

REVIEW OF THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1918-19

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OF THE

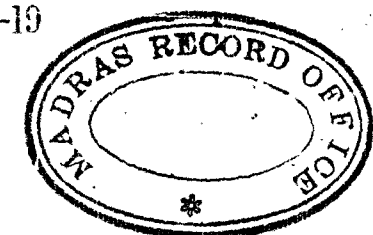
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1918-19

WITH THE

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

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS
1919.



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Comp. 1919

FOREIGN TRADE—cont.**FOREIGN EXPORTS—cont.****Exports of Indian produce and manufacture—cont.****II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—cont.**

42. Textile materials—	
Cotton, raw	20
Hemp, raw	"
Jute, raw	"
43. Wood and timber	"
44. Miscellaneous—	
Rubber	"
Fibre for brushes and brooms	"
Manures	"
Mica	"

III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—

45. Chemicals, drugs and medicines	21
46. Dyes and colours	"
47. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	"
48. Yarns and textile fabrics—	
Cotton twist and yarn	22
Cotton piece-goods	"
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	"
Woollen goods	"
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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1918-19.

1. General summary.—The following table summarises the value of the sea-borne trade, both foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, for the year ending 31st March 1919, compared with the value for the preceding two years and with the average for the five years ending 1915-16 :—

	Average for five years ending 1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	Percentage of difference in 1918-19.
A.—PRIVATE.						
I. Foreign Trade.						
Imports—						
Merchandise	13,02,81,136	12,85,58,826	12,20,10,804	11,76,93,612	— 43,17,292	— 3.54
Exports—						
Foreign merchandise re-exported	19,65,296	21,68,676	25,13,452	46,30,498	+ 15,17,046	+ 60.36
Indian produce	23,83,30,041	25,63,57,963	16,68,87,850	23,83,80,953	+ 7,14,93,103	+ 42.84
Total, Exports	24,02,95,437	25,61,26,639	16,94,01,302	24,24,11,451	+ 7,30,10,149	+ 43.10
Total, Foreign Trade	37,05,76,573	38,76,85,465	29,14,12,106	36,01,04,963	+ 6,86,92,857	+ 23.57
II. Coasting Trade.						
Imports—						
Indian produce	7,00,61,120	5,30,95,873	5,32,42,849	8,48,50,200	+ 3,16,00,351	+ 59.34
Foreign merchandise	94,76,927	81,79,029	81,48,721	1,03,55,933	+ 22,07,312	+ 27.08
Total, Imports	7,95,38,047	6,12,74,902	6,13,98,570	9,52,06,133	+ 3,38,07,563	+ 55.06
Exports—						
Indian produce	5,65,79,441	5,41,47,821	6,88,59,884	8,45,06,465	+ 1,56,46,581	+ 22.72
Foreign merchandise	11,90,632	16,96,153	13,20,006	12,92,324	— 5,20,682	— 28.63
Total, Exports	5,80,70,073	5,58,42,974	7,06,79,890	8,58,05,789	+ 1,51,25,899	+ 21.40
Total, Coasting Trade	13,76,08,120	11,71,17,876	13,20,78,460	18,10,11,922	+ 4,89,33,462	+ 37.05
Grand Total, Private Trade	50,81,84,693	50,48,03,341	42,34,90,566	54,11,16,885	+11,76,26,319	+ 27.77
B.—GOVERNMENT.						
Foreign—						
Imports	42,64,926	97,11,908	1,13,54,467	1,27,15,425	+ 8,60,958	+ 7.26
Exports	2,07,065	179,23,146	4,40,73,945	35,267	— 4,40,38,678	— 99.92
Coasting—						
Imports	10,95,592	5,44,412	16,56,560	9,69,303	— 6,87,257	— 41.46
Exports	7,76,461	6,79,906	21,81,358	15,81,689	— 5,99,669	— 27.51
Total, Government Transactions	63,45,064	2,88,59,372	5,97,66,230	1,53,01,834	— 4,44,64,546	— 74.40
Total, Trade	51,45,29,757	53,36,62,713	48,32,56,796	55,64,18,569	+ 7,31,61,773	+ 15.14

NOTE.—Throughout this Review all figures relating to imports and exports of Treasure have been omitted.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency was Rs. 5,564 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 732 lakhs, or 15 per cent, as compared with that of the preceding year, and of Rs. 419 lakhs, or 8 per cent, as compared with the average for the five years ending 1915-16. It fell short of the trade of 1913-14, the last record year, by only 4 per cent. Government transactions amounted to Rs. 153 lakhs, or Rs. 445 lakhs less than those in 1917-18. This decrease is due to purchases of tanned hides for the War Office at Home being now recorded under private merchandise instead of under Government stores in the previous year.

The effect of the war on all foreign trade continued to be felt during the first seven months of the year. With the cessation of the hostilities and the partial relaxation of restrictions, the trade, especially exports, began to show considerable improvement. The volume of the export trade would have been greater, had it not been for the unfavourable agricultural conditions, which limited the supply of raw produce available for export, and for restrictions imposed on the exports of food-grains in consequence of shortage of supply in this Presidency brought about by the failure of the south-west monsoon and the lateness of the north-eastern rains. A higher range of prices also contributed to the higher value of trade.

The rate of exchange during the year for cash telegraphic transfers was on

1st April 1918	...	...	...	...	1/43 1/2
11th "	...	...	...	...	1/53 1/2
13th May 1919	...	...	...	...	1/73 1/2

When the mails became more regular the Banks reduced their buying and selling rates for bills by 1/2.

Foreign trade, including Government transactions, improved from Rs. 3,473 lakhs to Rs. 3,728 lakhs, or by 7 per cent and *coasting trade* from Rs. 1,359 lakhs to Rs. 1,836 lakhs, or by 35 per cent. Excluding Government transactions the *foreign trade* improved by 24 per cent and the *coasting trade* by 37 per cent. Under *foreign trade*, imports of private merchandise receded from Rs. 1,220.11 lakhs to Rs. 1,176.94 lakhs, or by 3.5 per cent due to smaller receipts of cotton manufactures, mineral oils, copra, cement, living animals, matches, postal articles, hardware, gold and silver thread, machinery and mill-work, motor vehicles, stationery, chemicals and liquors while there were increased values under cotton twist and yarn, paper and pasteboard, metals, sugar, betelnuts, tobacco, dyeing and tanning substances, belting for machinery, raw silk, clocks and watches, and arms and ammunition. Exports improved from Rs. 1,694 lakhs to Rs. 2,424.11 lakhs, or by 43 per cent. If the figures of the tanned hides and skins shipped under Government control during 1917-18 are taken into account, the increase would be reduced to 15 per cent. The increase occurs mainly under leather, raw rubber, raw skins, cotton manufactures, coffee, tea, indigo, oil-cakes, manures, oils, raw jute, tobacco, raw hemp and sugar; but there were decreases under grain and pulse, raw cotton, seeds, coir manufactures and drugs and medicines. Under *coasting trade*, imports of private merchandise improved from Rs. 613.98 lakhs to Rs. 952.06 lakhs, or by 55 per cent, owing to larger arrivals of grain and pulse, mineral oils, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, and sugar. Exports rose from Rs. 706.80 lakhs to Rs. 853.06 lakhs, or by 21 per cent, in consequence of larger shipments of raw cotton, copra, coconut oil, pepper and timber.

2. Balance of trade.—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise under foreign trade during the past five years:—

	Private.			Private and Government.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1914-15	12,52,30,108	21,61,19,033	9,08,88,925	12,88,66,626	21,64,75,985	8,76,19,359
1915-16	11,53,20,382	24,58,27,116	13,05,06,734	12,16,33,811	24,59,82,055	12,43,48,244
1916-17	12,85,58,826	25,91,26,639	13,05,67,813	13,82,70,784	27,70,49,785	13,87,79,051
1917-18	12,30,10,804	16,94,01,302	4,73,90,498	13,38,65,271	21,34,75,147	7,96,09,876
1918-19	11,76,98,512	24,24,11,451	12,47,17,939	13,04,08,937	24,24,46,718	11,20,37,781

3. Customs revenue.—The following table shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, realized in the Madras Presidency:—

	Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	72,55,207	94,95,298	88,67,735	— 6,27,563
Import duty on salt	4,785	2,205	2,751	+ 546
Export duty	11,02,933	10,96,683	6,77,486	— 4,19,097
Total, Gross duty	83,62,923	1,06,94,086	96,47,972	— 10,46,114
Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Imports	1,20,209	1,38,271	1,67,879	+ 19,608
Exports	43,485	78,255	53,751	— 24,504
Total	1,63,694	2,16,526	2,21,630	— 4,836
Total, Net duty	81,99,229	1,03,77,560	93,36,342	— 10,41,218

The total gross revenue was Rs. 95.48 lakhs, a decrease under the previous year of Rs. 10.46 lakhs or 10 per cent. The amount of import duty realized fell from Rs. 94.95 lakhs to Rs. 88.68 lakhs, or by 7 per cent. The decrease would have been more noticeable except for the high prices of articles which increased the *ad valorem* duties. There were smaller collections under cotton manufactures (— Rs. 4.98 lakhs), petroleum (— Rs. 4.26 lakhs), articles of food and drink (— Rs. 3.83 lakhs) and spirits and liqueurs (— Rs. 1.33 lakhs), but larger payments of duty were made on sugar (+ Rs. 3.91 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 3.05 lakhs) and manufactured articles (+ Rs. 2.28 lakhs). There was a considerable decrease in the exports of rice to foreign ports and consequently less export duty was realized, the deficit being Rs. 4.19 lakhs or 38 per cent.

4. Standard price level.—The following table shows the variations in the average prices of the more important articles of commerce. The mean for the years 1898-99, 1899-00 and 1900-01 has been taken as the standard price level, viz., 100:—

	Average for three years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Imports.							
Metals and ores { copper	100	94.60	107.99	124.72	208.24	277.10	289.85
iron and steel	100	93.85	113.12	148.86	211.00	282.90	392.71
Oils, kerosene	100	101.45	97.82	110.90	128.63	161.81	151.20
Spices, betelnuts	100	114.01	148.25	138.60	143.88	143.86	154.55
Sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)	100	77.61	91.14	118.94	155.43	145.15	127.41
Textiles, cotton—twist and yarn	100	164.13	143.51	156.63	218.14	377.43	544.12
" " piece-goods { grey	100	138.27	147.33	141.22	193.13	288.55	469.23
white	100	133.74	144.78	132.51	189.57	246.62	381.25
coloured.	100	122.70	127.00	138.65	212.27	260.12	362.50
Exports.							
Coffee	100	87.47	102.46	100.06	99.41	87.60	95.12
Coir manufactures	100	117.28	129.51	127.47	123.39	123.92	140.84
Grain and pulse { rice in the husk	100	124.84	140.35	146.00	161.83	150.57	183.35
rice not in the husk.	100	118.72	153.06	166.08	171.05	173.15	176.36
Skins, raw	100	144.73	133.01	134.25	205.33	177.44	193.63
Leather { hides, tanned or dressed	100	136.14	185.62	186.80	227.34	200.18	252.33
skins	100	145.12	138.68	143.31	212.82	397.89	263.45
Manures	100	169.99	201.98	207.57	243.26	289.57	296.42
Oils, coconut	100	145.78	163.71	155.27	175.81	161.38	146.34
Oil-cakes	100	138.19	136.73	117.82	137.10	129.51	150.71
Seeds { castor	100	128.62	113.22	103.33	119.04	150.74	243.90
copra	100	170.29	187.08	177.33	181.29	174.12	180.60
groundnuts	100	121.71	121.37	106.04	122.31	98.16	106.09
sesamum (til or jinjili)	100	144.36	151.15	136.03	136.31	120.92	174.47
Spices, pepper	100	83.50	90.93	93.35	141.74	143.86	135.48
Sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)	100	132.35	125.17	159.72	148.74	167.66	166.91
Tea	100	96.32	93.35	95.05	99.88	96.32	95.79
Textiles { cotton, raw	100	180.89	157.18	130.47	184.00	285.87	412.00
" " twist and yarn	100	145.26	118.29	120.22	178.67	250.01	338.88
" " piece-goods	100	130.45	225.25	131.74	140.96	153.24	193.10

As already pointed out prices of both imported and exported goods were high. Under exports, however, the prices of the tanned skins and pepper were slightly under last year's figures.

FOREIGN TRADE.

5. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency:—

	Imports.				Exports.			
	Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco.	186.99	215.51	246.48	+ 30.97	719.64	645.75	596.75	- 48.90
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	82.41	106.63	63.18	- 43.45	895.97	635.09	651.37	+ 16.28
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	1,047.86	842.08	825.00	- 17.08	774.88	340.97	1,088.28	+ 747.31
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified.	28.72	55.89	42.27	- 13.62	68.70	72.80	87.71	+ 15.41
Total ..	1,326.08	1,220.11	1,178.93	- 43.18	2,459.19	1,694.01	2,424.11	+ 730.10

Imports.—The increase under group I was due to larger imports of sugar, betelnuts and tobacco. Smaller receipts of copra and mineral oils accounted for a decrease under group II. The decrease under group III was the net result of smaller arrivals of cotton manufactures, cement, matches and hardware, partly counterbalanced by increased values under cotton twist and yarn, paper and paste-board, metals and dyeing and tanning substances.

Exports.—Smaller shipments of rice partly set off by larger shipments of tea and coffee brought about a decrease under group I. The increase under group II was the net result of increased shipments of raw rubber, raw skins, manures, oils and raw jute and hemp, partly counterbalanced by reduced shipments of raw cotton and seeds. There was a considerable increase under group III to which tanned hides and skins contributed the major portion. The other articles showing increases were cotton manufactures, indigo and oil-cakes.

The following table shows the quantities of goods shipped to the Food Controller and the percentage of same to the total shipments:—

	Total quantity shipped from the Madras Presidency.	Total quantity shipped to the Food Controller.	Percentage to the total shipments.
Tea lb.	27,052,409	23,351,019	86.4
Coconut oil Tons.	16,189	9,237	57.1
Castor oil "	2,333	1,176	50.3
Castor seed "	11,034	10,057	91.2
Groundnut oil "	1,123	1,000	89.1
Fish oil "	519	105	20.2

Before commenting on the articles in detail under the four main heads it may be well to state that business in general has been extremely difficult and prices have risen and fallen to an extraordinary extent. Take for instance castor-seed in exports—vide paragraph 41, and in imports the vagaries of cotton have upset every one's calculations; while in other articles the shortness of supply at times and the impossibility to replenish same have led to very high prices being realized. The position at the close of the year showed no improvement, as both in exports and imports, the effect of the removal of control both here and in the United Kingdom was so uncertain that it was distinctly difficult to either buy or sell.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

6. The following table shows the relative importance of the principal foreign imports, articles, imported into the Madras Presidency.



Foreign Imports.

Foreign imports.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	Percentage of total imports in 1918-19.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Cotton manufactures	3,24,82,217	2,90,47,387	2,26,20,173	- 64,26,214	19.22
Cotton twist and yarn	1,21,12,136	1,35,40,132	1,96,76,889	+ 31,36,757	16.72
Sugar	65,05,772	1,03,60,035	1,17,48,742	+ 14,38,707	10.03
Metals and ores	1,32,99,357	8,65,361	85,65,026	+ 16,49,665	7.23
Spices	50,38,045	53,03,340	62,14,507	+ 9,12,167	5.28
Paper and paste-board	25,8,154	28,82,725	53,26,681	+ 24,52,956	4.54
Articles imported by post	20,67,520	40,20,558	34,56,555	- 5,65,103	2.23
Chemicals and chemical preparations	14,46,402	26,26,765	22,72,517	- 3,54,278	1.93
Provisions and oilman's stores	26,97,741	21,51,479	21,34,683	- 1,63,088	1.87
Seeds	57,712	42,60,322	21,41,556	- 21,18,766	1.82
Machinery and millwork	52,90,610	25,65,193	21,22,623	- 4,42,570	1.81
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits	18,77,803	22,34,828	19,09,361	- 3,25,467	1.70
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	4,93,959	11,29,466	18,86,576	+ 7,56,680	1.60
Jute, raw and manufactures	12,68,030	16,72,361	17,54,348	+ 81,487	1.49
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.	31,62,916	19,60,952	14,59,536	- 5,01,416	1.24
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) ..	36,59,950	18,83,258	14,12,260	- 4,70,978	1.20
Oils	54,74,559	32,32,504	13,30,384	- 20,01,920	1.13
Silk, raw and manufactures	6,25,904	9,79,594	13,13,465	+ 3,33,871	1.12
Dyeing and tanning substances	9,78,717	6,63,394	12,00,374	+ 5,36,980	1.02
Arms, ammunition and military stores	10,67,008	9,19,219	11,83,981	+ 2,64,762	1.00
Rubber, raw and manufactures	5,18,972	9,47,322	10,74,894	+ 1,27,572	0.92
Railway plant and rolling-stock	77,94,814	8,72,559	9,97,455	+ 1,24,896	0.85
Matches	10,61,607	15,89,654	9,81,460	- 6,08,201	0.84
Soap	12,57,945	9,86,288	9,65,304	- 20,984	0.81
Drugs and medicines	11,03,245	8,99,970	8,99,970	—	0.77
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof	13,43,508	9,79,782	8,81,752	- 95,030	0.75
Belt for machinery	3,18,823	3,89,787	8,46,289	+ 4,56,502	0.72
Animals, living	7,42,911	15,03,595	7,29,966	- 7,63,629	0.63
Books and printed matter	5,06,263	6,99,759	6,55,385	- 44,374	0.56
Stationery, excluding paper	8,36,314	9,24,756	6,48,168	- 2,76,588	0.55
Wood and timber	7,08,128	6,66,267	6,95,872	+ 29,605	0.51
Tea chests, entire or in sections	4,11,612	4,04,295	5,24,931	+ 1,20,636	0.45
Wool, raw and manufactures	6,23,941	7,72,624	5,28,191	- 2,44,433	0.45
Paints and painters' materials	6,51,318	4,12,233	4,73,675	+ 61,442	0.40
Hosiery and millinery	8,00,292	5,35,466	4,50,393	- 85,073	0.38
Glass and glassware	11,7,061	4,47,232	4,12,647	- 34,585	0.35
Leather	3,79,930	5,29,847	3,57,615	- 22,322	0.33
Hides and skins, raw	4,67,521	3,73,380	3,47,056	- 26,324	0.30
Clocks and watches	1,89,934	66,933	3,24,510	+ 2,57,577	0.28
Fruits and vegetables	3,73,317	2,89,762	2,91,916	+ 2,153	0.25
Cycles (other than motor cycles) and parts thereof	5,40,268	5,02,971	2,69,953	- 2,33,018	0.25
Motor cars and motor cycles	21,11,043	5,54,113	2,77,420	- 2,76,693	0.24
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,40,918	1,25,754	2,65,781	+ 1,30,030	0.22
Building and engineering materials	14,0,854	13,89,610	2,46,006	- 11,43,674	0.21
Hops	38,477	1,06,962	2,46,383	+ 1,38,421	0.21
Lac	36,895	1,97,094	2,34,889	+ 37,795	0.20
Gums and resins	2,63,725	2,82,037	2,34,357	- 47,680	0.20
Earthenware and porcelain	2,90,621	1,27,714	1,48,940	+ 21,226	0.13
Other articles	44,26,310	25,65,644	28,79,778	+ 3,14,134	2.36
Total, Merchandise	13,26,08,478	12,20,10,804	11,76,93,512	- 43,17,292	100.00

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 215.51 lakhs to Rs. 246.48 lakhs.

