

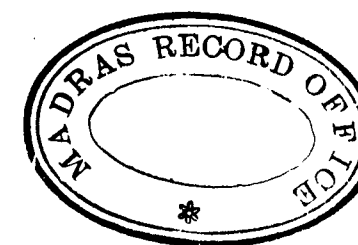
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REVIEW
OF THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909

WITH THE



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

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1909.

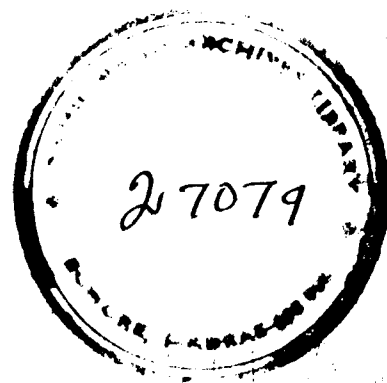


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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

NOTE.

The annexed table compares the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency, including merchandise and treasure, both private and Government, for the years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 with the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, 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.

The changes made in the tables in last year's report have been continued this year. 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.

TOTAL TRADE.

	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Foreign trade	24,76,54,409	30,90,39,479	31,28,01,687	+ 37,62,208	+ 1.21
Coasting trade—					
External	9,10,11,279	10,61,57,922	11,81,17,835	+1,19,59,913	+ 11.27
Interportal	2,39,85,639	2,18,40,090	1,92,23,063	- 26,17,027	- 11.98
Total of coasting trade ..	11,49,96,918	12,79,98,012	13,73,40,898	+ 93,42,886	+ 7.30
Grand Total ..	36,26,51,327	43,70,37,491	45,01,42,585	+1,31,05,094	+ 3.00

General Summary.—The total trade of the Presidency in the year under review shows an advance of 131.05 lakhs or 3 per cent. over that of 1907-1908, the foreign trade having advanced by 1.21 per cent. and the coasting trade by 7.30 per cent. The total trade registered is greater than that of any of the previous

thirty years. This fact, however, must not be taken as an indication of unexampled prosperity, inasmuch as the increase was largely accounted for by a speculative trade in cotton piece-goods on the one hand and by imports of grain to make up a deficiency in the local food-supply on the other. In the case of the export trade the products of the West Coast such as coffee, copra, tea and spices alone show a considerable advance.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Trade with foreign countries.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908.
Imports.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Merchandise	8,00,29,448	10,25,48,745	11,54,57,655	+ 1,29,08,910	12.58
Gold	79,99,209	62,16,940	47,30,040	- 14,86,900	23.91
Silver	17,55,161	26,14,198	21,65,769	- 4,48,429	17.15
Total, Imports (private) ..	8,97,83,809	11,18,79,883	12,23,53,464	+ 1,09,73,581	9.85
Government stores	40,68,121	57,70,028	38,89,603	- 18,80,425	32.58
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Imports ..	9,38,51,929	11,71,49,911	12,62,43,067	+ 90,93,156	7.76
Exports.					
Indian produce and manufacture ..	15,08,25,747	18,61,76,091	18,12,29,326	- 49,46,765	2.66
Foreign merchandise	11,60,732	10,46,468	10,29,610	- 16,853	1.52
Gold	1,92,510	4,446	6,06,884	+ 6,02,388	..
Silver	14,96,829	45,36,172	35,27,710	- 10,07,462	22.91
Total, Exports (private) ..	15,36,75,818	19,17,61,172	18,63,93,480	- 53,67,692	2.79
Government stores	1,26,662	1,28,396	1,65,140	+ 36,744	28.61
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Exports ..	15,38,02,480	19,18,89,568	18,65,58,620	- 53,80,948	2.77
Aggregate foreign trade ..	24,76,64,409	30,90,39,479	31,28,01,687	+ 37,62,208	1.21

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Presidency for the year 1908-1909 including Government transactions was 3,128.02 lakhs of rupees and exceeded that of the previous year by 37.62 lakhs. The imports were valued at 1,262.43 lakhs and the exports at 1,865.59 lakhs, leaving a balance in favour of the Presidency of 603.16 lakhs. The chief items which contributed to the increase of 129.08 lakhs in the import trade were cotton piece-goods, kerosene-oil, metals, sugar, grain and pulse, and cotton twist and yarn, while decreases are shewn under railway plant and rolling-stock and apparel. The decrease of 49.47 lakhs of rupees in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures is the net result of smaller exports under raw cotton, rice and paddy, seeds, raw hides and skins, indigo and living animals, and increased exports under tanned hides and skins, copra, coffee, coconut-oil, tea, oil-cake, spices, coir manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods. The causes of the fluctuations are shewn against the various items in the following pages. Money was easier during the greater portion of the year; although the bank rate at the commencement was 9 per cent., this dropped to 4 per cent. in the fourth month and did not rise until the ninth month when it rose to 5 per cent. and increased to 8 per cent. at the end of the year. Freights were favourable until the close of the year when they shewed signs of an advance.

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 and 1903-1904 have been taken for the remainder, according to the date from which separate values have been first recorded for the articles. The price level has also been given for the last five years. These tables shew 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.

STANDARD PRICE LEVEL.

Imports.

Articles.	1873-74.	1883-84.	1893-94.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	PER CENT.	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	179.62
Ale, beer and porter	100	90.79	50.33	45.81	43.37	44.04	42.31	43.88	46.28
Sugar	100	77.61	70.61	45.15	41.12	60.29	50.38	60.35	41.72
Copper, unwrought	100	99.54	99.82	112.39	122.11	138.64	162.50	144.13	127.17
Do. wrought	100	88.27	95.28	106.98	105.68	118.63	135.85	155.30	124.04
Iron, unwrought	100	61.40	75.37	77.88	72.56	66.99	71.46	82.15	76.00
Do. wrought	100	112.65	125.65	140.56	131.94	129.16	158.92	162.97	152.79
Steel, cast	100	155.95	139.82	91.88	138.38	75.17	101.21	96.44	97.18
Tin, unwrought	100	122.54	157.51	213.17	214.29	244.93	316.02	284.65	233.19
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	100	85.32	684.40	584.88	385.32	612.84	427.52	607.30	707.34
Do. manufactured	100	214.25	320.79	168.46	200.47	200.23	284.81	212.14	246.96
Cotton twist and yarn	100	91.05	90.47	96.25	98.72	95.93	103.72	119.55	114.30
Do. piece-goods, grey	100	90.73	98.03	98.01	107.28	108.61	111.26	115.23	116.56
Do. do. white	100	82.24	82.24	78.60	81.31	83.64	87.88	91.85	94.39
Do. do. coloured	100	107.95	106.82	105.11	115.34	100.57	107.39	106.81	109.66
Wool piece-goods	100	91.21	121.04	121.80	108.57	119.09	114.97	119.30	126.36
Candles	100	114.72	122.39	94.17	90.18	86.20	89.57	99.69	92.64
Soap	100	159.78	184.93	181.03	192.04	192.43	192.12	181.39	179.45
Steel, other than cast steel ..	100	103.21	123.47	115.22	105.11	106.22	114.22	93.19	62.14
Brandy	100	59.35	67.54	63.69	67.35	71.25	62.08	58.38	58.38
Whisky	100	73.15	61.56	58.59	58.74	59.80	60.07	58.38	58.38
Betel nuts	100	83.08	78.46	83.85	81.54	90.00	89.23	90.78	90.78
Camphor	100	196.53	247.22	263.89	405.79	476.62	401.13	263.19	263.19
Kerosene oil	100	91.01	93.09	87.33	85.48	93.65	102.07	98.16	98.16
Wood and timber	100	121.04	111.78	139.16	183.96	211.89	172.58	159.49	159.49
Glass beads and false pearls ..	100	66.04	44.91	81.61	100.93	85.22	70.26	104.89	104.89
Glass sheets and plates	100	75.00	97.82	108.80	96.74	94.56	89.13	96.74	96.74
Paints and colours	100	78.60	123.15	126.20	121.11	126.09	134.40	114.77	114.77
Printing paper	100	94.18	72.31	71.35	70.51	66.78	64.04	65.40	65.40
Alizarine dyes	100	..	..	100	104.80	97.20	107.20	117.76	121.80
Aniline dyes	100	..	..	100	97.82	75.21	85.68	81.84	88.07

Exports.

Articles.	1873-74.	1883-84.	1893-94.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	PER CENT.	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	112.36
Copra	100	79.66	112.73	121.46	120.85	126.52	152.68	186.33	136.46
Rice in the husk	100	81.17	117.75	110.81	113.59	137.41	157.85	165.82	181.17
Rice not in the husk	100	75.14	125.18	128.30	127.14	146.85	169.83	173.60	179.30
Sugar	100	97.07	122.36	83.75	122.01	119.39	88.69	96.48	110.44
Tea	100	87.02	69.29	52.91	52.73	53.09	52.99	57.92	60.34
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	100	126.51	107.24	101.45	104.35	123.91	102.18	111.59	125.36
Do. manufactured	100	118.10	190.73	208.39	213.02	215.01	191.17	174.83	200.22
Indigo	100	95.70	103.04	67.49	60.77	63.98	68.13	69.22	66.28
Cotton, raw	100	98.12	114.75	121.38	143.33	121.88	138.71	137.33	121.16
Hemp, raw	100	179.98	211.57	230.61	218.67	240.30	257.29	255.12	238.36
Horn and horn meal	100	162.68	279.33	276.34	283.69	239.87	156.98	144.02	125.70
Jute, raw	100	..	76.58	82.29	88.97	120.71	149.69	114.61	90.21
Essential seeds	100	185.31	177.59	153.68	216.51	280.81	301.31	196.49	186.22
Rape seeds	100	118.87	146.98	114.29	109.96	134.82	169.76	177.04	225.08
Til seeds	100	99.18	115.59	96.36	86.91	127.03	143.20	163.66	138.46
Silk, raw	100	239.86	212.50	188.73	148.35	132.55	131.13	144.34	115.09
Wool, raw	100	45.80	27.80	22.20	26.60	24.60	25.80	25.60	24.60
Cotton twist and yarn	100	125.32	123.38	141.88	154.55	155.52	164.61	175.97	163.57
Do. piece-goods	100	102.72	89.46	109.62	96.26	107.82	113.27	115.31	123.13
Cardamoms	100	16.37	42.31	34.67	36.02	37.74	30.11	37.96	37.96
Ginger	100	158.54	116.69	94.15	72.20	102.44	119.51	104.87	88.85
Pepper	100	61.71	131.23	130.48	127.14	128.25	111.52	14.94	84.49
Cinchona bark	100	19.34	17.46	17.60	18.09	16.84	15.92	14.94	84.49
Myrabolams	100	106.58	65.93	88.27	81.37	77.63	92.23	141.58	129.87
Turmeric	100	132.65	74.43	88.46	116.18	146.16	141.58	129.87	129.87
Essential oils	100	119.85	413.99	521.60	578.01	380.64	240.37	162.52	144.90
Castor oil	100	97.65	92.39	94.51	107.39	151.96	154.31	144.90	144.90
Coconut oil	100	111.79	122.29	122.12	124.75	124.49	122.89	119.67	128.39
Coir, unmanufactured	100	91.79	129.02	116.30	118.21	121.87	121.47	128.39	128.39
Oil-cake	100	142.23	151.97	142.46	159.25	178.65	188.69	209.74	209.74
Hides, raw	100	123.99	145.14	175.26	157.79	156.04	175.75	120.75	131.48
Skins, raw	100	94.79	115.54	136.20	124.72	139.41	142.71	131.48	131.48
Manures	100	130.81	155.18	250.95	188.08	266.01	241.26	249.14	155.18
Castor seeds	100	106.70	101.00	95.32	127.14	159.96	170.28	155.18	155.18
Earthnut seeds	100	130.02	122.90	119.74	128.45	163.29	165.11	162.12	162.12
Wood and timber	100	113.57	136.24	128.15	116.39	117.61	174.80	162.81	162.81
Handkerchiefs	100	98.01	93.39	102.42	106.60	118.28	106.39	112.33	112.33
Coir manufactures	100	104.01	107.80	110.14	108.06	109.02	115.48	118.71	118.71
Ordage and rope	100	117.88	130.47	124.79	128.34	118.93	134.70	133.89	133.89
Hides, tanned	100	99.40	105.11	118.79	135.39	138.62	139.80	139.64	139.64
Skins, tanned	100	118.82	125.68	118.25	123.70	157.84	165.43	165.15	165.15
Fish	100	83.17	86.91	87.85	88.78	88.78	88.79	85.98	85.98
Onion	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton seeds	100	104.30	90.79	102.50	118.33	105.00	99.17	155.00	155.00
Paints and colours	100	62.04	60.11	56.73	58.80	57.17	59.34	59.34	59.34
Manganese ore	100	..	..	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bristles and fibre	100	..	..	100	100.00	94.53	93.22	97.43	113.46
Mica	100	..	..	100	112.03	94.81	78.05	79.44	78.49
Wool carpets and rugs	100	..	..	100	86.59	78.70	77.12	67.75	63.81

IMPORTS.

The statement below shews 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 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908.
I. Animals, living	6.57	4.79	5.31	+ 0.52	10.86
II. Articles of food and drink ..	74.04	82.25	106.87	+ 24.62	29.93
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery.	20.91	31.59	32.89	+ 1.30	4.11
B. Metals	73.09	106.64	123.26	+ 16.62	15.59
C. Machinery and millwork.	27.40	44.23	46.24	+ 2.01	4.54
D. Railway plant and roll- ing stock	63.10	89.57	72.36	— 17.21	19.21
Total, III ..	184.50	272.03	274.75	+ 2.72	0.99
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	29.25	36.51	34.04	— 2.47	6.77
V. Oils	41.84	47.25	68.32	+ 21.07	44.59
VI. Raw materials and unmanu- factured articles	14.44	20.68	19.52	— 1.16	5.60
VII. Articles, manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics.	323.20	385.89	474.53	+ 88.64	22.97
B. Apparel	30.29	42.23	35.96	— 6.27	14.84
C. Other articles	96.17	133.86	135.25	+ 1.42	1.06
Total, VII ..	449.66	561.98	645.77	+ 83.79	14.90
Total of Merchandise ..	800.30	1,025.49	1,154.58	+ 129.09	12.58

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

As in previous years, horses (5·02 lakhs) form the bulk of the trade, 955 horses out of a total of 988 having been received from Australia. This number includes 5 race horses of a value of 45 lakh. Under other kinds are included 34 fowls of special strains imported from the United Kingdom.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907- 1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Grain and Pulse	20,264	25,277	8,98,730	+ 8,71,458
Liquors	22,19,184	21,59,730	22,30,162	+ 70,432
Provisions	14,82,002	18,27,557	20,84,083	+ 2,56,526
Spices	26,23,145	31,47,441	34,56,051	+ 3,08,610
Sugar	9,78,782	9,36,364	19,24,118	+ 9,87,754

Grain and Pulse.—The large increase under this head is due to imports of rice and paddy and pulses, which is an unusual development. The high prices prevailing in this Presidency and Mysore accounted for the imports of rice and paddy amounting to 133,427 cwt. valued at 7.35 lakhs, of which the Straits Settlements supplied 131,418 cwt. valued at 7.22 lakhs, almost all for the Madras town. The imports of pulses amounted to 27,093 cwt. valued at 1.42 lakhs against 901 cwt. valued at .05 lakhs in 1907–1908, the increase being due to failure of crops, chiefly in Mysore. Green beans from China and the Straits Settlements formed the bulk of the trade.

