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REVIEW
OF THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908

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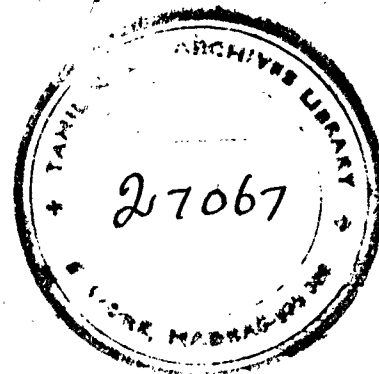


REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SEA AND LAND
CUSTOMS, THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT
AND THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

MADRAS:
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1908.

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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

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 is 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 real value of the interportal trade is one-half of that given in the table 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 shown as in the reviews of the trade of other Provinces.

A change has been effected in the tables in the report which relate to the various commodities, by showing the average trade for the five years ending 1905-1906 in addition to the comparative figures of the year under review and of the previous year except in a few instances where change of classification makes this impossible. The actual increase or decrease is also shewn. 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 total trade of the Presidency is given in the subjoined table.

TOTAL TRADE.

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Foreign trade	24,40,09,911	24,21,91,133	24,28,87,873	28,06,60,021	30,90,39,479
Coasting trade—					
External	8,33,69,579	8,59,85,318	9,60,62,971	10,77,96,873	10,61,57,922
Interportal (within the Presidency).	2,31,15,321	2,37,33,970	2,42,90,017	2,31,85,518	2,18,40,090
Total	10,64,84,900	10,97,19,288	12,03,52,988	13,09,82,391	12,79,98,012
Grand Total	35,04,94,811	35,19,10,421	36,32,40,861	41,16,42,412	43,70,37,491

General Summary.—The total trade of the Presidency in the year under review shows an advance of 253·95 lakhs or six per cent. over that of the previous year, while the foreign trade has increased 10 per cent. the coasting trade has decreased two per cent. The values of the exports of the chief articles of trade excepting hides and skins, viz., raw cotton, seeds, grain and pulse and coffee are all higher, as also of the chief articles of import, viz., cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods and metals. Imports of grain and pulse coastwise dropped about 65 lakhs, while exports of the same commodities and raw cotton to foreign ports increased by 77·5 lakhs and 117·66 lakhs respectively.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Trade with foreign countries.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	Percentage of difference over 1906-1907.
<i>Imports.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Merchandise	7,73,59,340	9,06,59,960	10,25,48,745	+ 1,18,88,785	+ 13.11
Gold	83,67,231	55,85,980	62,16,940	+ 6,30,960	+ 11.29
Silver	18,14,333	24,99,402	26,14,198	+ 1,14,796	+ 4.59
Total, Imports (private) ..	8,75,30,904	9,87,45,342	11,13,79,883	+ 1,26,34,541	+ 12.79
Government stores	33,57,701	62,29,704	57,70,028	- 4,59,676	- 7.38
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Imports ..	9,08,88,605	10,49,75,046	11,71,49,911	+ 1,21,74,865	+ 11.60
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian produce and manufactures ..	13,98,27,256	17,26,96,896	18,61,76,091	+ 1,34,79,195	+ 7.80
Foreign merchandise	10,28,098	14,63,751	10,45,463	- 4,18,288	- 28.57
Gold	2,62,200	3,02,553	4,446	- 2,98,107	- 98.53
Silver	14,41,282	11,27,134	45,35,172	+ 34,08,038	+ 302.36
Total, Exports (private) ..	14,25,58,836	17,55,90,334	19,17,61,172	+ 1,61,70,838	+ 9.20
Government stores	1,61,106	94,641	1,28,396	+ 33,756	+ 35.66
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Exports ..	14,27,19,942	17,56,84,975	19,18,89,568	+ 1,62,04,593	+ 9.22
Aggregate foreign trade ..	23,36,08,547	28,06,60,021	30,90,39,479	+ 2,83,79,458	+ 10.11

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Presidency for 1907-1908 exceeded that of the previous year by 283.79 lakhs, which reflected itself in the increase of 121.75 lakhs under imports and 162.04 lakhs under exports, leaving a balance of 40.29 lakhs in favour of the Presidency. The increase under imports was contributed by metals, kerosene oil, gold and silver thread, machinery and millwork, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling-stock, hardware and cutlery, paper and pasteboard, and glass and glassware. In exports the increase is attributable to the expansion in the exports of raw cotton, grain and pulse, seeds, coffee, tea, oil-cake and provisions, counterbalanced to some extent by a fall in the exports of hides and skins, spices and cotton twist. The causes of fluctuations in each article are shown against the various items in the following pages. Notwithstanding the crisis in the United States of America the money market was easier than last year, probably owing to bad crops elsewhere in India, and for the same reason export freights were also easier.

The following tables give the range of prices for the principal articles of import and export. The year 1873-74 has been taken as the standard price level of some 38 of the principal articles and 1883-84, 1893-94 or 1903-1904 has been taken for the remainder, according to the decade from 1873-74 in which separate values have been first recorded for the articles. These tables show the average value of articles for the year under which the figures are noted, but do not represent variations in the volume of the trade in each particular article.

STANDARD PRICE LEVEL.

Imports.

Articles.	1873-74.	1883-84.	1893-94.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Horses	100	123.14	105.78	108.70	153.53	157.21	162.04	218.61
Ale, beer and porter ..	100	90.79	50.33	45.81	43.37	44.04	42.31	43.68
Sugar	100	77.61	70.61	45.15	41.12	60.29	50.38	60.35
Copper, unwrought ..	100	99.64	99.82	112.39	122.11	138.64	162.50	144.13
Do. wrought	100	88.27	95.28	106.98	105.68	118.63	135.85	155.30
Iron, unwrought	100	61.40	75.37	77.88	72.56	66.99	71.46	82.15
Do. wrought	100	112.65	125.65	140.56	131.94	129.16	158.92	162.97
Steel, cast	100	155.95	139.82	91.88	138.38	75.17	101.21	96.44
Tin, unwrought	100	122.54	157.51	213.17	214.29	214.93	316.02	284.65
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	100	85.32	684.40	534.86	385.32	612.84	427.52	607.30
Do. manufactured ..	100	214.25	320.79	168.46	200.47	200.23	284.81	212.14
Cotton twist and yarn ..	100	91.05	90.47	96.25	98.72	95.93	103.72	119.55
Do. piece-goods, grey.	100	90.73	96.03	98.01	107.28	108.61	111.26	115.23
Do. do. white.	100	82.24	82.24	78.50	81.31	83.64	87.38	94.85
Do. do. coloured.	100	107.95	106.82	105.11	115.34	100.57	107.39	106.81
Wool piece-goods ..	100	91.21	121.04	121.80	108.57	119.09	114.97	119.30
Candles	100	114.72	122.39	94.17	90.18	86.20	89.67	99.69
Soap	100	159.78	184.93	181.03	192.04	192.43	192.12	181.39
Steel, other than cast steel.	100	103.21	123.47	115.22	105.11	106.22	106.22	114.22
Brandy	100	59.35	67.54	63.69	67.35	67.35	71.25	62.08
Whisky	100	73.15	61.56	58.59	58.74	59.80	60.07	60.07
Betel nuts	100	83.08	78.46	83.85	81.54	90.00	89.23	89.23
Camphor	100	196.53	217.22	263.89	405.79	476.62	401.13	401.13
Kerosene oil	100	91.01	93.09	87.33	85.48	93.55	102.07	102.07
Wood and timber ..	100	121.04	111.78	139.16	183.96	211.89	172.58	172.58
Glass beads and false pearls.	100	68.04	44.91	81.61	100.93	85.22	70.26	70.26
Glass sheets and plates ..	100	75.00	97.82	108.80	96.74	94.56	89.13	89.13
Paints and colours ..	100	78.60	123.15	126.20	121.11	126.09	134.40	134.40
Printing paper	100	94.18	72.31	71.35	70.51	66.78	64.04	64.04
Alizarine dyes	100	104.80	97.20	97.82	75.21	85.68	81.84	81.84
Aniline dyes	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Exports.

Articles.	1873-74.	1883-84.	1893-94.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Coffee	100	105.72	176.20	114.80	123.06	119.77	106.88	111.51
Copra	100	79.66	112.73	121.46	120.85	126.52	152.68	186.33
Rice in the husk	100	81.17	117.75	110.81	113.69	137.41	157.85	165.82
Rice not in the husk ..	100	75.14	135.18	128.30	127.14	146.85	169.83	173.60
Sugar	100	97.07	122.86	83.75	122.01	119.39	88.69	96.48
Tea	100	87.02	69.29	52.91	52.73	53.09	52.99	57.92
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	100	126.51	107.24	101.45	104.35	123.91	102.18	111.59
Do. manufactured ..	100	118.10	190.73	208.39	213.02	215.01	191.17	174.83
Indigo	100	95.70	103.04	67.49	60.77	63.98	68.13	69.22
Cotton, raw	100	98.12	114.75	121.38	143.33	121.88	138.71	137.33
Hemp, raw	100	179.93	211.57	230.61	218.67	240.30	257.29	255.12
Horn and horn meal ..	100	162.68	279.33	275.34	283.69	239.87	156.98	144.02
Jute, raw	100	76.58	82.29	88.97	120.71	149.69	114.61	114.61
Essential seeds	100	135.31	177.59	153.68	216.51	280.81	301.31	196.49
Rape seeds	100	118.87	146.98	114.29	109.96	134.82	169.76	177.04
Til seeds	100	99.18	115.59	96.36	86.91	127.03	143.20	153.56
Silk, raw	100	239.86	212.60	183.73	148.35	132.55	131.13	144.34
Wool, raw	100	45.80	27.80	22.20	26.60	25.80	25.60	25.60
Cotton twist and yarn ..	100	125.32	123.38	141.88	154.55	155.52	164.61	175.97
Do. piece-goods ..	100	102.72	89.46	109.52	96.26	107.82	113.27	115.31
Cardamoms	100	16.37	42.31	34.67	36.02	37.74	30.11	30.11
Ginger	100	158.54	116.59	94.15	72.20	102.44	119.51	119.51
Pepper	100	61.71	131.23	130.48	127.14	128.25	111.52	111.52
Cinchona bark	100	19.34	17.46	17.60	18.09	16.84	15.92	15.92
Myrabolams	100	106.58	65.93	88.27	81.37	77.63	92.23	92.23
Turmeric	100	132.65	74.43	88.46	116.18	146.16	141.58	141.58
Essential oils	100	119.85	413.99	521.60	578.01	380.64	240.37	240.37
Castor oil	100	97.65	92.39	94.51	107.39	151.96	154.31	154.31
Cocoon oil	100	111.79	122.29	122.12	124.75	124.49	122.89	122.89
Coir, unmanufactured ..	100	91.79	129.02	718.30	118.21	121.87	121.47	121.47
Oil-cake	100	142.23	151.97	142.46	159.25	178.65	188.59	188.59
Hides, raw	100	123.99	145.14	175.26	157.79	156.04	175.75	175.75
Skins, raw	100	94.79	115.54	136.20	124.72	139.41	142.71	142.71
Manures	100	130.31	155.18	250.95	188.04	266.01	241.26	241.26
Castor seeds	100	106.70	101.00	95.32	127.14	159.96	170.28	170.28
Earthnut seeds	100	130.02	122.90	119.74	128.45	153.29	165.11	165.11
Wood and timber ..	100	113.67	136.24	128.15	116.39	117.61	174.80	174.80
Handkerchiefs	100	98.01	93.39	102.42	106.60	118.28	106.39	106.39
Coir manufactures ..	100	104.01	107.80	110.14	108.06	109.02	115.48	115.48
Cordage and rope	100	117.88	130.47	124.79	128.34	118.93	134.70	134.70
Hides, tanned	100	99.40	105.11	118.79	135.39	138.62	139.80	139.80
Skins, tanned	100	118.82	125.68	118.25	123.70	157.84	165.42	165.42
Fish	100	83.17	86.91	87.85	88.78	88.78	88.78	88.78
Chillies	100	88.33	102.50	118.33	105.00	105.00	99.17	99.17
Cotton seeds	100	101.30	90.79	102.05	117.84	116.12	116.12	116.12
Paints and colours ..	100	62.04	60.11	56.73	58.80	57.17	57.17	57.17
Manganese ore	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bristles and fibre ..	100	100.05	94.53	93.22	97.43	97.43	97.43	97.43
Mica	100	112.03	94.81	73.05	79.44	79.44	79.44	79.44
Wool-Carpets and rugs ..	100	86.59	78.70	77.12	67.75	67.75	67.75	67.75

IMPORTS.

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

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	Percentage of difference over 1906-1907.
I. Animals, living	LAKHS OF RS. 5.80	LAKHS OF RS. 8.44	LAKHS OF RS. 4.79	LAKHS OF RS. — 3.65	— 43
II. Articles of food and drink ..	72.28	85.07	82.25	— 2.82	— 3
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery ..	19.02	25.48	31.59	+ 6.11	+ 24
B. Metals	73.92	72.98	106.64	+ 33.66	+ 46
C. Machinery and millwork ..	25.97	34.41	44.23	+ 9.82	+ 28
D. Railway plant and rollingstock	61.62	82.42	89.57	+ 7.15	+ 9
Total, III	180.53	215.29	272.03	+ 56.74	+ 26
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	29.21	31.46	36.51	+ 5.05	+ 16
V. Oils	45.42	31.99	47.25	+ 15.26	+ 48
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	13.16	19.03	20.68	+ 1.65	+ 9
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics ..	310.13	365.79	385.89	+ 20.10	+ 5
B. Apparel	29.75	30.53	42.23	+ 11.70	+ 38
C. Other articles	87.31	119.00	133.86	+ 14.86	+ 12
Total, VII	427.19	515.32	561.98	+ 46.66	+ 9
Total of Merchandise ..	773.59	906.60	1,025.49	+ 118.89	+ 13

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

During the year under review, 711 horses (689 from Australia) of the aggregate value of 4.39 lakhs of rupees were imported, against 1,752 in the previous year. The higher average value per head during 1907-1908 is due to importation of race horses, six of which were valued at Rs. 84,500, and the decrease in number to smaller remount purchases.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
Spices	RS. 25,50,893	RS. 30,49,488	RS. 31,47,441	+ 97,953
Liquors	21,76,497	22,55,946	21,59,730	— 96,216
Provisions	14,22,319	16,90,090	18,27,557	+ 1,37,467
Sugar	9,69,057	13,88,115	9,36,364	— 4,51,751

Spices.—Betelnuts form the bulk of imports under this head, and amounted to 25.9 million lb. as against 25.3 million lb. in the previous year. The import from the Straits Settlements amounted to 13.70 million lb. valued at 14.60 lakhs of rupees, and those from Ceylon to 12.2 million lb. valued at 15.58 lakhs of rupees.