7. Liquors.—

Liquors.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors.	223,982	3.55	122,181	3.77	78,870	3.15	- 43,311	- 0.62
Spirits—								
Whisky	78,237	5.30	62,959	8.08	44,455	7.79	- 18,504	- 0.89
Brandy	52,117	3.04	27,606	4.32	17,413	3.40	- 10,193	- 0.92
Other potable spirits	25,981	1.67	18,779	1.61	31,050	2.07	+ 12,271	+ 0.46
Total, Spirits	156,335	10.81	109,344	14.61	92,918	13.26	- 16,426	- 1.36
Wines	47,701	2.72	22,486	1.97	16,146	1.82	- 6,340	- 0.15
Total, Liquors	408,021	17.48	224,011	20.85	187,934	18.23	- 36,077	- 2.12

Foreign Imports.

The total imports of *liquors* showed a decrease of 26 per cent in gallonage and 10 per cent in value. The most noticeable shrinkage was under *malt liquors* the quantity of which was less by 35 per cent. The decrease is mainly attributable to the restrictions placed on the manufacture of beer and spirits by the Home Government. Trade in ale and beer in bulk practically disappeared, for only 520 gallons were imported against 20,169 gallons in the previous year, while the imports in bottles dropped from 89,727 gallons to 71,943 gallons. Supplies of malt liquor from the United Kingdom fell from 66,563 gallons to 36,450 gallons, but the trade in Japanese bottled beer made further expansion from 31,057 gallons to 40,820 gallons. There were no imports from Victoria which had supplied 18,130 gallons in 1917-18.

Under *spirits*, the imports were reduced by 14 per cent in quantity and 9 per cent in value. Imports of *whisky* were 18,504 liquid gallons (or 30 per cent) less and in proof gallons the reduction amounted to 17,100 gallons. Imports of *brandy* diminished by 10,193 liquid gallons or 37 per cent. Imports of *other sorts* of spirits improved by 12,271 gallons or 65 per cent by reason of larger receipts of *Colombo arrack*, imports of which rose from 4,823 gallons in 1917-18 to 19,305 gallons. Other descriptions under this head, viz., *gin*, *rum* and *liqueurs* fell from 5,660, 1,195 and 703 liquid gallons respectively to 3,054, 684 and 318 liquid gallons.

Imports of *wines* declined by 28 per cent in gallonage, shrinkage being most marked in the case of port wine.

8. Provisions and oilman's stores.—Total imports under this head showed a slight improvement from Rs. 21.51 lakhs to Rs. 21.95 lakhs. Tonnage and the restriction on exports of food rendered it difficult to procure supplies from the United States and the United Kingdom and the trade from these countries dropped from Rs. 7.63 and 3.68 lakhs to Rs. 4.13 and 2.53 lakhs respectively. The deficiency was met from other sources, imports from the Straits Settlements increasing from Rs. 6.38 lakhs to Rs. 13.01 lakhs. *Farinaceous and patent foods* increased in value from Rs. 12.72 lakhs to Rs. 13.95 lakhs, but on the other hand *biscuits and cakes* declined from Rs. 1.22 lakhs to Rs. 0.62 lakh made by decreases from Australia by Rs. 0.18 lakh and Japan by Rs. 0.37 lakh. The packing of the former may have something to do with the decrease as they do not keep in this country like English goods. *Condensed milk* fell from Rs. 3.19 lakhs to Rs. 1.96 lakhs.

9. Spices.—Imports of *spices* improved from Rs. 53.02 lakhs to Rs. 62.15 lakhs. *Peppercorns*, which as usual formed the bulk of the imports, rose from 274,711 cwt. valued at Rs. 50.39 lakhs to 315,881 cwt. valued at Rs. 59.43 lakhs. The Straits Settlements supplied 58 per cent of the imports and Ceylon the remainder. Imports of *pepper* further declined from 5,398 cwt. to 1,801 cwt. as a result of smaller receipts direct from the Straits Settlements. Large quantities of this pepper appear to have been received via Bombay by rail.

10. Sugar.

Sugar.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—								
From Straits Settlements.	18,668	3.11	495,644	85.33	745,161	113.61	+ 249,517	+ 28.18
" Java	309,540	39.33	98,664	17.35	27,671	3.97	— 70,993	— 13.38
" Mauritius .. .	33,763	3.72	..	..	..	..	..	..
" United Kingdom..	772	0.16	8	..	..	..	— 8	..
" Germany .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Austria-Hungary..	31,387	3.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
" other countries ..	1,217	0.18	2,746	0.72	290	0.05	— 2,456	— 0.67
Total ..	395,347	49.63	597,052	103.40	773,122	117.63	+ 176,060	+ 14.13
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—								
From Philippines ..	27,800	3.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Mauritius .. .	26,894	2.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Java .. .	5,758	0.41	9	..	3	..	— 6	..
" other countries ..	236	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60,467	5.61	9	..	3	..	— 6	..

Sugar.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Molasses—								
From Java .. .	130,977	2.65	..	..	..	..	..	..
" other countries ..	76	0.01	5	..	..	..	— 5	..
Total ..	131,053	2.66	5	..	..	..	— 5	..
Confectionery—								
From United Kingdom.	10,803	4.01	205	0.16	3	..	— 202	— 0.16
" other countries ..	141	0.08	56	0.04	730	0.41	+ 684	+ 0.37
Total ..	10,944	4.09	261	0.20	733	0.41	+ 482	+ 0.21
Saccharine .. .	38	0.17	..	..	1	0.05	+ 1	+ 0.05
Total, Sugar ..	597,847	62.16	597,337	103.60	773,849	117.99	+ 176,512	+ 14.59

Foreign Imports.

The total imports of *refined sugar* amounted to 773,122 cwt., valued at Rs. 117.53 lakhs, an increase of 29 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value. The want of shipping facilities between Java and Europe caused a suspension of that portion of Java trade and shipments from Java were only possible in restricted quantities to India. The Java market became so depressed that about July the Dutch Government found it necessary to give a minimum price below which export licences would not be granted. In Madras at the opening of the year the price stood at Rs. 36-4-0 per bag and sank to Rs. 28-4-0 in July. At these low prices large quantities were imported at Madras not only for this Presidency but also for Bombay on account of the difficulty in obtaining direct tonnage to that port. Serious congestion arose in the Harbour premises mainly owing to the difficulty in procuring rolling-stock for the 88,476 bags to be moved to Bombay. But imports of sugar from the Straits ceased as further exports to Madras had been stopped by the Straits Government in December at the request of the Imperial Government. After July the price rose steadily as stocks were reduced and after touching Rs. 47 in February stood at Rs. 43 at the close of the year.

There were no imports of *unrefined sugar* or *molasses* as large stocks of local jaggery were available for distillery purposes.

11. Tobacco.—Total imports were 587,640 lb. valued at Rs. 18.87 lakhs, an increase of 53 per cent in volume and 67 per cent in value. Imports of *unmanufactured tobacco* amounted to 189,222 lb. against 151,525 lb. in the previous year, Indian manufactured cigars being in increasing demand, large quantities having been exported for the troops in Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa. The Straits Settlements supplied 93,294 lb., Sumatra 67,359 lb. and the United States 15,080 lb. against 63,148, 29,325 and 7,107 lb. in 1917-18. On the other hand, imports from the United Kingdom, Holland and Java declined from 19,485, 20,860 and 10,400 lb. respectively to 6,466, 169 and 6,796 lb. Imports of *cigarettes* improved from 192,951 lb. to 364,865 lb. in volume and from Rs. 7.52 lakhs to Rs. 14.16 lakhs in value. On account of very abnormal conditions prevailing in England in the way of labour difficulties and the restrictions on the import and manufacture of tobacco, a large quantity of *cigarettes* intended for the consumption by the troops in India was manufactured temporarily in the United States of America. Supplies received from this source during the year amounted to 196,228 lb. valued at Rs. 6.90 lakhs. Shipments from the United Kingdom were accordingly less amounting to 168,541 lb. as against 192,581 lb. in the previous year.

II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head declined from Rs. 106.63 lakhs to Rs. 63.18 lakhs.

12. Oils.—Imports of foreign *mineral oils* have been greatly affected by war conditions. Supplies from the large oil fields of Russia and Roumania have not been available, and oil has been in great demand for the navies of the Allies whose needs all

Foreign Imports

available tankers have been employed to supply. Total imports in consequence were reduced by 50 per cent in quantity and 67 per cent in value. Imports of *fuel oils* amounted to 2,282,378 gallons against 2,415,249 gallons in the previous year. Imports of foreign *kerosene oil* were limited to 834,548 gallons of the value of Rs. 5.22 lakhs being the bulk cargo of the solitary tank steamer that came in during the year from the United States. Compared with the figures of the previous year, which were 3,564,249 gallons valued at 22.37 lakhs, the imports have decreased by 76 per cent both in quantity and value. This deficit was partly made good by larger arrivals of *Burma oil* coastwise which rose from 19,675,931 gallons valued at Rs. 68.07 lakhs to 21,466,131 gallons valued at Rs. 82.80 lakhs. Imports of foreign *lubricating oils* declined from 711,306 gallons to 313,320 gallons owing to smaller receipts from the United States of America and imports from Burma also dropped from 714,032 gallons to 291,470 gallons. The contractions were partly due to the fact that the United States Government commandeered the entire output of many of the better brands of oil most popular in the Madras market, to the scarcity of tonnage and partly to the unusual shortage. There were no imports of foreign *petrol* while in 1917-18 a consignment of 221,990 gallons valued at Rs. 4.24 lakhs was received. Supplies from Burma were increased from 815,552 gallons to 1,234,733 gallons, but the additional quantity has been imported to meet Bombay's requirements. Since February 1918 petrol has been imported in bulk from Burma into Madras and from the Madras storage tanks supplies have been railed to Bombay.

13. Seeds.—The total value of imports of seeds was Rs. 21.42 lakhs compared with Rs. 42.6 lakhs in the previous year. *Copra* or *coconut kernel* from Ceylon formed the chief item under this head and amounted to 158,132 cwt. valued at Rs. 20.69 lakhs against 443,271 cwt. valued at Rs. 41.9 lakhs. The deficit is attributable to higher cost of *copra* in Ceylon owing to speculation and this arrested the demand from this Presidency.

14. Textile materials.—Imports of *raw silk* (126,316 lb.) from China showed a further improvement and were valued at Rs. 11.65 lakhs against Rs. 8.28 lakhs (87,736 lb.).

15. Wood and timber.—Imports of *teakwood* from Siam declined from Rs. 1.44 lakhs to Rs. 0.18 lakh, while those from Ceylon amounted to Rs. 1.35 lakhs against nil in the previous year. This was some Rangoon teak sent to Ceylon for sale but not meeting with a demand was transferred here to replenish local stocks. Of other timber, Siam supplied to the value of 0.89 lakh and Ceylon Rs. 0.80 lakh against Rs. 1.23 lakhs and Rs. 1.22 lakhs in 1917-18.

III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head declined from Rs. 842.08 lakhs to Rs. 825 lakhs.

16. Apparel.—The fall of Rs. 4.55 lakhs in the total value under this heading was chiefly due to farther reduction in the imports of *gold and silver thread* from France from Rs. 13.16 lakhs to Rs. 5.19 lakhs. The trade has not fallen by quite this extent as a portion of these articles now imported by post is included under the heading 'Articles imported by post.'

17. Carriages including cycles and motor cars.—Imports of *carriages and carts* decreased from Rs. 0.84 lakh to Rs. 0.70 lakh. *Motor vehicles and accessories* further decreased in value from Rs. 5.54 lakhs to Rs. 2.77 lakhs. For although the prohibition imposed on the imports of motor cars and motor cycles in December 1916 was withdrawn in December 1918, new cars have not yet been able to come forward. Six cars and 77 cycles were imported compared with 64 cars and 64 cycles received in the previous year. One came from the United Kingdom, one from the United States of America and the remainder from the Straits Settlements; 45 cycles came from the United Kingdom and 7 from the United States. Three motor wagons from America valued at Rs. 0.17 lakh were imported against a similar number in the previous year.

Imports of *cycles and accessories* declined from Rs. 5.03 lakhs to Rs. 2.90 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied to the value of Rs. 2.29 lakhs and Japan Rs. 0.49 lakh.

18. Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—Chemicals (other than chemical manures) showed a contraction from Rs. 25.27 lakhs to Rs. 22.73 lakhs, or by 10 per cent. Imports of *soda compounds* receded from Rs. 19.62 lakhs to Rs. 18.70 lakhs as a result of smaller receipts of caustic soda, bichromate of soda and cyanide of sodium, while sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals) showed some improvement. Imports of *sulphur* declined from Rs. 1.82 lakhs to Rs. 0.14 lakh. The United Kingdom supplied 93 per cent of the chemicals imported. Under drugs and medicines, the total imports amounted to Rs. 9 lakhs against Rs. 8.61 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *camphor* amounted to 109,474 lb. valued at Rs. 2.5 lakhs against 172,155 lb. valued at Rs. 3.17 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from Japan. The average value rose from Rs. 1-13-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per lb. The value of imports of *proprietary and patent medicines* rose from Rs. 1.52 lakhs to Rs. 1.58 lakhs.

19. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.—*Clocks and watches* improved from Rs. 0.67 lakh to Rs. 3.25 lakhs as a result of the importation of watches by Swiss travellers who are now bringing stocks and depositing them with agents in the principal cities. *Cutlery* showed a contraction from Rs. 0.74 lakh to Rs. 0.69 lakh. The total value of imports of *hardware* declined by Rs. 5.01 lakhs, or 26 per cent, to Rs. 14.60 lakhs, the decrease being most marked under the general head 'other sorts.' Of the total imports of hardware 45 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 26 per cent from the United States of America and 14 per cent from Japan.

Value of *instruments and apparatus* fell from Rs. 9.8 lakhs to Rs. 8.85 lakhs.

20. Dyes and colours.—Total value under *dyeing and tanning substances* showed an improvement from Rs. 6.61 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs wholly brought about by the larger imports of *alizarine* from the United Kingdom. Out of the total imports of 1,479,124 lb. of *alizarine* in the pre-war year of 1913-14, the United Kingdom's share was 104,720 lb. or nearly 7 per cent, while the remainder was supplied by Germany direct and through Belgium. During the war period, the supply from Germany ceased and the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 20,823 lb. only in 1917-18, which has increased during the year under review to 495,862 lb. valued at Rs. 8.06 lakhs. The prices of these dyes had also undergone great changes since the commencement of the war. In 1913-14 the price was 8 annas per lb. gradually rising to Rs. 9 in 1917-18. In 1918-19, the British Alizarine Company was able to send out regular consignments for sale to actual users of the dye at Rs. 2-1-0 per lb. Imports of *aniline dyes* further declined from 40,520 lb. in 1917-18 to 11,984 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2.61 lakhs to Rs. 0.84 lakh, the supplies coming mainly from the United Kingdom. Imports during 1913-14 were 486,011 lb. valued at Rs. 3.56 lakhs. The price of the aniline dyes further rose from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7 per lb., the price during the pre-war period being 12 annas. The hand-weaving industry of this Presidency has been and is still greatly hampered by the scarcity of dyes and the grant of £2,000,000 to the dyeing industry in the United Kingdom for expansion will, it is hoped, lead to an enhanced supply. There were no imports of *synthetic indigo*.

For the first time during the year a quantity of 20,731 cwt. of *wattle bark* valued at Rs. 1.52 lakhs was imported from Natal for tanning purposes, on account of the high prices ruling for the local tanning materials.

Imports of *paints and painters' materials* improved from Rs. 4.12 lakhs to Rs. 4.74 lakhs.

21. Glassware and earthenware.—Glassware is one of the articles very much affected by the war. The imports declined from Rs. 20.63 lakhs in the pre-war period to Rs. 4.47 lakhs in 1917-18 and Rs. 4.15 lakhs in 1918-19. The deficit as compared with the previous year was mainly under *bottles and phials* from Japan and under *sheet and plate glass* from the United Kingdom. In the year under review the United Kingdom's share in the total imports was 52 per cent and Japan's share 27 per cent.

Imports of *earthenware* amounted to Rs. 1.49 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.28 lakhs in 1917-18.

