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REVIEW
OF THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1910-1911

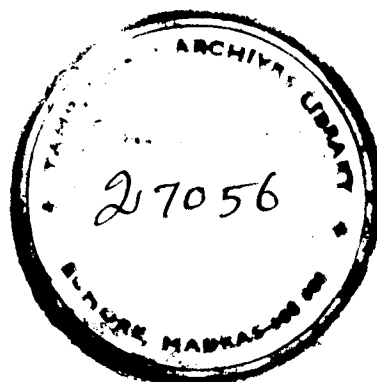
WITH THE



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

MADRAS:
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1911.



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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1910-1911.

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 1911, 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 1907-1908:—

Total trade.	Average for the five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	Percentage of difference over 1909-1910.
(1) Foreign Trade.						
Imports—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Merchandise	8,61,31,988	11,54,57,655	9,46,41,251	10,63,62,041	+ 1,17,20,790	+ 12
Gold	56,01,331	47,30,040	1,09,49,821	49,16,560	- 60,33,261	- 55
Silver	18,92,914	21,65,769	20,42,933	22,80,036	+ 2,37,103	+ 12
Total, Imports (private)	9,36,26,233	12,23,53,464	10,76,31,005	11,35,58,637	+ 59,24,632	+ 5
Government stores	44,25,338	38,89,603	39,77,234	31,26,693	- 8,50,541	- 21
Do. treasure						
Grand Total, Imports	9,80,51,571	12,62,43,067	11,16,11,239	11,66,85,330	+ 50,74,091	+ 5
Exports—						
Indian produce, etc.	16,20,29,160	18,12,29,326	19,37,07,423	20,89,63,213	+ 1,52,55,790	+ 8
Foreign merchandise	11,91,283	10,29,610	14,42,681	18,36,715	+ 3,94,034	+ 27
Gold	73,400	6,06,834	3,419	2,290	- 1,129	- 33
Silver	23,08,943	36,27,710	75,54,520	68,78,649	- 6,75,871	- 9
Total, Exports (private)	16,56,02,786	18,63,93,480	20,27,08,043	21,76,80,867	+ 1,49,72,824	+ 7
Government stores	1,03,221	1,65,140	1,20,738	61,105	- 59,633	- 49
Do. treasure						
Grand Total, Exports	16,57,06,007	18,65,58,620	20,28,28,781	21,77,41,972	+ 1,49,13,191	+ 7
Aggregate Foreign trade	26,37,57,578	31,28,01,687	31,44,40,020	33,44,27,302	+ 1,99,87,282	+ 6
(2) Coasting Trade.						
Imports—						
Indian produce	5,20,61,228	6,62,91,886	9,10,76,469	7,96,97,000	- 1,13,79,469	- 12
Foreign merchandise	98,29,607	1,11,07,852	1,04,88,486	1,16,90,747	+ 11,02,261	+ 10
Gold	24,839	...	2,145	39,285	+ 37,140	+ 1,731
Silver	8,57,125	84,400	79,181	3,87,825	+ 3,08,644	+ 390
Total, Imports (private)	6,22,74,799	7,81,64,138	10,16,46,281	9,17,14,857	- 98,31,424	- 10
Government stores	16,14,357	12,40,605	11,03,819	9,60,078	- 1,43,741	- 13
Do. treasure	6,000	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, Imports	6,38,95,156	7,94,04,743	10,27,50,100	9,26,74,935	- 1,00,75,165	- 10
Exports—						
Indian produce	5,13,93,877	5,52,07,107	4,81,24,282	5,04,13,877	+ 22,89,595	+ 5
Foreign merchandise	14,16,122	14,45,546	12,38,396	13,10,217	+ 71,821	+ 6
Gold	3,477	...	...	37,500	+ 37,500	...
Silver	1,20,037	33,000	46,200	3,34,000	+ 2,87,800	+ 623
Total, Exports (private)	5,29,33,513	5,66,85,653	4,94,08,78	5,20,96,694	+ 26,86,716	+ 5
Government stores	13,59,105	11,82,678	14,44,627	11,14,185	- 3,30,342	- 23
Do. treasure	9,47,170	66,824	17,84,135	61,284	- 17,22,901	- 96
Grand Total, Exports	5,52,36,788	5,79,36,155	5,26,37,540	5,32,71,013	+ 6,33,473	+ 1
Aggregate Coasting Trade	11,91,34,944	13,73,40,898	15,53,87,640	14,59,45,948	- 94,41,692	- 6
Aggregate Trade	38,28,92,522	45,01,42,585	46,98,27,660	48,03,73,250	+ 1,05,45,590	+ 2

The total value of the trade of the Madras Presidency in the year under review increased by one crore and five lakhs of rupees or 2 per cent. over the record figure of the previous year. This increase was the net result of an expansion of nearly Rs. 2 crores or 6 per cent. under foreign trade and a contraction of nearly Rs. 95 lakhs or 6 per cent. in the coasting trade.

Under foreign trade, imports increased by Rs. 50.74 lakhs or 5 per cent. and exports by Rs. 149.13 lakhs or 7 per cent. Imports of private merchandise recovered to some extent from the depressed condition of the previous year and advanced by Rs. 117.21 lakhs or 12 per cent. on account of larger imports of cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, metals, kerosene oil, sugar, apparel and spices. The expansion of Rs. 152.56 lakhs or 8 per cent. under exports of Indian produce was chiefly under raw cotton, coffee, tea and provisions.

Under coasting trade, imports had a set back of Rs. 100.75 lakhs or 10 per cent. due to better harvests and the resultant decrease in the demand for foodgrains from other provinces, the imports of which declined by nearly Rs. 136 lakhs. Exports advanced by Rs. 6.33 lakhs or 1 per cent. as a result of larger shipments of earthnut oils to Burma.

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.
1906-07	Rs. 9,87,45,342	Rs. 17,55,90,334	Rs. 7,68,44,992	Rs. 10,49,75,046	Rs. 17,56,84,975	Rs. 7,07,09,929
1907-08	11,13,79,883	19,17,61,172	8,03,81,289	11,71,49,911	19,18,89,568	7,47,39,657
1908-09	12,23,53,464	18,63,93,480	6,40,40,016	12,62,43,067	18,65,58,620	6,03,15,553
1909-10	10,76,34,005	20,27,04,043	9,50,74,038	11,16,11,239	20,28,28,781	9,12,17,542
1910-11	11,35,58,637	21,76,80,867	10,41,22,230	11,66,85,330	21,77,41,972	10,10,56,642

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

Customs revenue.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ..	Rs. 42,02,208	Rs. 54,95,944	Rs. 49,24,836	Rs. 61,92,511	Rs. + 12,67,675
Import duty on salt ..	13,254	6,666	6,670	6,912	+ 242
Export duty ..	9,01,883	9,81,940	6,61,180	7,28,358	+ 67,178
Total gross duty ..	51,17,345	64,84,550	55,92,686	69,27,781	+ 13,35,095
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports ..	56,519	62,554	73,220	70,141	— 3,079
Exports ..	19,292	19,775	23,689	18,067	— 5,622
Total ..	75,811	82,329	96,909	88,208	— 8,701
Total net duty ..	50,41,534	63,52,221	54,95,777	68,39,573	+ 13,43,796

The total gross revenue advanced by Rs. 13.35 lakhs or 24 per cent. The amount of import duty realised, viz., Rs. 61.99 lakhs, was the largest on record and showed an increase of Rs. 12.68 lakhs or 26 per cent. over that of the previous year. This increase occurred chiefly under liquors (+ Rs. 1.63 lakhs or 13 per cent.), petroleum (+ Rs. 4.80 lakhs or 71 per cent.), silver bullion and coin (+ Rs. 1.01 lakhs or 88 per cent.), tobacco (+ Rs. 1.49 lakhs or 268 per cent.), cotton-goods (+ Rs. 1.66 lakhs or 24 per cent.) and manufactured articles (+ Rs. 1.40 lakhs or 16 per cent.). In the case of the first four items, the increase was solely due to the enhanced rates of duty which came into force on the 25th February 1910, inasmuch as the quantities imported, except in the case of kerosene oil, the increased imports of which were due to special causes, showed a decline. The increase of Rs. .67 lakh or 10 per cent. under export duty was due to larger exports of paddy to Ceylon and rice to Mauritius.

Standard price level.—The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles of imports and exports. In the case of 20 articles the year 1873-74, and in the case of the others the year 1883-84 have been taken as the standard or base year for comparison with modern prices. The record for 1873-74 or 1883-84, viz., 100, is followed by records of every tenth year and of the last four years.

STANDARD PRICE LEVEL.

Articles.	1873-74.	1883-84.	1893-94.	1903-1904.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
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	50.38	60.35	41.72	42.13	48.89
Copper ..	100	90.38	96.77	108.75	138.39	167.15	125.66	114.27	113.92
Iron ..	100	111.47	122.95	136.64	154.08	158.94	149.44	140.22	153.93
Steel ..	100	46.46	54.16	44.78	41.27	42.43	34.04	35.46	36.08
Cotton twist and yarn ..	100	91.05	90.47	96.25	103.72	119.55	114.30	103.49	121.51
Cotton piece-goods—									
Grey ..	100	90.73	96.03	98.01	111.26	115.23	116.56	112.58	119.87
White ..	100	82.24	82.24	78.50	87.38	94.85	94.39	90.18	101.87
Coloured ..	100	107.95	106.82	105.11	107.39	106.81	109.66	103.41	113.64
Betel-nuts ..	100	83.08	78.46	90.00	89.23	90.78	93.84	93.84	101.64
Kerosene oil ..	100	100	91.01	93.09	93.55	102.07	98.16	100.91	96.64
Exports.									
Coffee ..	100	105.72	176.20	114.80	106.88	111.51	112.56	115.20	119.87
Cocoanut kernel or copra ..	100	79.65	112.73	121.46	152.68	186.33	136.46	141.96	178.74
Rice in the husk ..	100	81.17	117.75	110.81	157.85	165.82	181.17	159.12	144.60
Rice not in the husk ..	100	75.14	135.18	128.30	169.83	173.60	179.30	168.76	161.65
Sugar ..	100	97.07	122.36	83.75	88.69	96.48	110.44	121.42	132.66
Tea ..	100	87.02	69.29	52.91	52.99	57.92	60.34	60.61	60.97
Indigo ..	100	95.70	103.04	67.49	68.13	69.22	66.23	63.90	71.09
Cotton, raw ..	100	98.12	114.75	121.38	138.71	137.33	121.16	143.77	181.63
Jute, raw ..	100	76.58	82.29	149.69	114.61	90.21	94.56	124.81	159.26
Til seeds (sesamum) ..	100	99.18	115.59	96.36	143.20	153.56	138.46	121.64	159.26
Cotton twist and yarn ..	100	125.32	123.38	141.88	164.61	175.97	153.67	150.65	171.43
Cotton piece-goods ..	100	102.72	89.46	109.52	113.27	115.81	123.13	123.81	133.00
Pepper ..	100	61.71	131.23	128.25	111.62	88.85	88.47	95.91	95.91
Cocoanut oil ..	100	111.79	122.29	124.49	122.89	119.67	125.76	152.20	152.20
Oil-cake ..	100	142.23	151.97	178.65	188.59	209.74	208.65	229.34	229.34
Skins, raw ..	100	94.79	115.54	139.41	142.71	131.48	132.14	137.48	137.48
Manures ..	100	130.31	155.18	266.01	241.24	249.11	253.06	255.47	255.47
Castor seeds ..	100	106.70	101.00	159.96	170.28	155.18	142.84	172.73	172.73
Earthnut seeds ..	100	130.02	122.90	163.29	165.11	162.12	160.83	169.81	169.81
Coir manufactures ..	100	104.01	107.80	109.02	115.48	118.71	117.23	118.08	118.08
Hides, dressed or tanned ..	100	99.40	105.11	138.62	139.80	139.64	137.38	139.66	139.66
Skins, dressed or tanned ..	100	118.82	125.68	157.84	165.42	165.15	164.84	184.68	184.68

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 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.
I. Animals, living ..	Rs. 6.26	Rs. 5.31	Rs. 5.29	Rs. 5.38	+ .09	Rs. 17.63	Rs. 13.07	Rs. 14.05	Rs. 19.31	+ 5.27
II. Articles of food and drink ..	77.93	106.87	110.20	117.34	+ 7.14	501.04	630.67	540.10	595.29	+ 55.19
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—										
A. Hardware and cutlery ..	23.90	32.89	29.47	33.54	+ 4.07	1.28	1.19	1.45	1.84	+ .39
B. Metals ..	80.71	123.26	110.84	121.70	+ 10.86	9.29	6.41	5.64	4.24	— 1.40
C. Machinery and mill-work ..	31.90	46.24	44.32	40.07	— 4.25	.22	.32	.10	.14	+ .04
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock ..	70.26	72.36	62.41	65.95	+ 3.54	.28	..	..	.01	+ .01
Total of No. III ..	206.77	274.75	247.04	261.26	+ 14.22	11.07	7.92	7.19	6.23	— .96
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing, tanning materials ..	31.00	34.04	37.94	37.02	— .92	40.21	30.33	30.08	30.28	+ .20
V. Oils ..	41.72	68.32	46.39	53.63	+ 7.24	31.31	45.54	42.80	41.88	— .92
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles ..	16.34	19.52	27.77	24.91	— 2.86	572.03	549.73	747.33	829.62	+ 82.19
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—										
A. Yarns and textile fabrics ..	340.27	474.53	287.21	354.86	+ 67.65	107.17	115.19	137.32	140.10	+ 2.78
B. Apparel ..	33.64	35.96	39.80	45.11	+ 5.31	2.88	1.79	2.15	2.53	+ .38
C. Other articles ..	107.39	135.28	144.77	164.11	+ 19.34	348.86	428.35	430.48	442.85	+ 12.37
Total of No. VII ..	481.30	645.77	471.78	564.08	+ 92.30	458.91	545.33	569.95	585.48	+ 15.53
Total Merchandise ..	861.32	1,154.58	946.41	1,063.62	+ 117.21	1,632.20	1,822.59	1,951.50	2,108.00	+ 156.50
Treasure ..	74.94	68.96	129.93	71.97	— 57.96	23.82	41.35	75.58	68.81	— 6.77
Grand Total ..	936.26	1,223.54	1,076.34	1,135.59	+ 59.25	1,656.02	1,863.94	2,027.08	2,176.81	+ 149.73

Imports.—The marked advance under group VII-A represents larger imports of cotton twist and yarn and cotton manufactures. The increase under group II is attributable to greater imports of betel-nuts and sugar and that under III-B to heavier imports of copper, iron and steel, while the expansion of trade under kerosene oil and gold thread accounted for the increases under groups V and VII-B respectively. The advance under group VII-C was spread over a number of items, the chief of which were glass and glassware, carriages and carts, cement, tanned hides and skins.

Exports.—The improvement under group II was due chiefly to greater exports of coffee, fruits and vegetables, provisions, sugar and tea. Larger shipments and the higher price of raw cotton partly counterbalanced by diminished exports of raw skins accounted for the net expansion under group VI. The rise in group VII-C was the net result of increased exports under tanned skins and smaller exports under tanned hides.

IMPORTS.

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

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease over 1908-1910.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Cotton manufactures	2,37,89,106	3,50,86,407	1,96,85,017	2,43,93,395	22.94	+ 47,08,378
Metals	80,70,635	1,23,26,949	1,10,83,805	1,21,69,664	11.44	+ 10,86,859
Cotton twist and yarn	88,48,581	1,09,99,167	78,77,551	96,84,559	9.01	+ 19,07,008
Railway plant and rolling stock ..	70,26,050	72,35,696	62,40,687	65,94,862	6.20	+ 3,54,175
Oils	41,72,128	68,31,585	46,38,076	53,62,884	5.04	+ 7,24,208
Apparel	33,63,569	35,96,711	39,80,014	46,10,693	4.24	+ 5,30,679
Machinery and mill-work	31,89,894	46,24,658	44,32,032	40,07,353	3.78	+ 4,24,679
Spices	27,59,929	34,56,051	33,16,565	37,66,888	3.54	+ 4,50,323
Sugar	11,22,477	19,24,118	31,79,680	37,67,016	3.53	+ 5,77,336
Hardware and cutlery	23,90,499	32,59,026	29,47,117	33,53,930	3.16	+ 4,06,813
Provisions	15,67,968	20,84,083	20,71,280	21,15,565	1.99	+ 44,275
Liquors	22,28,380	24,30,162	21,37,934	19,79,019	1.86	+ 1,58,916
Paper and pasteboard	10,94,421	13,85,064	15,39,432	16,90,175	1.59	+ 1,50,743
Glass and glassware	10,03,601	12,91,300	13,55,083	16,14,866	1.52	+ 2,59,788
Drugs, medicines and narcotics ..	15,48,704	15,37,720	16,69,275	14,41,600	1.36	+ 2,27,675
Instruments, apparatus, etc. ..	8,34,926	11,78,152	12,79,891	14,05,032	1.33	+ 1,25,141
Carriages and carts	6,18,911	7,76,179	10,42,236	13,86,475	1.30	+ 3,44,239
Dyeing and tanning materials ..	8,24,647	10,60,151	12,76,391	13,28,392	1.25	+ 52,001
Articles (not specified) imported by post	7,50,137	10,56,031	10,38,199	13,04,894	1.23	+ 2,66,695
Matches	6,70,089	9,59,542	10,19,924	10,49,737	.98	+ 29,813
Arms and ammunition	11,86,816	11,27,858	10,78,871	9,99,393	.94	+ 79,478
Wood and manufactures of wood ..	11,22,229	5,71,883	12,03,885	9,59,516	.90	+ 2,44,369
Building and engineering materials	4,71,012	6,79,887	4,88,559	9,33,956	.88	+ 4,45,397
Chemicals	7,26,464	8,16,242	8,48,757	9,32,369	.88	+ 83,612
Hides and skins	5,24,633	5,57,985	6,36,223	9,01,677	.84	+ 2,65,454
Jute manufactures	6,55,147	6,44,592	6,04,103	6,62,677	.82	+ 58,574
Soap	2,81,699	3,72,422	5,19,293	6,24,778	.59	+ 1,05,485
Stationery (excluding paper) ..	4,43,351	4,90,202	5,73,230	6,22,763	.59	+ 49,533
Woollen goods	5,45,835	5,17,176	5,18,526	5,95,007	.56	+ 76,481
Animals, living	6,27,906	5,31,451	5,29,604	5,38,308	.51	+ 8,704
Paints and colours	3,42,658	3,68,314	4,31,698	5,36,797	.50	+ 1,05,099
Candies	2,16,468	2,60,758	2,55,819	3,33,535	.31	+ 78,216
Books and printed matter	3,07,400	4,05,811	4,10,708	3,28,626	.31	+ 82,082
Toys and requisites for games ..	2,78,016	2,87,191	3,11,449	3,21,930	.30	+ 10,481
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver	1,20,303	2,61,003	3,19,668	2,99,774	.28	+ 19,794
Earthenware and porcelain	2,19,836	2,96,895	2,75,575	2,94,767	.28	+ 18,892
Tea chests	1,90,092	1,93,054	3,06,522	2,50,198	.24	+ 58,324
Coal, coke and patent fuel	2,05,798	6,15,460	7,65,800	2,42,159	.22	+ 4,63,641
Gums and resins	1,50,161	1,74,940	1,55,518	2,10,716	.20	+ 55,198
Leather and manufactures of leather	1,35,257	1,69,665	1,65,037	2,02,958	.19	+ 37,921
Printing and lithographing materials	1,56,306	2,00,372	2,05,558	1,88,422	.18	+ 17,136
Cabinetware and furniture	1,66,175	1,82,451	1,92,103	1,69,855	.16	+ 22,248
Flax manufactures	68,194	1,19,750	1,42,866	1,34,554	.13	+ 8,512
Other articles	18,34,280	26,94,562	21,51,390	22,60,525	2.13	+ 1,09,135
Total, Merchandise ..	8,61,31,988	11,54,57,655	9,46,41,251	10,63,62,041	100.00	+ 1,17,20,790
Treasure—						
Gold	56,01,331	47,30,040	1,09,49,821	49,16,560	..	+ 60,33,281
Silver	18,92,914	21,65,769	20,42,933	22,80,036	..	+ 2,37,103
Total, Treasure ..	74,94,245	68,95,809	1,29,92,754	71,96,596	..	+ 57,96,168
Grand Total, Imports ..	9,36,26,233	12,23,53,464	10,76,34,005	11,35,58,637	..	+ 59,24,682



