
Cannanore .. { Foreign ..	2.32	2.40	3.71	3.31	2.94	3.61	+ 22.79
Coasting ..	38.14	37.60	37.77	30.98	36.12	41.17	+ 13.98
Total ..	40.46	40.00	41.48	34.29	39.06	44.78	+ 14.64
Porto Novo .. { Foreign ..	3.40	13.06	15.25	21.35	13.26	35.16	+ 165.15
Coasting ..	.05	.11	.15	.36	.17	.31	+ 82.35
Total ..	3.45	13.17	15.40	21.71	13.43	35.47	+ 164.11
Badagara .. { Foreign ..	8.20	23.68	7.87	10.39	12.53	7.72	- 38.39
Coasting ..	24.47	19.21	18.89	25.78	22.09	25.27	+ 14.39
Total ..	32.67	42.89	26.76	36.17	34.62	32.99	- 4.70
Visagapatam .. { Foreign ..	10.59	12.27	12.21	14.46	12.38	20.66	+ 66.88
Coasting ..	3.22	3.83	2.33	1.60	2.76	1.74	- 36.73
Total ..	13.81	16.10	14.54	16.06	15.13	22.40	+ 48.05
Other ports .. { Foreign ..	91.27	89.23	93.25	63.69	84.36	68.79	- 18.46
Coasting ..	117.73	114.52	122.77	125.33	120.09	126.70	+ 4.67
Total ..	209.00	203.75	216.02	189.02	204.45	195.49	- 4.87
Grand Total .. { Foreign ..	2,242.93	2,405.41	2,389.68	2,391.69	2,357.40	2,743.35	+ 16.37
Coasting ..	1,026.02	1,009.93	1,060.00	1,172.72	1,067.17	1,264.38	+ 18.48
Total ..	3,268.95	3,415.34	3,449.68	3,564.41	3,424.57	4,007.73	+ 17.15

Compared with the average value of the previous four years, the foreign trade of India as a whole has increased by 15 per cent, that of the Madras Presidency by 17 per cent. and that of the Madras port by 24 per cent. The high percentage of increase in the value of the trade of the Madras port is due to specially large imports of cotton goods and railway materials and to abnormal exports of hides and skins, the increase under these three heads having been 153 lakhs of rupees. Among the outports increases in foreign trade are shown by Porto Novo, Cocanada, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Negapatam, Cannanore and Tuticorin, while the remaining ports show a decline. Porto Novo is in the groundnut country and its development is due to its having recently become a port of call for steamers carrying that commodity. The expansion in the trade of Cocanada has been in rice from the Gódvári delta and in imports of sugar for the Sannalkota sugar refinery. The trade of Vizagapatam has developed with the demand for manganese ore and jute to which latter commodity Bimlipatam owes its prosperity. The large demand by Ceylon for Madras rice gave an impetus to the trade of Negapatam and Tuticorin, the latter port having benefited also by prosperity in the tea trade. Cannanore has benefited by the extension of the railway. The ports which show a decline in foreign trade are Badagara, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Cuddalore and Cochin. The contraction in coffee and pepper exports contributed to the diminution in trade of the West Coast ports, while Cuddalore has suffered from the diversion of the groundnut trade to Porto Novo and Negapatam.

3. Receipts and disbursements of the port of Madras.—The following statement compares the receipts and disbursements of the Madras Custom-house:—