Liquors.—The imports were as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
Ale, beer and porter	GALLONS. 537,304	GALLONS. 624,704	GALLONS. 566,236	— 58,465
Cider and other fermented liquors ..	974	2,087	1,280	— 807
Potable spirits	189,988	187,004	177,268	— 9,736
Spirits used in drugs	5,698	8,304	7,928	— 376
Perfumed spirits	1,077	1,103	1,016	— 87
Methylated spirits	4,125	3,404	1,169	— 2,235
Wines	48,255	52,360	50,822	— 1,538

Ale, beer and porter.—The decrease of 58,465 gallons shown under this head is probably due to the diversion of a quantity of bulk ale to Bombay whence it was forwarded to this Presidency by rail.

Potable spirits.—The decrease under this head occurs principally in Colombo arrack, the decline in which was 21,486 gallons, due to the competition of Malabar arrack and to a greater demand for low class brandies, resulting in an increase of 6,853 gallons in the imports of the latter. The only other variation of any importance is in gin which shows an increase of 3,963 gallons.

Methylated spirits.—The continued decrease in this is probably due to the excise control by which importations in Madras are limited to 120 gallons while there is no limit at ports in other provinces.

Wines.—The slight decrease under this head is due to smaller imports of champagne, sherry and other sorts, while claret shows an increase in quantity and a decrease in value due to larger quantities of cheap claret imported in bulk.

Provisions.—There were small increases in biscuits, condensed milk and farinaceous foods which are half the total imports under this head.

Sugar.—The imports for the past two years with the average of the five previous years were as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
	CWT. RS.	CWT. RS.	CWT. RS.	CWT. RS.
Sugar, refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy	7,268 78,909	29,398 2,75,241	50,720 5,16,094	+ 21,322 +2,40,853
Sugar, unrefined	99,711 7,04,797	120,711 7,96,347	77 580	— 120,634 —7,95,767
Molasses	3,882 9,050	36 132	28,175 68,894	+ 28,139 + 68,762
Confectionery	5,354 1,76,302	10,428 3,16,395	11,435 3,50,796	+ 1,007 + 34,401

The decrease of 4.52 lakhs under sugar is the net result of 7.96 lakhs decrease under unrefined sugar and increase under other items, the chief being 1.42 lakhs of refined cane sugar from the Straits. This sugar although shown as from the Straits Settlements is mostly China cane sugar from stocks at Singapore. The quantity of refined beet sugar imported, amounted to 30,072 cwt. against 26,226 cwt. in the previous year. There were no imports of raw cane sugar from Mauritius and Java, but 28,175 cwt. of molasses valued at Rs. 68,894 (mostly from Java) was imported as against 36 cwt. valued at Rs. 132 in the previous year. The variation in the imports of confectionery is very slight, the value of imports from the United Kingdom being 3.40 lakhs against 3.06 lakhs in the previous year.

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 31.58 lakhs of rupees as against 25.48 lakhs in 1906-1907. The following are the details:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cutlery	81,299	83,068	1,10,104	+ 27,036
Agricultural implements	1,06,865	1,57,473	1,60,225	+ 2,752
Other implements and tools	1,71,715	2,61,129	2,60,000	— 1,069
Enamelled ironware	1,38,512	1,23,747	3,11,865	+ 1,88,118
Lampware	1,80,223	2,33,108	2,47,116	+ 14,008
Sewing machines	79,979	1,10,296	1,21,654	+ 11,358
Other sorts	12,76,772	15,79,174	19,47,331	+ 3,68,167

With the exception of other implements and tools there has been a general increase under all heads; the principal being under "enamelled ironware" and "other sorts", the increase in the former being due to larger direct imports instead of through Bombay, and in the latter to considerable imports of iron tanks. The imports

from the United Kingdom were valued at 21.98 lakhs and those from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and the United States of America at 4.14, 1.49, 1.27, and 1.08 lakhs respectively.

Metals.—The imports in 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 with the average of five previous years were as follows:—

Metals.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908. as compared with 1906-1907.	
	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.
Brass	934	49	670	38	1,166	79	+ 596	+ 41
Copper	32,025	15.44	21,205	12.54	30,691	20.62	+ 9,487	+ 8.08
German silver ..	2,901	2.41	1,295	1.05	2,337	2.22	+ 1,042	+ 1.17
Iron	614,844	38.23	575,003	40.14	773,208	55.71	+ 198,205	+ 15.57
Lead	9,610	1.24	6,197	.95	8,153	1.33	+ 1,956	+ .38
Quicksilver ..	203	.39	180	.29	47	.03	- 133	- .21
Steel	132,687	11.18	149,545	11.79	231,525	19.01	+ 84,981	+ 7.22
Tin	1,875	1.80	998	1.42	2,049	2.63	+ 1,051	+ 1.21
Zinc or spelter ..	4,702	.93	4,146	.98	5,879	1.32	+ 1,733	+ .34
Aluminium ..	2,162	1.80	1,535	2.18	1,570	1.89	+ 35	- .29
Other metals ..			2,291	1.26	2,653	1.04	+ 362	- .22
Total ..	801,934	73.91	762,965	72.98	1,062,279	106.64	+ 299,314	+ 33.66

Copper.—The increase which occurs in all descriptions of copper was about 65 per cent. *Braziers and yellow metal sheets* contribute an increase of 1.07 and 5.33 lakhs respectively. The value of imports of *yellow metal sheets* from the United Kingdom rose from 1.43 lakhs to 9.78 lakhs, while those from Germany fell by 3 lakhs.

Iron and steel.—The imports during the year under review constitute a record, iron showing an increase of 48 per cent. and steel 66 per cent. over the average of the previous five years. This increase is attributed to speculative buying owing to easier prices ruling in the home markets.

The distribution of trade (in cwt.) according to countries was as follows:—

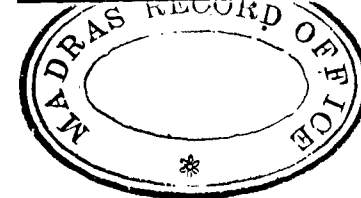
Countries.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.
United Kingdom ..	179,445	85,395	224,193	82,991	230,507	120,280	+ 6,314	+ 37,289
Belgium	386,164	37,162	302,069	59,129	481,923	93,713	+ 179,854	+ 34,584
Germany	36,424	7,325	9,871	2,972	8,846	13,059	- 1,025	+ 10,087
Sweden	609	1,021	30,927	4,140	35,521	7,075	+ 4,594	+ 2,935
Other countries ..	12,202	1,784	7,913	313	16,411	399	+ 8,468	+ 86

Other metals.—The principal variations in other metals are increases under brass, German silver, lead, tin and zinc, while aluminium shows a slight increase in quantity and a decrease in value.

The chief source of supply of German silver and aluminium was the United Kingdom.

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

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
Locomotive and other steam engines	RS. 5,88,012	RS. 14,97,825	RS. 8,51,349	- 6,46,476
Electrical machinery	20,09,093	2,04,845	6,10,934	+ 4,06,089
Mining machinery		5,16,123	7,09,096	+ 1,92,973
Textile machinery		5,63,496	11,71,550	+ 6,08,054
Other kinds		6,42,524	10,78,838	+ 4,36,314



The imports of locomotive and other steam engines, although less than in 1906-1907, show an increase of about 45 per cent. over the average of the previous five years. The increase under electrical machinery is due to the more general use of electrical power, and the increase in textile machinery to renewals of plant in spinning and weaving mills.

The chief countries of supply were the United Kingdom and Belgium with 39.10 lakhs and 3.26 lakhs respectively.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—A continued increase is shown under this head. the increase over the previous year being 7.15 lakhs.

Railway materials for construction—Increase under this head is attributed to consignments of rails and fish plates for special works on the Madras Railway, and to an extra supply of pot sleepers, etc., for the same railway.

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

The trade in these articles was as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
Chemicals	RS. 6,89,279	RS. 7,47,334	RS. 8,20,700	+ 73,366
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	15,04,762	16,61,375	17,30,252	+ 68,877
Dyeing and tanning materials	7,26,543	7,35,067	10,99,521	+ 3,64,454

Chemicals.—The most important chemical import is cyanide of potassium which is used in the gold mining in Mysore. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in chemicals amounted to 6.61 lakhs.

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.—Camphor and tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured) are the chief items under this head; the imports of these were as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
Camphor	LBS. 431,845	RS. 5,01,417	LBS. 247,706	RS. 5,09,918	LBS. 333,686	RS. 5,78,782	+ 85,980	+ 68,864
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	964,630	6,68,363	1,228,166	7,36,878	903,362	7,11,470	- 324,804	- 25,408

The chief source of supply of *camphor* is Japan, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, the supplies from the last two places being mostly from stocks of Japanese camphor. No synthetic camphor seems to have been imported yet.

The decrease under *tobacco* is chiefly due to considerably smaller imports of common leaf from Ceylon, but this is counteracted, to a large extent, by increased imports of cigarettes which are 101,676 lb., or 50 per cent. in excess of the previous year, and are 31 times as great as the imports of 1901-1902—they were imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Dyeing and tanning materials.—Alizarine and aniline are the chief dyes imported and amounted to 1,330,926 lb. and 229,841 lb. respectively, as against 945,583 lb. and 173,397 lb. in the previous year. The increases indicate the demand for lower priced dyes than the natural vegetable dyes, which are being gradually superseded. These dyes are mostly of German origin though 1,083,005 lb. of alizarine and 166,461 lb. of aniline were actually supplied from stocks in Belgium.

V.—OILS.

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

Class of oils.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Animal oils ..	626	1,363	6,081	9,243	2,729	4,534	—	3,352
Essential oils ..	398	5,708	331	5,306	409	8,841	+	78
Mineral oils ..	113,98,391	43,28,285	6,985,381	28,20,206	9,610,768	42,66,823	+	2,625,387
Vegetable oils ..	166,878	2,45,445	216,618	3,63,730	241,602	4,44,763	+	24,984
								81,033

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

Class of oil.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Fuel oils ..	260,205	36,509	276,744	30,365	350,218	27,175	+	73,474
Lubricating oils ..	144,090	96,023	149,113	1,18,456	343,300	2,51,827	+	193,887
Kerosene oil { in bulk.	7,393,395	24,13,352	2,922,074	9,39,408	4,233,629	15,21,989	+	1,311,555
{ in cases.	3,643,228	17,80,265	3,624,066	17,16,081	4,620,241	24,03,913	+	996,180
Other kinds ..	283,909	1,08,119	13,084	15,892	63,380	58,919	+	50,296
								43,023

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 :—

Year.	GALS.						
1905-1906 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,888,755
1906-1907 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,192,905
1907-1908 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,386,435

Direct imports show an increase of 2,307,735 gallons, while foreign oils imported through all sources show an increase of 2,193,530 gallons. The stoppage of imports from Russia during 1906-1907 gave an impetus to imports of American case oil which are steadily increasing. During the year the first consignment of *Roumanian* oil in bulk was imported on the West Coast. *Burmaz* oil shows a decline, the imports being 12,958,050 gallons valued at 41.11 lakhs against 13,117,709 gallons valued at 62.80 lakhs in 1906-1907. The quantities of bulk and case oil imported during 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 from foreign countries are given below :—

			Bulk oil.		Case oil.	
			GALS.		GALS.	
Straits Settlements ..	1906-1907	...	636,433		23,973	
	1907-1908	...	...		...	
Russia ..	1906-1907	...	...		...	
	1907-1908	...	...		608,489	
Roumania ..	1906-1907	...	...		...	
	1907-1908	...	696,245		...	
Borneo (Dutch) ..	1906-1907	...	...		...	
	1907-1908	...	1,159,381		36,689	
Sumatra ..	1906-1907	...	1,35,568		1,413,112	
	1907-1908	...	863,958		290,296	
United States of America ..	1906-1907	...	890,073		2,186,981	
	1907-1908	...	1,514,035		3,684,767	

Petrol or motor spirit and benzine.—A considerable increase is shown under this, the imports of which in 1906-1907 were 5,064 gallons valued at Rs. 6,955, whereas in the year under review the trade increased to 39,892 gallons valued at Rs. 43,198; this import is included in the figures of "other sorts" of mineral oil.

Vegetable oils.—There is an increase of 19,763 gallons in the imports of cocoanut oil from Ceylon, due to its lower price as compared with the West Coast oil.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The following figures show the trade in the principal articles under this head :—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Coal, coke and patent fuel.	4,680	1,39,647	9,813	1,97,127	22,264	4,05,327	+	12,451
Gums and resins ..	9,179	1,35,114	10,992	1,55,971	13,106	1,97,629	+	2,114
Hides and skins ..	8,443	3,28,755	11,463	4,48,497	11,317	4,80,168	—	146
Seeds ..	4,373	45,471	5,098	86,291	2,817	84,813	—	2,281
Wood ..	..	2,95,066	..	5,65,256	..	4,65,998	..	..

Coal, coke and patent fuel.—The increase is due to larger importations of Pacific coal from Australia on account of short supply of Indian coal by rail.

Gums and resins.—*Benjamin* and *rosin* were the chief items under this head; the imports of these amounted to 1.33 and .54 lakhs against 1.06 and .45 lakhs in the previous year.

Hides and skins, raw.—There is very slight variation in this item. The chief source of supply was Ceylon which supplied 3.24 lakhs out of the total 4.80 lakhs.

Seeds.—Imports of rubber seeds show a decrease, the quantity imported in the year under review being 268 cwt. as against 502 cwt. in the previous year.

Wood.—Imports of teak were very small but imports of other classes rose from 3.57 lakhs to 4.07 lakhs.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

Cotton.—The value of the total trade in cotton goods including twist and yarn during the year shows an increase of 17.99 lakhs or 5.1 per cent. over the imports of 1906-1907. The total imports of twist and yarn and of cotton piece-goods for the year under review with the figures for the previous year and the average of five years ending 1905-1906 are given below :—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Cotton, twist and yarn ..	9,789,181	77,98,716	11,148,108	99,44,050	10,309,525	1,05,99,495	—	838,583
Cotton piece-goods ..	132,411,206	2,16,75,463	142,813,208	2,51,20,940	141,550,877	2,61,36,277	—	1,262,331
								6,55,445
								10,15,337

Twist and yarn show a decrease of 7 per cent. in quantity but an increase of 6 per cent. in value, while the quantity of piece-goods fell 1 per cent. and the value rose 4 per cent.

Twist and yarn.—The subjoined table shows the imports of the different counts of twist and yarn :—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Mule and water—								
Nos. 1 to 25 ..	94,681	42,737	183,137	88,023	268,675	1,06,249	+	85,538
Nos. 26 to 50 ..	2,895,479	17,82,517	3,910,931	27,72,232	3,431,360	28,06,679	—	479,571
Above No. 50 ..	545,941	4,95,790	428,854	4,45,791	657,687	8,87,385	+	228,833
Total ..	3,536,101	23,21,044	4,522,922	33,09,046	4,357,722	38,00,313	—	165,200
Orange, red and other colours—								
Nos. 1 to 25 ..	93,490	53,958	98,452	68,618	67,018	50,547	—	31,434
Nos. 26 to 50 ..	4,480,879	35,42,412	4,721,345	40,79,396	4,119,902	39,39,945	—	601,443
Above No. 50 ..	409,287	5,93,100	522,465	5,10,822	696,738	12,49,841	+	174,273
Total ..	4,983,656	41,89,470	5,342,262	49,58,836	4,883,658	52,40,333	—	458,604
Unspecified descriptions.	1,269,425	12,88,203	1,282,924	16,76,168	1,068,145	15,58,849	—	214,779
								1,17,319

The increase in value of the medium counts is due to the high level of prices ruling for American cotton during the greater part of the year, while the large increase in quantity and value of counts over 50 may be attributed to the high prices of Egyptian cotton, and to an increasing demand for high counts for the manufacture of fine hand-made cloth.