I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

Horses.—There was a slight decrease of 25 in the number of horses imported during the year, but the total value was larger owing to a better class of horses being brought over from Australia, the average value per horse rising from Rs. 443 to Rs. 499.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Liquors.—The following statement shows the imports for each of the past three years together with the average of the preceding five years:—

Liquors.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.
Ale, beer and porter ..	696,671	6,67,641	663,513	6,17,888	533,580	5,88,739	468,344	5,17,308	65,236	71,431
Spirits and liqueurs—										
Brandy	42,464	3,46,253	48,546	3,71,481	48,665	3,60,124	44,265	3,24,171	4,400	35,953
Whisky	71,243	4,75,156	74,174	4,83,199	77,038	5,04,211	74,779	4,84,369	2,259	19,842
Other sorts	91,666	4,43,897	84,330	4,59,156	65,753	4,15,826	46,708	3,73,031	19,945	42,795
Total ..	205,363	12,65,306	207,050	13,13,836	191,456	12,80,161	165,752	11,81,571	25,704	98,590
Wines ..	51,256	2,95,433	52,601	2,98,438	53,276	2,69,034	51,734	2,80,140	1,542	11,106
Grand total ..	853,290	22,28,380	823,164	22,30,162	778,312	21,37,934	685,830	19,79,019	92,482	1,58,915

On 25th February 1910 the rates of duty on fermented liquors, spirits and wines were enhanced with the result that consumption fell off by 12 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value.

Malt liquors.—Malt liquors felt the effect of the enhanced rate to a large extent, the imports showing a decline from 533,580 to 468,344 gallons. As in previous years the majority of the imports came from the United Kingdom, which shipped 93 per cent. of the total.

Spirits.—The average value per gallon of both *whisky* and *brandy* imported was lower than in the previous year, owing partly to the larger quantity of cheaper brands and partly to the tendency of distillers to reduce the spirit strength. Total imports of *brandy* declined by 9 per cent. but the imports of cheap brandy from Germany increased by 1,755 gallons. *Whisky*, which is supplied almost entirely by the United Kingdom, showed a decline of 2,259 gallons or 3 per cent.

The figures of *Colombo arrack*, which in the previous year had been less by 17,873 gallons than in 1908-1909, again showed a remarkable diminution, dropping from 31,801 to 6,471 gallons. Owing to the high price of this spirit, viz., Rs. 13 per gallon, it cannot compete either with country arrack or Malabar toddy arrack, the respective prices of which are Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-12 per gallon.

Wines.—The import figures of *wines* varied but little from those of the previous year. The increased duty caused a slight decrease in the quantity imported but the average value per gallon was slightly higher.

Provisions.—The total value of imports increased by 45 lakh or 2 per cent. Under this head the trade in *biscuits* continued to show steady progress, the imports being Rs. 4.2 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.5 lakhs in the previous year. *Canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous foods and condensed milk* were also imported in larger quantities. Of the total imports, valued at Rs. 21.16 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplied provisions to the value of Rs. 15.65 lakhs or 74 per cent.

Spices.—*Betelnuts*, which formed 98 per cent. of the imports of spices, amounted to 27.41 million lbs. valued at Rs. 36.07 lakhs, against 25.98 million lbs. valued at Rs. 31.79 lakhs, the increase being chiefly in the sun-dried variety supplied from Ceylon. Imports of *Pepper* increased from 347,642 lbs. valued at Rs. 71 lakh, to 407,650 lbs. valued at Rs. 97 lakh, the Straits Settlements being the chief source of supply.

Sugar.—The imports were as follows:—

Sugar.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.			
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.		
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—												
From United Kingdom.	653	9,969	701	12,282	683	12,564	855	16,259	+	172	+	3,695
„ Straits Settlements.	6,490	67,946	13,086	1,28,999	7,423	86,210	7,004	83,236	—	419	—	2,974
„ Mauritius ..	182	1,738	8,065	76,403	3,016	29,704	19,804	1,96,304	+	16,788	+	1,66,600
„ Germany ..	7,507	72,339	..	..	11,500	1,18,840	..	..	—	11,500	—	1,18,840
„ Austria-Hungary.	3,879	37,026	46,060	4,81,626	46,343	4,92,694	19,498	2,04,234	—	26,845	—	2,88,460
„ Java ..	599	5,943	46,999	4,73,912	102,098	10,69,626	211,337	22,70,640	+	109,239	+	12,11,014
„ Other countries.	556	5,996	125	1,396	2	54	372	4,595	+	370	+	4,541
Total ..	19,866	2,00,957	115,036	11,74,618	171,065	17,99,692	258,876	27,75,268	+	87,805	+	9,75,576
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—												
From Mauritius ..	20,798	1,32,151	23,157	1,38,942	16,731	1,03,339	..	..	—	16,731	—	1,03,339
„ Java ..	75,552	5,13,623	50	492	55,143	4,66,916	34,012	2,67,289	—	21,131	—	1,99,627
„ Other countries.	149	975	195	1,179	181	1,082	98	654	—	33	—	428
Total ..	96,499	6,46,749	23,342	1,40,613	72,005	5,71,337	34,110	2,67,943	—	37,895	—	3,03,394
Molasses—												
From Java ..	5,644	18,806	120,569	2,88,471	164,528	3,69,731	142,819	3,19,668	—	21,709	—	50,063
„ Other countries ..	3,880	9,048	1	4	20,840	68,011	532	2,177	—	20,308	—	65,834
Total ..	9,524	22,854	120,570	2,88,475	185,368	4,37,742	143,351	3,21,845	—	42,017	—	1,16,897
Confectionery—												
From United Kingdom ..	7,914	2,44,849	9,660	3,14,402	11,013	3,60,669	11,297	3,77,806	+	284	+	17,137
„ Other countries ..	175	7,068	125	6,010	180	10,240	241	14,154	+	61	+	3,914
Total ..	8,089	2,51,917	9,785	3,20,412	11,193	3,70,909	11,538	3,91,960	+	345	+	21,051
Total of sugar ..	133,978	11,22,477	268,733	19,24,118	439,631	31,79,680	447,869	37,57,016	+	8,238	+	577,336

The imports of sugar during the year were the largest on record, and exceeded the record figures of the previous year by 2 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent. in value. The imports of *refined sugar* advanced by 51 per cent. in volume and 54 per cent. in value. The most noteworthy features in the above statement are the great drop that took place in the imports of *beet sugar* from the continent and the large increase that occurred in the imports of refined cane sugar from Java. The shipment of beet sugar from Germany ceased altogether and only 42 per cent. of the previous year's shipments was received from Austria-Hungary. The chief cause that affected the imports of beet sugar was the very short beet crop of 1909-1910, which was insufficient to meet the requirements of the manufacturers in the United Kingdom. The price of beet rose in consequence, reaching its maximum of 15s per cwt. f.o.b. 88 per cent. analysis in May. The small supplies available for the Indian market were unable to compete with the refined cane sugar from Java, which was imported to the extent of 211,337 cwts. or more than double the quantity in the previous year.

The manufacturers in Java have recently adopted the most improved and economical methods of manufacture, which enable them to place refined sugar on the Indian market at a rate cheaper than that ruling for the local product.

Towards the end of August the price of beet sugar fell rapidly, as each successive estimate of the beet crop of 1910-1911 showed that the crop would surpass all previous records. The price of Java sugar fell in sympathy and large speculative purchases were made, resulting in the overstocking of the market with foreign sugar at the end of the year. The same cause influenced the imports of cane sugar from Mauritius, which sent more than six times as much as in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 3.03 lakhs in the imports of *unrefined sugar* was due to the smaller imports from Java and Mauritius in consequence of good local production of cane and palmyra jaggery. The imports of *molasses*, though less than those of the previous year, were nevertheless considerably higher than the average of the previous five years. The slight increase under *confectionery* calls for no remarks.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Hardware and cutlery.—Hardware and cutlery formed 13 per cent. of the total imports under the group “Metals and manufactures of metals”. The values of the trade with the principal countries of supply are given below.

Hardware and cutlery.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Cutlery	93,050		1,32,463		1,26,469		1,33,278		+	6,809
Hardware—										
Agricultural implements	1,28,130		1,26,572		1,43,582		1,67,589		+	24,007
Other implements and tools	2,23,956		2,23,410		2,84,689		2,77,214		—	7,375
Enamelled ironware	1,83,656		1,99,390		2,00,096		1,87,160		—	12,936
Lampware	1,32,089		2,26,499		2,50,135		2,66,424		+	16,289
Sewing machines	1,00,658		1,68,997		2,24,605		2,19,650		—	4,955
Other sorts	15,28,960		22,11,295		17,17,641		21,02,615		+	3,84,974
Total ..	23,90,499		32,89,026		29,47,117		33,53,930		+	4,06,812
From United Kingdom—	17,27,248		22,75,229		20,68,412		23,10,702		+	2,42,290
„ Germany	2,25,604		3,23,659		2,69,432		3,00,422		+	30,990
„ Austria-Hungary	1,51,421		2,24,132		2,17,291		2,48,006		+	30,715
„ Belgium	1,01,973		1,58,903		1,29,540		1,98,500		+	68,960
„ other countries	1,84,253		3,07,103		2,62,442		2,96,300		+	33,858

The imports were the largest in the decade, the figures showing an increase of Rs. 4.07 lakhs or 14 per cent. over those of the previous year. Under *Agricultural Implements*, there was an increase of Rs. 24 lakh, due to larger importations from the United Kingdom, while the imports under “Other Sorts” rose by Rs. 3.85 lakhs. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier with Rs. 23.1 lakhs (68.9 per cent. of the total against 70.0 per cent. in the previous year).

Metals.—The imports were as follows:—

Metals.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.			
	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.	Cwt.	Lakhs of Rs.		
Brass	737	45	7,364	3.69	2,075	1.03	879	52	—	1,196	— .51	
Copper	30,494	16.16	58,523	31.44	68,861	33.64	77,896	37.98	+	9,035	+	4.29
German silver	2,220	1.78	1,641	1.27	2,324	1.65	1,943	1.43	—	381	— .22	
Iron—												
Bar	359,904	18.52	466,264	25.42	332,560	17.22	356,987	18.85	+	24,427	+	1.63
Nails, screws, rivets and washers	28,635	3.03	39,075	3.89	40,951	4.40	39,193	4.29	—	1,758	— .11	
Pipes and tubes	38,609	3.46	29,664	3.13	51,348	3.88	39,590	3.19	—	11,758	— .69	
Sheets and plates	34,462	3.35	146,164	13.83	111,549	10.95	115,661	11.59	+	4,112	+	.64
Other kinds	190,557	13.42	99,095	6.58	93,404	6.14	102,729	7.78	+	9,325	+	1.64
Total of iron	652,167	41.78	780,262	52.85	629,812	42.59	654,160	45.70	+	24,348	+	3.11
Lead	8,771	1.20	13,867	1.95	11,740	1.61	14,090	1.97	+	2,350	+	.36
Quicksilver	153	0.27	52	.10	97	.19	154	.29	+	57	+	.10
Steel—												
Bars	42,345	3.04	151,904	8.17	86,863	4.69	114,596	6.27	+	27,733	+	1.58
Beams, pillars, etc.	20,133	1.29	34,289	2.11	54,992	3.63	84,712	5.61	+	29,720	+	1.98
Hoop	36,179	2.51	38,956	2.76	50,030	3.40	42,335	2.97	—	7,695	— .43	
Plates and sheets	34,709	2.21	84,537	5.07	70,814	4.23	75,395	4.83	+	4,531	+	.60
Other kinds	35,164	4.47	55,473	5.64	50,751	5.25	48,676	5.52	—	2,075	— .27	
Total of steel	168,528	13.52	365,153	23.75	313,450	21.20	365,714	25.20	+	52,264	+	4.00
Tin	1,758	1.94	3,783	3.97	3,091	3.37	3,352	4.12	+	261	+	.75
Zinc or spelter	5,132	1.10	7,771	1.44	6,369	1.32	6,050	1.28	—	319	— .04	
Metals, unenumerated	3,087	2.50	4,544	2.80	6,036	4.24	4,910	3.26	—	1,126	— .98	
Total of metals	873,047	80.70	1,242,960	123.26	1,043,855	110.84	1,129,148	121.70	+	85,293	+	10.86

The import trade in metals improved by 85,293 cwts. or 8 per cent. in volume and by Rs. 10.86 lakhs or 9 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year.

Brass.—The decrease under *brass* was due to high prices and to the growing popularity of copper. The average value rose from Rs. 49-12-0 to Rs. 59-9-0 per cwt.

Copper.—The imports of copper showed an increase of 13.1 per cent. in quantity and 12.7 per cent. in value over the figures of the previous year. The imports were stimulated by the fall in the price of the metal owing to the general demoralisation of the American Stock Exchange produced by the financial crisis and the threatened legislation against trusts and monopolies and freight rates. Imports of *mixed or yellow metal sheathing*, which comprised 80 per cent. of the imports under copper, increased from 57,107 cwts. valued at Rs. 25.85 lakhs, in 1909-1910 to 62,443 cwts., valued at Rs. 28.26 lakhs, in 1910-1911. Of the total value of copper imported, the United Kingdom

sent Rs. 23·6 lakhs and Germany Rs. 11·46 lakhs as against Rs. 18·92 lakhs and Rs. 11·93 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

Iron and steel.—Imports of iron advanced by 4 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value over those of the previous year. The expansion of Rs. 3·11 lakhs was brought about by larger receipts of *bar iron, sheets and plates, and other kinds*. The increase in *iron bars* of 24,427 cwts. valued at Rs. 1·63 lakhs, was due to speculation, with the usual result of heavy stocks. *Sheets and plates* advanced by Rs. ·64 lakh and “other kinds” by Rs. 1·64 lakhs. Imports of *steel* were the largest on record, increasing by 16 per cent. in volume and 19 per cent. in value. The increase of Rs. 1·58 lakhs under *steel bars* was due to replenishing stocks, and that of Rs. 1·98 lakhs under *beams, pillars, etc.*, to large building operations in the Presidency. The following statement shows the distribution of iron and steel during the past two years:—

Countries.	Iron.				Steel.				Total.			
	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	227,208	20,63,580	218,953	21,22,390	139,285	11,80,610	189,166	15,66,067	366,493	32,44,190	408,119	36,88,457
Belgium ..	357,902	18,94,618	364,836	18,40,744	151,788	7,55,852	165,323	8,49,185	509,690	26,50,470	530,159	28,89,929
Germany ..	17,523	1,40,955	31,951	2,89,321	13,541	77,259	8,554	70,967	31,064	2,18,214	40,505	3,60,288
Sweden ..	10,634	1,02,136	21,187	2,13,512	8,725	99,420	2,613	31,647	19,359	2,01,556	23,800	2,45,159
Other countries ..	16,545	57,927	17,233	1,03,512	111	7,005	59	1,792	16,556	64,932	17,291	1,05,304
Total ..	629,812	42,59,216	654,160	45,69,479	313,450	21,20,146	365,714	25,19,658	943,262	83,79,362	1,019,874	70,89,137

From the statement above it will be seen that the share of the United Kingdom in the iron and steel trades rose from 39 per cent. to 40 per cent. in quantity.

The United Kingdom lost ground to Belgium in the quantity of iron exported, but it is noteworthy that, whereas the value of iron from the United Kingdom increased by over half a lakh, the value of Belgian iron receded by a like amount. In steel, on the other hand, United Kingdom shipments showed a far greater improvement, increasing by 49,881 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 3·8 lakhs in value against a Belgian increase of 13,535 cwts. in quantity and Rs. ·93 lakh in value.

Germany and Sweden together supplied 64,305 cwts. of steel and iron valued at Rs. 6·05 lakhs against 50,423 cwts. valued at Rs. 4·20 lakhs in 1909-1910. While their iron shipments increased by 88 per cent. in quantity and by 107 per cent. in value, their steel shipments fell away by 49 per cent. in quantity and 42 per cent. in value. Imports of iron from Germany were partly of Swedish origin.

Tin.—Imports of tin expanded from 3,091 cwts. valued at Rs. 3·37 lakhs in 1909-1910 to 3,352 cwts. valued at Rs. 4·12 lakhs. The average value rose from Rs. 109 to Rs. 123 per cwt. The Straits Settlements supplied Rs. 3·49 lakhs’ worth of tin as against Rs. 3·24 lakhs in the previous year.

Other metals.—Imports of *aluminium*, which forms the chief item under other metals, fell from 4,477 cwts. valued at Rs. 3·46 lakhs to 3,880 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·86 lakhs, the average value falling from Rs. 77 to 73 per cwt. The decrease was primarily due to large stocks on hand.

Machinery and millwork.—In the year under review there was a reduction in demand for machinery and millwork, and imports fell by 10 per cent. from Rs. 44·32 lakhs to Rs. 40·07 lakhs. *Locomotives and other steam engines*, other than those for railways, rose by Rs. 1·52 lakhs in value. In *Electrical machinery* there was a falling off of Rs. 2·53 lakhs owing, as in the previous year, to the completion of large installations, but *mining machinery* rose in value by Rs. 2·74 lakhs owing to further extensions in the Kolar Gold fields. Under the head of *textile machinery*, on the other hand, there was a large decrease in the value of imports of Rs. 6·19 lakhs owing to the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the cotton industry. The United Kingdom supplied Rs. 36·63 lakhs or 91 per cent. of the total imports as against Rs. 41·93 lakhs or 94 per cent. in the previous year.