Receipts.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase or decrease.	Disbursements.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase or decrease.
Import duty	Rs. 32,18,179	Rs. 34,11,899	+ 1,93,720	Permanent establishment ..	Rs. 1,26,514	Rs. 1,33,548	+ 7,034
Export duty	1,941	9,593	+ 7,652	Allowance to the Inspector of Cotton Mills	360	358	- 2
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	1,10,943	1,32,695	+ 21,752	Contingencies	3,541	3,305	- 236
Wharf rents	26,228	21,846	- 3,383	Petty construction and repairs ..	2,588	2,922	+ 339
Fees for amendments	926	953	+ 27	Municipal taxes and rates	510	1,208	+ 698
Penalties	5,552	7,774	+ 2,122	Rewards to officers	8,780	22,724	+ 13,944
Penalties under the Merchandise Marks Act	277	264	- 13	Refund of import duty	29,393	34,334	+ 4,941
Drawback fees	159	180	+ 21	Do. of export duty	546	597	+ 51
Overtime fees and allowances ..	5,864	5,934	+ 70	Other refunds	536	597	+ 61
Sale-proceeds of confiscated goods	..	784	+ 784	Conveyance allowances	289	284	- 5
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed goods	2,429	1,444	- 985	Overtime fees	5,566	5,395	- 171
Transhipment fees	468	906	+ 438	Printing of Custom-house publications	3,561	3,739	+ 178
Commission on the collection of Besses and Minicoy light dues	59	55	- 4	Total	1,87,079	2,16,401	+ 28,322
Commission on the collection of Straits light dues	32	32	..	Refund of Besses and Minicoy light dues	..	5	+ 5
Sale of statistical publications	6,711	8,944	+ 2,233	Refund of Straits light dues	..	..	..
Other miscellaneous items	2,064	217	- 1,847	Grand Total	1,87,079	2,16,406	+ 28,327
Grand Total	33,50,932	36,03,519	+ 2,22,587				

The increase under import, export and excise duties is due to larger importations of petroleum, sugar, chemicals, cotton manufactures, carts and carriages, etc., to larger exports of rice and paddy, and to larger quantities of locally-manufactured piece-goods being cleared for local consumption. The decrease under wharfage is due to large collections of 1904-05 being credited in the year 1905-06, thus expanding the receipts of that year. Under disbursements the larger quantities of petroleum re-exported under claim for drawback and larger refunds on arms accounted for an increase under those heads, while the appointment of a full-time Collector and a Probationary Assistant Collector of the Imperial Customs Service accounts for the increase under establishment.

4. Receipts of Land Customs Chowkies.—The receipts of Land Customs Chowkies amounted to Rs. 1,77,987 against Rs. 1,54,798 in the previous year.

5. Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—in the year against 1,582 in the previous year. The amounts of penalties and extra duty were, respectively, Rs. 11,799 and Rs. 8,675 and Rs. 1,003 in the year 1905-1906. Heavy penalties in cases in Madras were the cause of the increase. Of the 1,647 cases of by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and 674 by the outports. The nature of the cases and the amount of penalties follows:—

Offences.	Number of cases.
Undervaluation of goods	51
Smuggling	55
Importation of prohibited articles	20
Exportation of prohibited articles	2
Misdeclaration of value, description or quantity affecting duty	42
Misdeclaration of value, description or quantity not affecting duty	69
Infringement of copy-right law	4
Shortlanding and overlanding of goods	5,747
Landing goods without boat notes	79
Other offences	4

The amount granted in rewards was Rs. 1,367.

6. Offences dealt with under the Land Customs Act.—There were in all 1,915 offences under the Land Customs Act of which 1,433 occurred on the Pondicherry frontier. In 1,513 of these cases the goods were confiscated, in 183 cases they were ordered to be returned to the owners on payment of duty and in 148 cases they were released without payment of duty. Forty-one cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

7. Cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act.—The total number of cases under this Act dealt with in the Presidency was 93 as against 121 in the previous year. The cases are distributed as follows:—

Name of port.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
	Under section 10, clause (d).	Under section 10, clause (e).	Under section 10, clause (f).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	56	24	9	89	..	27	62	..	89
Mangalore	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Tondi	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Tellicherry	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	2
Total (1906-1907)	59	24	10	93	..	31	62	..	93
Total (1905-1906)	91	11	19	121	..	52	69	..	121

The decline in the number of cases falling under clause (d) and the increase in the number falling under clause (e) appear to result from the fact that Anglo-Indian traders are more widely adopting the practice of having their names stamped on the goods consigned to them, while the decrease under clause (f) is doubtless due to greater care being exercised by manufacturers and dealers in piece-goods in conforming to the provisions of the law. All the cases at the Madras Custom-house were detected by Appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties, and at outports by the Customs Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents in charge.

of by the Collector at Madras and by the Superintendents of one application for revision and one appeal. In the reported pens bearing the name of a Belgian trader and in origin in boxes bearing the name of a British Indian and afterwards excused on showing that its principals used the trade name in question and were applying it to pens. In the latter importers appealed against the confiscation of a and forks marked "silvern" but containing no silver. The till after the close of the year when the Government upheld Director's order and the spoons and forks were allowed to be were no other cases of special interest.

