

Review of the
Sea-Borne Trade of the
Madras Presidency

1909-10.





REVIEW
OF THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

General summary.—In the following statement the value of the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1910, is compared with the value of the trade in each of the preceding two years and with the average of the five years ending with 1906-1907:—

Total trade.	Average for the five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	Percentage of difference over 1908-1909.
(1) Foreign Trade.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Imports—						
Merchandise	8,00,29,448	10,25,48,745	11,54,57,655	9,46,41,251	— 2,08,16,404	— 18
Gold	79,99,209	62,16,940	47,30,040	1,09,49,821	+ 62,19,781	+ 131
Silver	17,55,151	26,14,198	21,65,769	20,42,933	— 1,22,836	— 6
Total, Imports (private) ..	8,97,83,808	11,18,79,883	12,23,53,464	10,76,34,005	— 1,47,19,459	— 12
Government stores	40,68,121	57,70,028	38,89,608	39,77,234	+ 87,631	+ 2
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Imports ..	9,38,51,929	11,71,49,911	12,62,43,067	11,16,11,239	— 1,46,31,828	— 11
Exports—						
Indian produce and manufactures.	15,08,25,747	18,61,76,091	18,12,29,326	19,37,07,423	+ 1,24,78,097	+ 7
Foreign merchandise	11,60,732	10,45,468	10,29,610	14,42,681	+ 4,13,071	+ 40
Gold	1,92,510	4,446	6,06,834	3,419	— 6,03,415	— 99
Silver	14,96,829	45,35,172	35,27,710	75,54,520	+ 40,26,810	+ 114
Total, Exports (private) ..	15,36,75,818	19,17,61,172	18,63,98,480	20,27,08,043	+ 1,63,14,563	+ 9
Government stores	1,26,662	1,23,396	1,65,140	1,20,738	— 44,402	— 27
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Exports ..	15,38,02,480	19,18,89,668	18,65,68,620	20,28,28,781	+ 1,62,70,161	+ 9
Aggregate Foreign trade ..	24,76,54,409	30,90,39,479	31,28,01,687	31,44,40,020	+ 16,38,333	+ 5
(2) Coasting Trade.						
Imports—						
Indian produce	4,89,10,555	5,72,56,216	6,69,91,886	9,10,76,469	+ 2,40,84,583	+ 36
Foreign merchandise	1,00,89,430	98,50,987	1,11,07,852	1,04,88,486	— 6,19,366	— 5
Gold	22,538	27,300	..	2,145	+ 2,145	..
Silver	4,44,724	1,61,376	64,400	79,181	+ 14,781	+ 23
Total, Imports (private) ..	5,94,67,247	6,72,95,879	7,81,64,138	10,16,46,281	+ 2,34,82,143	+ 30
Government stores	16,62,936	12,47,499	12,40,605	11,03,819	— 1,38,786	— 11
Do. treasure	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, Imports ..	6,12,30,183	6,85,43,378	7,94,04,743	10,27,50,100	+ 2,33,45,357	+ 29
Exports—						
Indian produce	4,96,56,609	5,65,87,716	5,52,07,107	4,81,24,282	— 70,82,825	— 13
Foreign merchandise	13,79,935	14,54,229	14,46,546	12,38,396	— 2,08,150	— 14
Gold	8,525	..	33,000	46,200	+ 13,200	+ 40
Silver	1,43,837	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports (private) ..	5,11,93,906	5,80,41,945	5,66,86,653	4,94,08,878	— 72,77,775	— 12
Government stores	13,98,750	13,28,111	11,82,678	14,44,527	+ 2,61,849	+ 22
Do. treasure	11,74,080	84,578	66,824	17,84,185	+ 17,17,311	..
Grand Total, Exports ..	5,37,66,736	5,94,54,634	5,79,36,155	5,26,37,540	— 52,98,615	— 9
Aggregate Coasting Trade ..	11,49,96,919	12,79,98,012	13,73,40,898	15,53,87,640	+ 1,80,46,742	+ 13
Aggregate Trade	3,26,51,328	43,70,37,491	45,01,42,585	46,98,27,660	+ 1,96,85,075	+ 4

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The total trade of the Madras Presidency in the year under review is the largest during the past thirty years and shows an increase of 1 crore and 96 lakhs of rupees or 4 per cent. over that of the previous year. This increase is almost entirely due to the expansion of the coasting trade, which shows a rise of Rs. 180 lakhs or 13 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The total foreign trade expanded by Rs. 16 lakhs or 5 per cent. as the net result of a decrease of 11 per cent. under imports and an increase of 9 per cent. under exports. The year under review followed two years of expansion, in the latter half of which there had been considerable overtrading and unsound business, bringing in its train an inevitable set-back in imports and consequent trade depression.

The foreign imports of private merchandise, excluding treasure and Government stores, fell off by Rs. 208 lakhs or 18 per cent. for which the decreased imports of cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures and kerosene oil are almost entirely responsible. The exports of country produce increased by Rs. 125 lakhs or 7 per cent. owing to larger exports of raw cotton and seeds. Under coasting trade, imports improved by Rs. 233 lakhs or 29 per cent. which was the result of larger imports of grain and pulse due to the unfavourable agricultural season, while exports fell by Rs. 53 lakhs or 9 per cent. owing to smaller exports of earthnut oils and seeds.

Balance of trade.—The following statement shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the past five years.

Years.	Private.			Private and Government.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
05-06	Rs. 8,15,57,596	Rs. 15,76,11,995	Rs. 7,60,54,399	Rs. 8,52,14,002	Rs. 15,76,73,871	Rs. 7,24,59,869
06-07	9,87,45,842	17,55,90,334	7,68,44,992	10,49,75,046	17,56,84,975	7,07,09,929
07-08	11,13,79,883	19,17,61,172	8,03,81,289	11,71,49,911	19,18,89,568	7,47,39,657
08-09	12,23,53,464	18,63,93,480	6,40,40,016	12,62,48,067	18,65,58,820	6,03,10,753
09-10	10,76,34,005	20,27,08,043	9,50,74,038	11,16,11,239	20,28,38,781	9,12,17,542

Customs revenue.—The following statement shows the gross and net customs revenue inclusive of the duty on imported salt, realised in the Presidency of Madras the periods shown :—

Customs revenue.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ..	Rs. 40,25,400	Rs. 47,04,934	Rs. 54,95,944	Rs. 49,24,836	Rs. 5,71,108
Import duty on salt	15,355	7,992	6,666	6,670	4
Export duty	7,97,479	12,88,992	9,31,940	6,61,180	2,70,760
Total gross duty ..	48,38,234	60,01,918	64,34,550	55,92,686	8,41,864
Drawbacks and rebates—					
Imports	53,130	66,161	62,554	73,220	10,666
Exports	13,867	39,865	19,775	23,689	3,914
Total ..	66,997	1,06,026	82,329	96,909	14,580
Total net duty ..	47,71,237	58,95,892	63,52,221	54,95,777	8,56,444

The total gross revenue declined by Rs. 8.42 lakhs or 13 per cent. Import duty by 5.71 lakhs or 10 per cent., but is still above the average of the past five years. The chief decline occurs under cotton manufactures and kerosene oil, the duty on which fell by Rs. 5.41 lakhs and 2.20 lakhs, respectively. Export duty also fell by lakhs or 29 per cent. owing to smaller exports of rice to Ceylon.

Standard price level.—The following table shows variations in the average prices of certain articles. The average prices for the year 1873-1874 have been taken as the standard for the remaining articles the average prices for 1883-1884 have been taken as the standard.

STANDARD PRICE LEVEL.

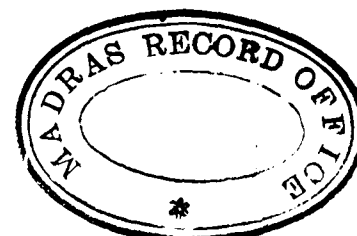
Articles.	1873-74	1883-84	1893-94	1903-1904	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910
Imports.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Sugar	100	77.61	70.61	45.15	60.29	50.33	60.35	41.72	42.13
Copper	100	90.38	96.77	108.75	120.80	138.39	157.15	125.66	114.27
Iron	100	111.47	122.95	136.64	126.49	164.08	158.94	149.44	149.22
Steel	100	46.46	54.16	44.78	39.60	41.27	42.42	34.04	35.46
Cotton twist and yarn ..	100	91.05	90.47	96.25	95.93	103.72	119.55	114.30	103.49
Cotton piece goods—									
Grey	100	90.73	96.03	98.01	108.61	111.26	115.23	116.56	112.58
White	100	82.24	82.24	78.50	83.64	87.38	94.85	94.39	90.18
Coloured	100	107.95	106.82	105.11	100.57	107.39	108.81	109.66	103.41
Betel-nuts	100	100	98.08	78.46	81.54	90.00	89.23	90.78	93.84
Kerosene oil	100	100	91.01	93.09	85.48	93.55	102.07	98.16	100.91
Exports.									
Coffee	100	105.72	176.20	114.80	119.77	106.88	111.51	112.36	115.20
Cocconut kernel or copra ..	100	79.66	112.73	121.46	126.52	152.68	186.33	136.46	141.96
Rice in the husk	100	81.17	117.75	110.81	137.41	157.85	165.82	181.17	159.12
Rice not in the husk	100	75.14	125.18	128.30	146.85	169.83	173.60	179.30	168.76
Sugar	100	97.07	122.36	83.75	119.89	88.69	96.48	110.44	121.42
Tea	100	87.09	69.29	52.91	63.99	52.99	57.92	60.34	60.61
Indigo	100	95.70	103.04	67.49	63.98	68.13	69.22	66.23	63.90
Cotton, raw	100	98.12	114.75	121.38	121.88	138.71	137.33	121.16	143.75
Jute, raw	100	76.68	82.29	82.29	120.71	149.69	114.61	90.21	94.36
Til seed (sesamum)	100	99.18	115.59	96.36	127.03	143.20	153.56	138.46	121.64
Cotton twist and yarn ..	100	125.32	128.38	141.88	155.52	164.61	175.97	153.57	150.65
Cotton piece goods	100	102.72	89.46	109.52	107.82	118.27	115.81	123.13	123.81
Pepper	100	100	81.71	121.29	127.14	128.25	111.52	88.85	88.47
Cocconut oil	100	111.79	122.29	124.75	124.49	122.89	119.57	126.76	126.76
Oil-cake	100	123.23	151.97	159.25	159.25	159.25	159.25	159.25	159.25
Skins, raw	100	94.79	115.54	124.72	124.72	124.72	124.72	124.72	124.72
Manures	100	130.31	155.18	138.06	266.01	241.26	249.14	253.06	253.06
Castor seeds	100	106.70	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Earthnut seeds	100	130.03	122.90	158.45	153.39	165.11	162.12	160.83	160.83
Coir manufactures	100	104.01	107.89	108.06	109.02	109.02	115.48	118.71	117.23
Hides, dressed or tanned ..	100	99.40	105.11	135.39	138.62	138.62	139.64	137.38	137.38
Skins, dressed or tanned ..	100	118.82	125.68	123.70	157.84	165.42	165.15	164.84	164.84

FOREIGN TRADE.

The following statement shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

	Imports.					Exports.				
	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.
I. Animals, living	Rs. 6.57	Rs. 4.79	Rs. 6.21	Rs. 5.29	Rs. 0.92	Rs. 17.60	Rs. 18.08	Rs. 13.07	Rs. 14.05	Rs. 0.98
II. Articles of food and drink ..	74.04	82.25	106.67	110.30	3.63	461.03	596.78	630.67	540.10	109.57
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—										
A. Hardware and cutlery ..	20.91	31.59	32.89	29.47	3.42	1.24	1.01	1.19	1.45	0.26
B. Metals	73.09	106.64	123.26	110.34	12.92	8.13	12.22	6.41	5.64	0.77
C. Machinery and mill-work ..	27.40	44.23	46.24	44.32	1.92	0.30	0.17	0.32	0.10	0.22
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock ..	63.10	89.57	72.86	62.41	27.16	0.28	..	..	..	..
Total of No. III ..	184.50	272.03	274.75	247.04	27.71	9.95	13.40	7.92	7.19	0.73
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials.	29.25	36.51	34.04	37.94	3.90	47.75	36.78	30.33	30.08	0.25
V. Oils	41.84	47.25	68.32	46.39	21.93	33.22	25.15	45.54	42.80	2.74
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	14.44	20.68	19.52	27.77	8.25	510.38	694.05	549.73	747.33	197.60
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—										
A. Yarns and textile fabrics ..	323.20	385.89	474.53	287.21	187.32	107.11	102.43	115.19	137.32	22.13
B. Apparel (excluding hosiery) ..	30.29	42.23	35.96	39.80	3.84	8.18	8.34	1.79	2.15	0.36
C. Other articles	96.17	133.86	135.28	144.77	9.49	329.63	383.20	428.85	430.48	1.63
Total of No. VII ..	449.66	561.98	645.77	471.78	173.99	439.92	487.97	545.23	569.95	24.02
Total Merchandise	800.30	1,025.49	1,154.58	946.41	208.17	1,519.85	1,872.21	1,822.59	1,951.50	128.91
Treasure	97.54	88.31	68.96	129.93	60.97	16.89	45.40	41.35	75.58	34.23
Grand Total	897.84	1,113.80	1,223.54	1,076.34	147.20	1,536.74	1,917.61	1,863.94	2,027.08	163.14

In imports the heaviest deficit is shown in group VII-A, and is due to smaller imports of cotton manufactures. The falling off in groups III-B, III-D and V is due to the decline in imports of iron and steel in III-B, of carriages and trucks in III-D and of kerosene oil in V. Under exports the decrease in II must be attributed to smaller exports of grain and pulse and coffee, partly counterbalanced by larger exports of copra, spices and tea. Larger exports of raw cotton and seeds attributed to the increase in Group VI.



IMPORTS.