Railway plant and rolling stock.—The imports under this head amounted to Rs. 65·95 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3·54 lakhs or 6 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 10·76 lakhs under *Locomotive engines and tenders* was due to larger imports of engines for additions to stock. Under all other

heads, *carriages and trucks, rails and sleepers* show small decreases. Of the total imports of Rs. 65·95 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 60·06 lakhs, and of West Australia, which supplied wooden sleepers, Rs. 4·53 lakhs.

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

Chemicals.—The total value of chemicals imported in 1910-1911 amounted to Rs. 9·32 lakhs against Rs. 8·49 lakhs in 1909-1910. The increase under this head was chiefly due to larger imports of *chemical manures*, which increased from Rs. ·53 lakh to Rs. 1·53 lakhs, indicating the growing prosperity of the tea, rubber and other plantations in Southern India.

Drugs and medicines.—The total value of drugs and medicines rose by Rs. 1·56 lakhs. Imports of *camphor* increased in quantity by 2 per cent. and in value by 13 per cent. The official estimates of the Japanese supply indicated a probable rise in price and large speculative purchases appear to have been made in anticipation of this rise, as the stocks held at the end of the year were heavy. The average value of Chinese camphor increased from As. 15-0 to Rs. 1-1-0 and of Japanese from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-5-0.

Tobacco.—The duties on tobacco of all kinds were largely enhanced by Act VIII of 1910 at the close of 1909-1910 and the specific duties imposed approximated nearly to those in force in the United Kingdom.

The new duties led to an extensive curtailment in the imports of foreign tobaccos and scarcely realised the revenue it was hoped they would bring in. At the end of 1910-1911 the rates were reduced by about 33 per cent. and the imports will probably show improved figures next year. A great impetus has been given to local manufacture and enormous quantities of cheap cigarettes made from Indian tobacco are being turned out, chiefly in Bengal. The total imports of tobacco of all kinds declined by 723,501 lbs. or 83 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 3·84 lakhs or 52 per cent. in value. *Leaf tobacco*, formerly duty-free, fell from 447,115 lbs. to 63,267 lbs. or by 86 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 2·41 lakhs to Rs. 1·04 lakhs or by 57 per cent. in value. Imports from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements practically ceased, the duty rendering the importation of cheap tobacco unprofitable. Imports of *cigarettes* also decreased to the extent of 77 per cent. in quantity and 48 per cent. in value. Cheap American cigarettes suffered the most severely from the enhanced rate, imports falling in value from Rs. 1·86 lakhs to Rs. ·12 lakh, or by nearly 94 per cent., their place being taken by the locally-manufactured article.

Dyeing and tanning materials.—The imports of *alizarine* and *aniline* dyes fell off by about 11 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively, but the decline under these two classes of dyes was counterbalanced by larger imports of synthetic indigo. Of the imports of *alizarine* and *aniline* dyes Belgium supplied 81 per cent., United Kingdom 13 per cent. and Germany 5 per cent., but 44 per cent. of the shipments from Belgium was of German origin.

V.—OILS.

There was an increase of 23 per cent. under oils owing to a corresponding increase in imports of mineral oils, which constituted 99 per cent. of the total under this head. The following statement shows the imports under the several sub-heads of mineral oils:—

Mineral oils.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.			
	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 ..	321,773	1·00	1,516,792	5·33	908,268	3·41	563,481	2·04	—	344,787	—	1·37
" Russia ..	4,025,650	15·13	2,308,927	8·86	576,563	2·16	2,683,382	10·06	+	2,106,819	+	7·90
" Sumatra ..	1,777,448	6·19	2,561,066	9·80	1,252,359	4·68	2,537,608	9·54	+	1,285,249	+	4·86
" Borneo (Dutch) ..	435,277	1·46	1,026,610	3·68	..	..	1,066,434	3·67	+	1,066,434	+	3·67
" United States of America ..	2,519,297	12·67	7,386,461	35·17	6,782,480	31·50	4,657,173	22·89	—	2,125,307	—	8·61
" Other countries ..	139,268	·49	..	..	..	..	50	..	+	50	..	..
Total ..	9,218,713	36·94	14,799,846	62·84	9,519,670	41·75	11,508,128	43·20	+	1,988,458	+	6·45
Fuel oils ..	177,433	·19	745,228	·61	563,897	·44	842,666	·67	+	278,769	+	·23
Lubricating oils ..	127,351	·93	394,874	2·59	244,664	1·94	368,533	2·69	+	123,869	+	·75
Other kinds ..	182,901	·90	63,096	·69	127,345	1·11	89,884	·70	—	37,461	—	·41
Total of Mineral oils ..	9,706,408	38·96	16,003,044	66·73	10,455,576	45·24	12,809,211	52·26	+	2,363,635	+	7·02

For purpose of ready comparison a statement is appended showing the quantities and values of imports of Burma oil, which advanced during the year under review by 2 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value as against a rise of 21 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value of foreign oil.

—	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RS.
Kerosene oil— From Bengal	759,916	2.67	..	..	..	..	199,904	.72	+ 199,904	+ .72
„ Burma	6,563,057	27.56	10,094,945	32.39	14,405,140	46.86	14,717,395	51.32	+ 312,255	+ 4.46
Total ..	7,322,973	30.23	10,094,945	32.39	14,405,140	46.86	14,917,299	52.04	+ 512,159	+ 5.18

It is difficult to estimate exactly the effect of the increase of duty on *kerosene oil* from 1 to 1½ annas, which occurred towards the close of the previous year, owing to the unsettling of the market by the rate war which originated in Europe but speedily spread to the Indian markets. This war led to the cutting of prices and larger outturns by the competing companies, as a natural consequence of which consumption increased, being stimulated at the same time by the general prosperity of the country and a rise in the price of vegetable oils.

The United States of America were the chief sufferers from the rate war and the increase of duty, which placed them at a great disadvantage compared with the Burma Companies, and their imports, which had been steadily advancing up to the previous year, when they received a slight check, fell off by 31 per cent. Russian oil on the other hand, which had dropped 75 per cent. in 1909-1910, showed a remarkable recovery, its imports increasing by over 2,000,000 gallons. This was due to its low price, which made it profitable for the steamers of the Asiatic Petroleum Company after discharging their benzine cargoes in Europe to return with Russian oil to India.

Imports of *lubricating oils* advanced by 51 per cent in quantity and 38 per cent. in value in spite of large importations from Burma. Imports of foreign *Petrol* or *motor spirit* and *benzine* amounted to only 12 gallons valued at Rs. 12 against 13,062 gallons valued at Rs. 17,506 in the former year. The decline is due to larger imports of *Burma petrol*. The market has been practically captured by the Burma Companies who supplied 164,856 gallons as against 86,920 gallons in 1909-10.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The total value of imports under this head fell by Rs. 2.86 lakhs.

The imports of foreign *coal* declined considerably, only 4,460 tons being imported as against 29,379 tons in the previous year as coal from Bengal and Hyderabad is being used in its place. The imports of Bengal coal also declined in quantity by 69,575 tons and in value by Rs. 5.55 lakhs, the reduced imports being due to the conveyance of Bengal coal by rail instead of by sea. *Patent fuel* fell off by Rs. .88 lakh. Imports of *raw hides and skins* for local tanning improved by 4,298 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 2.19 lakhs in value, raw hides being imported more largely from the Straits Settlements and raw skins from Ceylon. Imports of *teakwood* showed a net contraction from 3,875 c. tons valued at Rs. 3.50 lakhs to 3,186 c. tons valued at Rs. 2.90 lakhs as a result of smaller imports from Siam (—767 c. tons) and larger imports from Java (+102 c. tons). The deficiency was however more than counter-balanced by larger imports from Burma, which supplied 44,881 c. tons valued at Rs. 38.23 lakhs against 40,411 c. tons valued at Rs. 35.32 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *other timber* fell by 1,957 c. tons in quantity and Rs. 1.38 lakhs in value owing to smaller imports of *jarrah wood sleepers* from West Australia and *palmyra rafters* from Ceylon.

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 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.
I. Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom ..	9,651,214	86.02	10,369,509	106.62	8,268,249	74.50	8,975,740	93.75	+ 707,491	+ 19.25
„ other countries ..	319,315	2.47	316,607	3.37	326,573	2.28	192,442	2.10	— 134,131	— .18
Total ..	9,970,529	88.49	11,186,116	109.99	8,594,822	76.78	9,168,182	95.85	+ 573,360	+ 19.07
II. Piece-goods—										
Grey—										
From United Kingdom ..	75,269,411	123.42	108,879,733	191.13	55,368,955	95.00	57,409,217	104.13	+ 1,540,262	+ 9.13
„ other countries ..	153,470	.28	87,423	.19	162,351	.27	209,490	.37	+ 57,109	+ .10
Total ..	75,422,881	123.70	108,967,156	191.32	55,531,306	95.27	57,618,707	104.50	+ 1,597,371	+ 9.23
White—										
From United Kingdom ..	19,478,740	35.45	32,724,476	65.87	20,512,094	39.46	22,912,317	49.74	+ 2,400,223	+ 10.28
„ other countries ..	649,027	1.59	553,412	1.40	462,555	1.17	319,044	.90	— 142,611	— .27
Total ..	20,127,767	37.04	33,277,888	67.27	20,974,649	40.63	23,232,261	50.64	+ 2,257,612	+ 10.01
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom ..	39,683,342	74.09	45,848,070	87.91	31,924,444	58.08	42,776,790	85.30	+ 10,852,346	+ 27.22
„ other countries ..	147,357	.45	462,714	1.34	184,759	.58	190,680	.63	+ 5,921	+ .05
Total ..	39,830,699	74.54	46,310,784	89.25	32,109,203	58.66	42,967,470	85.93	+ 10,858,267	+ 27.27
Total of piece-goods ..	135,381,347	235.28	188,555,833	347.84	109,106,188	194.56	123,818,438	241.07	+ 14,713,250	+ 46.51
III. Other cotton fabrics ..	..	2.61	..	3.03	..	2.29	..	2.86	..	+ .57
Grand Total of cotton goods ..	..	326.38	..	460.86	..	273.53	..	339.78	..	+ 66.16

Cotton goods, representing 32 per cent. of the total value of all foreign imports, showed an advance of 24 per cent. over the previous year. Although the year 1908-1909 had seen very heavy imports in almost all classes of cotton goods, the off-take was below the normal with the result that at the beginning of 1909-1910 the market was greatly overstocked and imports were curtailed throughout the whole of that year. In these circumstances the year now under review opened with reduced stocks and fair prospects, which were however not immediately realised owing to importers holding off in anticipation of the price of cotton falling, later on in the year, from the high level it had reached. Contrary to expectation prices ruled only a little easier in October and importers, finding that there was little likelihood of any abatement in the Lancashire rates, hastened to replenish their stocks, which had fallen very low. Business nevertheless was never very brisk owing to the prevalence of high prices and the consequent disinclination of dealers to carry over a large stock of goods into the season of the following year's cotton crop.

Cotton twist and yarn.—Cotton twist and yarn increased by 573,360 lbs. or 7 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 19.07 lakhs or 25 per cent. in value, which represents a rise of 17 per cent. in the specific value of the article. *Grey yarns* fell by 724,560 lbs. or 18 per cent. in quantity, but the value rose by .06 lakh or .2 per cent. Counts up to 40 showed a decline owing to heavy stocks, while those above 40 showed an increase. The decline under the common counts 31 to 40 was 625,265 lbs. or 26 per cent. Under *coloured yarns* there was an increase of 842,616 lbs. or 24 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 11.40 lakhs or 34 per cent. in value, almost all the counts and colours sharing in the improvement. *Medio twist* and other yarns increased by 455,304 lbs. or 42 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 7.61 lakhs or 61 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom supplied 98 per cent. of the yarn imported.

Cotton piece-goods.—Imports of cotton piece-goods advanced by 13 per cent. in quantity and 24 per cent. in value. All the three varieties of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods shared in the increase, which was however most marked in the case of coloured goods. The average value rose from As. 2-10 to As. 3-1.

Grey piece-goods improved by 3 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value. The increase was mainly under *longcloths and shirtings* (+ Rs. 8.45 lakhs) and *jaconets, including madapollams, mulls and cambrics* (+ Rs. 3.83 lakhs). The increase of Rs. 10.01 lakhs under white piece-goods was mainly under *jaconets*. Under coloured piece-goods, the increase of Rs. 27.27 lakhs or 46 per cent. was distributed amongst all sub-heads, the most prominent being *prints and chintz* (+ Rs. 16.20 lakhs) and *saris and scarves* (+ Rs. 7.13 lakhs).

Other cotton fabrics.—The increase of Rs. 57 lakh under this head was distributed over many items, the most noticeable being *cotton sewing thread*, the value of which rose from Rs. 1.29 lakhs in 1909-1910 to Rs. 1.44 lakhs.

Jute and wool.—The imports of *jute manufactures* rose from Rs. 6.04 lakhs to Rs. 6.63 lakhs, the increase being due to larger imports of old gunny bags from Ceylon owing to larger exports of rice to that colony. *Woollen manufactures* improved from Rs. 5.19 lakhs to Rs. 5.95 lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under *woollen piece-goods*, which rose from 253,223 yards valued at Rs. 2.80 lakhs to 306,385 yards valued at Rs. 3.64 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief source of supply.

B.—APPAREL.

The total value of imports under this head was the largest on record and showed an advance of Rs. 5.31 lakhs or 13 per cent. over those of the previous year. The value of imports of *gold and silver thread*, the whole of which was supplied by France, rose from Rs. 26.21 lakhs to Rs. 30.08 lakhs, testifying to the popularity of hand-made cloths embroidered with gold and silver thread in times of prosperity. *Haberdashery and millinery* improved by Rs. 1.26 lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied *apparel (including drapery, etc.)*, to the value of Rs. 1.55 lakhs, *boots and shoes* Rs. 1.21 lakhs, *haberdashery and millinery* Rs. 5.18 lakhs and *hats and caps* Rs. 1.11 lakhs.

C.—OTHER ARTICLES.

The total imports of other manufactured articles expanded by 13 per cent. *Paper and pasteboard* advanced by Rs. 1.51 lakhs owing to larger imports of *writing paper and envelopes* from the United Kingdom. *Glass and glassware* improved by Rs. 2.60 lakhs, the advance being shared by *glass bangles, beads and false pearls and lampware*. The increase of Rs. 1.25 lakhs under *instruments* is attributable to larger imports of those of an electrical description. Under *carriages and carts, cycles* improved from Rs. 4.13 lakhs to Rs. 5.19 lakhs, and *motor cars and motor cycles* from Rs. 4.49 lakhs to Rs. 6.24 lakhs. *Matches* showed a slight improvement of Rs. 30 lakh, chiefly in imports from Sweden. The decline of Rs. 80 lakh under *arms and ammunition* was mainly under *dynamite and all other explosives*. The value of imported *cement* rose from Rs. 4.21 lakhs to Rs. 6.52 lakhs. The increase in the value of *articles imported by post* amounted to Rs. 2.67 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The value of re-exports advanced from Rs. 14.43 lakhs in 1909-1910 to Rs. 18.37 lakhs. *Cotton piece-goods*, which formed 46 per cent. of the total, rose from 2,148,922 yards valued at Rs. 5.42 lakhs to 3,202,696 yards valued at Rs. 8.39 lakhs, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States absorbing respectively Rs. 2.88, 3.72 and 1.18 lakhs against Rs. 2.05, 2.71 and .54 lakhs in the previous year. Other principal items, which entered into the re-export trade, were *articles re-exported by post* Rs. 3.58 lakhs, *apparel* 77 lakh and *carriages* 73 lakh against Rs. 2.34, .50 and .28 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 together with the exports of treasure and shows their comparative importance:—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Cotton, raw	2,59,91,801	2,33,43,571	3,18,17,443	4,14,18,843	19.82	+ 96,01,400
Hides and skins	3,47,24,147	3,83,06,680	3,95,95,082	3,75,29,684	17.96	- 20,65,398
Needs	1,36,30,467	1,62,10,698	2,49,09,190	2,61,66,746	12.04	+ 2,47,556
Grain and pulse	1,73,47,796	2,37,51,239	1,40,59,465	1,42,19,442	6.81	+ 1,59,977
Coffee	1,36,20,185	1,33,20,828	1,08,85,489	1,31,24,107	6.23	+ 22,38,618
Tea	73,09,750	1,11,98,474	1,15,73,462	1,22,89,442	5.88	+ 7,15,980
Cotton manufactures	35,68,982	88,11,851	99,14,800	1,03,98,593	4.98	+ 4,83,793
Fruits and vegetables	32,81,872	61,17,513	86,12,559	92,58,731	4.43	+ 6,46,172
Ceir manufactures	61,76,324	61,90,471	72,27,705	68,69,887	3.29	- 3,57,818
Spices	50,51,696	40,21,518	48,52,475	52,63,729	2.52	+ 4,11,254
Oils	30,90,081	45,53,509	42,77,119	41,83,505	2.00	- 93,614
Provisions	23,71,831	31,00,298	32,34,108	40,08,396	1.92	+ 7,74,288
Podder, bran and cattle-food	27,82,474	39,85,953	31,47,208	29,98,225	1.44	- 1,48,983
Manures	17,54,334	28,93,503	26,75,612	28,26,932	1.36	+ 2,51,320
Cotton twist and yarn	14,01,674	17,29,308	28,16,239	23,00,612	1.10	- 5,15,627
Articles (not specified) exported by post.	4,16,397	16,15,238	17,85,942	22,89,402	1.10	+ 5,03,460
Animals, living	17,33,933	13,07,341	13,93,647	19,10,333	.91	+ 6,16,686
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	13,71,465	14,11,457	16,22,692	17,49,669	.84	+ 1,26,877
Wood and manufactures of wood	13,94,765	13,61,384	10,47,809	17,32,606	.83	+ 6,84,797
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.	9,28,006	12,13,333	14,75,070	15,22,850	.73	+ 47,580
Dyeing and tanning materials	26,11,616	15,90,030	13,58,237	12,33,574	.59	- 1,24,663
Sugar	10,07,848	9,78,928	7,44,294	11,82,255	.57	+ 4,37,961
Caoutchouc, raw	586	25,349	1,95,120	8,13,435	.39	+ 6,18,315
Jute, raw	19,04,577	7,65,799	6,52,196	6,73,632	.32	+ 21,436
Hemp, raw	6,19,969	4,55,209	4,23,547	5,22,927	.25	+ 99,380
Wool, raw and manufactured	4,13,179	4,83,219	3,99,609	4,29,614	.21	+ 30,005
Metals	6,82,370	6,19,230	5,57,894	4,07,066	.20	- 1,50,828
Mica	6,70,546	4,92,755	2,33,458	3,40,305	.17	+ 1,06,847
Paints and colours	1,78,763	1,56,717	3,00,331	2,43,910	.12	- 56,421
Silk, raw	2,48,894	2,79,439	3,58,434	2,29,793	.11	- 1,28,731
Building and Engineering materials	1,22,394	1,10,561	1,49,379	2,08,332	.10	+ 58,963
Apparel	2,51,391	1,30,269	1,64,632	1,76,015	.09	+ 11,383
Horn and hornmeal	2,08,347	2,69,680	3,08,354	1,74,495	.08	- 1,33,859
Other articles	11,61,790	9,28,981	10,38,822	12,76,516	.61	+ 2,37,694
Total merchandise	16,20,29,160	18,12,29,326	19,37,07,423	20,89,63,213	1.00	+1,52,55,790
Treasure—						
Gold	73,400	6,06,834	3,419	2,290	..	- 1,129
Silver	23,08,943	35,27,710	75,54,520	68,78,649	..	- 6,75,871
Total treasure	23,82,343	41,34,544	75,57,939	68,80,939	..	- 6,77,000
Grand Total, exports	16,44,11,503	18,53,63,870	20,12,65,362	21,58,44,152	..	+1,45,78,790