The large increase of coloured yarn and twist over 50s occurred principally in Turkey red yarn No. 60s and over.

Of the total trade of twist and yarn the United Kingdom supplied 103.04 lakhs.

Cotton piece-goods.—The imports of the three classes of piece-goods during the years 1906–1907, 1907–1908 and the average of five years ending 1905–1906 were as follows:—

Description.	Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.		1906–1907.		1907–1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey (unbleached) ..	73,029,549	1,11,67,119	87,943,074	1,47,94,617	68,911,838	1,20,46,650	—19,031,236	—27,47,967
White (bleached) ..	19,454,995	33,18,223	17,298,930	32,30,220	26,970,419	54,99,490	+9,671,489	+22,69,270
Coloured, printed or dyed ..	39,926,663	71,90,120	37,571,204	70,96,103	46,668,620	85,90,137	+8,097,416	+14,94,034
Total ..	132,411,207	2,16,75,462	142,813,208	2,51,20,940	141,550,877	2,61,36,277	—1,262,331	+10,15,337

Owing to a change of classification under the different sub-heads of each class, satisfactory comparisons in several items are not possible. Grey goods show a decrease of 27.48 lakhs, the net result of decreases of 13.26 lakhs under *chadars*, *dhutis*, *saris* and *scarves*, and of 19.63 lakhs under *longcloths* and *shirtings*, counterbalanced, to a slight extent by increased imports of *jaconets*, *cambrics* and *mulls*.

White goods have been in demand throughout the year, especially *nainsooks*, the imports of which were 18.95 lakhs in the year under review, against 7.64 lakhs for the previous year. The increase is also shared by *mulls*, *jaconets* and *cambrics*. The heavy cloths, *longcloths* and *shirtings* showed a decline, the large imports of 1906–1907 in shirtings causing a reaction in the year under review.

Coloured goods show an increase of 17.96 lakhs under *prints* and *chintz* but a decrease under *chadars*, *dhutis* and *saris*, leaving a net increase of 14.94 lakhs in the total trade.

Out of a total of 261.36 lakhs worth of piece goods, the United Kingdom supplied 258.96 lakhs of which 120.13 lakhs were for grey, 53.50 lakhs for white and 85.33 lakhs for coloured goods.

Jute and wool.—The increase of .94 lakh under jute is due to higher prices of old gunny bags as well as to slightly increased imports, the demand in the south being greater than the supply, on account of the large exports of grain to Ceylon. Practically the whole trade in jute manufactures is in old gunny bags. There has been a greater demand for yarn and knitting wool and woollen piece goods, which show an increase of nearly one lakh in value over that of the previous year.

Apparel.—The total value of apparel imported amounted to 42.23 lakhs as against 30.53 lakhs in the previous year. The chief items are—

Articles.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.
Apparel, i.e., wearing apparel and drapery ..	RS. 3,67,886	RS. 3,16,943	— 50,943
Boots and shoes ..	97,040	1,15,427	+ 18,387
Gold and silver thread ..	20,11,285	31,03,634	+ 10,92,349
Haberdashery and millinery ..	4,97,918	6,01,086	+ 1,03,168
Hats and hattersware ..	79,183	86,175	+ 6,992

The only variation of importance is the increase of 10.92 lakhs in gold and silver thread. The imports are the largest on record, and the increase is attributed to keen competition between the different manufacturers' agents, and to imports direct instead of through Pondicherry.

Other manufactured articles.—The articles of importance under this head according to the value of their trade in the year 1907–08 are given in the subjoined list.

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1906–1907.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paper and paste-board ..	8,65,432	11,24,828	15,30,146	+ 4,05,318
Glass and glassware ..	8,12,721	10,27,380	14,08,328	+ 3,80,948
Arms and ammunition ..	11,15,275	13,21,059	13,86,919	+ 65,860
Instruments ..	56,591	13,07,034	10,23,751	— 2,83,283
Matches ..	5,21,064	7,49,127	9,61,083	+ 2,14,956
Carriages ..	4,60,810	7,41,659	7,89,180	+ 47,521
Stationery ..	4,06,150	4,35,455	4,96,377	+ 60,922
Cement ..	2,84,956	3,32,312	4,90,404	+ 1,57,792
Soap ..	2,08,707	2,98,586	4,16,263	+ 1,17,677
Books and printed matter ..	2,85,137	2,79,473	3,56,732	+ 77,259
Toys ..	2,53,110	2,72,735	3,21,893	+ 49,158
Tea chests ..	99,154	2,13,733	2,75,349	+ 61,616
Candles ..	2,42,491	2,16,367	2,43,833	+ 27,466
Earthenware ..	2,01,302	2,10,876	2,29,570	+ 18,694
Printing materials ..	1,36,838	1,62,279	1,72,646	+ 10,367
Leather manufactures ..	1,17,255	1,54,798	1,63,059	+ 8,261
Cabinetware and furniture ..	1,42,382	1,60,697	1,45,560	— 15,137

The principal increases are under *paper and paste-board*, *glass and glassware*, *matches*, *soap and cement*. The increase under *paper and paste-board* is 4.05 lakhs and is due to larger imports of *printing paper* for conversion into reading matter of various kinds. Under *glass and glassware* the chief item is *bangles*; the use of glass instead of metal has brought them within the means of the lower classes, and the Austria-Hungarian manufacturers who supply the majority of them are stimulating the demand by turning out gaudy and attractive articles. The increase under *matches* is due to keen competition and low prices, and under *soap and cement* to large shipments imported on consignment sale. The only decrease of importance is under *instruments*, due to smaller imports of *electrical apparatus*; the imports are, however, above the average, for 1906–1907 was an exceptional year owing to large importations by the Electric Supply Corporation.

EXPORTS.

I.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

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

Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	Percentage of difference over 1906–1907.
RS. 10,28,099	RS. 14,63,751	RS. 10,45,453	RS. — 4,18,288	— 28

Of the decrease of 4.18 lakhs in the year under review 3.21 lakhs is due to less shipments of old iron for remanufacture. Piece-goods also fell slightly, "greys" being lower by .23 and "coloured" by .24 lakh. The other chief items of re-export were camphor, apparel, books, carriages, instruments and postal articles valued at .37, .40, .26, .28, .29 and 1.31 lakhs, respectively.

II.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.

The subjoined statement shows the value of 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:—

	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	Percentage of difference over 1906-1907.
I. Animals, living	17.20	18.70	17.93	— .77	— 4
II. Articles of food and drink	4,33.08	4,99.64	5,96.51	+ 96.87	+ 19
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery	.88	.96	.74	— .22	— 23
B. Metals	5.44	8.77	10.76	+ 1.99	+ 23
C. Machinery and millwork	.01	.01	..	— .01	— 100
Total III	6.33	9.74	11.50	+ 1.76	+ 18
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	56.33	34.72	36.30	+ 1.58	+ 5
V. Oils	32.13	20.32	25.04	+ 4.72	+ 23
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	4,54.73	6,08.79	6,94.02	+ 85.23	+ 14
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	1,02.87	1,01.82	98.41	— 3.41	— 3
B. Apparel	2.95	2.88	1.93	— .95	— 33
C. Other articles	2,92.65	4,30.36	3,80.12	— 50.24	— 12
Total VII	3,98.47	5,35.06	4,80.46	— 54.60	— 12
Grand Total	13,98.27	17,26.97	18,61.76	+ 1,34.79	+ 8

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

The trade under this head amounted to 17.93 lakhs against 18.70 lakhs in the previous year; the chief items are as follows:—

Description.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
Horses	NO. 46 RS. 8,625	NO. 33 RS. 8,555	NO. 77 RS. 20,765	+ 44 + 12,210
Cattle	Figures not available.	29,687 11,32,774	29,620 10,39,417	+ 67 + 93,357
Sheep		130,255 6,47,908	125,881 6,31,617	— 4,374 — 16,291
Poultry		123,809 66,640	190,783 1,00,602	+ 66,974 + 33,962

The exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements amounted to 12.39 and 4.95 lakhs, respectively, the principal ports of shipments being Tuticorin for the Ceylon trade, and Negapatam for the Straits trade. There were also shipments of partridges and quails from Negapatam and Tuticorin, 5,334 of the former and 3,720 of the latter valued at Rs. 1,235 and Rs. 140, respectively.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

The value of the trade in the principal articles comprised in this group is given below:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
Coffee	RS. 1,45,73,386	RS. 96,91,253	RS. 1,10,48,816	+ 13,57,563
Fruits and vegetables	28,74,557	28,61,464	30,64,273	+ 2,02,809
Grain and pulse	1,24,47,204	2,18,39,921	2,95,89,490	+ 77,49,569
Provisions	21,74,519	23,64,492	28,23,531	+ 4,59,039
Salt	42,512	95,250	10,312	— 84,938
Spices	53,19,258	41,12,202	31,05,531	— 10,06,671
Sugar	9,40,634	7,15,100	9,63,762	+ 2,48,662
Tea	53,08,934	82,80,905	90,44,046	+ 7,63,141

Coffee.—The exports during the past two years with the average of the previous five years were—

Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
297,103	1,45,73,386	221,356	96,91,253	241,640	1,10,48,816	+ 20,284	+ 13,57,563

The fall in exports due to bad crops continued till the end of 1907, when the new crop became available. Since then the exports were above normal for the rest of the official year. The prices were favourable and the short out-turn of the previous year caused rapid export. The United Kingdom and France took 62.12 and 31.11 lakhs against 41.15 and 38.87 lakhs in the previous year.

Fruits and vegetables, fresh.—The exports of cocoanut kernel or copra which is the chief item under this head amounted to 118,008 cwt. valued at 21.28 lakhs against 125,129 cwt. valued at 18.76 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in price is due to the greater foreign demand for copra which has been found more profitable to import than oil, and the demand caused the rate to rise from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per cwt. as the crop was not plentiful. Germany, Belgium and France took 11.82, 3.84 and 2.94 lakhs against 14.68, .55 and 1.89 lakhs in the previous year; onions and potatoes of which 9.26 lakhs were exported during the year were the only other important items under this head; of this Ceylon took 6.55 lakhs and the Straits Settlements 2.71 lakhs.

Grain and pulse.—The distribution of the most important articles forming this group is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Rice in the husk, Ceylon	530,469	12,02,469	411,514	9,56,078	329,198	9,25,086	346,641	11,18,255	355,104	12,04,423
Other countries	6	16	..	..	3	10	3	12	15	60
Total	530,475	12,02,485	411,514	9,56,078	329,201	9,25,096	346,644	11,18,267	355,179	12,04,483
Rice not in the husk, Ceylon	2,591,671	1,21,18,941	2,023,944	93,79,929	1,198,491	64,15,585	3,218,285	1,98,29,357	3,984,116	2,56,43,375
Mauritius and Dependencies	104,188	4,88,018	94,407	4,48,427	23,246	1,17,453	103,888	6,57,150	332,273	21,32,961
Bourbon (Reunion)	150,880	6,62,692	26,446	1,19,007	70,528	3,54,353	..	..	38,998	2,33,985
Other countries	198,394	9,24,180	50,809	1,95,186	8,680	54,135	11,601	83,001	19,058	1,41,344
Total	3,045,133	1,41,93,831	2,195,606	1,01,42,549	1,300,945	69,41,526	3,333,774	2,05,69,508	4,374,445	2,81,51,665
Gram	39,527	87,330	42,112	84,130	9,035	34,300	9,234	33,927	32,547	1,14,232
Jawar and bajra	113,432	2,31,118	16,420	33,350	500	2,320	671	2,968	891	4,172
Pulse	38,869	1,46,518	32,324	1,24,996	48,032	1,94,813	21,505	1,13,632	19,965	1,11,993
Other grains	1,204	5,510	390	2,116	274	1,503	305	1,619	603	2,945
Total of grain and pulse	3,768,640	1,58,66,792	2,698,186	1,13,43,219	1,687,987	80,99,558	3,712,133	2,18,39,921	4,783,630	2,95,89,490

Rice and paddy are the chief exports, the quantity amounting to 4,729,624 cwt. valued at 293.56 lakhs, of which the paddy trade was small and practically confined to Ceylon. The exports of the year are the largest on record, and shew an increase of 65 per cent. in quantity and 112 per cent. in value over the average exports of the previous five years, and 28 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value over those of 1906-1907, although that year was above the average. The larger exports to Ceylon and Mauritius are due to the continued deficiency of the supply from Bengal and Assam which also affected the previous year's export. The prices of paddy and rice have risen continuously, and are about 40 per cent. above those of five years ago. The prices of other grains have also risen to a similar extent during the same period. It may also be noted that paddy forms a continually decreasing proportion of the export, indicating that the hulling is done locally.

Provisions.—The increase of 4.59 lakhs in the export of provisions is due to larger exports of salted fish and dried fruit; the increase under the former is 3.49 lakhs and under the latter 1.45 lakhs, tamarind forming the bulk of this. Almost the whole trade in salted fish was with Ceylon.

Spices.—The decrease of 10.07 lakhs under this head is due chiefly to smaller exports of pepper from the West Coast ports. The following table shows the variations in the chief articles included under "spices":—

	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Pepper	10,411,767	36,43,306	7,722,866	26,62,045	5,684,001	17,08,540	-2,038,865	-9,53,505
Ginger	3,770,643	7,89,412	2,032,038	4,26,256	1,499,480	3,67,822	-532,558	-58,434
Chillies	6,860,237	7,52,941	7,677,763	9,69,489	8,098,491	9,66,477	+420,728	+3,012
Cardamoms ..	79,367	92,539	25,776	26,638	33,953	28,003	+8,177	+1,365

Pepper.—The decrease of 2,038,865 lb. in the exports of pepper is due to smaller demand combined with short crops. The chief buyers were Italy, Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom which took 7.03, 3.08, 2.27 and 1.98 lakhs against 7.85, 6.24, 3.46 and 2.74 lakhs in the previous year.

Ginger.—There was a further fall in the export of ginger during the year, the decrease being 532,558 lb. chiefly in the shipments to the United Kingdom where the demand for Cochin ginger was small. The exports which rose during 1903 and 1904 have since been falling and are now considerably below those of 1902-1903.

Chillies.—The exports of this commodity show an increase of 420,728 lb. in quantity, while the total value remains about the same.

Sugar.—In the year under review 195,068 cwt. of sugar valued at 9.64 lakhs were exported as compared with 157,442 cwt. valued at 7.15 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 2.49 lakhs in value is due to good sugarcane crops. The United Kingdom took 2.34 lakhs of the 2.49 lakhs increase, the total exports there being 7.86 lakhs.