Foreign
Imports

22. Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery.—

Machinery.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Belting for machinery	3.90	8.46	+ 4.56
Textile machinery	0.49	6.93	+ 6.44
Electrical machinery	1.29	2.36	+ 1.06
Tea factory machinery	0.89	1.76	+ 0.87
Rice and flour mill machinery	1.20	1.55	+ 0.35
Prime-movers, other than electrical	1.04	1.49	+ 0.45
Mining machinery	1.05	0.54	- 0.51
Typewriters	1.37	0.44	- 0.93
Sewing and knitting machines	5.26	0.33	- 4.93
Boilers	0.17	0.32	+ 0.15
Agricultural machinery	0.15	0.02	- 0.13
Sugar mill machinery	5.73	5.45	- 0.28
Other sorts			
Total	29.55	29.89	+ 0.34

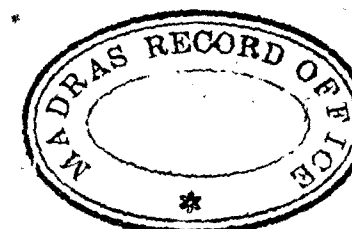
Total value of imports under this head was almost the same as in the previous year and amounted to Rs. 29.69 lakhs, larger imports of belting for machinery having been counterbalanced by smaller imports of sewing and knitting machines. The United Kingdom contributed to the value of Rs. 21.33 lakhs or 72 per cent and the United States Rs. 6.54 lakhs or 22 per cent.

23. Metals—Iron and steel.—

Iron and steel.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Iron—								
Bars and channel	6,270	9.28	2,003	7.73	573	3.48	- 1,430	- 4.25
Steel—								
Bars and channel	9,679	11.67	321	1.63	926	6.75	+ 605	+ 5.12
Angle and spring	1,637	2.22	226	0.90	83	0.58	- 143	- 0.32
Cast	346	1.28	55	0.76	64	1.04	- 21	- 0.28
Iron or steel—								
Sheets and plates	11,946	26.15	4,106	18.67	2,865	17.30	- 1,241	- 1.87
Hoops and strips	2,422	4.83	1,195	5.69	1,934	12.33	+ 739	+ 6.74
Nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,339	6.48	705	4.14	1,081	10.73	+ 376	+ 6.59
Tapes and tubes	8,871	13.84	2,575	8.62	1,610	6.70	- 1,065	- 1.92
Wire	573	1.88	289	2.13	327	3.30	+ 38	+ 1.17
Bolts and nuts	384	1.59	90	0.70	142	1.39	+ 52	+ 0.69
Beams, pillars, girders, etc.	3,156	4.97	173	0.70	21	0.12	- 152	- 0.58
Rails, chairs and fish plates	1,491	2.02	36	0.09	5	0.02	- 30	- 0.07
Other sorts	1,218	4.90	1,937	1.84	1,880	2.64	- 67	- 0.80
Total	50,332	91.12	13,740	53.50	11,411	66.38	- 2,329	+ 12.88

As in the previous years, pressure of State requirements, both of Great Britain and Allies, has been very great and commercial work in the manufacture of iron and steel has been impossible. Tonnage also was scarce. Imports have therefore declined considerably since the war and amounted to 11,411 tons valued at Rs. 66.38 lakhs in 1918-19, or nearly one-eighth of the quantity imported during the pre-war period of 1913-14. As compared with the previous year, there is a fall of 17 per cent in quantity but the value rose by 24 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied nearly 50 per cent as against 62 per cent in the previous year and the United States 22 per cent against 18 per cent. Receipts from Japan amounted to 11 per cent against 3 per cent in 1917-18.

Imports of bar iron fell by 70 per cent in quantity and 55 per cent in value, 4,483 tons of bars from the Pondicherry rolling mills were imported against 6,063 tons in the previous year, but the value of the bars rose from Rs. 17.34 lakhs to



Rs. 17.93 lakhs. Increased trade was recorded under "Steel bars and channel," "Hoops and strips" and "Nails, rivets and washers" as a result of larger shipments from the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan via the Straits, respectively.

24. Metals, other than iron and steel.—

Metals, other than iron and steel.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Tin	3,000	4.28	2,561	4.90	3,127	6.35	+ 566	+ 2.15
Lead	12,616	2.86	8,926	3.38	11,708	4.36	+ 2,782	+ 0.98
Copper	9,692	6.56	1,650	2.42	2,829	3.93	+ 1,179	+ 1.51
Brass—								
Mixed or yellow metal	37,152	19.62	302	0.22	1,268	1.88	+ 1,066	+ 1.66
Other sorts	907	0.65	1,675	1.86	562	0.88	- 1,023	- 1.00
Total, Brass	38,059	20.27	1,777	2.08	1,830	2.74	+ 43	+ 0.66
Zinc or spelter	5,035	1.45	2,772	2.11	724	0.41	- 2,048	- 1.70
Quicksilver	124	0.33	69	0.30	39	0.25	- 30	- 0.11
Solder	593	0.45	250	0.25	67	0.05	- 183	- 0.19
German silver	1,134	0.30	10	0.03	18	0.02	+ 3	- 0.07
Aluminium	5,744	4.26						
Metals, unenumerated	758	0.44	267	0.23	525	0.55	+ 258	+ 0.32
Total, Metals, other than iron and steel	76,657	41.82	18,282	15.06	20,862	18.67	+ 2,570	+ 3.61

Tin chiefly imported from the Straits Settlements in the shape of unwrought blocks, ingots and slabs increased by 22 per cent and the value by 50 per cent. Larger imports of lead sheets for tea chests from Ceylon and Japan brought about an increase of 2,782 cwt. under lead. Imports of copper improved by 71 per cent in quantity and 62 per cent in value as a result of larger supplies of braziers and sheets and wire from Japan and the United States of America. Under brass, yellow metal sheets (classified under copper in previous years) showed an increase of 1,066 cwt. which has been brought about by the arrival of a consignment from Japan. This is for the first time supplied by that country. There were no imports of aluminium.

25. Paper, pasteboard and stationery.—The total value of imports of paper and pasteboard rose from Rs. 23.33 lakhs to Rs. 53.36 lakhs, or by 85 per cent. Printing paper improved from 21,835 cwt. valued at Rs. 8.52 lakhs to 49,016 cwt. valued at Rs. 23.44 lakhs, a rise of 124 per cent in quantity and 175 per cent in value, writing paper and envelopes from Rs. 6.98 lakhs to Rs. 8.99 lakhs, other kinds of paper (including paper manufactures) from Rs. 10.14 lakhs to Rs. 15.24 lakhs, and pasteboard and millboard from Rs. 3.13 lakhs to Rs. 5.68 lakhs. Of the total imports of paper and pasteboard, the shares of the United Kingdom and Sweden declined from 39 and 20 per cent to 19 and 8 per cent, while those of Norway, Japan, the United States and China rose from 9, 18, 4 and 5 per cent, respectively to 29, 20, 14 and 16 per cent. The large increase in import of printing paper was brought about by the arrival of several large orders placed in 1917 which could not come forward till 1918, the imports of the former year being 37 per cent in quantity of the previous five years' average. Imports from the United Kingdom continued to decrease on account of the very restricted pulp imports and rationing of all supplies. Speculative buying increased the import of Scandinavian paper, while the cheap rate offered in America led to extended business.

Imports of stationery (excluding paper) have not shown much fluctuation. The value of imports dropped from Rs. 9.25 lakhs to Rs. 6.43 lakhs, being due to the fact that no revenue stamps for Goa were imported from Portugal.

26. Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The total value of imports amounted to Rs. 9.97 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1.14 lakhs or 13 per cent over the figures

Foreign Imports. recorded for 1917-18. *Carriages and wagons* represented Rs. 4.54 lakhs, *locomotive engines and tenders* Rs. 5.26 lakhs and *construction materials* Rs. 0.17 lakh. The supplies were almost all from the United Kingdom.

27. Yarns and textile fabrics.—The total value of imports under this head declined from Rs. 488.27 lakhs to Rs. 452.91 lakhs.

Cotton goods.—

Cotton goods.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Twist and yarn—	LB.		LB.		LB.		LB.	
From United Kingdom ..	10,784,332	117.85	6,462,451	165.25	5,134,822	192.81	1,317,629	+ 27.53
" Japan ..	339,436	3.27	11,779	0.12	166,600	3.58	165,600	+ 3.53
" other countries ..	..	..	..	..	19,082	0.37	7,303	+ 0.25
Total, Twist and yarn ..	11,123,768	121.12	6,464,230	165.40	5,320,504	196.76	1,143,726	+ 31.33
II. Piece-goods—	YDS.		YDS.		YDS.		YDS.	
Grey (unbleached)—								
From United Kingdom ..	71,477,516	141.18	20,247,517	76.69	14,055,525	85.85	6,191,986	+ 9.16
" Japan ..	46,000	0.19	9,321	0.03	721,250	3.86	675,250	+ 3.68
" other countries ..	111,081	0.19	9,321	0.03	33,273	0.15	23,952	+ 0.12
Total, Grey ..	71,688,627	141.37	20,302,832	76.75	14,810,048	89.86	5,492,784	+ 12.96
Coloured, printed or dyed—								
From United Kingdom ..	41,178,522	94.43	27,980,257	118.79	13,924,140	77.38	14,056,117	+ 41.41
" Japan ..	..	..	17,379	0.08	34,300	0.18	16,921	+ 0.10
" other countries ..	880,349	1.24	119,649	0.49	78,357	0.41	43,292	+ 0.08
Total, Coloured, etc. ..	41,558,871	95.67	28,117,285	119.36	14,034,797	77.97	14,082,488	+ 41.39
White (bleached)—								
From United Kingdom ..	34,446,237	81.37	22,040,644	88.79	8,599,589	51.86	13,441,055	+ 36.93
" Japan ..	..	..	3,922	0.03	125,851	0.84	121,929	+ 0.81
" other countries ..	382,126	1.08	50,686	0.30	180,621	1.45	129,935	+ 1.15
Total, White ..	34,828,363	82.45	22,095,252	89.12	8,906,061	54.15	13,692,919	+ 34.97
Other sorts of piece-goods ..	371,787	0.63	227,082	0.97	105,247	0.40	221,835	+ 0.57
Total, Piece-goods ..	148,347,648	320.12	70,842,451	286.35	37,856,153	222.38	32,966,298	+ 63.97
Other cotton fabrics ..	..	4.70	..	4.11	..	3.82	..	+ 0.29
Grand Total ..	..	445.94	..	455.86	..	422.96	..	+ 32.90

The total value of imports of *cotton goods*, representing 36 per cent of the total foreign imports, decreased by 7 per cent.

Imports of *cotton twist and yarn* declined by 17 per cent in quantity but rose by 19 per cent in value. *Grey yarn* improved by 5 per cent in quantity as compared with the imports of the previous year. Imports of counts 31 to 40 suffered a further diminution of 5 per cent and sank to the low figure of 353,200 lb. which is less than a sixth of the pre-war annual imports. Trade with the United Kingdom handicapped by high cost of production and by freight difficulties has been declining rapidly since 1915-16 and has been largely supplanted by local mills and Japanese competition. Large quantities of Japanese yarn imported through Bombay have been used in the southern districts which would ordinarily have been imported through Madras, but buyers here were so nervous that they preferred to buy ready in Bombay rather than to purchase for shipment to Madras. Counts above 50 showed an increase of 80 per cent in quantity. Imports during 1917-18 had been exceptionally small, and the deficiency in the higher counts, which cannot be supplied by the local mills, led to a keen demand, though the imports are still far below normal. The high prices of *Coloured yarns*, for which the scarcity of dyes was largely responsible, led to very little business being put through and imports were 40 per cent in quantity less than in the previous year.

The total imports of *cotton piece-goods* further declined by 47 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value and the decrease was shared by all goods, viz., *grey, white and coloured*. Imports of *grey goods* declined by 27 per cent in quantity but

rose by 17 per cent in value, for high prices had the natural result of lessening the demand which in many branches was met by the substitution of Indian made cloths. The increased value of Rs. 12.96 lakhs occurred mainly under *Jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics* (+ Rs. 15.87 lakhs), *dhuties, saris and scarves* (+ Rs. 1.09 lakhs), while *longcloth and shirtings* showed a decrease of Rs. 4.16 lakhs. Japan sent 721,250 yards (Rs. 3.86 lakhs) of grey shirtings and drills against 46,000 yards (Rs. 0.18 lakh) in the previous year, an increase of 1,467 per cent in quantity and 2,044 per cent in value. The quality of these greys is distinctly good, though report says they are not quite so lasting as English, due possibly to the presence of the short stapled Indian cotton in them. However, as long as they are cheap, they meet a demand. It remains to be seen whether with the increased cost of production in England and the higher rate of freight therefrom, English greys can successfully compete with Japanese in districts where the latter have gained a footing. The decrease of Rs. 41.39 lakhs under *coloured goods* was brought about by reduced imports under *saris and scarves* (— Rs. 33.94 lakhs), *cambrics and madapollams* (— Rs. 1.75 lakhs) and *prints and chintz* (— Rs. 1.17 lakhs). There was a considerable decrease in the imports of *white piece-goods*, viz., 60 per cent in volume and 40 per cent in value. During the last two or three years all descriptions of white goods have been the medium for speculation which resulted in an accumulation of stock, for the speculative purchases were practically off the market. During the past year importers had to buy cautiously, with these speculative stocks hanging over the market. The decrease in value was the result of reduced imports of *mulls* by Rs. 17.51 lakhs, of *nainsooks* by Rs. 12.50 lakhs, of *jaconets*, etc., by Rs. 2.47 lakhs and of *longcloth and shirtings* by 1.34 lakhs.

Ninety-seven per cent of the trade in cotton piece-goods was from the United Kingdom against 99.6 per cent in the previous year. Japan's share by direct shipment increased from 0.1 per cent to 2.3 per cent and a fair quantity has been imported by rail from Bombay.

Haberdashery and millinery.—Imports receded from Rs. 5.35 lakhs to Rs. 4.50 lakhs, Rs. 3.16 lakhs of which came from the United Kingdom.

Jute and wool.—Imports of *jute manufactures*, which almost entirely consisted of re-imports of old gunny bags from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, rose from Rs. 16.73 lakhs to Rs. 17.55 lakhs. The scarcity of wool and its high price in the United Kingdom led to imports of *woollen manufacture* falling from Rs. 7.73 lakhs to Rs. 5.28 lakhs.

28. Minor items.—Imports of *arms, ammunition and military stores* improved from Rs. 9.19 lakhs to Rs. 11.64 lakhs as the result of larger receipts of explosives from the United Kingdom. Imports of *cement* fell from Rs. 11.56 lakhs to the small figure of Rs. 0.44 lakh. Rs. 9.81 lakhs' worth of *matches* was imported as against Rs. 15.90 lakhs in consequence of smaller receipts of safety matches from Japan and cessation of imports from Sweden. Imports of *rubber manufactures* slightly improved from Rs. 9.47 lakhs to Rs. 10.24 lakhs. Imports of *soap* amounted to Rs. 9.55 lakhs against Rs. 9.85 lakhs, Rs. 7.05 lakhs were recorded under household soap and Rs. 2.49 lakhs under toilet soap, the supply coming mostly from the United Kingdom. There were increased imports of *tea-chests* from Rs. 4.06 lakhs to Rs. 5.29 lakhs, consignments being received for the first time from Japan and the United States of America.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

The total value of imports under this head fell from Rs. 55.89 lakhs to Rs. 42.27 lakhs.

29. Imports of *living animals* showed a shrinkage of Rs. 7.64 lakhs. 1,263 horses valued at Rs. 7.11 lakhs were imported compared with 2,812 valued at Rs. 14.75 lakhs; Victoria sent 1,252, the United Kingdom 7 and Ceylon 4.

30. The value of *articles imported by post* amounted to Rs. 34.56 lakhs against Rs. 40.21 lakhs, and were distributed among the United Kingdom Rs. 12.42 lakhs, Japan Rs. 10.14 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 5.21 lakhs, France Rs. 3.68 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 1.99 lakhs.

Foreign Exports.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

31. The following table gives the value and relative importance of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture, exported from the Madras Presidency to foreign countries :—

Indian produce and manufactures.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	Percentage of total exports in 1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Leather	4,26,10,543	61,66,985	7,45,23,632	+1,33,66,647	31.26
Rubber, raw and manufactures	77,67,038	1,19,68,417	2,01,74,151	+82,05,734	8.46
Tea	1,65,38,552	1,57,27,884	1,85,23,062	+28,05,178	7.77
Grain and pulse	2,89,71,135	3,06,28,810	1,76,30,814	-1,30,47,996	7.40
Cotton manufactures	1,09,49,469	1,26,85,525	1,73,25,073	+46,89,548	7.27
Hides and skins, raw	33,52,064	38,11,311	1,10,51,947	+72,43,636	4.63
Cotton, raw	2,71,82,996	1,97,83,539	1,07,73,187	-90,10,402	4.52
Oils	61,24,418	83,70,009	92,90,849	+9,20,840	3.90
Coffee	1,26,40,573	43,42,907	83,40,199	+39,97,292	3.60
Oil-seeds	61,29,721	49,29,478	62,48,245	+13,18,767	2.62
Seeds	3,66,54,871	1,89,11,587	53,73,824	+85,37,763	2.25
Spices	63,12,873	46,27,794	44,55,024	-1,72,770	1.87
Articles exported by post	38,18,677	43,33,929	43,99,791	+65,862	1.84
Dyeing and tanning substances	47,17,405	15,32,722	37,74,082	+22,41,360	1.69
Fruits and vegetables	30,67,983	33,87,384	35,79,683	+1,92,299	1.50
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,17,923	33,95,449	33,44,929	-50,520	1.40
Coir, raw and manufactures	71,82,452	43,76,444	29,05,550	-14,70,894	1.22
Manures	12,86,504	16,24,776	28,23,847	+11,99,071	1.19
Animals, living	22,27,115	18,13,136	18,34,742	+21,606	0.77
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	9,49,518	7,64,909	12,16,018	+4,51,109	0.61
Fibre for brushes and brooms	16,00,598	11,48,293	11,81,095	+32,802	0.49
Hemp, raw and manufactures	8,21,862	6,36,214	10,52,712	+4,16,498	0.44
Sugar	11,43,399	5,99,933	10,03,187	+4,03,254	0.42
Jute, raw and manufactures	26,80,538	68,695	9,34,945	+8,66,350	0.39
Provisions and oilman's stores	8,18,403	8,22,180	8,67,422	+45,242	0.36
Mica	5,89,184	7,05,813	8,33,142	+1,27,329	0.35
Wood and timber	16,31,381	6,64,625	6,70,976	+6,351	0.28
Drugs and medicines	14,09,389	10,20,573	6,20,271	-4,00,302	0.26
Cotton, twist and yarn	23,80,127	5,74,803	5,81,864	+7,061	0.24
Metals and ores	2,25,377	2,26,682	4,39,767	+2,13,085	0.19
Building and engineering materials	3,71,270	5,42,285	2,79,760	-2,62,515	0.11
Wool, raw and manufactures	3,57,093	1,18,219	2,60,051	+1,41,832	0.11
Silk, raw and manufactures	8,31,776	2,10,187	1,98,670	-11,517	0.09
Other articles	17,89,225	13,98,803	18,78,962	+4,80,159	0.80
Total, Merchandise	24,32,51,346	16,68,87,850	23,83,80,953	+7,14,93,103	100.00

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head declined from Rs. 644.33 lakhs to Rs. 591.44 lakhs or 8 per cent.