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

The details of exports for the past two years are given below:—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911	
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
Horses	106	34,550	67	17,060
Bulls and cows	18,184	5,89,418	17,221	7,64,441
Sheep and goats	109,025	6,21,410	120,467	9,45,441
Poultry	251,039	1,25,901	282,537	1,52,680
Other kinds	135	22,368	4,477	30,711
Total	378,489	13,93,647	424,769	19,10,333

The increase of Rs. 5.17 lakhs was due to shipments to Ceylon of larger number of goats and sheep and of high priced cattle. Ceylon imported animals to the value of Rs. 16.02 lakhs and the Straits Settlements to the value of Rs. 2.79 lakhs against Rs. 11.05 and Rs. 2.22 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Coffee.—The exports were as follows :—

Coffee.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	143,487	77,53,865	131,765	68,08,699	110,144	56,93,778	80,394	44,86,218	29,750	12,08,660
Ceylon	19,069	6,70,215	14,481	5,33,382	11,316	4,24,401	10,220	4,23,768	1,096	433
Victoria	3,919	1,97,342	5,929	2,83,440	5,574	2,73,448	6,042	3,16,811	468	43,365
Belgium	5,360	2,20,815	4,584	1,72,983	8,816	3,68,918	9,277	3,86,274	461	16,356
France	100,956	41,84,171	130,555	54,50,436	76,793	33,16,264	128,197	58,41,980	51,404	25,25,716
Austria-Hungary ..	2,650	1,35,514	3,195	1,60,419	5,971	2,80,746	9,331	5,32,220	3,360	2,51,474
Other Countries ..	10,592	4,58,263	9,429	4,11,469	11,827	5,28,134	23,537	11,38,836	11,710	6,10,702
Total ..	286,063	1,36,20,185	299,938	1,38,20,828	230,441	1,08,85,489	266,998	1,31,24,107	36,557	22,38,618
Average price per cwt. according to shipping bills.	Rs. 47-10.		Rs. 46-2.		Rs. 47-4.		Rs. 49-2.			

Exports of coffee, which took the fifth place among the staple products exported from this Presidency, showed a marked improvement, rising in value by 21 per cent. and in quantity by 16 per cent.

The recovery was mainly due to poor harvests in Brazil, which supplies three-fourths of the world's crop and governs the market. The diminished output led to widely speculative buying and a consequent advance in prices, of which advantage was taken by exporters from this Presidency, where crops were good. The average value rose from Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 49-2-0 per cwt. Shipments to the United Kingdom, which is a distributing agent for America, declined from 47 per cent. to 30 per cent. while those to France, which consisted of lower grades, rose from 33 to 48 per cent. The increase in the exports to France and Austria-Hungary was due to a steady increase in consumption in those countries.

Fruits and vegetables.—The total value of exports of fruits and vegetables advanced from Rs. 86-13 to Rs. 92-59 lakhs. Exports of cocoanut kernel or copra, the chief item under this sub-head, which in the previous year had reached the abnormal quantity of 532,176 cwts. receded to 445,892 cwts. but there was a very striking rise in the value from Rs. 74-19 to Rs. 78-26 lakhs. Owing to the increasing demand for this article, which is largely used in the manufacture of edible fats, artificial butter and similar products, its price has been steadily advancing, although the high figures of the past year are chiefly due to the dearness of lard and cotton seed oil, which resulted in a general shortage of fats of all kinds. The average value rose from Rs. 13-15-0 to Rs. 17-9-0 per cwt. Exports to Germany amounted to 346,444 cwts. valued at Rs. 61 lakhs against 368,714 cwts. valued at Rs. 52-77 lakhs. France, Russia and Belgium absorbed copra to the value of Rs. 9-30, 4-40 and 1-99 lakhs against Rs. 8-59, 3-45 and 7-06 lakhs in the previous year. Exports coastwise amounted to 89,159 cwts. valued at Rs. 17-79 lakhs against 97,429 cwts. valued at Rs. 16-42 lakhs. Exports from Travancore amounted to 13,306 cwts. valued at Rs. 3-48 lakhs. The following table shows in detail the exports of the several products of the cocoanut palm to foreign countries during the past three years.

		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoanuts ..	No.	182,375	6,075	32,788	1,622	107,470	4,909	+ 74,682	+ 3,387
Coir fibre ..	cwt.	8,545	91,313	12,377	1,32,274	11,755	1,33,803	— 522	— 8,971
Coir manufactures ..	"	568,748	61,90,471	672,429	72,27,705	634,594	68,69,887	— 37,835	— 3,57,818
Coir rope (cordage and rope) ..	"	9,442	87,947	15,586	1,44,319	13,056	1,17,156	— 2,530	— 27,163
Copra	"	388,993	52,02,495	532,176	74,19,362	445,892	78,26,171	— 86,284	+ 4,06,809
Cocoanut oil ..	galls.	2,813,764	39,71,302	2,498,291	37,09,202	1,890,297	33,95,175	— 807,994	— 3,14,047
Cocoanut poonac ..	cwt.	151,617	5,89,269	110,116	4,08,845	137,801	6,22,532	+ 27,685	+ 2,13,687
Cocoanut shells ..	val.	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	62

Vegetables, fresh, rose in value from Rs. 11-81 lakhs to Rs. 14-07 lakhs as a result of larger exports of onions. Exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements amounted to Rs. 8-93 and Rs. 5-13 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 7-61 and Rs. 4-20 lakhs in the previous year.

Grain and pulse.—The following statement shows the exports of grain and pulse.

Grain and pulse.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Rice in the husk—										
To Ceylon ..	394,597	10,81,262	178,151	6,60,073	347,023	11,29,493	460,880	13,61,771	+ 113,857	+ 2,32,278
„ other countries ..	6	20	11	37	..	..	1	3	+	3
Total ..	394,603	10,81,282	178,162	6,60,110	347,023	11,29,493	460,881	13,61,774	+ 113,858	+ 2,32,281
Rice not in the husk—										
To Ceylon ..	2,603,301	1,46,77,437	3,017,166	1,94,88,570	1,888,303	1,15,16,642	1,919,107	1,12,58,403	+ 30,804	— 2,58,239
„ Mauritius ..	131,600	7,68,802	485,816	33,16,147	151,018	9,27,944	189,199	10,77,518	+ 38,181	+ 1,49,574
„ Reunion ..	57,370	2,74,007	..	..	..	..	1	9	+	9
„ other countries ..	57,710	2,79,570	16,230	1,22,074	50,215	3,67,691	59,808	3,98,074	+ 9,593	+ 30,383
Total ..	2,849,981	1,59,99,816	3,519,212	2,29,26,791	2,089,536	1,28,12,277	2,168,115	1,27,34,004	+ 78,579	— 78,273
Gram ..	26,491	70,784	9,025	37,249	5,991	29,091	6,425	28,341	+ 434	— 750
Jawar and bajra ..	26,347	54,786	388	1,891	875	3,806	360	1,829	— 515	— 1,977
Pulse ..	32,139	1,38,390	21,127	1,23,144	13,422	77,183	16,490	90,115	+ 3,068	+ 12,932
Other grains ..	554	2,738	346	2,054	1,260	7,615	579	3,379	— 681	— 4,236
Total of grain and pulse.	3,330,115	1,73,47,796	3,728,260	2,37,51,239	2,468,107	1,40,59,465	2,652,850	1,42,19,442	+ 194,743	+ 1,59,977

Rice and paddy represented, as in the previous year, 99 per cent. of the total value of food-grains exported from India, showing an increase of 192,437 cwts. or 8 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 1-54 lakhs or 1 per cent. in value. The area under rice cultivation was 2 per cent. more than in the previous year and the crops were estimated at 3,025,950 tons against 2,867,800 tons. Exports of paddy to Ceylon increased by 113,857 cwts. or 33 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 2-32 lakhs or 21 per cent. in value, while those of rice increased in quantity by 30,804 cwts. or 2 per cent., but decreased in value by Rs. 2-58 lakhs or 2 per cent. owing to lower range of prices. The exports of rice to Mauritius also rose by 38,181 cwts. or 25 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 1-50 lakhs or 16 per cent. in value. Owing to good crops in this Presidency, the imports from the other provinces especially from Burma declined from 10,572,233 cwts. valued at Rs. 437-63 lakhs to 7,161,855 cwts. valued at Rs. 298-36 lakhs. The statement below shows the prices of rice and paddy during the past ten years :—

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	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 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	2 15 3
Rice..	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	5 14 0

The fluctuations under other grains are small and call for no remarks.

Liquors.—A quantity of 217,131 gallons of country spirit, especially *molasses arrack*, was exported from the ports of Cocanada, Tuticorin and Cuddalore to Ceylon owing to a strike in that colony.

Provisions.—The total value of provisions exported amounted to Rs. 40-08 lakhs against Rs. 32-34 lakhs in 1909-10. *Dry fish, salted and unsalted*, was the principal item with a value of Rs. 24-33 lakhs against Rs. 18-72 lakhs. *Dried fruits*, especially tamarind and cashew nuts, accounted for Rs. 8-66 lakhs against Rs. 6-89 lakhs. Of the total value of provisions, Ceylon took Rs. 26-59 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 3-99 lakhs against Rs. 20-69 and Rs. 3-19 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Spices.—The exports of spices rose from 21·80 million pounds valued at Rs. 48·52 lakhs to 21·85 million pounds valued at Rs. 52·64 lakhs, an increase of 2 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value. The principal sub-heads are shown below :—

Spices.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Pepper ..	9,678,597	33,09,388	7,384,016	17,70,764	10,606,314	25,27,880	11,070,832	28,51,174	+ 464,518	+ 3,23,294
Ginger ..	3,602,180	7,25,283	3,725,619	8,04,263	2,616,263	6,78,206	3,739,836	10,18,483	+ 1,123,573	+ 3,40,277
Chillies ..	7,346,729	9,04,025	8,439,894	13,10,661	8,282,068	14,38,313	6,813,171	12,66,714	- 1,468,897	- 1,71,599
Cardamoms.	71,224	72,625	74,902	77,897	160,092	1,60,087	63,066	70,529	- 97,026	- 89,558

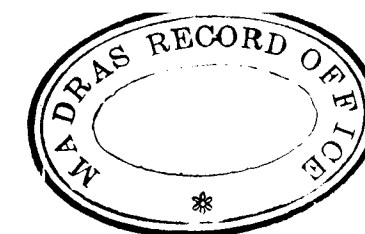
Pepper with a total value of Rs. 28·51 lakhs recorded an advance of Rs. 3·23 lakhs or 12 per cent. in value and of 464,518 lbs. or 4 per cent. in quantity. A noteworthy feature of the pepper trade was that France took 3,649,662 lbs. valued at Rs. 10·03 lakhs against 175,000 lbs. valued at 40 lakh in the previous year. Since 1901-1902 shipments to France had declined gradually as that country admitted French colony grown pepper at a lower rate of duty than foreign grown pepper, but towards the end of 1910-11, Havre speculators started a "Terme" market and imported a large quantity of Tellicherry pepper. Shipments to Germany declined by Rs. 2·95 lakhs owing, it is stated, to enhanced rate of duty on pepper. The United Kingdom, Italy and the United States of America took to the value of Rs. 1·65, 6·90 and 4·08 lakhs against Rs. 2·39, 5·39 and 6·92 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Exports of *ginger* rose by 43 per cent. in quantity and 50 per cent. in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America amounted to Rs. 4·34, 1·71 and 1·74 lakhs respectively against Rs. 3·46, 89 and 1·30 lakhs in 1909-10. *Chillies* at Rs. 12·67 lakhs showed a fall of Rs. 1·72 lakhs due to small crops. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements took Rs. 11·99 and 53 lakhs against Rs. 11·31 and Rs. 3·03 lakhs in 1909-10. Exports coastwise also decreased by Rs. 5·88 lakhs.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar, 97 per cent. of which was unrefined sugar, advanced from 119,719 cwt. to 174,054 cwt. or by 45 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 7·44 lakhs to Rs. 11·82 lakhs or by 59 per cent. in value. The area planted was larger than in the previous year and the yield was estimated at 87,100 tons as compared with 81,900 tons reported last year. The increase in the exports was due to the high prices ruling in the British markets in the earlier part of the year owing to dearth of beetroot, the average value being Rs. 6-12 per cwt. as compared with Rs. 6-3 in 1909-10. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Ceylon amounted respectively to Rs. 9·27 lakhs and Rs. 2·42 lakhs against Rs. 5·03 and 2·29 lakhs in the previous year.

Tea.—The exports were distributed as follows :—

—	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	75,82,663	48,64,345	89,44,781	64,00,593	95,04,060	67,88,068	91,52,272	65,34,806	- 3,51,788	- 2,33,262
Ceylon ..	19,52,114	10,79,411	38,79,395	24,36,213	38,05,391	24,38,425	45,64,779	30,54,795	+ 7,59,388	+ 6,16,370
Canada ..	24,99,635	13,37,902	36,90,463	23,06,314	37,19,528	23,21,887	42,71,339	26,69,626	+ 5,51,801	+ 3,47,739
Other Countries ..	56,026	38,092	96,366	56,364	65,527	45,082	47,572	30,215	- 17,955	- 14,867
Total ..	120,89,438	73,09,750	1,66,11,005	1,11,98,474	1,70,94,516	1,15,73,462	1,80,35,962	1,22,89,442	+ 9,41,446	+ 7,15,980
Average price per lb. according to shipping bills.	9 annas 8 pies.		10 annas 9 pies.		10 annas 10 pies.		10 annas 11 pies.		..	..
Of the above total Green Tea ..	25,511	19,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The record figures of the previous year's tea export trade were exceeded in the year under review both in volume and value, the expansion being 5 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively. There was an increasing demand for British grown



teas, especially of the lower grades, owing to increased consumption in Great Britain and abroad, particularly in Russia where, with growing prosperity since the war with Japan, Indian and Ceylon teas have been coming more and more into favour. The shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 56 to 51 per cent. while those to Ceylon rose from 22 to 25 per cent. and those to Canada from 22 to 24 per cent. The diminished shipments to the United Kingdom and the increased shipments to Ceylon were due to the extensive purchases made on the spot by colonial and foreign buyers, especially Russian, in Calcutta and Colombo. The increase in the exports to Canada is attributable to direct shipments. The average price per lb. rose from 10 annas 10 pies to 10 annas 11 pies. There were no exports of green tea during the year.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Manganese ore is the principal item under this head. Exports amounted to 864,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·47 lakhs as compared with 1,352,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·63 lakhs, a decrease of 36 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value, the decrease being due to the competition of Russian manganese ore in the European markets.

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

The total value of this class dropped from Rs. 29·94 lakhs to Rs. 29·87 lakhs or by 2 per cent. *Chinchona bark* again declined by 160 cwt. or by 5 per cent., the local bark industry being unable to compete with Java. "Under other sorts of drugs and medicines" *senna leaves* and *nux-vomica* were the principal items, and the value of their exports increased from Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 1·49 lakhs in 1909-10 to Rs. 6·66 and Rs. 1·87 lakhs, respectively.

The trade in *leaf tobacco* advanced in quantity from 1,444,632 lbs. to 1,670,842 lbs. or by 16 per cent. and in value from Rs. 2·78 lakhs to Rs. 3·19 lakhs or by 15 per cent. The bulk of the shipments was to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, which together took 1,621,543 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·05 lakhs against 1,396,212 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·64 lakhs in the previous year.

Cigars increased in quantity from 697,507 lbs. to 704,791 lbs. or by 1 per cent. but decreased in value from Rs. 5·57 lakhs to Rs. 4·32 lakhs or by 22 per cent. owing to the larger shipment of low grade cigars, the average value having fallen from 12 annas 9 pies to 9 annas 10 pies. Exports to the Straits Settlements increased from Rs. 1·83 lakhs to Rs. 2·10 lakhs or by 15 per cent. while those to the United Kingdom, which consisted chiefly of high-priced cigars, fell by Rs. 1·45 lakhs or by 72 per cent., a decline that may be attributed to the increased cost of production following on the imposition of duty upon foreign leaf tobacco, the higher classes of which supply the outer leaf of the better Indian made cigars.

The total value of Dyeing and Tanning materials declined by Rs. 1·25 lakhs or by 9 per cent. The trade in *indigo* further decreased from 3,655 cwt. to 2,364 cwt. or by 35 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 5·45 lakhs to Rs. 3·92 lakhs or by 28 per cent. in value. The total area under indigo was 25 per cent. less than the area in the previous season. This decrease is reported to be due to a reduction in the demand for natural indigo on account of the introduction of the synthetic dye and in some districts to a preference for the cultivation of groundnuts. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary and Persia declined from 303,382 and 582 cwt. in 1909-1910 to 52,169 and 231 cwt. or by 83, 56 and 60 per cent. respectively, while on the other hand those to Egypt advanced from 1,564 cwt. to 1,726 cwt. or by 10 per cent.

The trade in *myrabolams* showed a slight increase from Rs. 4·44 lakhs to Rs. 4·50 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America absorbed Rs. 3·07, 1·05 and 15 lakhs against Rs. 2·72, 17 and 1·44 lakhs in the previous year.

Exports of *tumeric* declined from 31,519 cwt. to 24,858 cwt. or by 21 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 2·77 lakhs to Rs. 2·71 lakhs in value or by 2 per cent. The chief consumers were Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the United States of America, which respectively took Rs. 1·03 lakhs, 63 lakh and 52 lakh.

V.—OILS.