Liquors.—The imports were as follows:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907- 1908.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
Ale, beer and porter	584,550	566,236	561,494	— 4,742
Cider and other fermented liquors	1,220	1,280	2,019	+ 739
Potable spirits	198,191	177,268	193,378	+ 16,110
Spirits used in drugs	6,584	7,928	9,310	+ 1,382
Perfumed spirits	1,106	1,016	1,007	— 9
Methylated spirits	3,603	1,169	3,355	+ 2,186
Wines	49,529	50,822	52,601	+ 1,779

Ale, beer and porter.—There is a decrease of 4,742 gallons under this head, the enhanced rate of duty being the principal cause. There are indications that the decrease will continue.

Cider and other fermented liquors.—The slight increase is due to the growing popularity of cider.

Potable spirits.—The imports under this head were, *whisky* 74,174 gallons; *brandy* 48,546 gallons; *gin*, 15,795 gallons; *rum*, 2,157 gallons; *liqueurs*, 1,394 gallons; and other sorts of spirit, 51,312 gallons, of which Colombo arrack contributed 49,674 gallons. Whisky shows an increase of 4,115 gallons and Colombo arrack one of 13,105 gallons. The increase under the latter head is due to larger direct importations by small dealers and to the rise in the selling price of Malabar arrack, the imports of which into the town of Madras have dropped from 22,768 gallons in 1907–1908 to 21,660 gallons in 1908–1909.

Methylated spirits.—The increase of 2,186 gallons is attributed to the large quantity used for the local manufacture of varnishes by carriage builders and furniture makers, to the use of this spirit in the laboratories of schools and colleges which have been supplied with chemical apparatus during the year, and to an increased demand for household requirements, the use of spirit stoves being more common than hitherto.

Provisions.—The most noticeable variation under this head occurs in the imports of *canned and bottled provisions*, which shew an increase of 1·57 lakhs of rupees. The increase under this head was regular until the disclosures in 1906 which caused the trade of 1907–1908 to exceed that of the previous year by only about Rs. 9,000. The restoration of public confidence is the probable cause of the increase in the year under review.

Spices.—Betel-nuts continue to contribute the bulk of the import trade under spices. The imports during the year amounted to 26,886,991 lb. valued at 31·60 lakhs of rupees, against 25,969,914 lb. valued at 30·17 lakhs of rupees. Ceylon contributed 18 lakhs, and the Straits Settlements 13·60 lakhs, as against 15·58 lakhs and 14·60 lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the Ceylon imports consisted of sun-dried nuts, either split or sliced, while those from the Straits Settlements were mainly of whole nuts in their raw state. Pepper shows an increase of 866,500 lb. in quantity and 1·55 lakhs of rupees in value, the Straits Settlements contributing 2·28 lakhs against ·73 of a lakh in the previous year. The low prices ruling in the Straits Settlements were responsible for large purchases being made.

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

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ..	10,978	1,11,342	50,720	5,16,094	115,082	11,74,618	64,316	+ 6,56,524
Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below ..	96,541	6,47,020	77	580	28,342	1,40,613	23,265	+ 1,40,038
Molasses	3,889	9,075	28,175	68,894	120,570	2,88,475	92,395	+ 2,19,581
Confectionery	6,615	2,11,345	11,435	3,50,796	9,785	3,20,412	1,650	- 30,384

The increase of 6.59 lakhs under refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above) is the net result of increased imports of cane sugar from Java (4.44 lakhs) and Mauritius (70 of a lakh), and of beet sugar from Austria-Hungary (3.91 lakhs), and decreased imports of cane sugar from the Straits of 46 of a lakh and of beet sugar from Germany of 2.07 lakhs. The total quantity of refined beet sugar imported from all countries amounted to 46,765 cwt. against 30,072 cwt., in 1907-1908. Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and under, shews an increase of 23,265 cwt., the bulk of which was of a low standard for refining purposes, Mauritius supplying 23,157 cwt. The imports of molasses from Java increased by 92,395 cwt. The increase under all heads is chiefly due to an unfavourable season, a smaller area under cane cultivation, poorer quality of cane, and consequent direct distillation of spirit from jaggery.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Hardware and cutlery including plated ware.—The total value under this head shews an increase of 1.31 lakhs. The following are the details:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cutlery	84,084	1,10,104	1,32,488	+ 22,359
Agricultural implements	1,17,073	1,60,225	1,26,972	- 33,253
Other implements and tools	2,00,387	2,60,000	2,23,410	- 36,590
Enamelled ironware	1,35,565	3,11,865	1,99,390	- 1,12,475
Lampware	82,666	2,47,116	2,26,499	- 20,617
Sewing machines	91,464	1,21,654	1,68,997	+ 47,343
Other sorts	13,79,478	19,47,331	22,11,295	+ 2,63,964

The imports of enamelled ironware shew a reversion towards the normal, the market in 1907-1908 having been heavily overstocked; those of sewing machines shew a continuing increase. The principal imports under other sorts were builders' hardware and screw piles for the new piers of the Madras Harbour.

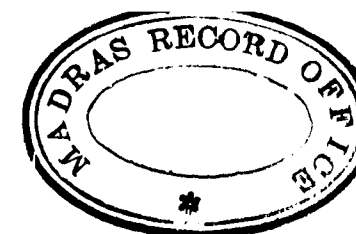
Of the total trade under hardware, the United Kingdom contributed 22.75 lakhs; Germany 3.24 lakhs, Austria-Hungary 2.24 lakhs and Belgium 1.59 lakhs.

Metals.—The imports for the past two years with the average of five years ending 1906-1907 were as follows:—

Description of metals.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.
Brass	895	48	1,166	79	7,364	3.69	+ 6,198	+ 2.90
Copper	30,961	15.18	30,691	20.62	58,523	31.44	+ 27,832	+ 10.82
German silver	2,569	2.04	2,337	2.22	1,641	1.27	- 696	- .95
Iron	604,653	37.51	773,208	55.71	780,262	52.85	+ 7,054	+ 2.86
Lead	8,750	1.14	8,153	1.33	13,867	1.95	+ 5,714	+ .62
Quicksilver	190	.36	47	.08	52	.10	+ 5	+ .02
Steel	140,782	11.45	234,526	19.01	365,153	23.75	+ 130,627	+ 4.74
Tin	1,722	1.76	2,049	2.63	3,783	3.97	+ 1,734	+ 1.34
Zinc or spelter	4,819	.99	5,879	1.32	7,771	1.44	+ 1,892	+ .13
Aluminium	2,561	2.18	1,570	1.89	2,275	1.91	+ 705	+ .02
Other metals			2,663	1.04	2,269	.89	- 394	- .15
Total	797,910	73.09	1,062,279	106.84	1,242,950	123.26	+ 180,681	+ 16.62

Brass.—The increase of 2.90 lakhs under this head is caused by larger imports of brass wire and thin sheets for use in place of German silver wire in the manufacture of imitation jewelry. Considerable quantities were also used for decorating the bulls at the Mahamakham festival.

Copper.—The trade in copper shews considerable improvement, the increase of over 90 per cent. occurring in almost all descriptions. The imports of mixed or



yellow metal sheets alone amount to 21.91 lakhs, or more than the total imports of all kinds of copper in 1907-1908, and shew an increase of 7.27 lakhs. This increase is attributable to a fall in price by nearly 20 per cent. which led to a large expansion in consumption. Braziers and sheets increased by 2.68 lakhs. Of the total imports of 31.44 lakhs those from the United Kingdom, Germany and France amounted to 19.97 lakhs, 7.91 lakhs and 1.76 lakhs, respectively.

Iron and steel.—Iron shews an increase of 7,054 cwt. in quantity and a decrease of 2.86 lakhs in value, while steel shews an increase of 130,627 cwt. in quantity and 4.74 lakhs in value. These changes are attributable to a fall in price in the European markets enabling buyers to indent more heavily. The increase is mostly in bars, plates and sheets, and is greater in the case of steel than in that of iron. Belgian steel bars shew the greatest expansion, amounting to 78,367 cwt. valued at 3.65 lakhs. The distribution of trade in cwt. according to countries of shipment was as under:—

Countries.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron.	Steel.
United Kingdom	193,378	88,783	239,507	120,280	213,883	123,318	- 16,624	+ 3,038
Belgium	362,198	41,911	481,923	93,713	481,502	215,127	- 421	+ 121,414
Germany	31,342	6,693	8,846	13,069	17,128	21,085	+ 8,282	+ 8,026
Sweden	6,795	1,658	35,521	7,075	51,812	5,448	+ 16,291	+ 1,629
Other countries	10,945	1,737	16,411	399	15,937	182	- 474	- 217

Amongst other metals tin shews an advance of 1.34 lakhs of rupees in value due to larger imports from the Straits Settlements. German silver shews a decrease, while lead, quicksilver, zinc and aluminium shew slight increases.

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

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Locomotive and other steam engines	7,14,579	8,51,849	7,51,730	- 99,819
Electrical machinery		6,10,934	8,02,380	+ 1,91,396
Mining machinery		7,09,096	5,19,613	- 1,89,483
Textile machinery		11,71,550	10,87,919	- 83,631
Other kinds of machinery		10,78,838	14,63,066	+ 3,84,228
	20,16,370			

The decrease under locomotive and other steam engines (other than those for railways) is mainly due to the more extended use of oil engines.

The increase under electrical machinery is due to the more extended use of electric power. Electric fans account for 1.63 lakhs of rupees out of a total of 8.02 lakhs under this head. The fall in mining machinery is partly due to a number of articles, which are now classed under other heads, having been formerly incorrectly shewn as mining machines, while that under textile machinery is due to fewer renewals in spinning and weaving mills. The increase under other kinds is due to the extended use of machinery in general.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The trade under this head shews a decrease of 17.22 lakhs, which is the net result of decreases under locomotives, and sleepers and keys of iron and steel and an increase under carriages and trucks. The decrease under locomotives is due to the major portion of large indents having been received in 1906-1907 and 1907-1908, and that under sleepers and keys to the cessation of railway construction while the increase under carriages and trucks results from addition to, and renewals of, stock.

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 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
Chemicals	Rs. 6,73,370	Rs. 8,20,700	Rs. 8,16,242	— 4,458
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	Rs. 14,95,675	Rs. 17,30,252	Rs. 16,37,720	— 1,92,532
Dyeing and tanning materials	Rs. 7,56,379	Rs. 10,99,521	Rs. 10,50,151	— 49,370

Chemicals.—The imports of cyanide of potassium amounted to 2·97 lakhs as against 2·77 lakhs in the previous year. Other sorts account for 2·72 lakhs of the balance of the trade, the most important of which are nitric acid, bichromate of potash and alkali. The share of the United Kingdom was 6·64 lakhs out of the total trade of 8·16 lakhs.

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

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
Camphor	LB. 391,128	RS. 5,00,079	LB. 333,686	RS. 5,78,782	LB. 281,367	RS. 3,19,816	LB. 52,319	RS. — 2,58,966
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	963,677	6,35,519	908,362	7,11,470	855,203	7,96,034	— 48,159	+ 84,564

The fall in the imports of camphor is due to large stocks in hand at the commencement of the year and the fall in value to the decline in prices. Less Japanese camphor was imported but more Chinese, the latter being consigned from Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. The increase in value and decrease in quantity under tobacco is due to smaller imports of leaf tobacco from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and to larger imports of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. The trade in cigarettes increased from 3·03 lakhs to 4·11 lakhs. The chief direct imports were from the United Kingdom 2·42 lakhs and the United States of America 1·61 lakhs. There were also considerable imports by rail.

Dyeing and tanning materials.—Alizarine and aniline dyes were the chief imports and the quantities imported amounted to 1,268,032 lb. and 209,494 lb. respectively, against 1,330,926 lb. and 229,841 lb. in 1907-1908. The decrease is due to large imports by rail from Bombay. The largest supplier by sea was Belgium with 6·71 lakhs' worth of alizarine and 1·29 lakhs of aniline, the United Kingdom supplying 1·01 lakhs' worth of alizarine dyes. The dyes from Belgium are of German manufacture imported *via* Antwerp.

V.—OILS.

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

Class of oil.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
Animal oil	GALS. 1,831	RS. 3,181	GALS. 2,729	RS. 4,534	GALS. 7,906	RS. 11,954	+ 5,177	+ 7,420
Essential oil	401	6,011	409	8,341	487	6,891	— 78	— 1,950
Mineral oil	10,361,801	39,62,549	9,610,768	42,66,823	16,008,044	66,73,061	+ 6,393,276	+ 24,06,288
Vegetable oil	136,876	2,11,811	241,602	4,44,763	88,602	1,39,679	— 158,100	— 3,05,064

The quantity and value of the different classes of mineral oil imported from foreign countries during the past year are shewn below with comparative figures:—

Class of oil.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
Fuel oil	GALS. 268,474	RS. 33,437	GALS. 330,218	RS. 27,175	GALS. 745,228	RS. 61,069	+ 395,010	+ 33,894
Lubricating oil	146,751	1,07,239	343,300	2,51,827	394,874	2,59,009	+ 51,574	+ 7,182
Kerosene oil { in bulk. 6,167,349	19,91,637	4,233,629	15,24,989	9,115,756	33,70,191	4,882,127	+ 18,45,202	
{ in cases. 3,814,849	18,20,598	4,620,241	24,03,913	5,684,090	29,14,720	1,063,849	+ 5,10,807	
Other kinds	203,612	94,383	63,330	58,919	63,096	68,072	+ 284	+ 9,153

After three years in which the total imports of foreign kerosene oil have been less than 10,000,000 gallons they returned to a figure which is slightly higher than that of 1904-1905, viz., 15,439,641 gallons. This is due to the re-entry of Russian oil into the market and to the keen competition of three large companies. There has also been a fall in the imports of Burma oil from 12,958,050 gallons valued at 41·11 lakhs in 1907-1908 to 10,094,945 gallons valued at 32·39 lakhs during the year under review. There is also no doubt that the use of kerosene oil is continually spreading. Direct imports shew an increase of 5,945,976 gallons while imports through all sources shew an increase of 6,053,106 gallons. Stocks at the end of 1908-1909 were much larger than at the end of 1907-1908, which may affect the import for the year 1909-1910. The distribution of trade in both bulk and case oil according to countries of supply is given below:—

		Bulk oil.	Case oil.
		GALS.	GALS.
Straits Settlements	1907-1908 1908-1909	1,516,792	..
Russia	1907-1908 1908-1909	2,308,927	608,489
Roumania	1907-1908 1908-1909	696,245	..
Borneo (Dutch)	1907-1908 1908-1909	1,159,381	36,689
Sumatra	1907-1908 1908-1909	1,026,610	290,296
United States of America	1907-1908 1908-1909	863,968	549,129
		2,011,927	3,684,767
		1,514,035	5,134,961
		2,251,500	

The supply from the Straits Settlement is from stocks of Borneo and Sumatra oils.