32. Grain, pulse and flour.—

Grain and pulse.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Rice in the husk—								
To Ceylon	309,598	10.93	209,219	7.46	79,917	3.18	-129,382	-4.28
„ other countries.	11	..	59	..	..	..	59	..
Total	309,609	10.93	209,278	7.46	79,917	3.18	-129,361	-4.28
Rice not in the husk—								
To Ceylon	3,053,855	245.87	3,235,707	279.34	1,885,301	164.63	-1,350,406	-114.71
„ Straits Settlements	60,948	4.79	60,498	4.78	24,785	2.21	-35,713	-2.57
„ Mauritius and Dependencies	288,832	19.26	124,284	7.93	..	..	-124,284	-7.93
„ United Kingdom	6,854	0.44	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Reunion	36,145	2.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ other countries.	43,424	3.28	34,689	2.71	24,904	2.12	-9,785	-0.59
Total	3,490,058	275.99	3,455,178	294.76	1,934,990	168.96	-1,520,188	-125.80
Total, Rice	3,799,667	286.92	3,664,456	302.22	2,014,907	172.14	-1,649,549	-130.08
Pulse	36,145	2.14	58,408	3.93	38,506	3.32	-19,902	-0.61
Gram	11,314	0.47	12,559	0.51	13,574	0.81	+1,015	+0.30
Jawar and bajra	744	0.04	443	0.02	198	0.01	-245	-0.01
Other grains	1,697	0.04	1,082	0.10	202	0.02	-880	-0.08
Total, Grain and pulse	3,850,067	289.71	3,736,948	306.78	2,067,367	176.30	-1,669,581	-130.48

The exports of *grain and pulse* further declined by 45 per cent in quantity and 42 per cent in value. Exports of *paddy* (rice unhusked) which were all consigned to Ceylon declined by 61 per cent in quantity and 57 per cent in value, and those of *rice*, 97 per cent of which was shipped to Ceylon, fell by 44 and 42 per cent in quantity and value respectively. The season has been an abnormal one, the south-west monsoon failed in July and August and the north-east monsoon delayed in establishing itself until November. The vagaries of the season seriously affected the yield and also brought about a reduction of area under rice. The yield was estimated to have decreased by 35 per cent and to be the smallest that has been obtained for at least 10 years. The shortage was so serious and prices soared to such heights in certain parts that the rice trade was placed under control and export was prohibited in October. The wholesale price of rice (common) at Madras during the fortnight ending 15th March 1919 was Rs. 3-7-6 per maund of 82½ lb. as compared with Rs. 5-9-9 in the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of 50 per cent. Shipments to the Straits Settlements receded by 59 per cent and there were no exports to Mauritius. Exports of *pulse* chiefly to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, declined by 34 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value. Export was prohibited in February.

33. Spices.—

Spices.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Lb.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lb.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lb.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lb.	Rupees Lakhs.
Chillies	8,732,904	14.34	10,699,727	21.16	7,814,061	25.33	-2,885,666	+4.17
Pepper	12,269,995	39.85	4,955,178	21.95	3,842,799	16.32	-1,112,388	-5.64
Ginger	3,161,337	6.48	998,863	2.19	796,343	1.86	-200,523	-0.33
Cardamoms	91,462	1.75	21,264	0.43	33,509	0.57	+12,245	+0.14
Other sorts	162,087	0.71	130,948	0.54	90,113	0.47	-40,835	-0.07
Total	24,424,786	63.13	16,805,983	46.28	12,678,816	44.55	-4,227,167	-1.73

Exports of *spices* had a further setback by 25 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value. *Chillies* receded by 27 per cent in quantity but the value rose by 19 per cent. The stocks of chillies in the Presidency had become short mainly through the failure of last year's crop in the Guntur district and in consequence of shortage, prices went up considerably particularly in Madras where the price had risen from Rs. 12 a viss at the beginning of the year to Rs. 1-12-0. To prevent depletion of stocks export was prohibited except under licence in October and this restriction led to the diminution of shipments to Ceylon by 21 per cent and the Straits Settlements by 68 per cent. The declared average price of exports rose from Rs. 3-2 in 1917-18 to Rs. 5-2 per lb. during the year under review or by 63 per cent. Exports of *pepper* fell in quantity by 22 per cent and in value by 26 per cent. The crop was smaller than that of the previous year but the main factor in the situation was the freight scarcity. Shipments to the United Kingdom and France declined from Rs. 13.73 lakhs and Rs. 2.21 lakhs to Rs. 5.20 lakhs and Rs. 0.02 lakh, while those to the United States of America went up from Rs. 3.70 lakhs to Rs. 7.55 lakhs. Exports of *ginger* receded by 20 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value.

34. Sugar.—The export of *unrefined sugar* which made up 83 per cent of the total exports under sugar, amounted to 80,493 cwt. valued at Rs. 7.19 lakhs against 55,719 cwt. valued at Rs. 4.99 lakhs, an increase of 44 per cent both in quantity and value. Of this quantity nearly 80 per cent consisted of palmyra jaggery. Shipment of *refined sugar* also increased from 3,513 cwt. to 15,632 cwt. Practically the whole of the trade was carried on with Ceylon where there was an increased demand. The area under sugarcane cultivation was about 6.5 per cent less than in the previous year on account of the comparatively low price of the jaggery at the time of the planting. The average value of jaggery was Rs. 8-15-0 per cwt. which is almost the same as the previous year's figure. However country sugar participated in the considerable rise in prices at the close of the year—vide paragraph 10 above.

35. Tea.—In November 1917, the Food Controller in England entered into contract with the various tea companies for the purchase of 40 per cent of the 1917 crop at rates based on the average prices for the three years 1911 to 1913. This

Foreign Exports. purchase amounted to 13 million lb. of which 8.3 millions were shipped in 1917-18, the balance of 4.7 millions going forward during 1918-19. In June, a further contract was entered into for an increased quantity of 66 per cent of the crop, which was estimated at 33 million lb. at practically the same rates. This estimate will not be attained, for the crop was affected by the shortage in rainfall and by the labour difficulties that resulted from the severe epidemic of influenza. Up to the end of the year 18.6 million lb. of the new contract had been shipped, which, with balance under old contract, made up a total of 23.38 millions for the Food Controller. At the beginning of March the restriction in shipment of tea to the United Kingdom on private account was removed as freight became available, and 1.02 million lb. went forward during that month. Shipments to other countries were small, 1.23 million lb. going to Ceylon and 0.27 million lb. to Australia. The total exports, which were confined to black tea, increased from 23.07 million lb. valued at Rs. 157.18 lakhs to 27.06 million lb. valued at Rs. 185.23 lakhs in consequence of these contracts.

36. Coffee.—The crop of the past season was 60 per cent larger than in the previous year owing to seasonable showers at the time of blossoming. But at the beginning of the year the prospect of disposing of the crop in foreign markets did not look bright. Although the Board of Trade allowed licences to be issued for 1,674 tons, of which 464 tons were Madras coffee, the remainder being Mysore and Coorg, yet no shipments could go forward as all freight to the United Kingdom was required for goods of national importance. Early in the year, a welcome outlet was provided by a contract entered into by the Greek Government for purchase of 2,000 tons for which freight was provided in a Greek steamer and the contract was followed later on by a second for 3,500 tons, of which 1,636 tons have been shipped up to the close of the year. Early in January of this year, freight became available and restrictions on imports in the United Kingdom were removed in rapid stages. During January, February and March 55,771 cwt. were shipped to the United Kingdom and this total for the year is a great increase on last year's figure of 23,385 cwt. Exports to France, Australia and Ceylon amounted to 20,072 cwt. 13,615 cwt. and 15,562 cwt. against 27,528 cwt., 9,975 cwt., 19,144 cwt. respectively, and 9,497 cwt. went to Egypt. The average declared price rose from Rs. 49-4-0 to Rs. 53-7-0 per cwt. and the total exports for this year increased from 88,216 cwt. to 155,980 cwt. and from Rs. 43.43 lakhs to Rs. 83.40 lakhs.

37. Tobacco.—Exports of tobacco developed by 660,000 lb. to 3.95 million lb. the value rising by Rs. 4.51 lakhs to Rs. 12.16 lakhs. The trade in leaf tobacco amounted to 3.75 million lb. valued at Rs. 10.46 lakhs. The Straits Settlements took to the value of Rs. 6.09 lakhs and the Federated Malay States Rs. 3.1 lakhs against Rs. 3.62 lakhs and Rs. 1.93 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom took Rs. 1.24 lakhs' worth against Rs. 0.25 lakh. Shipments of *Cigars*, more than 80 per cent of which went to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, further declined from 247,274 lb. valued at Rs. 1.36 lakhs to 162,584 lb. valued at Rs. 1.29 lakhs. Higher grade cigars to the value of Rs. 0.26 lakh were exported to the United Kingdom against Rs. 0.24 lakh in 1917-18. The demand for higher grade Indian made cigars has greatly extended particularly to Mesopotamia and East Africa but these have been despatched for the most part via Bombay.

II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value of exports under this head increased from Rs. 634.52 lakhs to Rs. 651 lakhs, or an increase of 2 per cent.

38. Hides and skins, raw.—The prohibition on the export of raw hides except light weights continued throughout the year being removed eventually on the 5th April 1919. Exports of raw hides from the Madras Presidency were comparatively unimportant and amounted to 234 cwt. valued at Rs. 0.36 lakh which consisted of calf skins shipped to Australia. The export of raw skins, 71 per cent of which were goat skins, weighing 3,792 tons valued at Rs. 110.16 lakhs rose by 165 per cent in weight and 190 per cent in value. The expansion is most marked in the case of shipments to the United States of America and Japan which took to the value of

Rs. 66.23 lakhs and Rs. 8.57 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5.95 lakhs and Rs. 1.63 lakhs in 1917-18. South Indian and Bombay tanners were prohibited from tanning skins, and it was well that this outlet was found for them and at prices which compared very favourably with pre-war rates and in fact prices for goat skins rose to rates that have never been touched before. The price of raw goat skins at the beginning of the year under review was Rs. 175 per 100 skins and at the close of the year Rs. 330/340 per 100 skins with a firm market. The rise was more or less gradual and was helped latterly by the withdrawal on the 9th January 1919 of the prohibition mentioned above. Sheep skins did not participate in the rise to the same extent and were somewhat irregular in price at times demand being poor.

Exports to Australia which have grown considerably since the outbreak of the war were maintained about the level which they had reached last year and amounted to Rs. 24.83 lakhs. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom during the first ten months of the year on account of an embargo on the imports of raw skins into the United Kingdom. The removal of the restrictions in January was followed by shipments to the value of Rs. 8.60 lakhs.

39. Metallic ores.—Exports amounted to 12,990 tons valued at Rs. 4.26 lakhs, of which 12,740 tons of the value of Rs. 4.16 lakhs represented *chromite* (*Chrome iron ore*) shipped to the United Kingdom, the figures for the previous year being 1,619 tons valued at Rs. 0.56 lakh. The increase was due to a discovery of a high grade ore in Mysore in 1918, for which there was a large demand at home for munitions. Shipments of *manganese ore* dwindled to 50 tons valued at Rs. 0.02 lakh. The figures for the pre-war period of 1913-14 were 36,750 tons valued at Rs. 2.79 lakhs.

40. Oils.—In recent years the export of oils has increased remarkably as the following figures show:—

	Rs.
Pro-war five years' average	42.30 lakhs.
1914-15	49.15 "
1915-16	53.68 "
1916-17	77.82 "
1917-18	83.70 "
1918-19	92.91 "

Animal oils (principally fish oils) improved from 68,409 gallons valued at Rs. 40,000 to 124,542 gallons valued at Rs. 99,000, the industry on the West Coast showing rapid development. Under essential oils, *lemon grass oil* from South Malabar showed a decline from 26,032 gallons valued at Rs. 3.62 lakhs to 13,380 gallons valued at Rs. 2.36 lakhs as a result of smaller shipments to the United States of America. Shipments of *sandalwood oil* declined from 2,109 gallons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs to 225 gallons valued at Rs. 0.61 lakh. Owing to the absence of shipping facilities in Madras, the Mysore State sent their manufacture to Bombay for shipment. It is understood this State is concentrating its attention on the manufacture of oil instead of exporting the raw material (sandalwood).

Under *vegetable oils*, exports of *coconut oil* representing about 80 per cent of all oils amounted to 3.89 million gallons valued at Rs. 69.7 lakhs against 2.49 million gallons valued at Rs. 46.4 lakhs, an increase of 56 per cent in quantity and 50 per cent in value. Export from India was prohibited to all destinations except to the United Kingdom early in the year and large orders were placed in India by the Ministry of Food, some 9,237 tons being shipped of which 9,162 tons were from Cochin. Early in March the control was released. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 2.48 million gallons valued at Rs. 46.28 lakhs to 3.4 million gallons valued at Rs. 61.75 lakhs. Trade reports state that the United Kingdom is now able to supply the demand for margarine, one of the purposes for which coconut oil is used, instead of depending on Holland. The article is also largely used for soap-making from the bye-products of which glycerine is extracted and hence the strong demand. Exports to Canada rose from Rs. 0.12 lakh to Rs. 5.94 lakhs, while supplies went forward to Italy after a break of three years to the amount of Rs. 1.64 lakhs. The total exports from India showed a rise on the previous year's figures of 4,024,806 gallons or 126 per cent. This Presidency would have had a larger share of the exports except that the purchasing was thrown open to all who cared to bid for it and the difficulty of obtaining tonnage from the West Coast. The exports coastwise to Bombay rose from 1,794,520 gallons to 1,933,190 gallons or 8 per cent and of copra from 204,112 cwt. to 267,792 cwt. or 31 per cent.

Foreign
Exports.

Castor oil.—In February 1918 the export of castor oil was restricted to the United Kingdom but the restriction was removed on 22nd February 1919. Owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon in June and July, the 1918-19 crop of castor-seed was about 25 per cent smaller than the large crop of 1917-18. There was a strong local demand for the oil which was extensively used as a lubricant in the absence of the usual mineral lubricating oil. Local prices helped by speculation rose considerably varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 225 per candy of 500 lb. and reached figures at which the Ministry of Food was unwilling to buy and increase his large stocks in England. The total shipments amounted to 559,881 gallons in 1918-19 against 920,758 gallons during the previous year, practically the whole of which went to the United Kingdom.

Groundnut oil.—The poor crop of groundnuts greatly reduced the out-turn of oil, which was in great requirement for local consumption and for which in the latter half of the year better prices were obtainable locally than were offered abroad. Shipments fell from 626,242 gallons to 269,366 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 10.87 lakhs to Rs. 4.91 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom took Rs. 4.52 lakhs' worth against Rs. 7.07 lakhs, while France, which absorbed to the value of Rs. 2.46 lakhs in 1917-18, took none in the year under review.

41. Seeds.—

Seeds.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
Castor—								
To United Kingdom.	77,959	5.49	286,313	26.52	220,271	32.87	- 56,042	+ 6.35
" Italy	12,864	.88	..	..	..	..	..	..
" United States ..	34,673	2.36	..	..	..	..	..	..
" France	27,722	1.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
" other countries ..	20,208	1.45	..	..	216	.03	+ 210	+ .03
Total ..	172,926	12.13	286,313	26.52	220,487	32.90	- 65,832	+ 6.38
Groundnuts—								
To Straits Settlements.	12,870	.87	944,598	59.70	132,294	9.15	- 812,304	- 50.55
" United Kingdom.	16,909	1.11	166,156	13.36	..	..	- 166,156	- 13.36
" France	2,568,668	206.63	130,450	8.54	..	..	- 130,450	- 8.54
" Italy	44,865	3.88	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Spain	12,262	.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Egypt	19,574	1.56	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Austria-Hungary.	89,062	7.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Germany	25,380	2.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Belgium	57,935	5.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
" other countries ..	5,800	.32	24,878	1.45	36,276	2.72	+ 11,398	+ 1.27
Total ..	2,843,125	229.66	1,266,082	83.05	168,574	11.87	-1,097,508	- 71.18
Essential oil-seeds ..	41,553	3.56	48,200	4.74	49,058	5.29	+ 858	+ .65
Sesamum (til or jinjili)—								
To Ceylon	17,145	1.69	13,349	1.26	10,295	1.18	- 3,054	- .08
" France	4,173	.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Austria-Hungary.	5,090	.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
" other countries ..	2,308	.23	37,026	2.97	8,512	.99	- 28,514	- 1.98
Total ..	28,716	2.84	50,375	4.23	18,807	2.17	- 31,568	- 2.06
Cotton—								
To Ceylon	38,623	1.47	27,737	1.11	20,571	1.20	- 7,166	+ .09
" United Kingdom.	50,416	1.88	..	..	1,073	.08	+ 104	+ .01
" other countries ..	1,305	.08	969	0.05	..	..	..	..
Total ..	88,344	3.43	28,706	1.16	21,644	1.28	- 7,062	+ .10
Copra or coconut kernel—								
To United Kingdom.	33,227	15.67	49,956	8.19	..	..	- 49,956	- 8.19
" France	157,094	28.93	35,987	3.00	..	..	- 35,987	- 3.00
" Norway	2,800	.56	19,988	3.00	..	..	- 19,988	- 3.00
" United States ..	2,142	.36	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Holland	16,699	3.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Germany	244,474	48.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Russia	35,074	6.96	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Austria-Hungary.	4,583	.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
" other countries ..	33,456	6.71	16,37	..	13	..	+ 13	..
Total ..	579,549	111.63	106,931	19.19	13	..	- 106,918	- 19.19
Other sorts	41,436	3.30	1,112	0.23	1,578	.25	+ 466	+ .03
Total, Seeds ..	3,795,649	366.55	1,787,726	139.12	450,161	53.74	-1,307,564	- 85.38

For many years past seeds have formed one of the principal exports from this Presidency and before the war were exported in a larger quantity than any other produce. There has been a regular falling off in the export since the commencement of the war, the shipments in 1918-19 showing a decrease of 73 per cent in quantity and 61 per cent in value as compared with those in the previous year and representing 2½ per cent in the total value of exports against 8½ per cent.