The total value of exports under this head showed a decrease of Rs. 94 lakh or 2 per cent. Exports of *lemon-grass oil*, which is the only essential oil that is shipped to any extent and for which a steadily increasing demand has led to a rise in price, expanded from 11,815 gallons valued at Rs. 1.89 lakhs to 12,570 gallons valued at Rs. 2.36 lakhs. Under vegetable oils the bulk of exports was claimed by *cocanut oil*, which formed 81 per cent. of total shipments of all oils. The poor output of cotton-seed oil which caused an unprecedented demand for cocoanut oil, combined with unusual speculations in the latter article, forced prices up to a high level during the year, although there was a slight falling off towards its close. The average declared value rose from Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 1-13-0 per gallon—the highest rate on record. Although the exports of this oil were larger than the average of the last five years, they however receded from 2,498,291 gallons to 1,890,297 gallons or by 24 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 37.00 lakhs to Rs. 33.95 lakhs or 8 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom and Sweden increased their demands from Rs. 4.79 lakhs and Rs. 1.23 lakhs to Rs. 5.90 lakhs and Rs. 3.26 lakhs, respectively, while Germany, Belgium and the United States of America decreased theirs from Rs. 14.78 lakhs, Rs. 6.22 lakhs and Rs. 8.89 lakhs to Rs. 12.63 lakhs, Rs. 1.88 lakhs and Rs. 8.78 lakhs, respectively. Exports of *castor* and *earthenut oils* amounted to 107,849 gallons and 146,227 gallons respectively as against 116,458 gallons and 75,313 gallons in 1909-1910.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The total value of this class increased from Rs. 747.32 lakhs to Rs. 829.41 lakhs or by 11 per cent. The following table gives the value of the exports of the leading commodities of this group :—

Raw materials.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.	9,28,006	12,13,333	14,78,070	16,22,650	+ 47,580
Caoutchouc	584	25,349	1,95,120	8,13,435	+ 6,18,315
Cotton	2,59,91,801	2,33,43,571	3,18,17,443	4,14,18,843	+ 96,01,400
Fodder, bran and cattle-food	27,82,474	39,85,953	31,47,208	29,98,223	- 1,48,983
Hemp	6,19,969	4,55,209	4,23,547	5,22,927	+ 99,380
Hides and skins	64,85,854	43,31,997	72,01,223	40,78,395	- 31,22,828
Horn and hornmeal	2,08,347	2,69,680	3,08,354	1,74,495	- 1,33,859
Jute	19,04,577	7,65,799	6,52,196	6,73,632	+ 21,436
Manures	17,54,334	28,98,503	25,75,612	23,26,932	- 2,51,320
Mica	6,70,546	4,92,758	2,38,458	3,40,305	+ 1,06,847
Seeds	1,36,30,467	1,52,10,698	2,49,09,190	2,51,55,746	+ 2,47,556
Silk	2,48,894	2,79,439	3,58,434	2,29,703	- 1,28,731
Wood	12,80,123	12,60,362	9,67,622	16,18,162	+ 6,50,540

Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.—This sub-head was almost entirely made up of *palmyra fibre* exported chiefly from Cocanada, Tuticorin and Calicut. The trade advanced from Rs. 14.75 lakhs to Rs. 15.23 lakhs or by 3 per cent., the chief consumers being Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Germany and Belgium increased their demands from Rs. 4.68 lakhs and Rs. 3.92 lakhs to Rs. 5.60 lakhs and Rs. 4.83 lakhs, respectively, while the United Kingdom decreased hers from Rs. 4.57 lakhs to 2.76 lakhs. Exports of *palmyra fibre* from Travancore amounted to 15,975 cwts valued at Rs. 2.29 lakhs.

Caoutchouc.—Exports advanced from 376 cwts. to 1,414 cwts. in quantity and in value from Rs. 1.95 lakhs to 3.13 lakhs due to rubber cultivation in the Southern India and Travancore. A still larger increase may be expected next year as the new plantations reach the "tapping" stage. Ceylon and the United Kingdom took Rs. 6.47 lakhs and Rs. 1.63 lakhs against Rs. 1.79 lakhs and Rs. .14 lakh in the previous year.

Cotton, raw.—The following table shows the distribution of trade :—

Cotton, raw.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	137,650	43,78,474	144,562	42,42,762	142,367	51,29,197	232,790	10,186,101	+ 90,423	+ 50,56,904
Germany	103,723	32,07,186	53,880	15,41,709	70,609	22,96,023	75,045	32,16,238	+ 4,436	+ 9,20,215
Holland	28,473	708,002	22,482	6,20,166	24,063	7,84,087	18,868	781,569	- 5,195	- 2,218
Belgium	212,595	63,80,791	225,289	59,61,269	188,006	58,03,754	182,076	74,94,041	- 3,930	+ 16,90,287
France	46,719	13,32,417	47,395	13,09,449	24,295	6,91,131	25,658	10,62,923	+ 1,362	+ 3,71,792
Italy	23,198	745,073	22,918	6,59,984	25,067	8,58,992	55,238	22,98,474	+ 30,171	+ 14,39,482
Austria-Hungary ..	22,013	699,164	27,411	8,09,425	33,622	11,13,193	43,434	18,13,214	+ 9,812	+ 7,00,021
Japan	241,678	77,31,929	247,886	73,50,159	415,600	1,44,39,962	308,572	1,32,81,406	- 107,028	- 11,58,556
Other countries ..	26,276	808,765	29,313	8,48,648	21,753	7,01,104	30,300	12,84,577	+ 8,547	+ 5,83,473
Total ..	837,325	2,59,91,801	821,137	2,33,43,571	943,383	3,18,17,443	971,981	4,14,18,843	+ 28,598	+ 96,01,400

Among staple articles exported, cotton, raw, took the first place, representing 50 per cent. of the total value of raw materials exported against 42 per cent. in the previous year, the value being the largest on record. The exports showed an increase of 3 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value, the rise in the specific value being 26 per cent. A noteworthy feature of the cotton trade was the high prices for the raw material that ruled throughout the year. This advance was primarily due to the shortness of the American crop, on which the Lancashire mills are practically dependent. The price of Indian cotton rose in consequence of the shortage in other sources of supply and the area under cultivation having been increased owing to the high prices obtained in the previous year and the favourable monsoon having produced a good crop, the season was one of exceptional prosperity. The average declared value rose from Rs. 34 to Rs. 43 per cwt. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose by 64 per cent. Italy increased her demand by 120 per cent., Austria-Hungary by 29 per cent. and Germany and France each by 6 per cent., while exports to Belgium decreased by 2 per cent. in quantity though rising by 29 per cent. in value. Japan, whose share of the total trade was 32 per cent., took 26 per cent. less than in the previous year. The distribution of trade under the three commercial varieties were Cocanadas 150,396 cwts., Tinnevellys 475,913 cwts. and Northern and Westerns 345,672 cwts. against 166,892 cwts., 515,318 cwts. and 261,169 cwts. respectively in the previous year.

Fodder, bran and cattle-food.—Exports of *oil-cake* which formed the chief item under this sub-head showed a decrease of 82,247 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 1.06 lakhs in value. Ceylon increased her imports by Rs. 2.64 lakhs while Germany decreased hers by Rs. 3.80 lakhs.

Hemp.—Exports advanced from 36,860 cwts. to 42,573 cwts. or 16 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 4.24 lakhs to Rs. 5.23 lakhs or 21 per cent. in value owing to the popularity of Indian hemp. The United Kingdom and Italy took to the value of Rs. 2.74 lakhs and Rs. 2.20 lakhs against Rs. 2.13 lakhs and Rs. 2.05 lakhs in 1909-1910.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following statement shows the distribution of trade :—

Hides and skins, raw.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	cwt.	RS.	cwt.	RS.	cwt.	RS.	cwt.	RS.	cwt.	RS.
Hides, raw .. {	591	2,82,655	809	28,670	733	37,190	214	9,979	519	27,211
No. {	7,539		7,475		6,795		1,238		5,557	
Skins, raw—										
United King- {	8,496	8,09,657	5,673	5,24,542	12,241	14,07,778	6,957	7,24,465	5,284	6,82,313
dom. {	486,118		330,790		754,304		413,324		340,980	
Victoria .. {	994	1,08,199	3,427	3,06,735	4,478	4,10,524	5,975	4,99,013	1,497	88,479
No. {	54,180		178,400		207,540		253,027		45,487	
France .. {	8,502	9,59,344	1,857	2,25,610	4,987	5,63,887	8,899	11,18,854	3,932	5,54,967
No. {	577,124		119,924		320,550		567,767		247,217	
United States {	41,281	43,36,667	29,063	30,69,342	43,101	43,55,622	11,850	13,75,690	31,251	29,79,932
of America. {	2,469,402		1,896,306		2,390,337		686,346		1,703,991	
Other countries. {	2,386	2,43,722	1,421	1,77,098	3,862	4,26,212	3,790	3,50,394	72	75,818
No. {	133,235		105,951		238,420		204,474		33,946	
Total .. {	61,766	64,57,589	41,441	43,03,327	68,649	71,64,033	37,471	40,68,416	31,178	30,95,617
No. {	3,720,039		2,431,371		3,911,151		2,124,938		1,786,213	

Exports of *raw hides* fell by 519 cwts. or 71 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 27 lakh. or 73 per cent. in value, while shipment of *raw skins* showed a drop of 45 per cent. in quantity and 43 per cent. in value. *Goat skins*, which formed 98 per cent. of the total exports of raw skins, declined from 65,115 cwts. to 36,720 cwts. or by 44 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 68.73 lakhs to Rs. 40.04 lakhs or by 42 per cent. in value, the decrease being chiefly in shipments to the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The fall in the exports of raw goat skins is attributable to a fall in the demand from America owing to the high prices ruling for raw skins in India and to the low prices for finished goods in America. With trade dull and restricted in America, which is the principal centre for raw goat skins, the demand from the United Kingdom fell in sympathy. America and the United Kingdom decreased their demands by 43 and 72 per cent. respectively, while France and Australia increased theirs by 79 and 33 per cent. respectively. The average value of goat skins rose from As. 15-1 to As. 15-6 per lb. Exports of *sheep skins* likewise dropped from 3,438 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.83 lakhs to 647 cwts. valued at Rs. .55 lakh. The average value rose from As. 11-9 to As. 12-3 per lb.

Manures.—There was a smart recovery from the diminished trade of the previous year in manures and shipments increased from 44,333 tons to 48,218 tons or by 9 per cent. in volume and from Rs. 25.76 lakhs to Rs. 28.27 lakhs or by 10 per cent. in value. *Animal bones* declined by Rs. 1.84 lakhs in value, while *fish-manure* and *oil-cake manure* advanced by Rs. 3.04 lakhs and Rs. 1.31 lakhs. Of the total exports, Ceylon took animal bones to the value of Rs. 3.11 lakhs, fish manure to the value of Rs. 6.26 lakhs and oil-cake manure to the value of Rs. 11.09 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2.65 lakhs, 3.11 lakhs and 8.93 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The Straits Settlements and Java took oil-cake manure of the value of Rs. 1.85 and Rs. 1.02 lakhs as against Rs. 1.06 and Rs. 1.83 lakhs in the previous year.

Mica.—Exports of mica improved from 3,151 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.33 lakhs to 4,751 cwts. valued at Rs. 3.40 lakhs, an increase of 51 per cent. in quantity and 46 per cent. in value. The average value fell from Rs. 74 to 72 per cwt. The United Kingdom took Rs. 2.78 lakhs as against Rs. 2.09 lakhs in 1909-10.

Seeds.—Seeds consisting almost entirely of oil-seeds represented 30 per cent. of the entire export trade in raw materials. The volume of trade amounted to 3,142,788 cwts. valued at Rs. 251.57 lakhs as against 3,330,188 cwts. of the value of Rs. 249.09 lakhs in 1909-10. This marks a decrease of 6 per cent. in quantity and an increase of one per cent. in value. The quantities and values of the principal descriptions of seeds exported are shown below:—

Seeds.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
Essential seeds ..	40,950	3,26,304	30,646	2,04,945	23,177	2,12,790	27,230	3,93,305	+ 4,053	+ 1,80,515
Castor—										
United Kingdom ..	173,849	11,53,973	152,292	10,37,372	192,868	12,64,063	131,950	10,48,675	— 60,718	— 2,15,388
Belgium ..	50,890	3,41,256	43,010	3,19,788	34,006	2,13,093	1,000	6,960	— 33,006	— 2,06,133
France ..	88,446	5,07,659	66,002	5,16,186	42,847	2,81,258	9,325	77,117	— 33,022	— 2,04,141
Other countries ..	26,510	1,49,559	30,510	2,00,354	12,050	83,426	17,430	1,34,239	+ 5,380	+ 50,813
Total ..	337,495	21,52,447	291,816	20,73,700	281,571	18,41,840	160,205	12,66,991	— 121,366	— 5,74,849
Cotton—										
United Kingdom ..	108,157	2,80,240	253,240	8,06,581	45,713	1,52,271	84,065	2,76,289	+ 38,352	+ 1,24,018
Ceylon ..	30,513	94,647	30,930	1,08,581	27,729	1,08,224	30,534	1,21,835	+ 2,805	+ 13,611
Other countries ..	5,459	14,673	4,229	12,752	409	1,368	285	1,117	— 124	— 251
Total ..	144,129	3,89,560	288,399	9,27,914	73,851	2,61,863	114,884	3,99,241	+ 41,033	+ 1,37,378
Earthnut—										
United Kingdom ..	15,700	98,584	20	2	180,108	12,53,200	5,793	42,367	— 154,315	— 12,10,841
Germany ..	35,111	2,05,517	9,733	76,724	45,999	3,42,344	87,977	7,25,951	+ 41,978	+ 3,83,507
Belgium ..	52,948	3,32,655	..	..	65,615	5,88,059	205,209	17,63,499	+ 139,594	+ 11,80,440
France ..	1,281,273	84,13,293	1,448,463	1,12,41,416	2,309,531	1,77,28,067	2,258,482	1,88,29,033	— 51,069	— 6,00,966
Austria-Hungary ..	21,189	1,32,289	..	..	46,106	3,49,232	29,857	1,94,257	— 16,249	— 1,54,975
Other countries ..	9,759	51,746	28,675	2,29,246	20,557	1,46,768	11,049	80,932	— 9,608	— 64,886
Total ..	1,416,980	92,34,094	1,486,871	1,16,47,888	2,648,016	2,04,01,678	2,598,347	2,11,36,039	— 49,669	— 7,34,361
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
France ..	97,907	6,79,514	225	1,950	158,844	11,51,513	40,858	3,92,472	— 117,491	— 7,59,041
Austria-Hungary ..	28,755	1,97,671	8,672	70,836	28,119	2,12,026	32,752	3,16,133	+ 4,833	+ 1,04,107
Other countries ..	32,870	1,80,480	12,456	1,04,550	23,023	1,65,657	4,959	41,759	— 18,064	— 1,23,898
Total ..	154,532	10,57,665	21,353	1,77,386	209,486	15,29,196	78,664	7,50,364	— 130,522	— 7,78,832
Other sorts ..	81,146	4,70,397	42,799	2,79,415	94,097	6,61,823	163,558	12,10,806	+ 69,461	+ 5,48,983
Total of seeds ..	2,174,232	1,36,30,467	2,161,883	1,52,10,698	3,330,198	2,49,09,190	3,142,788	2,51,56,746	— 187,410	— 2,47,556

Essential seeds.—There was an increase of 18 per cent. in quantity and 85 per cent. in value due to larger shipments of *coriander* seeds to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Castor seeds.—The figures show a gradual decline since 1907-08. The falling off from the previous year was 43 per cent. in quantity and 31 per cent. in value, the decrease in quantity was mainly due to a contraction in the area cultivated. The average value rose from Rs. 6-8-8 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt.

Cotton seeds.—Exports advanced by 56 per cent. in volume and by 52 per cent. in value, owing to a scarcity of cotton seed in Europe and America and an absence of local demand for consumption as cattle food. The United Kingdom took 84 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Earthnut seeds.—The export trade in earthnuts which represented 83 per cent. of the exports of seeds rose by 3 per cent. in value, the average declared value rising from Rs. 7-11-0, to Rs. 8-2-0 per cwt. but declined by 2 per cent. in quantity, although the year's crop was returned at 254,230 tons as against 221,900 tons in the previous season. The destination of shipment was chiefly France, which accounted for 87 per cent. of the exports owing to increasing demands upon her for the oil from the United States. Belgium and Germany increased their imports by 213 per cent. and 91 per cent. respectively while the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary took less by 96 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively. Exports *via* Pondicherry amounted to 15,76,354 cwts. as against 17,97,329 cwts. in the previous year.

Sesamum seeds.—There was a decline in the exports by 62 per cent. in volume and 51 per cent. in value, chiefly due to a smaller outturn, the crop being estimated at 35,900 tons as compared with 45,500 tons in the previous season, although it is probable that the large exports of this seed to France and Germany from Manchuria somewhat curtailed the demand for the Indian variety. Shipments to France declined by 74 per cent. while those to Austria-Hungary increased by 16 per cent. The average value rose from Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 9-9-0 per cwt.

Other sorts of seeds increased by 74 per cent. in quantity and by 83 per cent. in value, due to larger exports (+ Rs. 3.82 lakhs) of *Niger* seeds chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Silk.—Exports of raw silk declined from 559,550 lbs. valued at Rs. 3.58 lakhs to 360,481 lbs. valued at Rs. 2.30 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of *waste silk* to France. France and Italy absorbed to the value of Rs. 1.66 lakhs and Rs. .55 lakh as against Rs. 2.71 lakhs and Rs. .79 lakh in the previous year.

Wood.—Exports of wood rose by Rs. 6.50 lakhs to Rs. 16.18 lakhs owing to large shipments of *sandalwood*, which increased from Rs. 5.54 lakhs to Rs. 11.68 lakhs, the largest figure in the decade. Germany, France and the United States took *sandalwood* to the value of Rs. 5.35 lakhs, 1.79 lakhs and 2.86 lakhs respectively, as against Rs. 1.78 lakhs, .77 lakh and 2.03 lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the exports was from Mysore.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The following statement shows the quantities and values of yarn exported in the last three years:—

Cotton twist and yarn.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Ceylon	164,719	1,31,906	271,019	2,25,444	781,976	3,43,767	157,890	1,16,207	— 574,086	— 2,27,560
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.).	2,605,936	12,35,121	3,310,000	14,85,034	5,277,200	24,51,395	4,106,400	21,83,778	— 1,080,800	— 2,67,617
Other countries ..	79,138	34,647	43,614	18,830	52,098	21,077	1,040	627	— 51,058	— 20,450
Total ..	2,849,793	14,01,674	3,654,633	17,29,303	6,061,274	28,16,239	4,355,330	23,00,612	— 1,705,944	— 5,15,627

Exports of cotton twist and yarn declined by 28 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent. in value, but were larger than the average exports of the previous five years. China, which is the chief consumer of Indian yarns, took 20 per cent. less than in

the previous year, owing to the progress made in her own yarn industry and to the increasing competition of Japanese yarn. The market in China was also in rather a depressed condition as a result of the heavy losses sustained by merchants through gambling in rubber shares. Ceylon reduced her imports by 78 per cent. in quantity and 66 per cent. in value.