Of 35 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act (against 56 in 1906) 7 were to the Board of Revenue and 28 to Deputy and Assistant. In 23 cases the original orders were reversed—3 by the Board of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners—and one order was modified. pending disposal at the close of the year.

Working of the Cotton Duties Act.—The total amount of cotton yarn in the Presidency for the year 1906-07 was 36,723,375 lbs. against 35,282,189 lbs. in 1905-06. This increase is due to the steady demand for Indian yarn in the local trade cloths. The production of cloth for 1906-07 was 7,952,560 lbs. against 8,135,300 lbs. in 1905-06, of which 1,961,028 lbs. were exported against 2,806,180 lbs. The duty levied amounted to Rs. 1,32,693 against Rs. 1,10,943, while the amount of drawback was Rs. 5,510 as against Rs. 4,440. The fact that the increase in duty receipts is more than proportionate to the increase in production is attributable to smaller exports to the Far East. The greatest increase is in bleached goods, demand for which is a growing one. The Act has worked smoothly during the year and there are no breaches to report.

10. Customs procedure and documents.—Several important changes in customs procedure were under discussion towards the close of the year, the most important being the adoption at Madras of working under section 85 (b) of the Sea Customs Act instead of the irregular procedure under section 83 which has been the practice of the port for many years. The introduction of the system of prior entry in force in Calcutta was also under consideration, together with other minor changes. Two hundred and nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight customs documents, comprising 51,130 bills of entry, 82,095 shipping bills, 22,424 import manifests, 21,941 export manifests and 31,898 other documents, were dealt with in the Presidency during the year. The number of packages examined was 398,882, the number of amendments of documents 11,117 and the fees realised thereon Rs. 5,632.

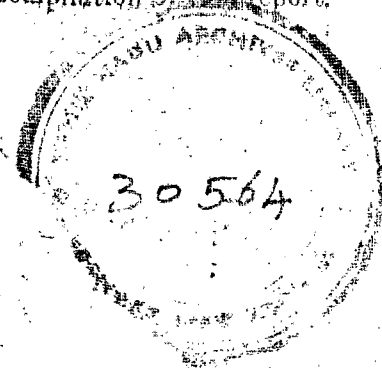
11. Statistical publications.—The receipts from sale of publications during the year amounted to Rs. 6,936 against Rs. 3,711 in the preceding year and the charges for printing and establishment to Rs. 5,986 against Rs. 5,956, leaving a net profit of Rs. 950 against Rs. 755 in the previous year.

Seventy-seven special statements were compiled on the application of private individuals against 67 in the previous year.

12. Personnel.—Mr. A. R. Cumming, I.C.S., and Mr. H. C. Sherman held the posts of Collector of Sea Customs and Deputy Collector until the 1st of October and 1st of April, respectively, when they were relieved by Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector, and Mr. C. R. Watkins, probationer, of the Imperial Customs Service. The latter had been undergoing training in the Custom-house with effect from the 26th May 1906. The Second Assistant Collector sanctioned by the Imperial Customs scheme was not employed during the year. Mr. T. H. Puddephatt, Head Appraiser, was on furlough almost the whole of the year and Mr. C. F. Deane discharged the duties of the office with much ability. Mr. R. M. Thurley continued in charge of the Statistical section and showed promptness in meeting all demands for information coupled with much valuable knowledge of trade developments. He is mainly responsible for the compilation of this report.

MADRAS
June 1907.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Collector of Sea Customs.



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