Petrol or motor spirit and benzine.—The imports under this head shew a slight decrease, 34,548 gallons valued at Rs. 38,888 having been imported during the year as against 39,892 gallons valued at Rs. 43,198 in 1907-1908.

Vegetable oils.—The decrease of 3·05 lakhs in the value of imports under this head is due to smaller imports of cocoanut oil from Ceylon, the local price being favourable.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Description of articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
Coal, coke and patent fuel	TONS. 5,962	RS. 1,51,361	TONS. 22,264	RS. 4,05,327	TONS. 30,169	RS. 6,15,460	+ 7,905	+ 3,10,133
Gums and resins	2,366	1,34,089	13,106	1,97,629	10,544	1,74,940	— 2,562	— 22,689
Hides and skins	9,077	3,56,855	11,317	4,80,168	9,415	3,84,749	— 1,402	— 95,419
Seeds	3,938	48,775	2,817	84,813	4,559	73,590	+ 1,742	+ 11,223
Wood	..	3,54,693	..	4,65,998	..	3,70,859	..	— 95,139

The increase of 2·10 lakhs in the value of coal, coke and patent fuel is chiefly due to larger imports of coke from the United Kingdom for foundry purposes. The decrease under gums and resins is due to smaller imports of rosin, and that under hides and skins to smaller imports from Ceylon. The decline in value under seeds is attributable

to a fall in the imports of rubber seed from 268 cwt. in 1907-1908 to 115 cwt. in 1908-1909. The fall in the imports of wood occurs chiefly in timber other than teak from West Australia.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

Cotton goods.—The total imports of cotton goods including twist and yarn during the year shew an increase of 90.06 lakhs in value or about 24 per cent. over those of the previous year. The total imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods are given below :—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Cotton, twist and yarn ..	10,045,770	82,88,196	10,309,525	1,05,99,495	11,186,116	1,09,99,107	+ 876,591	+ 3,99,671
Cotton piece-goods	133,919,668	2,24,62,576	141,550,877	2,61,36,277	188,555,833	3,47,83,577	+ 47,004,956	+ 86,47,300

Cotton twist and yarn.—An increase of 8 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value is shewn under this head. The increase is due to large speculative purchases. Good profits were made in 1907-1908 and, owing to the comparatively low value of cotton and in expectation of a rise, large purchases were made in 1908-1909. The overtrading in this article has been the cause of considerable loss to dealers. Large stocks are now held which indicate a considerable decrease of imports during the coming year.

The subjoined table shews the different counts of twist and yarn in three groups :—

Description of twist and yarn.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
Mule and water—								
Nos. 1 to 25 ..	125,782	57,350	268,675	1,06,249	97,214	45,889	— 171,461	— 60,410
Nos. 26 to 50 ..	3,156,194	20,38,260	3,431,860	28,06,679	3,794,087	29,08,166	+ 362,727	+ 1,01,487
Above No. 50 ..	541,35	5,11,397	657,687	8,87,385	884,560	12,06,266	+ 226,875	+ 3,18,881
Total ..	3,823,513	26,07,007	4,357,222	38,00,313	4,775,861	41,60,271	+ 418,139	+ 3,59,958
Orange, red and other colours—								
Nos. 1 to 25 ..	99,784	59,769	67,018	50,547	22,604	17,277	— 44,414	— 33,270
Nos. 26 to 50 ..	4,403,334	35,75,570	4,119,902	39,39,945	4,386,154	40,71,656	+ 266,252	+ 1,31,711
Above No. 50 ..	443,238	6,52,592	696,738	12,49,841	640,494	10,36,638	— 56,244	— 2,13,203
Total ..	4,946,356	42,87,931	4,883,658	52,40,333	5,049,252	51,25,571	+ 165,594	— 1,14,762
Unspecified ..	1,275,901	13,95,258	1,068,145	15,58,849	1,361,003	17,13,325	+ 292,858	+ 1,54,476

The largest trade is in counts 30 to 40. The decrease under counts 1 to 25 is due to local production of both grey and colored yarns, the dyeing of yarn being on the increase in this Presidency. Unspecified descriptions include bleached yarn which is used in fine counts for hand-made cloths, the demand for which is increasing.

Cotton piece-goods.—Cotton piece-goods shew an increase of 47 million yards in quantity and 86.47 lakhs of rupees in value or an increase of about 23 per cent. both in quantity and value over the previous year. They also shew an increase of 41 per cent. in quantity and 55 per cent. in value over the average of five years ending with 1906-1907.

The increase is largely due to speculative buying induced by low prices as well as to direct importation by small firms which had previously bought from the large importers. Fortunately the year has not been so disastrous as it might have been, only one failure of any note having occurred. The heavy imports began to drop in November and continued to do so until the end of the year. As with cotton twist and yarn, the heavy stocks on hand will have considerable influence on the import trade or the coming year which may be expected to drop below normal. The imports of the three classes of piece-goods during the past two years and the average of the five previous years were as follows :—

Description of piece-goods.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey (unbleached) ..	75,901,351	1,19,98,617	68,911,838	1,20,46,650	108,967,161	1,91,31,927	+40,055,323	+ 70,85,277
White (bleached) ..	18,367,319	31,89,800	26,970,419	54,99,490	33,277,888	67,26,550	+ 6,307,469	+ 12,27,060
Coloured, printed or dyed ..	39,650,997	72,74,159	45,668,620	85,90,137	46,310,784	89,25,100	+ 642,164	+ 3,34,963
Total of cotton piece-goods.	133,919,668	2,24,62,576	141,550,877	2,61,36,277	188,555,833	3,47,83,577	+47,004,956	+ 86,47,300

The chief increases under grey piece-goods occur under *dhuties, saries and scarves* with 50.95 lakhs and *shirtings and longcloths* with 17.10 lakhs of rupees' worth. Under bleached goods increases of 5.39 lakhs are shewn under *longcloths and shirtings* and of 3.63 lakhs under *dhuties, saries and scarves*, while a decrease of 2.63 lakhs is shewn under *nainsooks*. In coloured piece-goods increases are shewn of 1.07 lakhs, 10.33 lakhs and 1.92 lakhs under *dhuties, saries and scarves and shirtings*, respectively, while *prints and chintz* shew a decrease of 7.19 lakhs and *other sorts* one of 2.16 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of 344.91 lakhs, of which 191.13 lakhs were for grey, 65.87 lakhs for white and 87.91 lakhs for coloured goods.

Jute and wool.—Jute shews a decrease of 1.38 lakhs which is due to smaller imports of old gunny bags from Ceylon consequent on smaller exports of rice to that Colony. Wool shews a decrease of .57 of a lakh due to smaller imports of yarn and knitting wool from the United Kingdom.

Apparel.—The total value of apparel imported amounted to 35.96 lakhs as against 42.23 lakhs in the previous year. The chief items were—

Description of articles.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Apparel, i.e., wearing apparel and drapery ..	3,16,943	3,13,083	— 3,860
Boots and shoes ..	1,15,427	1,04,729	— 10,698
Gold and silver thread ..	31,03,634	24,94,568	— 6,09,066
Haberdashery and millinery ..	6,01,086	6,01,466	+ 380
Hats and hatterware ..	86,175	81,865	— 4,310

The only variation of importance is the decrease of 6.09 lakhs under *gold and silver thread*, which is due to abnormal imports in 1907-1908 and to the revival of imports by land through Pondicherry instead of direct import by sea to Madras, France, as hitherto, being the chief supplier.

Other manufactured articles.—The trade in other manufactured articles shews but slight variations. The articles of importance in 1908-1909 are given in the order of the value of their trade in the subjoined list.—

Description of articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paper and pasteboard ..	9,48,680	15,30,146	13,85,064	— 1,45,082
Glass and glassware ..	8,70,869	14,08,328	12,91,300	— 1,17,028
Instruments and apparatus ..	7,32,275	10,37,751	11,79,152	+ 1,55,401
Arms and ammunition ..	11,18,462	13,86,919	11,27,858	— 2,59,061
Matches ..	5,65,977	9,61,083	9,59,542	— 1,541
Carriages and carts ..	5,47,552	7,89,180	7,76,179	— 13,001
Cement ..	3,14,874	4,90,104	5,65,661	+ 75,557
Stationery ..	4,07,233	4,96,377	4,90,202	— 6,175
Books and printed matter ..	2,88,214	3,56,732	4,05,811	+ 49,079
Soap ..	2,37,245	4,16,263	3,72,422	— 43,841
Paints and colours ..	3,15,425	4,35,561	3,68,314	— 67,247
Earthenware ..	2,07,270	2,29,570	2,96,895	+ 67,325
Toys ..	2,60,612	3,31,893	2,87,191	— 34,702
Jewelry ..	1,18,010	85,794	2,60,993	+ 1,75,199
Candles ..	2,25,611	2,43,833	2,60,768	+ 16,925
Wood manufactures ..	66,332	59,652	2,01,024	+ 1,41,372
Printing materials ..	1,45,816	1,72,646	2,00,372	+ 27,726
Tea chests ..	1,41,900	2,75,349	1,98,054	— 82,295
Cabinetware and furniture ..	1,53,009	1,45,560	1,82,451	+ 36,891
Hides and skins tanned ..	1,34,032	1,11,129	1,78,236	+ 62,107
Leather manufactures ..	1,07,455	1,63,059	1,69,665	+ 6,606

The decrease of 1.45 lakhs under *paper and pasteboard* occurs chiefly in imports of *printing paper* from the United Kingdom, the large imports of which in 1907-1908 have re-acted on the year under review. The fall of 1.17 lakhs under *glass and glassware* is due to excessive imports of *bangles* in 1907-1908. *Instruments* shew an increase of 1.55 lakhs for which electrical and scientific descriptions from the United Kingdom are chiefly responsible. Under *arms and ammunition*, firearms shew a slight increase, while *dynamite and other explosives*, and other sorts of arms shew decreases. The imports of *carriages and carts* consisted of *carriages* 1.33 lakhs, *cycles* 3.55 lakhs, *motor cars and cycles* 2.83 lakhs, as against 1.10 lakhs, 2.68 lakhs and 4.10 lakhs in the previous year. The chief source of supply was the United Kingdom. Imports of *paints and colours* shew a fall which is mainly in the inferior qualities. The increase under *jewelry* is chiefly due to two importations of valuable samples brought by commercial travellers from the Continent of Europe *via* Ceylon. The increase under *wood manufactures* is due to the larger imports of shooks for casks. The variations under other articles are trade fluctuations of small moment.

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 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908.
	RS. 11,60,732	RS. 10,45,483	RS. 10,29,610	RS. — 15,853	— 1.52

The chief items of re-export were cotton piece-goods 4.68 lakhs, articles re-exported by post 1.26 lakhs, instruments .50 lakh, apparel .47 lakh, hardware .34 lakh and machinery .31 lakh against 3.95, 1.31, .29, .41, .27, and .17 lakhs respectively in 1907-1908.

II.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The subjoined statement shows the value of exports to foreign countries in each of the groups in which articles of commerce are exhibited in the Government trade accounts. The statement excludes Government stores:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908.
I. Animals, living	17.81	17.93	18.07	4.86	27.11
II. Articles of food and drink	4,60.40	5,96.51	6,30.55	34.04	5.71
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery	.94	.74	.85	.11	14.83
B. Metals	5.84	10.76	6.20	4.56	42.36
C. Machinery and millwork	.01	..	..	..	..
Total III	6.79	11.50	7.05	4.45	36.70
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials..	47.48	36.30	30.02	6.28	17.30
V. Oils	32.83	26.04	45.53	20.49	81.83
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	5,10.35	6,94.02	5,49.71	1,44.31	30.79
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	1,02.51	98.41	1,10.18	11.77	11.96
B. Apparel	2.82	1.93	1.30	.63	33.64
C. Other articles	3,27.76	3,80.12	4,24.88	44.76	11.78
Total VII	4,33.08	4,80.46	5,36.36	55.90	11.63
Grand Total	15,08.26	18,61.76	18,12.39	40.47	2.16

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

The trade under this head decreased from 17.93 lakhs of rupees to 13.07 lakhs. The chief items were as follows:—

Description of animals.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	NO. 45	RS. 9,011	NO. 77	RS. 20,765
Horses	..	..	29,620	10,39,417
Cattle	..	..	125,881	6,31,617
Sheep	..	..	190,783	1,00,602
Poultry	..	..	187,137	93,227
	273,281	17,21,986	24,252	6,37,956
			107,922	5,44,060
			187,137	93,227
			NO. 12	RS. 9,775
			+	5,368
			—	17,959
			—	3,646
			+	4,01,461
			—	87,557
			—	7,375

The exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements amounted to 11.03 lakhs and 1.58 lakhs, respectively, against 12.39 and 4.95 lakhs in the previous year, the principal ports of shipment being Tuticorin for the Ceylon trade and Negapatam for the Straits trade. The decrease under cattle, sheep and poultry is attributed to shortness of supply in the districts round the port of Tuticorin, and the decline from Negapatam is due to an outbreak of rinderpest in the districts from which the supply was drawn and consequent restrictions imposed on the traffic. There was a decline in average value which was due to the poor quality of the cattle shipped from Tuticorin.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

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

Description of articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	RS. 1,40,39,908	RS. 1,10,48,816	RS. 1,38,20,823	RS. + 27,72,012
Coffee	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	..	..	..	..
Grain and pulse	..	..	..	..
Provisions	..	..	..	..
Spices	..	..	..	..
Sugar	..	..	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..
	32,03,607	30,64,273	61,17,613	30,53,240
	1,41,12,270	2,95,89,490	2,37,51,239	58,38,251
	22,27,991	28,23,631	31,00,298	2,76,767
	51,35,191	31,05,531	40,21,618	9,15,987
	9,62,685	9,63,762	9,78,928	15,166
	63,01,297	90,44,046	1,11,98,474	21,54,428

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

Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
291,176	241,640	299,938	+ 58,298

The increase is due to better crops and to a larger demand especially from France for the cheaper quality of coffee. Of the total value of the exports the United Kingdom took 68.09 lakhs, France 54.50 lakhs, Ceylon 5.33 lakhs and Victoria 2.83 lakhs against 62.12, 31.11, 6.51 and 2.20 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

Fruits and vegetables.—The chief items under this head are cocoanut kernel or copra and fresh vegetables, the value of the exports of which amounted to 52.02 lakhs and 9.04 lakhs, respectively, against 21.28 lakhs and 9.26 lakhs in the previous year. The exports of copra reached the highest figure for the last ten years, the average being 16.75 lakhs. The increase is due to excellent crops, and the low level of prices on the West Coast attracted buyers from Europe, who found it profitable to buy the raw material instead of the oil. It is expected that large exports will continue. Of the total trade, Germany took 25.15 lakhs, France 9.94 lakhs, Belgium 7.64 lakhs, Russia 5.74 lakhs and Denmark 2.09 lakhs against 11.82, 2.94, 3.84, .72 and *nil*, respectively, in the previous year. The State of Travancore exported .70 lakh's worth during the year against 2.17 lakhs' worth in 1907-1908. Under fresh vegetables, onions and potatoes form the chief items of export. A large

quantity of onions were exported to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The natives of this Presidency when settling on a foreign soil would appear to carry their food stuffs with them and spread a taste for such among the people with whom they settle. Onions appear to be a case in point and the trade in them has now assumed such proportions, coastwise and foreign, that the Madras Port Trust is making special arrangements to provide for it.