Castor-seed.—Exports were confined to the United Kingdom up to 22nd February 1919 and declined from 14,316 tons to 11,024 tons in quantity, while the value rose from Rs. 26.52 lakhs to Rs. 32.90 lakhs. In 1917-18 there was a considerable demand for these seeds in England for the Air Board, which continued up to October 1918. As large stocks had accumulated and prices had risen very high, no fresh contracts were made and export has since fallen off. There was a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation on account of unseasonable rains and in this short crop there was a good deal of speculation, the local price per bag of 164 lb. rising from Rs. 15 in April to Rs. 30 about September, after which it began to decline and with some fluctuations stood at Rs. 25 at the close of the year. A great deal of the seed from the Hyderabad and Guntūr districts was speculated in by Bombay buyers and went to that port for shipment.

Groundnuts.—There was considerable contraction in the export of groundnuts which fell by 87 per cent in quantity and 86 per cent in value as compared with the previous year, the shipment (8,429 tons) being less than one-twentieth of what it was before the war period. Exports to the Straits fell by 86 per cent, viz., by 40,615 tons. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom and France as these countries were drawing their supplies from Senegal, where the entire African crop had been bought up by the French Government. There was also no tonnage offering to Marseilles which usually takes the greater portion of the Coromandel crop. The area under groundnuts up to the end of January diminished by 33 per cent when compared with the final area of last year and the estimated yield (331,000 tons) by 53 per cent. The decrease in area was greatest in the Deccan where the failure of the south-west monsoon reduced the sowings by 25 per cent. Prices ruled unusually high during the year and were in fact more than double the rates that prevailed in the preceding year. At the beginning of April 1918 the local price was Rs. 30 f.o.b. per candy of 500 lb. which rose gradually to Rs. 75-8-0 at the beginning of December but declined to Rs. 63 at the end of January but again rose, the closing price for the year being Rs. 74. Exports coastwise amounted to 15,176 tons against 51,198 tons. The total quantity, both foreign and coasting, shipped at the port of Madras was 18,841 tons only compared with 100,446 tons in 1917-18, a decrease of 81 per cent. Exports from Pondicherry amounted to 5,349 tons against 4,896 tons in 1917-18.

Essential seeds.—The increase under this head was due to larger shipments of coriander seed to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Cotton seeds.—There was a decrease of 24 per cent in the export of cotton seeds as shipments to Ceylon were small. The scarcity of fodder in the Presidency also led to larger local consumption of the seed and hence restricted exports.

Sesamum (til or jinjili).—The cultivation of *jinjili* declined by 20 per cent and the outturn by 28 per cent below the estimate of the previous year. The south-west monsoon crop failed in parts of the Deccan and was poor in the other districts. The cold weather crop was somewhat better. Exports declined by 62 per cent in quantity and 49 per cent in value.

Copra or coconut kernel.—Practically there were no shipments of copra to foreign countries during the year under review. Only 13 cwt. were sent to the Bahrain Islands. Absence of the shipments to the United Kingdom was due to want of space for the article in the steamers proceeding to that country, and copra being rather bulky the steamer space was utilized far more economically by shipping the oil. Exports coastwise amounted to 315,739 cwt. valued at Rs. 54.17 lakhs against 235,857 cwt. valued at Rs. 36.72 lakhs.

42. Textile materials.—The total value under this head declined from Rs. 204.57 lakhs to Rs. 128.22 lakhs.

Foreign Exports.

Cotton, raw.—Exports of raw cotton showed a further decline of 65 per cent in volume and 45 per cent in value and amounted to 110,877 cwt. valued at Rs. 107.73 lakhs. The decrease is attributed chiefly to want of tonnage. The area of the cotton crop in 1917-18 was estimated at 2,592,000 acres, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over the final figures of 1916-17, and the estimated yield for the crop which was only ready for export in 1918-19 was 450,000 bales, an increase of 30 per cent. The area sown with cotton in 1918-19 was 3,118,000 acres, an increase of 15 per cent over the final figures of the last year, and the total yield was estimated at 633,000 bales, an increase of 41 per cent. The high price of cotton and the unequal distribution of south-west monsoon rains which prevented the sowing of groundnuts and other crops led to increased sowings of cotton in all the main districts. Of the different descriptions exported, Tinnevellys as usual claimed by far the largest share (97 per cent), whilst Northern and Westerns shipped at the Madras port was 3 per cent. There were no shipments from Cocanada. The spot price of middling American cotton at Liverpool, which was 12.7d. in April 1917 and 24.5d. in April 1918, declined to 20.2d. at the end of July but rose to 25.2d. in the middle of September. Since then it began to decline, the closing price being 15.9d. The local average f.o.b. price of cotton (Westerns) per candy of 500 lb. was Rs. 447 in April 1918 and Rs. 310 in March 1919. Shipments to all countries, except Ceylon, China and Indo-China declined. The decrease was most marked in the case of shipments to Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom which fell by 97, 67 and 77 per cent respectively. The decrease to Italy and Japan was due to lack of direct tonnage to those countries and that to the United Kingdom, was not only on account of the shortage of the space but also due to the fact that the rates of freight from this side of India compared very unfavourably with those ruling in Bombay where more tonnage was available.

Hemp, raw.—Exports improved from 1,407 tons to 2,301 tons and the value from Rs. 6.32 lakhs to Rs. 10.44 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed almost the whole of the shipments.

Jute, raw.—Exports amounted to 2,376 tons valued at Rs. 9.11 lakhs, and consisted of one consignment shipped to the United Kingdom in February 1919 as a result of the relaxation of the restrictions on the exports to the United Kingdom. Only 32 cwt. valued at Rs. 8,000 were sent in 1917-18.

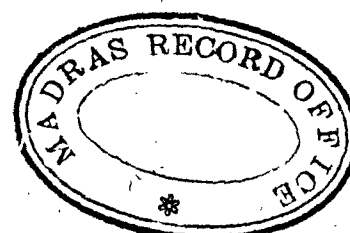
43. Wood and timber.—The total value declined by Rs. 4.06 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of sandalwood which fell from Rs. 5.75 lakhs to Rs. 0.43 lakh. It is reported that sandalwood as such was not sold by public auction by the Government of Mysore in the year under review.

44. Miscellaneous.—Exports of raw rubber improved by nearly 70 per cent both in quantity and value and amounted to 86,841 cwt. valued at Rs. 201.69 lakhs which were distributed as follows: to the United Kingdom Rs. 128.34 lakhs, to Ceylon Rs. 62.24 lakhs, to Canada Rs. 8.97 lakhs and to the United States of America Rs. 1.09 lakhs against Rs. 64.21 lakhs, Rs. 38.52 lakhs, nil, and Rs. 16.80 lakhs, respectively, in 1917-18. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom during the first seven months of the year and shipments began only since November as rubber was given a place in the priority list, tonnage being specially allotted for it. The accumulated stocks were all shipped during this period. Shipment to Canada was on account of tonnage available to that country. The decrease to the United States of America was due partly to the restrictions on the export of rubber and partly to shortage of tonnage.

Fibre for brushes and brooms consisting chiefly of palmyra fibre shipped from Cocanada, Tuticorin and Cochin amounted to Rs. 11.81 lakhs against Rs. 11.48 lakhs in 1917-18, the chief consumers being the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Exports of manures amounted to Rs. 28.24 lakhs against Rs. 16.25 lakhs. Shipments of bones amounted to Rs. 4.05 lakhs, fishmanure and guano to Rs. 19.79 lakhs and other kinds mainly hides fleshings to Rs. 4.40 lakhs. Ceylon took Rs. 24.13 lakhs' worth of manures, the Straits Settlements Rs. 2.75 lakhs and Japan Rs. 1.33 lakhs.

The quantity of mica exported rose from 301 tons to 405 tons, or by 34 per cent, and the value from Rs. 7.06 lakhs to Rs. 8.33 lakhs, or by 18 per cent. Shipments were confined to the United Kingdom.



III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

Foreign Exports.

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 323.28 lakhs to Rs. 1,078.48 lakhs.

45. Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—Exports of cinchona bark amounted to 27,069 lb. valued at Rs. 10,383 against 40,180 lb. valued at Rs. 8,456. Consignments of nux vomica improved from 913 tons valued at Rs. 1.66 lakhs to 1,465 tons valued at Rs. 2.95 lakhs which were exported to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The quantity of senna exported declined from 41,576 cwt. to 9,292 cwt. and the value from Rs. 7.67 lakhs to Rs. 2.08 lakhs partly owing to restricted cultivation of senna and partly to want of steamer freight. The United States of America and the United Kingdom were supplied to the value of Rs. 1.79 lakhs and Rs. 0.09 lakh against Rs. 4.87 lakhs and Rs. 2.39 lakhs.

46. Dyes and colours.—Exports of dyeing and tanning substances improved from Rs. 15.33 lakhs to Rs. 37.74 lakhs. Exports of indigo, which have been declining since 1915-16, slightly recovered and amounted to 512 tons valued at Rs. 32.25 lakhs against 170 tons valued at Rs. 11.55 lakhs in 1917-18, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. Both the price and demand at Home were still poor, but there were heavy purchases made by Japan owing to her expansion of industrial work and to the difficulty in obtaining synthetic dyes. The area estimated to have been cultivated with indigo up to 1st December 1918 was only 48 per cent of the area estimated on the corresponding date last year, as the poor season and the low prices obtained for last year's indigo offered little incentive to cultivation. It is reported that it is not likely that more than 800 tons of dye were actually produced, as much of the crop was used for green manuring of paddy in place of groundnut cake which was very expensive during the year. Shipments to Japan improved from Rs. 6.05 lakhs to Rs. 23.82 lakhs, while those to the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 4.36 lakhs to Rs. 3.35 lakhs. Egypt absorbed to the value of Rs. 3.21 lakhs while she took none in the previous year.

Exports of myrobalans for which there was a strong local demand slightly improved and were valued at Rs. 0.45 lakh, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. Exports of turmeric went up from Rs. 3.11 lakhs to Rs. 4.70 lakhs, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements taking larger consignments.

47. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather.—The total exports of tanned hides and skins, both private and Government, amounted to 477,059 cwt. valued at Rs. 744.96 lakhs against 317,225 cwt. valued at Rs. 478.65 lakhs, an increase of 50 per cent in weight and 55 per cent in value. Exports of tanned hides in 1918-19 amounted to 450,487 cwt. valued at Rs. 646.63 lakhs. In 1917-18 exports recorded on private account were 3,186 cwt. valued at Rs. 3.63 lakhs. If the figures of exports on Government account shown under Government stores in the returns for 1917-18 are also taken into account, the figures will be 300,917 cwt. valued at Rs. 413.03 lakhs. Thus the year's figures show an increase of 50 per cent in quantity and 57 per cent in value. Owing to the prohibition against the tanning of skins, all tanners had no other alternative but to turn their attention to the tanning of hides which were urgently required by Government for war purposes. Hence the increased output and subsequent export in 1918-19. The shipments were almost entirely consigned to the United Kingdom.

Exports of tanned skins also improved from 16,303 cwt. to 26,572 cwt., or by 63 per cent, in weight and from Rs. 65.62 lakhs to Rs. 98.34 lakhs, or by 50 per cent in value. The prohibition imposed on the export of tanned skins in May 1917 continued up to September 1918, when a relaxation was made in favour of merchants who reported stocks held by them on 31st August 1918. Since January 1919, licences have been freely issued for shipment to all destinations except to some specified ones. Shipments to the United Kingdom which went forward only during the last quarter of the official year amounted to 17,844 cwt. valued at Rs. 64.86 lakhs as compared with 14,373 cwt. valued at Rs. 59.73 lakhs in 1917-18, and shipments were resumed to the United States and amounted to 5,476 cwt. valued at Rs. 22.28 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 7.43 lakhs (from Rs. 2.59 lakhs to Rs. 10.52 lakhs) to Japan was due to the resumption of the former trade in tanned sheep skins. The following table shows in detail the quantity and the average declared value per lb. of the different kinds of hides and skins exported and includes both Government and private consignments.

Foreign
Exports.

Tanned hides and skins.	1917-18.			1918-19.		
	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per lb.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per lb.
Hides, tanned or dressed—			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Cow hides	283,131	395.11	1 4 0	442,997	640.38	1 4 8
Buffalo hides	17,786	17.92	0 14 5	7,481	6.23	0 11 11
Other hides				9	0.01	1 1 3
Total, Hides	300,917	413.03	1 3 7	450,487	646.62	1 4 6
Skins, tanned or dressed—						
Goat skins	3,674	25.86	6 4 6	6,555	31.93	4 5 8
Sheep skins	6,621	31.86	4 4 9	12,707	56.00	3 14 16
Other skins	6,013	7.90	1 2 9	7,310	10.41	1 4 4
Total, Skins	16,308	65.62	3 9 6	26,572	98.34	3 4 10

The declared value of goat skins for 1918-19 given above was apparently based on what shippers were allowed to draw against them as prices in London reached extraordinary figures owing to the prohibition and naturally it was thought that prices would fall considerably directly shipments reached London. The first public auction was held on the 7th April 1919 and the prices realized showed an advance on the rates of the July 1914 auction of goat skins—300 per cent for prime, 200 per cent for middles and 100 per cent for common tannages; and of sheep skins 200/300 per cent.

48. Yarns and textile fabrics.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn declined from 636,759 lb. to 473,310 lb. or by 25 per cent, but the value rose from Rs. 5.75 lakhs to Rs. 5.82 lakhs, or by 1 per cent. The decline in quantity was due to further reduction in shipments to Shanghai which took 240,500 lb. against 420,400 lb. in the previous year. Exports of cotton piece-goods of which nearly 97 per cent were coloured goods, improved from 27.64 million yards valued at Rs. 123.93 lakhs to 29.45 million yards valued at Rs. 167.10 lakhs, an increase of 7 per cent in volume and 35 per cent in value. The increased values were due to inflation of prices. Grey goods (Rs. 3.4 lakhs) went to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Under coloured goods there were increased values under lungis (from Rs. 97.02 lakhs to Rs. 129.7 lakhs) and under other sorts (from Rs. 23.4 lakhs to Rs. 37.4 lakhs). The Straits Settlements absorbed coloured goods to the value of Rs. 110.80 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 41.04 lakhs, Federated Malay States Rs. 2.71 lakhs, Australia Rs. 2.50 lakhs, Sumatra Rs. 1.97 lakhs and Java Rs. 1.95 lakhs against Rs. 73.30, 32.40, 4.03, 0.73, 6.49 and 2.08 lakhs respectively, in 1917-18. The export trade in Madras handkerchiefs made on handlooms which had dropped to Rs. 1.85 lakhs in 1917-18, improved to Rs. 5.02 lakhs, of which practically the whole went to the United Kingdom. Exports of silk goods further declined from Rs. 1.77 lakhs to Rs. 1.30 lakhs, while those of woollen goods improved from Rs. 1.16 lakhs to Rs. 2.60 lakhs.

49. Miscellaneous.—Exports of coir manufactures, consisting of coir yarn and matting, amounted to Rs. 28.46 lakhs against Rs. 43.50 lakhs in 1917-18. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States showed a decrease of Rs. 14.11 lakhs and Rs. 5.87 lakhs respectively, on account of the shortage of tonnage. There was some improvement in the shipments to Norway and Japan.

Oil-cakes to the value of Rs. 62.48 lakhs were exported against Rs. 49.29 lakhs. Groundnut cake amounted to Rs. 30.45 lakhs, sesamum cake Rs. 28.79 lakhs and castor cake Rs. 3.24 lakhs. Ceylon took all the sesamum and castor cakes and Rs. 15.79 lakhs' worth of groundnut cake and Java and the Straits Settlements respectively took Rs. 10.73 lakhs and Rs. 3.83 lakhs' worth of groundnut cake. In December 1918, restrictions were imposed on the export of oil-cakes in order to conserve the supply of edible oil-cake, which was very short in the United Kingdom, and exports were curtailed to a certain extent, though the restriction was removed shortly after, as most of the oil-cakes of the Presidency are used for manurial purposes.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

50. Animals, living.—The value of living animals shipped from this Presidency to foreign countries slightly increased from Rs. 18.13 lakhs to Rs. 18.35 lakhs. Exports were divided amongst Ceylon (Rs. 15.55 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (Rs. 1.38 lakhs), Federated Malay States (Rs. 0.60 lakh), Java (Rs. 0.59 lakh) and Brazil (Rs. 0.23 lakh). Thirteen horses, 7,796 cattle (of which 579 went to Java and 77 to Brazil), 76,258 sheep and goats and 78,160 poultry were exported.

51. Articles exported by post increased from Rs. 43.34 lakhs to Rs. 44 lakhs. Foreign Trade.

RE-EXPORTS.