The following table shows the comparative importance of principal articles imported into the Madras Presidency :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.
Cotton manufactures	Rs. 2,26,87,340	Rs. 2,64,80,611	Rs. 3,50,86,407	Rs. 1,96,85,017	20.80	1,54,01,390
Metals	73,08,992	1,06,64,143	1,23,25,949	1,10,83,805	11.71	12,42,144
Cotton twist and yarn	82,88,196	1,06,99,495	1,09,99,167	76,77,551	8.11	33,21,618
Railway plant and rolling stock	63,09,990	89,57,071	72,35,695	62,40,687	6.59	9,95,008
Oils	41,83,892	47,24,961	68,31,585	46,38,676	4.90	21,92,909
Machinery and mill-work	27,40,039	44,22,997	46,24,658	44,32,032	4.68	1,92,626
Apparel	30,29,228	42,23,265	35,95,711	39,80,014	4.21	3,84,303
Spices	26,23,145	31,47,441	34,56,051	33,16,565	3.50	1,39,486
Sugar	9,78,782	9,36,364	19,24,118	31,79,680	3.36	12,55,562
Hardware and cutlery	20,90,686	31,58,365	32,89,026	29,47,117	3.11	3,41,909
Liquors	22,19,084	21,59,730	22,30,162	21,37,934	2.26	92,228
Provisions	14,82,002	18,27,557	20,84,083	20,71,280	2.19	12,803
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	14,95,675	17,30,252	15,37,720	16,69,275	1.76	1,31,555
Paper and pasteboard	9,48,680	15,30,146	13,85,064	16,39,432	1.63	1,54,368
Glass and glassware	8,70,869	14,08,328	12,91,300	13,55,083	1.43	63,783
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	7,32,275	10,23,751	11,79,152	12,79,891	1.35	1,60,739
Dyeing and tanning materials	7,56,379	10,99,521	10,50,151	12,76,391	1.35	2,26,240
Wood and manufactures of wood	4,21,025	6,25,650	5,71,883	12,03,885	1.27	6,32,002
Arms and ammunition	11,18,463	13,86,919	11,27,858	10,78,871	1.14	48,987
Carriages and carts	5,47,652	7,89,180	7,76,179	10,42,236	1.10	2,66,057
Articles (not specified) imported by post	6,17,432	9,53,251	10,56,031	10,38,199	1.10	17,832
Matches	5,85,977	9,61,083	9,59,542	10,19,924	1.08	60,382
Chemicals	6,73,370	8,20,700	8,16,242	8,48,757	.90	32,515
Coal, coke and patent fuel	1,51,361	4,05,327	6,15,460	7,05,800	.75	90,340
Hides and skins	4,90,887	5,91,297	5,57,985	6,36,223	.67	78,238
Jute manufactures	6,10,231	7,83,354	6,44,692	6,04,103	.44	40,489
Stationery (excluding paper)	4,07,233	4,96,377	4,90,202	5,73,230	.61	83,028
Animals, living	6,56,692	4,79,469	5,31,451	5,29,604	.56	1,847
Soap	2,37,245	4,16,263	3,72,422	5,19,293	.55	1,46,871
Woollen goods	5,31,425	5,74,001	5,17,176	5,18,526	.55	1,360
Building and Engineering materials	3,89,931	5,92,055	6,79,887	4,88,569	.52	1,91,328
Paints and colours	3,15,425	4,35,561	3,68,314	4,31,698	.46	63,384
Books and printed matter	2,88,214	3,56,732	4,05,811	4,10,708	.43	4,897
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver	1,47,802	85,813	2,61,003	3,19,508	.34	58,565
Toys and requisites for games	2,60,612	3,21,893	2,87,191	3,11,449	.33	24,258
Tea chests	1,41,900	2,76,334	1,93,054	3,06,522	.32	1,13,468
Earthenware and porcelain	2,07,270	2,29,570	2,96,895	2,75,875	.29	21,020
Candles	2,26,611	2,43,833	2,60,758	2,55,319	.27	5,439
Grain and pulse	20,264	25,277	8,96,730	2,27,809	.24	6,68,921
Printing and lithographing materials	1,45,816	1,72,646	2,00,372	2,05,558	.22	5,186
Cabinetware and furniture	1,53,009	1,45,560	1,82,451	1,92,103	.20	9,652
Leather and manufactures of leather	1,29,617	1,63,059	1,69,665	1,65,037	.18	4,628
Gums and resins	1,34,089	1,97,629	1,74,940	1,55,518	.16	19,422
Flax manufactures	64,148	95,206	1,19,730	1,42,866	.15	23,136
Other articles	16,30,494	19,30,718	17,97,832	19,23,581	.203	1,25,749
Total Merchandise	8,00,29,448	10,25,48,745	11,54,57,655	9,46,41,251	100.00	2,08,16,404
Treasure— Gold	79,99,209	62,16,940	47,30,040	1,09,49,821	..	62,19,781
Silver	17,55,151	26,14,198	21,65,769	20,42,933	..	1,22,836
Total, Treasure	97,54,360	88,31,138	68,95,809	1,29,92,754	..	60,96,945
Grand Total, Imports	8,97,83,808	11,13,79,883	12,23,53,464	10,76,34,005	..	1,47,19,459

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

Horses—The number of horses imported during the year was 1,051, being an increase of 43 over the number imported in the previous year. The value fell by Rs. 45 lakh which is due to the fact that few high priced horses were imported from Australia during the year.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Liquors.—The imports were as follows :—

Liquors.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.
Ale, beer and porter	GALLS. 5,85,770	RS. 6,59,108	GALLS. 5,67,516	RS. 6,33,977	5,63,513 6,17,888
Spirits and liquors— Brandy	40,129	3,39,464	48,559	3,71,255	48,546 3,71,481
Whisky	70,574	4,80,881	70,059	4,69,608	74,174 4,83,199
Other sorts	96,681	4,41,868	68,763	3,98,353	84,330 4,69,156
Total	207,384	12,62,213	1,87,381	12,39,216	207,050 13,13,836
Wines	49,529	2,97,763	50,822	2,86,537	52,601 2,98,438
Grand total	8,42,683	22,19,084	805,719	21,59,730	8,23,164 22,30,162

Malt liquors.—Imports have again declined by 29,933 gallons or 5 per cent., the decrease being due to the growing popularity of country brewed malt liquor, especially country stout, and the reduction of British troops in this Presidency. The placing of a large military contract for bottled beer in Bombay, instead of in Madras, had also an effect on the trade. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 497,343 gallons.

Spirits.—In quantity imports of brandy were only slightly higher than in the previous two years, but there was a reduction in value. Whisky rose by 2,864 gallons or by 4 per cent., the supply having been imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom. Cheap whiskies appear to find a ready market in this Presidency. Amongst other sorts of spirit, Colombo arrack fell by 17,873 gallons owing to the rise in the selling price and the increased consumption of country arrack. For the same reasons the consumption of Malabar toddy arrack fell from 21,660 gallons to 18,220 gallons. Methylated spirits also declined by 800 gallons owing to the larger use of the local product. There have been no importations of this spirit since August last.

Wines.—The increase under the total quantity of wines is due to larger imports of claret, port and sherry while the lower value is the result of a cheaper class of port wine being imported.

Provisions.—Total imports declined by Rs. 13 lakh. Canned and bottled provisions and dates show decreases in value while condensed milk, bacon and hams and biscuits show increases. Of the total value of imports of Rs. 20.71 lakhs under this head, the United Kingdom supplied 14.63 lakhs.

Spices.—Total imports amounted to 26.47 million pounds valued at Rs. 33.17 lakhs against 28.20 million pounds valued at 34.56 lakhs. Betel-nuts form the bulk of imports under this head and amounted to 25.98 million pounds valued at Rs. 31.79 lakhs against 26.89 million pounds valued at 31.60 lakhs. The decrease is due to the high price prevailing in Ceylon for sun-dried nuts. Pepper fell from 1,131,174 lbs. valued at Rs. 2.35 lakhs to 347,642 lbs. valued at .71 lakh, a smaller supply being drawn from the Straits Settlements on account of the abundant crops on the west coast of India.

Sugar.—The imports were as follows :—

Sugar.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—										
From United Kingdom ..	553	8,375	816	13,256	701	12,282	683	12,564	—	18
„ Straits Settlements ..	3,648	40,335	17,550	1,75,486	13,086	1,28,999	7,433	86,210	—	5,663
„ Germany ..	3,516	31,512	20,250	2,06,961	..	..	11,500	1,18,840	+	11,500
„ Austria-Hungary ..	2,244	20,599	9,100	90,530	46,060	4,81,626	46,343	4,92,694	+	283
„ Java ..	..	..	2,997	29,716	46,999	4,73,912	102,098	10,59,626	+	55,099
„ Other countries ..	1,017	10,521	7	145	8,190	77,799	3,018	29,768	—	5,172
Total ..	10,978	1,11,842	50,720	5,16,094	115,036	11,74,618	171,065	17,99,892	+	56,029
Refined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—										
From Mauritius ..	20,798	1,32,151	..	..	23,157	1,38,942	16,731	1,03,339	—	6,426
„ Java ..	75,552	5,13,623	..	..	50	492	55,143	4,66,916	+	55,093
„ Other countries ..	191	1,246	77	580	185	1,179	131	1,082	—	4
Total ..	96,541	6,47,020	77	580	23,342	1,40,613	72,005	5,71,337	+	48,663
Refined sugar—										
From Java ..	9	28	28,174	68,891	120,569	2,88,471	164,528	3,69,731	+	43,959
„ Other countries ..	3,880	9,047	1	3	1	4	20,840	68,011	+	20,839
Total ..	3,889	9,075	28,175	68,894	120,570	2,88,475	185,368	4,37,742	+	64,798
Confectionery—										
From United Kingdom ..	6,471	2,05,965	11,259	3,40,313	9,660	3,14,402	11,013	3,60,669	+	1,353
„ Other countries ..	144	5,380	176	10,483	125	6,010	180	10,240	+	55
Total ..	6,615	2,11,345	11,435	3,50,796	9,785	3,20,412	11,193	3,70,909	+	1,408
Total of sugar ..	118,023	9,78,782	90,407	9,36,364	268,733	19,24,118	439,631	31,79,680	+	170,898

The imports of sugar were the largest on record and show an increase of 63 per cent. in quantity and 65 per cent. in value over those of the previous year. The quantity of refined sugar increased by 49 per cent. and the value by 53 per cent.,

Java being the chief source of supply. The increase is due to a smaller area under cane cultivation in India, to the cheapness of the imported sugar and to its adaptability to being turned into sugar-candy which is growing in use among the people generally. The imports of beet sugar also increased from 46,765 cwts. to 58,439 cwts. The imports of unrefined sugar from Java amounted to 55,143 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.67 lakhs, while those in the previous two years were practically nil. This is due to high prices and shortness of local production for refining purposes which led the distillers to get molasses as well from Java.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Hardware and cutlery.—The values of the trade with the principal countries of supply are given below :—

Hardware and cutlery.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.
From United Kingdom—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cutlery	35,100	66,957	79,780	63,393	— 18,387
Agricultural implements	60,347	1,54,553	1,22,716	1,34,450	+ 11,734
Other implements and tools	1,13,895	1,97,686	1,71,382	2,32,387	+ 61,005
Enamelled ironware	1,67,894	14,740	11,322	10,530	— 792
Lampware	12,905	1,10,279	1,16,947	1,29,350	+ 12,413
Sewing machines	85,002	1,03,284	1,65,977	2,12,505	+ 46,528
Other sorts	10,67,274	15,50,286	16,07,105	12,85,787	— 3,21,318
Total	15,42,417	21,97,825	22,75,229	20,68,412	— 2,06,817
From Germany	1,60,534	4,14,328	3,23,659	2,69,432	— 54,227
„ Austria Hungary	1,48,433	1,48,108	2,24,132	2,17,291	— 6,841
„ Belgium	91,808	1,27,275	1,58,303	1,29,540	— 29,363
„ other countries	1,47,494	2,70,819	3,07,103	2,62,442	— 44,661
Total of hardware and cutlery ..	20,90,686	31,58,355	32,89,026	29,47,117	— 3,41,909

The imports decreased by 10 per cent. but were still greater than the average imports of the previous five years. The largest drop is in “Other sorts” the items of which are too numerous for separate details to be given and is due to the existence of large stocks from the previous year’s heavy imports. Imports from the United Kingdom which supplies the major portion of the hardware fell by 9 per cent.

Metals.—The quantity and value of trade under this head were as follows :—

Metals.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	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	2,075	1.03	— 5,289	— 2.66
Copper	30,961	15.18	30,691	20.62	58,523	31.44	10,338	— 10,338	— 2.20	— .38
German silver	2,569	2.04	2,337	2.22	1,641	1.27	68,861	33.64	— 683	— .75
Iron—										
Bar	333,625	16.79	420,680	24.20	468,264	25.42	332,560	17.22	— 133,704	— 8.20
Nails, screws, rivets and washers ..	25,251	2.62	36,443	4.09	29,075	3.89	40,951	4.40	— 1,876	— .51
Pipes and tubes	41,928	3.61	46,133	4.34	29,664	3.13	61,848	3.88	— 21,684	— 2.88
Sheets and plates	93,433	7.48	127,638	12.41	146,164	13.83	111,549	10.95	— 34,615	— .44
Other kinds	110,416	7.01	142,414	10.67	99,095	6.68	93,404	6.14	— 5,691	— .44
Total of iron	604,653	87.51	773,208	55.71	780,262	52.85	629,812	42.59	— 150,450	— 10.26
Lead	8,759	1.14	8,153	1.33	13,867	1.95	11,740	1.61	— 2,127	— .34
Quicksilver	198	.36	47	.08	52	.10	97	.19	— 45	— .09
Steel—										
Bars	31,812	2.46	73,641	4.89	151,904	8.17	86,863	4.69	— 65,041	— 3.48
Beams, pillars, etc.	17,440	1.10	26,460	1.73	34,289	2.11	54,992	3.63	— 20,703	— 1.52
Hoop	34,150	2.33	33,550	2.59	38,850	2.76	50,030	3.40	— 11,080	— .64
Plates and sheets	27,880	1.71	50,652	3.57	84,537	5.07	70,814	4.23	— 13,723	— .84
Other kinds	29,500	3.85	50,223	6.23	55,473	5.64	50,751	5.25	— 4,722	— .39
Total of steel	140,782	11.45	234,526	19.01	365,153	23.75	313,450	21.20	— 51,703	— 2.55
Tin	1,722	1.76	2,049	2.63	3,783	3.97	3,021	3.37	— 692	— .60
Zinc or spelter	4,819	.99	5,879	1.32	7,771	1.44	6,869	1.32	— 1,402	— .12
Metals, unenumerated	2,561	2.18	4,223	2.93	4,544	2.80	6,086	4.24	— 1,492	— 1.44
Total of metals	797,910	73.09	1,062,279	106.64	1,242,990	123.26	1,043,855	110.84	— 199,105	— 12.42

The trade in metals shows a shrinkage of 199,105 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 12.42 lakhs in value as compared with the previous year’s figures.

Brass.—The decline of 5,289 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.66 lakhs was due to heavy imports in the previous year.

Copper.—The imports of copper were the largest on record and show an increase of 18 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value, mixed or yellow metal mainly contributing to the increase. The imports of this latter metal were normal during the first half of the year but increased during the latter part in consequence of a fall in price. The value of the imports of copper from the United Kingdom was Rs. 18.92 lakhs and from Germany 11.93 lakhs against 19.97 lakhs and 7.91 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

Iron and steel.—Imports of iron fell by 19 per cent. and steel by 14 per cent., the decrease being due to large stocks on hand from the previous year’s speculative purchases. Iron bars fell by Rs. 8.20 lakhs and iron sheets and plates by 2.88 lakhs. Of the 42.59 lakhs’ worth of iron imported, Rs. 20.64 lakhs were from the United Kingdom and 18.95 lakhs from Belgium. Steel bars fell by Rs. 3.48 lakhs while steel beams, pillars, etc., increased by 1.52 lakhs owing to the high prices ruling for Rangoon teak. The United Kingdom supplied 11.81 lakhs’ worth of steel and Belgium 7.56 lakhs’ worth.

Tin.—Imports of tin (mostly block tin) fell by 692 cwts. in quantity and Rs. .60 lakh in value.

Other metals.—Aluminium which forms the bulk of imports under this head amounted to 4,477 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 3.46 lakhs in value against 2,275 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.91 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is due to the growing popularity of the metal for use as domestic utensils and to the fall in price in the United Kingdom, which supplied almost the whole quantity.

Machinery and mill-work.—Imports decreased by Rs. 1.92 lakhs in value or by 4 per cent. The value of locomotive and other steam engines rose by Rs. 1.78 lakhs. Electrical machinery fell by Rs. .93 lakh in value owing to the completion of large installations, and mining machinery by Rs. 1.32 lakhs as a result of smaller imports for the Kolar Gold Fields. Imports of textile machinery improved by Rs. 2.87 lakhs mainly owing to the construction of new spinning mills at Coimbatore and Madras. The chief items among “other sorts” were beltings for machinery, oil and gas engines, steam cranes, machinery for railway workshops and hydraulic presses. Of the total trade under machinery, the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 41.93 lakhs against 39.42 lakhs in the previous year.

Railway plant and rolling stock.—There was a further decrease in the value of the trade under this head by 14 per cent., the total imports being Rs. 62.41 lakhs against 72.36 lakhs in the previous year. Carriages and trucks showed a decrease of Rs. 21.17 lakhs, rails and fishplates of 6.86 lakhs and other sorts of materials of 6.15 lakhs owing to large imports in the previous year, while locomotive engines and tenders showed an increase of Rs. 14.73 lakhs, sleepers and keys of iron of 3.32 lakhs and sleepers of wood of 6.20 lakhs due to renewals and additions to stock.