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

	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Rice in the husk—								
To Ceylon ..	404,051	10,28,195	355,164	12,04,423	178,151	6,60,073	— 177,013	— 5,44,350
„ other countries ..	3	9	15	60	11	37	— 4	— 23
Total ..	404,054	10,28,204	355,179	12,04,483	178,162	6,60,110	— 177,017	— 5,44,373
Rice not in the husk—								
To Ceylon ..	2,282,410	1,19,04,028	3,984,116	2,56,43,375	3,017,166	1,94,88,570	— 966,950	— 61,54,805
„ Mauritius and dependencies ..	80,006	4,15,152	332,273	21,32,961	485,816	33,16,147	— 153,543	— 11,83,186
Bourbon (Réunion) ..	49,571	2,27,210	38,998	2,33,985	..	..	— 38,998	— 2,33,985
Other countries ..	55,685	2,60,587	19,058	1,41,344	16,230	1,22,074	— 2,828	— 19,270
Total ..	2,447,672	1,28,06,977	4,374,445	2,81,51,665	3,519,212	2,29,26,791	— 855,233	— 52,24,874
Gram ..	32,932	79,733	32,547	1,14,232	9,025	37,249	— 23,522	— 76,983
Jawar and bajra ..	26,449	55,226	891	4,172	388	1,891	— 503	— 2,281
Pulse ..	33,626	1,39,780	19,965	1,11,993	21,127	1,23,144	— 1,162	— 11,151
Other grains ..	477	2,350	603	2,945	346	2,054	— 267	— 891
Total of grain and pulse ..	2,945,210	1,41,12,270	4,783,630	2,95,89,490	3,728,260	2,37,51,239	— 1,055,370	— 58,38,251

There was a decrease in the export of rice as compared with the abnormal figure for 1907-1908 of 855,233 cwt. valued at Rs. 52,24,874, but the total volume of the trade was still well above the average. The proportion borne by exports in the husk to the whole shewed a further fall, indicating that local hulling is extending. The average price of rice and paddy continued to rise. The subjoined statement shews the average price per cwt. of each for the last ten years :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Paddy ..	RS. A. P. 2 1 5	RS. A. P. 2 11 8	RS. A. P. 2 10 0	RS. A. P. 2 5 4	RS. A. P. 2 4 3	RS. A. P. 2 5 2	RS. A. P. 2 11 5	RS. A. P. 3 3 7	RS. A. P. 3 6 3	RS. A. P. 3 12 2
Rice ..	4 10 2	5 7 1	5 5 10	5 2 6	4 10 6	4 10 7	5 5 4	6 2 6	6 6 11	6 8 2

The decrease under gram by 77 of a lakh was due to smaller exports of this article to Ceylon.

Provisions.—The total value of provisions shews an increase of 2.76 lakhs, due to increased exports of dried salted fish to Ceylon and dried fruits, chiefly tamarind, to Egypt. Salted and unsalted fish to the value of 2.26 of a lakh was exported from the State of Travancore.

Spices.—The increase of 9.16 lakhs in the value of spices exported is mainly due to larger exports of ginger and chillies. The variations in the chief spices are as follows :—

Description of spice.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Pepper ..	9,758,648	33,94,509	5,684,001	17,08,540	7,384,016	17,70,764	+1,700,015	+ 62,224
Ginger ..	3,428,084	7,85,673	1,499,480	3,67,822	3,725,619	8,04,263	+2,226,139	+ 4,36,441
Chillies ..	7,025,486	8,22,180	8,098,491	9,66,477	8,439,894	13,10,861	+ 341,403	+ 3,44,184
Cardamoms ..	80,885	91,407	33,953	28,003	74,902	77,897	+ 40,949	+ 49,894

Pepper.—There was a small increase in the exports, but not sufficient to bring the total up to the average for the five years ending 1906-1907. The average value dropped from 4 annas 9 pies per lb. to 3 annas 10 pies owing to the competition of

pepper from Java, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements, the large crop of which reduced the price in the European markets, and appears to have caused Indian exporters to withhold stocks in anticipation of better prices. Of the total value of the exports, Italy took 7.17 lakhs, Germany 4.13 lakhs, the United States of America 2.10 lakhs and the United Kingdom 1.20 lakhs. Travancore State also exported 7.9 lakh's worth against .06 lakh's worth in the previous year.

Ginger.—Three years of extensive trading (1902-1903 to 1904-1905) were followed by three years of depression and 1908-1909 marks a revival. The increase occurs chiefly in the shipments to the United States of America (1.32 lakhs), Germany (1.06 lakhs), United Kingdom (1 lakh) and Austria-Hungary (.92 lakh). Exports of this article from the Travancore State amounted to 28 lakh against 31 lakh in 1907-1908.

Chillies.—The increase of 3.44 lakhs under chillies is due to a larger demand and better prices, Ceylon taking 2.17 lakhs and the Straits Settlements 1.29 lakhs more than in the previous year. The average value rose from Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per cwt.

Cardamoms.—The foreign trade in cardamoms is limited, but an increase of half a lakh of rupees is shewn, chiefly in the exports to the United Kingdom.

Sugar.—In the year under review 173,105 cwt. of sugar valued at 9.79 lakhs were exported as compared with 195,068 cwt. valued at 9.64 lakhs in 1907-1908. The increase in value is due to a general high level of prices. The bulk of the exports consisted of jaggery, the crop of which appears to have been exhausted before the month of June 1908, and very little was available for export until March 1909 when a shipment of 17,939 cwt. valued at 1.09 lakhs of rupees was made to the United Kingdom. The trade was divided between the United Kingdom and Ceylon, which countries took 7.60 lakhs and 2.04 lakhs, respectively.

Tea.—The exports were as follows :—

Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
10,591,169	63,01,297	13,973,550	90,44,046	16,611,005	1,11,98,474	+ 2,637,455	+ 21,54,428

The exports of tea from Southern India continued the increase which has now been going steadily on for over 20 years, the total exports being 19 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. Prices also increased to 10 annas 9 pies a pound as against 10 annas 4 pies in 1907-1908 and 9 annas 6 pies, the average for the four previous years. The increase in quantity is attributed to unfavourable weather in Ceylon during the latter months of 1908 and that in value to larger exports of the better qualities. Of the total exports the United Kingdom took 64.01 lakhs, Ceylon 24.36 lakhs and Canada 23.06 lakhs, against 52.25, 19.54 and 17.86 lakhs in the previous year. There were no exports of green tea during 1908-1909.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

The only item of importance under this head is manganese ore, the exports of which were as follows :—

Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1,385,062	5,54,809	2,434,099	9,74,004	1,528,000	6,09,200	— 911,099	— 3,64,804

The exports for 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 were nearly equal to those of the four previous years which were comparatively bad ones. The figure for 1908-1909 shews a reversion to the level of 1901-1902, viz., 1,576,400 cwt. The decrease is attributed to the revival of exports from Russia, to the low prices ruling in the European market and to accumulation of stocks. Of the 6.09 lakhs exported the United Kingdom took 2.81 lakhs, the United States of America 2.44 lakhs, France .56 lakh and Belgium .28 lakh.

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

The following statement shews the trade in the principal articles comprised in this group:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Chemicals	..	3,467	..	4,803	..	340	..	4,463
Drugs and medicines—								
Cinchona bark ..	1,055,242	2,66,429	473,200	1,08,187	312,032	67,030	-161,168	-41,157
Other drugs and medicines.	..	4,58,817	..	5,68,405	..	5,83,190	..	+ 14,785
Narcotics—								
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	1,240,409	1,82,369	1,334,309	2,05,395	1,337,696	2,32,222	+ 3,387	+ 26,827
Tobacco, manufactured—								
Cigars	559,404	5,83,462	566,524	4,50,786	579,802	5,27,427	+ 13,278	+ 76,641
Other sorts ..	8,343	2,624	4,447	1,307	2,869	1,588	- 1,578	+ 281
Dyeing and tanning materials—								
Indigo	CWT. 17,494	26,73,323	CWT. 10,619	16,39,471	CWT. 4,636	7,15,524	- 5,983	- 9,23,947
Myrabolams ..	144,836	3,54,480	120,793	3,48,649	192,356	5,08,774	+ 71,563	+ 1,60,125
Turmeric	20,423	1,49,156	19,550	2,07,044	29,958	2,81,042	+ 10,408	+ 73,998
Other kinds ..	16,962	72,488	17,717	95,927	17,725	84,690	+ 8	- 11,237

Cinchona bark.—The decline in the exports of cinchona bark, due to competition from Java, continued. The exports are now less than a third of what they were five years ago. The United Kingdom, as usual, took the bulk of the shipments.

Other drugs and medicines.—Senna leaves and nux vomica account for the bulk of the trade under this head. Larger shipments of senna leaves were made during the year to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The exports of *nux vomica* for the past two years were as follows:—

	CWT.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
1907-1908	43,082	2.37
1908-1909	24,447	1.35

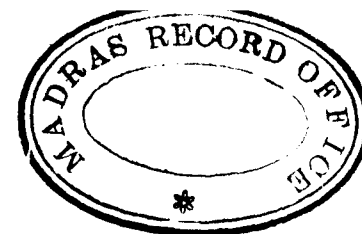
The decline is attributed to very low values in the European markets.

Tobacco.—The exports of leaf tobacco shewed a small increase over the previous year and stood at the highest figure for the past ten years. Exports to the Straits Settlements formed the bulk of the trade and increased both in quantity and value. Those to the United Kingdom decreased in both. Cigars shew an increase, but did not reach the average for the five years ending 1906-1907 which, however, was high, owing to the heavy exports to South Africa in 1902-1903. The quantities shipped to individual countries were small except in the cases of the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements. The figures of this trade are, as usual, somewhat confused by the addition of those relating to cheap cigars sent to the Straits Settlements and elsewhere, to those concerning the better grade of cigars which are chiefly sent to the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The following statement shews the trade in the latter for the past six years:—

Countries.	1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	113,301	1,77,231	110,531	1,88,081	108,921	2,17,412	91,771	1,60,425	83,534	1,53,656	95,487	2,06,577
South Africa ..	22,430	32,951	11,064	24,787	11,379	28,195	9,019	22,460	7,166	15,103	4,628	12,307
Australia ..	2,355	3,646	1,935	2,814	3,675	7,548	3,942	6,739	3,381	4,660	5,173	7,774
New Zealand ..	869	2,171	2,535	4,192	2,012	2,860	1,514	2,538	688	1,288	4,050	9,036

The chief consumers of the lower grade of cigars are the Straits Settlements and Gibraltar, the exports to which during the last six years are given below:—

Countries.	1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Straits Settlements.	240,563	1,16,661	236,689	1,12,463	253,514	1,05,108	283,599	1,24,209	350,134	1,51,568	339,968	1,53,884
Gibraltar ..	26,195	26,709	29,825	29,725	31,881	32,085	76,462	62,363	37,172	23,436	49,130	38,871



Indigo.—The exports of indigo, which in 1895-1896 were valued at 240.21 lakhs, fell in the year under review to 7.16 lakhs, the lowest on record. The decline is attributable to the competition of the synthetic product and to the discovery of more profitable uses for the land. The United Kingdom, which in former years has preferred natural indigo of good quality, took only .85 lakh worth as against 4.59 lakhs in the previous year, and Egypt took 3.93 lakhs against 7.43 lakhs.

Myrabolams.—The trade in this article increased by 71,563 cwt. in quantity and 1.60 lakhs in value, owing to a demand from a new source, viz., the United States of America. Shipments were made from Bimlipatam. Of the total exports of 5.09 lakhs, the United Kingdom took 3 lakhs, the United States of America 1.52 lakhs and Germany .51 lakh.

Turmeric.—There was an advance of .74 lakh in the exports of turmeric, which have been steadily growing since 1904-1905; the Straits Settlements took 1.31 lakhs against .33 lakh in the previous year, probably on account of a partial failure of the crop in the Malay States. The average value fell from Rs. 10-9-0 to Rs. 9-6-0 per cwt. The inferior quality of the crop is reported to be the cause of the fall.

V.—OILS.

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

Description of oils.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Essential ..	5,672	2,36,969	16,209	3,88,403	11,204	1,81,528	- 5,005	- 2,06,875
Castor ..	164,452	1,55,826	132,573	1,82,536	131,862	1,70,746	- 711	- 11,891
Cocconut ..	1,946,179	28,19,309	1,137,520	16,49,747	2,813,764	39,71,302	+ 1,676,244	+ 23,21,556

Essential oils.—Lemon grass oil is practically the only oil of the class exported from this Presidency. The decrease of 5,005 gallons valued at 2.07 lakhs is due to excess supplies which resulted in a further fall of the price, which had dropped from Rs. 38 to Rs. 23 in 1907-1908, down to Rs. 16 per gallon.

Castor-oil.—There is a very slight variation under this head; the United Kingdom took .67 lakh and Ceylon .80 lakh against .56 and 1.08 in the previous year.

Cocconut-oil.—Cocconut-oil shews an increase of 1,676,244 gallons valued at 23.22 lakhs, or of 147 per cent. in quantity and 141 per cent. in value. A good crop led to low prices and larger purchases for use in the manufacture of butter and soap. Although the trade has increased above the average it is below the trade of 1903-1904 when 3,335,221 gallons valued at 48.14 lakhs were exported. The greatest consumers are Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland and France, which took 11.64, 9.95, 9.82, 5.54, 1.0 and .77 lakhs of rupees' worth during the year as against 6.83, 3.15, 3.75, .94, .55, and 52 lakhs respectively, in 1907-1908. Travancore State exported .25 lakh's worth against .77 lakh's worth in 1907-1908. The subjoined table shows the average price per gallon during the last ten years:—

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
RS. A. P. 1 4 1	RS. A. P. 1 5 4	RS. A. P. 1 6 6	RS. A. P. 1 8 8	RS. A. P. 1 7 1	RS. A. P. 1 7 1	RS. A. P. 1 7 7	RS. A. P. 1 7 6	RS. A. P. 1 7 2	RS. A. P. 1 6 7

The increase in the foreign trade is partly at the expense of the coastwise trade which shews a slight decrease.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The chief items exported under this head were as follows :—

Description of articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms	9,45,897	7,00,779	12,13,833	+ 5,12,554
Cotton	2,24,74,150	3,39,10,066	2,33,43,571	- 1,05,66,495
Fodder, bran and cattle-food	26,86,544	30,38,080	39,85,953	+ 9,47,873
Hemp	4,68,584	8,97,755	4,55,209	- 4,42,546
Hides and skins	61,17,006	58,43,280	43,31,997	- 15,11,283
Horn and hornmeal	1,66,197	3,48,279	2,69,680	- 78,599
Jute	17,92,290	9,98,122	7,65,799	- 2,32,323
Manures	12,56,773	27,32,492	28,93,503	+ 1,61,011
Mica	5,62,079	8,32,141	4,92,768	- 3,39,383
Seeds	1,24,87,915	1,78,52,176	1,52,10,698	- 24,41,478
Silk	2,73,017	2,31,013	2,79,439	+ 48,426
Wood	11,87,468	14,93,048	12,60,862	- 2,32,186
Wool	1,09,648	2,06,693	62,668	- 1,44,035

Bristles and fibre.—The exports of bristles and fibre, which consist chiefly of palmyra fibre from Cocanada and Tuticorin, shew a very satisfactory development, the value of the exports being the highest during the last ten years. The West Coast ports also export these articles, but the trade of each is at present small. The chief countries of discharge were the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium which took respectively 2·98 lakhs, 4·57 lakhs and 3·09 lakhs against 1·41, 2·70 and 2·11 lakhs in the previous year. The exports of this article from the Native State of Travancore amounted to 1·42 lakhs' worth against 1·47 lakhs' worth in 1907-1908.