Tea.—The exports were as follows:—

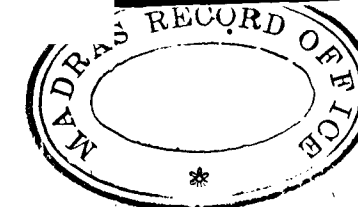
Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
8,646,095	53,08,934	13,979,570	82,80,905	13,973,560	90,44,046	-6,010	+7,63,141

The quantity remained very much the same as in the previous year, there being a decrease of only 6,010 lb. while the value increased by 7.63 lakhs. This is attributed to a greater demand for the higher grades, and to the high level of prices in foreign markets. The principal consumers were the United Kingdom with 52.35 lakhs worth against 50.75 lakhs in the previous year, Canada with 17.66 lakhs against 16.04 lakhs, and Ceylon with 19.54 lakhs against 15.18 lakhs. As usual the exports of tea registered to Ceylon are merely transshipment cargo of which the final destination was not communicated for record in the trade returns. 79,035 lb. of green tea were exported to Canada.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

The only item of importance under this head in the export trade of the Presidency is manganese ore. The quantity and value of the exports during 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907 and the average for five years preceding were as follows:

Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1,274,201	5,08,853	2,130,701	8,52,340	2,434,699	9,74,004	+303,999	+1,21,664



The trade in this commodity continued to show further developments, and the demand steadily increased throughout the year. Of the 9.74 lakhs worth of ore, the United Kingdom, Belgium and the United States of America took 4.38, 2.83 and 2.48 lakhs as compared with 4.23, 1.86 and 2.43 lakhs in the previous 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, also the average of five preceding years:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Chemicals	..	1,956	..	7,822	..	4,803	..	3,019
Drugs and medicines—	1,339,808	3,35,275	494,587	1,19,160	473,200	1,08,187	-21,387	-10,973
Cinchona bark ..	..	4,75,673	..	3,47,723	..	5,68,405	..	+2,20,682
Other drugs and medicines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narcotics—	1,172,147	1,76,478	1,238,972	1,75,277	1,334,309	2,05,395	+97,337	+30,118
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, manufactured.	659,392	7,66,185	571,671	5,03,689	566,524	4,50,786	-5,147	-52,903
Cigars	6,593	2,090	15,252	5,047	4,447	1,307	-10,805	-3,740
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning materials—	CWT.	..	CWT.	..	CWT.	..	CWT.	..
Indigo	20,343	33,05,710	11,159	17,71,591	10,619	16,39,471	-540	-1,32,120
Myrabolams ..	142,097	3,42,751	121,123	2,94,216	120,793	3,48,649	-330	+54,433
Turmeric	20,685	1,33,382	16,231	1,77,469	19,550	2,07,044	+3,319	+29,575
Other kinds ..	17,799	73,250	15,109	69,983	17,717	95,927	+2,608	+25,944

Cinchona bark.—There is a decrease of 21,387 lbs., the competition of Java bark continuing to affect the demand for the Indian article. As usual the United Kingdom took all the shipments.

Other drugs and medicines.—The bulk of the trade in other sorts consists of *senna leaf* and *nux-vomica*. Larger shipments of senna leaves were made during the year to the United Kingdom and the United States of America from the port of Tuticorin.

Tobacco.—The trade in leaf tobacco shows an increase of 97,337 lbs. in quantity and 3. lakh in value. Low grade leaf had an increased demand in the Straits Settlements, the exports to which were 1.81 lakhs as compared with 1.65 lakhs in the previous year. The fluctuation in cigars is not great as regards quantity but the value shows a decrease of .52 lakh which is accounted for by a greater demand for low grades in the Straits Settlements. The chief exports were 83,534 lbs. to the United Kingdom as against 91,771 lbs. in the previous year, and 350,134 lbs. to the Straits Settlements against 283,599 lbs. in 1906-1907.

Indigo.—The decline of 1.32 lakhs in the value of the exports of indigo is due to smaller out-turn, the area of cultivation being 34 per cent. less than in the previous year, and to the competition of the synthetic article in Egypt and Japan, the exports to which show a decrease of 2.14 and 1.41 lakhs respectively. This decrease is counterbalanced by the increased demand in the United Kingdom, to which the exports were 2.05 lakhs in excess of those of the previous year. This demand is attributed to the use of the natural dye for special purposes for which the synthetic article is not adapted.

Myrabolams.—The quantity exported is about the same as in the previous year, but the value has increased by .54 lakh, due to a higher level of prices. The United Kingdom took three lakhs worth against 2.57 lakhs in the previous year.

Turmeric.—There was an advance of .30 of a lakh in the export of this article, the demand being well maintained; the average value however dropped a point. The United Kingdom and Ceylon took .50 and .79 lakh against .25 and .77 lakh in the previous year.

V.—OILS.

The quantity and value of the more important oils exported were as follows:—

Description of oil.	Average of 5 years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.
Essential oil ..	3,226	1,45,166	12,818	4,86,390	16,209	3,88,403	+ 3,391	- 97,987
Castor oil ..	193,397	1,86,792	76,978	1,04,505	132,573	1,82,636	+ 55,595	+ 78,131
Cocconut oil ..	1,920,775	27,87,872	943,062	13,85,722	1,137,520	16,49,747	+ 194,468	+ 2,64,025

Essential oils.—Lemon grass oil is the chief oil of this class exported from the Madras Presidency. Although the quantity exported increased by 3,371 gallons the value dropped by one lakh, due to a drop in prices from Rs. 38 to Rs. 23 per cwt. The exports for the last five years were as follows:—

	GALLS.	RS.
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
1907-1908 ...	16,195	3,86,453

Castor oil.—The export of this commodity was nearly double that of the previous year, the quantity almost reaching the figure of 1905-1906, and the value being nearly 80 per cent. higher. Ceylon took 1·8 lakhs out of a total of 1·82 lakhs.

Cocconut oil.—An increase of 194,458 gallons is shown under the exports of this article with a corresponding increase of 3·12 lakhs in value. The demand noticed in the last year's review continued, and the prices were well maintained, the average price being slightly less than that of the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America continued to dwindle, the value of the exports to these countries being 3·75 lakhs and 3·14 lakhs, respectively, as compared with 5·10 lakhs and 4·15 lakhs in the previous year. Germany increased her supply by 2·95 lakhs, the exports to this country in 1906-1907 being much below the average. Consignments to the total value of 2·68 lakhs were exported to France, Belgium, Holland and Austria-Hungary, Belgium taking approximately 1 lakh and each of the other countries 50 lakh.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The chief items exported under this head were as in the subjoined list, which shows the comparative values in rupees for the two years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 with the average of five years ending 1905-1906:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms ..	RS. 8,50,429	RS. 9,71,212	RS. 7,00,779	RS. - 2,70,433
Cotton ..	2,02,85,656	2,21,43,742	3,39,10,066	+ 1,17,66,324
Fodder, bran and cattle-food ..	26,84,488	21,92,951	30,38,080	+ 8,45,129
Hemp ..	2,97,868	9,73,795	8,97,755	- 76,040
Hides and skins ..	54,59,296	93,51,558	58,43,280	- 35,08,278
Horn and hornmeal ..	1,35,596	2,89,397	3,48,279	+ 58,882
Jute ..	10,47,948	39,38,427	9,98,122	- 29,40,305
Manures ..	5,67,410	35,86,874	27,32,492	- 8,54,382
Mica ..	4,30,297	9,12,034	8,32,141	- 79,893
Seeds ..	1,17,85,307	1,40,93,320	1,76,52,176	+ 35,58,856
Silk ..	2,72,042	2,18,532	2,31,013	+ 12,486
Wood ..	10,80,631	13,14,337	14,93,048	+ 1,38,711
Wool ..	85,000	2,32,565	2,06,693	- 25,872

Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.—The exports of bristles and fibre, which consist chiefly of palmyra fibre from Tuticorin and Cocanada, show a decline in value of 2·70 lakhs, the country showing the bulk of the decrease being the United Kingdom which took 1·42 lakhs as compared with 3·19 lakhs in the previous year. The other countries taking an appreciable quantity were Germany and Belgium which took 2·69 lakhs and 2·12 lakhs against 2·61 lakhs and 2·56 lakhs in the previous year.

Cotton, raw.—The quantity and value of cotton exported to foreign countries during 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 as compared with the average of five years ending 1905-1906 were as follows:—

Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
716,301	2,02,85,656	680,393	2,21,43,742	1,052,414	3,39,10,066	+ 372,021	+ 1,17,66,324

The gradual decline in the exports of this commodity met with a sudden check in the year under review, the exports showing an increase of 54 per cent. in quantity and 53 per cent. in value over the previous year's figures and an increase of 37 per cent. and 50 per cent. over the average of the previous five years.

The large increase is attributed to good crops and a large demand in Europe and Japan coupled with the high prices of American and Egyptian cotton. The area of cultivation was 5 per cent. more than in the previous year.

The subjoined table shows the quantity in cwt. taken by the principal countries in the order of the extent of their trade for the year 1907-1908:—

Countries.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	CWT.	CWT.
Belgium ..	157,587	319,511
Japan ..	240,626	294,048
United Kingdom ..	94,706	149,629
Germany ..	83,525	115,240
France ..	40,704	54,531
Holland ..	21,003	41,377
Italy ..	14,139	20,033
Austria-Hungary ..	15,088	18,940
Spain ..	4,138	17,528

The total shipments were made up of the three commercial varieties, "Cocanadas," "Tinnevellys" and "Westerns" and "Northerns" as represented by the ports of export, and were distributed as follows:—

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	CWT.	CWT.
Cocanada ..	132,313	240,988
Tuticorin ..	230,163	412,274
Madras ..	317,910	399,152

Fodder, bran and cattle-food.—Oil-cake, the exports of which amounted to 715,898 cwt. valued at 28·39 lakhs as compared with 524,991 cwt. valued at 19·73 lakhs in the previous year, is the chief item under this head. The chief consumers were Ceylon and Germany which took respectively 14·41 lakhs and 13·97 lakhs against 12·40 lakhs and 6·85 lakhs in the previous year; the increase is due to a greater demand for copra-cake in Germany. The only other item of note exported is rice-bran valued at 1·34 lakhs, taken by the United Kingdom.

Hemp.—The exports of the two kinds of hemp of this Presidency during 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 were—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Sunn hemp ..	35,280	4,27,949	38,599	5,39,196
Agave (aloe fibre or sisal hemp) ..	41,619	5,45,846	30,182	3,58,559

The total decrease in the exports of this item in comparison with 1906-1907 is 8,118 cwt. in quantity and 76 lakh in value. The United Kingdom and Italy are the chief purchasing countries, and took respectively 4·97 lakhs and 3·69 lakhs in value, as compared with 6·79 lakhs and 2·61 lakhs in the previous year. In the last five years the value of the hemp exports has increased from 1·40 to 9 lakhs.

Hides and skins, raw.—The export trade in raw hides was the same as in the previous year, viz., 37 lakh. The quantity and value of skins exported were as follows:—

Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
56,849	54,59,296	84,680	93,14,879	52,110	58,05,991	— 32,570	— 35,08,888

The decrease of 35.09 lakhs in the exports of raw skins is due to fall in prices, and the accumulation of stocks in the various markets more especially in America, where the consumption was affected by the financial crisis of last year. As the price of tanned skins has risen the fall in the price of raw skins may be entirely attributed to the disorganisation of the American market. The skins are classified as follows:—

		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
		CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Goat skins		80,431	88,79,765	48,000	53,74,402
Sheep skins		3,834	3,97,074	3,893	4,12,161
Other skins		415	38,040	217	19,428

Of the total exports of raw skins, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom and Victoria took respectively 37.71, 8.64, 7.99 and 2.91 lakhs worth as compared with 60.96 (two-thirds of the whole export), 13.27, 13.76 and 2.41 lakhs in the previous year.

Horn and hornmeal.—The chief kinds under this head are “deer” and “buffalo” horns, and the increase in value of exports occurred chiefly in horns which the United Kingdom took to the value of 2.26 lakhs as compared with 1.85 lakhs in 1906-1907.

Jute.—The so-called Madras jute is cultivated in the Northern Circars and the chief ports of shipment are Calingapatam, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Cocanada. The development of this fibre depends largely on the course of trade in true jute. The following statement exhibits the trade for the past year with that of 1906-1907 and the average of the five preceding years:—

Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
120,934	10,47,948	298,411	39,38,427	98,762	9,98,122	— 199,649	— 29,40,305

The sudden fall after a series of years of increasing exports is attributed to poor out-turn and inferior quality combined with dull prices in the home markets, in expectation of good crops in Bengal.

Manures.—The total quantity of manures exported amounted to 49,352 tons valued at 27.32 lakhs. Oil-cake manure, the exports of which amounted to 24,631 tons valued at 15.06 lakhs, is the chief item under this head. Ceylon, Java, the Straits Settlements and Germany took, respectively, 7.51, 4.83, 1.26 and .99 lakhs against 7.92, 10.20, 1.10 and 5.84 lakhs in the previous year. The export of animal bones amounted to 8,044 tons valued at 4.32 lakhs, the chief consumers being Ceylon and Australia. Fish manures of the value of 5.28 lakhs and 2.23 lakhs were sent to Ceylon and Japan.

Mica.—The decrease of .80 lakh in the value of the exports of this article is due to a fall in quantity exported and not a diminution in the price, which has risen from Rs. 59 to 64 per cwt. on account of the demand for use in electrical apparatus.

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

Description of seed.	Average of 5 years ending with 1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Coriander	35,582	2,31,931	34,097	3,72,434	32,910	2,25,054	— 1,187	— 1,47,380
Castor	262,308	13,71,153	321,777	23,57,081	611,619	47,68,613	+ 289,842	+ 24,11,532
Cotton	71,756	1,82,613	127,549	3,74,035	294,571	8,50,963	+ 167,022	+ 4,76,928
Earthnut	1,296,288	80,99,526	1,350,096	99,14,087	1,218,092	96,33,437	— 132,004	— 2,80,650
Niger	47,505	2,38,687	64,048	4,12,082	3,156	21,781	— 60,892	— 3,90,301
Rape	32,342	1,83,726	11,027	84,235	33,368	2,65,845	+ 22,341	+ 1,81,610
Jinjili	202,850	13,86,604	60,715	5,21,441	181,532	16,71,738	+ 120,817	+ 11,50,297

The total value of seeds exported shows an increase of 21 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value,—due to good crops and great outside demand for some of the staple seeds.

Coriander.—The decrease noticed last year continued through the year under review, the exports declining 3 per cent. in quantity and 40 per cent. in value. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements took the bulk as usual, 1.64 lakhs being shipped to the former and .59 lakh to the latter, against 2.72 lakhs and .94 lakh in the previous year.

Castor.—Castor seed advanced by 289,842 cwt. in quantity and 24.11 lakhs in value; this was accompanied by a large increase in the exports of castor oil and indicates good crops and large demand. The principal consuming countries were the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Italy to which countries 29.58, 9.41, 5.90 and 1.44 lakhs worth was exported, against 13.75, 3.20, 5.77 and .39 lakhs in the previous year.