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

The total value under this head increased by Rs. 3.90 lakhs or by 11 per cent. Chemicals increased by .33 lakh, the increase being shared between chemical manures and soda compounds, which shows industrial activity in the country. Under drugs and medicines, imports of camphor amounting to 420,767 lbs. valued at Rs. 4.38 lakhs showed an increase of 49 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value due to the reduction of price by the Japanese Camphor Monopoly resulting from the competition of artificial German camphor and Chinese camphor with the Japanese product in the European markets. The average value per lb. was one rupee as compared with Re. 1-2 in the previous year. Hong Kong and Japan supplied 2.77 and 1.25 lakhs’ worth, respectively, against 2.08 and .87 lakhs in the previous year. Tobacco leaf shows an increase of 70,250 lbs. in quantity and a decrease of Rs. .49 lakh in value due to larger imports of low grade tobacco from Ceylon and the United States of America for local manufacture and to smaller imports of fine wrapper leaves from Holland. Cigarettes fell from 374,906 lbs. valued at Rs. 4.11 lakhs to 319,275 lbs. valued at 3.98 lakhs. The United Kingdom contributed Rs. 2.05 lakhs and the United

States of America 1·86 lakhs. Under dyeing and tanning materials, alizarine and aniline are the principal classes of dyes imported. The imports of alizarine dyes rose from 1,268,032 lbs. valued at Rs. 7·72 lakhs to 1,331,635 lbs. valued at 8·50 lakhs and aniline dyes improved by 42 lakh, owing to the growing popularity of these dyes in dyeing yarns. Belgium was the chief source of supply.

V.—OILS.

Mineral oils which form the most important sub-head, had a set back of Rs. 21·49 lakhs or 32 per cent. The following statement shows the imports under the several sub-heads :—

Mineral oils.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.
Kerosene oil—										
From Straits Settlements..	414,895	1·29	..	..	1,516,792	5·33	908,268	3·41	608,524	1·9
„ Russia ..	6,279,609	23·06	608,489	2·86	2,308,927	8·86	576,563	2·16	1,732,364	6·7
„ Sumatra ..	1,546,595	5·31	1,154,264	4·38	2,561,056	9·80	1,252,359	4·68	1,308,697	5·1
„ Borneo (Dutch) ..	196,063	·61	1,196,070	4·23	1,026,610	3·68	..	..	1,026,610	3·6
„ United States of America.	1,489,345	7·66	5,198,802	25·33	7,386,461	35·17	6,782,480	31·60	603,981	3·6
„ Other countries ..	55,691	·19	696,245	2·49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,982,198	38·12	8,853,870	39·29	14,799,846	62·84	9,519,670	41·75	5,280,176	21·0
Fuel oils ..	268,474	·33	350,218	·27	745,228	·61	563,897	·44	181,331	·1
Lubricating oils ..	146,751	1·07	343,200	2·52	394,874	2·59	244,664	1·94	150,210	·6
Other kinds ..	203,512	·95	63,380	·59	63,096	·69	127,345	1·11	64,249	·4
Total of Mineral oils ..	10,600,935	40·47	9,610,768	42·67	16,003,044	66·73	10,455,576	45·24	5,547,468	21·4
Kerosene oil—										
From Bengal ..	719,778	2·62	49,940	·23	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Burma ..	3,986,850	19·41	12,836,568	40·79	10,994,945	32·39	14,405,140	46·86	4,310,195	14·4
Total ..	4,735,628	22·03	12,936,498	41·02	10,994,945	32·39	14,405,140	46·86	4,310,195	14·4

Imports of kerosene oil have contracted in volume by 36 per cent. and in value by 33 per cent. The falling off from Russia was 75 per cent. and from the Straits Settlements, Sumatra and Borneo 57 per cent. The imports from the United States of America which had been advancing steadily also fell by 8 per cent. The shrinkage in foreign kerosene oil has been more than counterbalanced by the large receipts of Burma oil which rose from 10,094,945 gallons in 1908-1909 to 14,405,140 gallons or by 42 per cent. The effect of the short supply of foreign oil is visible in the low level of kerosene oil in bond, the monthly average quantity in bond being 355,455 gallons against 646,622 gallons in 1908-1909. The enhancement of duty towards the close of the year is likely to affect the trade of the foreign oil still further. Of the total imports of kerosene oil, 5,038,437 gallons or 53 per cent. were in the form of bulk oil against 63 per cent. in the previous year. Of this, America supplied 45·68 per cent., Sumatra and the Straits Settlements 42·88 per cent., and Russia 11·41 per cent. Case oil was represented by 47 per cent. of the imports and was wholly supplied by America. Imports of lubricating oils fell by Rs. 65 lakh the supply from America having been limited. Petrol or motor spirit and benzine amounted to 13,062 gallons valued at Rs. 17,506 against 34,548 gallons valued at Rs. 38,888. The fall is due to the larger use of Burma petrol, imports of which rose from 46,728 gallons in 1908-1909 to 86,920 gallons in 1909-1910. Imports of vegetable oils also fell in value from Rs. 1·40 lakhs to 1·05 lakhs.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The total value of imports under this head advanced by Rs. 8·25 lakhs, coal and timber mainly contributing to the increase.

Imports of foreign coal rose from 21,730 tons valued at Rs. 3·59 lakhs to 29,379 tons valued at 4·64 lakhs owing to smaller imports of Bengal coal which fell from 380,367 tons valued at 31·71 lakhs to 304,972 tons valued at 25·56 lakhs, and the imports of coke fell by Rs. 1·28 lakhs in value, owing to the large imports in teakwood chiefly from Siam and Java improved by Rs. 2·95 lakhs and those from Burma by 4·35 lakhs. Imports of other timber advanced by Rs. 3·46 lakhs owing, mainly, to larger imports of jarrah wood sleepers from Australia for railway purposes.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Cotton-goods.—The imports were as follows :—

Cotton goods.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	Quantity.	Value, lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Value, lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Value, lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Value, lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Value, lakhs of rupees.
I. Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom ..	9,764,608	80·75	9,915,258	103·04	10,869,509	106·62	8,268,249	74·50	2,601,260	32·1
„ other countries ..	281,162	2·13	394,267	2·95	316,697	3·37	326,573	2·28	9,966	1·0
Total ..	10,045,770	82·88	10,309,525	105·99	11,186,116	109·99	8,594,822	76·78	2,591,294	33·2
II. Piece-goods—										
Grey—										
From United Kingdom ..	75,666,197	119·57	68,732,906	120·13	108,879,733	191·13	55,868,955	95·00	53,010,778	96·1
„ other countries ..	235,154	·42	178,932	·34	87,428	·19	152,381	·27	64,953	·0
Total ..	75,901,351	119·99	68,911,838	120·47	108,967,161	191·32	56,021,336	95·27	52,945,825	96·1
White—										
From United Kingdom ..	17,648,801	30·18	26,405,163	53·50	32,724,476	65·87	20,512,094	39·46	12,212,382	26·4
„ other countries ..	718,518	1·72	565,256	1·49	553,412	1·40	462,555	1·17	90,857	·5
Total ..	18,367,319	31·90	26,970,419	54·99	33,277,888	67·27	20,974,649	40·63	12,303,239	26·4
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom ..	39,456,018	72·20	45,485,431	85·34	45,848,070	87·91	31,924,444	58·08	13,923,626	29·9
„ other countries ..	194,979	·54	183,189	·56	462,714	1·34	184,759	·58	277,955	·7
Total ..	39,650,997	72·74	45,668,620	85·90	46,310,784	89·25	32,109,203	58·66	14,201,581	30·6
Total of piece-goods ..	133,919,667	224·63	141,550,877	261·36	188,555,833	347·84	109,105,168	194·56	79,450,645	153·8
III. Other cotton fabrics ..	..	2·24	..	3·45	..	3·03	..	2·29	..	..
Grand Total of cotton goods ..	..	309·75	..	370·80	..	460·86	..	273·63	..	187·7

As predicted last year there was a large decrease in the imports of cotton goods in the year under review. The heavy stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, the rise in the price of American and Egyptian cotton owing to short crops, the large increase in Home prices and the absence of demand owing to the diminution in the purchasing power of the people as a result of bad harvests and of the extremely high prices of food-grains were the contributing causes. In addition, prices in the local market did not respond to the rise in the value of the raw material and large business was therefore difficult. Although the Lancashire cotton trade was therefore in a worse condition than for many years back, conditions during the coming year may improve as the stocks of goods in the local markets are not by any means unusually large at present.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—There was a smart decline in the imports of yarn as was to be expected in a market of the nature of the past season and all counts and colours were affected. The total trade decreased by 23 per cent. in quantity and by 30 per cent. in value. Grey yarns fell in value by Rs. 10·80 lakhs, coloured yarns by 17·84 lakhs and medio twist and other kinds by 4·57 lakhs. The common counts, namely, 31 to 40, suffered considerably owing to large stocks, the decrease being Rs. 4·47 lakhs under grey yarns and 12·03 lakhs under coloured yarns. The United Kingdom supplied 96 per cent. of the total quantity of yarn imported.

Cotton piece-goods.—Imports of piece-goods fell by 42 per cent. in quantity and by 44 per cent. in value, the contraction being particularly great in greys, of which enormous stocks had remained at the beginning of the year. Greys were reduced by nearly 53 million yards or by 48 per cent, whites by 12¼ million yards or by 37 per cent. and coloured by 14¼ million yards or by 30 per cent. The chief decreases under grey piece-goods were Rs. 58·23 lakhs under dhutis, saris and scarves, 26·40 lakhs under longcloths and shirtings and 11·36 lakhs under jacanets. Under white piece-goods, jacanets, madapollams, etc., show a decrease of Rs. 10·69 lakhs, nainsooks 7·30 lakhs, longcloths and shirtings 4·91 lakhs, and dhutis and saris 3·56 lakhs. Under coloured piece-goods, prints and chintz, saris and scarves and shirtings declined by Rs. 10·49, 9·52 and 4·34 lakhs, respectively.

Other cotton fabrics.—Under this head, cotton sewing thread shows an increase of Rs. 35 lakh, but handkerchiefs have shared in the general depression of cotton goods, the importations dropping from Rs. 1.27 lakhs in 1908-1909 to .06 lakh in 1909-1910. The net result shows a falling off in the total trade from Rs. 3.03 lakhs in 1908-1909 to 2.29 lakhs in 1909-1910 or by .74 lakh.

Jute and woollen manufactures.—The total value of jute manufactures fell from Rs. 6.45 lakhs to 6.04 lakhs, the slight decrease being due to smaller imports of old gunny bags from Ceylon owing to smaller exports of rice to that colony. The fluctuation under woollen manufactures is small, the value of importations being Rs. 5.19 lakhs against 5.17 lakhs in the previous year, and calls for no remark.

B.—APPAREL.

The total value of imports under this head advanced by Rs. 3.84 lakhs. The value of gold and silver thread rose from Rs. 24.95 lakhs in 1908-1909 to 26.21 lakhs in 1909-1910 owing to recovery of trade and to the demand amongst the wealthier classes of natives for hand-made cloths embroidered with gold thread. Apparel (including drapery) rose by Rs. 1.21 lakhs, and haberdashery and millinery by .92 lakh. Of the total imports of Rs. 39.80 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplied apparel (including drapery, etc.) to the value of 1.66 lakhs, boots and shoes 1.14 lakhs, haberdashery and millinery 4.64 lakhs and hats and caps 2.86 lakhs. France supplied gold and silver thread to the value of Rs. 26.21 lakhs.

C.—OTHER ARTICLES.

The total imports of other manufactured articles expanded by 7 per cent. Paper and paste-board show an increase of Rs. 1.54 lakhs due to larger imports of printing paper from the United Kingdom. The increase of Rs. .64 lakh under glass and glassware is the result of larger imports of glass bangles of attractive patterns from Austria-Hungary and Germany owing to their growing popularity. Instruments show an increase of one lakh in value mainly under scientific descriptions. The decrease of Rs. .49 lakh under arms and ammunition occurs in dynamite and other explosives, the result of smaller imports for mining purposes. Matches increased in value from Rs. 9.60 lakhs in 1908-1909 to 10.20 lakhs, the increase being shared between Japan and Austria-Hungary. Under carriages and carts, imports of motor-cars and motor cycles rose from Rs. 2.83 lakhs to 4.49 lakhs, imports of cycles from 3.55 lakhs to 4.13 lakhs and of carriages from 1.39 lakhs to 1.80 lakhs. Cement fell from Rs. 5.66 lakhs to 4.21 lakhs in consequence of large stocks and soap rose from 3.72 lakhs to 5.19 lakhs owing to recovery of trade. Tea chests of wood rose by Rs. 1.10 lakhs in consequence of the larger outturn of tea. The value of the articles imported by post was nearly the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 10.38 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The value of re-exports which stood at Rs. 10.30 lakhs in 1908-1909 advanced to Rs. 14.43 lakhs in 1909-1910. Cotton piece-goods, which form the chief item under this head, rose from 1,856,251 yds., valued at Rs. 4.69 lakhs in 1908-1909, to 2,148,922 yds. valued at Rs. 5.42 lakhs in 1909-1910, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements absorbing, respectively, Rs. 2.05 and 2.71 lakhs against Rs. 1.79 and 2.62 lakhs in the previous year. Other items which entered into the re-export trade were jewellery Rs. 1.99 lakhs, articles re-exported by post Rs. 2.34 lakhs and musical instruments Rs. .88 lakh, against Rs. .26, 1.26 and .33 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The following table gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufactures in the export trade of this Presidency and shows their comparative importance:—



Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.
and skins	Rs. 3,28,83,910	Rs. 3,63,04,067	Rs. 3,83,05,680	Rs. 3,95,95,082	Rs. 20.44	+
on, raw	2,24,74,150	3,39,10,066	2,33,43,571	3,18,17,443	16.43	+
s	1,24,67,915	1,76,52,176	1,52,10,698	2,49,09,190	12.86	+
and pulse	1,41,12,269	2,95,89,490	2,37,51,239	1,40,59,465	7.26	+
.. .. .	63,91,297	90,44,046	1,11,98,474	1,16,73,462	5.97	+
ee	1,40,39,908	1,10,48,816	1,38,20,828	1,08,85,489	5.62	+
on manufactures	84,63,198	82,85,351	88,11,851	99,14,800	5.12	+
its and vegetables	32,03,606	30,64,273	61,17,513	88,12,559	4.45	+
r manufactures	49,87,530	53,09,131	61,90,471	72,27,705	3.73	+
es	51,35,192	31,05,531	40,21,518	48,52,475	2.51	+
.. .. .	32,82,964	25,03,667	45,53,509	42,77,119	2.21	+
visions	22,27,991	28,23,531	31,00,298	32,34,108	1.67	+
ider, bran and cattle-food	26,86,544	30,38,080	39,85,953	31,47,208	1.62	+
ton twist and yarn	14,99,843	12,25,788	17,29,308	28,16,239	1.45	+
ures	3,36,773	27,32,492	28,93,503	25,75,612	1.33	+
icles (not specified) exported by post.	1,09,690	15,33,534	16,15,238	17,85,942	.92	+
ugs, medicines and narcotics	14,95,232	13,34,080	14,11,457	16,22,692	.84	+
istles and fibre for brushes and brooms.	9,45,897	7,00,779	12,13,333	14,75,070	.76	+
imals, living	17,30,996	17,93,122	13,07,341	13,93,647	.72	+
yeing and tanning materials	32,49,448	22,91,091	15,90,030	13,68,287	.70	+
ood and manufactures of wood	13,08,915	15,90,658	13,61,384	10,47,809	.60	+
gar	9,62,686	9,63,762	9,78,928	7,44,294	.58	+
te, raw	17,92,290	9,98,122	7,65,799	6,52,196	.54	+
etals	5,84,713	10,76,665	6,19,230	5,67,894	.29	+
emp, raw	4,88,584	8,97,755	4,55,209	4,23,547	.22	+
ool, raw and manufactured	3,65,602	5,10,627	4,83,219	3,99,609	.21	+
ilk, raw	2,73,017	2,31,013	2,79,439	3,58,434	.18	+
lorn and hornmeal	1,65,197	3,48,279	2,69,680	3,08,354	.16	+
aints and colours	1,98,923	1,28,427	1,56,717	3,00,331	.15	+
fica	5,62,079	8,32,141	4,92,758	2,33,458	.12	+
pparel	2,82,012	1,93,069	1,30,269	1,64,632	.08	+
ther articles	22,37,274	11,17,462	10,64,881	13,83,321	.76	+
Total merchandise	15,08,25,745	18,61,76,091	18,12,29,326	19,37,07,423	100.00	+
Treasure—						
Gold	1,93,510	4,446	6,06,834	3,419	..	+
Silver	14,96,709	45,35,172	35,27,710	75,54,520	..	+
Total treasure	16,89,219	45,39,618	41,34,544	75,57,939	..	+
Grand Total, exports	15,25,14,964	19,07,15,709	18,53,63,870	20,12,65,362	..	+