Cotton, raw.—The quantity and value of cotton exported to foreign countries during the past two years, as compared with the average of the five previous years, are given below :—

Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
770,148	2,24,74,150	1,052,414	3,39,10,066	821,137	2,33,43,571	- 231,277	- 1,05,66,495

The sudden large increase in the trade of 1907-1908 has reacted on the year under review which shews a decrease of 231,277 cwt., or 22 per cent., while the value has dropped by 105·66 lakhs or 31 per cent. Notwithstanding the heavy drop the trade of the year is above the average of the five years ending 1906-1907 and with the exception of 1907-1908 is the highest for the past ten years. The decrease is due to the low level of prices ruling for cotton. The quantity exported in 1907-1908 was exceptionally large, due principally to short supply of cotton from America and Egypt which increased the demand for Indian cotton; but during 1908-1909 supplies from the above countries were fairly good and there was less demand for Madras cotton of the better qualities (Northerns and Westerns) which in consequence went to Indian mills instead. The smaller exports were also due to heavy stocks held by spinners.

The subjoined table shews the quantity in cwt. taken by the principal countries in the order of the extent of the trade for the year.

Country.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	CWT.	CWT.
Japan	294,048	247,886
Belgium	319,511	225,289
United Kingdom	149,629	144,562
Germany	115,240	53,880
France	54,531	47,396
Austria-Hungary	18,940	27,411
Italy	20,038	22,918
Holland	41,377	22,482
Spain	17,528	4,723

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

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	CWT.	CWT.
Cocanada	249,988	211,290
Tuticorin	412,274	411,623
Madras	399,152	198,224

Fodder, bran and cattle-food.—Oil-cake is the chief item under this head and the export of it amounted to 853,288 cwt. valued at 37·64 lakhs of rupees against 715,898 cwt. valued at 28·39 lakhs in 1907-1908. The chief consumers were Germany and Ceylon which took respectively 19·21 lakhs and 17·54 lakhs against 13·97 and 14·41 lakhs in the previous year. The exports to Germany consisted mainly of copra cake.

Hemp.—The exports of this fibre were as follows :—

Description.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Sunn hemp	38,599	5,39,196	30,407	3,72,050
Agave (also fibre or sisal hemp)	30,182	3,68,559	6,919	83,159

The total decrease under this item as compared with 1907-1908 is 31,455 cwt. valued at 4·43 lakhs, which is attributed to a fall in price in sympathy with the drop in that of Manilla hemp. As the greater portion of the local crop is prepared by hand the produce cannot compete in the European market except when prices are favourable. The United Kingdom and Italy were the chief consumers and took 2·27 lakhs and 2·15 lakhs against 4·97 lakhs and 3·69 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Hides and skins, raw.—The exports of hides decreased from 37 to 29 of a lakh while those of raw skins dropped by 15·03 lakhs. The quantity and value of skins exported were as follows :—

Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
59,650	60,85,965	52,110	58,05,991	41,441	43,03,327	- 10,669	- 15,02,664

These skins are classified as follows :—

Description of skins.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Goat skins	48,000	53,74,402	40,558	42,45,030
Sheep skins	3,893	4,12,161	703	44,273
Other skins	217	19,428	180	14,024

The decrease of 15·03 lakhs in the value of exports of raw skins is due to the same causes as influenced the exports of 1907-1908, viz., the financial crisis in America, to which was added the fact that large quantities went to France *via* Pondicherry in order to escape the import duty at Marseilles. The chief purchasers of raw skins were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Victoria and France, which took respectively 30·69 lakhs, 5·25 lakhs, 3·06 lakhs and 2·26 lakhs, against 37·71 lakhs, 7·99 lakhs, 2·91 lakhs and 8·64 lakhs in the previous year.

Horn and hornmeal.—The chief items under this head are deer and buffalo horns. The decrease of 78 lakh in these is due to smaller exports to the United Kingdom.

Jute.—The trade in this commodity, which increased up to the year 1907-1908 when a decline of 29·40 lakhs was shewn, has again dropped by 2·32 lakhs, which is attributed to low prices and smaller outturn.

Manures.—The total quantity of manures exported amounted to 50,606 tons valued at 28.94 lakhs, against 49,352 tons valued at 27.32 lakhs. As usual the largest percentage was of the oil-cake variety of which 30,046 tons valued at 18.40 lakhs were exported. Ceylon, Germany, Java and the United Kingdom took respectively 8.30, 3.79, 2.95 and 2.36 lakhs' worth. The exports of animal bones amounted to 10,723 cwt. valued at 5.58 lakhs, the bulk of which was taken by Ceylon (3.89 lakhs) and Victoria (1.05 lakhs). The trade in fish manure shews a decline of 4.39 lakhs, the Straits Settlements and Japan taking 2.63 lakhs and 44 lakh against 5.28 and 2.23 lakhs' worth respectively.

Mica.—The mica exports for the year shew a decrease of 5,143 cwt. in quantity and 3.39 lakhs in value, smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany being mainly accountable.

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

Description of seed.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Coriander	37,007	2,76,479	32,910	2,25,064	29,601	1,93,353	— 3,309	— 31,701
Castor	297,141	16,53,589	611,619	47,68,613	291,815	20,78,700	— 319,804	— 26,94,913
Cotton	91,991	2,41,525	294,671	8,50,963	288,899	9,27,914	— 6,172	— 76,051
Earthnut	1,368,897	86,61,266	1,218,092	96,33,437	1,486,871	1,16,47,388	+ 268,779	+ 19,13,951
Niger	46,870	2,43,163	3,156	21,781	20,869	1,84,679	+ 26,713	+ 1,62,898
Rape	39,172	1,63,864	33,368	2,65,845	281	2,340	— 33,137	— 2,63,605
Jinjili	170,955	11,35,964	181,532	16,71,738	21,353	1,77,386	— 160,179	— 14,94,402

The total exports of seeds shew a decrease of 241,190 cwt. or 10 per cent. in quantity and 24.41 lakhs or 14 per cent. in value.

Coriander.—The trade has reverted to a normal figure after a considerable increase in 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 which was due to special reasons. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements took 1.58 lakhs and 32 lakh against 1.65 lakhs and 59 lakhs' worth respectively in 1907-1908.

Castor.—After the record year of 1907-1908 castor seeds dropped by 52 per cent. in quantity and 56 per cent. in value. This decrease, although large, only brings the trade back to its normal figure. The fall is attributed chiefly to smaller crops owing to deficiency of rainfall, contraction in the area cultivated and to stocks being held over in the expectation of a rise in price. The exports to the United Kingdom, France and Belgium were 10.37 lakhs, 5.16 lakhs and 3.20 lakhs against 29.58, 5.90 and 9.41 lakhs in the previous year.

Cotton.—The large exports of 1907-1908 continued with little abatement in spite of a rise in price. The decrease in quantity is attributed to indifferent crops, and the high price to the local demand, also to the demand for the oil in Europe and America for edible purposes. The United Kingdom and Ceylon took 8.07 lakhs and 1.09 lakhs against 7.19 and 1.04 lakhs in the previous year.

Earthnut.—The export trade in earthnuts shews considerable development, the increase being 268,779 cwt. or 22 per cent. in quantity and 19.14 lakhs or 20 per cent. in value. The exports during the first nine months, which consisted mostly of the crop of 1907-1908, shew a considerable decline. The new crop being plentiful, the exports during the last quarter of 1908-1909 were very large, which resulted in the net increase above shewn. The exports coastwise also shew considerable increase. France, the chief consumer, took 112.41 lakhs against 89.15 lakhs in the previous year. Germany, Belgium and Egypt took 77, nil and 1.71 lakhs against 1.37, 4.67 and nil in 1907-1908. The fall in the exports to Belgium and Germany is attributed to the high cost of crushing in those countries. A large quantity of earthnuts of British produce are also exported through French territory. The following were the exports, mainly from the port of Pondicherry, during the last three years—1906-1907, 863,382 cwt.; 1907-1908, 717,141 cwt.; 1908-1909, 1,088,205 cwt.

Niger.—The increase of 26,713 cwt. valued at 1.63 lakhs is due to smaller exports to Calcutta and increased exports to Germany and France, which took respectively 46 and 1.11 lakhs as against 01 and 14 lakhs in the previous year.

Rape.—Very small quantities were exported during the year, and the decrease of 2.64 lakhs is due to a very poor crop.

Jinjili.—There is a considerable decrease in the exports of this seed, amounting to 160,179 cwt. in quantity and 14.94 lakhs in value. This is due to failure of crops owing to want of timely rain, the shipments that were made being chiefly the surplus stock of 1907-1908. Of the 1.77 lakhs exported Ceylon took 1.04 lakhs and France 71 lakh.

Silk.—As in previous years the exports under this head consist chiefly of wild silk waste, the exports of which amounted to 557,188 lb. valued at 2.70 lakhs against 331,819 lb. valued at 1.97 lakhs, France taking the greater proportion and Italy the balance.

Stone and marble.—The trade under this head is small, a very slight increase being shewn over 1907-1908. The chief item is corundum stone, the exports of which amounted to 4,049 cwt., valued at 34 lakh, the chief centres of discharge being Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore.

Wood.—A decline of 2.32 lakhs is shewn under this head, the total trade amounting to 12.61 lakhs. Sandalwood shews the greatest decrease, only 9.37 lakhs' worth having been exported against 10.80 in 1907-1908. The chief items in the balance were teak, ebony, rosewood and cedar wood.

Wool.—The decrease of 1.44 lakhs under this head is due to smaller shipments of goat's hair to the United Kingdom.

VII.—ARTICLES, MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

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

Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
3,234,335	14,99,843	2,262,314	12,25,788	3,654,633	17,29,308	+ 1,392,319	+ 5,03,520

There was a revival towards the close of the year of the Chinese trade, which had been slack for the past two years, resulting in an increase of 4.54 lakhs in the value of the shipments from Tuticorin to Shanghai. China, which is the chief consumer of Indian yarns, took 14.85 lakhs' worth against 10.31 lakhs' worth in the previous year, and Ceylon 2.25 lakhs against 1.80 lakhs.

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

Description.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey	3,421,834	5,76,596	1,176,196	1,81,206	495,685	1,10,908	— 680,611	— 70,298
White	65,849	13,212	102,415	24,990	76,334	22,787	— 26,081	— 2,303
Coloured	21,262,908	70,85,252	20,469,828	71,67,541	21,040,883	76,91,602	+ 581,035	+ 5,24,061
	24,750,591	76,75,060	21,738,439	73,73,737	21,612,882	78,25,297	— 125,557	+ 4,51,560

The quantity of piece-goods exported shows a decrease of 6 per cent. and the value an increase of 6 per cent. The decrease of 70 lakh under grey goods is due to smaller shipments to China and the Straits Settlements. The increase in coloured goods is attributed to larger shipments of native cloths to Ceylon for the use of Indian coolies on the tea estates in that colony. The increase in value is due to exports of a better grade of mill-made cloth and larger quantities of hand-made cloth.

Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece.—The exports were as follows :—

Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	
NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
1,700,134	7,90,852	1,865,097	9,01,567	1,922,568	9,81,149	+ 57,471	+ 79,582

The trade in these hand-made articles shews an increase over 1907-1908 by 79 lakh. This is due to exports to the United Kingdom, the trade with which country rose from 8.94 lakhs in 1907-1908 to 9.65 lakhs in 1908-1909.

Woollen goods.—The total trade under this head shewed a continuing increase and amounted to 4.20 lakhs against 3.03 lakhs in 1907-1908, the chief item being, as in previous years, hand-made carpets and mill-made carpets and rugs, the trade in which amounted to 2.71 lakhs, 2.52 lakhs' worth going to the United Kingdom.

B.—APPAREL.

The exports under this head are made up of a number of articles shipped to various countries and shew no variations of importance. The total trade amounted to 1.30 lakhs as compared with 1.93 lakhs in 1907-1908.

C.—OTHER MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Building and engineering materials.—As usual the bulk of this trade is in bricks and tiles exported from the West Coast, chiefly to Ceylon. The trade shews a slight decrease, only 79 lakh's worth having been exported as against 1.14 lakhs' worth in the previous year.

Coir manufactures.—Matting and other articles made of coir yarn continue to form the bulk of this trade. The exports during 1908-1909 were the highest for the past ten years and amounted to 568,743 cwt. valued at 61.90 lakhs against 501,435 cwt. valued at 53.09 lakhs in 1907-1908. The increase is attributed to a greater demand for coir matting in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The chief consumers were the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America, Belgium, France, Holland and Portugal which took respectively 19.50; 15.30; 6.52; 5.76; 5.29; 3.94 and 2.49 lakhs as against 13.98; 19.54; 2.45; 5.26; 4.49; 3.30; and 1.75 lakhs in the previous year. Travancore exported 3.37 lakhs' worth of coir manufactures during the year against 7.92 lakhs' worth in 1907-1908.

Hides and skins, tanned.—The subjoined statement shews the progress of the trade in these articles. The average value per lb. is also given :—

Year.	Tanned hides.			Tanned skins.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.
1904-1905	CWT. 112,486	RS. 74,18,239	A. P. 9 5	CWT. 101,555	RS. 1,44,86,367	RS. A. P. 1 4 4
1905-1906	177,744	1,33,69,408	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
1908-1909	144,765	1,12,22,187	11 1	114,208	2,27,51,496	1 12 5

The exports of tanned hides and skins amounted to 258,973 cwt. valued at 339.74 lakhs against 222,323 cwt. valued at 304.61 lakhs in 1907-1908. Tanned hides show an increase of 30,766 cwt. in quantity and 23.75 lakhs in value, and tanned skins show the highest value for the decade with an increase of 5,884 cwt. valued at 11.38 lakhs over the trade of the previous year. The increase in both cases is attributed to good prices ruling in the European markets during the first nine months of the year and especially to the continued demand for coloured leather goods which has had an appreciable effect on the trade in the prime quality of tanned skins. The total trade in sheep and goat skins was follows :—

Description.	1907-1908.			Rate per lb.	1908-1909.			Rate per lb.
	NO.	CWT.	RS.		NO.	CWT.	RS.	
Goat	5,619,755	50,635	1,07,02,428	1 14 2	6,067,502	54,421	1,15,54,764	1 14 4
Sheep	8,318,821	55,279	1,06,95,827	1 11 7	8,414,196	55,472	1,08,01,197	1 11 10

The rates are based on the values declared for customs purposes and are generally somewhat in excess of the actuals.