52. The total value of re-exports amounted to Rs. 40.30 lakhs against Rs. 25.13 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods sent to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were valued at Rs. 4.63 lakhs, articles by post Rs. 24.65 lakhs and sugar Rs. 3.88 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

53. The total value of Government stores imported and exported amounted to Rs. 127.15 lakhs and Rs. 0.35 lakh compared with Rs. 118.54 lakhs and Rs. 440.74 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 8.61 lakhs under imports was brought about by larger imports of woollen goods (+ Rs. 41.21 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by smaller imports of cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 12.86 lakhs), apparel (— Rs. 4.68 lakhs), drugs and medicines (— Rs. 3.26 lakhs) and flax manufactures (— Rs. 2.50 lakhs) and chemicals (— Rs. 2.37 lakhs). The small figure under exports of Government stores is explained by the fact that shipments of tanned hides and calf skins under Government control are now recorded under private trade instead of under Government stores as in 1917-18. Also there were no shipments of tea and railway plant and rolling stock during the year under review.

54. SHIPPING—FOREIGN TRADE.

	Average for five years ending 1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Entered—								
With cargoes..								
British	789	1,152,021	951	727,240	768	698,849	— 184	— 132,378
British Indian	106	13,065	183	19,188	131	12,913	— 51	— 2,307
Foreign	81	243,418	7	15,805	6	10,647	— 1	— 4,958
Native craft	212	13,365	240	13,696	205	11,740	— 35	— 1,956
Total	1,188	1,421,869	1,381	775,743	1,110	634,149	— 271	— 141,594
In ballast								
British	193	119,769	120	34,087	69	28,161	— 51	— 5,936
British Indian	124	12,656	113	12,329	82	8,797	— 31	— 3,532
Foreign	4	10,678	3	10,026	1	1,881	— 2	— 8,145
Native craft	275	16,121	287	18,055	236	19,081	— 51	— 1,026
Total	696	159,224	523	74,497	388	57,910	— 135	— 16,587
Total, Entered	1,784	1,581,093	1,904	850,240	1,498	692,059	— 406	— 158,181
Cleared—								
With cargoes..								
British	945	1,316,028	1,073	771,366	844	691,189	— 229	— 80,177
British Indian	265	23,055	265	30,300	204	20,746	— 61	— 9,554
Foreign	76	223,903	24	62,663	17	51,535	— 7	— 11,128
Native craft	502	34,565	467	28,244	432	40,832	— 35	— 12,533
Total	1,729	1,597,557	1,829	892,573	1,497	804,302	— 332	— 88,271
In ballast								
British	44	76,864	1	2,931	5	1,125	— 4	— 1,806
British Indian	15	1,798	10	1,664	10	632	— 9	— 1,032
Foreign	2	3,584	..	..	1	1,070	— 1	— 1,070
Native craft	33	1,789	40	1,952	51	2,528	— 11	— 578
Total	94	84,035	60	6,547	67	5,355	— 7	— 1,192
Total, Cleared	1,823	1,681,592	1,889	899,120	1,564	809,657	— 325	— 89,463
Grand Total	3,607	3,262,685	3,793	1,749,360	3,062	1,501,716	— 731	— 247,644

NOTE.—The particulars given in the above table are for the whole Presidency and relate to Shipping entering from, and clearing to, foreign ports. Vessels from foreign ports calling at Madras en route to Calcutta are treated as foreign entries and coasting clearances and vice versa.

The total number of vessels that entered and cleared declined from 3,793 in 1917-18 to 3,062 and their tonnage from 1.75 million tons to 1.50 million tons. The average tonnage per vessel improved from 461 to 491, but this figure falls far short of the average tonnage of 1913-14, viz., 1,329. Excluding the ferry steamers plying daily between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar the average tonnage of British vessels entering and clearing was 1,674 and that of foreign vessels 2,605. Of the seven vessels which entered under foreign colours there were three under Norwegian, and one each under Dutch, Swedish, Chinese and Japanese. British vessels accounted for 88 per cent of the whole tonnage and British-Indian and native crafts for 8 per cent. The tonnage of foreign vessels declined from 5 to 4 per cent. The number of native craft engaged in foreign trade declined from 1,034 to 924 but their tonnage rose from 61,947 to 75,981.

Foreign
Trade.

55.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total of imports and exports.			Percentage which the total of one country bears to the whole.	
	Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18	1918-19	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.	1917-18	1918-19.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.		
British Empire—											
United Kingdom ..	886.65	711.83	652.33	807.98	453.47	1,264.05	1,165.35	1,916.36	+ 751.03	40.00	53.23
Ceylon ..	65.10	124.75	108.24	524.64	611.61	546.41	736.36	654.65	- 181.71	25.28	18.18
Straits Settlements, etc.	66.41	147.81	201.09	121.28	194.93	186.20	342.74	387.29	+ 44.55	11.76	10.74
New South Wales ..	0.86	0.39	0.42	5.78	21.15	24.24	21.54	24.66	+ 3.12	0.74	0.68
Victoria ..	8.56	17.43	8.71	7.68	22.57	13.16	40.05	21.87	- 18.18	1.38	0.61
Canada ..	0.68	0.04	1.02	27.06	11.87	15.69	11.91	16.71	+ 4.80	0.41	0.46
Federated Malay States	0.45	0.74	0.51	13.18	19.88	14.61	20.62	16.42	- 5.20	0.70	0.43
Natal ..	0.72	0.66	1.71	3.42	5.27	8.87	5.93	10.58	+ 4.65	0.20	0.29
Egypt ..	0.34	0.03	0.01	8.28	0.28	7.93	1.031	7.94	- 7.63	0.01	0.22
Hong Kong ..	0.76	1.00	2.15	1.21	1.38	0.94	2.38	3.09	+ 0.71	0.08	0.09
Bahrain Islands ..	0.01	..	..	4.28	1.10	2.96	1.10	2.96	+ 1.86	0.04	0.08
Aden and Dependencies.	0.10	0.03	0.04	1.10	0.39	1.33	0.42	1.37	+ 0.95	0.01	0.04
Mauritius and Dependencies.	5.79	0.01	..	23.14	9.49	1.08	9.50	1.08	- 8.42	0.33	0.03
Western Australia ..	4.68	0.01	0.01	0.46	0.98	0.23	0.99	0.24	- 0.75	0.03	0.01
Other British Possessions	0.44	0.57	0.28	4.67	5.52	4.00	6.09	5.18	- 0.91	0.21	0.14
Total, British Empire ..	1,040.89	1,005.40	976.82	1,554.16	1,359.89	2,092.60	2,365.29	3,069.42	+ 704.13	81.16	55.23
Foreign countries—											
Europe—											
France ..	40.54	21.70	16.16	324.08	36.35	17.70	58.05	33.68	- 24.19	2.00	0.94
Norway ..	2.94	3.49	16.32	1.07	3.15	1.24	6.64	17.66	+ 10.92	0.23	0.49
Greece ..	..	..	..	..	..	15.70	..	15.70	+ 16.70	..	0.43
Sweden ..	11.00	10.60	0.79	1.73	..	..	10.60	6.78	- 3.81	0.36	0.19
Italy ..	1.95	0.84	0.05	46.46	16.33	2.63	17.17	2.68	- 14.49	0.69	0.08
Switzerland ..	1.98	0.65	0.58	1.53	1.99	0.10	2.64	0.68	- 1.96	0.09	0.02
Spain ..	0.24	0.38	0.59	5.96	..	..	0.38	0.59	+ 0.21	0.01	0.02
Holland ..	4.66	1.27	0.17	14.03	..	..	1.27	0.17	- 1.10	0.04	..
Portugal ..	0.08	3.18	0.03	2.23	..	0.01	3.15	0.04	- 3.14	0.11	..
Russia ..	0.21	..	..	8.33	0.99	..	0.99	..	- 0.99	0.03	..
Austria-Hungary ..	13.39	0.04	..	26.02	..	..	0.04	..	- 0.04	..	..
Germany ..	41.28	..	..	115.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium ..	25.98	..	..	68.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	0.26	0.23	0.12	0.47	..	0.13	0.23	0.25	+ 0.02	0.01	0.01
Total, Europe ..	141.91	42.38	40.81	606.37	58.81	37.51	101.19	78.32	- 22.87	3.47	2.18
Asia—											
Japan ..	18.11	48.66	61.28	133.93	160.44	134.43	209.10	195.71	- 13.39	7.18	5.43
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao).	5.25	11.09	16.41	30.73	6.51	8.44	17.60	24.85	+ 7.25	0.60	0.69
Java ..	43.16	17.51	4.06	1.85	12.05	13.50	29.56	17.56	- 12.00	1.01	0.48
Turkey (Asiatic) ..	1.95	1.51	1.35	2.44	2.06	2.38	3.57	3.78	+ 0.19	0.12	0.14
Persia ..	0.32	..	..	0.47	..	4.40	..	4.40	+ 4.40	..	0.12
Indo-China, etc. ..	..	..	..	1.30	1.68	4.83	1.68	4.83	+ 3.15	0.06	0.13
Sumatra ..	0.26	4.79	2.13	2.98	6.82	2.08	11.61	4.21	- 7.40	0.40	0.11
Arabia (excluding Aden).	0.40	0.02	0.09	6.22	3.56	3.82	3.58	3.91	+ 0.33	0.12	0.10
Siam ..	1.33	2.68	1.08	0.16	0.38	0.40	3.08	1.48	- 1.58	0.10	0.04
Philippines ..	3.16	0.01	..	0.02	..	0.04	0.01	0.04	+ 0.03	..	..
Borneo (Dutch) ..	2.02	2.24	..	..	..	..	2.24	..	- 2.24	0.08	..
Other countries ..	0.01	0.05	..	2.03	1.61	15.75	1.66	5.75	+ 4.09	0.06	0.16
Total, Asia ..	75.97	88.56	86.43	182.22	195.11	180.07	263.67	266.50	+ 17.17	9.73	7.40
Africa—											
Réunion ..	0.10	0.05	0.03	2.49	..	..	0.05	0.03	- 0.02	..	..
Other countries ..	0.08	..	..	0.53	0.91	0.41	0.91	0.41	- 0.50	0.03	0.01
Total, Africa ..	0.18	0.05	0.03	3.02	0.91	0.41	0.96	0.44	- 0.52	0.03	0.01
America—											
United States ..	64.13	83.72	72.84	113.41	79.29	113.29	163.01	186.13	+ 23.12	5.61	5.17
Other countries ..	..	..	..	0.02	..	0.24	..	0.24	+ 0.24	..	0.01
Total, America ..	64.13	83.72	72.84	113.43	79.29	113.53	163.01	186.37	+ 23.36	5.61	5.18
Total, Foreign countries.	285.19	214.71	200.11	905.04	334.12	331.52	548.83	531.63	- 17.20	18.84	14.77
Grand Total ..	1,326.08	1,220.11	1,176.93	2,459.20	1,694.01	2,424.12	2,914.12	3,601.04	+ 686.92	100.00	100.00

Foreign
Trade.

As a result of war conditions trade with the British Empire reached the record aggregate of Rs. 3,069.42 lakhs and her share of the total foreign trade increased to 85 per cent: in 1917-18 the share was 81 per cent, and in pre-war period 63 per cent. The increase was entirely in the export trade, which expanded by Rs. 732.71 lakhs or by 54 per cent, while the value of imports declined by Rs. 28.53 lakhs, or by 3 per cent, giving a net increase in trade of Rs. 704.13 lakhs, or 30 per cent. The trade with other countries declined by Rs. 17.05 lakhs, or by 3 per cent, made up of Rs. 14.60 lakhs under imports and Rs. 2.45 lakhs under exports.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the United Kingdom represented 53 per cent of the total trade compared with 40 per cent in 1917-18 and expanded by Rs. 751.53 lakhs, or by 64 per cent. If the tanned hides and skins shipped under Government control in 1917-18 are also included in the figures of private trade, the total trade would be increased only by 21 per cent. Under imports 55 per cent came from the United Kingdom against 59 per cent in 1917-18 and the value declined from Rs. 711.83 lakhs to Rs. 652.33 lakhs, or by 8 per cent. There were smaller receipts of cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 69.75 lakhs), cement (— Rs. 11.09 lakhs), machinery and mill work (— Rs. 4 lakhs), woollen goods (— Rs. 3.53 lakhs), hardware, cycles, postal articles, metals, and paints and colours. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by higher values under cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 27.55 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (+ Rs. 4.53 lakhs), belting for machinery (+ Rs. 3.73 lakhs), chemicals, clocks and watches and rubber manufactures. Exports to the United Kingdom represented 52 per cent of the total exports compared with 27 per cent in 1917-18 and expanded by Rs. 810.53 lakhs, or by 179 per cent. The increase is most marked in the case of shipments of tanned hides, viz., Rs. 641.84 lakhs, however the actual increase is Rs. 232.44 lakhs as it is necessary to take into account the figures for tanned hides shown under Government stores in 1917-18. The other articles showing increases were tea (+ Rs. 92 lakhs), raw rubber (+ Rs. 64.13 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 21.28 lakhs), tanned skins (+ Rs. 12.98 lakhs), raw jute (+ Rs. 9.03 lakhs), raw hemp (+ Rs. 5.48 lakhs), oils (+ Rs. 5.12 lakhs), raw skins (+ Rs. 4.60 lakhs), cotton handkerchiefs (+ Rs. 3.26 lakhs), metals and ores, palmyra fibre, mica and postal articles. On the other hand, decreases are recorded under raw cotton (— Rs. 18.94 lakhs), seeds (— Rs. 15.20 lakhs), coir manufactures (— Rs. 14.11 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 8.53 lakhs), magnesite, drugs and medicines and indigo.

Ceylon.—The import trade from Ceylon declined by Rs. 16.51 lakhs, or by 13 per cent. This was brought about by reduced imports of copra by Rs. 21.20 lakhs, but imports of betelnuts, tea, apparel and woollen piece-goods improved. The export trade fell by Rs. 65.20 lakhs as the net result of smaller shipments of rice (— Rs. 119 lakhs), tea (— Rs. 20.27 lakhs), postal articles and coffee, partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of raw rubber (+ Rs. 23.72 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 10.53 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 8.64 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 8.57 lakhs), chillies (+ Rs. 6.11 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 5.34 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 3.73 lakhs), living animals, indigo and palmyra fibre.

Straits Settlements.—The value of imports from the Straits Settlements went up by Rs. 52.78 lakhs in consequence of increased arrivals of sugar (+ Rs. 23.18 lakhs), betelnuts (+ Rs. 7.33 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 7.11 lakhs), farinaceous foods (+ Rs. 5.31 lakhs). Exports declined by Rs. 8.73 lakhs which was the net result of smaller shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 50.55 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 3.86 lakhs), living animals (— Rs. 2.19 lakhs) and sesamum seeds (— Rs. 2.10 lakhs), partly set off by larger shipments of coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 37.44 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 6.69 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 2.29 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 2.13 lakhs), dried fruits (+ Rs. 2.11 lakhs) and groundnut cake (+ Rs. 1.33 lakhs).

Other British Possessions.—Imports from Victoria declined by Rs. 8.77 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of horses and exports to Victoria by Rs. 9.41 lakhs as a result of smaller shipments of raw goat skins and tea. The increase of Rs. 3.12 lakhs in the trade with New South Wales was brought about by larger shipments of raw skins and smaller shipments of tea. Larger shipments of coconut oil and raw rubber accounted for an increase of Rs. 4.80 lakhs in the trade with Canada although she took no tea during the year under review. The trade with the Federated Malay States declined by Rs. 5.20 lakhs on account of smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods, living animals and rice, but shipments of unmanufactured tobacco.

Foreign Trade.

to that country were heavier. *Natal* supplied more wattle bark and took more articles by post which resulted in an increase of Rs. 4.65 lakhs in the total trade with that colony. The trade with *Egypt* improved by 7.63 lakhs owing to fresh consignments of coffee and indigo to that country. There were no shipments of rice to *Mauritius* and consequently the trade with that country fell by Rs. 8.42 lakhs.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Prior to the outbreak of the war the trade of the Madras Presidency with the *Continent* amounted to 28 per cent of the total foreign trade but gradually declined to 3 per cent in 1917-18 and to 2 per cent in 1918-19. Imports fell by Rs. 1.57 lakhs, or by 4 per cent, and exports by Rs. 21.15 lakhs, or by 36 per cent, making a total deficit of Rs. 22.72 lakhs or 22 per cent.

France.—Trade with *France*, which amounted to 1 per cent of the total foreign trade, decreased by Rs. 24.9 lakhs, or by 41 per cent. Imports declined by Rs. 5.54 lakhs through smaller receipts of gold and silver thread and lametta, and exports by Rs. 18.65 lakhs on account of absence of shipments of groundnut oil, groundnuts and copra, and smaller shipments of coffee and pepper. On the other hand shipments of cotton, of which *France* took none in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 2.94 lakhs.

The fall of Rs. 14.34 lakhs in the trade with *Italy* was mainly due to reduced shipments of raw cotton, while larger receipts of paper advanced the trade with *Norway* by Rs. 10.92 lakhs. The trade with *Greece* amounted to Rs. 15.70 lakhs which represented the value of coffee shipped on behalf of the Greek Government. *Sweden* supplied smaller quantities of paper and paste-board and iron and steel which reduced the trade by Rs. 3.81 lakhs.

ASIA.

The trade with the Asiatic ports, other than British ports, declined by Rs. 17.17 lakhs, or 6 per cent, and represented nearly 7 per cent of the aggregate trade. The trade with *Japan* declined by Rs. 13.39 lakhs or 6 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 12.62 lakhs in consequence of larger arrivals of cotton twist and yarn and piece goods (+ Rs. 8.17 lakhs), paper and paste-board (+ Rs. 5.46 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 4.71 lakhs), but imports of matches were lower by Rs. 3.67 lakhs. Exports receded by Rs. 26.01 lakhs, as the result of smaller shipment of raw cotton (— Rs. 68.42 lakhs), partly set off by larger shipments of indigo (+ Rs. 17.76 lakhs), raw and tanned skins (+ Rs. 14.88 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 6.42 lakhs), and coir manufactures. *China* supplied more raw silk and took more raw cotton which chiefly helped to increase her trade with this Presidency by Rs. 7.25 lakhs. The trade with *Java* declined by Rs. 12 lakhs owing to smaller imports of sugar. The fall in the trade with *Sumatra* was brought about by smaller imports of mineral oils from that island and to smaller exports of coloured piece-goods thereto.