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

The trade under this head comprised cattle, sheep and poultry to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and the small increase of Rs. .86 lakh calls for no remark.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Coffee.—The exports were as follows:—

Coffee.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	149,921	82,12,379	123,300	62,12,171	1,31,765	68,08,699	110,144	56,98,778	— 21,621	— 11,14,921
Ceylon	19,343	6,63,234	17,688	6,51,942	14,481	5,33,382	11,316	4,24,701	— 3,165	— 1,09,181
Victoria	3,557	1,91,167	4,814	2,20,370	5,929	2,83,440	5,574	2,73,448	— 355	— 9,992
Belgium	5,086	2,10,369	4,954	1,96,060	4,584	1,72,983	8,816	3,68,918	+	4,332
France	100,634	41,88,488	75,814	31,11,199	130,555	54,50,436	76,793	33,16,264	— 58,762	— 21,34,172
Austria-Hungary	2,431	1,27,219	4,070	1,93,518	2,195	1,60,419	5,971	2,80,746	+	2,776
Other Countries	10,204	4,46,052	11,000	4,63,556	9,429	4,11,469	11,827	5,28,134	+	2,398
Total	291,176	1,40,39,908	241,640	1,10,48,816	299,938	1,38,20,828	230,441	1,08,85,489	— 69,497	— 29,35,339
Average price per cwt. according to shipping bills.	Rs. 48-2		Rs. 45-11		Rs. 46-2		Rs. 47-4			

Exports of coffee show a decline of 23 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value. Excluding the figures for 1906-1907 the quantity exported was the smallest during the decade and the value, the smallest during the past 20 years, the average value having fallen from Rs. 63-2-0 per cwt. 20 years ago to Rs. 47-4-0 in 1909-1910. The shrinkage in the volume as compared with the previous year is due to the shortness of local crops. The heavy reserves in Brazil created by the

valorization scheme, and the exceedingly good crop there during the year also contributed to the fall. The use of substitutes is said to have increased largely in Germany and this must also have had a material influence on the trade. Since the world's supply of coffee is virtually controlled by Brazil, it is not surprising that the trade in India should have been affected by the heavy reserves elsewhere. The shipments to the United Kingdom and France represent 47 and 33 per cent. of the total exports; while the exports to the United Kingdom fell by 16 per cent. below those of the previous year, those to France fell by 41 per cent.

Fruits and vegetables.—The total value of exports of fruits and vegetables amounted to Rs. 86.13 lakhs against Rs. 61.48 lakhs in the previous year. The exports of cocoanut kernel or copra amounted to 532,176 cwts. valued at Rs. 74.19 lakhs against 388,993 cwts. valued at Rs. 52.02 lakhs and surpassed all previous records. The increase is due to heavy crops and to the high price fetched owing to the strong demand from the Continent. Great improvements have been made in the preparation of oil from copra and large quantities which used to be prepared for soap-makers are now being consumed as food both in Europe and in the United States. The short supply of olive oil in Europe and of American cotton oil assisted in the growth of this trade. As the preparation of edible cocoanut oil is a paying enterprise, this development is likely to continue. Exports to Germany Rs. 2.29, 1.52 and 1.35 lakhs respectively. Owing to want of shipping facilities at the ports of Travancore, a large volume of Travancore copra was exported from the British Indian ports, especially from Cochin.

The subjoined table presents in detail a view of the exports of the several products of the cocoanut palm to foreign countries during the past two years:—

		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coc	No.	182,375	6,075	32,788	1,522	— 149,587	— 4,553
Coi	cwt.	8,545	91,313	12,277	1,32,274	+ 3,732	+ 40,961
Coi	ufactures ..	568,743	61,90,471	672,429	72,27,705	+ 103,686	+ 10,37,234
Coi	(cordage and rope).	9,142	87,947	15,586	1,44,319	+ 6,144	+ 56,372
Cop	..	388,993	52,02,495	532,176	74,19,362	+ 143,183	+ 22,16,866
Coc	oil ..	2,813,764	39,71,302	24,98,291	37,09,202	+ 315,473	+ 2,62,100
Coc	poona ..	151,517	5,69,269	1,10,116	4,08,845	— 41,401	— 1,60,424
Coc	shells ..	..	..	..	62	..	+ 62

Under fresh vegetables, the chief exports were of onions and potatoes, whose value rose to Rs. 11.81 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 2.77 lakhs over the previous year's figures. Exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements amounted to Rs. 7.61 and 4.20 lakhs, respectively, against 6.59 and 2.44 lakhs in the previous year.

Grain and pulse.—The total exports of grain and pulse fell by 34 per cent. in volume and 41 per cent. in value.

Grain and pulse.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	CWT.	RS.	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	347,023	11,29,493	+ 168,872	+ 4,69,420
„ other countries ..	3	9	15	60	11	37	..	..	— 11	— 37
Total ..	404,054	10,28,204	355,179	12,04,483	178,162	6,60,110	347,023	11,29,493	+ 168,861	+ 4,69,383
Rice not in the husk—										
To Ceylon ..	2,262,410	1,19,04,028	3,984,116	2,56,43,375	3,017,186	1,94,88,570	1,888,303	1,15,16,642	— 1,128,863	— 79,71,928
„ Mauritius ..	80,006	4,15,152	332,273	21,32,961	485,816	33,16,147	151,018	9,27,944	— 334,798	— 23,88,203
„ Réunion ..	49,571	2,27,210	38,998	2,33,985	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ other countries ..	55,685	2,60,587	19,058	1,41,344	16,230	1,22,074	50,215	3,67,691	+ 33,985	+ 2,45,617
Total ..	2,447,672	1,28,06,977	4,374,445	2,81,51,665	3,519,212	2,29,26,791	2,089,536	1,28,12,277	— 1,429,676	— 1,01,14,514
Gram ..	32,932	79,733	32,547	1,14,232	9,025	37,249	5,991	29,091	— 3,034	— 8,158
Jawar and bajra ..	26,449	55,226	891	4,172	388	1,891	..	..	..	..
Pulse ..	33,626	1,39,780	19,965	1,11,993	21,127	1,23,144	13,422	77,183	+ 487	+ 1,915
Other grains ..	477	2,350	603	2,945	346	2,054	1,260	7,615	+ 7,705	+ 45,981
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	2,458,107	1,40,59,465	— 1,270,153	— 96,91,774

There was a smart recovery from the diminished trade of the previous year in respect of paddy, exports of which amounted to 347,023 cwts. valued at Rs. 11.29 lakhs against 178,162 cwts. valued at Rs. 6.60 lakhs in the previous year. The rise in the price of paddy in Akyab led the merchants in Jaffna to import this commodity from the northern ports of this Presidency. The exports of rice for 1909-1910 fell by 40 per cent. in volume and 44 per cent. in value below those of 1908-1909, the decrease being chiefly noticeable in exports to Ceylon and Mauritius. Good crops and cheap prices in Burma combined with bad harvests owing to the failure of the North-East monsoon in Southern India led to a very large increase of exports from Burma to Ceylon and a corresponding decrease in the exports from this Presidency. Owing to the poverty of outturn in the crop, the exportable surplus was diminished and Madras had to get from Burma nearly double the quantity of rice and paddy obtained in 1908-1909. The exports from Karikal and Pondicherry amounting to 70,355 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.96 lakhs have been treated as exports from the Madras Presidency. The average price per cwt. of paddy and rice is given in the subjoined statement for the last ten years:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Paddy ..	2 11 8	2 10 0	2 5 4	2 4 3	2 5 2	2 11 5	3 3 7	3 6 3	3 12 2	3 4 1
Rice ..	5 7 1	5 5 10	5 2 6	4 10 6	4 10 7	5 5 4	6 2 5	6 6 11	6 8 2	6 2 1

The exports of pulse fell by 7,705 cwts valued at Rs. .46 lakh. The fluctuations in other grains are small.

Spices.—Exports of spices rose in value from Rs. 40.21 lakhs to Rs. 48.52 lakhs. The Rs. 8.31 lakhs so gained represents an increase of 20 per cent., pepper being the most important item. The principal sub-heads are shown below:—

Spices.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Pepper ..	9,758,646	33,94,509	5,684,001	17,08,540	7,384,016	17,70,764	10,596,314	25,27,880	+ 3,212,298	+ 7,57,116
Ginger ..	3,828,084	7,85,673	1,499,480	3,67,822	3,725,619	8,04,263	2,616,263	6,78,206	— 1,109,356	— 1,26,057
Chillies ..	7,025,486	8,22,180	8,098,491	9,66,477	8,439,894	13,10,661	8,282,068	14,38,313	— 157,826	+ 1,27,652
Cardamoms ..	80,885	91,407	33,953	28,003	74,902	77,897	160,092	1,60,087	+ 85,190	+ 82,190

The pepper crop of 1909-10 was a bumper one and exports increased by 3,212,298 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 7.57 lakhs in value. The increase is attributable to a strong demand from the Continent and America. The United Kingdom took pepper to the value of Rs. 2.39 lakhs, Germany Rs. 6.36 lakhs, Austria-Hungary Rs. 1.75 lakhs, America Rs. 6.92 lakhs and Italy Rs. 5.39 lakhs. Ginger dropped by 30 per cent. The large trade in the previous year apparently led to a heavily stocked market, resulting in a diminished demand and consequent decrease in the exports of the year. As a set off against the decrease in foreign exports of this article to was an increase of Rs. 1.41 lakhs in the value of the coastwise exports of this article to Bombay. Exports of chillies show a decrease of 157,826 lbs. in quantity and an increase of Rs. 1.28 lakhs in value. The rise in price is due to small stocks available for export. Ceylon took chillies to the value of Rs. 11.31 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 3.03 lakhs against 11.37 lakhs and 1.58 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of cardamoms improved by 85,190 lbs. valued at Rs. .82 lakh. The trade was chiefly divided between the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar dropped from 173,105 cwts. valued at Rs. 9.79 lakhs to 119,719 cwts. valued at 7.44 lakhs, the result of smaller exports of unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below) to the United Kingdom on account of the poor sugarcane crops and high prices ruling for jaggery.

Tea.—The exports were distributed as follows:—

	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	7,236,767	45,67,032	7,855,666	52,35,446	8,944,781	64,00,593	9,504,060	67,68,068	+ 559,279	+ 8,67,47
Ceylon ..	1,341,960	7,00,902	3,163,734	19,54,512	3,879,395	24,36,213	3,805,391	24,38,425	- 74,004	- 2,91
Canada ..	1,938,771	9,83,262	2,889,299	18,15,689	3,690,463	23,06,314	3,719,538	23,21,887	+ 29,075	+ 25,67
Other Countries ..	73,671	50,101	64,861	38,399	96,366	55,354	65,527	45,082	- 30,839	- 10,27
Total ..	10,591,169	63,01,297	13,973,560	90,44,046	16,611,005	1,11,98,474	17,094,516	1,15,78,462	+ 483,511	+ 3,74,91
Average price per lb. according to ship- ping bills.	9 annas 6 pies.		10 annas 4 pies.		10 annas 9 pies.		10 annas 10 pies.		..	
Of the above total— Green Tea ..	9,559	7,127	79,761	59,821	..	..	..	..	..	..

The trade in the exports of tea to foreign countries which has shown a remarkable development during the decade amounted to 17.1 million pounds valued at Rs. 115.73 lakhs against 16.61 million pounds valued at Rs. 111.98 lakhs in the previous year. How great the expansion has been can be judged from the fact that the trade which amounted to 4.42 million pounds valued at Rs. 33.55 lakhs in 1899-1900 went up by 287 per cent. in quantity and 245 per cent. in value in the past year. The increase in the exports to the United Kingdom is partly due to the expansion in Home consumption resulting from the grant of old age pensions, as well as to the increased demands of a growing population, to low duty paid stocks in the country and to the more attractive quality and the character of the blends. The total area under tea cultivation including that for Travancore and Cochin was 43,871 acres in 1909 against 41,730 in 1908 and 33,279 in 1899 and the production was 18.34 million pounds in 1909 against 17.03 million pounds in 1908 and 3.90 million pounds in 1899. The United Kingdom, which continues to be the distributing centre for the European and American markets, took 55 per cent. of the total exports, while Ceylon and Canada each took 22 per cent., the shipments to the former being cargo destined to other countries. There were no exports of green tea during the year under review.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Manganese ore is by far the chief item under metals. The dullness of business in the iron and steel industries brought about a reaction in the exports, the quantity receding from 1,523,000 cwts. to 1,352,000 cwts. and the value from Rs. 9.42 lakhs to Rs. 5.53 lakhs. Of the total, the United Kingdom took 528,000 cwts. against 703,000 cwts. while the United States took 824,000 cwts. against 609,000 cwts. in the previous year. There were no exports to France or Belgium, although in the preceding year shipments to those countries amounted to 141,000 cwts. and 70,000 cwts. respectively.

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

The total value under this head fell by Rs. .08 lakh. Cinchona bark shows an increase of 689 cwts. in quantity and Rs. .20 lakh in value, but did not reach the average of the previous five years owing to the decline in the industry in consequence of the competition of Java bark. Other items of importance were senna leaves and *nux-vomica*. The value of senna leaves exported to the Continent and America was Rs. 5 lakhs against Rs. 3.83 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of *nux-vomica* increased from 24,447 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.35 lakhs in 1908-1909 to 28,797 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.49 lakhs in 1909-1910. The trade in leaf tobacco advanced from 1,337,696 lbs. to 1,444,632 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 2.32 lakhs to Rs. 2.78 lakhs in value. The bulk of the exports was to the Straits Settlements which took 1,374,612 lbs. valued at Rs. 2.60 lakhs against 1,282,657 lbs. valued at Rs. 2.20 lakhs in the previous year. Much of the leaf is of the description consumed in the hookah. Cigars advanced from 579,802 lbs. valued at

27 lakhs to 6,97,507 lbs. valued at Rs. 5.57 lakhs. United Kingdom took cigars e value of Rs. 2.01 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 1.83 lakhs. The total e of dyeing and tanning materials fell by Rs. 2.32 lakhs or 14 per cent. Follow- a decline, which has been practically continuous for some years, there was again nsiderable decrease in the exports of indigo in the year under review. Exports ined in volume by 21 per cent. and in value by 23 per cent. and were the illest on record. This trade is being killed by the competition of synthetic indigo. ited Kingdom reduced its demand from 629 cwts. to 303 cwts. and Egypt from 12 cwts. to 1,564 cwts. The trade in myrabolams fell from 192,356 cwts. valued Rs. 5.09 lakhs to 161,688 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.44 lakhs. The United Kingdom sorbed 2.72 lakhs and the United States of America 1.44 lakhs against 3 lakhs and 52 lakhs in the previous year. The exports of turmeric maintained their progress a further increase of 1,561 cwts. or 5 per cent. in quantity. This, however, was eompanied by a drop in price, bringing its total value lower by Rs. .04 lakh or per cent.