The quantities shipped to different countries during the past two years are given below :—

Country.	Hides.		Goat skins.		Sheep skins.	
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
United Kingdom	CWT. 112,600	CWT. 144,637	CWT. 42,657	CWT. 44,778	CWT. 35,836	CWT. 35,868
United States of America	1,263	..	7,013	9,346	11,126	10,724
Japan	..	..	221	38	2,292	3,952
Straits Settlements	..	..	26	31	5,393	3,943

The United Kingdom continues to be a distributing centre for other markets.

Paints and colours.—The chief trade registered under this head is the export of graphite, the figures of which for the past three years were as follows :—

	CWT.	RS.
1906-1907	35,946	1,87,739
1907-1908	24,919	1,25,161
1908-1909	29,531	1,55,649

The United Kingdom took almost the whole of the exports.

Wood manufactures.—These consist chiefly in casks for cocoanut oil and chests for tea exported from Cochin. The exports in 1907-1908 were 97 lakh and in the year under review 1.0 lakh.

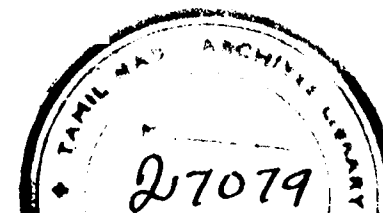
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN MERCHANDISE.

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

	Imports.		Exports.						Total imports and exports.	
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.			1908-1909.			1907-1908.	1908-1909.
			Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.		
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom ..	713.00	797.16	2.62	568.33	570.95	2.68	584.15	586.83	1,289.95	1,389.99
Aden and dependencies ..	.09	.14	.03	1.17	1.20	.01	1.10	1.11	1.29	1.25
Bahrain Islands ..				.66	.66		.42	.42	.66	.42
Ceylon ..	48.68	49.03	2.62	431.71	434.33	3.69	378.61	382.30	433.01	431.33
Straits Settlements ..	33.66	47.83	3.52	68.26	71.78	3.04	63.64	66.68	105.44	114.51
Hongkong ..	3.86	2.08		1.59	1.59		2.36	2.36	5.45	5.34
Natal ..	.11	.78	.06	1.51	1.57	.19	2.70	2.89	1.68	3.67
Mauritius and dependencies ..	.07	2.19	.01	22.50	22.51	.01	35.29	35.30	22.58	37.49
Canada ..	.01	.01		18.44	18.44	.01	24.41	24.42	18.45	24.48
Western Australia ..	3.29	1.56		.29	.29		.41	.41	3.58	1.97
Victoria ..	5.78	6.87	.02	6.72	6.74	.05	8.52	8.57	12.52	15.44
New South Wales ..	2.54	1.49	.02	1.71	1.73	.02	1.53	1.55	4.27	3.04
Other countries ..	.20	.39	.07	3.24	3.31	.02	3.44	3.46	3.51	3.85
Total of British Empire.	811.29	910.43	8.97	1,136.13	1,135.10	9.72	1,106.58	1,116.30	1,946.39	2,026.73
Foreign countries—										
Russia ..	2.86	8.86		1.94	1.94		6.21	6.21	4.80	15.07
Sweden ..	9.39	9.65		.41	.41		.73	.73	9.80	10.38
Denmark ..				.08	.08	.02	2.46	2.48	.08	2.48
Germany ..	30.90	32.18	.03	115.54	115.57	.04	114.14	114.18	146.47	146.86
Holland ..	3.42	3.41	.05	19.16	19.21	.03	14.02	14.05	22.68	17.46
Belgium ..	56.98	60.46	.04	135.02	135.06	.05	89.77	89.82	192.04	150.28
France ..	38.84	32.07	.04	175.55	175.59	.01	215.00	215.01	214.43	247.08
Spain ..	.21	.20		5.94	5.94		1.34	1.34	6.15	1.54
Portugal ..	.03	.05		1.75	1.75		2.82	2.82	1.78	2.87
Italy ..	2.41	3.51	1.22	21.43	22.65	.05	19.61	19.66	25.06	23.17
Austria-Hungary ..	16.07	19.57		17.71	17.71	.18	14.01	14.19	33.78	33.76
Roumania ..	2.49								2.49	
Asiatic Turkey ..	.94	1.65		3.79	3.79	.01	2.42	2.43	4.73	4.08
Native States in Arabia ..		.02		1.19	1.19		2.53	2.53	1.19	2.55
other than Muscat ..		.08		1.46	1.46		1.85	1.85	1.60	1.98
Persia ..	.14	.08		.47	.47		.26	.26	4.96	10.08
Sumatra ..	4.49	9.82		.47	.47		.26	.26	4.96	10.08
Java ..	1.18	7.90	.01	4.96	4.97		3.15	3.15	6.15	11.05
Borneo (Dutch) ..	4.82	4.24							4.82	4.24
Siam ..	.21	.34	.01	.18	.19	.01	.36	.37	.40	.71
Indo China ..	.01			1.59	1.59		3.03	3.03	1.60	3.03
Philippine and Ladrones Islands ..	.05	.03		6.87	6.87	.01	5.21	5.22	6.92	5.25
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ..	.22	.32	.04	13.34	13.38		16.94	16.94	13.60	17.26
Japan ..	3.02	2.96		107.26	107.26	.11	81.72	81.83	110.28	84.79
Egypt ..	.25	.35	.01	8.76	8.77	.04	7.44	7.48	9.02	7.83
Réunion ..				2.49	2.49				2.49	
United States of America ..	33.55	43.98	.03	88.18	88.21	.02	100.01	100.08	121.76	144.01
Other countries ..	1.72	2.50	.01	.56	.57		.68	.68	2.29	3.18
Total of Foreign countries	214.20	244.15	1.49	735.63	737.12	.58	705.71	706.29	951.32	950.44
Grand Total ..	1,025.49	1,154.58	10.46	1,861.76	1,872.22	10.30	1,812.29	1,822.59	2,897.71	2,977.17

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The value of the trade with the United Kingdom, which is about 46 per cent. of the total trade, shews an advance of 100.04 lakhs or nearly 8 per cent. over 1907-1908, 84.16 lakhs being under imports and 15.88 lakhs under exports. The increase under imports is due to larger imports of cotton piece-goods (85.94 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (3.58 lakhs), instruments (2.14 lakhs), coal and coke (1.89 lakhs), provisions (1.51 lakhs), and cement (1.03 lakhs), counterbalanced by smaller imports of railway plant and rolling-stock (15.77



lakhs), and arms and ammunition (2.90 lakhs). The increase under exports is the result of increases under hides and skins (31.33 lakhs), tea (11.66 lakhs), cocoanut oil (6.07 lakhs), coffee (5.97 lakhs), and corn manufactures (1.52 lakhs), and decreases under seeds (22.97 lakhs), raw cotton (7 lakhs), indigo (3.74 lakhs), raw jute (3.23 lakhs), raw skins (2.74 lakhs), mica (2.72 lakhs), hemp (2.70 lakhs), and manganese ore (1.59 lakhs).

Ceylon.—Imports to Ceylon varied very slightly, but exports declined by 52.03 lakhs. This is due to smaller exports of rice and paddy (66.99 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger exports of coloured piece-goods (5.28 lakhs), tea (4.81 lakhs), oil-cake (3.13 lakhs), and chillies (2.16 lakhs).

Straits Settlements.—The imports rose by 14.17 lakhs, owing to larger imports of rice and paddy (7.18 lakhs) and kerosene oil (5.33 lakhs), while exports fell by 5.10 lakhs in consequence of smaller exports of living animals (3.36 lakhs) and sheep skins (1.99 lakhs).

Other countries in the British Empire.—The increase of 14.91 lakhs in the total trade with *Mauritius and dependencies* is due to larger imports of sugar and larger exports of rice. The trade with *Canada* improved by 5.98 lakhs owing to larger shipments of black tea to that country. *West Australia* supplied less timber than in the previous year. Larger imports of horses account for increased imports from *Victoria*, while the increase in the exports to that colony was contributed by coffee and manures. The fall in the trade with *New South Wales* is due to smaller imports of coal.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Germany.—The total trade with this country shews very little variation. The increase under imports is due to larger imports of metals counterbalanced by smaller imports of sugar, while exports shew a small decrease, the result of increased exports of copra (13.33 lakhs), oil-cake (5.24 lakhs), cocoanut oil (4.81 lakhs) and oil-cake manure (2.80 lakhs) and smaller exports of raw cotton (21.88 lakhs), coir manufactures (4.23 lakhs), and sandalwood (2.37 lakhs).

Belgium.—The trade with this country, which shewed considerable development in 1907-1908, shows a decline of 41.76 lakhs in 1908-1909, exports having dropped by 45.24 lakhs and imports increased by 3.48 lakhs. The fall in the exports is due to smaller exports of raw cotton (37.78 lakhs), seeds (12.44 lakhs) and manganese ore (2.60 lakhs) and larger exports of cocoanut oil (4.60 lakhs) and copra (3.80 lakhs).

France.—Imports show a decrease due to smaller imports of gold and silver thread (6.08 lakhs), while exports shew an increase, the result of increases under coffee (23.39 lakhs), seeds (15.52 lakhs), and copra (7 lakhs) and decreases under raw skins (6.38 lakhs) and raw cotton (3.18 lakhs).

United States of America.—The total trade increased by 22.25 lakhs. The increase under imports is chiefly due to kerosene oil (9.84 lakhs), and that under exports to larger shipments of cocoanut oil (6.81 lakhs), tanned hides and skins (4.29 lakhs), and coir manufactures (4.07 lakhs), partly met by smaller exports of raw goat-skins (5.33 lakhs).

Other foreign countries.—The trade with *Russia* increased owing to large imports of kerosene oil (6.00 lakhs), and larger exports of copra (5.02 lakhs). The increase in the trade with *Denmark* is chiefly due to exports of copra (2.08 lakhs). *Holland* and *Spain* respectively show decreases. Exports of raw cotton to these countries fell by 7.31 lakhs and 4.58 lakhs. The export trade with *Italy* also fell, hemp (1.54 lakhs) and castor seeds (.75 lakh) being the chief contributors. The chief variations in the trade with *Austria-Hungary* were increased imports of sugar (3.91 lakhs) and decreased exports of jinjili seeds (5.86 lakhs). Kerosene oil is responsible for the cessation of trade with *Roumania* and for increased trade with *Sumatra*. The increase of 4.90 lakhs in the trade with *Java* is attributable to larger imports of sugar. The fall in the trade with the *Philippines* was chiefly in the exports of coloured piece goods, while the improvement in the trade with *China* occurs mainly under exports of cotton twist and yarn. *Japan* took a smaller quantity of raw cotton which accounts for the decline in the trade with that country, while the fall in the trade with *Egypt* is due to the smaller exports of indigo.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

The imports, exports and net balance 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.
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	55,86,980	24,99,402	3,02,553	11,27,134	+ 52,83,427	+ 13,72,368
1907-1908	62,16,940	26,14,198	4,446	45,36,173	+ 62,12,494	- 19,20,974
1908-1909	47,30,040	21,65,769	6,06,834	36,27,710	+ 41,23,206	- 13,61,941

The net imports of gold and silver absorbed by the Presidency during the year under review amounted to 27.61 lakhs against 42.92 lakhs in the previous year.

Imports.—Gold bullion shows a decrease of 17.88 lakhs, chiefly in imports from the United Kingdom, the decrease being in sympathy with the decrease in other Provinces. Sovereigns show an increase of 3.35 lakhs, made up of increases of 2.25 lakhs from Natal, 3.45 lakhs from Australia and 1.08 lakhs from Egypt, counterbalanced by decreases of 2.02 lakhs from the United Kingdom and 1.41 lakhs from Ceylon. Of the total imports of gold the United Kingdom supplied 35.41 lakhs, Natal 5.25 lakhs, Australia 4.50 lakhs, Egypt 1.20 lakhs and Ceylon .90 of a lakh against 55.30, 3.00, 1.44, .12, and 2.31 lakhs in the previous year. Bar silver shows an increase of 6.23 lakhs in the imports from the United Kingdom, the low value of silver during the year being chiefly responsible. Imports of Government of India rupees from Ceylon fell by 10.73 lakhs. Of the total imports of silver the United Kingdom supplied 20.17 lakhs and Ceylon 1.45 lakhs against 13.94 and 12.18 lakhs in 1907-1908.

Exports.—Sovereigns to the value of 6.02 lakhs were exported to Ceylon during the year against nil in the previous year. Silver bullion and Government of India rupees of the value of 1.01 lakhs and 34 lakhs, respectively, were shipped to Ceylon against 26 lakh and 45 lakhs in 1907-1908.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of Government stores imported and exported during the year under review amounted to Rs. 38,89,603 and Rs. 1,65,140, respectively, against Rs. 57,70,028 and Rs. 1,28,396 in 1907-1908. The decrease of 18.80 lakhs under imports is made up of decreases under arms and ammunition 15.98 lakhs, woollen piece-goods 5.12 lakhs, chemicals 2.98 lakhs, stationery 1.15 lakhs, and paper and pasteboard .75 lakh, and increases under articles unenumerated 3.26 lakhs, coloured piece-goods 1.63 lakhs, apparel .94 lakh, books and printed matter .73 lakh and drugs .61 lakh. The variation under exports is small. The total transactions were, as usual, 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.
1904-1905	9,12,23,721	15,09,67,412	5,97,43,691
1905-1906	8,62,14,002	15,76,73,871	7,24,59,869
1906-1907	10,49,75,046	17,56,84,975	7,07,09,929
1907-1908	11,71,49,911	12,18,89,568	7,47,39,657
1908-1909	12,62,43,067	18,65,58,620	6,03,15,553

Excluding Government transactions the figures are as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-1905	8,81,20,908	15,08,37,244	6,27,16,336
1905-1906	8,16,57,596	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
1908-1909	12,23,53,464	18,65,99,480	6,40,40,016

CUSTOMS DUTY.

Import duty.—The following statement shows the gross amount of customs duty collected on each of the main classes of merchandise and on salt during the past two years as compared with the average of the five previous years, also the amount of refunds and drawbacks and the net revenue:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference.
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS.					
<i>Special Import Duties.</i>					
(a) Arms, Ammunition and Military stores	43,091	54,657	41,938	- 12,719	23.27
(b) Liquors:—					
(1) Ale, beer, portor, cider and other fermented liquors	36,800	45,245	70,175	+ 24,930	56.10
(2) Spirits and liqueurs	10,62,966	11,03,430	11,35,556	+ 32,126	2.91
(3) Wines	53,825	55,044	60,833	+ 5,789	10.51
(c) Opium	488	278	144	- 129	47.25
(d) Petroleum	6,32,835	5,96,388	8,97,749	+ 3,01,361	50.53
(e) Sugar:—					
(1) Countervailing duties, 1899	1,319	214	305	+ 91	42.52
(2) Do. 1902	929	124	156	+ 32	25.80
<i>General Import Duties.</i>					
(f) Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and including salted fish)	2,05,688	2,71,561	2,92,839	+ 21,278	7.83
(g) Sugar (ordinary duties)	48,812	44,784	98,721	+ 53,937	120.48
(h) Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	1,72,494	2,31,619	2,23,402	- 8,217	3.54
(i) Cotton manufactures—					
(1) Piece-goods, grey	4,20,666	4,24,507	6,59,705	+ 2,35,198	55.40
(2) Do. white	1,11,535	1,95,289	2,32,964	+ 37,675	19.80
(3) Do. coloured	2,53,349	3,06,904	3,18,248	+ 11,344	3.69
(4) Other goods	5,210	7,624	11,475	+ 3,851	50.50
(j) Metals and manufactures of metals:—					
(1) Silver, bullion and coin	50,591	73,658	1,14,776	+ 41,118	55.82
(2) Other metals and manufactures of metals	2,83,724	4,07,130	4,95,843	+ 88,713	21.78
(k) Oils (excluding petroleum)	18,344	24,549	9,789	- 14,760	60.12
(l) Manufactured articles	5,80,058	7,63,140	7,48,068	- 15,072	19.74
(m) Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	41,682	98,734	83,208	- 15,526	15.72
Total, Imports	40,25,401	47,04,874	54,95,894	+ 7,91,020	16.81
Salt	15,355	7,992	6,866	- 1,326	16.71
Grand total	40,40,756	47,12,866	55,02,560	+ 7,89,694	16.75
Refunds and drawbacks	53,144	66,161	62,641	- 3,620	5.47
Net revenue	39,87,612	46,46,705	54,40,019	+ 7,93,314	17.07

The revenue for the Presidency as a whole, excluding that derived from salt, shews an increase of 87 per cent. over that of 1894-1895, the year in which the general duties were reimposed, and that for the chief port one of 71 per cent. The increase for the year under review as compared with the previous year was 7.91 lakhs or 16.81 per cent. and is shared by all heads except arms and ammunition, chemicals, drugs, etc., oils (excluding petroleum), manufactured articles and raw materials.