Cotton.—In spite of a large local demand the exports increased by 4.77 lakhs, the United Kingdom taking 7.19 lakhs as compared with 2.33 lakhs in 1906-1907.

Earthnuts.—The area under cultivation in the year under review was more than in the previous year, but the exports declined 132,004 cwt. in quantity and 2.81 lakhs in value, a considerable portion of the crop having been exported through Pondicherry, the statistics of which are not available here. Of the total quantity exported, France took 89.15 lakhs, Germany 1.37 lakhs and Belgium 4.67 lakhs while in the preceding year these countries took 96.63, .21 and 1.11 lakhs respectively.

Rape.—The quantity available for export was small, and almost the whole was taken by the United Kingdom. The value of the exports exceeded that of the previous year by 1.82 lakhs.

Jinjili.—Combined with local requirements, there was a greater demand from Europe and prices ruled fairly high. Austria-Hungary and Belgium respectively took 6.57 lakhs and 1.53 lakhs against none in the previous year, the poorer classes in the former country preferring the oil manufactured from these seeds for edible purposes, as being cheaper than olive oil. France took 7.51 lakhs against 4.12 lakhs of rupees worth in the previous year.

Silk.—The exports of silk waste declined to a slight extent, France taking 1.66 lakhs worth out of a total of 2.16 lakhs.

Stone and marble.—The trade in corundum stones shows a slight increase, the value of the exports having risen from .40 to .45 lakh. Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore took practically the whole of the quantity exported.

Wood.—The value of the wood exported exceeded that of the previous year by 1.42 lakhs owing to improvement in the trade under sandalwood, Germany taking 6.14 lakhs worth of this wood as compared with 3.85 lakhs in the previous year; France and the United States of America also took 1.50 and 1.64 lakhs worth against 1.35 lakhs and 1.50 lakhs in 1906-1907.

Wool.—Under this head the chief item of export was goat's hair. Out of the total quantity of 1,608,652 lb. valued at 2.07 lakhs, the United Kingdom took 1,572,914 lb. valued at 2.03 lakhs.

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 1906–1907 and 1907–1908 as compared with the average of five years ending 1905–1906 were as follows:—

Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.		1906–1907.		1907–1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	
LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
3,321,903	14,74,305	3,364,725	17,06,056	2,262,314	12,25,788	— 1,102,411	— 4,80,268

The exports during the year fell considerably, the chief cause of the decrease being the same as in 1906–1907, the exports to Hong-Kong and Shanghai dropping from 3,134,400 lb. valued at 15·33 lakhs to 2,053,680 lb. valued at 10·36 lakhs.

Cotton piece-goods.—The exports are given in the subjoined comparative statement:—

—	Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.		1906–1907.		1907–1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey ..	3,492,526	5,64,774	1,446,698	2,26,592	1,176,196	1,81,206	— 270,502	— 45,386
White ..	84,783	15,454	56,894	12,443	102,415	24,990	+ 45,521	+ 12,547
Coloured ..	22,158,130	71,17,481	21,422,426	73,98,016	20,459,828	71,67,541	— 962,598	— 2,30,475

Exports in piece-goods show a decrease of 5 per cent. in quantity and 2·63 lakhs in value. Grey goods show a small decrease in the exports to Siam, and coloured goods a decrease of 2·43 lakhs in the exports to the Philippines.

The decreased exports of twist and yarn and piece-goods must not be taken as indicating any depression in the local spinning and weaving industries, but is due rather to increased local demand for locally manufactured goods. The quantity of yarn locally manufactured in mills was in excess of that for the previous year, and the cloth though somewhat less in quantity was of increased value owing to increased out-turn in the better classes for the local markets. The extra out-turn of yarn coupled with less export, and with increased import of Bombay yarn indicates activity in the handloom production of goods for the local market.

Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece.—The exports of handkerchiefs during 1906–1907 and 1907–1908 with the average of the five preceding years were as follows:—

Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.		1906–1907.		1907–1908.		Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	
No.	RS.	No.	RS.	No.	RS.	No.	RS.
1,812,665	8,03,381	1,026,638	5,51,414	1,865,097	9,01,567	+ 838,459	+ 3,50,153

These are the products of the handlooms round Madras which are now recovering from the effects of the overproduction of 1904–1905. The increase during the year was 3·5 lakhs and the trade may now be said to have reached normal condition. The United Kingdom took almost the whole of the trade.

Woollen goods.—The principal articles exported under this head were hand-made carpets from various parts of the Presidency, and machine-made rugs and carpets from Bangalore. The exports amounted to 3·04 lakhs of which the United Kingdom took 2·25 lakhs. The year's trade show an increase of 48 lakh.

B.—APPAREL.

The exports under this head consist of a number of articles, such as native cloths, embroidery, hats, boots, etc., and are distributed to many countries. The total exports were 1·93 lakhs against 2·88 lakhs in the previous year. No variation of any importance can be pointed out.

C.—OTHER MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Building and engineering materials.—Bricks and tiles from the West Coast ports to Ceylon, the trade in which amounted to 1·14 lakhs as compared with 94 lakh in the previous year, form the chief exports under this head.

Coir manufactures.—Mattings and other articles made of coir yarn are included under this head: the total trade amounted to 53·09 lakhs against 55·24 lakhs in the previous year.

Hides and skins, tanned.—The subjoined table shows the progress of the trade in tanned hides and skins for a period of five years and of the average value per lb. as deduced from the custom-house declarations—

	Tanned hides.			Tanned skins.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.
1903–1904 ..	CWT. 93,922	RS. 54,80,759	A. P. 8 4	CWT. 124,898	RS. 1,89,34,580	RS. A. P. 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
1907–1908 ..	113,999	88,47,002	10 11	108,324	2,16,13,785	1 12 6

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

	1906–1907.				1907–1908.			
	NO.	CWT.	RS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	CWT.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Goat ..	5,971,559	52,608	1,07,35,166	1 13 2	5,619,755	50,635	1,07,02,428	1 14 2
Sheep ..	7,770,346	52,173	96,85,046	1 10 6	8,318,821	55,279	1,06,95,827	1 11 7

The decrease in tanned hides is due to short supplies in spite of a large demand and high prices. Tanned skins on the other hand show an increase of 7·82 lakhs in the value of exports which make up to a certain extent the decrease in raw skins. The increase is the net result of an increase under sheep skins and decreases under goat and other skins. The quantities shipped to different countries during the past two years are given below. The United Kingdom continues to be a distributing centre for the Continental and American markets.

	Hides.		Goat skins.		Sheep skins.	
	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.
United Kingdom ..	CWT. 183,108	CWT. 112,609	CWT. 44,231	CWT. 42,657	CWT. 32,794	CWT. 35,836
United States of America ..	13,957	1,263	7,488	7,013	13,884	11,126
Japan ..	..	..	209	221	2,143	2,292
Straits Settlements ..	..	..	128	26	2,881	5,393

Paints and colours.—Of the total trade of 1·28 lakhs of rupees under this head, 1·25 lakhs is the value of 24,919 cwt. of graphite, of which the United Kingdom took 1·22 lakhs.

Wood manufactures.—These consist of casks for cocoanut oil and chests for tea; the exports decreased slightly, the year's trade being 97 lakh against 1·22 lakhs in the previous year. Of the total quantity exported, Ceylon took 84 lakh. 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 country of origin :—

	Imports.		Exports.						Total imports and exports together.	
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.			1907-1908.			1906-1907.	1907-1908.
			Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.		
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom ..	651.25	713.00	5.76	579.91	585.67	2.62	568.33	570.95	1,236.92	1,283.95
Aden and dependencies ..	.36	.09	.03	1.11	1.14	.03	1.17	1.20	1.50	1.29
Bahrain Islands ..				2.36	2.36		.66	.66	2.36	.66
Ceylon ..	47.39	48.68	3.35	356.50	359.85	2.62	431.71	434.33	407.24	483.01
Straits Settlements ..	33.14	33.66	3.61	63.41	67.02	3.62	68.26	71.78	100.16	105.44
Hongkong ..	3.04	3.86		1.98	1.98		1.59	1.59	5.02	5.46
Natal ..	.34	.11	.04	2.04	2.08	.06	1.51	1.57	2.42	1.68
Mauritius and depend- encies ..	2.57	.07	.01	6.91	6.92	.01	22.50	22.51	9.49	22.58
Canada ..	.01	.01		17.15	17.15		18.44	18.44	17.16	18.46
Western Australia ..	2.02	3.29		.21	.21		.29	.29	2.23	3.58
Victoria ..	9.74	6.78		6.47	6.47	.02	6.72	6.74	16.21	12.52
New South Wales ..	1.05	2.54		1.45	1.45	.02	1.71	1.73	2.50	4.27
Other countries ..	.37	.20	.06	3.22	3.28	.07	3.24	3.31	3.65	3.51
Total of British Empire.	751.28	811.29	12.86	1,042.72	1,055.58	8.97	1,126.13	1,135.10	1,806.86	1,946.39
Foreign countries—										
Russia ..		2.86		.26	.26		1.94	1.94	.26	4.80
Sweden ..	6.66	9.39		.46	.46		.41	.41	7.12	9.80
Germany ..	26.90	30.90	.06	107.79	107.85	.03	115.54	115.57	134.75	146.47
Holland ..	2.93	3.43		12.81	12.81	.05	19.16	19.21	15.74	22.63
Belgium ..	36.61	56.98		70.60	70.60	.04	135.02	135.06	107.21	192.64
France ..	25.93	38.84	.03	191.11	191.14	.04	175.55	175.59	217.07	214.43
Spain ..	.17	.21		1.25	1.25		5.94	5.94	1.42	6.15
Portugal ..	.06	.03		1.42	1.42		1.75	1.75	1.48	1.78
Italy ..	2.50	2.41	.09	17.23	17.32	1.22	21.43	22.65	19.82	25.06
Austria-Hungary ..	12.46	16.07	.02	8.58	8.60		17.71	17.71	21.66	33.78
Roumania ..		2.49								2.49
Asiatic Turkey ..	.81	.94		3.16	3.16		3.79	3.79	3.97	4.73
Native States in Arabia other than Muscat ..	.03			3.02	3.02		1.19	1.19	3.05	1.19
Persia ..	.10	.14		1.67	1.67		1.46	1.46	1.77	1.60
Sumatra ..	9.32	4.49		.05	.05		.47	.47	9.87	4.96
Java ..	5.48	1.18		10.51	10.51	.01	4.96	4.97	6.15	6.15
Borneo ..	.20	4.82		.62	.64	.01	.18	.19	2.29	4.82
Siam ..	1.65	.21	.02							.40
Philippine and Ladrone Islands ..	.02	.05		8.75	8.75		6.87	6.87	8.77	6.92
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ..	.97	.22		16.57	16.57	.04	13.34	13.38	17.54	13.60
Japan ..	.95	3.02		91.91	91.91		107.26	107.26	92.86	110.28
Egypt ..	.18	.25	.01	11.08	11.09	.01	8.76	8.77	11.27	9.02
Réunion ..							2.49	2.49		2.49
United States of America ..	19.44	33.55	1.54	124.00	125.54	.03	88.18	88.21	144.98	121.76
Other countries ..	1.45	1.78	.01	1.40	1.41	.01	2.23	2.24	3.06	3.97
Total of Foreign countries	155.32	214.20	1.78	684.25	686.03	1.49	735.63	737.12	841.35	951.32
Grand Total ..	906.60	1,025.49	14.64	1,726.97	1,741.61	10.46	1,861.76	1,872.22	2,648.21	2,897.71

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The total value of the trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase of 47.03 lakhs or 3.8 per cent. over that of the previous year, which is the net result of an increase of 61.75 lakhs under imports and a decrease of 14.72 lakhs under exports. The increase under imports is chiefly under metals (17.37 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (10.37 lakhs), machinery and mill work (7.27 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (7.21 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (6.50 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (3.02 lakhs), hardware and cutlery (2.80 lakhs) and dynamite (1.65 lakhs), while the decrease under exports is attributable to decreases under hides dressed (53.59 lakhs), raw jute (21.44 lakhs), and raw skins (5.77 lakhs), counterbalanced by increases under coffee (20.98 lakhs), raw cotton (18.48 lakhs), castor seed (15.83 lakhs), cotton seed (4.86 lakhs) and handkerchiefs (3.50 lakhs).

Straits Settlements.—The value of the imports remains almost stationary, increases being found under tin (1 lakh), gums and resins (.34 lakh), sugar (1.41 lakhs), counterbalanced by decreases under kerosene oil (1.93 lakhs) and betelnuts (.50 lakh), while under exports the value of total trade shows an increase of 4.76 lakhs, of which only one item has increased to any extent, viz., “hides and skins” by 3.77 lakhs.

Ceylon.—Ceylon shows an advance of 1.29 lakhs under imports and 74.48 under exports. The increase under the former is confined, chiefly to betelnuts, (1 lakh), coconut-oil (.70 lakh), while the increase under the latter is due to increases under rice and paddy (59 lakhs), postal articles (6.88 lakhs), black tea (4.37 lakhs) and fish manure (2.71 lakhs).

Other countries in the British Empire.—The increase of .82 lakh in the imports from *Hongkong* is chiefly in camphor, other kinds (.56 lakh); the increase of imports from *West Australia* is due to increases under wood (1.60 lakhs) and the decrease of 3.95 lakhs from *Victoria* to less imports of horses. Under exports the increase of 15.59 lakhs in export to *Mauritius* is due to rice, and the increase of 1.50 lakhs to Canada chiefly to tea.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Germany.—Larger imports of sugar and hardware account for the increase under imports from Germany, while the increase of 7.72 lakhs in the exports to that country is the net result of increased exports of raw cotton (10.57 lakhs), oil-cake (7.12 lakhs), coconut oil (2.94 lakhs), and sandalwood (2.30 lakhs) counterbalanced by less shipments of raw jute (7.45 lakhs), pepper (3.16 lakhs), copra (2.85 lakhs), and mica (1.68 lakhs).

France.—Gold and silver thread is responsible for the large increase under imports, the total increase being 12.91 lakhs, of which 10.92 lakhs are for this item, while under exports the decrease of 15.52 lakhs occurs under coffee (7.76 lakhs), seeds (6.58 lakhs), and hides and skins (4.63 lakhs), partly met by an increase of 4.65 lakhs under raw cotton.

Belgium.—The imports from Belgium increased by 55 per cent. which was distributed chiefly amongst metals (14.02 lakhs), machinery and millwork (2.66 lakhs) and alizarine dyes (2.16 lakhs) while the increase of 64.46 lakhs under exports is due to increased exports of raw cotton (49.39 lakhs), seeds (11.39 lakhs) and copra (3.28 lakhs).

United States of America.—An increase of 14.11 lakhs is shown under imports from the United States of America which is chiefly due to an increase of 10.45 lakhs under kerosene oil while a decrease is shown under exports, hides and skins being responsible for 32.97 lakhs.