AFRICA.

The trade with *Africa* excluding *Egypt* declined from Rs. 0.96 lakh to Rs. 0.44 lakh.

AMERICA.

The trade with *America*, which was practically confined to the United States, improved by Rs. 23.36 lakhs, or by 14 per cent. Imports dropped by Rs. 10.88 lakhs, or by 13 per cent, smaller receipts of mineral oils (— Rs. 21.30 lakhs), farinaceous foods (— Rs. 4.05 lakhs), chemicals (— Rs. 3.43 lakhs), motor vehicles (— Rs. 2.57 lakhs), having been partly counterbalanced by larger receipts of iron and steel (+ Rs. 6.31 lakhs), paper and paste-board (+ Rs. 6.29 lakhs), and instruments (+ Rs. 1.47 lakhs). Exports improved by Rs. 34.24 lakhs as there were larger shipments of raw skins (+ Rs. 60.28 lakhs) and pepper (+ Rs. 3.85 lakhs), and fresh consignments of tanned skins (+ Rs. 22.28 lakh) and groundnuts (+ Rs. 2.26 lakhs). There were no shipments of tea to the United States of America which amounted to Rs. 21.78 lakhs in 1917-18 and there were reduced shipments of rubber (— Rs. 15.71 lakhs), coir manufactures (— Rs. 5.87 lakhs), palmyra fibre (— Rs. 3.24 lakhs), sandalwood (— Rs. 2.85 lakhs), drugs and medicines (— Rs. 2.62 lakhs) and lemon grass oil (— Rs. 1.27 lakhs).

COASTING TRADE.

56. The aggregate value of the coasting trade improved from Rs. 1,359 lakhs to Rs. 1,836 lakhs or by 35 per cent; Rs. 1,810 lakhs representing private merchandise and Rs. 26 lakhs Government stores.

Coasting Trade.

The following table shows the distribution of the coasting trade in private merchandise only :—

		Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Increase or decrease in 1918-19.
		Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Bombay	{ Imports .. Exports .. Total ..	201.76 209.48 411.24	202.55 321.27 523.82	227.59 396.76 624.35	+ 25.04 + 75.49 + 100.53
Burma	{ Imports .. Exports .. Total ..	318.92 106.96 425.88	250.57 101.67 352.24	371.89 116.13 488.02	+ 121.32 + 14.46 + 135.78
British ports within the Presidency.	{ Imports .. Exports .. Total ..	83.81 82.14 165.95	122.28 120.75 243.03	222.42 220.86 443.28	+ 100.14 + 100.11 + 200.25
Bengal	{ Imports .. Exports .. Total ..	105.42 123.79 229.21	22.30 118.84 141.14	98.26 72.86 171.12	+ 75.96 + 45.98 + 29.98
Sind	{ Imports .. Exports .. Total ..	36.93 14.00 50.93	5.02 17.63 22.65	16.14 24.23 40.37	+ 11.12 + 6.60 + 17.72
Sihar and Orissa	{ Imports .. Exports .. Total ..	0.94 ... 0.94			
Non-British Indian ports.	{ Imports .. Exports .. Total ..	8.20 29.38 37.58	11.26 26.64 37.90	15.76 27.22 42.98	+ 4.50 + 0.58 + 5.08
Total	{ Imports .. Exports .. Total ..	755.78 666.75 1,422.53	613.98 706.80 1,320.78	952.06 858.06 1,810.12	+ 338.08 + 151.26 + 489.34

Imports of Indian merchandise improved from Rs. 532.50 lakhs to Rs. 848.50 lakhs, or by nearly 60 per cent, and those of foreign merchandise from Rs. 81.48 lakhs to Rs. 103.56 lakhs. Exports of Indian and foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 845.07 lakhs and Rs. 12.99 lakhs respectively against Rs. 688.60 lakhs and Rs. 18.20 lakhs in the previous year.

Bombay.—The increase of Rs. 25.04 lakhs in the imports from Bombay was due to larger receipts of salt by Rs. 11.37 lakhs, cotton piece-goods by Rs. 11.15 lakhs, sugar by Rs. 7.32 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 6.81 lakhs, cummin seed by Rs. 3.39 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 3.37 lakhs and jute gunny bags by Rs. 2.4 lakhs. These increases were partly set off by smaller receipts of grain and pulse by Rs. 12.43 lakhs, matches by Rs. 3.89 lakhs, kerosene oil by Rs. 2.08 lakhs and sesamum seeds by Rs. 1.09 lakhs. Exports to Bombay increased by Rs. 75.49 lakhs as the net result of larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 37.55 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 14.29 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 13.39 lakhs), timber (+ Rs. 11.96 lakhs), coconut oil (+ Rs. 11.85 lakhs), coir (+ Rs. 5.01 lakhs), betelnuts (+ Rs. 1.94 lakhs) and bricks and tiles (+ Rs. 1.22 lakhs), and smaller shipments under coffee (— Rs. 18.43 lakhs), coconuts (— Rs. 6.40 lakhs), coconut cake (— Rs. 2.96 lakhs), ginger (— Rs. 2.89 lakhs) and groundnut oil (— Rs. 2.09 lakhs).

Burma.—Larger arrivals of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 103.25 lakhs), mineral oils (+ Rs. 20.75 lakhs) and tanned hides (+ Rs. 1.08 lakhs), and smaller arrivals of timber (— Rs. 4.65 lakhs) and raw hides (— Rs. 2.70 lakhs) brought about an increase of Rs. 121.32 lakhs in the imports from Burma. The increase of Rs. 14.46 lakhs in the exports to Burma was due to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 6.35 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 4.39 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 2.12 lakhs), groundnuts (+ Rs. 2.06 lakhs), coconut oil (+ Rs. 1.67 lakhs) and dried fruits (+ Rs. 1.65 lakhs), while shipments of hardware, tobacco, groundnut oil and coffee declined by Rs. 4.30, 1.33, 1.29 and 1.11 lakhs respectively.

Bengal.—Imports from Bengal expanded by Rs. 75.96 lakhs made up mainly under grain and pulse (+ Rs. 44.87 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 11.50 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 6.57 lakhs), grey piece-goods (+ Rs. 3.87 lakhs), coal (+ Rs. 2.18 lakhs) and jute gunny bags (+ Rs. 1.65 lakhs). Exports to Bengal declined by Rs. 45.98 lakhs in consequence of reduced shipments of groundnuts by Rs. 44.30 lakhs, sugar by Rs. 6.19 lakhs, salt by Rs. 3.08 lakhs and indigo by Rs. 1.82 lakhs, while shipments of raw skins, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and coir manufactures improved by Rs. 3.56, 3.17, 1.88 and 1.12 lakhs respectively.

Sind.—Import trade from Sind improved by Rs. 11.12 lakhs as a result of larger imports of grain and pulse, while increased shipments of copra, coconut oil, timber and betelnuts raised the export trade by Rs. 6.60 lakhs.

Other ports.—The increase of Rs. 4.50 lakhs in the imports from Non-British Indian ports was caused by larger receipts of coffee. The exports do not show much variation, smaller shipments of rice having been set off by larger shipments of betelnuts.

Shipping.—The number of entries from coasting ports increased from 14,339 with a tonnage of 1,989,998 tons to 16,601 of 2,001,627 tons. The number of clearances to coasting ports was 16,932 of 1,890,459 tons against 14,535 of 1,950,371 tons. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 33,533, and of these 1,255 were British, 362 British Indian, 59 foreign and 31,857 native craft against 1,336, 353, 52 and 27,133 respectively in the previous year. Of the entries and clearances of native craft 55 were British, 30,995 British Indian and 807 foreign against 319, 25,641 and 1,173 in 1917-18. The shortage of steamer freight and of railway rolling-stock led to a considerable revival of ship-building, which was assisted and encouraged by Government. The ports most active in the industry were Calicut, Cocanada and Mangalore where 64, 28 and 28 vessels were built with aggregate tonnage of 9,601, 6,636 and 1,915 respectively.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

57. The following table shows the total foreign and coasting trade (excluding Treasure and Government transactions), and the comparative importance of the principal ports in the Madras Presidency :—

Ports.	Average for five years ending 1916-17.	1917-18.			1918-19.			Percentage of the trade of whole Presidency for 1918-19.
		Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total trade.	Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total trade.	
		Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	
1. Madras	2,130.78	1,377.29	378.71	1,756.00	2,069.31	539.75	2,609.06	48.22
2. Tuticorin	791.17	560.02	178.01	738.03	563.05	277.29	830.34	15.34
3. Cochin	608.49	226.11	223.45	449.56	269.60	256.78	526.38	10.23
4. Dhanushkodi ..	121.13	408.94	0.12	409.06	314.97	0.06	315.03	5.82
5. Mangalore	198.44	19.93	198.47	218.40	47.10	246.99	294.09	5.44
6. Calicut	247.64	74.85	168.84	181.69	119.31	141.67	260.98	4.82
7. Negapatam	179.23	111.33	18.35	127.68	121.03	39.16	160.19	2.96
8. Cuddalore	135.23	32.73	12.52	45.25	29.04	23.61	52.65	0.99
9. Cocanada	235.60	44.56	22.86	67.41	16.08	33.76	49.84	0.92
10. Tellicherry	103.98	13.16	19.98	33.14	13.06	25.17	41.23	0.76
11. Badagara	39.61	..	21.79	21.79	..	30.44	30.44	0.56
12. Kulasekarapatnam.	20.68	2.83	26.94	29.77	2.77	23.60	26.37	0.49
13. Cannanore	32.39	0.10	16.68	16.78	0.19	23.14	23.33	0.43
14. Pamban	15.54	5.24	3.47	8.71	6.15	5.94	12.09	0.22
15. Vizagapatam	22.16	2.56	1.17	3.73	5.15	0.61	5.76	0.11
16. Masulipatam	9.30	5.29	1.03	6.32	1.96	3.65	5.62	0.10
17. Porto Novo	36.27	5.68	0.67	6.35	3.90	0.36	4.26	0.08
Other ports	169.25	25.48	93.72	119.20	27.68	105.25	132.93	2.46
Total	5,102.82	2,914.12	1,320.78	4,234.90	3,801.05	1,810.12	5,611.17	100.00

The relative importance of the trade of the outports remained much the same as in the previous year. Cuddalore improved its position from the 9th to the 8th. All the ports except Dhanushkodi, Cocanada, Kulasekarapatnam, Porto Novo and Masulipatam showed increased trade.

Chief Port (Fort St. George).—The value of the sea-borne trade on private account at the port of Madras represented 48 per cent of the trade of the whole

Presidency compared with 42 per cent in the previous year and 45 per cent in 1916-17. It increased from Rs. 1,756 lakhs to Rs. 2,609.06 lakhs, or nearly by 50 per cent. In the comparison of these figures there has to be borne in mind the change made in recording the shipment of tanned hides on behalf of the Government. After allowance has been made for this the actual increase amounted to Rs. 435.81 lakhs or 20 per cent.

Foreign trade increased from Rs. 1,377.29 lakhs to Rs. 2,069.31 lakhs or by 50 per cent. Imports declined by Rs. 44.36 lakhs as smaller quantities were received of cotton manufactures (— Rs. 65.77 lakhs), oils (— Rs. 16.55 lakhs), gold and silver thread (— Rs. 11.23 lakhs), cement (— Rs. 10.42 lakhs), horses (— Rs. 7.62 lakhs), hardware (— Rs. 4.16 lakhs), machinery (— Rs. 4.15 lakhs), matches (— Rs. 4.02 lakhs), woollen goods (— Rs. 3.53 lakhs), postal articles (— Rs. 3.42 lakhs). On the other hand, there were increases under paper and paste-board (+ Rs. 24.69 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 13.76 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 13.14 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 11.72 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 7.34 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (+ Rs. 6.64 lakhs), spices (+ Rs. 2.88 lakhs), soap (+ Rs. 2.63 lakhs), and arms and ammunition (+ Rs. 2.36 lakhs).

Exports improved by Rs. 736.37 lakhs, though actually only by Rs. 319.12 lakhs for the reason mentioned above, an increase of 39 per cent. Shipments of tanned hides (on private and Government account) increased by Rs. 230.63 lakhs, raw skins by Rs. 62.02 lakhs, tanned skins (on private and Government account) by Rs. 31.42 lakhs, cotton piece-goods by Rs. 33 lakhs, indigo by Rs. 17.60 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 9.46 lakhs, castor-seed by Rs. 8.89 lakhs, handkerchiefs by Rs. 3.23 lakhs, oil-cake by Rs. 2.84 lakhs and metallic ores by Rs. 2.13 lakhs. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases under groundnuts (— Rs. 59.03 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 17.03 lakhs), raw rubber (— Rs. 7.92 lakhs), tea (— Rs. 5.04 lakhs) and oils (— Rs. 4.56 lakhs).

Government transactions excluding shipment of hides and skins, declined from Rs. 129.69 lakhs to Rs. 125.87 lakhs, or by 3 per cent. Imports rose from Rs. 117.91 lakhs to Rs. 125.70 lakhs while exports declined from Rs. 11.78 lakhs to Rs. 0.17 lakh.

Coasting trade.—The total private trade improved from Rs. 378.71 lakhs to Rs. 539.75 lakhs, or by 43 per cent. Imports improved from Rs. 214.24 lakhs to Rs. 422.68 lakhs, or by 97 per cent, the chief factor in which has been the heavy imports (+ Rs. 110.12) of rice and paddy from Burma and Bengal in consequence of the shortage of food-grains in the Presidency. Noteworthy increases are also recorded under raw cotton (+ Rs. 44.12 lakhs), mineral oils (+ Rs. 20.75 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 12.39 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 6.57 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 4.54 lakhs), coal (+ Rs. 2.09 lakhs), jute manufactures, metals, and sesamum seeds but imports of raw hides and skins and teak wood declined by Rs. 3.06 lakhs and Rs. 2.86 lakhs respectively.

Exports declined from Rs. 164.47 lakhs to Rs. 117.07 lakhs, or by 29 per cent, in consequence of smaller shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 42.86 lakhs), sugar (— Rs. 6.16 lakhs), hardware (— Rs. 4.43 lakhs), groundnut oil (— Rs. 3.79 lakhs), kerosene oil (— Rs. 3.47 lakhs), salt (— Rs. 3.12 lakhs), but shipments of cotton piece-goods and raw skins improved by Rs. 5.99 lakhs and Rs. 2.86 lakhs respectively.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering increased from 327 aggregating 697,797 tons to 406 of 680,044 tons and the number clearing from 314 of 698,167 tons to 394 of 663,753 tons. The average tonnage per vessel was 1,680 against 2,177 in 1917-18.

Tuticorin.—In spite of the alternative route to Ceylon offered via Dhanushkodi, Tuticorin still maintains its place at the head of the outports. The total trade improved from Rs. 738.03 lakhs to Rs. 830.34 lakhs, or by 12 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 560.02 lakhs to Rs. 553.05 lakhs or by 1 per cent. Imports rose from Rs. 36.35 lakhs to Rs. 105.78 lakhs, or by 22 per cent, through larger arrivals of cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 17.95 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 4.10 lakhs), and raw silk (+ Rs. 3.70 lakhs), but imports of oils were less by Rs. 7.21 lakhs. Exports declined from Rs. 473.67 lakhs to Rs. 447.28 lakhs, or by 5 per cent, as a result of smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 69.04 lakhs), senna leaves (— Rs. 5.76 lakhs), coloured piece-goods (— Rs. 2.52 lakhs) and tea (— Rs. 2.33 lakhs). On the other hand increases are recorded under rubber (+ Rs. 14.66 lakhs),

grain and pulse (+ Rs. 13.26 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 6.84 lakhs), chillies (+ Rs. 6.23 lakhs), living animals (+ Rs. 3.45 lakhs), palmyra fibre (+ Rs. 2.74 lakhs), coir manufactures (+ Rs. 2.19 lakhs) and manures (+ Rs. 2.03 lakhs).

Coasting trade improved from Rs. 178.01 lakhs to Rs. 277.29 lakhs, or by 56 per cent. *Imports* improved from Rs. 62.02 lakhs to Rs. 96.53 lakhs as more grain and pulse (+ Rs. 19.77 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 3.37 lakhs), salt (+ Rs. 2.73 lakhs), cummin seed (+ Rs. 2.59 lakhs) and raw cotton were received, but imports of sugar fell by Rs. 3.56 lakhs. *Exports* rose from Rs. 116 lakhs to Rs. 180.75 lakhs, larger shipments of raw cotton to Bombay and the Madras Port being responsible for the increase.

Shipping.—During the year 1,796 vessels entered at Tuticorin with an average tonnage of 181 compared with 1,619 vessels in 1917-18.

Cochin.—Except in the case of foreign imports, which war conditions have naturally reduced, the trade of Cochin has expanded in all branches, the total rising from Rs. 449.56 lakhs to Rs. 556.26 lakhs. In *foreign imports* which fell from Rs. 16.16 lakhs to Rs. 9.11 lakhs, diminished imports were recorded mainly under copra and under soap. The trade in copra from Ceylon was largely diverted to Calcutta for the manufacture of coconut oil to fulfil contracts that had been placed there by the Ministry of Food. The *foreign export* trade which expanded from Rs. 209.95 lakhs to Rs. 260.38 lakhs has benefited by the contracts of coconut oil and tea placed by the Ministry of Food. Under these contracts 9,126 tons of coconut oil and 6.68 million lb. of tea were shipped from Cochin. The increase over last year's figure in the case of coconut oil is Rs. 23.34 lakhs and of tea Rs. 17.13 lakhs. Exports of rubber increased by Rs. 54.86 lakhs as freight was provided for the accumulated stocks in the latter half of the year. Diminished trade was recorded under coir (— Rs. 17.88 lakhs), copra (— Rs. 15.63 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 4.57 lakhs), groundnut oil (— Rs. 3.51 lakhs), ornamental wood (— Rs. 2.86 lakhs) and raw hemp (— Rs. 2.10 lakhs).