Cotton piece-goods.—The following statement shows the quantities and values of piece-goods exported in the past three years:—

Piece-goods.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Piece-goods—										
Grey	3,088,155	5,12,815	495,685	1,10,908	2,682,003	4,26,119	796,653	1,88,264	— 1,885,350	— 2,37,855
White	53,305	11,949	76,334	22,787	111,890	28,040	93,836	28,653	— 18,054	— 513
Coloured, printed, etc.—										
To Ceylon .. .	7,547,643	28,83,542	8,958,173	32,74,360	9,733,071	37,58,808	9,608,932	37,72,130	— 124,139	— 13,322
„ Straits Settlements.	8,614,795	34,14,888	7,887,756	35,88,042	9,278,993	41,64,692	11,084,802	46,95,997	— 1,805,809	— 5,31,305
„ Philippines .. .	4,866,209	7,2,862	2,834,009	5,16,884	1,623,974	3,12,735	616,308	1,05,470	— 1,007,668	— 2,07,265
„ Other countries	689,359	1,52,966	1,360,925	3,12,316	1,293,493	3,26,712	1,591,894	5,12,687	— 298,401	— 1,85,975
Total	21,208,006	72,04,258	21,040,863	76,91,602	21,929,531	85,62,947	22,901,936	90,86,284	— 972,405	— 5,23,337
Total of piece-goods	24,349,470	77,29,022	21,612,882	78,25,267	24,723,424	90,17,106	23,792,425	93,03,101	— 930,999	— 2,85,995

Exports of cotton piece-goods dropped by 4 per cent. in quantity, but rose by 3 per cent. in value as prices of all cotton goods were at a high level. *Grey piece-goods* fell by 70 per cent. in quantity and by 56 per cent. in value, the average value rising from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 3-9 per yard. Shipments to China declined from 2,192,911 yards valued at Rs. 3-12 lakhs to 210,183 yards valued at Rs. 36 lakh. On the other hand, *coloured piece-goods* advanced by 4 per cent. in volume and 6 per cent. in value. Shipments to the Straits Settlements increased in quantity by 20 per cent. and in value by 13 per cent., the increased demand being chiefly for cloths for the Indian coolies, who are now working in large numbers on the rubber estates. The increased duties imposed under the Payne tariff had considerable effect on the exports to the Philippines, which declined by 66 per cent. in value.

Handkerchiefs.—The export trade in handkerchiefs made by hand looms advanced by Rs. 1-88 lakhs to Rs. 10-81 lakhs or by 21 per cent., the United Kingdom taking Rs. 10-69 lakhs as compared with Rs. 8-93 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to greater demand for the hand loom products owing to their coarseness, durability and variety of patterns.

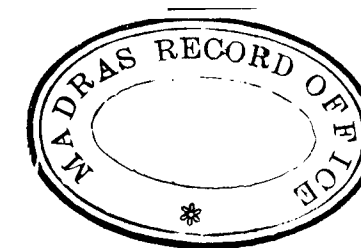
Woollen goods.—Exports of woollen-goods increased from Rs. 3-38 lakhs to Rs. 3-49 lakhs. The trade in woollen *carpets and rugs* slightly recovered from the depressed condition of the previous year and exports advanced from 297,979 lbs. valued at Rs. 1-91 lakhs to 400,201 lbs. valued at Rs. 2-44 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief customer.

C.—OTHER MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

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

Coir manufactures.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	172,354	16,54,739	185,532	19,50,140	179,227	18,72,830	164,678	16,92,223	— 14,549	— 1,80,607
Germany .. .	165,548	16,89,325	145,797	15,29,819	200,953	21,44,795	210,315	22,76,516	— 9,362	— 1,31,721
Holland .. .	34,781	3,71,326	35,712	3,94,445	59,134	6,16,404	59,690	6,45,422	— 556	— 29,018
Belgium .. .	47,114	4,86,261	55,038	5,76,205	59,977	6,01,407	56,151	5,78,431	— 3,826	— 22,976
France .. .	41,685	4,23,759	47,960	5,29,273	56,514	5,93,177	52,528	5,56,130	— 3,986	— 37,047
Portugal .. .	9,998	1,02,654	22,385	2,49,301	31,118	3,41,988	27,216	3,07,578	— 3,902	— 34,408
Italy .. .	9,462	99,911	10,790	1,26,136	13,384	1,51,876	11,144	1,23,995	— 2,240	— 27,881
United States of America.	19,910	2,29,890	51,112	6,51,713	50,728	6,43,433	31,871	4,21,468	— 18,857	— 2,21,965
Other countries.	11,946	1,18,459	14,419	1,83,639	21,394	2,61,797	21,001	2,68,124	— 393	— 6,327
Total	512,798	51,75,524	588,743	61,90,471	672,429	72,27,705	634,594	68,69,887	— 37,835	— 3,67,818

The trade in coir matting and yarn failed to reach the record figures of the previous year and exports receded by 6 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value. Comparison with the figures for the previous five years shows, however, that the trade is steadily expanding. Germany increased her share in the trade from 29



per cent. to 33 per cent., while the United Kingdom took 24 per cent. as compared with 26 per cent. in the previous year. Exports from Travancore amounted to 87,799 cwts. valued at Rs. 9-36 lakhs.

Hides and skins, tanned.—The following statement shows the total exports of tanned hides and skins:—

Hides and skins, dressed or tanned.	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.		1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.	
	Cwt.	RS.	Cwt.	RS.	Cwt.	RS.	Cwt.	RS.	Cwt.	RS.
Hides, dressed or tanned—										
United King- dom.	131,901	95,18,310	144,637	1,12,11,535	149,565	1,13,30,644	124,069	96,18,142	— 25,496	— 17,62,502
Other coun- tries.	7,227	5,42,381	128	10,652	1,736	1,34,865	437	34,453	— 1,299	— 1,00,412
Total .. .	139,128	1,00,60,691	144,765	1,12,22,187	151,301	1,15,15,509	124,506	96,52,595	— 26,795	— 18,62,914
Skins, dressed or tanned—										
United King- dom.	81,357	1,40,55,841	84,948	1,72,64,192	76,234	1,55,72,796	89,743	1,87,80,306	— 13,509	— 32,07,510
Straits Settle- ments.	4,226	5,59,275	3,974	6,74,663	4,143	6,80,234	3,993	6,65,200	— 150	— 15,034
Belgium .. .	578	1,36,068	252	51,842	3,601	7,05,387	2,194	4,48,028	— 1,407	— 2,57,359
Japan .. .	2,119	3,31,564	774,431	6,94,480	4,678	7,98,104	7,297	12,18,357	— 2,619	— 4,22,253
United States of America.	19,661	29,37,420	20,070	38,85,104	16,700	30,43,249	12,798	25,75,399	— 3,902	— 4,67,850
Other coun- tries.	1,036	1,57,434	974	1,81,215	502	80,580	727	111,404	— 225	— 30,824
Total .. .	108,971	1,81,77,602	1,14,208	2,27,51,496	105,358	2,08,78,350	116,752	2,37,98,694	— 10,894	— 29,20,344
Total of hides and skins, dressed or tanned.	248,099	2,82,38,293	258,973	3,39,73,683	257,159	3,23,93,859	241,258	3,34,51,289	— 15,901	— 10,57,430

The total exports of *tanned hides and skins* taken together fell by 6 per cent. in volume, but increased by 3 per cent. in value. Exports of *hides* fell by 26,795 cwts. or by 17 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 18-63 lakhs or by 16 per cent. in value. Shipments of *tanned skins*, on the other hand, expanded by 10 per cent. in quantity and by 14 per cent. in value. Owing to the fall in the demand for raw goat skins from America, the skins that were left over were tanned locally and shipped to the London market on speculation. The United Kingdom continued to take the greater part of both classes, her share in hides being 99 per cent., while in skins her percentage of the total advanced from 12 per cent. to 77 per cent. Japan took 16 per cent. more than in the previous year, while the United States and Belgium took 23 and 39 per cent. respectively less than in the previous year. The total trade in goat and sheep skins and the average value per lb. for the same are given below:—

	1909-1910.		Rate per lb.		1910-1911.		Rate per lb.	
Goat skins ..	NO.	CWTS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	CWTS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Sheep skins ..	5,117,621	47,882	1,02,47,443	1 14 7	6,616,151	58,340	1,29,96,522	1 15 10
	8,110,058	53,708	1,02,66,292	1 11 3	8,437,375	54,412	1,04,24,166	1 11 4

Other minor items.—Exports of *paints and colors* decreased by Rs. 51 lakh owing to a shrinkage in *graphite* shipments from 42,805 cwts. valued at Rs. 3 lakhs to 34,784 cwts. valued at Rs. 2-44 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments was for the United Kingdom. *Articles exported by post* improved by Rs. 5-03 lakhs to Rs. 22-89 lakhs.

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 1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
British Empire—	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		
United Kingdom ..	662.93	603.76	690.79	+ 87.03	563.36	581.13	620.82	+ 39.69	1,184.89	1,311.61	40.89	41.35
Aden and Dependencies ..	20	10	16	+ 06	1.17	1.01	1.88	+ 07	1.35	1.88	.03	.04
Bahrain Islands ..	44.91	50.99	55.66	+ 4.67	326.59	321.68	358.31	+ 36.63	372.67	413.97	12.88	13.06
Ceylon ..	33.95	38.21	40.81	+ 2.60	64.11	81.45	91.61	+ 10.16	119.66	132.42	4.13	4.17
Straits Settlements ..	07	11	04	+ 04	2.94	6.55	8.61	+ 3.61	3.01	6.66	.21	.21
Federated Malay States ..	2.31	3.44	3.56	+ 1.2	1.98	3.74	2.88	+ 0.86	7.18	6.44	.25	.20
Hongkong ..	37	2.99	60	+ 2.39	2.18	2.35	2.96	+ 0.61	5.34	3.56	.18	.11
Natal ..	1.91	2.05	2.02	— .03	14.31	10.79	14.18	+ 3.39	12.84	18.20	.44	.51
Mauritius, etc. ..	01	01	01	—	17.52	23.73	27.72	+ 3.99	23.74	27.73	.82	.87
Canada ..	2.54	8.93	5.99	+ 2.94	24	30	31	+ 01	9.23	6.30	.32	.20
West Australia ..	7.74	6.33	7.04	+ 0.71	5.70	8.98	9.48	+ 0.50	15.31	16.50	.53	.62
Victoria ..	1.13	33	1.04	+ 0.01	1.28	2.09	2.94	+ 0.85	2.42	3.98	.08	.13
New South Wales ..	16	1.09	38	+ 2.71	2.37	4.08	3.59	+ 0.51	5.17	8.97	.07	.13
Other countries ..												
Total of British Empire.	753.16	718.30	808.17	+ 89.87	1,001.71	1,045.14	1,144.40	+ 99.26	1,763.44	1,952.57	60.85	61.56
Foreign countries—												
Europe—												
Russia ..	9.41	2.16	10.07	+ 7.91	1.80	3.58	4.95	+ 1.37	5.74	15.02	.20	.47
Sweden ..	5.45	6.73	8.03	+ 1.30	.44	1.58	5.73	+ 4.15	8.31	13.78	.29	.48
Denmark ..	08	08	08	—	.88	1.10	.21	+ .89	1.10	.29	.04	.01
Germany ..	26.72	34.05	38.66	+ 2.61	112.88	163.14	174.47	+ 21.33	187.19	211.13	6.46	6.66
Holland ..	2.50	2.77	3.21	+ .44	12.92	18.98	20.80	+ 1.82	21.75	24.01	.75	.78
Belgium ..	47.44	48.34	51.79	+ 3.45	92.16	106.39	121.41	+ 15.02	154.73	173.20	5.34	5.46
France ..	29.30	33.01	37.04	+ 4.03	186.54	261.79	305.11	+ 43.62	294.80	342.45	10.17	10.80
Spain ..	20	14	13	+ 01	2.23	.50	3.68	+ 3.18	.64	8.81	.02	.12
Portugal ..	04	06	05	+ 01	1.60	3.42	3.08	+ 0.46	3.48	3.13	.12	.10
Italy ..	3.19	2.16	3.14	+ .98	20.92	20.38	36.36	+ 15.98	22.64	39.50	.78	1.25
Austria-Hungary ..	14.41	20.67	20.29	+ 0.38	16.20	23.02	30.87	+ 7.85	43.69	51.16	1.51	1.81
Other countries ..	1.90	2.08	2.03	— .05	.25	.36	.55	+ .19	2.42	2.58	.08	.08
Total, Europe ..	140.56	152.15	172.62	+ 20.37	447.82	594.24	707.62	+ 113.28	746.39	880.04	25.76	27.75
Asia—												
Turkey, Asiatic ..	1.25	1.31	.47	+ .84	4.76	3.93	4.74	+ .81	5.24	5.21	.18	.17
Persia ..	1.11	.09	.03	+ .06	1.62	1.69	1.23	+ .46	1.78	1.31	.06	.04
Sumatra ..	7.90	4.68	9.64	+ 4.86	.16	.11	.05	+ .06	4.79	9.59	.17	.30
Java ..	4.02	21.72	31.24	+ 9.52	5.97	2.27	1.09	+ 1.18	23.99	32.33	.53	1.02
Borneo (Dutch) ..	2.54	.44	3.96	+ 3.52	.59	.29	.20	+ .09	.44	3.96	.01	.13
Siam ..	.72	1.49	.34	+ .65	.59	.29	.20	+ .09	1.78	1.04	.06	.03
Indo-China ..	.02	.03	.01	+ .02	7.66	3.14	1.06	+ 2.08	3.17	1.07	.11	.03
Philippines ..	.33	.40	.52	+ .12	18.99	28.77	22.66	+ 6.11	29.17	23.18	1.01	.73
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ..	2.77	3.75	4.94	+ 1.19	85.71	152.57	145.43	+ 7.14	156.32	150.37	5.39	4.74
Japan ..	.24	.02	.02	+ .02	.72	.59	.41	+ .18	.59	.43	.02	.01
Other countries ..												
Total, Asia ..	19.90	33.91	51.57	+ 17.66	127.19	195.65	180.84	+ 14.71	229.46	232.41	7.92	7.33
Africa—												
Egypt ..	.20	.14	.15	+ .01	10.36	4.34	4.73	+ .39	4.48	4.88	.15	.15
Reunion ..					1.62							
Other countries ..		.82		+ .82	.26	.49	.48	+ .01	1.81	.48	.05	.02
Total, Africa ..	.20	.96	.15	+ .81	12.24	4.83	5.21	+ .38	5.79	5.36	.20	.17
America—												
United States ..	23.12	41.09	31.21	+ 9.88	105.87	111.74	69.98	+ 41.76	152.83	101.19	5.27	3.19
Other countries ..					.03		.05	+ .05		.05		
Total, America ..	23.12	41.09	31.21	+ 9.88	105.90	111.74	70.03	+ 41.71	152.83	101.24	5.27	3.19
Total of Foreign countries	183.78	228.11	255.45	+ 27.34	693.15	903.36	968.60	+ 57.24	1,134.47	1,219.05	39.15	38.44
Grand Total ..	941.94	946.41	1,063.62	+ 117.21	1,694.86	1,951.50	2,108.00	+ 156.50	2,897.91	3,171.62	100.00	100.00

The trade with the British Empire, which represented 61.56 per cent. of the aggregate trade as compared with 60.85 per cent. in the previous year, advanced by Rs. 189.13 lakhs or 11 per cent. The value of imports rose by Rs. 89.87 lakhs or 12 per cent. and of exports by Rs. 99.26 lakhs or 9 per cent. The trade with other foreign countries advanced by Rs. 84.58 lakhs or 8 per cent., imports increasing by Rs. 27.34 lakhs and exports by Rs. 57.24 lakhs.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the *United Kingdom* represented 41.35 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 40.89 per cent. in the previous year and showed an advance of Rs. 126.72 lakhs or 11 per cent. Imports rose by Rs. 87.03 lakhs or 14 per cent and exports by Rs. 39.69 lakhs or 7 per cent. The increase in the import trade was chiefly due to heavy imports of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 46.63 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 19.24 lakhs), locomotive engines and tenders for railways (+ Rs. 10.76 lakhs) and metals (+ Rs. 7.92 lakhs). The increase in the export trade was brought about by larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 50.57 lakhs), tanned skins (+ Rs. 32.07 lakhs), and sugar (+ Rs. 4.24 lakhs), which were however partly counterbalanced by smaller exports of tanned hides (— Rs. 17.63 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 12.09 lakhs), seeds (— Rs. 9.71 lakhs) and raw skins (— Rs. 6.83 lakhs).

Ceylon.—The trade with *Ceylon* advanced by Rs. 41.30 lakhs or 11 per cent., the improvement being mainly in exports, which increased by Rs. 36.63 lakhs. The chief articles contributing to the increase were tea (+ Rs. 6.16 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 5.81 lakhs), fish, salted and unsalted (+ Rs. 5.64 lakhs), living animals (+ Rs. 4.97 lakhs), caoutchouc (+ Rs. 4.67 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 2.92 lakhs) and oil-cake (+ Rs. 2.64 lakhs). An increased demand for betel-nuts caused an advance in imports of Rs. 4.67 lakhs.

Straits Settlements.—The trade improved by Rs. 12.76 lakhs or 11 per cent. Larger imports of raw hides and betelnuts accounted for the increase of Rs. 2.60 lakhs in the import trade, while the improvement of Rs. 10.16 lakhs in the export trade was the result of heavier shipments of coloured piece-goods by Rs. 5.31 lakhs, of essential seeds by Rs. 1.02 lakhs and of fresh vegetables, chiefly onions, by Rs. .93 lakh.

Other countries in the British Empire.—The increase of Rs. 3.65 lakhs in the trade with the *Federated Malay States* was due to greater exports of coloured piece-goods and postal articles. The imports of coal from *Natal* were less by Rs. 2.36 lakhs and a smaller supply of railway sleepers was drawn from *Western Australia*. *Canada's* demand for tea rose by Rs. 3.48 lakhs, while heavier shipments of rice, earthenware and coloured piece-goods to *Mauritius* accounted for the increase of Rs. 3.39 lakhs in the export trade with that country.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The trade with the Continent of Europe (excluding the *United Kingdom*) increased by Rs. 133.65 lakhs or 18 per cent., nearly all countries showing an increased trade. Both imports and exports advanced, the former by Rs. 20.37 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 113.28 lakhs. The trade with *Russia* improved by Rs. 9.28 lakhs as the result of larger imports of kerosene-oil and greater shipments of copra. *Sweden* supplied more iron than in the previous year and took in larger quantity of cocoanut oil and raw cotton. The trade with *Germany* advanced by Rs. 2.61 lakhs under imports and by Rs. 21.33 lakhs under exports. Metals were chiefly responsible for the increase in imports, while exports of raw cotton rose by Rs. 9.20 lakhs, copra by Rs. 8.23 lakhs, seeds by Rs. 4.14 lakhs, sandalwood by Rs. 3.57 lakhs, and coffee by Rs. 2.20 lakhs. On the other hand shipments of oil-cake fell off by Rs. 3.80 lakhs, of pepper by Rs. 2.95 lakhs and of cocoanut oil by Rs. 2.15 lakhs. Larger exports of coffee raised the value of trade with *Holland* by Rs. 2.26 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 3.45 lakhs in the import trade with *Belgium* was spread over many items, while that of Rs. 15.02 lakhs in the export trade was largely due to a rise in the value of raw cotton (+ Rs. 16.90 lakhs) and to greater shipments of seeds (+ Rs. 9.25 lakhs). Purchases of copra and cocoanut oil, however, were smaller by Rs. 5.07 lakhs and Rs. 4.34 lakhs respectively. The trade with *France* improved by Rs. 47.65 lakhs or 16 per cent. Imports of gold and silver thread, rose by Rs. 3.87 lakhs, while there was expansion in the exports of coffee (+ Rs. 25.26 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 9.63 lakhs), raw skins (+ Rs. 5.55 lakhs) and raw cotton (+ Rs. 3.72 lakhs). Heavier shipments of raw cotton swelled the trade with *Spain*. *Austria-Hungary* supplied less beet-sugar (— 2.88 lakhs) but purchased more coffee (+ 2.51 lakhs) and raw cotton (+ Rs. 7 lakhs) than in the previous year.