V.—OILS.

Exports of oils show a set back of 10 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in alue. They comprise animal, essential, mineral and vegetable oils. Of the ssential oils, lemon grass oil is by far the most important. The exports of this oil ounted to 11,815 gallons valued at Rs. 1.89 lakhs and do not show much variation. oconut oil which represented 89 per cent. of the oils exported dropped from 2,813,764 gallons valued at Rs. 39.71 lakhs to 2,498,291 gallons valued at Rs. 37.09 lakhs -- a decrease in quantity of 315,473 gallons or 11 per cent. and in value Rs. 2.62 lakhs or 6 per cent. The decrease is more than counterbalanced by the larger exports of copra to Germany, where improved methods have been adopted for obtaining from it both cake and oil. The price of the oil has also risen in sympathy with other edible oils, the average price of Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon being the highest in the decade except that of 1902-1903. A noticeable feature in this year's trade is the large quantity sent to Germany and the small shipment to the United Kingdom. While Germany and Belgium increased their demands from Rs. 11.64 lakhs and Rs. 5.54 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 14.78 lakhs and Rs. 6.22 lakhs in the year under review, the United Kingdom and the United States of America reduced theirs from Rs. 9.82 lakhs and Rs. 9.95 lakhs to Rs. 4.79 lakhs and Rs. 8.89 lakhs.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

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

Raw materials.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.	9,45,897	7,00,779	12,13,833	14,75,070	+ 2,61,737
Cotton ..	2,24,74,160	3,39,10,066	2,33,43,571	3,18,17,443	+ 84,73,872
Fodder, bran and cattle-food ..	26,86,544	30,38,080	39,85,953	31,47,208	- 8,38,745
Hemp ..	4,68,584	8,97,755	4,55,209	4,23,547	- 31,662
Hides and skins ..	61,17,006	58,43,280	43,31,997	72,01,222	+ 28,69,226
Horn and hornmeal ..	1,66,197	3,48,279	2,69,680	3,08,354	+ 38,674
Jute ..	17,92,280	9,98,122	7,65,799	6,62,196	- 1,13,603
Manures ..	12,56,778	27,32,492	28,93,503	25,75,612	- 3,17,891
Mica ..	5,62,079	8,32,141	4,92,758	2,33,458	- 2,59,300
Seeds ..	1,24,67,915	1,76,52,176	1,62,10,698	2,49,09,190	+ 86,98,492
Silk ..	2,73,017	2,31,013	2,79,439	3,58,434	+ 78,995
Wood ..	11,87,458	14,93,048	12,00,362	9,67,622	- 2,93,240

The total value of raw materials increased by Rs. 197.60 lakhs or 36 per cent.

Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.—The fibre is mainly obtained from the palmyra palm and is exported from Cocanada, Tuticorin and some ports on the West Coast. The trade amounted to Rs. 14.75 lakhs, against 12.13 lakhs in the previous year, the chief consumers being Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium which took respectively shipments to the value of Rs. 4.68, 4.57, and 3.92 lakhs against 4.57, 2.97 and 3.09 lakhs in the previous year.

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Cotton, raw.—The trade was distributed as follows :—

Cotton, raw.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	129,519	39,80,018	149,629	49,42,718	144,562	42,42,762	142,367	51,29,197	- 2,195	+ 8,86,435
Germany ..	90,699	27,19,535	115,240	37,30,388	53,880	15,41,709	70,609	22,96,023	+ 16,729	+ 7,54,314
Holland ..	18,764	5,28,148	41,377	13,51,693	22,482	6,20,166	24,063	7,84,087	+ 1,581	+ 1,63,921
Belgium ..	169,096	49,55,850	319,511	97,39,218	225,289	59,61,269	186,006	58,03,754	- 39,283	- 1,57,515
France ..	44,042	12,26,898	54,531	16,26,871	47,396	13,09,449	24,296	6,91,131	- 23,100	- 6,18,318
Italy ..	21,243	6,68,642	20,033	6,51,423	22,918	6,59,984	25,067	8,58,992	+ 2,149	+ 1,99,008
Austria-Hungary ..	20,345	6,32,857	18,940	6,12,387	27,411	8,09,425	33,622	11,13,193	+ 6,211	+ 3,03,768
Japan ..	251,328	70,28,924	294,048	99,87,527	247,886	73,50,159	415,600	1,44,39,962	+ 187,714	+ 70,89,803
Other countries ..	25,112	7,33,278	39,105	12,67,861	29,313	8,48,648	21,753	7,01,104	- 7,560	- 1,47,544
Total ..	770,148	2,24,74,150	1,052,414	3,39,10,066	821,137	2,33,43,571	943,883	3,18,17,443	+ 122,246	+ 84,73,872

Raw cotton represented 42 per cent. of the total value of raw materials exported. A good crop followed by high prices in consequence of short crops in the United States and Egypt led to increased exports to the Continent and Japan. The exports were the largest on record excepting those of 1907-1908 and rose by 15 per cent. in quantity and 36 per cent. in value compared with the previous year. Owing to high prices every available supply was shipped during the first half of the year, in consequence of which a large quantity had to be imported from Bombay during the latter half for use in the local mills. The local price of cotton rose gradually from Rs. 137 per candy of 500 lbs. at the beginning of the year to Rs. 195 at the close of the year. Japan, one of the largest consumers of Indian cotton, which it sells to China in a manufactured state, took 68 per cent. more than in the previous year. Germany increased her demand by 31 per cent., Austria-Hungary 23 per cent., Italy 9 per cent., and Holland 7 per cent. Exports to Belgium and France show decreases both in quantity and value while those to the United Kingdom show a decrease in quantity but an increase in value, indicating high price paid for cotton. The distribution of trade under the three main commercial varieties were Cocanadas 166,892 cwts. against 211,290 cwts. in the previous year; Tinnevellys 515,318 cwts. against 411,623 cwts.; Northern and Westerns 261,169 cwts. against 198,224 cwts.

Fodder, bran and cattle-food.—The chief item under this head is oil-cake which shows a decrease of 183,609 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 8.25 lakhs in value, owing to smaller exports of ground-nut cakes to Germany which is largely supplied by France, where enormous quantity of oilseeds are crushed by improved methods.

Hemp.—The exports of hemp fell from 37,326 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.55 lakhs to 36,860 cwts. valued at 4.24 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed Rs. 2.13 lakhs and Italy 2.05 lakhs.

Hides and skins, raw.—The subjoined statement shows the distribution of trade in the export of raw hides and skins :—

Hides and skins, raw.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Hides, raw ..	730	31,041	723	37,280	809	28,670	733	37,190	- 76	+ 8,51
Skins, raw ..	8,383	10,484	10,484	7,475	28,670	6,795	37,190	680	+ 8,51	
United Kingdom ..	8,218	7,50,553	7,218	7,99,034	5,673	5,24,542	12,241	14,07,778	+ 8,568	+ 8,83,2
Victoria ..	467,315	49,957	444,302	2,91,290	330,790	3,06,735	754,304	4,10,534	+ 1,051	+ 1,03,7
France ..	453	7,231	2,706	7,449	3,427	2,25,610	4,478	5,63,887	+ 3,110	+ 3,38,2
United States of America ..	25,031	485,016	145,645	495,803	178,400	119,924	207,540	43,101	+ 200,626	+ 12,86,2
Other countries ..	41,494	42,79,875	33,956	37,70,517	29,063	30,69,342	43,101	43,55,622	+ 694,031	+ 2,441
Total ..	2,518,556	2,09,760	2,026,880	181,454	1,696,306	1,77,098	2,390,337	238,420	+ 132,469	+ 2,49,1
	2,254	59,650	781	52,110	1,421	41,441	3,862	68,649	+ 27,208	
	126,210	3,622,128	42,551	3,155,181	105,951	2,431,371	238,420	3,911,151	+ 1,479,780	+ 28,607

The export trade in raw hides rose from Rs. 29 lakh to 37 lakh and that in raw skins expanded by 27,208 cwts. or 65 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 28.61 lakhs or 66 per cent. in value. The trade in raw skins which had been stagnant since

the financial crisis in America at the end of 1907 assumed normal proportions in the year under review. Goat skins, which formed 95 per cent. of the total exports of raw skins, increased from 40,558 cwts. valued at Rs. 42.45 lakhs to 65,115 cwts. valued at Rs. 68.73 lakhs, owing to increased demands especially from America and the United Kingdom for chrome tanning purposes. Sheep skins improved by 2,735 cwts. in quantity and 2.39 lakhs in value owing to recovery of trade.

Manures.—Exports fell from 50,606 tons valued at Rs. 28.94 lakhs to 44,333 tons valued at Rs. 25.76 lakhs, the fall being chiefly in oil-cake manure which declined from 30,046 tons valued at Rs. 18.40 lakhs to 22,565 tons valued at Rs. 13.76 lakhs. Of the total exports of manures, Ceylon and France took animal bones valued at Rs. 2.65 lakhs and Rs. 1.19 lakhs respectively. Ceylon, Java, the Straits Settlements and Germany took oil-cake manure to the value of Rs. 8.93, 1.83, 1.06 and 1.79 lakhs respectively. Fish manure valued at Rs. 3.11 lakhs was exported to Ceylon.

Mica.—Exports showed a further decrease of 4,539 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 2.60 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom took Rs. 2.09 lakhs against 4.35 lakhs in the previous year.

Seeds.—The trade in seeds improved by 54 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value. Castor, cotton, earthnut and sesamum were the principal seeds exported. The distribution of these exports is shown in the following table :—

Seeds.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
Essential Seeds ..	41,009	3,07,423	36,044	2,54,832	30,646	2,04,945	23,167	2,12,790	- 7,479	- 7,845
Castor—										
United Kingdom ..	142,319	8,07,524	383,553	29,58,368	152,292	10,37,373	192,668	12,64,063	+ 40,375	+ 226,691
Belgium ..	28,207	1,56,918	116,418	9,41,404	43,010	3,19,788	34,006	2,13,093	- 9,004	- 1,06,696
France ..	100,822	5,56,703	76,314	5,90,315	66,002	5,16,186	42,847	2,81,258	- 23,155	- 2,34,928
Other countries ..	25,793	1,32,444	35,334	2,78,526	30,510	2,00,354	12,050	83,426	- 18,460	- 1,16,938
Total ..	297,141	16,53,589	611,619	47,68,613	291,816	20,73,700	281,571	18,41,840	- 10,244	- 2,31,860
Cotton—										
United Kingdom ..	58,259	1,40,616	253,486	7,19,293	353,240	8,06,581	45,713	1,52,871	- 207,527	- 6,54,310
Other countries ..	33,732	1,00,909	41,085	1,31,670	35,159	1,31,333	28,138	1,09,592	- 7,021	- 11,741
Total ..	91,991	2,41,525	294,571	8,50,963	288,399	9,27,914	73,851	2,61,863	- 214,548	- 6,66,051
Earthnut—										
United Kingdom ..	31,642	2,02,923	10,440	86,704	1b. 20	2	160,108	12,53,208	+ 160,108	+ 12,53,206
Germany ..	43,086	2,53,424	19,562	1,37,108	9,733	76,724	45,999	3,42,344	+ 36,266	+ 2,65,620
Belgium ..	42,343	2,51,509	63,023	4,66,847	..	..	65,615	5,83,059	+ 65,615	+ 5,83,059
France ..	1,218,672	77,58,137	1,121,096	89,14,903	1,448,463	1,12,41,416	2,309,531	1,77,28,067	+ 861,068	+ 64,86,651
Austria-Hungary ..	23,474	1,45,998	..	..	..	..	46,106	3,49,232	+ 46,106	+ 3,49,232
Other countries ..	7,680	49,275	3,971	27,875	28,675	2,29,246	20,657	1,44,768	- 8,018	- 83,478
Total ..	1,368,897	86,61,266	1,218,092	96,33,437	1,486,871	1,15,47,388	2,648,016	2,04,01,678	+ 1,161,146	+ 88,54,290
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
France ..	128,647	8,67,519	83,084	7,51,021	225	1,950	158,344	11,51,513	+ 158,119	+ 11,49,563
Austria-Hungary ..	13,522	95,318	68,881	6,56,965	8,672	70,836	28,119	2,12,026	+ 19,447	+ 1,41,190
Other countries ..	28,788	1,73,118	29,567	2,63,752	12,456	1,04,550	23,023	1,65,657	+ 10,567	+ 61,107
Total ..	170,955	11,35,955	181,532	16,71,738	21,353	1,77,336	209,486	15,29,196	+ 188,133	+ 13,51,860
Other sorts ..	86,189	4,68,167	61,215	4,72,593	42,799	2,79,415	94,097	6,61,823	+ 51,298	+ 3,82,408
Total of seeds ..	2,056,182	1,84,67,915	2,403,073	1,76,52,176	2,161,883	1,52,10,898	3,330,188	2,49,09,190	+ 1,168,305	+ 96,98,493

Castor seeds.—The exports showed a further fall of 4 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value. The decrease is attributable to a smaller outturn owing to contraction in the area cultivated, preference being given to other crops.

Cotton seeds.—The decrease of 214,548 cwts. valued at Rs. 6.66 lakhs is due to larger local consumption of the seed as cattle-food owing to the scarcity of fodder in the interior of the Presidency, and to the competition in the United Kingdom of Soya bean from Manchuria.

Earthnut seeds.—Earthnuts represented 80 per cent. of the exports of seeds. Exports progressed by 78 per cent. in quantity and 77 per cent. in value. The high prices ruling for cotton seed and linseed caused a firmness of prices in other oleaginous seeds, and America had to indent on France for a larger supply of earthnut oil. This led to a rapid absorption by France of all the available supply of seeds. The demand was so strong that a considerable volume of trade done with Bengal in previous years was diverted to satisfy the continental demands. France absorbed 87 per cent. of the total quantity shipped; this is an increase of 59 per cent. on the previous year's figures. The United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary absorbed the remaining 13 per cent. of the trade. Exports *via* Pondicherry amounted to 1,797,329 cwts. against 1,088,205 cwts. in the previous year.

Sesamum seeds.—The trade in sesamum seeds which was in a depressed condition in the previous year rose to its normal state, the increase being 188,133 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 13.52 lakhs in value over the previous year. A large crop consequent on the larger area of cultivation led to a fall in price and a corresponding increase in exports. The average price fell from Rs. 8-5-0 per cwt. to Rs. 7-5-0. Exports coastwise show considerable decrease. France and Austria-Hungary took to the value of Rs. 11.52 lakhs and 2.12 lakhs against .02 and .71 lakh, respectively, in the previous year.

Other sorts of seeds increased by 43,819 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 3.75 lakhs in value owing to larger exports of mustard and rape-seeds to Europe.

Silk.—The trade in the exports of raw silk fell from 571,840 lbs. to 559,550 lbs. but the value rose from Rs. 2.79 lakhs to 3.58 lakhs. This is attributable to a rise in the price of wild chasam or waste silk, which formed the bulk of the trade, the average value having risen from As. 7-9 per lb. to As. 10-8. France was the largest consumer and took to the value of Rs. 2.71 lakhs against 2.20 lakhs in the previous year.