Coasting trade expanded from Rs. 223.45 lakhs to Rs. 286.76 lakhs. *Imports* rose from Rs. 120.75 lakhs to Rs. 129.46 lakhs, as more copra (+ Rs. 3.14 lakhs), wood manufactures, cotton piece-goods and sesamum seeds were received. *Exports* improved from Rs. 102.71 lakhs to Rs. 157.30 lakhs, increases being recorded under coconut oil (+ Rs. 22.77 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 6.94 lakhs), coir manufactures (+ Rs. 6.55 lakhs), rice and paddy (+ Rs. 5.55 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 3.39 lakhs), cordage and rope, coconut cake and ginger.

Shipping.—1,387 vessels with a tonnage of 181,033 entered against 1,154 of 186,655 tons in the previous year.

Dhanushkodi.—The trade between Dhanushkodi and Ceylon which has been expanding since 1914-15 had a set-back in the year under review, having amounted to Rs. 315.03 lakhs against Rs. 407.06 lakhs in the previous year. The lessened imports of Ceylon copra, which had been largely bought up by Calcutta merchants, were the chief factor in the decrease in the *import trade* from Rs. 87.30 lakhs to Rs. 72.21 lakhs. Reduced imports were also recorded under stationery (— Rs. 3.08 lakhs) and postal articles (— Rs. 2.07 lakhs), on the other hand imports of gold and silver thread and betelnuts showed increases of Rs. 6.82 and Rs. 2.24 lakhs respectively. The variation was, however, greatest in the *export trade* which receded from Rs. 319.76 lakhs to Rs. 242.42 lakhs, for in consequence of the shortage of rice in this Presidency, exports of rice dropped by Rs. 114.42 lakhs. Increased trade was registered under coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 10.08 lakhs), raw skins (+ Rs. 9.89 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 3.89 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 3.32 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 2 lakhs), and fish and sugar.

Shipping.—The daily ferry steamers (average tonnage 263) form the chief vehicle of trade by sea from Dhanushkodi and altogether 538 vessels entered compared with 823 vessels in 1917-18.

Mangalore.—The total trade improved from Rs. 216.40 lakhs to Rs. 294.09 lakhs.

Foreign trade improved from Rs. 19.93 lakhs to Rs. 47.10 lakhs chiefly owing to an increase of Rs. 26.71 lakhs under exports as a result of larger shipment of coffee.

Coasting trade improved from Rs. 196.47 lakhs to Rs. 246.99 lakhs. *Imports* went up by Rs. 21.22 lakhs to which cotton piecegoods contributed Rs. 8.54 lakhs,

coffee Rs. 5.71 lakhs and cotton twist and yarn Rs. 2.58 lakhs, and *exports* by Rs. 29.31 lakhs, as there were larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 21.43 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 7.27 lakhs), betelnuts (+ Rs. 7.20 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 3.01 lakhs), and bricks and tiles (+ Rs. 2.18 lakhs), but shipment of coffee fell off by Rs. 17.13 lakhs.

Shipping.—The average tonnage of 2,813 vessels entering was 44 tons, the figures being much the same as in the previous year.

Calicut.—The total trade exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 79.29 lakhs.

Foreign trade expanded from Rs. 74.85 lakhs to Rs. 119.31 lakhs, for while *imports* declined by Rs. 1.17 lakhs, the chief drop being in the import of soap, *exports* expanded by Rs. 45.63 lakhs. 4.18 million lb. of tea was shipped on behalf of the Ministry of Food and the total tea exports increased by Rs. 19.77 lakhs. Other important variations were rubber (+ Rs. 18.08 lakhs), manures (+ Rs. 3.83 lakhs) and coffee (+ Rs. 3.17 lakhs), and on the other hand, copra and sandalwood showed a decrease of Rs. 2 lakhs each.

Coasting trade rose from Rs. 106.84 lakhs to Rs. 141.67 lakhs. *Imports* went up by Rs. 21.98 lakhs as larger quantities of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 7.93 lakhs), manures, coffee and sugar were received. *Exports* were more by Rs. 12.85 lakhs in consequence of larger shipments of copra (+ Rs. 8.26 lakhs) and timber (+ Rs. 7.36 lakhs), but shipments of ginger fell by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs.

Shipping.—In 1918-19, 2,403 vessels aggregating 197,477 tons entered compared with 1,896 vessels of 147,421 tons.

Negapatam.—*Foreign trade* expanded from Rs. 111.33 lakhs to Rs. 121.03 lakhs as the result of an increase under *imports* by Rs. 9.02 lakhs shared by betelnuts, metals and sugar.

Coasting trade rose from Rs. 16.35 lakhs to Rs. 39.16 lakhs. *Imports* went up by Rs. 21.36 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of grain and pulse and *exports* by Rs. 1.43 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at Negapatam rose from 367 to 370 but their tonnages fell from 222,013 to 176,590.

Cuddalore.—The trade of this port improved from Rs. 45.25 lakhs to Rs. 53.45 lakhs.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 32.73 lakhs to Rs. 29.94 lakhs, smaller shipments of groundnuts being responsible for the decline, while *coasting trade* improved from Rs. 12.52 lakhs to Rs. 23.51 lakhs on account of larger imports of grain and pulse and larger shipments of groundnuts.

Shipping.—128 vessels with an average tonnage of 913 tons entered compared with 99 vessels of 1,180 per vessel in 1917-18.

Cocanada.—The trade of Cocanada has been declining during the past five years and amounted to Rs. 49.84 lakhs against Rs. 67.44 lakhs in 1917-18. *Foreign trade* declined from Rs. 44.58 lakhs to Rs. 16.08 lakhs. *Imports* have gone down from Rs. 3.07 lakhs to Rs. 0.16 lakh largely through the cessation of imports of kerosene oil, and *exports* from Rs. 41.50 lakhs to Rs. 15.92 lakhs, as a result of reduced shipments of rice and paddy (— Rs. 17.62 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 4.05 lakhs), castor oil (— Rs. 3.90 lakhs), castor seed (— Rs. 2.50 lakhs). On account of the absence of steamer freight at Cocanada, produce was railed down to Madras for export.

Coasting trade improved from Rs. 22.86 lakhs to Rs. 33.76 lakhs in consequence of larger imports of grain and pulse and larger exports of jinjiliseeds and rice.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering increased from 138 to 144 but their average tonnage fell from 1,030 to 840.

Tellicherry.—There was not much variation in the *foreign trade* which amounted to Rs. 13.06 lakhs, larger shipments of coffee having been counterbalanced by smaller shipments of pepper, rubber and copra.

The *Coasting trade* improved from Rs. 19.98 lakhs to Rs. 28.17 lakhs, the *imports* having gone up by Rs. 4.49 lakhs as a result of larger receipts of grain and pulse, and *exports* by Rs. 3.71 lakhs on account of increased shipments of wood and pepper.

Other ports.—The increase in the trade of *Badagara* was brought about by larger shipments of copra coastwise. Smaller shipments of sugar coastwise reduced the trade of *Kalasekarapatnam* from Rs. 29.77 lakhs to Rs. 26.37 lakhs. *Cannanore* received more cotton piece-goods and supplied more pepper coastwise and her trade increased by Rs. 6.65 lakhs. Owing to larger imports of grain and pulse coastwise the trade of *Pamban* improved from Rs. 8.71 lakhs to Rs. 12.09 lakhs. Larger shipments of raw jute towards the end of the year resulted in an increase of Rs. 2.03 lakhs in the trade of *Vizagapatam*, which had been closed for the first six months of the year on account of plague.

ADMINISTRATION.

58. Receipts.—The following table shows the detailed customs revenue of the several ports and Land Customs stations for the past three years:—

	1916-17.			1917-18.			1918-19.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Madras (Chief Port)	71,41,216	36,071	3,18,619	77,67,074	21,850	4,02,174	75,63,366	22,683	7,26,699
Outports—									
Dhanushkodi ..	2,05,252	5,69,694	2,083	8,37,892	5,78,618	380	5,62,547	2,77,293	4,535
Tuticorin ..	3,72,211	2,02,931	5,946	3,26,705	1,00,071	5,330	2,91,883	1,11,053	8,661
Negapatam ..	1,55,160	1,38,720	2,518	1,64,426	83,931	2,576	2,34,977	60,425	5,476
Cochin ..	3,30,045	54,418	4,918	1,87,921	13,734	5,202	83,608	38,150	5,670
Calicut ..	1,61,414	90,573	5,234	38,529	57,056	3,992	22,364	73,131	6,182
Cuddalore ..	2,12,489	447	3,864	85,622	512	4,776	72,708	267	3,381
Mangalore ..	14,322	22,471	2,223	6,602	17,775	1,786	9,013	6,437	2,624
Cocanada ..	1,02,366	1,32,139	1,785	40,275	89,213	1,739	5,438	10,113	1,416
Tellicherry ..	17,782	1,122	523	1,107	408	195	992	1,047	244
Masulipatam ..	7	58,375	512	110	28,512	156	35	1,441	99
Other ports ..	41,950	1,11,782	35,549	43,997	1,04,903	57,725	40,764	75,676	7,627
Total, Outports ..	16,02,988	13,82,670	65,165	17,28,226	10,74,733	83,866	13,04,379	6,54,803	46,115
Land Customs ..	2,18,074	23,391	2,388	3,54,281	38,965	31,780	3,13,811	33,197	5,221
Grand total ..	89,57,278	14,42,132	3,86,162	98,49,579	11,35,548	5,17,810	91,81,546	7,10,683	7,78,035

The total revenue receipts for the Presidency fell from Rs. 1,15,02,937 to Rs. 1,06,70,264, or by 7 per cent.

Chief Port (Fort St. George).—The duty collected on imports at Madras fell by Rs. 2,03,716, or by nearly 3 per cent, the decrease being mainly under cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 5.14 lakhs), petroleum (— Rs. 3.32 lakhs), liquors (— Rs. 1.76 lakhs), silver manufactures (— Rs. 1.12 lakhs), counterbalanced by increases under sugar (+ Rs. 3.74 lakhs), tobacco (+ Rs. 2.99 lakhs), and dyes and colours (+ Rs. 2.44 lakhs). Excise duty on cotton manufactures amounted to Rs. 6,50,213 against Rs. 3,56,987 in the previous year and formed the greater part of the miscellaneous receipts.

Outports.—The decrease of Rs. 4,23,847 under import duty was due to smaller collections at Dhanushkodi (— Rs. 2,75,345), Cochin (— Rs. 1,24,313), Tuticorin (— Rs. 34,822), Cocanada (— Rs. 34,787), Cuddalore (— Rs. 12,954) and Calicut (— Rs. 11,165), but there were larger collections at Negapatam (+ Rs. 70,551). The decrease of Rs. 4,19,930 under export duty was due to smaller collections at Dhanushkodi (— Rs. 3,01,325), Cocanada (— Rs. 79,100), Masulipatam (— Rupees 27,071), Negapatam (— Rs. 23,506) and Mangalore (— Rs. 11,438). This decrease was brought about by the necessity of prohibiting the export owing to the failure of the crops of rice.

Land Customs.—Receipts at the Land Customs stations fell from Rs. 4,25,026 to Rs. 3,52,229. Receipts at the Pondicherry frontier increased from Rs. 1,66,100 to Rs. 2,46,293 as a result of larger imports of cotton piece-goods and iron bars, while those at the Karikal frontier decreased from Rs. 2,54,999 to Rs. 1,00,560 due to smaller imports of kerosene oil and tobacco. The Mahé frontier accounted for Rs. 5,372 against Rs. 3,152 in the previous year.

59. Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 6,97,012 compared with Rs. 6,65,173 in 1917-18. Rs. 2,27,534 was spent under salaries, establishments and contingencies for the Chief

port and Rs. 2,20,173 for the outports and Land Customs stations. Disbursements under refunds and drawbacks for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 2,49,505 compared with Rs. 2,35,855 in 1917-18.

60. Customs offences.—The number of cases dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,177 against 936 in the previous year. Penalties realized Rs. 28,250 against Rs. 19,175 in 1917-18. Five hundred and fourteen cases occurred at Madras and 663 at the out-ports. In three cases heavy penalties were imposed for the infringement of prohibition of importation of old newspapers.

61. Appeals.—There were 16 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act during the year under review, two to the Local Government, nine to the Board of Revenue and five to the Collector of Customs. In three cases the original orders were reversed, one by the Local Government, one by the Board of Revenue, and one by the Collector of Customs.

There were nine appeals under the Merchandise Marks Act to the Collector of Customs, Madras. In five cases the penalty was refunded and in two cases the penalty was reduced.

62. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 226 infringements of the Act as against 207 in 1917-18. Of these 224 occurred at Madras and two at the out-ports. The following table shows the nature of the offences and the manner in which they were dealt with:—

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped or confiscated, subject to fine in redemption.	
I. 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.	..	..	..	..	..
(2) as between two foreign countries	36	7	92	43	178
II. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz., as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	..	..	..	..	..
III. Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	2	2	34	10	48
Total ..	38	9	126	53	226

Most of the infringements were as in previous years under I (2), that is, were cases in which English descriptions were used either without any counter-indication of the country of origin, or with the counter-indication shown inconspicuously or on a separate label. The more important of the cases at the Chief port are summarized below:—

(1) A consignment of 150 cases of cocoa of American manufacture, the labels of which bore a description in English without any counter-indication of country of origin, was allowed to pass without marking on payment of a penalty of Rs. 75.

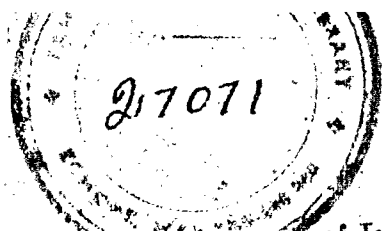
(2) Two consignments of electric bulbs of Dutch manufacture bearing English descriptions and inadequately qualified were passed without marking on payment of penalties of Rs. 150 and Rs. 50, as it was not possible to mark.

(3) Two hundred and ninety cases of Dutch brandy bearing the description 'Fine Champagne brandy, Eau de Vie,' without necessary qualification of country of origin were passed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 40 after the goods had been stamped.

(4) Japanese tooth powder made up to represent Calvert's carbolic tooth powder but with the country of origin marked on a separate label was allowed to pass on payment of a penalty of Rs. 100.

(5) Japanese paper bearing labels with the words "Fiyipaper Co., One Ream" also Japanese characters was passed without the labels being qualified on payment of penalty of Rs. 200.

(6) A consignment of Japanese crotchet cotton made up to represent English manufacture and bearing labels with counter-indication of country of origin inconspicuously marked, was passed without marking on payment of penalty of Rs. 100.



(7) Four consignments of Japanese piece-goods valued at Rs. 9,360, Rs. 8,640, Rs. 1,960 and Rs. 1,700 respectively were required to have yardage stamped on each piece after payment of a penalty of Rs. 50 in each case.

63. Cotton Duties Act.—The total production of yarn in the Presidency during the year under review amounted to 42,787,144 lb., or 305,785 lb. less than the previous year's outturn, a difference of 7 per cent.

The quantity of cloth produced increased from 14,697,388 lb. in 1917-18 to 15,974,534 lb. showing a progress of 8.6 per cent. The mills in Madras city produced 13,514,640 lb. or 84.6 per cent of the total.

The excise duty collected during the year amounted to Rs. 7.48 lakhs which shows an increase of 82.8 per cent over the previous year's figure and no less than 160.6 per cent over the figures for 1916-17.

The amount of drawback paid on account of shipments to foreign countries was only Rs. 624-4-0 compared with Rs. 2,409 in 1917-18.

64. Documents.—There was a decrease of nearly one per cent in the total number of documents dealt with during the year. These comprised 24,253 bills of entry, 61,831 shipping bills, 20,492 import manifests and 20,583 export manifests against 27,252, 63,503, 18,674 and 18,600 respectively in the previous year. The number of documents amended was 2,299, and the amount of fees realized was Rs. 2,350 against 2,895 and Rs. 2,003 respectively in 1917-18. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 206 compared with 242 in the previous year.

65. Statistical publications.—During the year under review, the publication of the Import Daily Lists was resumed with effect from June 1918 and all other publications since January 1919. The sale-proceeds of the publications amounted to Rs. 3,279 against nil in the previous year. The cost incurred in preparing them (excluding the monthly statements of imports and exports for the chief port and the supplement for out-ports, which are printed at the Government Press) was Rs. 3,391.

66. Administration.—In June 1918, Mariyur in the Ramnad district was opened as a sub-port for the carrying on of coasting trade with the Customs port of Kilakarai under section 12 of the Sea Customs Act.

Certain modifications have been made in the Customs circles to equalize the charges under the Inspectors. The Tranquebar port and the Karikal frontier have been transferred from the Cuddalore circle to the Negapatam circle and the port of Tondi from the Negapatam circle to the Dhanushkodi Customs circle.

With the exception of a very few minor ports in the East-Coast all the ports in the Presidency were inspected by the Collector or the Senior Assistant Collector during the year.

Act III of 1918 called the Indigo Cess Act, 1918, came into force on 1st April 1918.

On behalf of the Ministry of Food, the work of controlling oil, oil seeds and tea and purchasing and shipping coffee for the Greek Government during the year added considerably to the duties of the department.

67. Establishment.—Mr. G. N. Bower, First Assistant Collector, continued as Officiating Collector until 1st June 1918 when he was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Boyd from Calcutta. On his transfer to Rangoon on 15th July, Mr. Boyd handed over charge to Mr. F. S. Punnett from Karachi.

In the 1st week of September Mr. Bower was transferred to Calcutta and Mr. F. Buckney from Rangoon succeeded him as First Assistant Collector. Mr. P. W. Singleton continued as Second Assistant Collector throughout the year. The regrettable death of Mr. S. R. Beeson, officiating 3rd Assistant Collector, occurred on the 17th December 1918 and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. H. Graves, Auditor.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Madras, 29th May 1919.

F. S. PUNNETT,
Collector of Customs.