ASIA.

The trade with Asiatic ports, other than British, improved by Rs. 2.95 lakhs or 1 per cent. Imports advanced by Rs. 17.66 lakhs or 52 per cent., while exports declined by Rs. 14.71 lakhs or 7 per cent. Imports of kerosene-oil from *Sumatra* and *Dutch Borneo* expanded by Rs. 8.53 lakhs, while the import of refined cane sugar

from Java advanced in value by Rs. 12.11 lakhs. The decline in the trade with the Philippines was due to smaller shipments of coloured piece-goods. The export trade with China fell as a result of smaller shipments of cotton twist and yarn and grey piece-goods. Japan took less raw cotton and more tanned skins than in the previous year, the result being a net decrease of Rs. 7.14 lakhs in the export trade with that country.

AFRICA.

The total trade with Africa fell by Rs. .43 lakh, although there was an increase of Rs. .40 lakh in the Egyptian trade.

AMERICA.

The trade with America, which was practically confined to the United States, declined by Rs. 51.59 lakhs or 34 per cent., Rs. 9.88 lakhs being under imports and Rs. 41.71 lakhs under exports. The decrease in the import trade was in consequence of smaller imports of kerosene-oil (— Rs. 6.43 lakhs) and of tobacco, both unmanufactured and manufactured (— Rs. 2.14 lakhs), while that in the export trade was due to smaller shipments of raw skins (— Rs. 29.80 lakhs), tanned skins (— Rs. 4.68 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 2.47 lakhs) and coir manufactures (— Rs. 2.22 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 1910-1911:—

	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	690.79	690.82	620.82	609.82
Aden and Dependencies	.16	.16	1.19	1.18
Bahrain Islands			1.88	1.82
Ceylon	55.66	55.63	358.31	358.18
Straits Settlements	40.81	38.18	91.61	90.81
Federated Malay States	.11	.11	6.55	6.54
Hongkong	3.56	2.62	2.88	1.21
Natal	.60	.60	2.96	2.91
Mauritius, etc.	2.02	2.02	14.18	14.18
Canada	.01	.01	27.72	27.72
West Australia	5.99	5.99	.31	.31
Victoria	7.04	7.20	9.46	9.45
New South Wales	1.04	1.02	2.94	2.95
Other countries	.88	.38	2.52	2.75
Total, British Empire	808.17	804.69	1,144.40	1,130.83
Foreign Countries—				
Europe—				
Russia	10.07	10.07	4.95	4.95
Sweden	8.03	10.44	5.73	5.74
Denmark	.08	.08	.21	.21
Germany	36.66	45.08	174.47	187.30
Holland	3.21	2.96	20.80	20.67
Belgium	51.79	38.97	121.41	119.67
France	37.04	37.75	305.41	305.17
Spain	.13	.16	3.66	4.11
Portugal	.05	.05	3.68	3.08
Italy	3.14	2.94	36.36	38.89
Austria-Hungary	20.29	21.04	30.87	28.19
Switzerland		.63		.01
Other countries	2.03	2.34	.55	.56
Total, Europe	172.62	172.51	707.62	718.56
Asia—				
Turkey, Asiatic	.47	.49	4.74	3.17
Other Native States in Arabia			.18	2.44
Persia	.03	.01	1.28	.68
Sumatra	9.54	10.92	.05	.05
Java	31.24	31.23	1.09	1.09
Borneo (Dutch)	3.96	4.96		
Siam	.84	.25	.20	.20
Indo-China			3.92	3.92
Philippines	.01	.01	1.06	1.07
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	.52	.57	22.66	24.32
Japan	4.94	6.51	145.43	145.23
Other countries	.02	.22	.23	.22
Total, Asia	51.67	54.97	180.84	183.89
Africa—				
Egypt	.15	.06	4.73	4.73
Other countries		.02	.48	.45
Total, Africa	.15	.08	5.21	5.17
America—				
United States of America	31.21	31.37	69.98	70.02
Other countries			.25	.04
Total, America	31.21	31.37	70.23	70.06
Total of Foreign Countries	255.45	258.98	933.60	977.17
Grand total	1,063.62	1,063.62	2,108.00	2,108.00

The above is a comparative statement of the trade of this Presidency with the various countries under the two systems of registration (*i.e.*,) according to countries of shipment and discharge and according to countries of consignment and final destination. It has been decided by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1911 to abandon the old system of registration by countries of shipment and discharge and to adopt permanently the system of registration according to countries of consignment and final destination. The above table will therefore not appear in future reviews.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

Treasure.	Average of five years ending, 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or Decrease over 1909-1910.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
Gold—					
Imports	56.01	47.30	109.50	49.17	— 60.33
Exports	.73	6.07	.03	.02	— .01
Net Imports	55.28	41.23	109.47	49.15	— 60.32
Silver—					
Imports	18.93	21.66	20.43	22.80	+ 2.37
Exports	23.09	35.28	75.65	68.79	— 6.76
Net Imports	4.16	— 13.62	— 55.12	— 45.99	+ 9.13
Total of Gold and Silver—					
Imports	74.94	68.96	129.93	71.97	— 57.96
Exports	23.82	41.35	75.68	68.81	— 6.77
Net Imports	51.12	27.61	54.25	3.16	— 51.19

Gold.—Imports of gold dropped by Rs. 60.33 lakhs or 55 per cent. Imports of sovereigns, which represented 53 per cent. of the gold imported, declined from Rs. 76.47 lakhs to Rs. 26.04 lakhs or 66 per cent. Imports of bar gold fell from 51,600 oz. valued at Rs. 33.02 lakhs to 36,065 oz. valued at Rs. 23.08 lakhs, a decline of 30 per cent. both in quantity and value. The decrease in both cases is attributable to the fact that large quantities intended for Madras were shipped from London to Bombay and thence sailed to Madras. The demand for money in India was very active during the year, the rate of exchange falling away only during the summer months. The influx of gold was however largely prevented by the readiness displayed by the India Council in meeting the demand for remittances by increasing the sales of Council Bills. The sales amounted to approximately £25,000,000 as against a budget estimate of £16,500,000, which, taking into consideration the excess drawings of the previous year, testifies to the great difference which a poor or a bad monsoon makes to the Indian drawings. The India Council deemed it advisable to increase the gold reserve held in London, rather than to allow gold to accumulate in India. In the opening months of 1911, the demand was so active that bankers found it necessary to supplement the purchase of Council Bills by import of gold. Of the total imports of gold, the United Kingdom supplied to the value of Rs. 39.76 lakhs against Rs. 61.39 lakhs in the previous year. Ceylon and Australia supplied to the value of Rs. 8.53 lakhs and .75 lakh against .75 and 46.38 lakhs in 1909-1910. Exports of gold were very small and call for no remark.

Silver.—Imports of silver rose by Rs. 2.37 lakhs or 12 per cent. Silver bars fell by 391,305 oz. to 859,359 oz. or by 31 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 4.42 lakhs or 22 per cent. in value. The average value rose from Rs. 1.9-9 to Rs. 1-13-3 per oz. owing to violent fluctuations in the price of silver last year as the result of speculative operations in Bombay. Imports of Government of India rupees rose from Rs. 31 lakh to Rs. 7.08 lakhs, chiefly from Ceylon. The United Kingdom supplied silver to the value of Rs. 15.66 lakhs as against Rs. 20.10 lakhs in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of Government stores imported and exported amounted to Rs. 31.27 lakhs and Rs. 61 lakh as compared with Rs. 39.77 lakhs and Rs. 1.20 lakhs in the previous year. The fall of Rs. 8.50 lakhs or 21 per cent. under imports was brought about by smaller imports of steel and iron (— Rs. 5.71 lakhs), drugs, medicines and narcotics (— Rs. 2.14 lakhs), hardware and cutlery (— Rs. 1.70 lakhs), instruments (— Rs. 1.24 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 1.17 lakhs), and machinery and

millwork (—Rs. 88 lakh). These decreases were however partly counterbalanced by larger imports of arms and ammunition (+ Rs. 3.30 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+ Rs. 79 lakh) and chemicals (+ Rs. 72 lakh). The transactions were chiefly with the United Kingdom. The small variation under exports calls for no remark.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

The number of vessels that either entered or cleared at ports in this Presidency rose from 3,151 to 3,638, but their tonnage declined from 3,863,334 to 3,674,230, the average tonnage of 1,010 showing a decrease of 216 as compared with that of the previous year. 1,807 vessels aggregating 1,880,503 tons entered and 1,831 vessels aggregating 1,793,727 tons cleared, an increase of 246 and 241 in the number of vessels and a decrease of 68,456 and 120,648 in tonnage under entries and clearances, respectively. 643 vessels with a tonnage of 136,811 tons entered in ballast as compared with 338 vessels of 173,652 tons in 1909-1910 and 302 vessels with a tonnage of 130,474 tons cleared in ballast against 210 vessels of 160,518 tons. Of the entries, vessels flying the British flag and British Indian vessels fell by 47 and 54 and their tonnage by 101,568 and 636, respectively, while those plying under foreign colours increased from 101 to 105 (German 75, Austro-Hungarian 13, Dutch 6, Danish 3, Arabian 2, Grecian, Italian, Norwegian, Japanese, Siamese and Maldivian, each 1) and their tonnage from 279,507 to 298,734. The number of British vessels that cleared fell from 811 to 736 and their tonnage from 1,662,480 to 1,534,296 tons. In the case of British Indian vessels, the number fell by 39, but their tonnage increased by 501 tons. Vessels flying the foreign flag dropped from 78 to 71 (German 33, Austro-Hungarian 12, Italian 7, Dutch 5, Danish and Japanese, each 4, Norwegian and Arabian, each 2, and Siamese and Grecian, each 1) and their tonnage from 197,529 to 188,737 tons. The number of native crafts engaged in foreign trade rose from 771 aggregating 44,131 tons to 1,479 (British 241, British Indian 1,157 and foreign 81) aggregating 74,680 tons. The number of vessels entered was 702 of 35,576 tons as against 356 of 20,854 tons in the previous year. The number of vessels cleared was 777 with a tonnage of 39,104 as compared with 415 of 23,277 tons in 1909-1910.

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate coasting trade declined from Rs. 15 crores and 53 lakhs to Rs. 14 crores and 59 lakhs or 6 per cent., the total value of merchandise being Rs. 14 crores and 30 lakhs as compared with Rs. 15 crores and 9 lakhs in the previous year. Of this total, the group—British ports in other Presidencies—absorbed Rs. 12.05 crores or 84 per cent. The trade with Bengal advanced by Rs. 17 lakhs, with Bombay by Rs. 36 lakhs, with Sind by Rs. 11 lakhs, while that with Burma declined by Rs. 139 lakhs and with Eastern Bengal and Assam by Rs. 2 lakhs.

Imports.—Imports of country produce fell off by Rs. 113.79 lakhs or 12 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise rose by Rs. 11.02 lakhs or 10 per cent. Imports from Bengal advanced from Rs. 96.62 lakhs to Rs. 126.61 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 29.99 lakhs or 31 per cent. as a result of larger imports of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 30.22 lakhs) and smaller imports of coal (— Rs. 5.55 lakhs). The increase of Rs. 17.15 lakhs in the import trade with Bombay was due to larger imports of raw cotton (+ Rs. 10.05 lakhs), foreign cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 5.40 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 5.17 lakhs), salt (+ Rs. 2.15 lakhs) and essential seeds (+ Rs. 2.72 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by smaller imports of grain and pulse (— Rs. 8.09 lakhs) and coffee (— Rs. 3.02 lakhs). Sind supplied more grain and pulse to the value of Rs. 8.23 lakhs, which chiefly accounted for an increase of Rs. 9.07 lakhs in the total imports from that Province. Imports from Burma receded to Rs. 380.18 lakhs—a decline of Rs. 153.98 lakhs—owing to smaller receipts of grain and pulse (— Rs. 166.30 lakhs); but there were small increases under kerosene oil (+ Rs. 4.46 lakhs), and teakwood (+ Rs. 2.91 lakhs).

Exports.—Exports of Indian produce rose by Rs. 22.90 lakhs or 5 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise by Rs. 72 lakh. There was a decrease of Rs. 13.18 lakhs in the export trade with Bengal due to smaller exports of earthnut seeds (— Rs. 11.45 lakhs) and cocoanut oil (— Rs. 4.21 lakhs), but shipments of raw cotton rose by Rs. 3.90 lakhs. Exports to Bombay advanced by Rs. 19.05 lakhs owing to larger shipments of cocoanut oil (+ Rs. 6.72 lakhs), spices (+ Rs. 6.32

lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 2.45 lakhs), cocoanuts, copra, oilcake and rice, each with an increase of a little more than a lakh. The improvement of Rs. 15.12 lakhs in the export trade with Burma was due to larger shipments of earthnut-oil (+ Rs. 9.24 lakhs) and jinjili seeds (+ Rs. 6.36 lakhs). Larger shipments of rice and cocoanut-oil accounted for the increase of Rs. 2.80 lakhs and Rs. 2.39 lakhs in the export trade with Goa and Sind respectively.

Treasure.—The movements of treasure by sea amounted to Rs. 8.60 lakhs as against Rs. 19.12 lakhs in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 10.52 lakhs, or 55 per cent. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 39 lakh and those of silver, chiefly Government of India rupees, to Rs. 3.88 lakhs as compared with Rs. 0.2 lakh and Rs. 79 lakh in the previous year. Exports of gold decreased from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 37 lakh, while those of silver slightly advanced from Rs. 3.30 lakhs to Rs. 3.95 lakhs.

Government transactions.—Imports of Government stores declined from Rs. 11.04 lakhs to Rs. 9.60 lakhs and exports from Rs. 14.45 lakhs to Rs. 11.14 lakhs. The decline of 1.44 lakhs under imports was spread over a number of items and that of Rs. 3.31 lakhs under exports was due to smaller shipments of *apparel, arms and ammunition, drugs, medicines and narcotics, metals and telegraph materials.*

Shipping.—The number of vessels plying in the coasting trade declined from 38,083 to 36,244 and their tonnage from 16,913,319 to 16,117,790. Vessels entered decreased by 990 and their tonnage by 433,858. The number of vessels cleared fell from 19,046 to 18,197 and their tonnage from 8,465,229 to 8,103,558. Of the total number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 6,307 were British, 511 British Indian, 314 foreign and 29,112 native crafts as compared with 6,571, 766, 278 and 30,468 in the previous year. Of the native crafts, 59 were British, 28,126 British Indian and 927 foreign against 120,29,478 and 870 in 1909-10.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

Chief port (Fort St. George).—The total trade of the Madras port, representing 40 per cent. of the aggregate trade of the Presidency, amounted to Rs. 1,901.75 lakhs as against Rs. 1,857.29 lakhs in the previous year. This marked an increase of Rs. 44.46 lakhs or 2 per cent. over the trade of the previous year and of Rs. 571.50 lakhs or 43 per cent. over the trade of twenty years ago (1890-91). Excluding Government transactions the trade rose by Rs. 73.08 lakhs or 4 per cent., the improvement being entirely in the foreign trade.

Under foreign trade, imports of private merchandise increased by Rs. 111.49 lakhs or 15 per cent. by reason of larger receipts of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 50.56 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 17.38 lakhs), locomotive engines for railways (+ Rs. 10.67 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 7.60 lakhs), kerosene-oil (+ Rs. 5.92 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 4.49 lakhs), gold and silver thread (+ Rs. 3.87 lakhs), hardware and cutlery (+ Rs. 3.36 lakhs), carriages and carts (+ Rs. 3.20 lakhs), glass and glassware (+ Rs. 2.53 lakhs), cement (+ Rs. 2.10 lakhs), articles imported by post (+ Rs. 1.74 lakhs) and paper and pasteboard (+ Rs. 1.06 lakhs), against which must be set off smaller imports of tobacco (— Rs. 2.93 lakhs) and machinery and millwork (— Rs. 2.56 lakhs). Exports of private merchandise advanced by Rs. 35.58 lakhs or 6 per cent., the increase being the net result of larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 55.36 lakhs), tanned skins (+ Rs. 30.10 lakhs), cotton handkerchiefs (+ Rs. 1.88 lakhs), and mica (+ Rs. 1.07 lakhs), and smaller exports of raw skins (— Rs. 30.96 lakhs), tanned hides (— Rs. 19.40 lakhs), earthnut seeds (— Rs. 3.89 lakhs), castor seeds (— Rs. 1.81 lakhs), manures (— Rs. 1.55 lakhs), indigo (— Rs. 1.42 lakhs) and raw silk (— Rs. 1.28 lakhs). In the case of treasure, imports of gold fell by Rs. 68.80 lakhs or 63 per cent. owing to decreased imports of bar gold (— Rs. 10.14 lakhs) and sovereigns (— Rs. 58.70 lakhs) while imports of silver declined by Rs. 4.44 lakhs or 22 per cent. mainly under bar silver.

Under coasting trade, imports of private merchandise rose by Rs. 38 lakh as a result of larger imports of raw cotton (+ Rs. 3.82 lakhs) and teakwood (+ Rs. 3.53 lakhs) counterbalanced by smaller receipts of coal (— Rs. 6.55 lakhs). Exports, on the other hand, fell by Rs. 1.53 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of earthnut seeds

(— Rs. 9.96 lakhs) and chillies (— Rs. 2.60 lakhs), although there were increased exports of raw cotton (+ Rs. 7.07 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 1.84 lakhs) and provisions (+ Rs. 1.15 lakhs).

The number of vessels entered at the chief port declined from 630 with a tonnage of 1,647,275 tons to 610 of 1,612,156 tons. The number cleared was 603 of 1,610,830 tons against 629 aggregating 1,653,159 tons in 1909-10.