Wood.—Exports of wood declined from Rs. 12.61 lakhs to 9.68 lakhs owing to smaller exports of sandalwood, Germany and France taking 1.78 and .77 lakhs' worth of sandalwood, respectively, against Rs. 3.77 and 2.38 lakhs in the previous year.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The exports were distributed as follows:—

Cotton twist and yarn.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Ceylon	145,246	1,06,162	206,160	1,79,854	271,019	2,25,444	731,976	34,37,67	+ 460,957	+ 1,18,
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.).	2,791,216	13,52,971	2,022,880	10,30,577	3,340,000	14,85,034	5,277,200	24,61,395	+ 1,937,200	+ 9,66,
Other countries ..	298,373	40,710	33,274	15,357	43,614	18,830	52,098	21,077	+ 8,484	+ 2
Total ..	3,234,835	14,99,843	2,262,314	12,25,738	3,654,633	17,29,308	6,061,274	28,16,239	+ 2,406,641	+ 10,86

Exports of cotton twist and yarn advanced from Rs. 17.29 lakhs to Rs. 28.16 lakhs, an increase of 10.87 lakhs or 62 per cent. in value, and were the largest during the past 20 years. This is due to a larger demand and better prices obtained for the yarn in China which is the chief consumer of Indian yarns and took 53 per cent. more yarn than in the previous year.

Cotton piece-goods.—Exports of cotton piece-goods increased by 14 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value:—

Piece-goods.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Grey goods—										
ey	3,421,834	5,76,596	1,176,196	1,81,206	495,685	1,10,908	2,682,003	4,26,119	+ 2,186,318	+ 3,15,211
hite	65,849	13,212	102,415	24,990	76,334	22,787	111,890	28,040	+ 35,556	+ 5,258
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
o Ceylon	7,814,328	28,57,619	7,654,289	27,46,476	8,958,173	32,74,360	9,733,071	37,58,808	+ 774,898	+ 4,84,448
o Straits settlements ..	8,499,431	33,23,650	8,475,082	36,22,209	7,887,756	35,88,042	9,278,993	41,64,692	+ 1,391,237	+ 5,86,650
o Philippines	4,288,903	7,41,376	3,448,618	6,22,566	2,834,009	5,16,884	1,623,974	3,12,735	— 1,210,035	— 2,04,149
o Other countries	660,246	1,62,607	881,839	1,76,296	1,360,925	3,12,316	1,293,493	3,26,712	— 67,432	+ 14,396
Total ..	21,262,963	70,85,252	20,459,828	71,67,541	21,040,863	76,91,602	21,929,531	85,62,947	+ 888,668	+ 8,71,346
Total of piece-goods ..	24,750,591	76,75,060	21,738,439	73,73,737	21,612,882	78,25,297	24,723,424	90,17,106	+ 3,110,542	+ 11,91,809

The trade in grey goods, which had gone down since 1906-1907, revived and the exports show an increase of 2,186,318 yards in quantity and Rs. 3.15 lakhs in value over those of the previous year. Shipments to China advanced in value from Rs. 14 lakh in the previous year to Rs. 3.12 lakhs. Exports of coloured piece-goods rose by 4 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value due to the high price ruling for cotton and to a greater demand in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements for Indian-made cloth. Exports to these countries increased by 8 and 14 per cent. respectively. The trade with Philippines declined by Rs. 2.04 lakhs, owing to the increased duty imposed under the revised tariff of the United States of America.

Handkerchiefs.—The trade in handkerchiefs made by hand-looms declined from Rs. 9.81 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 8.93 lakhs, the United Kingdom reducing its demand from Rs. 9.64 lakhs to 8.73 lakhs. The demand for the handloom products is likely to become still less in the future owing to the competition of the mills in the United Kingdom and Germany.

Woollen goods.—The export trade in woollen goods fell from Rs. 4.21 lakhs in 1908-1909 to 3.38 lakhs owing to reduced shipments of carpets and rugs to the United Kingdom.

C.—OTHER MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Coir manufactures.—The subjoined statement shows the distribution of the article exported to foreign countries:—

Coir manufactures.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-09.	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	178,354	16,96,527	137,906	13,98,139	185,532	19,50,140	179,227	18,72,830	— 6,305	— 77,310
Germany	153,978	15,69,940	187,234	19,53,738	145,797	15,29,619	200,953	21,44,795	+ 55,156	+ 6,15,176
Holland	38,366	3,48,973	27,956	3,30,036	35,712	3,94,445	59,134	6,16,404	+ 23,422	+ 2,31,959
Belgium	45,638	4,67,097	50,275	5,26,287	55,036	5,76,205	59,977	6,01,407	+ 4,941	+ 25,202
France	41,105	4,09,752	40,644	4,48,865	47,960	5,29,273	56,514	5,93,177	+ 8,554	+ 63,904
Portugal	6,946	69,986	16,461	1,75,338	23,885	2,49,301	31,118	3,41,988	+ 8,733	+ 92,685
Italy	8,526	88,790	10,467	1,15,116	10,790	1,26,136	13,384	1,51,876	+ 2,594	+ 25,740
United States of America ..	19,628	2,25,659	20,849	2,45,150	51,112	6,51,713	50,728	6,43,433	— 384	— 8,280
Other countries ..	11,783	1,10,806	9,643	1,16,462	14,419	1,83,639	21,394	2,61,797	+ 6,975	+ 78,158
Total ..	499,322	49,87,530	501,435	53,09,131	568,743	61,90,471	672,429	72,27,705	+ 103,686	+ 10,87,234

The trade in coir-matting and coir yarn is almost entirely confined to this Presidency, and the steady growth in the exports was accelerated in 1909-1910. Their value amounted to Rs. 72.28 lakhs against Rs. 61.9 lakhs in the previous year and is the largest on record. Almost all the countries on the continent of Europe participated in the increase. Travancore exported 2.11 lakhs' worth of coir manufactures against 3.37 lakhs' worth in the previous year.

Hides, dressed or tanned.—The subjoined table shows the distribution of trade under tanned hides and skins :—

	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		Increase or decrease over 1908-1909.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Hides, dressed or tanned—										
United King- dom.	128,267	88,29,490	112,609	87,40,253	144,637	1,12,11,535	149,665	1,13,80,644	+ 4,928	+ 1,69,109
	1,966,708		1,675,939		2,192,269		2,150,778		41,491	
Other coun- tries.	7,471	5,52,733	1,390	1,06,749	128	10,652	1,736	1,34,865	+ 1,608	+ 1,24,213
	100,815		14,619		2,374		21,943		19,569	
Total ..	135,738	93,82,223	113,999	88,47,002	144,765	1,12,22,187	151,301	1,15,15,509	+ 6,536	+ 2,93,323
	2,067,523		1,690,558		2,194,643		2,172,721		21,922	
Skins, dressed or tanned—										
United King- dom.	83,542	1,35,80,296	80,721	1,65,72,780	84,948	1,72,64,192	76,234	1,55,72,796	- 8,714	- 16,91,396
	9,684,627		10,063,441		10,440,647		8,909,029		1,531,618	
Straits Settle- ments.	3,968	4,77,737	5,419	8,72,887	3,974	6,74,663	4,143	6,80,234	+ 169	+ 5,571
	846,194		1,102,346		810,684		912,880		102,196	
Belgium ..	412	88,843	826	2,36,128	252	51,842	3,601	7,05,387	+ 3,349	+ 6,53,545
	49,173		104,127		34,272		387,105		362,833	
Japan ..	2,002	2,83,185	2,513	4,74,161	3,990	6,94,480	4,678	7,96,104	+ 688	+ 1,01,624
	341,545		472,354		774,431		892,713		118,282	
United States of America.	19,683	27,91,782	18,139	33,57,226	20,070	38,85,104	16,700	30,43,249	- 3,370	- 8,41,855
	2,279,424		2,238,062		2,487,700		2,258,040		229,660	
Other coun- tries.	1,141	1,62,838	706	1,00,603	974	1,81,215	502	80,580	- 472	- 1,00,636
	203,532		104,571		178,266		95,762		82,498	
Total ..	110,748	1,73,84,681	1,08,324	2,16,13,785	114,208	2,27,51,496	105,858	2,08,78,350	- 8,350	- 18,73,146
	13,404,495		14,084,901		14,725,994		13,455,529		1,270,465	
Total of hides and skins, dressed or tanned.	246,486	2,67,66,904	222,323	3,04,60,787	258,973	3,39,73,682	257,159	3,23,93,859	- 1,814	- 15,79,824
	15,472,018		15,775,459		16,920,637		15,628,250		1,292,387	

The trade under tanned hides and skins shows a decrease of 1 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value. Tanned hides developed in trade by 6,536 cwts or 4 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 2.93 lakhs or 2 per cent. in value. This is due to recovery of trade and to large stocks of locally tanned hides having been held over during 1908-1909 owing to dullness of the market. Almost all the shipments were made to the United Kingdom. Tanned skins, on the other hand, fell by 8 per cent. in both quantity and value. The fall is attributable to the larger demand for raw skins for chrome-tanning in Europe and America in preference to Madras oily-tanned skins, the trade in which (in America) is still very bad. The exports to Belgium were destined for Germany, and the increased exports to that country were owing to the diversion of trade from the United Kingdom which supplied the German market in previous years. The total trade in sheep and goat skins and the average value per lb. for the same are given below :—

	1908-1909.		Rate per lb.	1909-1910.		Rate per lb.
	No.	Cwts.		No.	Cwts.	
Goat skins ..	6,087,502	54,421	Rs. 1 14 4	5,117,621	47,882	Rs. 1 14 7
Sheep skins ..	8,414,196	55,472	Rs. 1 08 10	8,110,058	53,708	Rs. 1 02 8

Other minor items.—The exports of paints and colours increased by Rs. 1.43 lakhs owing to larger exports of graphite which rose from 29,531 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.56 lakhs to 42,805 cwts. valued at 3 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief customer. Articles exported by post improved from Rs. 16.15 lakhs to Rs. 17.86 lakhs, Ceylon chiefly contributing to the increase.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY BY COUNTRIES.

The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated. The table excludes Treasure and Government stores :—

	Imports.				Exports.				Total of imports and exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
British Empire—	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
United Kingdom ..	605.65	797.16	603.76	-193.40	548.21	586.83	581.13	-57.70	1,383.99	1,384.89	46.49	40.89
Aden and Dependencies ..	.18	.14	.10	-.04	.06	.11	.07	-.24	1.25	.97	.04	.03
Bahrain Islands ..	.43	.49	.50	+.06	.30	.32	.31	-.01	.62	.63	.01	.04
Ceylon ..	29.95	47.83	38.21	-8.62	63.88	66.68	81.45	+17.77	114.61	119.66	3.85	4.13
Straits Settlements ..	1.38	2.98	3.44	+.46	.71	2.36	3.74	+1.38	5.34	7.18	.18	.25
Hongkong ..	.28	.78	2.99	+2.21	2.16	2.89	2.35	-.54	3.67	5.34	.12	.18
Natal ..	1.49	2.19	2.05	-.14	8.34	35.29	10.79	-24.50	37.48	12.84	1.26	.44
Mauritius, etc. ..	.01	.01	.01	0	13.68	24.42	23.73	-.69	24.43	23.74	.82	.82
Canada ..	2.78	1.56	8.93	+7.37	.18	.41	.30	-.11	1.97	9.23	.07	.32
West Australia ..	7.40	6.87	6.33	-.54	4.32	8.57	8.98	+.41	15.44	15.31	.52	.53
Victoria ..	.85	1.49	.33	-1.16	1.12	1.55	2.09	+.54	3.04	2.42	.10	.08
New South Wales ..	.26	.39	1.16	+.77	2.51	3.46	7.02	+3.56	3.85	8.18	.13	.28
Other countries ..												
Total of British Empire.	693.97	910.42	718.30	-192.13	948.38	1,116.30	1,045.14	-71.16	2,026.73	1,763.44	68.08	69.25
Foreign countries—												
Europe—												
Russia ..	15.40	8.86	2.16	-6.70	1.12	6.21	3.58	-2.63	15.07	5.74	.51	.20
Sweden ..	3.71	9.65	6.73	-2.92	.51	.73	1.58	+.85	10.38	8.31	.35	.29
Denmark ..	23.60	32.18	34.05	+.87	114.96	114.18	153.14	+38.96	146.36	187.19	4.91	8.46
Germany ..	2.14	3.41	2.77	-.64	14.65	14.05	18.98	+.493	17.46	21.75	.59	.75
Holland ..	42.74	60.46	48.34	-12.12	90.05	89.82	106.39	+16.57	150.28	154.73	5.05	5.34
Belgium ..	26.89	32.07	33.01	+.94	180.50	215.01	261.79	+46.78	247.08	294.80	8.30	10.17
France ..	.20	.19	.14	-.05	3.30	1.34	.50	-.84	1.53	.64	.05	.02
Spain ..	.04	.05	.06	+.01	1.04	2.82	3.42	+.60	2.87	3.48	.10	.12
Portugal ..	3.04	3.51	2.16	-1.35	20.33	19.66	20.38	+.72	23.17	22.54	.78	.78
Italy ..	12.12	19.57	20.67	+.10	15.55	14.19	23.02	+.83	38.76	43.69	1.13	1.51
Austria-Hungary ..	1.47	1.89	2.06	+.17	.18	.17	.36	+.19	2.06	2.42	.07	.08
Other countries ..												
Total, Europe ..	132.35	171.84	152.15	-19.69	442.27	480.67	594.24	+111.57	652.61	746.89	21.92	25.76
Asia—												
Turkey, Asiatic ..	1.12	1.65	1.31	-.34	5.23	4.68	3.93	-.75	6.33	5.24	.23	.18
Persia ..	.11	.08	.09	+.01	1.38	1.35	1.69	+.34	1.92	1.78	.06	.06
Sumatra ..	6.24	9.82	4.68	-5.14	.11	.26	.11	-.15	10.08	4.79	.34	.17
Java ..	5.39	7.90	21.72	+13.82	6.09	3.15	2.27	-.88	11.05	23.99	.37	.83
Borneo (Dutch) ..	1.69	4.24	.44	-3.80	.59	.37	.29	-.08	.71	1.78	.02	.06
Siam ..	.65	.34	1.49	+.85	1.16	3.03	2.19	-.84	3.03	2.19	.10	.08
Indo-China ..	.02	.03	.03	0	7.85	5.22	3.14	-2.08	5.25	3.17	.18	.11
Philippines ..	.64	.32	.40	+.08	17.69	16.94	28.77	+11.83	17.26	29.17	.58	1.01
China, exclusive of Hongkong and Macao ..	2.89	2.96	3.75	+.79	83.66	81.83	152.57	+70.74	84.79	156.32	2.85	5.39
Japan ..	.19	.35	.35	0	.07	.88	.59	-.21	.73	.59	.01	.02
Other countries ..												
Total, Asia ..	18.94	27.69	33.91	+.62	123.83	117.71	195.65	+77.84	145.40	229.46	4.88	7.92
Africa—												
Egypt ..	.15	.35	.14	-.21	13.56	7.48	4.34	-3.14	7.83	4.48	.26	.15
Réunion ..		.26	.82	+.56	.33	.40	.49	+.09	.66	1.31	.02	.05
Other countries ..												
Total, Africa ..	.15	.61	.96	+.35	16.94	7.88	4.83	-3.05	8.49	5.79	.28	.20
America—												
United States ..	15.91	43.98	41.09	-2.89	100.78	100.03	111.74	+11.71	144.01	152.83	4.84	5.27
Other countries ..		.02		0					.02			
Total, America ..	15.91	44.00	41.09	-2.91	100.78	100.03	111.74	+11.71	144.03	152.83	4.84	5.27
Total of Foreign countries	167.35	244.14	228.11	-16.03	683.82	708.29	906.36	+200.07	950.43	1,134.47	31.92	39.15
Grand Total ..	861.32	1,154.57	946.41	-208.16	1,632.20	1,822.59	1,951.50	+128.91	2,977.16	2,897.91	100.00	100.00

The trade with the British Empire, which, in the year under review, represented 61 per cent. of the aggregate trade as compared with 63 per cent. in the previous year, declined by Rs. 263.29 lakhs or 13 per cent.; Rs. 192.13 lakhs of which were

under imports and Rs. 71.16 lakhs under exports, while that with other foreign countries increased by Rs. 184.04 lakhs or 19 per cent., imports falling off by Rs. 16.03 lakhs and exports increasing by Rs. 200.07 lakhs.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the United Kingdom represented 41 per cent. of the total trade, against 46 per cent. in the previous year, a decline of Rs. 199.10 lakhs or 14 per cent. Both imports and exports declined, the former by Rs. 193.40 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 5.70 lakhs. The decrease under the former head was due to a reduction in the imports of cotton piece-goods and of cotton twist and yarn to the extent of Rs. 152.37 lakhs and Rs. 32.12 lakhs respectively. Under exports, there was a decline in tanned skins of Rs. 16.91 lakhs, in coffee Rs. 11.15 lakhs, in cocoanut oil Rs. 5.03 lakhs, in sugar Rs. 2.57 lakhs, in mica Rs. 2.26 lakhs, and an increase of Rs. 11.29 lakhs under seeds, Rs. 8.86 lakhs under raw cotton, Rs. 8.83 lakhs under raw skins and Rs. 3.67 lakhs under tea.