Other foreign countries.—Imports from *Russia* increased by 2.86 lakhs, owing to the revival of the kerosene oil trade, while larger imports of iron (.70 lakh) and matches (1.72 lakhs) account for increased imports from *Sweden*. The trade with *Holland* increased by 6.89 lakhs due to increased exports of raw cotton (7.45 lakhs) to that country. *Italy* took more raw cotton (2.02 lakhs), hemp (1.08 lakhs) and castor seed (1.05 lakhs) than in the previous year, while the large increase in the trade with *Austria-Hungary* is due to larger imports of glass bangles and beads (2.04 lakhs) and to larger exports of jinjili seed (6.57 lakhs) and raw cotton (1.37 lakhs). *Egypt* shows a decrease of 2.14 lakhs in its imports of Madras indigo. The trade with *Java* fell owing to less imports of sugar (4.47 lakhs) and to a decrease in exports of oil-cake manure by 5.37 lakhs. The exports to *China* also shew a decrease of 4.37 lakhs under cotton twist and yarn and *Sumatra* supplied less kerosene oil to the extent of 5.37 lakhs. *Japan* increased her imports of raw cotton by 15.09 lakhs.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

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

	Imports.		Exports.		Net balance of imports.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1903-1904 ..	1,06,63,410	25,16,707	..	12,81,425	1,06,63,410	12,35,282
1904-1905 ..	24,56,419	11,08,473	..	30,00,360	24,56,419	18,91,887
1905-1906 ..	30,83,901	7,25,792	60,000	16,00,625	30,23,901	8,74,883
1906-1907 ..	55,85,980	24,99,402	3,02,553	11,27,134	52,83,427	13,72,268
1907-1908 ..	62,16,940	26,14,198	4,446	46,35,172	62,12,494	19,20,974

The net imports of gold and silver together absorbed by the Presidency during the year under review was Rs. 42.92 lakhs against Rs. 66.56 lakhs in the previous year.

Imports.—Gold bullion shows an increase of 18.41 lakhs and sovereigns a decrease of 12.85 lakhs. The imports of gold from the United Kingdom, Natal, Ceylon, Australia and Egypt were 55.30, 3.00, 2.31, 1.44, and .12 lakhs respectively against 30.66, 4.91, 9.03, nil, and 3.75 lakhs in the previous year.

The import of silver from the United Kingdom was purely bar silver and amounted to 13.94 lakhs as against 8.77 lakhs in the previous year, while the imports from Ceylon were Government of India rupees which fell from 16.20 lakhs in 1906-1907 to 12.18 lakhs in 1907-1908. The increase in the imports of bar silver is due to the low level of prices for silver, and to industrial requirements stimulated by good crops in the Presidency. The import of Government of India rupees follows the exports of rice and other staple articles to Ceylon, and the fall in same is attributable to the adjustment of demand in spite of the heavy shipments of rice, large imports of rupees having been made in 1906-1907 in adjustment of dues for 1907-1908.

Exports.—Bar gold to the value of Rs. 4,446 was exported to the United Kingdom and Ceylon while Government of India rupees to the value of 45 lakhs and bar silver worth .35 of a lakh were sent to Ceylon. The increase in the exports of Government of India rupees is due to the requirements for financial purposes by the Bank of Madras in Colombo.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of imports and exports of Government Stores amounted to Rs. 57,70,028 and Rs. 88,581, respectively, during the year under review against Rs. 62,29,704 and Rs. 94,641 in the previous year. The decrease under imports is the net result of decreases in the imports of carriages, cotton goods, hardware, machinery and woollen goods, and of increases under apparel, arms, ammunition, chemicals and stationery. Exports were small and the transactions were chiefly with the United Kingdom and with Aden and dependencies.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The subjoined 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.
1903-1904	9,16,95,700	15,23,14,211	6,06,18,511
1904-1905	9,12,23,721	15,09,67,412	5,97,43,691
1905-1906	8,52,14,002	15,76,73,871	7,24,59,869
1906-1907	10,49,75,046	17,56,84,975	7,07,09,929
1907-1908	11,71,49,911	19,18,89,568	7,47,39,657

Excluding Government transactions the figures are as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
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	15,76,11,995	7,60,54,399
1906-1907	9,87,45,342	17,56,90,334	7,68,44,992
1907-1908	11,13,79,883	19,17,61,172	8,03,81,289

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, also the refunds and drawbacks and net collections:—

Articles.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS.						
<i>Special Import Duties.</i>						
(a) Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	41,720	49,410	36,565	38,978	54,657	+ 15,679
<i>Liquors—</i>						
(b) Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors ..	33,636	40,892	36,750	40,783	45,245	+ 4,462
(c) Spirits and liqueurs ..	10,58,654	10,55,831	11,88,072	10,36,054	11,03,430	+ 67,376
(d) Wines	57,857	51,791	56,168	55,830	55,044	— 786
(e) Opium	843	478	344	288	273	— 15
(f) Petroleum	7,00,355	7,34,270	4,87,515	4,50,070	5,96,388	+ 1,46,318
(g) Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899,)	2,135	1,130	156	161	214	+ 33
(h) Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	933	1,355	452	116	124	+ 8
<i>General Import Duties.</i>						
(i) Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and including salted fish)	1,85,536	2,20,173	2,03,639	2,28,730	2,71,561	+ 42,831
(j) Sugar (ordinary duties) ..	85,113	50,593	40,941	56,549	44,784	— 11,765
(k) Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials ..	1,70,550	1,90,499	1,48,927	1,89,483	2,31,619	+ 42,136
<i>Cotton manufactures—</i>						
(l) Piece-goods, grey	3,39,330	4,56,572	4,83,593	5,22,666	4,24,507	— 98,159
(m) Do. white	1,07,865	1,41,418	94,948	1,12,873	1,95,289	+ 82,416
(n) Do. coloured	2,78,017	2,52,081	1,95,449	2,47,809	3,06,904	+ 59,095
(o) Other goods	6,678	6,936	5,292	4,432	7,624	+ 3,192
<i>Metals and manufactures of metals—</i>						
(p) Silver, bullion and coin ..	91,574	23,242	29,066	49,078	73,658	+ 24,580
(q) Other metals and manufactures of metals	2,88,019	3,14,707	2,63,346	2,88,554	4,07,130	+ 1,18,576
(r) Oils (excluding petroleum) ..	15,171	16,081	21,571	25,129	24,549	— 580
(s) Manufactured articles ..	5,43,845	6,04,805	6,23,210	6,87,035	7,63,140	+ 76,105
(t) Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	41,160	21,485	35,565	46,851	98,734	+ 51,883
Total, Imports ..	40,48,991	42,73,749	39,01,659	40,81,486	47,04,874	+ 6,23,388
Salt	15,498	17,311	11,374	14,094	7,992	— 6,102
Grand total ..	40,64,489	42,91,060	39,13,033	40,95,580	47,12,866	+ 6,17,286
Refunds and drawbacks ..	47,721	42,717	48,872	77,192	66,161	— 11,031
Net revenue	40,16,768	42,48,343	38,64,161	40,18,388	46,46,705	+ 6,28,317

The amount of import duty collected during the year shows an increase under all main heads except sugar and piece-goods which show considerable decreases owing to less importations of Java sugar and grey piece-goods.

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:—

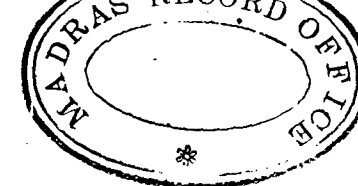
Articles.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	1,34,647	1,13,385	89,782	88,632	93,960	+ 5,328
Rice	8,48,450	5,94,919	3,88,762	9,61,847	11,95,032	+ 2,33,185
Gross collections ..	9,83,097	7,08,304	4,78,544	10,50,479	12,88,992	+ 2,38,513
Refunds	17,677	14,125	5,063	19,730	39,865	+ 20,135
Net collections ..	9,65,420	6,94,179	4,73,481	10,30,749	12,49,127	+ 2,18,378

The increase is due, as in 1906-1907, 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 1907-1908 with comparative figures:—

Coasting trade.	Average of five years ending with 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907	Percentage of difference.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian produce	3,55,46,310	5,21,17,213	4,66,23,834	- 54,93,379	- 11
Foreign merchandise	1,00,24,786	83,95,058	91,46,207	+ 7,51,149	+ 9
Gold	24,799	1,950	27,300	+ 25,350	+ 1,300
Silver	3,15,206	92,635	1,45,976	+ 53,341	+ 57
Total ..	4,59,11,131	6,06,06,856	5,59,43,317	- 46,63,539	- 8
Government stores	14,89,982	12,46,370	11,19,880	- 1,26,490	- 10
Government treasure	94,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	4,74,45,113	6,18,53,226	5,70,63,197	- 47,90,029	- 8
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian produce	3,47,68,058	3,88,18,473	4,41,01,619	+ 52,83,146	+ 14
Foreign merchandise	5,90,571	9,24,003	7,30,462	- 1,93,541	- 21
Gold	3,048	..	..	..	..
Silver	6,928	8,000	..	- 8,000	- 100
Total ..	3,53,67,605	3,97,50,476	4,48,32,081	+ 50,81,605	+ 13
Government stores	11,78,736	15,17,685	12,48,566	- 2,69,119	- 18
Government treasure	9,58,765	16,31,912	84,578	- 15,47,334	- 95
Total, Exports ..	3,75,05,106	4,29,00,073	4,61,65,225	+ 32,65,152	+ 8
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies ..	8,49,50,219	10,47,53,299	10,32,28,422	- 15,24,877	- 1
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian produce	2,78,941	4,94,617	5,37,559	+ 42,942	+ 9
Foreign merchandise	23,469	20,336	6,632	- 13,704	- 67
Gold	562	120	..	- 120	- 100
Silver	13,904	8,851	15,400	+ 6,549	+ 74
Total ..	3,16,876	5,23,924	5,59,591	+ 35,667	+ 7
Government stores	176	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	3,17,052	5,23,924	5,59,591	+ 35,667	+ 7
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian produce	21,13,209	24,73,652	23,19,302	- 1,54,350	- 6
Foreign merchandise	61,066	41,564	48,607	+ 7,043	+ 17
Total ..	21,74,275	25,15,216	23,67,909	- 1,07,307	- 6
Government stores	5,826	4,434	2,000	- 2,434	- 55
Total, Exports ..	21,80,101	25,19,650	23,69,909	- 1,49,741	- 6
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British ..	24,97,153	30,43,574	29,29,500	- 1,14,074	- 4
III. Interportal trade—					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise	1,18,57,038	1,13,60,848	1,07,92,971	- 5,67,877	- 5
Private treasure	2,09,637	71,050	..	- 71,050	- 100
Government stores	1,99,861	70,066	1,27,619	+ 57,553	+ 82
Government treasure	6,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	1,22,72,536	1,15,01,964	1,09,20,590	- 6,81,374	- 5
<i>Exports.</i>					
Merchandise	1,21,55,605	1,15,18,834	1,08,41,955	- 6,76,879	- 6
Private treasure	2,14,577	90,600	..	- 90,600	- 100
Government stores	2,36,269	74,120	77,545	+ 3,425	+ 46
Government treasure	6,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	1,26,12,451	1,16,83,554	1,09,19,500	- 7,64,054	- 7
Total, Interportal Trade ..	2,48,84,987	2,31,85,518	2,18,40,090	- 13,45,428	- 6
Total, Coasting trade ..	11,23,32,359	13,09,82,391	12,79,98,012	- 29,84,379	- 2



The value of the total coasting trade shows a decrease of 29·84 lakhs of rupees, 15·25 of which appertains to the trade with other Provinces in British India, 13·45 to the interportal trade and 1·14 to the trade with Indian ports not British. The distinctive features of the trade are the contraction in the imports of grain and pulse from other Provinces owing to good crops here and to scarcity elsewhere and the expansion in the exports of earthnut seed to Bengal and earthnut oil to Bombay and Burma.

The exact extent of the trade with the other parts of India both British and non-British, with the exception of Burma, and the fluctuation in each article cannot be accurately ascertained, as the trade is carried on both by rail and sea and the proportion varies in accordance with rates of freight which from time to time prevail on both systems.

TRADE WITH BRITISH PORTS IN OTHER PROVINCES.

The following statement shows the exchange of merchandise with other Provinces for the year under review as compared with the preceding year, columns being added to show at a glance the increases and decreases:—

		Imports.		Difference.	Exports.		Difference.
		1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1906-1907.	1907-1908.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bengal ..	Country ..	84,76,813	85,51,872	+ 78,059	1,15,25,866	1,42,23,409	+ 26,97,543
	Foreign ..	7,84,431	8,85,352	+ 1,00,921	3,17,810	2,14,253	- 1,03,557
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	Country ..	1,89,918	15,125	- 1,74,793	1,72,773	2,56,331	+ 83,558
	Foreign ..	..	..	..	910	910	..
Bombay ..	Country ..	1,38,74,188	1,37,79,982	- 94,206	1,41,68,591	1,39,92,214	- 1,76,377
	Foreign ..	73,42,902	78,56,714	+ 5,13,812	1,41,669	91,628	- 50,141
Sind ..	Country ..	28,33,128	24,02,577	- 4,30,551	7,72,847	8,46,189	+ 73,342
	Foreign ..	1,28,298	48,829	- 77,469	6,530	10,557	+ 4,027
Burma ..	Country ..	2,67,43,166	2,18,71,278	- 48,71,888	1,21,78,396	1,47,83,476	+ 26,05,080
	Foreign ..	1,41,427	3,55,312	+ 2,13,885	4,57,994	4,13,214	- 44,780

Bengal Presidency—Imports.—The slight increase of 78 lakh in the imports of country produce was contributed by an increase in *coal* (8·24 lakhs), *jute gunny bags* (6·29 lakhs), *raw cotton* (2·99 lakhs), and *wheat flour* (1·21 lakhs), counter-balanced by a decrease in *rice* (9·64 lakhs), *kerosene oil* (4·50 lakhs) and *pulse* (3·52 lakhs). The increase in the imports of coal is due more to substitution of sea for rail transit than to increased consumption, and that in jute gunny bags to the larger shipments of rice to Ceylon. The decrease in rice and pulse was due to the scarcity of those products in Bengal. Importation of Burma oil from Calcutta has decreased as this oil is now imported direct.

The only item of importance in the imports of foreign merchandise is an increase of 1·24 lakhs in *bleached cotton goods*.

Exports.—In the exports of Indian produce and manufacture, *earthnut seeds*, *niger seeds*, *turmeric* and *gram* show increases of 37·35 lakhs, 4·47 lakhs, 3·24 lakhs, and 2·27 lakhs respectively, while there is a fall in *castor seeds* (6·48 lakhs), *essential seeds* (4·91 lakhs), *rice and paddy* (2·40 lakhs), *pulse* (1·76 lakhs), *cocoanut oil* (2·37 lakhs), *refined sugar* (1·53 lakhs), and *jinjili seeds* (1·23 lakhs). The increase under earthnut seeds is due to the scarcity of the seed crop in Bengal which has caused a demand for earthnut oil as a substitute for other edible oils and to the development of the soap industry, and that under niger seed to a good out-turn in Madras and favourable rates in Bengal. The decrease under castor and essential seeds is attributable to high prices and short crops.