Tuticorin.—The trade of this port, which comes second to that of the chief port in the Madras Presidency, rose in value from Rs. 748.26 lakhs to Rs. 835.17 lakhs, which is more than treble the figures of twenty years ago. As compared with the previous year, foreign trade improved by Rs. 94.41 lakhs or 16 per cent. but the coasting trade declined by Rs. 7.50 lakhs or 4 per cent. Imports from foreign countries rose by Rs. 11.01 lakhs or 13 per cent. owing to larger supplies (+ Rs. 4.24 lakhs) of cotton twist and yarn, which is used chiefly in the hand-loom at Madura, where the fine gold and silver lace cloth industry has made good progress, betelnuts (+ Rs. 3.30 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 3.09 lakhs), machinery and millwork (+ Rs. 2.58 lakhs) and sugar (+ Rs. 1.41 lakhs). Imports of kerosene-oil, on the other hand, fell by Rs. 3.11 lakhs. Imports of treasure improved by Rs. 15.23 lakhs mainly under gold sovereigns and Government of India rupees. There was a great activity in the export trade with foreign countries, which advanced by Rs. 54.60 lakhs, owing to larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 26.15 lakhs), living animals (+ Rs. 5.43 lakhs), rice and paddy (+ Rs. 6.15 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 4.06 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 3.58 lakhs), fish, salted and unsalted (+ Rs. 3.18 lakhs), oil-cake (+ Rs. 2.13 lakhs), cotton coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 2 lakhs), bristles and fibre (+ Rs. 1.33 lakhs), other sorts of drugs, chiefly senna leaves (+ Rs. 1.51 lakhs) and fresh vegetables (+ Rs. 1.20 lakhs). Cotton twist and yarn, however, fell off by Rs. 4.30 lakhs, and tobacco by Rs. 1.80 lakhs. Exports of treasure consisting of Government of India rupees advanced by Rs. 13.57 lakhs. Coastwise imports declined by Rs. 17.67 lakhs, as the net result of smaller receipts of grain and pulse (— Rs. 22.19 lakhs) and larger imports of raw cotton (+ Rs. 4.35 lakhs) and essential seeds (+ Rs. 2.48 lakhs). Coastwise exports improved by Rs. 10.17 lakhs mainly under cardamoms (+ Rs. 4.47 lakhs), treasure (+ Rs. 3.17 lakhs), grain and pulse (+ Rs. 1.93 lakhs) and raw cotton (+ Rs. 1.25 lakhs). The total number of vessels entered was 2,035 with a tonnage of 1,293,218 tons against 2,076 of 1,335,982 tons. The total number of vessels cleared was 2,045 of 1,293,975 tons against 2,085 of 1,334,402 tons in 1909-10.

Cochin.—Cochin again took the second place among the subordinate ports of Southern India. As compared with the previous year, however, the trade showed a decrease of Rs. 21.43 lakhs or 4 per cent., an improvement of Rs. 20.29 lakhs in the foreign trade being more than counterbalanced by a falling off of Rs. 41.72 lakhs in the coasting trade. The increase in the foreign trade was due to larger imports of kerosene-oil (+ Rs. 3.41 lakhs) and larger shipments of copra (+ Rs. 13.34 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 4.08 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 5.55 lakhs) and baoutchouc (+ Rs. 2.32 lakhs). There were, on the other hand, smaller exports of coir manufactures (— Rs. 4.28 lakhs), cocoanut oil (— Rs. 3.14 lakhs), and oil-cake (— Rs. 2.42 lakhs). Smaller imports of grain and pulse accounted for a decrease of Rs. 42.77 lakhs under coastwise imports, while the increase of Rs. 1.05 lakhs under coastwise exports was the net result of larger exports of cocoanut oil (+ Rs. 5.13 lakhs) and smaller exports of grain and pulse (— Rs. 4.18 lakhs). One thousand two hundred and twenty-six vessels with a tonnage of 818,092 entered and 1,281 vessels of 830,627 tons cleared against 1,482 of 871,301 tons and 1,502 of 870,974 tons in the previous year.

Cocanada.—The total trade of this port fell from Rs. 274 lakhs to Rs. 254 lakhs or by 7 per cent. owing to a marked decrease in the foreign trade, imports declining by Rs. 4.76 lakhs and exports by Rs. 21.10 lakhs. The decline under imports was mainly due to smaller receipts of kerosene-oil, sugar and railway sleepers and that under exports to smaller shipments of treasure (— Rs. 19.94 lakhs), rice and paddy (— Rs. 11.50 lakhs) and castor-seeds (— Rs. 3.93 lakhs), which were only partially counterbalanced by larger exports of raw cotton (+ Rs. 14.51 lakhs). Under coasting trade, imports advanced by Rs. 9.33 lakhs in consequence of larger

receipts of kerosene-oil (+ Rs. 6.16 lakhs) and cotton twist (+ Rs. 4.13 lakhs), while exports fell by Rs. 3.47 lakhs as a result of smaller shipments of chillies. The number of vessels that respectively entered and cleared during the year was 301 of 624,203 tons and 295 of 619,406 tons against 326 of 650,099 tons and 323 of 649,609 tons in 1909-10.

Calicut.—The trade of this port again declined by Rs. 16.60 lakhs, owing to a decrease of Rs. 18.14 lakhs in her coasting trade, although there was a slight improvement of Rs. 1.54 lakhs in her foreign trade. Imports from foreign countries showed very little variation. The chief articles of export were tea (Rs. 25.51 lakhs), coffee (Rs. 19.92 lakhs), copra (Rs. 14.83 lakhs), coir manufactures (Rs. 9.44 lakhs), ginger (Rs. 8 lakhs), pepper (Rs. 3.35 lakhs) and sandalwood (Rs. 3.43 lakhs). The decrease of Rs. 18.14 lakhs under coasting trade was chiefly due to smaller imports of grain and pulse (— Rs. 14.54 lakhs) and smaller exports of copra and pepper. One thousand seven hundred and seven vessels with a tonnage of 640,057 tons entered and 1,720 of 634,494 tons cleared as against 1,888 and 1,848 in 1909-10, with tonnages of 618,857 and 618,050 tons, respectively.

Negapatam.—Foreign trade rose by Rs. 17.04 lakhs owing to larger exports of earthnuts (+ Rs. 5.59 lakhs), rice and paddy (+ Rs. 5.12 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 1.45 lakhs), coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 1.67 lakhs), copra and fresh vegetables, but the coasting trade fell by Rs. 43.28 lakhs by reason of smaller imports of grain and pulse (— Rs. 40.52 lakhs) and teakwood (— Rs. 3.19 lakhs). Six hundred and twenty-two vessels of 760,530 tons entered and 643 of 766,284 tons cleared at Negapatam during the year against 535 of 790,600 tons and 547 of 791,312 tons in the previous year.

Mangalore.—The total trade rose by Rs. 15.12 lakhs, Rs. 14.42 lakhs being under foreign and Rs. 70 lakh under coasting. Shipments of coffee and sandalwood were responsible for the increase under foreign trade. The number of vessels entered was 2,227 with a tonnage of 294,845 tons and of vessels cleared was 2,265 of 295,189 tons against 2,140 and 2,169 with tonnages of 296,266 and 296,766 tons in 1909-10.

Uddalore.—The total trade rose from Rs. 144.37 lakhs to Rs. 154.95 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 10.08 lakhs or 7 per cent. Increased exports of groundnuts combined with a rise in price led to an increase of Rs. 4.81 lakhs in the value of foreign trade while the improvement of Rs. 5.27 lakhs under coasting trade was the net result of smaller imports of grain and pulse and larger exports of earthnut oil.

Tellicherry.—Coffee and pepper were as usual the chief staple products exported from this port. Foreign trade improved by Rs. 15.95 lakhs and coasting trade by Rs. 9.59 lakhs.

Porto Novo.—The export of groundnuts formed the bulk of the trade of this port and the smaller quantity available for export led to a fall in the total trade from Rs. 53.28 lakhs to Rs. 52.82 lakhs.

Cannanore.—Larger imports of rice and paddy from Burma increased the total trade by Rs. 7.90 lakhs.

Badagara.—Copra was shipped in less quantity to foreign countries and the foreign trade declined in consequence by Rs. 5.49 lakhs, but this decrease was partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 5.06 lakhs on account of larger coastwise imports of grain and pulse, chiefly rice from Burma.

Bimlipatam.—Total trade fell by Rs. 7.48 lakhs owing to smaller exports of jinjili seeds and raw jute to foreign countries, but there was a slight increase in the shipments of niger seeds.

Vizagapatam.—Larger exports of sugar, raw jute and niger seeds partly counterbalanced by a smaller shipment of manganese ore accounted for an increase of Rs. 5.38 lakhs under foreign trade.

Other subordinate ports.—The trade of *Gopalpore* rose from Rs. 8.43 lakhs to Rs. 11.29 lakhs as a result of larger imports of cotton twist and yarn and smaller exports of rice. The trade of *Masulipatam* fell from Rs. 24.21 lakhs to Rs. 12.98 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 11.23 lakhs, Rs. 3.66 lakhs being under foreign trade and Rs. 7.57 lakhs under coasting trade. The decrease under foreign trade was due to

smaller imports of cotton piece-goods and smaller exports of rice and that under coasting trade to smaller shipments of paddy. Diminished exports of coloured piece-goods mainly account for the decrease in the trade of *Pamban* from Rs. 22.81 lakhs to Rs. 19.13 lakhs. There was an increase in the trade of *Kulasekarapatnam* by Rs. 7.03 lakhs to Rs. 23.04 lakhs in consequence of larger imports coastwise of treasure (+ Rs. 2.82 lakhs) and paddy. The trade of *Malpe* developed from Rs. 11.64 lakhs to Rs. 15.28 lakhs as a result of larger exports of salted-fish coastwise. The increase in the trade of *Coondapur* from Rs. 11.16 lakhs to Rs. 15.25 lakhs occurred chiefly under coastwise exports of rice and paddy. The trade of *Ponnani* declined by Rs. 3.06 lakhs (from Rs. 19.61 to Rs. 16.55 lakhs) owing to the contraction in the coastwise imports of grain and pulse.

ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts.—The total revenue receipts for the Presidency increased from Rs. 60,66,640 to Rs. 73,73,207 or 22 per cent. The following statement shows how they were distributed between the port of Madras, the outports and land customs stations:—

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.			1910-1911.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
Madras ..	Rs. 44,87,731	Rs. 6,917	Rs. 1,86,421	Rs. 39,61,947	Rs. 4,263	Rs. 2,22,785	Rs. 49,32,603	Rs. 997	Rs. 1,85,849
Outports ..	10,08,213	9,25,023	27,536	9,62,980	6,56,917	39,933	12,59,908	7,27,361	33,228
Land customs.	1,64,329	43,469	1,933	1,96,712	18,978	2,125	2,07,690	23,898	1,673
Total ..	56,60,273	9,75,409	2,15,890	51,21,639	6,80,168	2,64,843	64,00,201	7,52,256	2,20,750

Madras.—The increase of Rs. 9,70,650 in import duty was mainly due to enhanced rates of duty on liquors, petroleum, silver and tobacco and to larger importation of cotton piece-goods. The bulk of the miscellaneous receipts consisted of excise duty on cotton manufactures amounting to Rs. 1,48,135 against Rs. 1,45,334 in the previous year.

Outports.—The increase of Rs. 2,96,928 in import duty occurred chiefly at the ports of Cochin (+ Rs. 1,78,865 or 74 per cent.), Tuticorin (+ Rs. 29,678 or 11 per cent.), Mangalore (+ Rs. 23,089 or 54 per cent.) and Calicut (+ Rs. 47,523 or 57 per cent.), owing to enhanced rates of duty on liquors and kerosene-oil. The increase of Rs. 70,444 in the export duty was collected chiefly at Negapatam and Tuticorin where the receipts under the head exceeded those of the previous year by 32,961 or 117 per cent. and Rs. 31,579 or 16 per cent., respectively.

Land customs.—Receipts under land customs increased from Rs. 2,17,815 to Rs. 2,33,261, of which Rs. 23,898 represented export duty on rice collected by the French Government on behalf of the Government of India. Of the total collections, the receipts on the Karaikkal frontier amounted to Rs. 1,50,593, against Rs. 1,44,127 in 1909-1910, and on the Pondicherry frontier to Rs. 77,588 against Rs. 69,086, while the stations round the settlements of Mahe and Yanam accounted for the balance of Rs. 5,080.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 4,60,435, those at the chief port being Rs. 2,51,962 as against Rs. 2,66,106 in 1909-1910. The fall of Rs. 14,144 is attributable to reduced establishment charges and to smaller sums paid as refunds and drawbacks. The total disbursements for outports and land customs stations amounted to Rs. 2,08,473.

Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—The total number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 2,059 against 1,928 in the previous year. The total penalties and extra duties realized amounted

to Rs. 11,261 and Rs. 2,981 against Rs. 11,427 and Rs. 1,528 respectively in 1909-1910. Of the total number of cases, 1,195 relate to Madras and the remaining 864 to the outports. The nature of the offences and the amounts of penalties imposed were as follows:—

Offences.	Number of cases.	Amount of penalties.
		Rs.
(1) Undervaluation of goods	83	1,020
(2) Smuggling of goods	89	1,033
(3) Importation of prohibited articles	67	33
(4) Exportation of prohibited articles	3	1,005
(5) Misdeclaration in value affecting duty	295	1,014
(6) Do. not affecting duty	53	113
(7) Infringement of copyright law	2	5
(8) Shortlanding and overlanding of goods	813	4,984
(9) Landing goods without boat notes	13	42
(10) Other offences	640	2,012
Total ..	2,059	11,261

The amount granted in rewards was Rs. 2,527, of which Rs. 123 was paid to informers.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 228 infringements of the Act against 176 in the previous year. Of these, 217 occurred at the chief port and 11 at outports. A classified statement in the form prescribed by the Merchandise Marks Manual is appended:—

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped or confiscated, subject to fine in redemption.	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.	50	25	90	1	166
(2) as between two foreign countries	1	2	3	..	6
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) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production	..	1	8	1*	10
(4) as to the material of which the goods were composed.	..	..	..	5†	5
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	..	7	31	1	39
D. Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	51	35	184	8	228

* Confiscated.

† Four confiscated, one reshipped.

Infringements under clause B totalled 172 against 129 in the previous year. All these were in respect of the use of English expressions which were either not accompanied by indication of origin or which had the indication shown on a separate label. The others were cases of false trade description in respect of weight, material or copyright. The more important cases are summarised below:—

(1) A consignment of syrup of tar and wild cherry of American manufacture bearing labels with the description "No alcohol, opiates, chloroform, etc.," was imported. On test by the Chemical Examiner, the preparation was found to contain alcohol. The description on the label was held to be a false trade description and the goods were passed on payment of a penalty and after removal of the objectionable labels.

(2) Six consignments of kegs described to contain "Fine white zinc" were imported. The Chemical Examiner, on analysis, found the paint to contain 86.6 per cent. adulteration. The description on the kegs was therefore held to be false and the goods were passed on payment of penalties and after the percentage of reduction had been marked on the kegs.

(3) A case of galloon bands of German manufacture bearing characters of an Indian language was imported. On enquiry, it was found that the bands were imported for the purpose of being attached to umbrellas to be sold as Indian made goods. The consignment was confiscated subject to a redemption penalty which was paid.

(4) Seven consignments of paper were found to be watermarked with the words "Derby bond" and "Revenue bond" without any indication of the country of origin, viz., United States of America. The goods were passed on payment of penalties in each case.

(5) A consignment of milk, the manufacture of Holland, described as "condensed and purest milk" was imported without any indication of the country of origin. The milk was pronounced by the Chemical Examiner on test to be sweetened skimmed milk. The goods were confiscated subject to a redemption penalty which was not paid.

(6) In a consignment of silver lametta of German manufacture, the packets which contained nine reels each were marked 25 oz. net, but this weight was found to be in excess of the actual weight. The goods were passed on payment of a penalty and after the correct weight had been marked.

(7) A consignment from London described as "Reduced spirits of turpentine" was on test by the Chemical Examiner found to contain no turpentine. The goods were passed on payment of penalty and after obliteration of the words "spirits of turpentine."

(8) Fifteen cases of condensed skimmed milk were imported at the port of Cochin. There was no indication on the label on the tin that the preparation was made from skimmed milk. A penalty was imposed and the labels were required to be marked "skimmed."

The penalties realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,204 against Rs. 626 in the previous year.

Appeals.—There were 22 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act against 14 in the previous year, 1 to the Government of Madras, 7 to the Board of Revenue and 14 to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Inspectors of Customs Circles. In four cases the original orders were reversed.

Cotton Duties Act.—The total quantity of yarn produced in this Presidency during the year advanced from 40,595,990 lbs. to 41,070,719 lbs. or by 1 per cent. The increase though not as great as in the previous year may, nevertheless, be considered satisfactory considering the abnormally high price of raw cotton.

The quantity of cloth produced declined from 7,738,453 lb. to 7,146,696 lb. or by 8 per cent. owing to the high prices prevailing. The amount of excise duty collected rose from Rs. 1,45,334 to Rs. 1,48,135 or 2 per cent., while the amount of drawback paid declined from Rs. 8,165 to Rs. 2,693. Dyed and coloured goods formed 64 per cent. of the total production, while bleached goods continue to be in more favour than greys.

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

Documents.—The documents handled during the year comprised 59,231 bills of entry, 78,220 shipping bills, 20,399 import manifests, 20,349 export manifests, 37,470 other documents or 215,669 in all. The number of documents amended was 10,905 and the fees realized thereon amounted to Rs. 3,984.

Statistical publications.—The sale-proceeds of statistical publications amounted to Rs. 7,990 against Rs. 7,812 in the previous year and the cost incurred in preparing them to Rs. 5,363 against Rs. 5,327 in the previous year. The introduction of the revised scheme of publications is still pending as the revision of the classified list of articles is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Administrative changes.—At the commencement of the year there were 44 ports open to both foreign and coasting trade and 61 open to coasting trade only. One of the first group and 31 of the second group were closed during the year. The port of Tranquebar was transferred from the first to second group and the ports of Ammapatnam and Kottaiapatnam, and Pámban and Mandapam were amalgamated. Thus at the close of the year there were 40 ports open to both foreign and coasting trade and 31 open to coasting trade only. The closure of 11 more ports is under consideration. All the ports, at which customs establishments exist, were inspected during the year by the Collector or one of the Assistant Collectors with the exception of Kottaiapatnam and Tirumalavasal.

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. The sanction of the Government of India was received for the creation of an Audit Department which was given effect to from 2nd June 1910. The number of ports visited by the Auditor during the year was 22.

Establishment.—Mr. G. A. Thomas, B.A., I.C.S., continued to be Collector during the year under review. Mr. A. Wolferstan, the Senior Assistant Collector, having proceeded on combined leave on the 28th March 1910, his place was taken up by Mr. G. N. Bower, B.A., who joined the Madras Custom-house on the 18th May 1910. Mr. F. Buckney, B.A., continued to be an officiating Assistant Collector during the year under review. The year was marked by the entertainment of an Audit establishment, the permanent third appraiser M.R.Ry. G. Subbiah Chettiyar being appointed auditor sub. *pro tem.* from the 2nd June 1910. Mr. W. A. Marcar, the second appraiser, retired from service with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1911.

MADRAS,
26th May 1911.

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