Ceylon.—The import trade advanced by Rs. 1.96 lakhs owing to larger imports of apparel. Exports declined by Rs. 60.62 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of rice and paddy by Rs. 75.03 lakhs, while shipments of coloured piece-goods increased by Rs. 4.84 lakhs.

Straits Settlements.—The decrease of Rs. 9.62 lakhs under imports was due to smaller imports of rice (Rs. 5.33 lakhs) and pepper (Rs. 1.60 lakhs). There was an increase in exports by Rs. 14.77 lakhs mainly in coloured piece-goods (Rs. 5.76 lakhs), rice (Rs. 2.06 lakhs), fresh vegetables (Rs. 1.76 lakhs), chillies (Rs. 1.45 lakhs) and raw cotton (Rs. 1.07 lakhs).

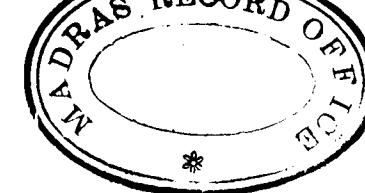
Other countries in the British Empire.—The increase of Rs. 1.84 lakhs in the total trade with Hongkong was due to larger shipments of raw cotton to that country. The import trade with Natal improved by Rs. 2.21 lakhs chiefly in coal. The fall in the trade with Mauritius was mainly due to smaller exports of rice by 23.88 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 7.27 lakhs in the imports from West Australia was owing to larger imports of railway sleepers (Rs. 5.44 lakhs).

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The trade with the Continent of Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) increased by Rs. 93.88 lakhs or 14 per cent. Imports declined by Rs. 19.69 lakhs but exports increased by Rs. 113.57 lakhs. The trade with Russia declined by Rs. 9.33 lakhs owing to smaller imports of kerosene oil and smaller exports of copra. Iron was responsible for the decline in the import trade with Sweden. The export trade with Germany shows a remarkable development from Rs. 114.18 lakhs in 1908-1909 to Rs. 153.14 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 38.96 lakhs or 34 per cent. This is attributable to larger exports of copra (Rs. 27.62 lakhs), raw cotton (Rs. 7.54 lakhs), coir manufactures (Rs. 6.15 lakhs), cocoanut oil (Rs. 3.14 lakhs) and pepper (Rs. 2.23 lakhs). Oil-cake to Germany declined by Rs. 7.47 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 4.93 lakhs in the export trade with Holland was due to larger shipments of raw cotton and coir manufactures. The import trade with Belgium declined by Rs. 12.12 lakhs owing to smaller supplies of iron and steel, against an increase of Rs. 16.57 lakhs under exports chiefly in oilseeds and tanned skins. To France shipments of groundnut seeds increased by Rs. 64.87 lakhs and jinjili seeds by Rs. 10.41 lakhs, but there was a decrease by Rs. 21.34 lakhs under coffee and Rs. 6.18 lakhs under cotton. The total trade with Austria-Hungary improved by Rs. 9.93 lakhs owing to larger imports of glass bangles and larger exports of raw cotton and oil-seeds.

ASIA.

The trade with Asiatic ports, other than British, improved by Rs. 84.06 lakhs or 57 per cent. Sumatra and Dutch Borneo supplied less kerosene oil than in the previous year, which accounts for a smaller trade with these countries. The increase of Rs. 13.82 lakhs in the imports from Java was due to larger imports of sugar, while the fall in the trade with the Philippines was in consequence of smaller exports of coloured piece-goods. The export trade with China increased by Rs. 11.83 lakhs owing to larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn and grey piece-goods. The trade with Japan shows considerable expansion from Rs. 84.79 lakhs in 1908-1909 to Rs. 156.32 lakhs in 1909-1910, an increase of 71.53 lakhs or 84 per cent. due to larger purchases of Indian cotton (Rs. 70.90 lakhs).



AFRICA.

The trade with Africa shows a decrease of Rs. 2.70 lakhs due to smaller purchases of indigo for Egypt.

AMERICA.

The trade with America improved by Rs. 8.80 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 2.89 lakhs in the imports from the United States was due to smaller imports of kerosene oil, while the increase in the exports to that country, amounting to Rs. 11.71 lakhs, was the net result of larger exports of raw skins (Rs. 12.86 lakhs) and pepper (Rs. 4.74 lakhs) and smaller exports of tanned skins (Rs. 8.42 lakhs).

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF CONSIGNMENT AND FINAL DESTINATION.

The following statement shows the distribution of Foreign trade according to the country of shipment and consignment for imports and of discharge and final destination for exports during the year 1909-1910:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value according to the country of shipment.	Value according to the country of consignment.	Value according to the country of discharge.	Value according to the country of final destination.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
British Empire—				
United Kingdom	603.76	603.77	581.13	570.58
Aden and Dependencies	10	10	87	83
Bahrain Islands	..	..	1.01	77
Ceylon	50.99	50.97	321.68	321.68
Straits Settlements	38.21	37.58	81.45	81.42
Hongkong	3.44	3.31	3.74	62
Natal	2.99	2.99	2.35	2.31
Mauritius, etc.	2.05	2.05	10.79	10.79
Canada	0.1	0.1	23.73	23.72
West Australia	8.93	8.92	30	30
Victoria	6.33	6.32	8.98	8.54
New South Wales	33	33	2.09	1.92
Other countries	1.16	1.16	7.02	7.88
Total of British Empire ..	718.30	717.61	1,045.14	1,031.30
Foreign Countries—				
Europe—				
Russia	2.16	2.16	3.58	3.58
Sweden	6.73	6.92	1.58	1.62
Denmark	..	..	1.10	1.12
Germany	34.05	44.41	153.14	167.15
Holland	2.77	2.84	18.98	18.84
Belgium	48.34	37.38	106.39	103.32
France	33.01	33.36	261.79	261.74
Spain	14	16	50	68
Portugal	0.6	0.7	3.42	3.42
Italy	2.16	1.99	20.38	22.66
Austria-Hungary	20.67	20.34	23.02	20.40
Switzerland	..	33	..	01
Other countries	2.06	2.18	36	31
Total, Europe ..	152.15	152.14	594.24	604.85
Asia—				
Turkey, Asiatic	1.31	1.35	3.93	4.11
Other Native States in Arabia	..	..	1.69	1.58
Persia	0.09	0.06	..	90
Sumatra	4.68	4.70	11	11
Java	21.72	21.73	2.27	2.27
Borneo (Dutch)	44	67	..	..
Siam	1.49	1.49	29	29
Indo-China	..	..	2.19	59
Philippines	0.03	0.03	3.14	3.14
China, etc.	40	41	28.77	33.51
Japan	3.75	3.99	152.57	152.57
Other Countries	16	16	59	..
Total, Asia ..	33.91	34.59	195.55	199.07
Africa—				
Egypt	14	11	4.34	4.25
Other Countries	82	82	49	18
Total, Africa ..	96	93	4.83	4.43
America—				
United States of America	41.09	41.24	111.74	111.79
Other Countries	..	..	..	..
Total, America ..	41.09	41.24	111.74	111.79
Total of Foreign Countries ..	228.11	228.90	906.36	920.14
Grand total ..	946.41	946.41	1,951.50	1,951.50

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

Treasure.	Average of five years ending 1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase or Decrease over 1908-1909.
Gold—	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Imports	79.99	61.17	47.30	109.50	+ 62.20
Exports	1.92	.04	6.07	.03	- 6.04
Net Imports ..	78.07	62.13	41.23	109.47	+ 68.24
Silver—					
Imports	17.55	26.14	21.66	20.43	- 1.23
Exports	14.97	45.35	35.28	75.55	+ 40.27
Net Imports ..	2.58	- 19.21	- 12.62	- 55.12	- 41.50
Total of Gold and Silver—					
Imports	97.54	88.31	68.96	129.93	+ 60.97
Exports	16.89	45.39	41.35	75.58	+ 34.23
Net Imports ..	80.65	42.92	27.61	54.35	+ 26.74

Gold.—Imports of gold increased by Rs. 62.20 lakhs or 131 per cent. 69 per cent. of the gold imported consisted of sovereigns which rose from Rs. 27.92 lakhs to 76.47 lakhs, an increase of 48.55 lakhs or 174 per cent. Bar gold increased from Rs. 18.97 lakhs to 33.02 lakhs. Of the total imports of gold, the United Kingdom and Australia supplied to the value of Rs. 61.39 and 46.88 lakhs against 35.41 and 4.50 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. Imports from Natal fell from Rs. 5.25 lakhs to .02 lakh. The quantity of gold exported was very small.

Silver.—Imports of silver fell by Rs. 1.23 lakhs. Silver bar shows very little variation, the imports being Rs. 20.11 lakhs against 20.17 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 1.47 lakhs to .31 lakh. The United Kingdom supplied almost the whole of silver. Exports of silver increased by Rs. 40.27 lakhs owing to larger shipments of Government of India rupees to Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of Government stores imported and exported, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 39.77 lakhs and 1.20 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 38.89, and 1.65 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. .88 lakh under imports is the net result of larger imports of iron and steel (4.60 lakhs), instruments (1.19 lakhs), hardware and cutlery (1.35 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by smaller imports of apparel (1.91 lakhs), telegraph materials (1.30 lakhs), woollen piecegoods (1.28 lakhs), cotton coloured piecegoods (1.04 lakhs) and books (.53 lakh). The decrease of Rs. .44 lakh under exports was under apparel. The transactions were, as usual, chiefly with the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

The number of vessels that either entered or cleared at ports in this Presidency decreased from 3,367 vessels in 1908-1909 to 3,151 vessels in 1909-1910 and their tonnage from 4,009,807 to 3,863,334 tons, the average tonnage of 1,226 tons, however, showing an advance of 36 tons. 1,561 vessels aggregating 1,948,959 tons entered, and 1,590 vessels aggregating 1,914,375 tons cleared, a decrease of 67 vessels and 28,680 tons in entries and of 149 vessels aggregating 117,793 tons in clearances. 338 vessels aggregating 173,652 tons entered in ballast against 349 vessels of 129,076 tons and 210 vessels of 160,518 tons cleared in ballast against 211 of 129,453 tons in 1908-1909. Of the entries, vessels flying the British flag fell from 839 to 805 but their tonnage increased from 1,572,452 to 1,618,739 tons, while British Indian vessels rose from 252 to 296, but their tonnage declined from 95,470 to 29,653. Those plying under foreign colours increased from 98 to 101 (German 73, Austro-Hungarian 9, Dutch 7, Danish 4, Norwegian 3, Swedish 2, Japanese, Australian and Portuguese each 1), but their tonnage dropped from 286,452 to 279,507. The number of British vessels that cleared fell from 867 to 811 and their tonnage from 1,696,760 tons to 1,662,480. In the case of the British Indian vessels, the number

increased by one, but the tonnage fell by 76,109. Vessels flying the foreign flag increased from 77 to 78 but the tonnage fell from 199,268 to 197,529. Of the foreign vessels 33 were German, 13 Austro-Hungarian, 9 Japanese, 8 Italian, 6 Danish, 4 Dutch, 4 Norwegian, and 1 Swedish.

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate coasting trade amounted to Rs. 15 crores and 53 lakhs against 13 crores and 73 lakhs, and was the largest in the decade, showing an advance of 1 crore and 80 lakhs or 13 per cent. The total trade, excluding Government transactions and treasure, amounted to Rs. 15 crores and 9 lakhs, and was made up of 12 crores and 82 lakhs in the trade with the British ports in other Presidencies, 31 lakhs in the trade with Indian ports not British and 1 crore and 96 lakhs in the interportal trade or trade within the Presidency. The real value of the interportal trade is one half of that given here, as the same goods are registered twice—once as exports at one port, and again as imports at another. The total trade with Bengal decreased by Rs. 49 lakhs and with Eastern Bengal and Assam by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, while that with Bombay increased nearly by 28 lakhs, with Burma by 179 lakhs, with Sind and Indian Ports not British, each by 1 lakh, and with ports within the Presidency by 4 lakhs.

Imports (coasting trade).—The value of Indian produce increased by Rs. 241 lakhs and that of Foreign merchandise decreased by 6 lakhs. Imports of grain and pulse rose from Rs. 362 lakhs in 1908-1909 to 589 lakhs, an increase of 227 lakhs or 63 per cent., owing to the unfavourable agricultural season in the southern portion of the Presidency. Towards this increase Burma contributed 196 lakhs, Bengal and Bombay 13 lakhs each. Shipments from Burma of kerosene oil and teak-wood also increased by Rs. 14 lakhs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, respectively, and those of raw cotton from Bombay increased by $13\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, while imports of jute gunny bags and coal from Bengal were less in value by 10 lakhs and 6 lakhs respectively.

Exports (coasting trade).—Indian produce fell by Rs. 71 lakhs, the decrease being distributed between Burma and Bengal. Shipments of earthnut seeds, earthnut oil and turmeric to Bengal were smaller by Rs. 43.39, 1.85, and 2.51 lakhs, respectively; and those of earthnut oil, jinjili seeds and cotton twist to Burma by Rs. 17.90, 3.48 and 3.19 lakhs. Shipments of cocoanut oil to Bengal and cotton raw to Bombay were however larger by Rs. 3.82 and 7.94 lakhs, respectively.

Treasure (coasting trade).—The movements of treasure by sea during the year amounted to Rs. 19.12 lakhs against 1.64 lakhs in the previous year, 17.84 lakhs being on Government account. Exports of sovereigns to Rangoon amounted to 15 lakhs, and of Government of India rupees to Bombay and Rangoon to 2.84 lakhs.

Government Transactions (coasting trade).—Imports of Government stores declined from Rs. 12.41 lakhs in 1908-1909 to Rs. 11.04 lakhs while the exports increased from Rs. 11.82 lakhs to Rs. 14.45 lakhs. The fall in imports was caused by smaller imports of arms and ammunition while the increase in exports is attributable to large shipments of the same articles.

Shipping (coasting trade).—Vessels plying in the coasting trade declined from 39,158 to 38,083 but the tonnage increased from 16,498,970 to 16,913,319. Entries decreased by 568 while the tonnage increased by 159,133. The number of vessels cleared fell from 19,553 of 8,210,013 tons to 19,046 of 8,465,229 tons. Of the total number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade 6,571 were British, 766 British Indian, 278 Foreign and 30,468 native crafts—against 6,551, 475, 256, and 31,876, respectively, in 1908-1909. Of the native crafts 120 were British, 29,478 British Indian and 870 Foreign—against 134, 30,736 and 1,006 in the previous year.