Bombay Presidency—Imports.—Among the imports of Indian produce and merchandise, *coffee*, *ornamental wood*, *essential seeds*, and *cotton-twist and yarn* show increases of 5·72, 2·55, 2·50 and 2·38 lakhs respectively, while *salt*, *jawar* and *bajra*, *wheat flour*, *gram*, *pulse*, and *til seeds* show decreases of 5·76, 2·13, 2·03, 1·57, 1·55, and 1·03 lakhs respectively. The decrease under Bombay salt is stated to be due to more favourable rates by rail. In the imports of foreign merchandise increases occur under *copper*, *wrought* (2·03 lakhs), *grey piece goods* (1·22 lakhs) and *refined sugar* (1·02 lakhs), while *kerosene oil* fell by 1·12 lakhs.

Exports.—Indian produce and merchandise exported fell by 1·76 lakhs, which is the net result of decreases under *raw cotton* (6·73 lakhs), *pepper* (2·26 lakhs), *coffee* (2·04 lakhs), *betelnuts* (1·56 lakhs), *gunny bags* (1·21 lakhs) and *bricks and tiles* (1·09 lakhs), and increases under *earthnut oil* (5·84 lakhs), *cocoanut oil* (2·20 lakhs), *ginger* (1·85 lakhs), *jinjuli seeds* (1·30 lakhs), and *oil-cake* (1·17 lakhs). The decrease under raw cotton is due to larger exports to foreign countries, and that under pepper to the failure of crops, while the increase under earthnut oil is attributable to the scarcity of the earthnut crop in Bombay, and the increase under cocoanut oil to the demand in the Punjab and the United Provinces for the manufacture of soap, candles, etc.

Burma—Imports.—The imports of country produce from Burma show decreases of 24·58 lakhs under *paddy*, 7·04 lakhs under *rice*, 5·03 lakhs under *pulse* and 17·13 lakhs under *kerosene oil*; this is partly met by an increase of 4·17 lakhs under teakwood. The fall in the imports of rice, paddy and pulse is due to good crops in this Presidency and the scarcity in Bengal. The decrease in kerosene oil does not indicate that smaller trade was done, but is attributable to large stocks in hand at the end of 1906–1907. The fluctuation under teakwood is due to competition with Siamese teak.

Exports.—Indian produce and manufactures advanced by 26·05 lakhs in the export trade to Burma; the principal increases were 11·74 lakhs under *earthnut oil*, 5·52 lakhs under *provisions*, 3·66 lakhs under *cocoanut oil*, 3·19 lakhs under *tobacco leaf* and 2·04 lakhs under *fresh vegetables*.

Sind—Imports.—The imports of country produce from Sind fell by 4·30 lakhs due to less imports of *rice* (5·15 lakhs), and *paddy* (4·62 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by increased imports under *jawar* (2·04 lakhs) and *wheat flour* (2·57 lakhs).

Exports.—Very little variation is shown under this head.

TRADE WITH INDIAN PORTS NOT BRITISH.

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

	Imports.				Exports.			
	Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cochin	3,849	6	57	+	224	2,584	133	—
Cutch	597	538	..	—	2,39,863	3,55,301	4,17,177	+
Damara	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	—
Diu	..	..	..	..	1,546	1,048	2,392	+
Foreign Konkan	..	..	..	..	535	1,750	5,003	+
Guekwar's territories.	677	4,713	3,859	—	277	1,638	1,361	—
Goa	68,861	54,826	70,444	+	7,35,676	8,16,266	9,17,667	+
Karikal	4,720	8,125	3,858	—	1,298	..	700	—
Kathiawar	56,744	3,13,649	2,43,150	—	5,98,489	8,36,113	8,02,540	—
Mahe	4,911	2,221	1,975	—	870	938	769	—
Pondicherry	9,632	1,680	2,870	+	1,49,847	1,28,717	94,878	—
Travancore	1,62,941	1,29,195	2,17,978	+	4,45,925	3,72,181	1,25,009	—

The fluctuations in this branch of the trade are very small, the only differences of importance being a decrease of 1·41 lakhs in unmanufactured tobacco exported to Travancore, and an increase of ·66 lakh in rice exported to Goa.

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 note of the review, the real net value of this trade is only half of what is shown here:—

Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.	Average of five years ending with 1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907–1908 as compared with 1906–1907.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Grain and pulse	40,09,420	48,47,492	39,16,159	— 9,31,333	42,65,905	51,31,220	42,61,694	— 8,69,526
Cotton manufactures—								
Piece-goods	3,24,571	2,78,230	1,20,627	— 1,57,603	3,41,387	3,05,703	90,669	— 2,15,034
Twist and yarn	1,26,681	40,241	12,184	— 28,057	1,24,759	44,604	8,053	— 36,551
Seeds	4,13,066	5,46,375	3,11,122	— 2,35,253	4,21,625	5,70,154	3,00,126	— 2,70,028
Oils	6,97,278	10,14,967	13,65,171	+	7,56,826	10,51,183	13,77,312	+
Spices	5,56,360	2,39,445	1,74,916	— 64,529	5,51,815	2,47,358	1,78,853	— 68,505
Provisions	4,16,879	2,24,106	5,09,277	+	4,16,514	2,11,532	4,88,432	+
Metals	37,852	58,113	61,351	+	42,599	45,334	87,077	+
Sugar	5,09,722	2,65,534	5,84,095	+	5,48,538	2,45,525	5,67,796	+
Jute, raw and manu- factured	1,47,901	1,86,387	1,64,590	— 21,797	1,49,216	1,81,320	1,65,401	— 15,919
Tobacco	1,74,530	82,448	1,05,820	+	1,75,927	89,592	1,03,189	— 13,597
Fruits and vegetables	7,02,865	5,14,135	4,35,157	— 78,978	5,31,121	3,18,415	2,03,603	— 1,14,812
Hides and skins	91,238	59,004	10,071	— 48,933	93,641	62,887	9,130	— 53,757
Timber and wood	5,63,601	4,15,322	3,71,473	— 43,849	6,29,397	4,39,987	3,63,183	— 76,804
Dyeing and tanning materials	64,023	33,867	31,243	— 2,624	69,467	32,767	31,790	— 977
Coffee	7,80,609	5,84,812	4,42,911	— 1,41,901	7,50,458	5,78,428	4,55,572	— 1,22,856
Liquors—Spirit	1,36,723	70,894	68,312	— 2,582	1,51,071	72,809	62,571	— 10,238
Coir and rope	3,52,645	1,88,313	2,62,714	+	3,18,588	1,31,825	2,09,943	+
Woollen manufactures	689	135	171	— 38	1,037	238	40	— 198
All other articles	17,51,404	17,21,008	18,45,607	+	18,15,714	17,57,553	18,77,521	+
Total	1,18,57,037	1,13,60,848	1,07,92,971	— 5,67,877	1,21,55,605	1,15,18,834	1,08,41,955	— 6,76,879

TREASURE (COASTING TRADE).

The total movement of treasure by sea during the year only amounted to about two and a half lakhs in value and calls for no remark.

GOVERNMENT STORES (COASTING TRADE).

The total value of Government stores dealt with during the year amounted to 25·75 lakhs, of which 12·47 lakhs represent imports and 13·28 lakhs exports. The principal imports were *arms and ammunition* (4·34 lakhs), *stationery* (2·44 lakhs), and *metals* (·83 lakh) while the chief exports were *arms and ammunition* (6·06 lakhs), and *apparel* (2·79 lakhs).

SHIPPING.

The subjoined statement shows the number and tonnage of all vessels that either entered or cleared at ports in the Presidency during the past five years. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during the year exceeded that in 1906–1907 by 1,970, and the tonnage increased by 1,521,142.

Years.	Foreign.		Coasting.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1903–1904	4,291	2,906,744	39,591	13,271,342	43,882	16,178,086
1904–1905	4,159	3,011,937	37,677	13,533,670	41,836	16,545,607
1905–1906	4,045	2,712,892	38,917	14,662,752	42,962	17,375,644
1906–1907	4,155	3,602,411	40,084	14,658,044	44,239	18,260,456
1907–1908	4,225	4,007,533	41,984	15,774,064	46,209	19,781,597

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

	1906–1907.		1907–1908.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered { Steamers	951	1,735,975	932	1,921,659
Sailing vessels	1,128	76,238	1,141	73,829
Cleared { Steamers	949	1,713,595	976	1,929,400
Sailing vessels	1,127	76,603	1,146	82,645

The subjoined statement shows the nationality of vessels entered and cleared during 1907-1908 with the comparative figures for 1906-1907:—

Nationality.	1906-1907.				1907-1908.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,753	3,071,765	54	4,071	1,550	2,961,127	200	17,906
British Indian	2	3,836	630	67,068	221	402,351	516	57,149
Foreign	145	373,969	6	351	167	487,581	4	394
Native craft	1,900	3,449,570	2,255	152,841	1,938	3,851,059	2,287	156,474

Of the 171 foreign vessels, 99 were German steamers, 24 Japanese, 19 Austro-Hungarian, 9 Dutch, 7 Italian, 4 Danish, 3 Norwegian and 2 Swedish, while 4 were Arabian sailing vessels.

Shipping—Coasting trade.—The entries and clearances of vessels engaged in coasting trade were as follows:—

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1906-1907	6,321	13,552,409	33,763	1,105,635
1907-1908	6,793	14,644,365	35,191	1,129,699

The following statement subdivides these vessels into British, British Indian, Foreign and Native Craft:—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	6,149	13,046,444	6,635	13,954,156
British Indian	577	162,417	438	134,979
Foreign	307	428,464	212	618,447
Native craft	33,051	1,020,719	34,699	1,066,482

Of the 34,699 "Native Craft" 86 were British, 33,256 British Indian and 1,357 Foreign.

The entries and clearances in the coasting trade with other provinces, the coasting trade with foreign ports in India and the interport trade within the Presidency were 7,229 vessels of 4,010,650 tons, 1,979 vessels of 111,762 tons and 32,776 vessels of 11,651,652 tons, respectively, as against 7,195 vessels of 3,982,439 tons, 1,779 vessels of 95,111 tons and 31,110 vessels of 10,580,494 tons in 1906-1907.

Vessels built and registered.—During the year under review 28 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 796 tons were built, and 31 vessels were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports in the Presidency. The greater portion was built and registered at Cocanada, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut and Cochin.

ADMINISTRATION.

I. Ports—General.—There were 148 ports in the Presidency at the beginning of the year, 45 open to general trade, coasting and foreign, and 103 to coasting trade only. Of the latter, Baruva in the Ganjam district was thrown open to foreign trade during the year, while Damodarapatnam in the Madura district was closed and a new port—Vattanam—in the same district declared open under section 12 of the Sea Customs Act. Customs establishments are maintained at 44 of the ports open to foreign trade, and at 9 of the 102 ports open to coasting trade. The rest are under the control of the Superintendents at the nearest ports having establishments. Proposals were made for formally closing 35 coasting ports at which there had been no trade for six years, and since the end of the year the Indian Ports Act has been withdrawn from these ports by the Government of India, and no doubt the Sea Customs Act will be withdrawn shortly by the Local Government. The suspension of trade at these ports is a result of the collection of produce by means of the railways at ports with greater facilities.

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

Ports.	Average of the five years ending 1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase or decrease in 1907-1908 as compared with 1906-1907.	Percentage of difference.
Madras .. { Foreign Coasting	LAKHS OF RUPEES. 1,214.28 171.94	LAKHS OF RUPEES. 1,510.66 229.59	LAKHS OF RUPEES. 1,585.57 249.81	LAKHS OF RUPEES. + 74.91 + 20.22	+ 5 + 9
Total ..	1,386.22	1,740.25	1,835.38	+ 95.13	+ 5
Tuticorin .. { Foreign Coasting	336.36 72.66	378.36 98.62	481.01 94.75	+ 102.65 - 3.87	+ 27 - 4
Total ..	409.02	476.98	575.76	+ 98.78	+ 21
Cocanada .. { Foreign Coasting	86.03 87.37	182.92 111.13	312.52 86.67	+ 129.60 - 24.46	+ 71 - 22
Total ..	173.40	294.05	399.19	+ 105.14	+ 36
Cochin .. { Foreign Coasting	116.56 204.30	121.06 264.39	124.49 256.66	+ 3.43 - 7.73	+ 3 - 3
Total ..	320.86	385.45	381.15	- 4.30	- 1
Calicut .. { Foreign Coasting	95.40 104.50	86.39 103.26	86.76 90.18	+ .37 - 13.08	+ .13 - 13
Total ..	199.90	189.65	176.94	- 12.71	- 7
Cuddalore .. { Foreign Coasting	82.30 57.90	73.06 56.81	57.15 103.79	- 15.91 + 46.98	- 22 + 83
Total ..	140.20	129.87	160.94	+ 31.07	+ 24
Mangalore .. { Foreign Coasting	66.94 95.17	57.34 102.70	56.92 92.55	- .42 - 10.15	- .10 - 10
Total ..	162.11	160.04	149.47	- 10.57	- 7
Negapatam. { Foreign Coasting	76.23 36.35	102.05 53.70	104.24 35.72	+ 2.19 - 17.98	+ 2 - 33
Total ..	112.58	155.75	139.96	- 15.79	- 10
Tellicherry .. { Foreign Coasting	80.68 47.09	56.42 36.72	59.68 33.63	+ 3.26 - 3.09	+ 6 - 8
Total ..	127.77	93.14	93.31	+ .17	..
Cannanore .. { Foreign Coasting	2.81 36.82	3.61 41.17	4.67 35.20	+ 1.06 - 5.97	+ 29 - 15
Total ..	39.63	44.78	39.87	- 4.91	- 11
Porto Novo. { Foreign Coasting	11.06 .14	35.16 .31	35.48 .37	+ .32 + .06	+ 1 + 19
Total ..	11.20	35.47	35.85	+ .38	+ 1
Bimlipatam. { Foreign Coasting	21.10 22.16	39.15 13.27	16.24 14.83	- 22.91 + 1.56	- 59 + 12
Total ..	43.26	52.42	31.07	- 21.35	- 41
Badagara .. { Foreign Coasting	10.43 22.47	7.72 25.27	7.45 22.88	- .27 - 2.39	- 4 - 9
Total ..	32.90	32.99	30.33	- 2.66	- 8
Visagapatam. { Foreign Coasting	12.17 2.87	20.66 1.74	19.96 1.70	- .70 - .04	- 3 - 2
Total ..	15.04	22.40	21.66	- .74	- 3
Other ports.. { Foreign Coasting	87.58 120.32	68.79 125.70	79.27 134.64	+ 10.48 + 8.94	+ 15 + 7
Total ..	207.92	194.49	213.91	+ 19.42	+ 10
Grand Total. { Foreign Coasting	2,290.93 1,082.06	2,743.35 1,264.38	3,031.41 1,253.38	+ 288.06 - 11.00	+ 10 - 1
Total ..	3,381.99	4,007.73	4,284.79	+ 277.06	+ 7