Export duty.—The subjoined statement shews the gross and net collections of export duty on *paddy* and *rice* with the amount of refunds made:—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference.
Paddy	Rs. 1,08,475	Rs. 93,960	Rs. 46,576	- 47,384	50.44
Rice	6,89,004	11,95,032	8,85,364	- 3,09,668	25.91
Gross collections	7,97,479	12,88,992	9,31,940	- 3,57,052	27.70
Refunds	13,866	39,865	19,775	- 20,090	50.39
Net collections	7,83,613	12,49,127	9,12,165	- 3,36,962	26.97

The decrease was due to local high prices.



COASTING TRADE.

The following statement shows the value of the coasting trade of the Presidency under each group of ports for 1908-1909 with comparative figures :—

Coasting trade.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Percentage of difference over 1907-1908.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian produce	3,76,99,239	4,66,23,834	5,76,53,622	+ 1,10,29,788	24
Foreign merchandise	94,50,780	91,46,207	1,04,55,759	+ 13,09,552	14
Gold	21,553	27,300	..	27,300	100
Silver	2,93,373	1,45,976	58,400	- 87,576	60
Total ..	4,74,64,945	5,59,43,317	6,81,67,781	+ 1,22,24,464	22
Government stores	14,90,378	11,19,880	12,00,359	+ 80,479	7
Government treasure	94,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	4,90,49,323	5,70,63,197	6,93,68,140	+ 1,23,04,943	21
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian produce	3,62,10,143	4,41,61,619	4,37,45,807	- 3,55,812	1
Foreign merchandise	6,81,655	7,30,462	7,07,705	- 22,757	8
Gold	3,048	..	..	..	..
Silver	1,840	..	33,000	+ 33,000	..
Total ..	3,68,96,686	4,48,32,081	4,44,86,512	- 3,45,569	1
Government stores	11,78,526	12,48,566	11,44,002	- 1,04,564	8
Government treasure	11,68,080	84,578	66,824	- 17,754	21
Total, Exports ..	3,92,43,292	4,61,65,225	4,56,97,338	- 4,67,887	1
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	8,82,92,615	10,32,28,422	11,50,65,478	+ 1,18,37,056	11
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian produce	3,13,523	5,37,559	4,75,460	- 62,099	12
Foreign merchandise	24,098	6,632	7,223	+ 591	9
Gold	498	..	..	..	..
Silver	14,204	15,400	6,000	- 9,400	61
Total ..	3,52,323	5,59,591	4,88,683	- 70,908	13
Government stores	176	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	3,52,499	5,59,591	4,88,683	- 70,908	13
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian produce	23,07,957	23,19,302	25,27,089	+ 2,07,787	9
Foreign merchandise	51,582	48,607	36,105	- 12,502	26
Total ..	23,59,539	23,67,909	25,63,194	+ 1,95,285	8
Government stores	6,627	2,000	480	- 1,520	76
Total, Exports ..	23,66,166	23,69,909	25,63,674	+ 1,93,765	8
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British	27,18,665	29,29,500	30,52,357	+ 1,22,857	4
III. Interportal trade within the Presidency—					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise	1,15,12,856	1,07,92,971	95,07,674	- 12,85,297	12
Private treasure	1,37,624	..	..	..	..
Government stores	1,72,382	1,27,619	40,246	- 87,373	68
Government treasure	6,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports ..	1,18,28,361	1,09,20,590	95,47,920	- 13,72,670	18
<i>Exports.</i>					
Merchandise	1,17,95,207	1,08,41,955	96,36,947	- 12,05,008	11
Private treasure	1,42,474	..	..	..	..
Government stores	2,18,597	77,545	38,196	- 39,349	51
Government treasure	6,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	1,21,57,278	1,09,19,500	96,75,143	- 12,44,357	11
Total, Interportal Trade ..	2,39,85,639	2,18,40,090	1,92,23,063	- 26,17,027	12
Total, Coasting trade ..	11,49,96,919	12,79,98,012	13,72,40,898	+ 98,42,886	7

The value of the total coasting trade shows an increase of 93.43 lakhs of rupees, which is the net result of increases of 118.37 lakhs in the trade with British ports in other Provinces and of 1.23 lakhs in the trade with non-British Indian ports, and a decrease of 26.17 lakhs in the interportal trade within the Presidency. The most distinctive features of the trade are the abnormal imports of grain and pulse, especially from Burma, owing to high prices here and low prices in Burma, and to larger exports of groundnut seed, cocoanut oil and raw cotton.

TRADE WITH BRITISH PORTS IN OTHER PROVINCES.

The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the exchange of merchandise with other Provinces :—

		Imports.			Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Exports.			Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
		Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.		Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bengal	Country ..	1,00,22,273	85,54,872	92,81,505	+ 7,25,633	1,04,22,765	1,42,23,409	1,57,39,999	+ 15,16,590
	Foreign ..	9,08,893	8,85,352	7,93,493	- 91,859	2,48,745	2,14,253	1,69,840	- 44,413
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Country ..	37,983	15,125	2,83,687	+ 2,68,562	31,554	2,66,331	2,30,278	- 26,053
	Foreign ..	..	..	..	..	..	910	1,198	+ 288
Bombay	Country ..	1,26,21,454	1,37,78,982	1,37,96,701	+ 16,719	1,33,55,890	1,39,92,214	1,31,07,382	- 8,84,832
	Foreign ..	83,42,087	78,56,714	90,84,824	+ 12,28,110	1,14,026	91,528	1,14,226	+ 22,698
Sind	Country ..	11,03,144	24,02,577	23,92,669	- 9,908	5,28,289	8,46,189	9,47,828	+ 1,01,639
	Foreign ..	36,120	48,829	2,46,091	+ 1,97,262	23,420	10,557	15,188	+ 4,631
Burma	Country ..	1,39,14,354	2,18,71,278	3,18,99,060	+ 1,00,27,782	1,18,68,646	1,47,83,476	1,37,20,320	- 10,63,156
	Foreign ..	1,63,680	3,55,312	3,31,251	- 23,961	2,95,464	4,13,214	4,07,263	- 5,961

Bengal Presidency—Imports.—The increase in the imports of country produce was contributed by larger imports of jute gunny bags (3.45 lakhs), rice (3.85 lakhs), gram and pulse (3.02 lakhs), and coal (1.14 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by decreases under raw cotton (2.99 lakhs) and wheat flour (2.47 lakhs). The increase under gunny bags is attributed to larger requirements at salt factories and by groundnut merchants, and that under rice, gram and pulse to good crops in Bengal and high prices in this Presidency. The fall under raw cotton is due to the cheapness of the Madras cotton known as Northern and Westerns which supplied the local mills.

Exports.—In the exports of Indian produce and manufacture the increase is the net result of increases under earthnut seeds (19.77 lakhs), cocoanut oil (10.56 lakhs), raw cotton (9.45 lakhs), and turmeric (3.66 lakhs), and decreases under refined sugar (4.50 lakhs), niger seeds (4.16 lakhs), rice (3.75 lakhs), earthnut oil (3.71 lakhs), pepper (3.02 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (3.01 lakhs), gram (2.80 lakhs), jinjili seed (1.75 lakhs) and cardamoms (1.16 lakhs). The increase under earthnut seeds is due to a large demand and high prices in Bengal, that under cocoanut oil to a good crop and the increased demand in Calcutta for soap, candles, hair oil, etc., for which this oil is largely utilised. The decrease under refined sugar is attributed to short supply and that under niger seeds to higher prices offered in the foreign trade. The exports of earthnut oil decreased proportionately with the increased exports of the seeds. The trade in pepper suffered owing to the competition of Java, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The increase of 2.69 lakhs in the imports is mainly due to rice and paddy, the high prices in this Presidency being the cause.

Bombay Presidency—Imports.—Increases are shewn under rice and paddy (5.73 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (4.41 lakhs), pulse (3.86 lakhs), jawar (1.28 lakhs), salted fish (1.15 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (1.11 lakhs) and decreases under raw cotton (7.02 lakhs), gram (6.02 lakhs), coffee (1.87 lakhs) and ornamental wood, chiefly sandal wood (2.40 lakhs). The increase under cotton twist and yarn is attributed to the growing weaving industry on the West Coast which attracted a larger quantity of yarn from Bombay. The same causes which affected the trade in

raw cotton with Bengal account for the decrease in imports of this article from Bombay. The good crops of coffee in this Presidency account for the decrease in that article. The increase of 12.28 lakhs in the imports of foreign merchandise is due to larger imports of cotton piece-goods and copper *via* Bombay and to imports by sea instead of by land.

Exports.—The export trade in country produce fell by 8.85 lakhs which is due to smaller shipments of cocoanut oil (8.83 lakhs), cocoanuts (5.52 lakhs), earlnut oil (3.66 lakhs) and jinjili seed (1.29 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of copra (4.92 lakhs), raw cotton (2.98 lakhs) and coir and rope (2.67 lakhs). The decline in the trade in cocoanut oil and cocoanuts is attributed to more direct distribution by rail instead of through Bombay.

Sind.—The small decrease in the value of imports of country produce is due to larger shipments of wheat flour and gram which were more than counterbalanced by smaller shipments of rice, paddy and jawar. The increase of 1.97 lakhs in the imports of foreign merchandise chiefly occurs under sugar, while copra is mainly responsible for the increase of 1.02 lakhs under exports of country produce.

Burma.—The import trade with Burma shews considerable expansion, the chief items contributing to the same being rice and paddy with 103.23 lakhs and pulses with 3.15 lakhs, both due to high prices on this side and good crops in Burma, while kerosene oil fell by 8.42 lakhs owing to the competition of foreign oil. The decline under exports was caused by smaller exports of earlnut oil (4.09 lakhs), jinjili seed (3.90 lakhs), fresh vegetables (3.38 lakhs), cocoanut oil (3.00 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (1.90 lakhs) and jinjili oil (1.73 lakhs). This was partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of cotton twist (6.02 lakhs) and tobacco leaf (2.62 lakhs).

TRADE WITH NON-BRITISH INDIAN PORTS.

The total increase in the trade with non-British Indian ports amounts to 1.23 lakhs, distributed over a number of articles. The subjoined statement shews the trade with the various foreign ports :—

	Imports.				Exports.			
	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cochin	3,850	57	838	+ 781	517	133	—	133
Cutch	653	..	592	+ 592	2,65,115	4,17,177	3,24,738	— 92,439
Dammar	..	..	45	+ 45	8	..	..	..
Diu	..	..	1,860	+ 1,860	1,602	2,392	3,170	— 778
Foreign Konkan	..	..	..	..	885	5,006	1,350	— 3,656
Gaekwar's territories	1,619	3,859	18,758	+ 14,899	55	1,638	2,758	— 1,120
Goa	65,828	70,444	81,384	+ 10,940	8,27,432	9,17,667	8,41,002	— 76,665
Karaikkal	6,216	3,858	2,792	— 1,066	1,227	700	450	— 250
Kathiawar	1,13,678	2,43,160	2,98,273	+ 55,123	6,68,869	8,02,540	9,02,767	— 1,00,227
Mahé	4,261	1,975	..	— 1,975	858	769	508	— 261
Pondicherry	8,754	2,870	2,875	— 195	1,59,877	94,878	1,74,659	— 79,781
Travancore	1,32,762	2,17,978	75,466	— 1,42,512	4,33,094	1,25,009	3,11,792	— 1,86,783

Sugar accounts for the fall in the exports to Cutch, and rice for that in those to Goa. The increase in exports to Kathiawar is attributed to larger exports of timber. The decrease in the import trade with Travancore occurs chiefly under sugar unrefined and the increased exports to that State is the net result of increased exports of paddy and decreased exports of tobacco leaf. The increased exports to Pondicherry were of raw cotton and gram and pulse.

INTERPORTAL TRADE WITHIN THE PRESIDENCY.

The subjoined statement shews the total value of the interportal trade and the nature of the commodities interchanged :—

Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Increase or decrease in 1908-1909 as compared with 1907-1908.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Building and engineering materials.	2,55,724	1,70,737	1,65,498	— 5,239	2,26,515	1,82,240	1,78,404	— 3,836
Coffee	6,94,540	4,42,911	29,181	— 4,13,730	6,73,010	4,55,572	29,032	— 4,26,540
Coir and rope	3,22,047	2,62,714	2,16,204	— 46,510	2,87,816	2,09,943	1,68,108	— 41,835
Cotton twist and yarn	92,353	12,184	17,504	+ 5,320	97,207	8,063	20,491	+ 12,438
Cotton piece-goods	3,04,040	1,20,627	70,214	— 50,413	3,31,150	90,669	72,233	— 18,436
Fruits and vegetables	7,27,380	4,35,157	6,42,380	+ 2,07,223	5,33,365	2,03,603	3,98,030	+ 1,94,427
Grain and pulse	41,86,246	39,16,159	37,33,090	— 1,83,069	44,84,248	42,61,694	40,20,123	— 2,40,771
Jute, raw and manufactured	1,53,970	1,64,590	1,18,867	— 45,723	1,55,353	1,65,401	1,10,528	— 54,873
Liquors—Spirit	75,181	68,312	20,325	— 47,987	92,497	62,571	19,856	— 42,715
Manures	1,78,896	5,70,811	1,90,544	— 3,80,277	1,83,309	5,70,769	1,80,066	— 3,90,703
Oils	7,31,674	13,65,171	11,43,469	— 2,21,702	7,84,037	13,77,312	12,12,293	— 1,65,019
Provisions	3,45,853	5,09,277	4,83,489	— 25,788	3,36,086	4,88,432	4,55,068	— 33,364
Salt	3,97,414	3,90,325	5,05,296	+ 1,14,971	4,49,338	4,06,488	5,13,528	+ 1,07,040
Seeds	4,36,181	3,11,122	3,81,287	+ 70,165	4,47,874	3,00,126	4,35,332	+ 1,35,206
Spices	4,26,047	1,74,916	1,52,692	— 22,224	4,21,232	1,78,853	1,66,286	— 12,567
Sugar	3,91,252	5,84,095	4,76,370	— 1,07,725	4,09,833	5,67,796	4,71,049	— 96,747
Wood and timber	5,20,061	3,71,473	4,10,945	+ 39,472	5,70,879	3,63,183	4,15,101	+ 51,918
All other articles	12,73,496	9,22,390	7,50,329	— 1,72,061	13,11,488	9,49,250	7,70,619	— 1,78,631
Total	11,512,355	1,07,92,971	95,07,674	— 12,85,297	1,17,95,207	1,08,41,955	96,36,947	— 12,05,008

TREASURE (COASTING TRADE).