TRADE OF THE IMPORTANT PORTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Chief Port (Fort St. George).—Although the trade of Madras port, constituting 39 per cent. of the total trade of the Presidency in the year under review, was less by Rs. 105.17 lakhs than in the previous year, the reduction of five per cent. being to the extent of Rs. 93.56 lakhs in foreign trade and 11.61 lakhs in coasting

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trade, yet its total value of Rs. 1,778.38 lakhs represented an increase of 44 per cent. over the figures of twenty years ago. Imports of merchandise from foreign countries fell in value by Rs. 225.13 lakhs chiefly owing to smaller imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods (184.73 lakhs), kerosene oil (16.57 lakhs) and metals (15.12 lakhs), while exports to foreign countries increased by Rs. 69.25 lakhs or 12 per cent., the result of larger shipments of raw cotton (32.40 lakhs), raw skins (28.63 lakhs) and earthnut seeds (15.30 lakhs). Movements of treasure also increased by Rs. 62.31 lakhs owing to larger imports of bar gold and sovereigns. Under coasting trade, imports improved by Rs. 16.18 lakhs in consequence of larger imports of grain and pulse and kerosene oil, while exports decreased by 27.79 lakhs mainly under earthnut seeds, raw cotton, turmeric and provisions.

Tuticorin.—This port ranks foremost in trade among the subordinate ports and second to Madras. Its trade value, which represented in the year under review 16 per cent. of the total trade of the Presidency, has been steadily increasing from Rs. 273.95 lakhs in 1899–1900 to Rs. 748.26 lakhs in 1909–1910, a rise of 173 per cent. As compared with the previous year, the trade shows an increase of Rs. 139.39 lakhs or 22 per cent., the result of concentration of trade at Tuticorin at the expense of the minor ports in the Tanjore and Madura districts owing to improved facilities by rail for transport to the sea-port. Both imports from and exports to foreign countries show marked increases of Rs. 11.54 and Rs. 54.06 lakhs, respectively. The increase in imports was due to larger imports of machinery, millwork and sundries, and that in exports to larger exports of raw cotton (Rs. 59.47 lakhs) and cotton twist (Rs. 11.13 lakhs), although rice fell on by Rs. 22.20 lakhs. The movement of treasure also increased by Rs. 13.06 lakhs in consequence of larger exports of Government of India rupees to Ceylon. Imports coastwise developed by Rs. 49.46 lakhs as a result of larger imports of grain and pulse, while larger exports of grain and pulse and cardamoms account for an increase of Rs. 10.92 lakhs under coastwise exports.

Cochin.—Cochin took second place among the subordinate ports, her trade value being Rs. 601.53 lakhs against Rs. 143.03 lakhs in 1889–1890 and Rs. 496.72 lakhs in 1908–1909. Compared with the previous year, the trade shows an increase of Rs. 104.81 lakhs or 21 per cent. which can be traced to the development of the cocoanut industry in recent years in Malabar and Travancore, whose products, copra, cocoanut-oil, oil-cake and coir manufactures find a ready market in the European countries, especially Germany, and to the increased imports coastwise of food-grains for distribution to other places on the West Coast owing to the high prices prevailing in the interior of the Presidency.

Cocanada.—This port stands third among the subordinate ports as regards trade. On account of a heavy falling off in the exports of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius, her trade value declined from Rs. 323.59 lakhs in 1908–1909 to Rs. 274.01 lakhs in 1909–1910.

Calicut.—Although the trade of Calicut (Rs. 215.61 lakhs) fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 5.82 lakhs, it is still larger than the average trade of the previous 10 years. Kerosene oil, which formed the chief item of imports from foreign countries, fell from Rs. 7.14 lakhs in 1908–1909 to Rs. 4.30 lakhs. The principal articles of exports to foreign countries were coffee, copra, tea and spices, which, respectively, amounted to Rs. 16.12 lakhs, 17.70 lakhs, 26.54 lakhs, and 11.19 lakhs against Rs. 24.07 lakhs, 13.30 lakhs, 25.74 lakhs, and 9.57 lakhs in the previous year.

Negapatam.—There has been a steady increase in the trade of this port since 1899–1900, the rise being from Rs. 92.41 lakhs in 1899–1900 to Rs. 146.17 lakhs in 1908–1909 and to Rs. 207.74 lakhs in 1909–1910. The increase of Rs. 61.57 lakhs over the previous year's figures was the result of shipments of earthnut seeds to foreign countries rising from Rs. 36.19 lakhs to Rs. 56.41 lakhs and of imports coastwise of grain and pulse rising from Rs. 14.62 lakhs to Rs. 61.78 lakhs. The export trade, however, of rice to foreign countries fell by Rs. 8.83 lakhs.

Mangalore.—The trade of Mangalore, which rose from Rs. 155.70 lakhs in 1899–1900 to 159.22 lakhs in 1908–1909, fell to 149.62 lakhs in 1909–1910 in consequence of smaller exports of coffee to foreign countries.

Cuddalore.—Cuddalore adjoins the groundnut country and the trade, which had increased from Rs. 74.01 lakhs in 1899–1900 to Rs. 158.46 lakhs in 1908–1909, fell to Rs. 144.86 lakhs in the year under review, as a result of smaller exports of earthnut oils and earthnut seeds coastwise.

Other subordinate ports.—The trade of Vizagapatam fell by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs as compared with that of the previous year owing to smaller exports of manganese ore and sugar, while that of Bimlipatam rose by Rs. 10.25 lakhs as a result of larger exports of rape and jinjili seeds. The trade of Masulipatam was normal, the small decrease from the previous year's figures being the result of smaller imports of cotton piecegoods. Porto Novo has of late become a centre of the groundnut trade, its transactions increasing from Rs. 34.39 lakhs to Rs. 53.29 lakhs as a result of larger exports of groundnut seeds. Larger imports of grain and pulse, especially from Burma, increased the trade of Cannanore and Badagara, the latter of which exported more copra to foreign countries than in the previous year. The export trade of Tellicherry was affected by smaller crops of coffee which were, however, counterbalanced by larger imports of grain and pulse coastwise, bringing the total trade to normal conditions.

ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts.—The total receipts for the Presidency under all heads amounted to Rs. 60,64,389 against Rs. 68,51,573 in the previous year. The following statement shows how they were distributed between the Port of Madras, the outports, and Land Customs stations:—

	1907–1908.			1908–1909.			1909–1910.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
Madras	Rs. 89,09,427	Rs. 2,967	Rs. 1,98,019	Rs. 44,87,781	Rs. 6,917	Rs. 1,86,421	Rs. 39,61,856	Rs. 4,268	Rs. 2,32,785
Outports	7,95,447	12,86,026	28,860	10,08,213	9,25,023	27,536	9,62,980	6,56,917	37,773
Land Customs.	1,37,538	46,033	2,599	1,64,329	43,469	1,933	1,96,712	18,978	2,125

Madras.—The decrease of Rs. 5.26 lakhs in import duty was mainly due to smaller imports of cotton manufactures. The bulk of the miscellaneous receipts consisted of excise duty on cotton manufactures amounting to Rs. 1,45,334 against Rs. 1,42,295 in the previous year.

Outports.—The decrease in import duty occurred chiefly at the ports of Calicut and Cochin owing to smaller imports of kerosene oil, and in export duty at Cocanada, Negapatam and Tuticorin in consequence of smaller exports of rice and paddy. The decrease in duty receipts at Cocanada was Rs. 1,36,013 or 33 per cent., at Negapatam Rs. 34,111 or 55 per cent. and at Tuticorin Rs. 79,603 or 28 per cent.

Land Customs.—Receipts under Land Customs increased from Rs. 2,09,731 to Rs. 2,17,815, of which Rs. 18,978 represented the export duty on rice collected by the French Government on behalf of the Government of India. Of the total collection, the receipts on the Karaikal Frontier amounted to Rs. 1,44,827, on the Pondicherry Frontier to Rs. 69,086, while the stations round the settlements of Mahé and Yanam accounted for the balance of Rs. 3,902.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency are not easily ascertainable for the reasons mentioned last year. Those at the chief port amounted to Rs. 2,66,109 or Rs. 27,147 more than those in 1908–1909. The increase was due to the revision of the Customs Establishments in the year under review and also to a larger amount paid as drawbacks on commercial travellers' samples and as refunds on hardware.

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 1,928 against 1,504 in 1908–1909. The total penalties and extra duty realised amounted to Rs. 11,427 and Rs. 1,528, respectively, against Rs. 10,835 and Rs. 1,169 in the

previous year. Of the 1,928 cases, 1,213 were disposed of by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the remaining 715 cases by the Customs Collectors at outposts. The nature of the offences and the amount of penalties imposed were as follows:—

Offences.	Number of cases.	Amount of penalties.
(1) Undervaluation of goods	81	Rs. 1,298
(2) Smuggling of goods	127	2,187
(3) Importation of prohibited articles	20	154
(4) Exportation of prohibited articles	7	505
(5) Misdeclaration in value, etc., affecting duty	167	576
(6) Do. do. not affecting duty	34	33
(7) Infringement of the copyright law	3	
(8) Shortlanding and overlanding of goods	850	5,040
(9) Landing goods without boat notes	27	137
(10) Other offences	612	1,497
Total	1,928	11,427

The amount granted in rewards was Rs. 1,903, out of which Rs. 48 was paid to informers.

(b) **Offences under the Land Customs Act.**—Under the Land Customs Act, 741 offences are reported to have occurred during the year as against 814 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of cases of detention and confiscation during the past three years:—

Frontier.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Detentions.	Confiscations.	Detentions.	Confiscations.	Detentions.	Confiscations.
Pondicherry	1,258	1,011	511	341	559	433
Karaikkal	290	273	243	208	141	117
Yanam	51	43	43	40	26	24
Mahé	31	27	17	11	15	15

In 589 of these cases the articles seized were confiscated, in 98 the goods were released on payment of duty and in 54 they were released without payment of duty. There were no cases pending at the close of the year.

(c) **Cases under the Merchandise Marks Act.**—The total number of cases dealt with under this Act was 176 as compared with 76 in the previous year. Of these, 168 occurred at the chief port and 8 at outposts. The statement below shows briefly their nature and the manner in which they were dealt with:—

Class of case.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped or confisca- ted, subject to fine in redemp- tion.	Total.
A Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
B. Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	53	17	55	1*	126
(2) as between two foreign countries	..	2	1	..	3
C. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely,—					
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	1	..	1	..	2
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production	..	..	..	..	..
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed.	5	..	2	3†	10
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right.	..	..	..	3†	3
(6) Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	1	3	28	..	32
Total	60	22	87	7	176

* Reshipped.

† 2 Reshipped and 1 confiscated.

‡ Confiscated.

The majority of the cases were under clause B (1) of the statement and were in respect of the use of English words of description without sufficient counter-indication of the country of origin. The more important of them at the chief port under the various clauses are summarised below:—

(1) *Condensed milk.*—A consignment of low grade condensed milk of German manufacture was imported without any indication of the country of origin. A penalty was imposed and the goods were passed after destruction of the labels.

(2) *Striped cotton twills.*—Striped cotton twills of British manufacture with the word "swadeshi" on each piece were imported. A penalty was imposed and the goods were allowed to pass after obliteration of the offending word.

(3) *Gelatine.*—Three consignments of German-made gelatine bearing descriptions in the French language but without the counter-indication of country of origin were imported. In two instances the goods were passed with warnings and after each packet had been correctly marked. In the third a penalty was imposed and the goods were passed after the packets had been correctly marked.

(4) *Camphor.*—Several consignments of Japanese camphor bearing descriptions in English, but without the necessary qualification of country of origin were imported. These were permitted to be cleared on the guarantee of importer that such camphor would be correctly marked after a given date.

(5) *Tools.*—Three consignments of German-made tools bearing descriptions in English without the counter-indication of country of origin were passed on payment of a penalty in each case and after the offending descriptions had been correctly qualified.

(6) *Oleum Copaibae.*—A consignment of a preparation labelled Oleum Copaibae was found on test to consist of a mixture of African and Gurgun oil. The goods were confiscated and allowed to be reshipped on payment of a nominal penalty. Another consignment of a similar nature was permitted to pass on payment of a penalty and after each label had been stamped "adulterated".

In every case falling under clause 1), the goods were released after they had been correctly stamped according to the law, and in the majority of cases on payment of small penalties.

The number of offences under C (5) was small, the importations being by private persons.

All the cases were detected by the Appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties.

Of the 8 cases that occurred at outposts, 4 were cases of false trade description in respect of the country of origin, 3 related to cases in which lengths on piece-goods were not properly stamped and the remaining case was in respect of the material of which the goods were made.

Penalties were imposed in 82 cases and amounted to Rs. 573.

Appeals.—There were 14 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act against 27 in the previous year, 1 to the Government of India, 3 to the Government of Madras, 5 to the Board of Revenue, and 5 to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the Assistant Commissioners of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department. In 5 cases the original orders were reversed.

Cotton Duties Act.—The total quantity of yarn produced in the Presidency during the year was 40,595,990 lbs. or nearly one million pounds more than in 1908-1909. These figures indicate a steadily increasing demand for the local article.

The production of cloth amounted to 7,738,453 lbs. as against 7,596,473 lbs. in the previous year, the slight increase being due to a better foreign demand. The quantity of cloth exported rose from 1,064,994 lbs. in 1908-1909 to 1,502,192 lbs. during the year under review. The amount of excise duty levied also shows a small increase, being Rs. 1,45,334 as against Rs. 1,42,295 in the previous year. The amount of drawback paid rose from Rs. 4,450 to Rs. 8,165. Dyed and coloured goods formed nearly 60 per cent. of the total production.

The Act worked smoothly throughout the year, and there were no breaches of the law.

Documents.—The documents handled during the year comprised 57,601 bills of entry, 75,720 shipping bills, 21,085 import manifests, 21,008 export manifests and 34,193 other documents or 209,612 in all. The number of documents amended was 8,919 and the fees realised in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 4,212.

Statistical publications.—The sale-proceeds of Statistical publications amounted to Rs. 7,812 against Rs. 7,814 in the previous year and the cost incurred in preparing them fell from Rs. 5,798 to Rs. 5,327 owing to the reduction in the cost of establishment. The introduction of the revised scheme of publications is still pending as the revision of the classified list of articles has been postponed to next year.

Administrative changes.—At the commencement of the year there were 43 ports open to both foreign and coasting trade, one open to foreign trade only and 61 open to coasting trade only. Proposals for withdrawing the provisions of the Indian Ports Act from 32 of the ports are under the consideration of Government as also the question of amalgamating 2 ports into one in four instances. The closure of 26 more ports is also under consideration.

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 the reorganisation of the outports and Land Customs stations and for bringing them under the control of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, was received and the scheme was given effect to from 1st April 1910. The sanction of the Government of India has also been received to the creation of an Audit Department.

Establishment.—Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., continued to be Collector during the year until he was transferred to Northern India as Inspector-General of Excise on the 1st December 1909. Mr. A. Wolferstan, the Senior Assistant Collector, officiated for him until 31st January 1910 when he was relieved by Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S. Mr. Wolferstan proceeded on combined leave on the 25th March 1910. Mr. C. R. Watkins continued as Assistant Collector until 21st June 1909 when he proceeded to join the Bombay Custom-house. Mr. F. Buckney joined the Madras Custom-house from Rangoon as an officiating Assistant Collector on the 1st June 1909. The year was marked by the death on the 28th January 1910 of Mr. T. H. Puddephatt, Head Appraiser, who was succeeded by the second Appraiser Mr. C. F. Deane.

MADRAS,
6th June 1910.

G. A. THOMAS,
Offg. Collector of Sea Customs.