A comparative survey of the total trade of individual ports as exhibited in the foregoing statement discloses a general decrease of trade in ports on the west coast and an expansion in the trade of east coast ports. How much of this may be attributed to entire loss of trade and how much to mere diversion of trade from one port to another resulting from increased landing facilities and the extension of railway communication, it is at present hazardous to conjecture. Compared with the average of the six years preceding, the ports of Tellicherry, Calicut, Mangalore, Badagara and Cannanore show a decrease of 28.69, 21.24, 12.29, 2.59 and 0.52 lakhs respectively in their total trade value, while Cochin shows an advance of 49.53 lakhs. A dissection of the total trade into *foreign* and *coasting*, however, reduces the shrinkage under the former to 16.96, 7.13, 8.42, 2.53 and 1.73 lakhs respectively for the ports enumerated and the expansion at Cochin to 7.18 lakhs. This contraction in foreign trade is due to shrinkage in the exports of coffee and pepper from Tellicherry, of coffee, ginger and pepper from Calicut, of coffee from Mangalore and of copra from Badagara, while Cochin's expansion is the result of increased exports of tea, coir and copra coupled with larger imports of kerosene oil. Of the ports on the East Coast, Madras shows an advance of 5 per cent. on the trade of 1906-1907 and 27 per cent. on the average of the preceding six years, 25 per cent. of which represents development in foreign trade. Tuticorin which comes next in importance shows an increase of 27 per cent. on the foreign trade of 1906-07 and 40 per cent. on the average of six years preceding. Coconada, the third port in importance, shows an increase of 129.6 lakhs or 71 per cent. in advance of the foreign trade of 1906-07 and 205 per cent. above the six years' average, while Negapatam shows an advance of 2 per cent. over the trade of 1906-1907 and nearly 29 per cent. over the average of the six years preceding. The remaining important ports, viz., Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore show a diminution of 59, 3 and 22 per cent. respectively in their foreign trade as compared with the trade of the year preceding. The items which so favourably affected the trade of Madras were *cotton piecegoods*, *Railway materials*, *metals*, *machinery*, *gold and silver thread* and *hardware* under imports and *raw cotton* under exports. Increased exports of *rice*, *raw cotton*, and *castor seed* contributed towards Coconada's prosperity, while Tuticorin's advancement was due to increased imports of *cotton twist* and to increased exports of *raw cotton*, *rice*, and *tea*. The diversion of the earthnut trade from Cuddalore gave an impetus to the trade of Negapatam. The trade of Bimlipatam was affected by the condition of the jute crop, while that of Vizagapatam remained practically the same.

3. Receipts and disbursements of the port of Madras.—The statement below compares the receipts and disbursements of the Madras Custom-house for the years 1906-07 and 1907-08:—

Receipts of the custom-house, Madras.				Disbursement of the sea custom-house, Madras.			
Receipts.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase or decrease in 1907-08 as compared with 1906-07.	Disbursements.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase or decrease in 1907-08 as compared with 1906-07.
Import duty	Rs. 34,11,920	Rs. 39,09,427	+ 4,97,507	Permanent establishment ..	Rs. 1,33,548	Rs. 1,47,191	+ 13,643
Export duty	9,593	2,967	- 6,626	Allowance to the Inspector of Cotton Mills	358	362	+ 4
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	1,32,693	1,35,131	+ 2,438	Contingencies	3,305	4,183	+ 878
Wharf rents	21,845	22,211	+ 366	Petty construction and repairs ..	2,922	3,136	+ 214
Fees for amendments, etc. ..	953	705	- 248	Municipal taxes and rates ..	1,208	1,296	+ 88
Penalties	7,774	10,975	+ 3,201	Rewards to seizing officers ..	22,724	9,096	- 13,628
Penalties under the Merchandise Marks Act	264	314	+ 50	Refund of import duty	34,334	48,000	+ 13,666
Drawback fees	180	162	- 18	Do. of export duty	818	—	- 818
Overtime fees and allowances.	5,934	7,680	+ 1,746	Other refunds	6,169	4,748	- 1,421
Sale-proceeds of confiscated goods	784	—	- 784	Travelling allowances	597	2,979	+ 2,382
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed goods	1,444	9,539	+ 8,095	Conveyance allowances	284	296	+ 12
Transshipment fees	906	2,831	+ 1,925	Overtime fees	5,395	7,012	+ 1,617
Commission on the collection of Besses and Minicoy light dues	55	48	- 7	Printing of Custom-house publications	3,739	4,000	+ 261
Commission on the collection of Straits light dues ..	32	35	+ 3	Total	2,15,401	2,32,655	+ 17,254
Sale of statistical publications..	8,944	8,131	- 813	Refund of Besses and Minicoy light dues	5	4	- 1
Other miscellaneous items ..	217	257	+ 40	Refund of Straits light dues ..	—	3	+ 3
Total	36,03,538	41,10,413	+ 5,06,875	Total	2,15,406	2,32,662	+ 17,256

NOTE.—This statement excludes the sum of Rs. 524 being the charges incurred towards the temporary establishment of three clerks for the Statistical Department during 1907-1908 and also the sum of Rs. 704 being compensation allowance for dearness of provisions granted to all full-time servants drawing Rs 16 and under from October 1907 to February 1908 inclusive.

Receipts.—The increase of nearly five lakhs over the receipts of the previous year under "Import duty" is distributed over *Spirits and liquors*, *petroleum*, *chemicals and drugs*, *cotton manufactures*, *other metals and manufactures of metals*, and *raw materials*, while the decrease under "Export duty" is due to smaller exports of *rice* to Ceylon from Madras.

The slight increase in cotton excise duty is explained in paragraph 8 and the increase under penalties in paragraph 6. The fluctuations under other heads are slight and call for no remarks.

Disbursements—The increase under establishment is due to the posting of an additional Assistant Collector of the Imperial Customs Service to Madras, and that under refunds of import duty to larger grants of refunds on *arms*, and *manufactured articles*, viz., electrical fittings on which duty was erroneously collected. The increase under "Travelling allowance" is due to inspection of outports by the Collector and his Assistant. Smaller exports of kerosene oil under claim for drawback is responsible for the decrease under "Drawback."

4. Receipts of outports.—The following figures compare the receipts of customs duties at outports during the year under review with those of the previous year:—

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.
Import duty	Rs. 6,69,567	Rs. 7,95,447	Rs. 1,25,880
Export	10,40,886	12,86,026	2,45,140
Total	17,10,453	20,81,473	3,71,020

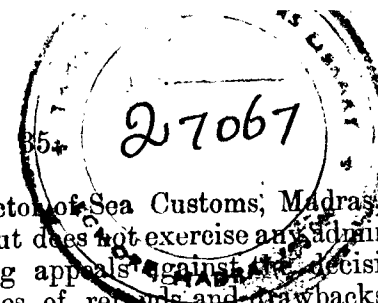
Of these receipts Tuticorin with 4.64 lakhs and Cocanada with 7.41 lakhs account for about 58 per cent. The increase under import duty which is distributed chiefly among the ports of Negapatam (Rs. 17,078), Tuticorin (Rs. 36,653), Calicut (Rs. 17,061) and Cochin (Rs. 54,888) is due to increased trade in betelnuts at Negapatam and in kerosene oil at the other three ports. Cocanada and Tuticorin are responsible for increases of Rs. 1,93,480 and Rs. 52,490 respectively under export duty due to increased export of rice to Ceylon.

5. Receipts of Land Customs Chowkies.—There was a slight increase in the receipts of Land Customs chowkies which amounted to Rs. 1,86,170 during the year as against Rs. 1,77,987 in the previous year.

6. (a) Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act during the year under report was 1,684 as compared with 1,647 in the preceding year. The amounts collected under penalties and extra duty were, respectively, Rs. 14,727 and Rs. 1,796 against Rupees 11,799 and Rs. 1,058 in 1906-1907. The increase under the former is due to heavy penalties amounting to Rs. 3,000 having been imposed in cases of exportation of osprey feathers from Madras. Of the 1,684 cases, 1,184 were disposed of by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and 500 by the Superintendents of Customs at outports. The nature of the cases and the amount of penalties imposed were as follows:—

Offences.	Number of cases.	Amount of penalties. Rs.
Undervaluation of goods	78	540
Smuggling	52	725
Importation of prohibited articles	17	538
Exportation of prohibited articles	10	3,005
Misdeclaration of value, description or quantity affecting duty	43	565
Misdeclaration of value, description or quantity not affecting duty	24	211
Shortlanding and overlanding of goods	817	5,570
Landing goods without boat notes	107	1,641
Other offences	536	1,932

The amount granted in rewards was Rs. 1,890.



(b) **Offences under the Land Customs Act.**—Under the Land Customs Act 1,636 offences are reported to have occurred during the year against 1,915 in 1906–1907. Of these, 1,258 occurred on the Pondicherry and 290 on the Karikal frontier. In 1,354 of these cases the articles seized were confiscated, in 158 the goods were returned to the owners on payment of duty and in 78 they were released without payment of duty, while 40 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year. There were three prosecutions before the Magistracy in one of which the accused was fined Rs. 15 for importing gunpowder and percussion caps across the Karikal frontier into British India.

(c) **Cases under the Merchandise Marks Act.**—Eighty-six cases of infringements of the Merchandise Marks Act were brought to notice, eighty-five at Madras and one at Tellicherry. Of these cases, fifty were under clause (d), fifteen under clause (e) and twenty under clause (f) of section 10 of the Act.

Of the cases under clause (d), forty-eight were in respect of the use of English words of description without sufficient counterindication of the country of origin. In three cases the goods were passed with a warning, in five cases where an attempt had been made to comply with the law, but the indication of the country of origin was not sufficiently distinct, and there were some shipments *en route*, time was given to cover these shipments before enforcing strict compliance. In the remaining cases the law was complied with before the goods left customs control. Penalties were imposed in 19 of these cases. The two remaining cases related to a false trade description as to the material of which the goods were composed, one in respect of mock gold jewellery from which the offending words were removed before the goods were passed, and one in respect of adulterated red lead on which the percentage of adulteration was marked before being passed. In both these cases penalties were imposed.

The 15 cases under clause (e) were in respect of the use of the names of British-Indian traders in goods of foreign manufacture without counterindication of the country of origin. In all cases the goods were stamped with the country of origin before leaving customs control and penalties were imposed in six cases.

In the 20 cases under clause (f) the length was not stamped on piece-goods. The goods were passed after being stamped, and penalties were imposed in 19 cases. All the cases at the Madras Custom House were discovered by the Appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties. Penalties amounting to Rs. 314 were imposed for breaches of the Act. The Merchandise marks Manual compiled by Mr. Morshead has been found a complete guide in the adjudication of cases which occurred since its publication.

7. **Appeals.**—There were 43 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act against 35 in the previous year, 7 to the Board of Revenue, and 36 to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the local Assistant Commissioners against the decision of the Superintendents of Customs at out-ports. In 20 cases the original orders were reversed—1 by the Board of Revenue, 1 by the Collector of Sea Customs and the remaining 18 by the Assistant Commissioners. In two cases the amount of the penalty inflicted was reduced.

8. **Cotton Duties Act.**—The total amounts of yarn and cloth produced in the mills of the Presidency during the year 1907–1908 were 36,935,891 lb. and 7,593,323 lb. against 36,723,575 lb. and 7,952,560 lb. in the previous year.

There is thus an increase in the production of yarn but a decrease in the production of cloth.

The increase in the quantity of yarn produced, coupled with the decrease in exports of yarn already noticed, indicates increased demand for the yarn of local manufacture principally in the lower counts for handloom work. The decrease in the production of cloth was accompanied by an increase from Rs. 1,32,693 to Rs. 1,35,130 in the amount of cotton excise duty, while the amount of drawback granted fell from Rs. 5,510 to Rs. 2,666. The increase in the duty receipts notwithstanding the falling off in the quantity is due to the cloth produced being generally of higher grade, while the decrease in drawback which means less export, indicates a growing local demand for the products of the mills.

There were no breaches of the law and the Act worked smoothly during the year.

9. **Administration.**—The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, is also “Chief Customs Officer” for the Presidency, but does not exercise any administrative control over out-ports. The power of hearing appeals against the decisions of Superintendents of Customs at out-ports in cases of returns and drawbacks was transferred to him by Government in 1900, but the authority was never gazetted as required by section 204 of the Sea Customs Act and is not being exercised at present.

Proposals were made for the reorganization of the Customs establishments throughout the Presidency and for the transfer of the control of the out-ports from the Salt and Abkari Department to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and are now under the consideration of Government. In the meantime the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, advises on questions referred to him with regard to the procedure at out-ports, and brings to the notice of the Superintendents errors in classification and assessment of duty when discovered from the bills of entry sent to the Statistical Department of the Madras Custom-house for inclusion in the trade returns of the Presidency. Extra duty amounting to Rs. 757 was recovered through this scrutiny of bills of entry from out-ports, besides which, the short levy of about Rs. 3,000 the recovery of which was barred by limitation was also discovered. The systematic audit of the procedure at out-ports, which forms part of the reorganization proposals, may be expected to improve this working.

The system of “prior entry”, under which the greater part of the Customs procedure can be finished before the arrival of goods, was introduced during the year, and greatly facilitated clearances at Madras.

Other changes were the clearance of goods against a cash deposit instead of against a deposit of security in Government Promissory-notes, and the licensing of clearing agents and brokers on deposit of security.

The irregular system of landing goods which was alluded to in last year's report continued to be under consideration throughout the year under review.

The Collector of Sea Customs visited nineteen ports during the year while preparing the scheme for the reorganization of establishments, and submitted a series of inspection reports on them to the Board of Revenue. Six ports were also inspected by an Assistant Collector.

10. **Documents.**—The documents handled comprised the following:—

Fifty-four thousand eight hundred and eleven bills of entry, 84,129 shipping bills, 23,077 import manifests, 23,298 export manifests and 28,959 other documents or 214,274 in all. The number of packages examined was 1,001,695, the number of amendments of documents was 9,139, and the fees realised thereon Rs. 5,145.

11. **Statistical publications.**—The sale-proceeds of these publications rose from Rs. 6,936 to Rs. 7,894 during the year. The charges for printing and establishment amounted to Rs. 6,273 against Rs. 5,986, leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,621 against Rs. 950 in the previous year. Sixty special statements were compiled on the application of private individuals against 77 in the previous year. The decrease in the demand for special statements is due to more detailed information being furnished in the statistical publications which popularized them and increased the number of subscribers.

12. **Personnel.**—Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., continued to hold the office of Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, till 12th January 1908, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Heaney, I.C.S., who held the office for the rest of the year. Mr. A. Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, joined the office with effect from 5th August 1907. Mr. C. R. Watkins continued to hold the office of Assistant Collector during the whole of the year. Mr. C. F. Deane held the office of Head Appraiser till 13th June 1907, when Mr. T. H. Puddephatt, the permanent Head Appraiser, rejoined his appointment from furlough. The office of the Superintendent of Statistics was held by Mr. R. M. Thurley till 2nd September 1907 when he proceeded on leave and was succeeded by Mr. C. F. Deane who continued in charge for the rest of the year.

I am indebted to Mr. Deane for the portion of this report dealing with the trade and navigation.

MADRAS,
10th June 1908.

J. S. HEANEY,
Ag. Collector of Sea Customs.