The movement of treasure by sea during the year amounted to 1.64 lakhs' worth of silver, of which .67 lakh was on Government account.

GOVERNMENT STORES (COASTING TRADE).

The total value of Government stores dealt with during the year amounted to 24.23 lakhs, of which 12.41 lakhs represent imports and 11.82 lakhs exports. The principal imports were arms and ammunition (5.96 lakhs), and stationery (1.89 lakhs), while the chief items in exports were arms and ammunition (4.68 lakhs) and apparel (4.44 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 :—

Years.	Foreign.		Coasting.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
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	18,260,455
1907-1908	4,225	4,007,533	41,984	16,774,064	46,209	19,781,597
1908-1909	3,367	4,009,807	39,158	16,498,970	42,525	20,508,777

The total number of vessels fell by 3,684, but the tonnage increased by 727,180, which is an indication of the continued substitution of larger for smaller vessels.

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

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered { Steamers	952	1,921,659	898	1,925,330
{ Sailing vessels	1,141	73,829	730	52,309
Cleared { Steamers	976	1,329,400	918	1,972,128
{ Sailing vessels	1,146	82,645	821	60,040

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared during the year with the comparative figures for 1907-1908 are given below :—

Nationality.	1907-1908.				1908-1909.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.
British	1,560	2,961,127	200	17,906	1,558	3,257,951	148	11,261
British Indian	221	402,351	516	57,149	83	153,787	461	48,881
Foreign	167	487,581	4	394	175	485,720	..	..
Native craft	..	..	1,567	81,025	..	..	949	52,207
Total	1,938	3,851,059	2,287	156,474	1,816	3,897,458	1,561	112,349

Of the 175 foreign vessels, 110 were German, 15 Japanese, 12 Austro-Hungarian, 10 Austrian, 8 Danish, 6 Italian, 6 Norwegian, 5 Dutch and 3 Swedish, all of which were steamers.

This is the first year in which the number of steamers has been in excess of the number of sailing vessels entered and cleared.

Shipping—Coasting trade.—The entries and clearances of vessels engaged in the coasting trade during the last two years were as follows :—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.
1907-1908	6,793	14,644,365	35,191	1,129,694
1908-1909	6,773	15,390,496	32,385	1,108,474

The above are subdivided, as to nationality, in the subjoined statement :—

Nationality.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.
British	6,635	13,954,156	6,551	14,557,251
British Indian	438	134,979	475	141,727
Foreign	212	618,447	266	755,879
Native craft	34,699	1,066,482	31,876	1,044,113

Of the 31,876 "Native Craft" 134 were British, 30,736 British Indian and 1,006 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 7,463 vessels of 4,203,440 tons, 2,155 vessels of 178,718 tons and 29,540 vessels of 12,116,812 tons, respectively, against 7,229 vessels of 4,010,650 tons, 1,979 vessels of 111,762 tons and 32,776 vessels of 11,651,652 tons in 1907-1908.

Vessels built and registered.—During the year under review 36 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,510 tons were built, and 37 vessels were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports in the Presidency. The greater number were built and registered at Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Cocanada and Baindur.

ADMINISTRATION.

I. Administrative changes.—At the commencement of the year 46 ports were open to both foreign and coasting trade and 102 to coasting trade only. In the course of the year the Sea Customs Act was finally withdrawn from the 35 coasting ports referred to in last year's review, in addition to which one port open to foreign trade, namely Kallai, was declared to be a port for coasting trade only, and seven more coasting ports were closed. The port of Beypore was amalgamated with the port of Calicut which is close to it, and the port of Covelong was reopened to foreign trade to facilitate export of salt. There were thus 42 ports open to both foreign and coasting trade, one open to foreign trade only and 61 open to coasting trade only at the close of the year. The question of the withdrawal of the Customs Act from some 20 more coasting ports and of the linking of adjacent ports in three more instances is under consideration. The general cause of these reductions in the number of small coast ports lies in the fact that the railways which now run up and

down the East and West Coast within the Presidency have relieved them of the work of distribution.

The Port of Madras continued to be under the administrative control of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, who is also a Chief Customs Officer for the Presidency. Towards the close of the year the sanction of the Government of India to a scheme for an increase in the appraising and preventive staff, and reorganization of the remainder of the establishment at the Chief Port was received and was brought into force from 1st April 1909. Proposals for bringing the outports and Land Customs stations also under the control of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, were still under consideration at the close of the year, as also was the scheme for the introduction of an Audit Department.

2. Ports—General.—In connection with the question of the closure of ports which have ceased to do any trade at all, it is interesting to note the extent to which, owing to various causes, of which railway extension is the chief and the decline of the native craft traffic a minor one, the trade of the minor ports is being gradually drawn off to nine or ten of the larger ones.

This tendency is very marked in the case of the 17 ports north of Madras out of which the trade of Cocanada alone, after falling from 200.90 lakhs in 1889-90 to 122.71 lakhs in 1900-1901, has of late years shown a steady and rapid increase and, in spite of a heavy falling off in the exports of rice, stood at the high figure of 323.59 lakhs in 1908-1909. Of the remainder, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Masulipatam alone show a trade of over 20 lakhs, the figures for 1908-1909 being 20.86, 23.62 and 26.79, respectively, as against 23.66, 60.74 and 34.58 in 1889-90, and Gopalpur, which once had a trade of 40 lakhs, has now one of less than 10. Since 1893-94 the trade of Cocanada shows an increase of 61 per cent. and that of the 16 other ports together a decrease of 51 per cent.

Over the long stretch of coast from Masulipatam to Pondicherry, there is no rival to the Port of Madras, whose trade stood at 1,237.67 lakhs in 1889-90 and only touched 1,400 lakhs twice before 1905-1906, since which year it has risen steadily to the figure of 1,883.94 lakhs in 1908-1909. The number of sailing vessels entered fell between 1885-86 and 1908-1909 from 229 to 19.

On the East Coast, south of Pondicherry, the three large ports of Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin show marked and steady increases of trade since 1899-1900, that of Cuddalore having increased since that date from 74.01 to 153.46 lakhs, that of Negapatam from 92.41 to 146.17 lakhs and that of Tuticorin from 273.95 to 608.87 lakhs.

Of the smaller ports Porto Novo, which has become a centre of the ground-nut trade, has increased its transactions in the same period from 0.31 to 34.39 lakhs, Paumban from 9.02 lakhs to 13.36 and Kāyalpatnam from .78 to 7.21 lakhs. Meanwhile the trade of Tirumalavasal, Tranquebar, Topputturai, Muttupet, Adirampatnam, Ammapatnam, Kottaiapatnam, Kilakarai and Devipatnam has declined and that of Kulasekarapatnam, though it has advanced of recent years, is less than it was in 1893-94.

Going up the West Coast the most marked increase is in the case of Cochin, the trade of which has advanced from 143.03 lakhs in 1889-90 to 496.72 lakhs in 1908-1909. Ponnani and Beypore show a decline and Calicut has scarcely held its own. Badagara has increased from 17.74 to 35.73 lakhs, but Tellicherry has declined from 152.98 to 97.84. Cannanore has again just held its own, and so has Mangalore. Coondapur and Hangarakotta show increases and Malpe shows little variation. The smaller ports generally show a decline.

3. Receipts and Disbursements.—The total receipts for the Presidency under all heads amounted to Rs. 68,51,522 against Rs. 64,69,805 in the previous year. The following statement shows how they were distributed between the Port of Madras, the outports and the Land Customs stations :—

	1906-1907.			1907-1908.			1908-1909.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
Madras	Rs. 34,11,920	Rs. 9,693	Rs. 1,82,025	Rs. 39,09,427	Rs. 2,967	Rs. 1,98,019	Rs. 44,87,681	Rs. 6,917	Rs. 1,86,421
Outports	6,69,567	10,40,886	25,682	7,95,447	12,86,036	28,860	10,08,213	9,25,023	27,536
Land Customs ..	1,43,978	32,043	1,784	1,37,538	46,033	2,699	1,64,339	48,469	1,933

Madras.—The increase of over 5 lakhs in the import duty is mainly due to larger trade in cotton piece-goods and petroleum. The bulk of the miscellaneous receipts consisted of excise duty on cotton manufactures, amounting to Rs. 1,42,295 in the year under review.

Outports.—The increase under import duty occurred chiefly at the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Cuddalore and Cocanada and was chiefly due to increased imports of sugar at Cuddalore and of kerosene oil at the other ports. The decrease in the export duty occurred chiefly in the districts of Gódvári, Kistna and Tanjore.

Land Customs.—Receipts on account of Land Customs increased from Rs. 1,86,170 to Rs. 2,09,731, of which Rs. 43,469 represents the export duty on rice collected by the French Government. Of the balance Rs. 1,21,990 was collected at the Pondicherry and Karaikkal railway stations, and Rs. 44,272 at stations on the frontier. The stations round the settlements of Mahé and Yanam collected Rs. 3,837 in all, or less than a third of the cost of the customs establishments at those places.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs are not accurately ascertainable on account of the amalgamation of the Customs staff at outports and Land Customs stations with the establishments of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department. Those at the chief port amounted to Rs. 2,38,962 or Rs. 6,300 more than those in 1907-1908. The chief cause of this was that 1908-1909 was the first year in which a full staff of Imperial Customs officers was employed. Another cause of increase was the refund of large sums on account of goods sold under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act.

4. Offences—(a) Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—The total number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,504 as against 1,684 in 1907-1908. The amounts collected in penalties and extra duty were, respectively, Rs. 10,835 and Rs. 1,169-8-0. Of the 1,504 cases, 877 were disposed of by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the remainder by the Customs Collectors at outports. The nature of the cases and the amount of penalties imposed were as follows:—

Offences.	Number of cases.	Amount of penalties.
Undervaluation of goods	46	Rs. 250
Smuggling	63	544
Importation of prohibited articles	24	231
Exportation of prohibited articles	7	270
Misdeclaration of value, description or quantity affecting duty	78	900
Misdeclaration of value, description or quantity not affecting duty	31	35
Infringement of the copyright law	1	..
Shortlanding and overlanding of goods	713	5,526
Landing goods without boat notes	23	145
Landing goods under incorrect boat notes	102	1,494
Other offences	416	1,440

The amount granted in rewards was Rs. 3,466, out of which Rs. 917 was paid to informers.

(b) Offences under the Land Customs Act.—Under the Land Customs Act, 814 offences are reported to have occurred during the year as against 1,636 in 1907-1908. The following statement shows the number of cases of detention and confiscation during the past three years:—

Frontier.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	Detentions.	Confiscations.	Detentions.	Confiscations.	Detentions.	Confiscations.
Pondicherry	1,433	1,108	1,258	1,011	511	341
Karaikkal	363	323	290	273	243	208
Yanam	66	61	51	43	43	40
Mahé	63	51	31	27	17	11

Goods were detained in all in 814 cases during the year, out of which they were confiscated in 600, released on payment of duty in 133, and released without payment of duty in 49; 32 cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The cause of the large number of petty offences reported in previous years lay, as pointed out in

an inspection note by this office, in the prohibition of import of sugar and in the fact that the exemption given to goods of a less value than Rs. 1-4-0 did not extend to kerosene oil and salted fish. A decrease of over 50 per cent. in the number of confiscations was the immediate result of the removal by Government of these restrictions.

(c) Cases under the Merchandise Marks Act.—The total number of cases dealt with during the year amounted to 76, 3 of which occurred in Tellicherry and the remainder in Madras. Of these 40 were under clause (d), 5 under clause (e) and 31 under clause (f); all were of minor importance. All the cases were detected in the ordinary course of their duties by the Appraisers at Madras and the Superintendent at Tellicherry. Penalties were imposed in 59 cases and amounted to Rs. 428-8-0 in all.

5. Appeals.—There were 27 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act against 43 in the previous year, one to the Government of India, 15 to the Board of Revenue, and 11 to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, or to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department. In eight cases the original orders were reversed and in two cases the amount of penalty inflicted was reduced.

6. Cotton Duties Act.—The total amounts of yarn and cloth produced in the Presidency during the year were 39,635,423 lb. and 7,596,473 lb. as against 36,935,891 lb. and 7,593,323 lb., respectively, in 1907-1908.

The increase under yarn is due to larger local demand and increased exports, the latter amounting to 1,392,319 lb. more than in the previous year. The production of cloth shows only a slight increase, but the amount of excise duty levied rose from Rs. 1,35,130 to Rs. 1,42,295 owing to a larger proportion being of the better qualities. For the same reason there was an increase in the amount of drawback granted from Rs. 2,666 to Rs. 4,450 although the quantity of goods exported fell from 1,415,544 lb. in 1907-1908 to 1,064,994 lb. in 1903-1909. Less grey goods and more bleached goods were produced during the year under review.

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

7. Documents.—The documents handled during the year comprised 52,321 bills of entry, 81,335 shipping bills, 21,033 import manifests, 21,105 export manifests and 30,652 other documents, or 206,446 in all. The number of documents amended were 9,428 and the fees realised in respect thereof Rs. 4,579.

8. Statistical publications.—The sale-proceeds of statistical publications fell from Rs. 7,894 to Rs. 7,814 and the cost incurred in preparing them from Rs. 6,273 to Rs. 5,798, the cause of the latter fall being the institution of arrangements for preparing copies of manifests with a rotary cyclostyle instead of printing them. The introduction of the revised scheme of publications on lines similar to those adopted in the Government returns which had been agreed upon with the Chambers of Commerce was postponed pending revision of the Government of India's classified list of articles.

9. Personnel.—The year was marked by the death of Mr. J. S. Heaney, Acting Collector, who continued in that office till the 3rd November when he handed over charge to Mr. A. Wolferstan, the Senior Assistant Collector. The service suffered a further loss in the death of another capable officer in M.R.Ry. H. Venkoba Rao who died as Deputy Superintendent of Statistics after serving for many years in that section. Messrs. Wolferstan, Watkins and Puddephatt continued to do duty as First and Second Assistant Collector and Head Appraiser, respectively. There were several changes in the office of Superintendent of Statistics which was held by Mr. C. F. Deane till the 27th May, by Mr. R. M. Thuriel till the 14th September, by Mr. A. H. Kaundinya till the 24th December, and for the rest of the year by Mr. A. S. Kearns. The latter officer has since been relieved and I am indebted to Mr. Deane for the compilation of this report.

MADRAS,
1st June 1909.



G. TODHUNTER,
Collector of Sea Customs.

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